

Draft Addendum: Draft Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory

**for the Adelanto Industrial Park Project, City of
Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California**

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- A Cultural Resources Records Search Results
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- C Paleontological Resources Records Search
- D Confidential Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms (Not Included for Public Review)

**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB)
INFORMATION SHEET**

**DRAFT ADDENDUM: DRAFT PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
for the Adelanto Industrial Park Project**

ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA

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December 2023

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EXECUTIVE/MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Psomas was retained by Synergy Consulting, to conduct an Addendum to a Phase I Cultural Resources Study in Support of the Adelanto Industrial Park Project (hereinafter referred to as the “Project”) located within the City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County. The Project includes the construction and operation of an industrial park on the 460-acre Project site.

The purpose of this Draft Addendum (report) is to determine the potential for impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources within the Project site. This document has been prepared to satisfy Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines with respect to the identification and preservation of cultural resources. The format of this report follows an amended version of the Office of Historic Preservation’s (OHP’s) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990) and the City of Adelanto’s General Plan (1994). Therefore, the format of this report follows an amended version of the Office of Historic Preservation’s *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990) to meet CEQA requirements.

DATES OF INVESTIGATION AND ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Psomas Archaeologist Heather Garnett, RPA completed the cultural resources records search and literature review for the Project site on October 25, 2023, at the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton (Attachment A). The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted November 3, 2023 (Attachment B). The Natural History Museum (NHM) of Los Angeles County was contacted on November 3, 2023, to request a paleontological resources records search for the Project site (Attachment C). From December 5 through December 11, 2023, Psomas archaeologists Heather Garnett and Domenic Staiti completed a cultural resources field survey of the 460-acre Project site. Psomas paleontologist Daniella Balassa prepared the paleontological analysis for the study. This Draft Addendum report was prepared in December 2023.

This study also incorporated the results from a 2007 study prepared by Cogstone Resource Management (Cogstone 2007) and the mitigation measures from a 2009 Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the Adelanto Gateway Logistics Center Project.

FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION

During the fall of 2023, Psomas conducted cultural resources and paleontological resources investigations for the Adelanto Industrial Park Project site and the ½-mile search radius for cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites, built environment) and paleontology resources (i.e., fossils, unique geological formations) surrounding the Project site. The work was performed under Psomas’ contract with Synergy Consulting. The main goal of the investigation was to gather and analyze information needed to determine if the Project would have a significant impact on properties eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and significant fossil localities/unique geologic features, and to provide mitigation measures for those resources. No prior historic structures appear to have been onsite. Vegetation onsite consisted of both native and non-native plant species. Ground visibility was moderate to good throughout the Project site.

The SCCIC records search identified 59 previously recorded cultural resources within the half-mile search radius of the Project site. The previously recorded resources consisted of precontact and historic-period cultural resources. Nine of the cultural resources are precontact or include a precontact component. These include sites with lithic scatters (i.e., discarded debris

from the manufacturing of stone tools), cairn features (i.e., human made rock features), and isolated finds. The remaining cultural resources date to the Historic-era (A.D. 1769–1961) and include trash scatters, segments of historic roads, structures, mining features, military properties, and residential homes (single family residences).

Of those 59 cultural resources, 10 are located within the Project site. These include P-36-013600 (prehistoric rock cairn), P-36-013601 (prehistoric lithic scatter), P-36-013602 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013603 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013604 (prehistoric lithic scatter), P-36-013605 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013606 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013607 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013608 (historic trash scatter), and P-36-013609 (historic trash scatter).

In 2007, Cogstone requested the NAHC conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) database to determine if sacred lands were within or near the 2007 Project site. The 2007 results from the NAHC indicated that there were no known sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project site. However, on October 13, 2023, Psomas sent a request to the California NAHC for an updated review of sacred lands within or near the Project site. The 2023 results of the NAHC SLF are positive for sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project site. The NAHC recommends contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe for more information.

The NHM paleontological literature review and record searches did not identify paleontological resources within the Project site or the 1-mile search buffer/radius; however, the search did identify fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed Project site, either at the surface or at depth. Furthermore, it should be noted the 2007 Cogstone report identified the area as sensitive for paleontological resources at a depth of 6 feet or more below the ground surface.

The field survey was positive for historic-era archaeological resources. Psomas archaeologists recorded 327 new archaeological resources in the Project site. The recorded resources consist solely of historic-era archaeological resources. The archaeological resources consist of 308 historic-era isolated artifacts and 19 historic-era archaeological sites. No new precontact and/or ethnographic resources were encountered. Additionally, Psomas relocated or attempted to relocate 10 cultural resources (seven historic archaeological sites and three precontact archaeological resources) previously recorded by Cogstone in 2007. Two of the precontact cultural resources (isolated artifacts) recorded by Cogstone 2007 were collected in field by the Cogstone archaeologist.

Because of their limited data potential and lack of archaeological association/context, the cultural resources documented within the Project site, including the cultural resources recorded by Cogstone, are not eligible for the CRHR. Therefore, the Project will not have an adverse effect or significant impact on archaeological resources eligible for listing as a historic property.

Nevertheless, as discussed below in Sections 3.0 Contextual Setting and 5.0 Results, the Mojave Desert has an extensive history regarding paleontological resources and centuries of human activities; therefore, there is always possibility that archaeological and paleontological materials, such as historic refuse, undisturbed precontact archaeological sites, fossil localities, or other resources, could be discovered during ground disturbing activities on the property.

MITIGATION PROGRAM

Because of the potential to encounter previously unidentified resources during ground disturbing activities, Psomas provides the following regulatory requirement (RR) for your reference in addition to recommending implementing the mitigation measures (MM) from the 2009 Draft EIR for the Project. However, the City acting as the Lead Agency may require additional mitigation

measures after review of the final report and consultation with the local Native American community.

DISPOSITION OF DATA

This report will be filed with the SCCIC and Psomas. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at Psomas.

1.0 **PROJECT LOCATION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

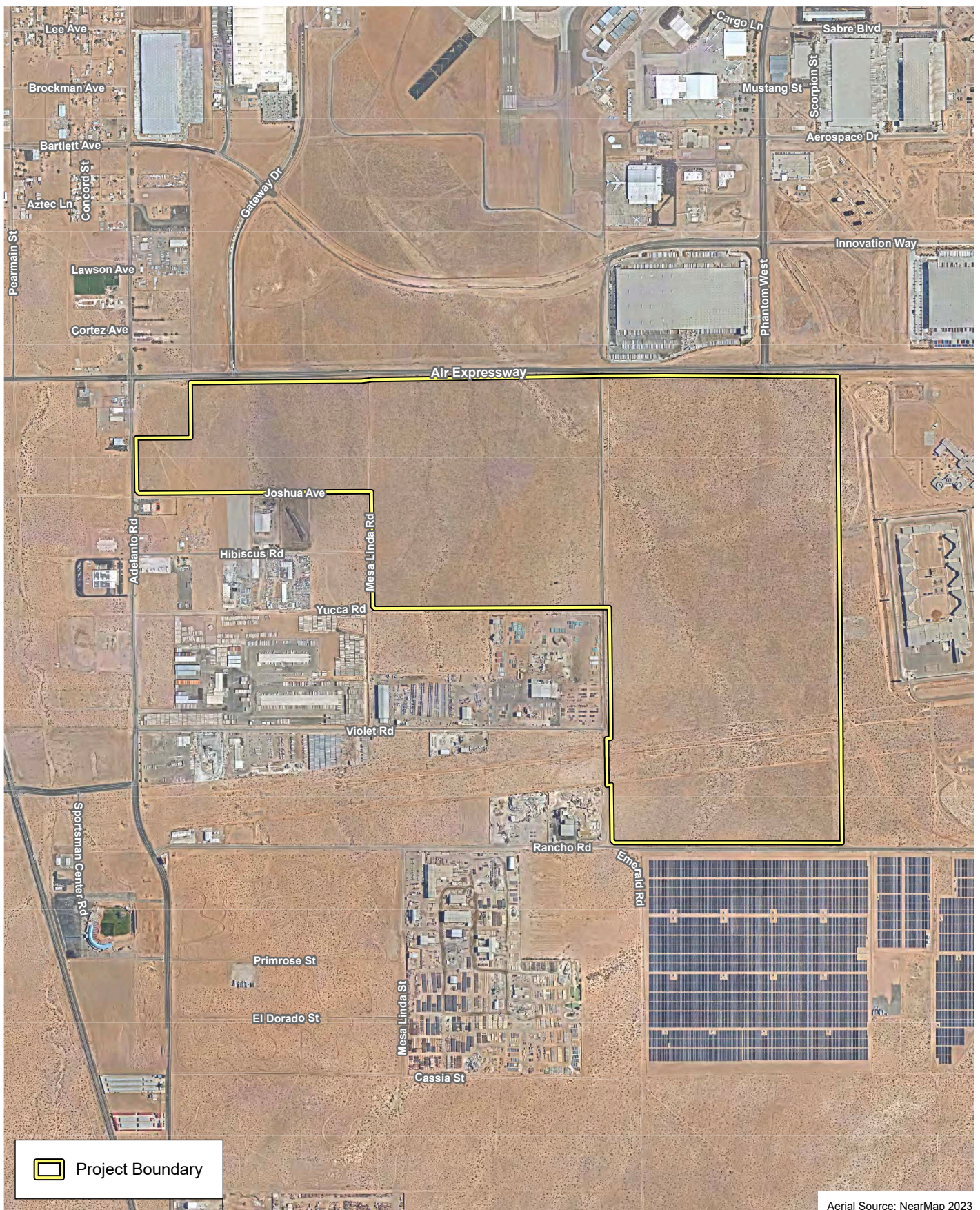
The 460-acre Project site (Figure 1) is located within in the City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County (Exhibit 1), and borders the City of Victorville to the north and east. Geographically, the Project site is in the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert, northeast of the San Gabriel Mountains in the high desert region of the San Bernardino County within the area known as Victor Valley. More specifically, the Project site is shown on the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') Adelanto and Victorville 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles of the San Bernardino Meridian in Township 05; 06 North, Range 05 West, Sections 02; 03; 26; 27; 28; 33; 34; 35; and 36 (Exhibit 2).

Elevations on the Project site range from 2,906 to 2927 feet above mean sea level. The Mojave River is located approximately 3.5-miles to the east of the Project site. Land uses in the surrounding vicinity include military, industrial, and residential development. The Project description for the 460-acre site is the construction and operation of an industrial park.



FIGURE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT SITE

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Aerial Source: NearMap 2023

Aerial Map

Adelanto Gateway Logistics Center

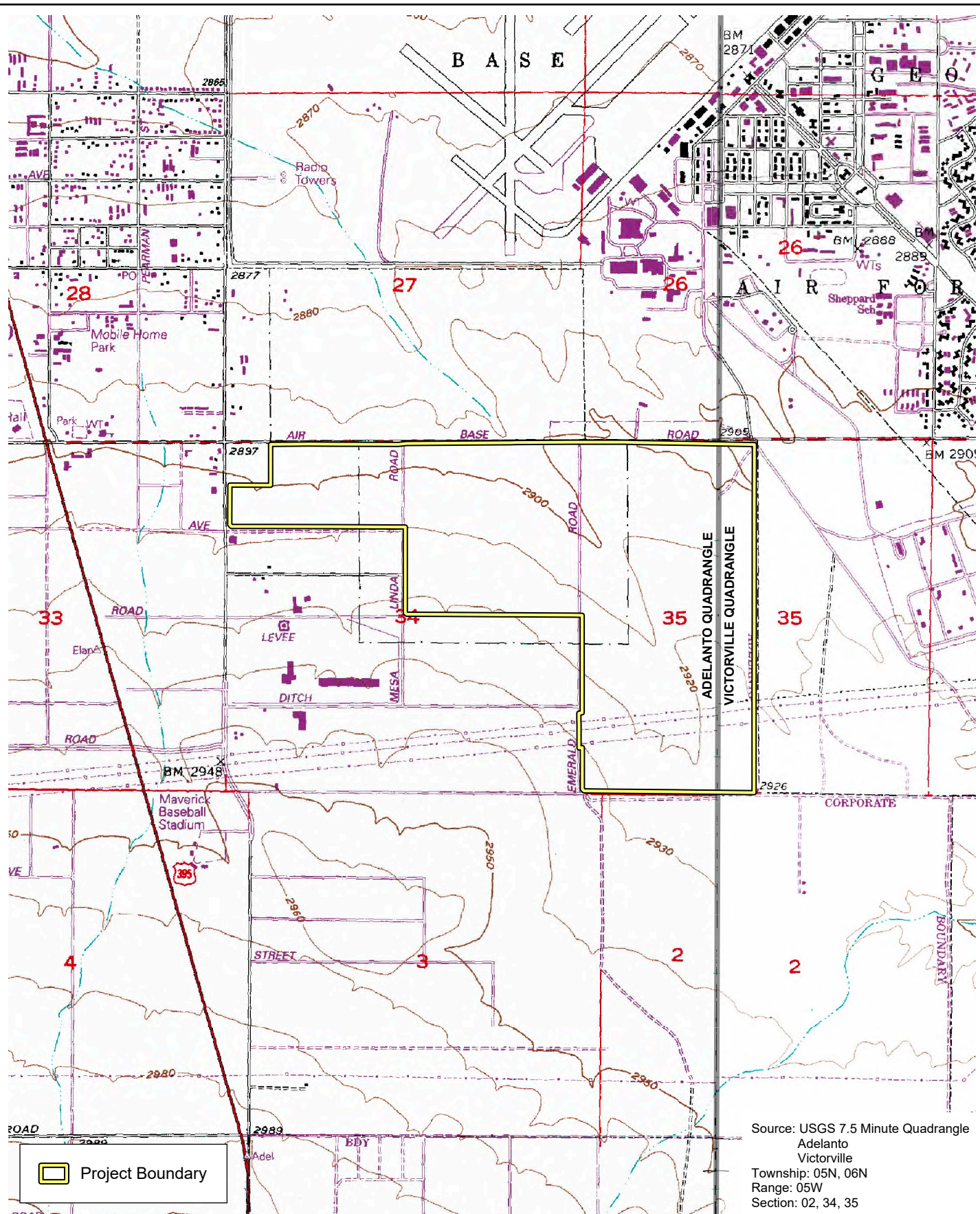


1,500 750 0 1,500
Feet

Exhibit 1



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USGS 7.5-Minute Digital Quadrangle

