

PLN17-000003

Revised

9-5-17

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Tentative Tract Map No. 18487

City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:

Sandra Aguirre
Premier Realty Associates
4858 Mercury Street, Suite 105
San Diego, California 92111

Prepared by:

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Project No. PRA1701

Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey

Resources Recorded: None

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Baldy Mesa (1996), California



BCRCONSULTING LLC

June 2, 2017

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Premier Realty Associates to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 18487 (the project) in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, reconnaissance-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission (negative results), and paleontological overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The records search revealed that 28 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of eight cultural resources within one mile of the project site. The northern half of the project site has been subject to one previous cultural resource assessment, and no cultural resources of any kind have been previously recorded within its boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists did not discover any cultural resources of any kind within the project site boundaries. Therefore, no significant impacts related to archaeological or historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- the proposed project is changed to include areas not subject to this study;
- the proposed project is changed to include the construction of additional facilities;
- cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Premier Realty Associates to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Tentative Tract Map No. 18487 (the project) in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, reconnaissance-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission (negative results), and paleontological overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project is located in the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Baldy Mesa* (1996) *California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project is located in the southwestern Mojave Desert. Sediments within the project boundaries include a geologic unit composed of young alluvial-fan deposits formed during the late Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs of the Quaternary Period (Miller and Matti 2006, Lambert 1994:17). The unit is composed of "slightly consolidated, undissected to slightly dissected deposits of poorly sorted sand and silt containing scattered subangular pebbles" (Miller and Matti 2006). Field observations during the current study are basically consistent with these descriptions, and are described in the Field Survey Results section, below.

Hydrology

The project elevation is approximately 3200 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Sheetwashing occurs from southwest to northeast, and the nearest natural water source is a drainage located approximately one half mile to the west of the project site. To the south, the peaks of the San Gabriel Mountains rise above 10,000 feet and are often capped with snow until late spring or early summer. The area currently exhibits a relatively arid climate, with dry, hot summers and cool winters. Rainfall ranges from five to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain or snow at high elevations, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer.

Biology

The mild climate of the late Pleistocene allowed piñon-juniper woodland to thrive throughout most of the Mojave (Van Devender et al. 1987). The vegetation and climate during this epoch attracted significant numbers of Rancholabrean fauna, including dire wolf, saber toothed cat, short-faced bear, horse, camel, antelope, mammoth, as well as birds which included pelican, goose, duck, cormorant, and eagle (Reynolds 1988). The drier climate of the middle Holocene resulted in the local development of complementary flora and fauna, which remain largely intact to this day. Common native plants include creosote, cacti, rabbit bush, interior golden bush, cheese bush, species of sage, buckwheat at higher elevations and near drainages, Joshua tree, and various grasses. Common native animals include