Adelanto Gateway Logistics Center



2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Exhibit 2



2.0 **REGULATORY SETTING**

Cultural resource laws, regulations, and guidelines set up the processes for defining what is or is not a significant cultural resource and include various agency procedures for managing these archaeological resources and accessing the information that cultural remains can provide to determine their importance. Most importantly is whether these cultural remains are eligible for inclusion in a national or State register (i.e., National Register of Historic Places [NRHP], CRHR). As defined by archaeologists Thomas Neumann and Robert Sanford (2001: 27), the purposes of the laws and regulations serve to do the following:

- set forth the criteria for assessing the relative importance of cultural remains,
- outline the procedures for reviewing assessments,
- delineate the responsible parties involved in making such assessments,
- identify and then define the extent of jurisdiction and responsibility of each party in the evaluation process,
- set forth the criteria for making a determination of significance as well as indicating which party can or cannot make such determinations,
- set forth the criteria for the archaeological and historic preservation work performed, and
- set forth the criteria regarding who can perform the archaeological and historic preservation work.

The following subsections provide a summary of applicable State and local laws, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resource management within the Project site.

2.1 **NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES AND REPATRIATION ACT**

The Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) established a means for Native Americans, including Indian Tribes, to request the return of human remains and other sensitive cultural items held by federal agencies or federally assisted museums or institutions. NAGPRA also contains provisions regarding the intentional excavation and removal of, inadvertent discovery of, and illegal trafficking in Native American human remains and sensitive cultural items.

2.2 **STATE REGULATORY SETTING**

2.2.1 **California Register of Historical Resources**

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. A “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR (*California Public Resources Code* [PRC], Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR], Section 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR) and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in

accordance with criteria developed for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed in the Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Title 36, Part 60.4) and include those listed below.

A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the CRHR if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history or 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 represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or
- (4) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3) (A–D) of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4 previously discussed). Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed Project are thus considered significant if the Project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resource investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources are present in or near the Project site or can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be included that require evaluation of the resources for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.2 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, 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.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

2.3 CITY OF ADELANTO GENERAL PLAN

2.3.1 Preservation of Important Cultural Resources

The City's General Plan includes measures to protect cultural resources, as follows:

1. The City will require that all archaeological resources, historic or precontact be evaluated in accordance with CEQA regulations and appropriate California guidelines prior to the adoption of mitigation measures and the acceptance of conditions of approval and required permit approvals.
2. The City will place developers responsible for the destruction of historic and archaeologically significant resources on file with the County of San Bernardino and the State of California, Office of Historic Preservation.
3. As part of the City's land development review process and Project environmental assessment, City staff will review proposed developments for sites that may have potential archaeological significance. If determined necessary by the City, an archaeological survey will be performed by a licensed archaeologist and appropriate site-specific mitigation measures shall be implemented, including possible extraction and cataloging of significant resources.
4. To preserve any known or undiscovered archaeological sites and/or artifacts which may be present within the Planning Area.
5. To assure that proposed development policies will not eliminate any significant archaeological or historic resources.
6. To provide a mechanism for the identification and preservation of archaeological or historic resources within the Planning Area.
7. To provide to the extent feasible cultural facilities (libraries, museums, historic sites, etc.) within the Planning Area to meet the needs of new and current residents of Adelanto.
8. The City will encourage the addition of new cultural facilities (i.e., theaters, etc.) to meet the needs of the ever growing community.
9. The City will encourage the addition of new development to provide cultural amenities that will satisfy the demand for new residents.
10. The City will coordinate efforts with the Adelanto School District and the San Bernadino County Public Library in providing new library facilities within the Planning Area.

2.4 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Paleontological resources are afforded protection by environmental legislation set forth under CEQA. Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project will have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature.

Under Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, as amended on March 29, 1999 (Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, CCR: 15000 et seq.), procedures define types of activities, persons, and public agencies required to comply with CEQA and include as one of the questions to be answered in the Environmental Checklist: "Will the proposed project disturb paleontological resources?" (Appendix G, Section VII, Part f)

The California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 states:

- a) "No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.
- b) As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof."

3.0 CONTEXTUAL SETTING

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project site is geographically located within the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert. The Mojave Desert is bounded on the west by the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the south by the Transverse and Peninsular ranges, on the southeast and east by the Yuma and Colorado deserts, and on the north by the Great Basin. More specifically, the southwestern Mojave Desert is composed of several hills and granite mountains, including the San Bernardino Mountains, along with the Mojave River. The Mojave River played a significant role in the history of the region dating back several thousand years with the several precontact villages located along the more desirable locations along the river. More recently, the arrival of Euro-American settlers drove the indigenous Californians from the headwaters of the river near the San Bernardino Mountains.

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

The Mojave Desert is a warm-temperature desert situated between the subtropical Sonoran Desert to the south and the cold-temperature Great Basin to the north. The arid Mojave Desert is characterized by sparse rainfall, generally ranging from 5–25 centimeters (cm) (2–10 inches [in]) per year. Some areas receive as little as 2.5 cm (1 in) of annual precipitation, while others receive more than 25 cm (10 in) (Warren 1984:342). The city of Lancaster receives approximately 8 in of precipitation annually. The present-day climate and native vegetation within the Mojave Desert were substantially different during the so-called Wisconsin Glacial Stage (60,000–10,500 years before present), where the climate was influenced by the massive continental ice sheets that resulted in cooler summer and warmer winter temperatures than at present (Bupp et al. 1998, as cited in Basgall and Overly 2004).

The plant species thriving on the Project site is mostly comprised of the creosote brush community and includes creosote, brittle bush, cholla, saltbushes, and rabbit brush as well as Joshua and Sycamore trees and various species of both desert grasses and non-natives grasses.

3.2 PRECONTACT SETTING

California’s southern desert region has a long history of human occupation, with dates of the earliest evidence of settlement appearing during the early Holocene, circa (ca.) 8,000 years B.C. (Moratto 1984:96–97; Sutton et al. 2007:233–237) and is still home to several tribes—each with their own language and customs. This now arid desert region includes the Colorado and Mojave Deserts, located east of the Sierra Nevada, Peninsular, and Transverse Ranges. Precontact material culture in this region has been categorized according to periods or patterns that define technological, economic, social, and ideological elements. Within these periods, archaeologists have defined cultural patterns or complexes specific to prehistory within the desert region, including the Project area.

Table 1 illustrates the chronological framework developed for the Mojave Desert (after Sutton et al. 2007: 236). This framework is divided into four major periods: Pleistocene period (ca. 10,000–8000 B.C.), Early Holocene period (8000 B.C.–6000 B.C.), Middle Holocene period (7000 B.C.–3000 B.C.), and Late Holocene period (2000 B.C.–Historic Contact). Within these broad temporal periods are variations in the timing and nomenclature of cultural complexes for the

desert region. The timescales referenced in the following discussion are presented as calendar dates (years B.C./A.D.), as well as geologic era.

TABLE 1
CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE MOJAVE DESERT

Period	Cultural Complex	Years (B.C.–A.D.)
Pleistocene	Clovis Complex	10,000 B.C.–8000 B.C.
Early Holocene	Lake Mojave Complex and Pinto Complex	8000 B.C.–6000 B.C.
Middle Holocene	Pinto Complex, Deadman Complex	7000 B.C.–3000 B.C.
Late Holocene	Gypsum Complex, Rose Springs Complex, and Late Precontact Complex	2000 B.C.–Historic Contact

3.2.1 The Pleistocene (10,000 B.C.–8000 B.C.)

A firm date for the initial human occupation of the Mojave Desert has not yet been established. While several controversial claims of Pleistocene-age (pre-Clovis) finds such as the “Early Man Site” of Calico Hills (Leakey et al. 1968) and the Lake Manix lithic industry (Simpson 1998) have been documented, most archaeologists remain unconvinced by available Mojave Desert data (Warren 1996); however, the growing acceptance of evidence for pre-Clovis occupations elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere (Bradley and Stanford 2004; Erlandson 2012: 28) suggests the possibility that such evidence may yet be found within this region as well. For the moment, the earliest broadly accepted evidence of human presence in the Mojave Desert is the Clovis Complex (Sutton et al. 2007:233).

The Clovis Complex

Clovis populations consisted of small, mobile groups that hunted and gathered near permanent sources of water such as pluvial lakes. Clovis technology included large, lanceolate-shaped bifaces with distinctive fluting, used to thin and flatten the base for hafting. Other tools associated with the Clovis Complex were large side scrapers, blades struck from prepared cores, and a mixture of expedient flaked tools (Justice 2002:73).

California has yielded very few fluted points associated with confirmed Pleistocene radiocarbon dates (Arnold et al. 2004); however, excavations at China Lake during the 1970s uncovered fluted points associated with burned, extinct megafauna material (Davis 1975). These discoveries are among the more convincing evidence that suggests human occupation occurred during the terminal Pleistocene (Giambastiani and Berg 2008:12). Still, some doubt remains as to whether the Clovis Complex had a temporally or geographically extensive presence in the Mojave Desert. Most of the Clovis finds have been recovered as isolated surface finds, such as the Clovis projectile points. These include points that were recovered from the foothills of the Tehachapi Mountains located in the western Mojave Desert (Sutton 1988:29) and the Tiefert Basin located in the central Mojave Desert (Sutton and Wilke 1984).

3.2.2 Early Holocene (8000 B.C.–6000 B.C.)

The communities that lived in the Mojave Desert witnessed and were profoundly affected by great environmental changes during the gradual Pleistocene–Holocene transition. Temperatures at the time became warmer but remained cooler and moister than today. Shallow lakes and marshes that were biologically very productive marked the Mojave Desert. These lakes and marshes were surrounded by desert vegetation typical of later time periods, most prominent being white bur-sage and, later, creosote bush (Grayson 1993:199–200). Some low-elevation locales retained juniper and sagebrush habitats. By the early Holocene, warmer temperatures, reduced

precipitation, and the eventual dehydration of the pluvial lakes are believed to have led to irregularities in the distribution and abundance of resources (Sutton et al. 2007: 237). These climatic changes created the first true “desert culture” in the region, which is known as the Lake Mojave Complex.

The Lake Mojave Complex

Named for a Pleistocene Lake in Southern California, the Lake Mojave Complex is characterized by the heavy, stemmed projectile points of the Great Basin Stemmed series such as Lake Mojave and Silver Lake projectile point series (Campbell and Campbell 1937). Other tools that are recognized as being part of the Lake Mojave Complex include bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, crescents, the occasional cobble-core tool, and, rarely, ground stone implements (Justice 2002:91). This tool kit represents a generalized adaptation to highly variable terrain. For example, the crescent is thought to have served as a tool with multiple functions, including use as a spear tip to hunt waterfowl (Justice 2002:116).

While the tool kit of the Lake Mojave Complex has been believed to be an adaptation to lacustrine subsistence strategies, this conclusion was based on several sites discovered near extinct shorelines (Moratto 1984:93). Many of the lakes were no longer constant sources of water during the Holocene, and recent studies (Giambastiani and Berg 2008:14) have revealed that the people of the Lake Mojave Complex actually occupied terrain outside the margins of the extinct shorelines. Sutton et al. (2007:237) have noted that the Lake Mojave assemblages included tools that are “consistent with long-term curation and transport.” Additionally, it is not uncommon for extralocal materials (e.g., such as stone artifacts and marine shell beads) to be found in Lake Mojave cultural deposits, suggesting that the Lake Mojave people were either highly mobile or interacted with groups over long distances and had large trade networks with them.

The changing climate, distribution of occupational sites, and the all-terrain tool kit suggest that the inhabitants of the Mojave Desert during the early Holocene developed a broad-ranging subsistence strategy based on patterns of “intensive environmental monitoring” (Sutton 2007:237): the people monitored the seasons and moved in the direction of known resource patches.

3.2.3 Middle Holocene (7000 B.C.–3000 B.C.)

The Middle Holocene climate, although more arid than periods before and after, was still highly variable, with multiple oscillations between wetter and drier conditions occurring throughout the period. In addition, although the lakes and marshes of the early Holocene had dried up, streams and springs in the Mojave Desert may have maintained enough water flow from nearby ranges, at various times and places, to provide suitable water sources to sustain human activity, albeit at low densities (Aikens 1978; Basgall 2000; Cleland and Spaulding 1992; Sutton 1996; Warren 1984). Between 7000 B.C. and 5000 B.C., temperatures appear to have risen; and aridity appears to have increased, peaking between 6000 B.C. and 5000 B.C. Consequently, lowland ephemeral lakes and streams began to dry up, and vegetation communities capable of supporting large game animals became limited to a few isolated contexts. Settlement patterns adapted, shifting to upland settings where sources of water still existed (Sutton 1996). This change in land-use patterns also correlated with adjustments in tool assemblage content and diversity, resulting in the emergence of what is known as the Pinto Complex.

The Pinto Complex

Originally defined by Campbell and Campbell (1935), the Pinto Complex was characterized by shifts in subsistence patterns and adaptations, with greater emphasis placed on the exploitation of plants, as well as a continued focus on artiodactyls and smaller animals. It had a wider

distribution throughout the Mojave Desert than the previous complexes. The pan-desert nature of the complex suggests that Pinto people practiced a settlement system with a high degree of residential mobility.

The distinctive characteristics of the Pinto Complex tool kit, as defined by Justice (2002:126) and Zyniecki (2003:12), include indented base and bifurcate base projectile points with robust basal ears and weak shoulders. Other diagnostic artifacts typical of this complex include large and small leaf-shaped bifaces, domed and heavy-keeled scrapers, numerous core/cobble tools, large metates and milling slabs, and shaped and unshaped hand-stones (manos).

Sutton et al. (2007:239) noted the possibility of a distinctively different complex, the Deadman Lake Complex, occupying the Mojave Desert at the same time as the Pinto Complex. As currently known, the Deadman Lake Complex is unique to the Twentynine Palms region and is characterized by “small-to-medium-size contracting-stemmed or lozenge-shaped points, extensive concentrations of battered cobbles and core tools, abundant bifaces, simple flake tools, and milling implements.” Sutton et al. (2007) indicate that the complexes coexisted at Twentynine Palms: The Pinto Complex people concentrated at the remnants of the pluvial lakes, while the Deadman Lake Complex occupied higher elevations. The available resources for both ecological niches during the early Middle Holocene could have supported two distinct groups. Another possibility that Sutton et al. (2007) mentioned is that the Deadman Lake Complex findings could reflect a specialized segment of the Pinto Complex tool kit.

Near the end of the Middle Holocene, the climate became hotter and drier, marked by a period of “cultural hiatus” between 3000 B.C. and 2000 B.C.; during this gap, the Mojave Desert region appears to have had little to no human occupation (Sutton et al. 2007:241).

3.2.4 Late Holocene (2000 B.C.–Historic Contact)

The climate of the precontact Late Holocene approximates that of today, with cooler and moister conditions than the middle Holocene, but not as cool and moist as the early Holocene. As with the middle Holocene, the climate of this period was highly variable. Many lakes once again rose to high stands, and plant communities took on their modern distribution patterns; however, these lake levels fluctuated, at times dramatically throughout the period. At least two major droughts are thought to have occurred within the Sierras (Stine 1994), at ca. A.D. 892 to A.D. 1112 and ca. A.D. 1209 to A.D. 1350. These droughts were followed by a cooler and wetter period between 600 and 150 years ago (Cleland and Spaulding 1992:4). People returned to the region; and, compared to previous settlement behavior, human subsistence strategies changed significantly. This subsistence strategy correlated with adjustments in artifact/tool assemblage content and diversity, resulting in the emergence of the Gypsum Complex.

The Gypsum Complex (2000 B.C.–A.D. 200)

The Gypsum Complex was characterized by large (dart-point size) projectile points but also included points with a more refined side notched (Elko), a concave base (Humboldt), and small-stemmed (Gypsum) forms. In addition to diagnostic projectile points, the Gypsum Complex sites included leaf-shaped points; rectangular-based knives; flake scrapers; T-shaped drills; and, occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammer stones (Warren 1984:416). Manos and milling stones were common, and the mortar and pestle were also introduced during this period. Other artifacts included split-twig animal figurines, Olivella shell beads, and Haliotis beads and ornaments. The presence of both Olivella and Haliotis shell beads and ornaments and split-twig animal figurines indicates that the California desert inhabitants were in contact with populations from the Southern California coast and the southern Great Basin (i.e., Arizona, Nevada, and Utah) where these items were more common. The increased contact with other

groups likely provided the local inhabitants with storable food products in exchange for lithic materials (i.e., obsidian, chalcedony, and chert).

The Rose Spring Complex (A.D. 200–A.D. 1100)

By A.D. 200, the climate in the region had become slightly cooler. Population size appears to have increased, as evidenced by a higher frequency of archaeological sites. This period in California prehistory is marked as the Rose Spring Complex.

By the onset of the Rose Spring Complex at A.D. 200, dart-size points were replaced with smaller Rose Spring projectile points, signaling the introduction of the bow and arrow (Yohe and Sutton 1998). This innovation may also correspond with the beginning of the Numic expansion, which many researchers believe emanated from southeastern California (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Grayson 1993). Major villages and numerous smaller sites dating to this period have been recorded in eastern California, many containing bedrock milling features in addition to portable milling equipment. In the western Mojave's Antelope Valley near Edwards Air Force Base, cemeteries and deep cultural middens are associated with large pit house village sites. Agricultural influences in the Mojave Desert were apparently limited to the eastern portion of the desert (Sutton et al. 2007:242).

The Late Precontact Complex (A.D. 1100–Historic Contact)

During the Late Precontact period (ca A.D. 1100–A.D. 1770), Rose Spring-style points were replaced with smaller Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood series projectile points. Resource intensification and specialization are suggested by an increased variety of tool forms; use of new technologies such as the mortar and pestle and ceramics; use of storage facilities; and increased diversity in the locations of archaeological sites. In the central Mojave Desert, the Mojave River became a primary focus of occupation, and trade networks increased along the Mojave River and over the San Gabriel Mountains (Sutton 1996). In the western Mojave's Antelope Valley, evidence suggests obsidian for stone tools was a valuable commodity for this region. The obsidian recovered in this area most likely comes from the Coso Volcanic Fields in the northeast. How it arrived in the Antelope Valley is still a question for debate. Probable trade routes have been reconstructed near the Project area (Sutton 1988: 70). Earlier views on the conveyance of obsidian artifacts in the region typically suggest direct access, and trade/exchange were responsible for the introduction of obsidian in the region; however, different modes of material conveyance may have been employed during California's Late Precontact Period. Archaeologist Michael Moratto notes that "population movements, seasonal mobility, exogamy, intragroup reciprocity, ethnic integration of settlements, gambling, raiding and warfare, payment of reparations, funerals, mourning rites, intertribal social gatherings, and a plethora of subtle relationships by which women exchanged foodstuffs, craft materials, finished products, and services" should also be examined when seeking explanations for the observed distribution of items (Moratto 2011: 248).

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The following section is a brief description of the ethnographic group with ancestral claim to the land where the Project site is located.

3.3.1 Serrano

The Project site is located in the region known to have been occupied by the Serrano Indians. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 450 and 3,350 meters (1,500–11,000 feet) above mean sea level. Their territory extended west into the Cajon Pass, east past Twentynine Palms, north past Victorville, and south

to Yucaipa Valley. Year-round habitation tended to be located on the desert floor, at the base of the mountains, and up into the foothills, with all habitation areas requiring year-round water sources (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Serrano language is part of the Serran division of a branch of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Mithun 2006:539, 543). The two Serran languages, Kitanemuk and Serrano, are closely related. Kitanemuk lands were northwest of Serrano lands. Serrano was originally spoken by a relatively small group located within the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre Mountains, and the term “Serrano” has come to be ethnically defined as the name of the people in the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1925:611). The Vanyume, who lived along the Mojave River and associated Mojave Desert areas and are also referred to as the Desert Serrano, spoke either a dialect of Serrano or a closely related language (Mithun 2006:543).

Most Serrano lived in small villages located near water sources (Bean and Smith 1978:571). Houses measuring 12 to 14 feet in diameter were domed and constructed of willow branches and tule thatching. The interiors were encircled with tule mats. Each house was occupied by a single extended family, including a husband, wife (or wives), children, grandparents, and perhaps a widowed aunt or uncle and was a family gathering place for sleeping and storage. Much of the daily routine occurred outdoors in the open or under square ramadas constructed of at least four posts, cross-beams, and tule-thatched roofs.

Many of the villages had a ceremonial house, used both as a religious center and the residence of the lineage leaders. When hunting, the men would sometimes construct individual dwellings away from the village. Additional structures within a village might include granaries and a large, circular, subterranean sweathouse. The sweathouses were typically built along streams or pools.

A village was usually composed of at least two lineages, referred to as a lineage set. In each village, one lineage tended to be more dominant than the other. Lineages tended to rise and fall in dominance. A lineage set would intermarry, share ties of economic reciprocity, and share the ceremonial house and ceremonial bundle. Lineage sets together assumed the responsibility of conducting religious ceremonies through the one lineage’s religious leader and his assistant; the assistant was the religious leader of the other lineage of the set. The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with one of two exogamous moieties or “clans”—the Wahiyam (coyote) or the Tukum (wildcat) moiety.

Serrano territory was a trade nexus between inland tribes and coastal tribes. Ethnohistory also suggests that the Serrano played a role in the trade of horses from the southwest to the California coast (Bean and Vane 2002). Despite the Serrano’s large geographic extent, as well as their control of significant travel corridors, some anthropologists consider the politically autonomous structure and function of the Serrano village unit and therefore have difficulty considering the Serrano a unified “tribe,” as that word is defined as a unit of people with a common political leadership (Kroeber 1925:617; Strong 1929:14).

The subsistence economy of the Serrano was one of hunting and collecting plant goods, with occasional fishing (Bean and Smith 1978:571). They hunted large and small animals, including mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Plant staples consisted of seeds; acorn nuts of the black oak; piñon nuts; bulbs and tubers; and shoots, blooms, and roots of various plants, including yucca, berries, barrel cacti, and mesquite. The Serrano used fire as a management tool to increase yields of specific plants, particularly chía.

Trade and exchange were important aspects of the Serrano economy. Those living in the lower elevation, desert floor villages traded foodstuffs with people living in the foothill villages who had access to a different variety of edible resources. In addition to intervillage trade, ritualized communal food procurement events, such as rabbit and deer hunts and piñon, acorn, and

mesquite nut-gathering events, integrated the economy and helped distribute resources that were available in different ecozones.

The Serrano used a variety of materials for hunting, gathering, and processing of food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and ceremonial items. Shell, wood, bone, horn, stone, plant materials, animal skins, and feathers were used for making “money,” baskets, rabbit skin blankets, mats, nets, and bags. The Serrano made pottery and used it daily to carry and store water or foodstuffs; ceramics were also used as ceremonial objects (Benedict 1924). They also made awls, sinew-backed bows, arrows, arrow straighteners, throwing sticks (for hunting), traps, fire drills, stone pipes, and musical instruments of various types (e.g., rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and whistles), yucca fiber cordage for snares, nets and carrying bags, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978:571; Bean and Vane 2002).

A strong tradition of basket weaving incorporated the use of juncus sedge, deergrass, and yucca fiber (Benedict 1924). They also cooked foods in earth ovens or in watertight baskets using heated cooking rocks and constant stirring, or by parching through use of hot embers and a constant tossing motion of shallow trays containing the grains. Animal bones were boiled and then cracked for access to the marrow. A variety of methods were used in the drying and preserving of foods for later consumption.

Mainly due to the inland location of the territory that Serrano occupied beyond Cajon Pass, contact between Serrano and Europeans was relatively minimal prior to the early 1870s. As early as 1790, however, Serrano began to be drawn into mission life (Bean and Vane 2002). More Serrano were relocated to Mission San Gabriel in 1811 after a failed indigenous attack on that mission. Most of the remaining western Serrano were moved to an *asistencia* built near Redlands in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978:573). By 1834, most western Serrano had been moved to the missions, with some Serrano possibly moved to the mission at San Fernando Rey (Kroeber 1925). Only small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Geronimo Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture.

In the 1860s, a smallpox epidemic killed many indigenous southern Californians, including the Serrano (Bean and Vane 2002). Oral history accounts of a massacre in the 1860s at Twentynine Palms may have been part of a larger American military campaign that lasted 32 days (Bean and Vane 2002:10). Surviving Serrano sought shelter at Morongo with their Cahuilla neighbors; Morongo later became a reservation (Bean and Vane 2002). Other survivors followed the Serrano leader Santos Manuel down from the mountains and toward the valley floors and eventually settled on what later became the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Reservation.

3.4 HISTORIC PERIODS

Post-contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: (1) the Spanish period (1769–1822), (2) Mexican period (1822–1848), and (3) American period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers made brief visits from 1529 to 1769, the Spanish period in California began with the establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain marks the beginning of the Mexican period; and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory of the United States.