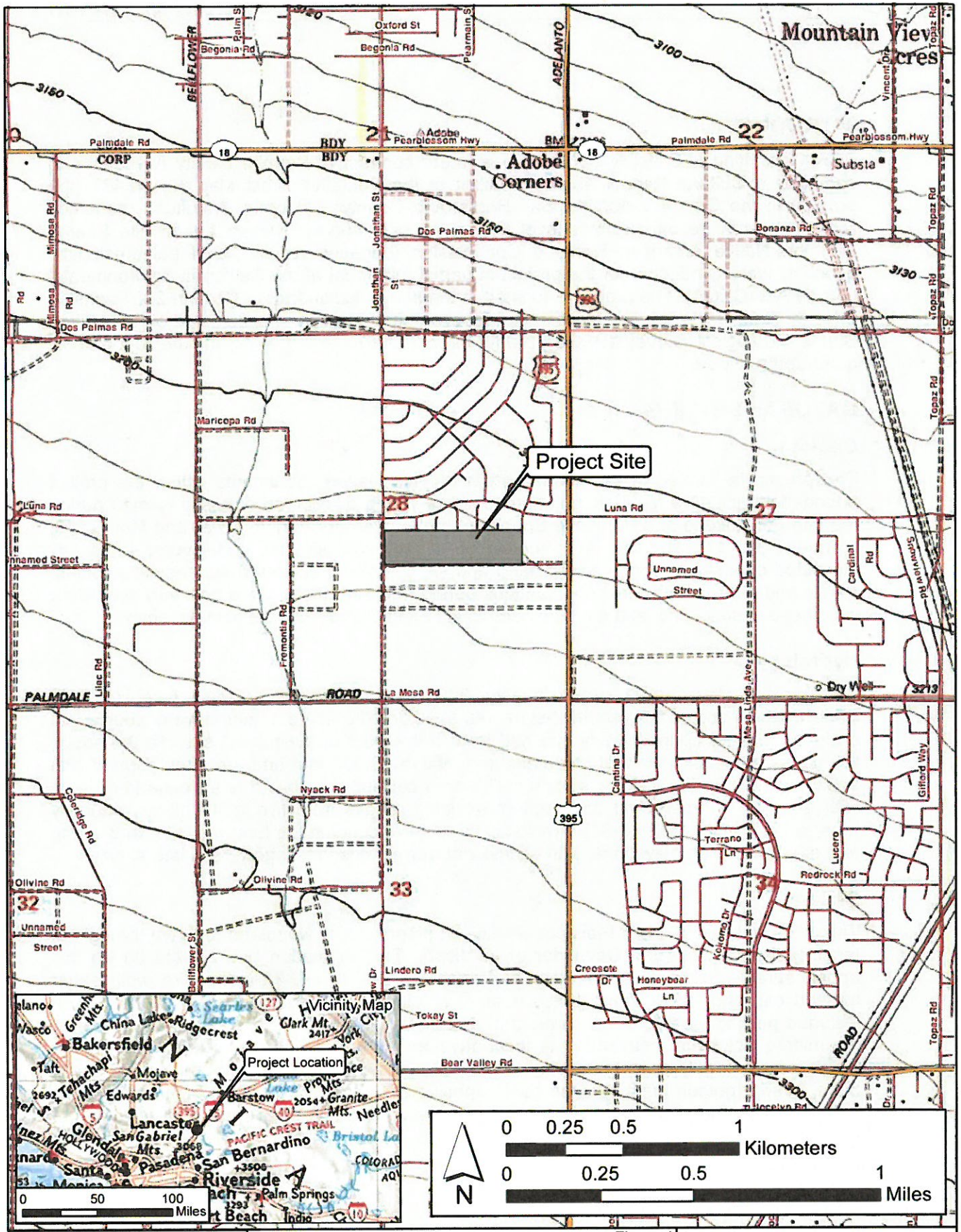


Figure 1

coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species (see Williams et al. 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The prehistoric cultural setting of the Mojave Desert has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1977; Wallace and Taylor 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for the Mojave are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the Mojave and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, Mojave chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends the findings of Warren and Crabtree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

The Uto-Aztecan "Serrano" people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term "Serrano" to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River near Apple Valley at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. The Serrano lived mainly to the south (Bean and Smith 1978). All may have used the western Mojave area seasonally. Historical records are unclear concerning precise territory and village locations. It is doubtful that any group, except the Vanyume, actually lived in the region for several seasons yearly.

History

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

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the project area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San

Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). This is the first recorded group crossing of the Mojave Desert and, according to Father Garces' journal, they camped at the headwaters of the Mojave River, one night less than a day's march from the mountains. Today, this is estimated to have been approximately 11 miles southeast of Victorville (Marenczuk 1962). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the western Mojave region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled north through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. He also performed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), compiled the technical report, consulted with the Native American Heritage Commission, and provided project oversight. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Damien Tietjen, B.A. completed the field reconnaissance.

METHODS

Research

Prior to fieldwork, a records search was conducted at the SCCIC. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the project site. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of

California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An archaeological field survey of the project site was conducted on May 31, 2017. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site. All soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Research

Research completed through the SCCIC revealed that 28 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of eight cultural resources within one mile of the project site. The northern half of the project site has been subject to one previous cultural resource assessment, and no cultural resources of any kind have been previously recorded within its boundaries. A summary of the records search results is included below.