3.4.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

The first significant European settlement of California began during the Mission Period (1769–1822), with the founding of the first mission in San Diego, and lasted until 1833–1834 when the Mexican secularization laws effectively opened the area to social and economic growth. The

establishment of San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano Missions in 1771 and 1776, respectively, had a number of impacts on the region. This resulted in the abandonment of some areas and the agricultural and ranching development of other portions. The mission system was dismantled after Mexican governors introduced new secularization acts between 1822 and 1833, thus freeing the Indians from mission control.

3.4.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After secularization, the dominance of the large land grant ranchos became established. In 1810, the Spanish government granted the first rancho to Jose Antonio Yorba and his nephew Juan Pablo Peralta. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978). During this period, the entire area was almost constantly involved in political and military revolts. The tense situation ended when, in 1847, California gained independence from Mexico during the “Bear Flag” revolt. One year later, the United States gained control of the area as a result of the Mexican-American War.

3.4.3 American Period (1848–Present)

Although under the control of the United States since 1847, the American Period did not really begin in the study area until 1851, when the Land Act required rancho dons to confirm the ownership of their lands. Many rancho dons lacked funds and legal documents to confirm land ownership. Along with legal problems related to the Land Act and new taxes imposed by the United States, many second-generation dons experienced a disastrous two-year drought (McWilliams 1973:62). The combination of these hardships resulted in many rancho families losing their lands. A steady influx of Euro-Americans was brought in by the railroads. The Euro-Americans expanded commercial and land development primarily in farming and dairy endeavors. In the twentieth century, independent businesses began to dominate the economic strategy, much as they do today.

3.5 LOCAL HISTORY

The City of Adelanto was founded in 1915 by E.H. Richardson, the inventor of what became the Hotpoint Electric Iron. He sold his patent and purchased land for \$75,000, with a plan to develop one of the first master-planned communities in Southern California. It was Richardson’s planning that laid the foundation for what is currently the City of Adelanto. Acre after acre of deciduous fruit trees once grew in the City; however, during the Depression era of the 1930’s, many orchards were replaced by poultry ranches. Adelanto continued as a “community services district” until 1970, when the City incorporated, and Adelanto became San Bernardino County’s smallest city. The City became a charter city in November 1992, and adopted their current General Plan in March of 1994.

Also instrumental in the growth and development of the area was the Victorville Army Airfield, which was established in 1934; the field was later named George Air Force Base. The base was deactivated in 1992 and annexed by Victorville the following year (Pike 2002).

3.6 CURRENT SETTING FOR THE PROJECT SITE

The Project site setting consists of relatively flat, vacant land (Figure 2) that is characteristic of the undeveloped portions of the high desert region with small trees, bushes, and plants scattered over exposed dirt and sand. Creosote brush scrub vegetation dominates the majority of the Project site with smaller portions covered with white bursage brush scrub and disturbed/developed areas (dirt/paved roads, electrical transmission towers). Joshua trees occur throughout the Project site at low densities. Several dirt roads cross the site in north-to south or east-to-west orientations (Figure 3).



FIGURE 2: OVERVIEW OF PROJECT SITE



FIGURE 3: DIRT ACCESS ROAD WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

4.0 METHODS

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

Psomas Archaeologist Heather Garnett completed the cultural resources records search and literature review on October 25, 2023, (Attachment A) at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. The SCCIC is a designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System and houses records regarding archaeological and historic resources in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties. The review consisted of an examination of the USGS's 7.5-minute *Adelanto* and *Victorville* quadrangles to determine if any sites are recorded on or if any cultural resources studies have been conducted on or within a 0.8-kilometer (½-mile) radius of the subject property. Data sources consulted at the SCCIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation. The HPDF contains listings for the CRHR and/or the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. The results of the SCCIC literature review and record search are presented below in Subsection 5.1.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Psomas contacted the NAHC for a SLF search on November 3, 2023. Correspondence with the NAHC is provided in Attachment B. The City of Adelanto will provide Project notifications required by Assembly Bill (AB) 52, if applicable. The results of the SLF are presented below in Subsection 5.2.

4.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

Psomas requested a literature and records search from the NHM on November 3, 2023. The NHM houses records regarding paleontological resources recorded in Southern California. The records search included a 0.8-kilometer (½-mile) search radius around the proposed Project site and consisted of a detailed examination of the USGS' 7.5-minute *Adelanto* and *Victorville* quadrangles. The purpose of the literature search was to identify paleontological resources and/or unique geological units previously recorded within and around the Project site. The results of the NHM record search are presented below in Subsection 5.3.

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Psomas archaeologist Heather Garnett and Domenic Staiti surveyed the 460-acre Project site from December 5 through December 11, 2023. The entire study area was surveyed by walking east-west linear transects spaced no more than 15 meters (49 feet) apart. The archaeologist examined the ground surface for the presence of precontact artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools), historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), sediment discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, and depressions and other features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations). A field notebook and a digital camera were used to record survey conditions. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are on file at the Psomas Pasadena Office. The results of the field survey are presented below in Subsection 5.4.

5.0 **RESULTS**

5.1 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES LITERATURE REVIEW AND RECORDS SEARCH**

5.1.1 **Previous Studies and Literature Review**

The records search at the SCCIC indicated that 21 cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.8-kilometer (½-mile) radius of the Project site. The studies occurred between 1977 and 2018 and consisted of archaeological field studies, mitigation monitoring, and cultural resource evaluations. Table 2 lists the studies that were conducted within and near the subject property. Three of the 21 prior studies—SB-02570, SB-04447, and SB-05808—occurred within the Project site.

**TABLE 2
CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ½-MILE
OF THE PHASE I PROJECT SITE**

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Type of Study	Relative Location to the Project Site
SB-00528	Hearn, J.E.	1977	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment Zone 6 – Adelanto East Channel, Adelanto Area	Archaeological Field Study	Outside
SB-01051	Geoscientific Systems and Consulting	1980	Final Report: Archaeological and Historical Assessment of George Air Force Base	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
SB-01479	Dames and Moore	1985	Mead and McCullough to Victorville to Adelanto Transmission Project Technical Report: Volume IV. Cultural Resources	Archaeological Field Study	Outside
SB-01907	Taylor, Thomas T.	1989	Archaeological Survey Report: Inyokern to Kramer 220KV Transmission Line Conducting Project: Tower Sites, Pulling Areas, Sleeve Areas and Wire Setups, Kern and San Bernardino Counties, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
SB-01909	Hampson, R. Paul	1989	Cultural Resource Assessment: Kramer to Victorville 115KV Transmission Line Project	Archaeological, Field Survey	Outside
SB-02399	McGuire, Kelly R., and Leslie Glover	1991	A Cultural Resources Inventory of a Proposed natural Gas Pipeline Corridor from Adelanto to Ward Valley, San Bernardino County California	Archaeological, Field Survey	Outside
SB-02570	Sheets, Robert, and Craig Woodman	1990	Archaeological Survey and Inventory of George Air Force Base, California	Archaeological, Field Survey	Within
SB-03164	Alexandrowicz, J. Stephens, S.R. Alexandrowicz, A.A. Kuhner, R.A. Krautkramer, D. Ingram, and E. Knell	1996	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Inventory for the Airbase Road Improvement Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California, Interim Report	Archaeological, Paleontological, Historical Field Survey	Outside
SB-03799	Self, William	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment of High Desert Power Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	Archaeological, Historical Field Survey	Outside

TABLE 2
CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ½-MILE
OF THE PHASE I PROJECT SITE

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Type of Study	Relative Location to the Project Site
SB-04431	Bonner, Wayne H.	2002	Records Search Results for Cingular Wireless Site SB-163-02 (The Spectra Adelanto Site) located at 107450 Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California	Archaeological, Field Survey	Outside
SB-04433	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment: AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. D110A, San Bernardino County, California	Archaeological, Field Survey	Outside
SB-04437	Self, William	2001	Waterline Construction Corridor Survey	Archaeological, Field Survey	Within
SB-04447	Woodward, Craig, and Roger Hatheway	1991	George AFB, CA: WWII Building and Facilities Architectural and Historic Evaluation Study	Historic Property Evaluation	Outside
SB-05236	Bholat, Sara and Evelyn Chandler	2006	Cultural Resources Investigation of a 10-Acre Property East of U.S. Highway 395, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California	Archaeological, Field Survey	Outside
SB-05337	Jordan, Stacey C. and Andrea M. Craft	2006	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of One Deteriorated Pole on the Portland 12kV Circuit, United States Army Corps of Engineers, San Bernardino County, California	Archaeological, Field Survey	Outside
SB-05373	Dahdul, Mariam, Laura Hensley Shaker, Josh Smallwood, and Daniel Ballester	2006	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Southern California Logistics Airport Fuel Farm, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	Historic Property Evaluation	Outside
SB-05508	Estes, Allen, James Allan, and William Self	2003	Final Cultural Resources Report: High Desert Power Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	Archaeological, Field Survey	Outside
SB-05808	Gust, Sherri, Amy Glover, and Kim Scott	2007	Paleontological and Assessment Report for the Adelanto Gateway Project, City of Adelanto, California	Archaeological, Paleontological Field Survey	Within
SB-07121	Baker, Cindy L. and Mary L. Maniery	2007	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of U.S. Army Reserve 63rd Regional Readiness Command Facilities	Archaeological, Field Survey	Outside
SB-07705	Farrell, Jenna and Erin King	2013	Cultural Resources Survey for the Adelanto Solar Project, San Bernardino County, California	Archaeological, Field Survey	Outside
SB-07899	Hearn, Joseph E.	2013	Cultural Resource and Paleontology Monitoring Report –SCE Sandlot (Water Valley) Project	Archaeological, Paleontological Mitigation Monitoring	Outside

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search at the SCCIC showed that at least 59 cultural resources have been recorded within a half-mile radius of the proposed Project site (Table 3). Nine of the cultural resources are

precontact or include a precontact component. These include sites with lithic scatters (discarded debris from the manufacturing of stone tools), cairns (rock features), and isolated finds consisting of ground stone artifacts (manos and anvils). The remaining cultural resources date to the Historic-era (A.D. 1769–1961) and include trash scatters, segments of historic roads, structures, mining features, military properties, and residential homes (single family residences).

Of those 59 cultural resources, 10 are located within the Project site. These include P-36-013600 (prehistoric rock cairn), P-36-013601 (prehistoric isolate), P-36-013602 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013603 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013604 (prehistoric isolate), P-36-013605 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013606 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013607 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013608 (historic trash scatter), and P-36-013609 (historic trash scatter). Two of the precontact cultural resources (P-36-013601 and P-36-013604) were collected in field by the Cogstone in 2007.

It should be noted the types of cultural resources identified within the Project site are usually not considered significant under CEQA because individually the resources do not meet the criteria to be listed on the CRHR; however, because of the high frequency of cultural resources in the area, it is a testament to the archaeological sensitivity for the region. Therefore, measures should be implemented for the Project to mitigate inadvertent impacts to significant archaeological resources that may be present below the surface within the Project site (See Section 7.0 Recommended Mitigation Program below).

TABLE 3
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ½-MILE OF THE
PROJECT SITE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Resource Attribute	Relative Location to Project Site
P-36-008392	CA-SBR-008392H	Historic: roads; trail; railroad	AH07	Outside
P-36-012649	CA-SBR-012348H	Historic: roads; trail; railroad; highways; mine	AH07; HP37; HP43	Outside
P-36-012655	CA-SBR-012354H	Historic: other; engineering structure; mine	AH16; HP11; HP43	Outside
P-36-012658	CA-SBR-012357H	Historic: roads; trail, railroad; highways	AH07; HP37	Within
P-36-012918	–	Historic: military property	HP34	Outside
P-36-013377	–	Precontact: lithic scatter	AP02	Outside
P-36-013600	–	Precontact: cairns; rock features	AP08	Within
P-36-013601	–	Precontact: isolated artifact	AP16	Within
P-36-013602	CA-SBR-012600H	Historic: foundations; structures; trash scatter	AH02; AH04	Within
P-36-013603	CA-SBR-012601H	Historic: foundations; structures; trash scatter	AH02; AH04	Within
P-36-013604	–	Precontact: isolated artifact	AP16	Within
P-36-013605	CA-SBR-012602H	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Within
P-36-013606	CA-SBR-012603H	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Within
P-36-013607	CA-SBR-012604H	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Within
P-36-013608	CA-SBR-012605H	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Within

TABLE 3
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ½-MILE OF THE
PROJECT SITE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Resource Attribute	Relative Location to Project Site
P-36-013609	CA-SBR-012606H	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Within
P-36-013897	CA-SBR-012713H	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Outside
P-36-023225	CA-SBR-014701H	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Outside
P-36-023283	–	Historic: trash scatter	AH04;	Outside
P-36-026154	CA-SBR-016606H	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Outside
P-36-026156	CA-SBR-016608H	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Outside
P-36-026159	CA-SBR-016611H	Historic: roads; trails; railroad grades	AH07	Outside
P-36-026166	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026167	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026168	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026169	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026170	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026171	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026172	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026173	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH04	Outside
P-36-026174	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026175	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026176	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026177	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026178	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026179	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026180	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026181	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026183	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026184	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026185	–	Historic: standing structure	AH15	Outside
P-36-026187	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026188	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026189	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026190	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026192	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026194	–	Historic: isolated artifact	AH16	Outside
P-36-026772	CA-SBR-016918H	Historic: foundations; structure pads	AH02	Outside
P-36-026805	–	Precontact: isolated artifact	AP16	Outside
P-36-026831	–	Precontact: isolated artifact	AP16	Outside
P-36-027569	–	Historic: single family residence	HP02	Outside
P-36-034133	–	Historic: roads; trails; railroads; highways	AH07; HP37	Outside
P-36-034159	–	Historic: engineering structure; other	HP11; HP39	Outside

TABLE 3
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ½-MILE OF THE
PROJECT SITE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Resource Attribute	Relative Location to Project Site
P-36-061244	–	Precontact: isolated artifact	AP16	Outside
P-36-061245	–	Precontact: isolated artifact	AP16	Outside
P-36-061255	CA-SBR-061255H	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Outside
P-36-061256	CA-SBR-061256H	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Outside
P-36-061257	–	Historic: trash scatter	AH04	Outside
P-36-061265	–	Prehistoric: isolated artifact	AP16	Outside
Notes: AP02 – Lithic Scatter AP08 – Cairns/Rock Features AP16 – Other (Prehistoric Isolate) AH02 – Foundation/Structure/Pad AH04 – Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters AH07 – Roads/Trails/Railroad Grades AH15 – Standing Structure AH16 – Other (Historic Isolate) HP11 – Engineering Structure HP34 – Military Property HP37 – Highway/Trail HP39 – Other HP43 – Mine Structure/Building				

5.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In addition to the Native American notification, pursuant to the requirements of AB 52, if applicable, that will be completed by the City of Victorville, the City requires consultants completing cultural resources studies to contact the NAHC for a SLF search. In 2007, Cogstone requested the NAHC conduct a search of the SLF database to determine if sacred lands were within or near the 2007 Project site. The 2007 results from the NAHC indicated that there were no known sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project site (Cogstone 2007: 20). However, on October 13, 2023, Psomas sent a request to the California NAHC for an updated review of sacred lands within or near the Project site. The 2023 results of the NAHC SLF are positive for sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project site. The NAHC recommends contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe for more information. The SFL search results summary letter and contact information for the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and other local tribal representatives from the NAHC will be presented as Attachment B.

5.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The NHM paleontological literature review and record searches did not identify paleontological resources within the Project site or the 1-mile search buffer/radius; however, the search did identify fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed Project site, either at the surface or at depth (Table 4). However, it should be noted the 2007 Cogstone report identified the area as sensitive for paleontological resources at a depth of 6 feet or more below the ground surface (Cogstone 2007: 29). The NHM paleontological search results summary letter from NHM is presented as Attachment C.

TABLE 4
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN ½-MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Fossil Locality Number	Location	Geologic Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7786	Southern California Logistics Airport	Alluvium (Pleistocene, moderately indurated fine to medium grained silty sandstone)	Vole (<i>Microtus mexicanus</i>)	10–11 Feet BGS
LACM VP 3498	West of Portland Cement Company plant in bluffs on west side of Mojave River, midway between Interstate 15 and Air Expressway Road	Shoemaker Gravel Formation	Horse (<i>Equus</i>); Deer (<i>Cervidae</i>); Antelope (<i>Antilocapridae</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 3352	West bank of the Mojave River, north end of Victorville	Shoemaker Gravel Formation	Horse (<i>Equus</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 3353	Second Street at sand and gravel pit; near top of bluff, west bank of Mojave River	Shoemaker Gravel Formation	Horse (<i>Equus</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 5942 - 5950	Along Avenue S from 90 th Street East in Palmdale to 250 th Street near Lake Los Angeles	Unknown Formation (Holocene)	Kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis</i>); Lizard (<i>Gambelia</i>); Snake (<i>Ophidia</i>); Gopher Snake (<i>Pituophis</i>); Rabbit (<i>Lagomorpha</i>); Rodent (<i>Rodentia</i>); Pocket Gopher (<i>Thomomys</i>); Pocket Mouse (<i>Chaetodippus</i>); Kangaroo Rat (<i>Dipodomys</i>); Birds (<i>Aves</i>)	Unknown
Notes: BGS – Below Ground Surface				

5.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

Psomas Archaeologists Heather Garnett and Domenic Staiti surveyed the 460-acre Project site on December 6, 2023, through December 11, 2023. Overall, the survey conditions in the Project site were good, with ground visibility documented at 95 percent. The sediments within the 51-acre Project site consist of coarse-grained sands occasionally intermixed with schist and quartz derived from granitic rock. Vegetation within the Project site consists primarily of native and non-native plants and grasses. The field survey resulted in positive results for archaeological resources (see subsection 5.4.1. below) and negative results for paleontological resources.

The archaeologist used California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) series 523 forms, a field notebook, and a digital camera to record resource characteristics and survey conditions. Temporary field designations for all newly recorded resources were given in the field. Primary Numbers and Trinomials for each resource will be assigned by the SCCIC after the designated Lead Agency review of the draft report. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are on file at Psomas's Pasadena Office.

5.4.1 Findings

Psomas archaeologists recorded 327 new archaeological resources in the Project site (Table 5). The recorded resources consist solely of historic-era archaeological resources. The archaeological resources consist of 308 historic-era isolated artifacts and 19 historic-era archaeological sites. No new precontact and/or ethnographic resources were encountered.

Resource descriptions and eligibility recommendations are provided below. DPR series 523 forms for each resource will be prepared and included in the final report as Attachment D.

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-01	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-02	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-03	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-04	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-05	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-06	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-07	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-08	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-09	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-10	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-11	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-12	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-13	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-14	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-15	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-16	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-17	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-18	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-19	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-20	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-21	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-22	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-23	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-24	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-25	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-26	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-27	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-28	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-29	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-30	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-31	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-32	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-33	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-34	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-35	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-36	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-37	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-38	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-39	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-40	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-41	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-42	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-43	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-44	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-45	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-46	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-47	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-48	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-49	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-50	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-51	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-52	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-53	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-54	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-55	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-56	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-57	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-58	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-59	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-60	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-61	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-62	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-63	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-64	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-65	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-66	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-67	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-68	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-69	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-70	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-71	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-72	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-73	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-74	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-75	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-76	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-77	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-78	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-79	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-80	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-81	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-82	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-83	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-84	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-85	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-86	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-87	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-88	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-89	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-90	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-91	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-92	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-93	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-94	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-95	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-96	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-97	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-98	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-99	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-100	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-101	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-102	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-103	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-104	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-105	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-106	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-107	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-108	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-109	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-110	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-111	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-112	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-113	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-114	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-115	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-116	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-117	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-118	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-119	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-120	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-121	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-122	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-123	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-124	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-125	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-126	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-127	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-128	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-129	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-130	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-131	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-132	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-133	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-134	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-135	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-136	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-137	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-138	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-139	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-140	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-141	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-142	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-143	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-144	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-145	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-146	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-147	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-148	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-149	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-150	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-151	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-152	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-153	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-154	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-155	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-156	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-157	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-158	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-159	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-160	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-161	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-162	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-163	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-164	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-165	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-166	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-167	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-168	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-169	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-170	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-171	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-172	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-173	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-174	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-175	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-176	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-177	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-178	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-179	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-180	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-181	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-182	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-183	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-184	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-185	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-186	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-187	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-188	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-189	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-190	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-191	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-192	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-193	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-194	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-195	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-196	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-197	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-198	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-199	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-200	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-201	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-202	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-203	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-204	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-205	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-206	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-207	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-208	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-209	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-210	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-211	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-212	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-213	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-214	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-215	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-216	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-217	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-218	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-219	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-220	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-221	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-222	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-223	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-224	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-225	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-226	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-227	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-228	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-229	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-230	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-231	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-232	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-233	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-234	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-235	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-236	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-237	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-238	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-239	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-240	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-241	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-242	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-243	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-244	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-245	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-246	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-247	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-248	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
		Isolate-249	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-250	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-251	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-252	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-253	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-254	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-255	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-256	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-257	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-258	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-259	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-260	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-261	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-262	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-263	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-264	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-265	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-266	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-267	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-268	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-269	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-270	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-271	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-272	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-273	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-274	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-275	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-276	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-277	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-278	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-279	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
		Isolate-280	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-281	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-282	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-283	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-284	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-285	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-286	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-287	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-288	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-289	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-290	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-291	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-292	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-293	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-294	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-295	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-296	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-297	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-298	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Isolate-299	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-300	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-301	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-302	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
		Isolate-303	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
		Isolate-303	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
		Isolate-303	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-306	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-307	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Isolate-308	Historic: food/beverage can	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-01	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-02	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-03	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-04	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-05	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-06	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-07	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-08	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-09	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-10	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-11	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-12	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-13	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-14	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-15	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023

TABLE 5
NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Primary Number	*Trinomial	Field Designation	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Recorded
—	—	Site-16	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-17	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-18	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
—	—	Site-19	Historic: refuse scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
* Primary Numbers and Trinomials for each resource will be assigned by the SCCIC after the designated Lead Agency review and approval of the draft report.					

Newly Recorded Historic Isolates

A total of 308 historic-era isolates was newly recorded in the proposed Project site (Table 5). Of these, all 308 historic-era isolates consist solely of food and beverage cans. Because of their limited data potential and lack of archaeological association/context, the 308 isolates are not eligible for the CRHR. No additional mitigation is required.

Newly Recorded Historic Archaeological Sites

A total of 19 historic-era archaeological sites was newly recorded in the proposed Project site (Table 5). Of these, all 19 historic-era archaeological sites include sites with numerous glass bottle fragments and several crushed food and beverage cans. Artifacts are widely scattered due to the location of the site on a periodically active, sandy, undulating alluvial plain south of a drainage. One site includes the foundation of a structure no longer extant on the site. The ground surface at most of the sites are covered with a light to moderate scattering of volcanic, granitic, and quartz cobbles, and a slight scattering of Russian thistle and Creosote.

CRHR Eligibility Recommendations

The historic components of the 19 sites recommended not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under all Criteria. The historic components cannot be associated with an event or notable individuals significant to local, State, or national history and are, therefore, recommended not eligible under Criteria 1 and 2. The historic components do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values and are, therefore, recommended not eligible under Criterion 3. The historic components consist entirely of historic refuse and the foundation of a former structure. The limited amount of assemblage and the unlikely existence of subsurface deposits indicate the historic components of the sites has exhausted data potential and are unlikely to yield information important to the history of California. Therefore, the historic components are recommended not eligible under all Criteria.

5.4.2 Updates to Previously Recorded Sites

The SCCIC records search results indicated that 10 cultural resources have been previously recorded within ½-mile radius of the Project site (Table 6), including seven historic archaeological sites and three precontact archaeological resources. All 10 cultural resources were recorded by Cogstone in 2007 (Cogstone 2007: 21). None of the 10 cultural resources are eligible for the

CRHR. DPR series 523 forms for each resource will be prepared as an update to the existing records and included in the final report as Attachment D.

TABLE 6
UPDATES TO PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Date Updated
P-36-013600	–	Precontact: rock cairn	Not Eligible	December 2023
P-36-013601	–	Precontact: isolated artifact	Not Eligible	December 2023
P-36-013602	CA-SBR-12600H	Historic: trash scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
P-36-013603	CA-SBR-12601H	Historic: trash scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
P-36-013604	–	Precontact: isolated artifact	Not Eligible	December 2023
P-36-013605	CA-SBR-12602H	Historic: trash scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
P-36-013606	CA-SBR-12603H	Historic: trash scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
P-36-013607	CA-SBR-12604H	Historic: trash scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
P-36-013608	CA-SBR-12605H	Historic: trash scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023
P-36-013609	CA-SBR-12606H	Historic: trash scatter	Not Eligible	December 2023

6.0 **CONCLUSION**

During the fall of 2023, Psomas conducted cultural resources and paleontological resources investigations for the Adelanto Industrial Park Project site and the ½-mile search radius for cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites, built environment) and paleontology resources (i.e., fossils, unique geological formations) surrounding the Project site. The work was performed under Psomas' contract with Synergy Consulting. The main goal of the investigation was to gather and analyze information needed to determine if the Project would have a significant impact on properties eligible for the CRHR and significant fossil localities/unique geologic features, and to provide mitigation measures for those resources. No prior historic structures appear to have been onsite. Vegetation onsite consisted of both native and non-native plant species. Ground visibility was moderate to good throughout the Project site.

The SCCIC records search identified 59 previously recorded cultural resources within the half-mile search radius of the Project site. The previously recorded resources consisted of precontact and historic-period cultural resources. Nine of the cultural resources are precontact or include a precontact component. These include sites with lithic scatters (i.e., discarded debris from the manufacturing of stone tools), cairn features (i.e., human made rock features), and isolated finds. The remaining cultural resources date to the Historic-era (A.D. 1769–1961) and include trash scatters, segments of historic roads, structures, mining features, military properties, and residential homes (single family residences).

Of those 59 cultural resources, 10 are located within the Project site. These include P-36-013600 (prehistoric rock cairn), P-36-013601 (prehistoric lithic scatter), P-36-013602 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013603 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013604 (prehistoric lithic scatter), P-36-013605 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013606 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013607 (historic trash scatter), P-36-013608 (historic trash scatter), and P-36-013609 (historic trash scatter).

In 2007, Cogstone requested the NAHC conduct a search of the SLF database to determine if sacred lands were within or near the 2007 Project site. The 2007 results from the NAHC indicated that there were no known sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project site (Cogstone 2007:20). However, on October 13, 2023, Psomas sent a request to the California NAHC for an updated review of sacred lands within or near the Project site. The 2023 results of the NAHC SLF are positive for sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project site. The NAHC recommends contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe for more information.

The NHM paleontological literature review and record searches did not identify paleontological resources within the Project site or the 1-mile search buffer/radius; however, the search did identify fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed Project site, either at the surface or at depth. Furthermore, it should be noted the 2007 Cogstone report identified the area as sensitive for paleontological resources at a depth of 6 feet or more below the ground surface.

The field survey was positive for historic-era archaeological resources. Psomas archaeologists recorded 327 new archaeological resources in the Project site (Table 5). The recorded resources consist solely of historic-era archaeological resources. The archaeological resources consist of 308 historic-era isolated artifacts and 19 historic-era archaeological sites. No new precontact and/or ethnographic resources were encountered. Additionally, Psomas relocated or attempted to relocate 10 cultural resources (seven historic archaeological sites and three precontact archaeological resources) previously recorded by Cogstone in 2007.

Because of their limited data potential and lack of archaeological association/context, the cultural resources documented within the Project site, including the cultural resources recorded by

Cogstone, are not eligible for the CRHR. Therefore, the Project will not have an adverse effect or significant impact on archaeological resources eligible for listing as a historic property.

Nevertheless, as discussed above in Sections 3.0 Contextual Setting and 5.0 Results, the Mojave Desert has an extensive history regarding paleontological resources and centuries of human activities; therefore, there is always possibility that archaeological and paleontological materials, such as historic refuse, undisturbed precontact archaeological sites, fossil localities, or other resources, could be discovered during ground disturbing activities on the property.

7.0 **RECOMMENDED MITIGATION PROGRAM**

Because of the potential to encounter previously unidentified resources during ground disturbing activities, Psomas provides the following RR for your reference in addition to recommending implementing the MM from the 2009 Draft EIR for the Project. However, the City acting as the Lead Agency may require additional mitigation measures after review of the final report and consultation with the local Native American community.

7.1 **REGULATORY REQUIREMENT**

RR CUL-1 In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code*, if human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities, 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, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. The County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are or are believed to be Native American, s/he shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons(s) it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The property owner would then determine, in consultation with a designated Native American representative, the final disposition of the human remains (*California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Section 15064.5[e]).

7.2 **MITIGATION MEASURES**

MM CUL-1 Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the project sponsor (s) shall retain a qualified archaeologist/paleontologist, subject to approval by the City. The qualified archaeologist/paleontologist shall train the construction crew on the mechanisms used to identify cultural resources and to caution them on the legal and/or regulatory implications of knowingly destroying cultural resources or removing artifacts or human remains from the project site(s). In the event that culturally sensitive materials are encountered, work shall be temporarily redirected to another location while the archeologist consults with the City to determine the treatment of those resources. In the event that human remains are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted within 24 hours as required by RR-CUL-1 above. If the remains are of Native American ancestry, the Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who shall appoint a most likely descendent to determine the proper treatment of the remains. All cultural materials recovered shall be subject to scientific analysis, professional museum curation, and a report prepared according to current professional standards.

MM CUL-2 If deposits of prehistoric or historical archaeological materials are encountered during project activities in any areas not archaeologically monitored, all work within 25 feet of the discovery shall be immediately halted and a qualified archaeologist contacted to assess the finds and make recommendations. Project personnel shall not collect or move any archaeological materials or human remains and associated materials. It is recommended that adverse effects to archaeological deposits be avoided by project activities. If such deposits cannot feasibly be avoided, they shall be evaluated for their eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical

Resources. If the deposits are not significant, avoidance is not necessary. If the deposits are eligible, they shall be avoided or adverse effects must be mitigated.

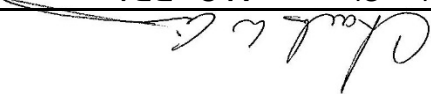
8.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this cultural resource inventory report and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: December 2023

SIGNED:

Charles Cisneros, M.S., RPA
Senior Archaeologist



9.0 REFERENCES

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ATTACHMENT A

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages
SB-00528			NADB-R - 1060528; Voided - 77-7.10		HEARN, JOSEPH E.	1977		ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ZONE 6 - ADELANTO EAST CHANNEL, ADELANTO AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	2
SB-01051			NADB-R - 1061051; Voided - 80-12.1		GEOSCIENTIFIC SYSTEMS AND CONSULTING	1980		FINAL REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE	GEOSCIENTIFIC SYSTEMS AND CONSULTING	
SB-01479			NADB-R - 1061479; Voided - 85-1.1		DAMES & MOORE	1985		MEAD/MCCULLOUGH-VICTORVILLE/ADELANTO TRANSMISSION PROJECT TECHNICAL REPORT: VOLUME IV, CULTURAL RESOURCES	DAMES & MOORE	

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages
SB-01907			NADB-R - 1061907		TAYLOR, THOMAS T.	1989		ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: INYOKERN-KRAMER 220KV TRANSMISSION LINE CONDUCTORING PROJECT: TOWER SITES, PULLING AREAS, SLEEVE AREAS AND WIRE SETUPS, KERN AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	
SB-01909			NADB-R - 1061909; Voided - 89-8.2		HAMPSON, R. PAUL	1989		CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: KRAMER-VICTOR 115KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages
SB-02399			NADB-R - 1062399; Voided - 91-3.10		MCGUIRE, KELLY R. and LESLIE GLOVER	1991		A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF A PROPOSED NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR FROM ADELANTO TO WARD VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	FAR WESTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP	
SB-02570			NADB-R - 1062570; Voided - 90-12.15		SHEETS, ROBERT and CRAIG WOODMAN	1990		ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA	SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP.	24

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages
SB-03164			NADB-R - 1063164; Paleo -		ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN, S.R. ALEXANDROWICZ, A.A. KUHNER, R.A. KRAUTKRAMER, D. INGRAM, and E. KNELL	1996		CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE AIRBASE ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA--INTERIM REPORT. 101PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	105
SB-03799			NADB-R - 1063799		SELF, WILLIAM	1999		CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	WM SELF ASSOCIATES	49
SB-04431			NADB-R - 1064431		BONNER, WAYNE H.	2002		RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS SITE SB-163-02 (THE SPECTRA SITE ADELANTO SITE) LOCATED AT 107450 ADELANTO ROAD, ADELANTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 6PP	W.H. BONNER ASSOCIATES	
SB-04433			NADB-R - 1064433		DUKE, CURT	2002		CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NO. D110A, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 5PP	LSA	

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages
SB-04437			NADB-R - 1064437		SELF, WILLIAM	2001		WATERLINE CONSTRUCTION CORRIDOR SURVEY	WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES	10
SB-04447			NADB-R - 1064447		WOODWARD, CRAIG and ROGER HATHEWAY	1991		GEORGE AFB, CA: WWII BUILDING/FACILITIES ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORIC EVALUATION STUDY. 3 VOLUMES. 778PP	SAIC	
SB-05236			NADB-R - 1065236		Bholat, Sara and Evelyn Chandler	2006	Sep	Cultural Resources Investigation of a 10-Acre Property East of U.S. Highway 395, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California.	Ecorp	18
SB-05337			NADB-R - 1065337; Other - SCE		Jordan, Stacey C. and Andrea M. Craft	2006	Mar	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of One Deteriorated Pole on the Portland 12kV Circuit, United States Army Corps of Engineers, San Bernardino County, California.	Mooney, Jones & Stokes	11
SB-05373					Dahdul, Mariam, Laura Hensley Shaker, Josh Smallwood, and Daniel Ballester	2006		Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Southern California Logistics Airport Fuel Farm, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	CRMTECH	37
SB-05508			NADB-R - 1065508		Estes, Allen, James Allan, and William Self	2003	Jun	Final Cultural Resources Report: High Desert Power Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.	William Self Associates, Inc	65
SB-05808			Paleo -		Gust, Sherri, Amy Glover, and Kim Scott	2007		PALEONTOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE ADELANTO GATEWAY PROJECT, CITY OF ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	Cogstone	50
SB-07121			NADB-R - 1067121		Baker, Cindy L. and Mary L. Maniery	2007	Jun	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of U.S. Army Reserve 63rd Regional Readiness Command Facilities.	PAR Environmental	164
SB-07705			NADB-R - 1067705		Farrell, Jenna and Erin King	2013		Cultural Resources Survey for the Adelanto Solar Project, San Bernardino County, California.		

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages
SB-07899			Paleo -		Strudwick, Ivan	2013		Cultural Resource and Paleontology Monitoring Report - SCE Sandlot (Water Valley) Project	LSA Associates, Inc.	98

ReportNum	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps	Address	PLSS
SB-00528		Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study		Not for publication	No	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; MOJAVE DESERT; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto		
SB-01051						[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; QUARTZITE QUARRY; STONE CAIRN; FLAKED LITHICS; QUARTZITE; PORPHYRY; AGATE; MOJAVE DESERT; GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE]	36-005431, 36-005432, 36-005433	3	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Victorville		
SB-01479						[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ETHNOGRAPHIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; JASPER QUARRY; STONE CAIRNS; STONE ALIGNMENTS; LITHIC SCATTER; CULTURAL HISTORY; FLAKED LITHICS; JASPER; CHERT; CHALCEDONY; RHYOLITE; MOJAVE DESERT; MESCAL VALLEY; SODA MOUNTAINS; MEAD/MCCULLOUGH-VICTORVILLE/ADELANTO PROJECT]	36-005331, 36-005332, 36-005430, 36-023426	4	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Alvord Mountain (15'), Apple Valley North, Astley Rancho, Baker (15'), Barstow, Barstow SE, Cave Mountain (15'), Clark Mountain (15'), Daggett, Halloran Spring (15'), Harvard Hill, Helendale, Hinkley, Hodge, Kingston Peak (15'), Kramer Hills, Lane Mountain (15'), Manix, Mescal Range (15'), Minneola, Nebo, Red Pass Lake (15'), Roach Lake (15'), Soda Lake (15'), Stoddard Well, Turtle Valley, Twelvegauge Lake, Victorville, Victorville NW, Yermo		

ReportNum	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps	Address	PLSS
SB-01907						[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; RANDSBURG TOWNSITE; MINING SITES; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITES; TRANSMISSION LINE; FLAKED LITHICS; CHERT; CHALCEDONY; QUARTZITE; JASPER; MOJAVE DESERT; CA-KER-2500H; CA-KER-2501H; INYOKERN-KRAMER 220KV TRANSMISSION LINE; 89-7.7]		0	No	San Bernardino	Boron NE, Johannesburg, Kramer Junction, Red Mountain, Saddleback Mountain		
SB-01909						[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; CULTURAL HISTORY; LITHIC SCATTERS; CHERT QUARRY; CHALCEDONY QUARRY; BASALT QUARRY; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITES; TRANSMISSION LINE; PINTO; FLAKED LITHICS; CHALCEDONY; CHERT; BASALT; OBSIDIAN; GLASS BOTTLES; TINNED CANS; SHELL BUTTON; GROUND STONE; CERAMICS; METAL HARDWARE; WOODEN LUMBER; MOJAVE DESERT; KRAMER-VICTOR 115KV PROJECT; P1833-1-H; PSBR-39-H]	36-002257, 36-004018, 36-004019, 36-004020, 36-004021, 36-004022, 36-004024	7	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Astley Rancho, Kramer Junction, Red Buttes, Victorville NW		

ReportNum	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps	Address	PLSS
SB-02399						[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; LITHIC REDUCTION SITES; LITHIC SCATTERS; STONE CAIRN; LITHIC QUARRY; FOOD PROCESSING SITES; CAMPSITES; MINING SITES; RAILROADING SITES; ROADS; MILITARY SITE; HOMESTEADING SITES; FIRE HEARTHS; SILVER LAKE; FLAKED LITHICS; GROUND STONE; RHYOLITE; BASALT; PROJECTILE POINTS; POTTERY; BONE AWLS; SHELL BEADS; QUARTZ; FELSITE; TINNED CANS; MOJAVE DESERT; WARD VALLEY; FENNER VALLEY; BRISTOL MOUNTAINS; MOJAVE RIVER; P1532-3H]	36-000562, 36-001907, 36-001908, 36-002107, 36-002340, 36-002792, 36-003252, 36-004037, 36-004055, 36-005054, 36-005598, 36-005794, 36-006404, 36-006502, 36-006507, 36-006511, 36-006512, 36-006513, 36-006517, 36-006518, 36-006519, 36-006520, 36-006525, 36-006526, 36-006527, 36-006528, 36-006693, 36-006889, 36-006890, 36-006891, 36-006892, 36-006893, 36-006894, 36-006895, 36-006896, 36-006897, 36-006898, 36-006899, 36-006900, 36-006941, 36-006942, 36-006943, 36-006944, 36-006945, 36-006946, 36-006947, 36-006948, 36-006949, 36-006950, 36-006951, 36-006952, 36-006953, 36-006954	53	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Apple Valley North, Ash Hill, Barstow SE, Brown Buttes, Camp Rock Mine, Castle Dome, Danby, East of Siberia, Essex, Hector, Hodge, Lavic Lake, Little Piute Mountains, Ludlow, Newberry Springs, Ord Mountain, Siberia, Sleeping Beauty, Stoddard Well, Turtle Valley, Van Winkle Wash, Victorville, West Ord Mountain		
SB-02570		Archaeological, Field study	Not for publication	No	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT; QUARTZITE QUARRY; STONE CAIRN; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE; METAL NAILS; GLASS BOTTLES; TINNED CANS; FLAKED LITHICS; QUARTZITE; JASPER; GROUND STONE; CHERT; MOJAVE DESERT; MOJAVE RIVER]	36-005432, 36-005433, 36-006784, 36-061265, 36-061266, 36-061278, 36-061279, 36-061280, 36-061281, 36-061282, 36-061283, 36-061284, 36-061285, 36-061286, 36-061287, 36-061288	16	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Victorville			

ReportNum	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps	Address	PLSS
SB-03164		Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study	2.5 MILES X 80'	Not for publication	No	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT; ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING REPORT; LITHIC SCATTER; HEARTH; DOG BURIAL; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE; RAILROAD; PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; CANS; FIRE-AFFECTED ROCK; GLASS; DEBITAGE; FAUNAL REMAINS; KITCHENWARE; BATTERY; BUCKEY; CERAMICS; GLASS JAR; GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENTS; BOOT FRAGMENT; CONCRETE; METAL; CERAMIC INSULATOR; FLAKES; MOJAVE DESERT]	36-008388, 36-008389, 36-008390, 36-008391, 36-008392, 36-008393	6	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Victorville		
SB-03799		Architectural/Historical, Field study	8000 ACRES	Not for publication	No	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; HISTORIC; PREHISTORIC; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE; BURIALS; VILLAGE SITE; ROAD; RAILROAD; CAMPSITE; DOG BURIAL; POWER TRANSMISSION LINE; FOUNDATION; MOJAVE DESERT; AD 1920-1930; PRE-1890 AD]	36-000067, 36-004272, 36-004411, 36-006784, 36-007043, 36-008389, 36-008391, 36-008392, 36-008393, 36-008859, 36-008860, 36-008861, 36-008862, 36-008863, 36-010315, 36-010317	16	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Helendale, Victorville, Victorville NW		
SB-04431			1 ACRE			[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; MOJAVE DESERT; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto		
SB-04433			0.25 ACRES			[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; MOJAVE DESERT; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto		

ReportNum	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps	Address	PLSS
SB-04437		Archaeological, Field study	8.5 MILES X 85'	Not for publication	No	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; HISTORIC; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE; FOUNDATION; CANS; GLASS; GLASS BOTTLES; CERAMICS; METAL; MOJAVE DESERT; HDPP]	36-008859, 36-008860, 36-008861, 36-008862	4	No	San Bernardino	Helendale, Victorville		
SB-04447			2500+ ACRES			[NADB Keywords: HISTORIC STRUCTURE EVALUATION; HISTORIC; MILITARY STRUCTURES; RUNWAY; AIRPORT FACILITY; WATER PUMPING STATION; POOL HOUSE; STORAGE FACILITIES; HANGAR; REVETMENTS; WATER TANKS; SWIMMING POOL; DORMITORY; CHAPEL; MESS HALL; RECREATIONAL FACILITIES; MAINTENANCE FACILITIES; REPAIR FACILITIES; ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES; WWII; MOJAVE DESERT]		0	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Victorville		
SB-05236		1 Archaeological, Field study	10 acres	Not for publication	No			0	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto		
SB-05337		Archaeological, Field study	0.7 acres	Not for publication	No			0	No	San Bernardino	Victorville		
SB-05373		Architectural/Historical, Field study		Unrestricted	No			0	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto		
SB-05508		3 Archaeological, Monitoring	49.2 miles plus 25 acres	Not for publication	No		36-007694, 36-008859, 36-008860, 36-008861, 36-008862	5	No	San Bernardino	Helendale, Victorville, Victorville NW		
SB-05808		Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	Yes		36-013600, 36-013601, 36-013602, 36-013603, 36-013604, 36-013605, 36-013606, 36-013607, 36-013608, 36-013609	10	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto		
SB-07121		Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Evaluation, Field study		Not for publication	No		36-012915, 36-012916, 36-012917, 36-012918	4	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Ontario, San Bernardino South, Victorville		
SB-07705								0	No	San Bernardino			

ReportNum	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps	Address	PLSS
SB-07899		Archaeological, Monitoring		Not for publication	Yes		36-026217, 36-026218	2	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Astley Rancho, Baldy Mesa, Barstow, Barstow SE, Hinkley, Kramer Hills, Kramer Junction, Lockhart, Minneola, Red Buttes, Twelvegauge Lake, Victorville NW		

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	ResType	Age	InfoBase
P-36-001620	CA-SBR-001620	VOIDED	Voided	Resource Name - VOIDED; Other - SBR-1669	Is subsumed by 36-001669			
P-36-008392	CA-SBR-008392H	95-11-5		Resource Name - 95-11-5		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-012649	CA-SBR-012348H	Victorville Lime Rock Company Old Cement Plant Access Road		Resource Name - Victorville Lime Rock Company Old Cement Plant Access Road		Structure, Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-012655	CA-SBR-012354H	Victorville Lime Rock Company Elec Powerline Poles (Downed)		Resource Name - Victorville Lime Rock Company Elec Powerline Poles (Downed)		Structure	Historic	Survey
P-36-012658	CA-SBR-012357H	I-15 Freeway/Frontage Road/Interchanges; Stoddard Wells OC-Bell Mtn WA		Resource Name - I-15 Freeway/Frontage Road/Interchanges; Resource Name - Stoddard Wells OC-Bell Mtn WA; Resource Name - State Route 91/Highway 66/I-15 Freeway		Structure	Historic	Survey, Other
P-36-012918		Victorville USAR Center #2; George AFB, Fac ID No. CA185		Resource Name - Victorville USAR Center #2; Resource Name - George AFB, Fac ID No. CA185		Building	Historic	Survey
P-36-013377		Isolate 1949-4		Resource Name - Isolate 1949-4		Other	Prehistoric	Survey
P-36-013600		Adelanto Gateway Rock Alignment		Resource Name - Adelanto Gateway Rock Alignment		Other	Prehistoric	Survey
P-36-013601		Adelanto Gateway Anvil Isolate		Resource Name - Adelanto Gateway Anvil Isolate		Other	Prehistoric	Survey
P-36-013602	CA-SBR-012600H	Adelanto Gateway Historic Foundation #1		Resource Name - Adelanto Gateway Historic Foundation #1		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-013603	CA-SBR-012601H	Adelanto Gateway Historic Foundation #2		Resource Name - Adelanto Gateway Historic Foundation #2		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-013604		Adelanto Gateway Mano Isolate		Resource Name - Adelanto Gateway Mano Isolate		Other	Prehistoric	Survey
P-36-013605	CA-SBR-012602H	Adelanto Gateway Trash Scatter #1		Resource Name - Adelanto Gateway Trash Scatter #1		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-013606	CA-SBR-012603H	Adelanto Gateway Trash Scatter #2		Resource Name - Adelanto Gateway Trash Scatter #2		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-013607	CA-SBR-012604H	Adelanto Gateway Trash Scatter #3		Resource Name - Adelanto Gateway Trash Scatter #3		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-013608	CA-SBR-012605H	Adelanto Gateway Trash Scatter #4		Resource Name - Adelanto Gateway Trash Scatter #4		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-013609	CA-SBR-012606H	Adelanto Gateway Trash Scatter #5		Resource Name - Adelanto Gateway Trash Scatter #5		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-013897	CA-SBR-012713H	US395-MDL-3H		Resource Name - US395-MDL-3H		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-023225	CA-SBR-014701H	MTL-H-NC-03		Resource Name - MTL-H-NC-03		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-023283		MTL-ISO-NC-02		Resource Name - MTL-ISO-NC-02		Other	Historic	Survey

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	ResType	Age	InfoBase
P-36-026154	CA-SBR-016606H	ASP-JF-01		Resource Name - ASP-JF-01		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-026156	CA-SBR-016608H	ASP-JF-03		Resource Name - ASP-JF-03		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-026159	CA-SBR-016611H	ASP-JF-06		Resource Name - ASP-JF-06		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-026166		ASP-JF-ISO-01		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-01		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026167		ASP-JF-150-02		Resource Name - ASP-JF-150-02		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026168		ASP-JF-ISO-03		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-03		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026169		ASP-JF-ISO-04		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-04		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026170		ASP-JF-ISO-05		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-05		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026171		ASP-JF-150-06		Resource Name - ASP-JF-150-06		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026172		ASP-JF-ISO-07		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-07		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026173		ASP-JF-ISO-08		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-08		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026174		ASP-JF-150-09		Resource Name - ASP-JF-150-09		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026175		ASP-JF-ISO-10		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-10		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026176		ASP-JF-ISO-11		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-11		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026177		ASP-JF-ISO-12		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-12		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026178		ASP-JF-ISO-13		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-13		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026179		ASP-JF-ISO-14		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-14		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026180		ASP-JF-ISO-15		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-15		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026181		ASP-JF-ISO-16		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-16		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026183		ASP-JF-ISO-18		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-18		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026184		ASP-JF-ISO-19		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-19		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026185		ASP-JF-ISO-20		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-20		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026187		ASP-JF-ISO-22		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-22		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026188		ASP-JF-ISO-23		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-23		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026189		ASP-JF-ISO-24		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-24		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026190		ASP-JF-150-25		Resource Name - ASP-JF-150-25		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026192		ASP-JF-ISO-27		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-27		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026194		ASP-JF-ISO-29		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-29		Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-026772	CA-SBR-016918H	ICF-HDC-15		Resource Name - ICF-HDC-15		Site	Historic	Survey, Testing, Excavation
P-36-026805		HDC-ISO-01		Resource Name - HDC-ISO-01		Other	Prehistoric	Survey
P-36-026831		HDC-ISO-36		Resource Name - HDC-ISO-36		Other	Prehistoric	Survey
P-36-027569		17640 ADELANTO RD		Resource Name - 17640 ADELANTO RD; Other - APE Reference Map #107		Building	Historic	Survey
P-36-034133		Access Road to SCE Bishop Creek to San Bernardino "Tower Line"		Resource Name - Access Road to SCE Bishop Creek to San Bernardino "Tower Line"		Structure	Historic	Survey
P-36-034159		459_SCE Kramer-Roadway-Victor 115kV Transmission Line		Resource Name - 459_SCE Kramer-Roadway-Victor 115kV Transmission Line		Structure	Historic	Survey

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	ResType	Age	InfoBase
P-36-061244		3-B-1AO-1		Resource Name - 3-B-1AO-1; flakes; Other - IA1583-10		Other	Prehistoric	Survey
P-36-061245		3-B-1AO-2		Resource Name - 3-B-1AO-2; flake; Other - IA1583-11		Other	Prehistoric	Survey
P-36-061255	CA-SBR-061255H	ED-12		Resource Name - ED-12; Other - IA1583-21-H		Site, Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-061256	CA-SBR-061256H	ED-13		Resource Name - ED-13; Other - IA1583-22-H		Site, Other	Historic	Survey
P-36-061257		ED-14+15		Resource Name - ED-14+15; Other - IA1583-23-H		Site	Historic	Survey
P-36-061265		SAIC-I-11		Resource Name - SAIC-I-11; mano; Other - IA1583-31		Other	Prehistoric	Survey

PrimaryString	Attribs	ResourceDisclosure	ResourceCollections	AccessionNo	CollectionsFacility	ResourceNotes	RecordingEvents	Reports	CountyName
P-36-001620									San Bernardino
P-36-008392	AH07	Not for publication	No				1996 (J.S. Alexandrowicz, ACS); 1997 (Carrie Wills, William Self Associates)	SB-03164, SB-03784, SB-03799, SB-04427, SB-08166	San Bernardino
P-36-012649	AH07; HP37; HP43	Not for publication	No				2006 (HATHEWAY, Hatheway & Associates); 2011 (K. Chmiel, ICF); 2014 (C. Peterson, Cogstone)		San Bernardino
P-36-012655	AH16; HP11; HP43	Not for publication	No				2006 (HATHEWAY, Hatheway & Associates); 2011 (K. Chmiel, ICF); 2014 (C. Peterson, Cogstone)	SB-08166	San Bernardino
P-36-012658	AH07; HP37	Unrestricted	No				2006 (HATHEWAY); 2011 (K. Chmiel, ICF); 2014 (C. Peterson, Cogstone); 2020 (None, Urbana)	SB-07156, SB-08166	San Bernardino
P-36-012918	HP34	Unrestricted	No				2006	SB-07121	San Bernardino
P-36-013377	AP02	Not for publication	No				2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	SB-05698	San Bernardino
P-36-013600	AP08	Not for publication	No				2007 (Glover)	SB-05808	San Bernardino
P-36-013601	AP02	Not for publication	No				2007 (Amy Glover, Cogstone)	SB-05808	San Bernardino
P-36-013602	AH02; AH04	Not for publication	No				2007 (Glover, Cogstone)	SB-05808	San Bernardino
P-36-013603	AH02; AH04	Not for publication	No				2007 (Glover, Cogstone)	SB-05808	San Bernardino
P-36-013604	AP02	Not for publication	No				2007 (Glover, Cogstone)	SB-05808	San Bernardino
P-36-013605	AH04	Not for publication	No				2007 (Glover, Cogstone)	SB-05808	San Bernardino
P-36-013606	AH04	Not for publication	No				2007 (Glover, Cogstone)	SB-05808	San Bernardino
P-36-013607	AH04	Not for publication	No				2007 (Glover, Cogstone)	SB-05808	San Bernardino
P-36-013608	AH04	Not for publication	No				2007 (Amy Glover, Cogstone); 2011 (C. Peterson, Cogstone)	SB-05808	San Bernardino
P-36-013609	AH04	Not for publication	No				2007 (Glover, Cogstone)	SB-05808	San Bernardino
P-36-013897	AH04	Not for publication	No				2007 (M. Linder, Applied Earthworks); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	SB-07381	San Bernardino
P-36-023225	AH04	Not for publication	No				2010 (N. Cox, AECOM); 2014 (Tadhg Kirwan, Cogstone)	SB-07381, SB-08166, SB-08167	San Bernardino
P-36-023283	AH04; AH16	Not for publication	No				2010 (N. Cox, AECOM)	SB-07381	San Bernardino

PrimaryString	Attribs	ResourceDisclosure	ResourceCollections	AccessionNo	CollectionsFacility	ResourceNotes	RecordingEvents	Reports	CountyName
P-36-026154	AH04	Not for publication	No				2013 (J. Farrell, TetraTech, Inc)		San Bernardino
P-36-026156	AH04	Not for publication	No				2013 (J. Farrell, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026159	AH07	Not for publication	No				2013 (J. Farrell, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026166	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Jenna Farrell, Tetra Tech, Inc)		San Bernardino
P-36-026167	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Jenna Farrell, Tetra Tech, Inc)		San Bernardino
P-36-026168	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026169	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026170	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc)		San Bernardino
P-36-026171	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026172	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026173	AH04	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc)		San Bernardino
P-36-026174	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydin Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc)		San Bernardino
P-36-026175	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026176	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc)		San Bernardino
P-36-026177	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026178	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026179	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc)		San Bernardino
P-36-026180	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc)		San Bernardino
P-36-026181	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026183	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026184	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026185	AH15	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026187	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026188	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc)		San Bernardino
P-36-026189	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026190	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026192	AH16	Not for publication	No				2023 (Syndi Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026194	AH16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Sydni Kitchel, Tetra Tech, Inc.)		San Bernardino
P-36-026772	AH02	Not for publication	Yes				2012 (K. Chmiel, ICF International); 2015	SB-08164, SB-08165, SB-08166, SB-08167	San Bernardino
P-36-026805	AP16	Not for publication	No				2011 (K. Chmiel, ICF International)		San Bernardino
P-36-026831	AP16	Not for publication	No				2013 (Robin D. Hoffman, ICF International)		San Bernardino
P-36-027569	HP02	Unrestricted	No				2013 (Kachour, Jenna, GPA Consulting)	SB-08166, SB-08167	San Bernardino
P-36-034133	AH07; HP37	Unrestricted	No				2020 (none, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC)		San Bernardino
P-36-034159	HP11; HP39	Unrestricted	No				2020 (none, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC)		San Bernardino

PrimaryString	Attribs	ResourceDisclosure	ResourceCollections	AccessionNo	CollectionsFacility	ResourceNotes	RecordingEvents	Reports	CountyName
P-36-061244	AP16	Not for publication	Unknown			PDF OK	1981 (FOSTER+BODE)		San Bernardino
P-36-061245	AP16	Not for publication	Unknown			PDF OK	1981 (FOSTER+BODE)		San Bernardino
P-36-061255	AH04; AH16	Not for publication	No				1989 (R.P. Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc); 2010 (N. Cox, AECOM)	SB-07381	San Bernardino
P-36-061256	AH04; AH16	Not for publication	No				1989 (R.P. Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	SB-07381	San Bernardino
P-36-061257	AH04; AH16	Not for publication	No				1989 (R.P. Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc); 2013 (R. Hoffman, ICF); 2014 (C. Peterson, Cogstone)	SB-07381, SB-08166, SB-08167	San Bernardino
P-36-061265	AP16	Not for publication	No			PDF OK	1990 (R. Sheets, SAIC)	SB-02570	San Bernardino

PrimaryString	Maps	Address	PLSS	UTM
P-36-001620				
P-36-008392	Victorville		T6N R4W SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 31 SBBM	Zone 11 468780mE 3824780mN NAD27
P-36-012649	Victorville		T6N R4W SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 26 SBBM	Zone 11 475343mE 3826020mN NAD27; Zone 11 475731mE 3825743mN NAD27; Zone 11 474990mE 3826254mN NAD27
P-36-012655	Victorville		T6N R4W SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 26 SBBM	Zone 11 475102mE 3825494mN NAD27; Zone 11 475218mE 3825518mN NAD27; Zone 11 475342mE 3825543mN NAD27
P-36-012658	Alvord Mountain East, Baker, Barstow, Barstow SE, Cave Mountain, Crucero Hill, Dunn, Halloran Springs, Harvard Hill, Manix, Nebo, Soda Lake North, Solomons Knob, Turquoise Mountain, Valley Wells, Victorville, West of Soda Lake, Yermo		T6N R4W Sec. SBBM	Zone 11 473526mE 3823464mN NAD27; Zone 11 475277mE 3826120mN NAD27; Zone 11 476258mE 3827454mN NAD27
P-36-012918	Adelanto, Victorville	13500-13551 Pol Access Rd Victorville 92394	T6N R5W NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 26 SBBM	
P-36-013377	Adelanto		T6N R6W SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 35 SBBM	Zone 11 456099mE 3824229mN NAD27
P-36-013600	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301	T6N R5W NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 34 SBBM	Zone 11 463398mE 3825200mN NAD27
P-36-013601	Adelanto		T6N R5W NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 34 SBBM	Zone 11 463398mE 3825214mN NAD27
P-36-013602	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301	T6N R5W SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 34 SBBM	Zone 11 465465mE 3823902mN NAD27
P-36-013603	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301	T6N R5W SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 34 SBBM	Zone 11 464740mE 3824716mN NAD27
P-36-013604	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301	T6N R5W NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 34 SBBM	Zone 11 463393mE 3825245mN NAD27
P-36-013605	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301	T6N R5W SW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 34 SBBM	Zone 11 464378mE 3824639mN NAD27
P-36-013606	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301	T6N R5W NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 34 SBBM	Zone 11 464874mE 3825359mN NAD27
P-36-013607	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301	T6N R5W NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 34 SBBM	Zone 11 463961mE 3825145mN NAD27
P-36-013608	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301	T6N R5W SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 35 SBBM	Zone 11 465465mE 3823902mN NAD27
P-36-013609	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301	T6N R5W SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 35 SBBM	Zone 11 465376mE 3824662mN NAD27
P-36-013897	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301	T6N R5W SW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 33 SBBM	Zone 11 462641mE 3824874mN NAD27
P-36-023225	Adelanto	Victorville 92392; Adelanto 92301		
P-36-023283	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301		

PrimaryString	Maps	Address	PLSS	UTM
P-36-026154	Adelanto	Adelanto		
P-36-026156	Adelanto	Adelanto		
P-36-026159	Adelanto, Victorville			
P-36-026166	Adelanto			
P-36-026167	Adelanto			
P-36-026168	Adelanto			
P-36-026169	Adelanto			
P-36-026170	Adelanto			
P-36-026171	Adelanto			
P-36-026172	Adelanto			
P-36-026173	Adelanto			
P-36-026174	Adelanto			
P-36-026175	Adelanto			
P-36-026176	Adelanto			
P-36-026177	Adelanto			
P-36-026178	Victorville			
P-36-026179	Victorville			
P-36-026180	Victorville			
P-36-026181	Victorville			
P-36-026183	Victorville			
P-36-026184	Victorville			
P-36-026185	Victorville			
P-36-026187	Victorville			
P-36-026188	Victorville			
P-36-026189	Victorville			
P-36-026190	Victorville			
P-36-026192	Victorville			
P-36-026194	Victorville			
P-36-026772	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301 (APN 0459-352-21-0000)		
P-36-026805	Adelanto			
P-36-026831	Adelanto	Adelanto		
P-36-027569	Adelanto	17640 ADELANTO RD ADELANTO 92301 (APN 0459-352-07-0000)		
P-36-034133	Adelanto, Astley Rancho, Boron NE, Boron NW, El Paso Peaks, Johannesburg, Kramer Junction, Red Buttes, Red Mountain, Ridgecrest South, Victorville NW			
P-36-034159	Adelanto, Astley Rancho, Kramer Junction, Red Buttes, Victorville NW			

PrimaryString	Maps	Address	PLSS	UTM
P-36-061244	Adelanto		T5N R6W SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 2 SBBM	Zone 11 456085mE 3823240mN
P-36-061245	Adelanto		T5N R6W NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 2 SBBM	Zone 11 456100mE 3823900mN
P-36-061255	Adelanto	Victorville 92392	T6N R5W SW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 33 SBBM	Zone 11 462530mE 3825040mN
P-36-061256	Adelanto	Adelanto 92301	T6N R5W NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 33 SBBM	Zone 11 462500mE 3825300mN
P-36-061257	Adelanto		T6N R5W NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 33 SBBM	Zone 11 462420mE 3825330mN
P-36-061265	Adelanto		T6N R5W SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 27 SBBM	Zone 11 464040mE 3825560mN

ATTACHMENT B

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 8, 2023

Charles Cisneros
PsomasVia Email to: Charles.Cisneros@psomas.com

Re: 3MIL020100 Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Cisneros:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
VacantEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
12/8/2023

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/20/2023
	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Kaitlyn Snodgrass, Cultural Director	PO Box 1976 Havasu Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219		cultural@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino	9/29/2023
	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Glenn Lodge, Chairman	PO Box 1976 Havasu Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219		chairman@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino	9/29/2023
	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	12/4/2023
	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	3/28/2023
	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/30/2023
	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/30/2023
	Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Brandy Kendricks,	30741 Foxridge Court Tehachapi, CA, 93561	(661) 821-1733		krazykendricks@hotmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal Koso	Inyo,Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Tulare	8/23/2019
	Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Julie Turner, Secretary	P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	Phone: (661) 340-0032			Kawaiisu Tubatulabal Koso	Inyo,Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Tulare	
	Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Robert Robinson, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	(760) 378-2915		bbutterbredt@gmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal Koso	Inyo,Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Tulare	
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
12/8/2023

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/8/2023
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	3/27/2023
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023

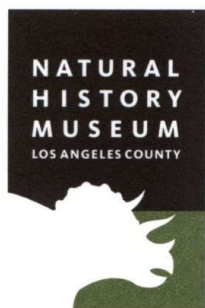
This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 3MIL020100 Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2023-006012
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

ATTACHMENT C

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS



Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

November 19, 2023

Psomas

Attn: Charles Cisneros

re: Paleontological resources for the 3MIL020100 Project

Dear Charles:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the 3MIL020100 project area as outlined on the portion of the Adelanto and Victorville USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on November 3, 2023. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7786	Southern California Logistics Airport	Alluvium (Pleistocene, moderately indurated fine to medium grained silty sandstone)	Vole (<i>Microtus mexicanus</i>)	10-11 feet bgs
LACM VP 3498	West of Portland Cement Co. plant in bluffs on west side of Mojave River, midway between I-15 and Air Expressway Rd.	Shoemaker Gravel Formation	Horse (<i>Equus</i>); deer (<i>Cervidae</i>); antelope (<i>Antilocapridae</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 3352	West bank of the Mojave River, north end of Victorville (more precise locality not available)	Shoemaker Gravel Formation	Horse (<i>Equus</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 3353	Second Street at sand & gravel pit; near top of bluff, west bank of Mojave River	Shoemaker Gravel Formation	Horse (<i>Equus</i>)	unknown
LACM VP 5942-5950	Along Avenue S from 90th Street East in	Unknown formation (Holocene)	Kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis</i>), Lizard	0-9 feet bgs

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
	Palmdale to 250th Street E near Lake Los Angeles		(Lacertilia), leopard lizard (<i>Gambelia</i>); snake (Ophidia), gopher snake (<i>Pituophis</i>); rabbit (<i>Lagomorpha</i>), rodent (Rodentia), Pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys</i>), pocket mouse (<i>Chaetodippus</i>), kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys</i>); birds (Aves)	

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search covers only the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,

Alyssa Bell

Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

ATTACHMENT D

**CONFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS
(NOT INCLUDED FOR PUBLIC REVIEW)**