Table A. Cultural Resources and Studies within One Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Min. Quadrangle	Cultural Resources (Distance from Project Site)	Cultural Resource Studies
<i>Baldy Mesa (1996), California</i>	P-36-4179: historic-period road (3/4 Mile E) P-36-7750: historic-period refuse (1/2 Mile NE) P-36-7751: historic-period refuse (1/2 Mile NE) P-36-10504H: historic-period fence/refuse (1/8 Mile E) P-36-20314H: historic-period steel bucket (1/2 Mile S) P-36-20315H: isolated historic-period can (1/2 Mile SW) P-36-20316H: two isolated historic-period cans (3/4 Mile SW) P-36-64401: isolated prehistoric flake (1/8 Mile N)	SB-106-0719, 0878, 0891, 1219, 1220, 1734, 3020, 3898, 4279, 4280, 4300, 4301, 4302, 4303, 4307, 4308, 4544, 4581, 4799, 4800*, 5108, 5235, 5377, 5378, 5819, 5914, 5915, 6163

*Previously assessed a portion of the project site.

Field Survey

The project site exhibited approximately 60 percent surface visibility. Artificial disturbances include excavations associated with utilities, roads, and adjacent residential properties. The project site is flat, with the overall topography of the area exhibiting a gradual one to two degree slope at a northeasterly aspect. Vegetation includes creosote scrub, Joshua trees, and seasonal grasses. Soils include silty sand with 10-15 percent gravels measuring less than five centimeters in diameter. No cultural resources of any kind were discovered during the field survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed project activities associated with Tentative Tract Map 18487. Therefore, no significant impacts related to archaeological or historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- the proposed project is changed to include areas not subject to this study;
- the proposed project is changed to include the construction of additional facilities;
- cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A
PHOTOGRAPHS



1. Project Site Overview (Southwest View)

JUNE 2, 2017

BCR CONSULTING LLC
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 18487

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH



Subject: BCR SLF Request, VTTM18487, Victorville, San Bernardino, California

From: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

To: nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Date: Tuesday, May 16, 2017, 1:11:15 PM PDT

Hi Steve,

I'd like to request a Sacred Lands File Search for proposed Vesting Tentative Tract Map 18487 (a housing development) in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County. The Project will be located as follows (SBBM; see attached project location map):

Township 5 North
Range 5 West
Section 28
USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quad: *Baldy Mesa, California* (1996)

Please send the results and list to my email and please get in touch with any questions.

Thanks,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

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Certified Small Business (SB)
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909-525-7078

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1650 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



May 17, 2017

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC

Sent by E-mail: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

RE: Proposed Vesting Tentative Tract Map 18487 Housing Development Project, City of Victorville; Baldy Mesa USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the reference codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the project with negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
5/17/2017

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
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Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Serrano
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955 Tataviam
tsen2u@hotmail.com

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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

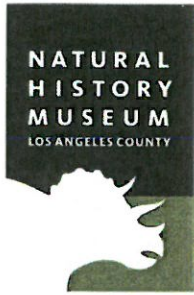
**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909)528-9027

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 6097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.96 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Vesting Tentative Tract Map 18487 Housing Development Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX C
PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



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

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

30 May 2017

BCR Consulting
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, CA 91711

Attn: David Brunzell, Principal Investigator / Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the Vertebrate Paleontology Records Search for the proposed Vesting Tentative Tract Map 18487 Project, in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Vesting Tentative Tract Map 18487 Project, in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Baldy Mesa USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 16 May 2017. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that may occur subsurface in the proposed project area.

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the south. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain by older Quaternary deposits that do contain significant vertebrate fossil remains. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality in these older Quaternary deposits is LACM 1224, just north of east of the proposed project area west of Spring Valley Lake, that produced a specimen of fossil camel, *Camelops*. Additionally, east-southeast of the proposed project area, on the western side of the Mojave River below the bluffs, an otherwise unrecorded specimen of mammoth was collected in 1961 from older Quaternary Alluvium deposits. Just east of north of

the proposed project area, between Adelanto and the former George Air Force Base, our older Quaternary locality LACM 7786 produced a fossil specimen of meadow vole, *Microtus*.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium in the proposed project area are unlikely to produce significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice