Appendix C

Cultural Resources Assessment
Palmdale Road Project
Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

BCR Consulting

March 13, 2024

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Palmdale Road Project

Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

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BCRCONSULTING LLC

March 13, 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Martinez + Okamoto Architects, Inc. to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Palmdale Road Project (the project) located in Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search, and vertebrate paleontological resources overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The records search results revealed that 22 previous cultural resource studies have taken place, and nine cultural resources have been identified within the one half-mile research radius. One of the previous studies previously assessed a linear alignment that crosses the project site, and no cultural resources have been identified within its boundaries. No cultural resources of any kind (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period architectural resources) were identified during the field survey. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. 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 of Historic Places (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-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period 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;
- human remains.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix B. These results are considered adequate for the project site and offsite impact areas. The Legislature added tribal cultural resources requirements for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes

and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The results are adequate for the project site and offsite impacts at Aster Road. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix C has recommended that:

> The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial silt, sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period (Dibblee & Minch, 2008). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.
>
> While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If human remains are encountered during any project activities, 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 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY ii

INTRODUCTION 1
- PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION 1
- REGULATORY SETTING 1

NATURAL SETTING 5
- GEOLOGY 5
- HYDROLOGY 5
- BIOLOGY 5

CULTURAL SETTING 5
- PREHISTORY 5
- ETHNOGRAPHY 7
- HISTORY 7

PERSONNEL 9

METHODS 9
- RESEARCH 9
- FIELD SURVEY 9

RESULTS 10
- RESEARCH 10
- FIELD SURVEY 10

RECOMMENDATIONS 10

REFERENCES 13

FIGURES

1: Project Location Map 2

TABLES

A: Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Mile of the Project Site 10

APPENDICES

A: RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY
B: NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE
C: PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW
D: PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Martinez + Okamoto Architects, Inc. to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Palmdale Road Project (the project) located in Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, reconnaissance-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search, and vertebrate paleontological resources overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Project Description and Location

This will be a development project. The project site, as identified in this report, will occupy a portion of Section 22, Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Adelanto* (1993)*, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

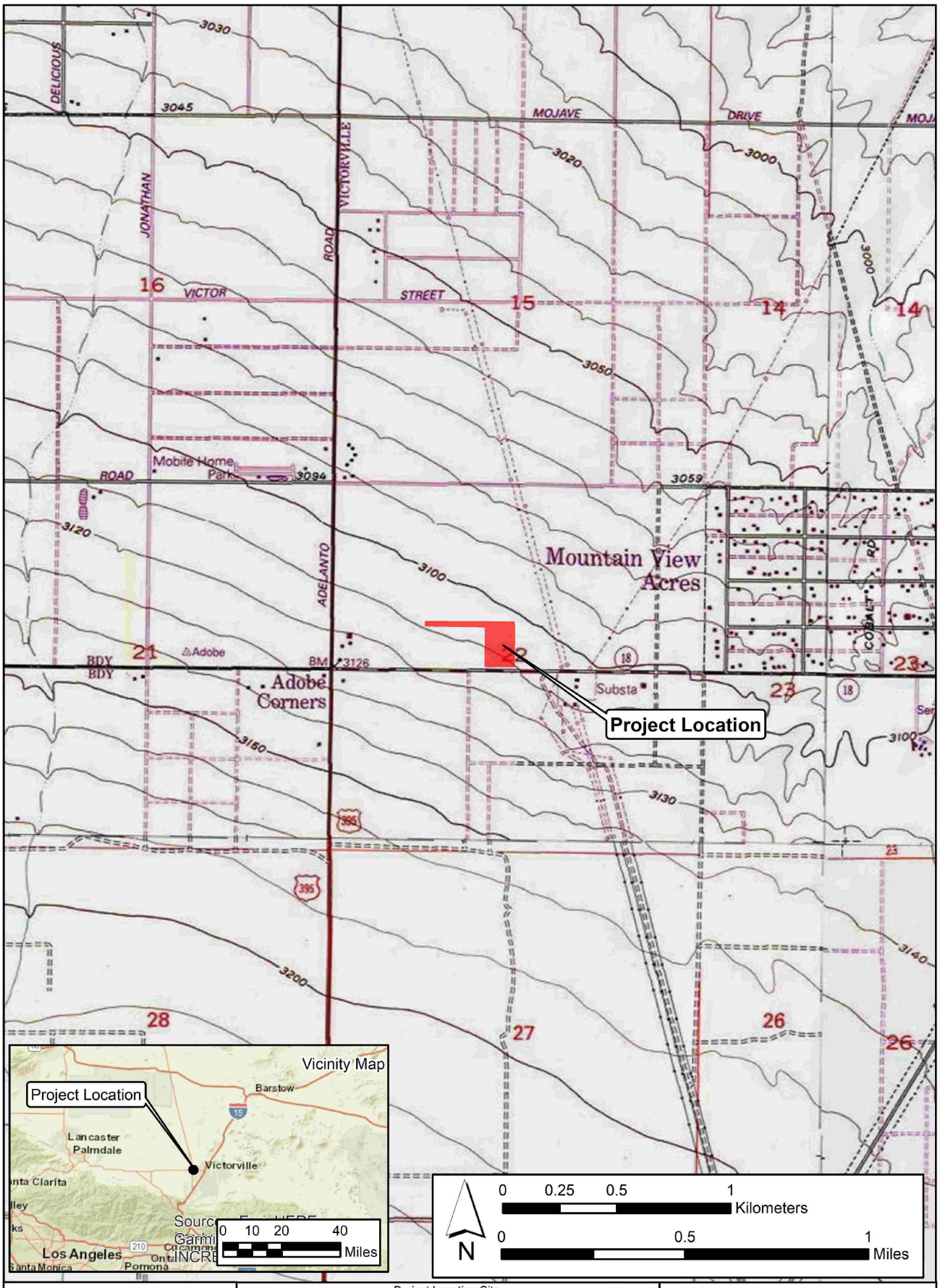
Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California…Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an



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Project Location Site
Mesa Linda Avenue Project

Figure 1

Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Adelanto (1993), California

Martinez + Okamoto Architects, Inc.

impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix B.

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project is located in the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert. Sediments within the project boundaries include a geologic unit composed of old alluvial deposits formed during the Pleistocene and young alluvial-fan deposits formed during the late Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs of the Quaternary Period (Miller and Matti 2006, Lambert 1994:17). The units are 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 further in Results, below.

Hydrology

The project elevation ranges from approximately 3,140 to 3170 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Sheetwashing and some rilling occur from southwest to northeast, and water from an unnamed intermittent drainage to the west forms part of the Fremont Wash drainage system. 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 include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species (see Williams et al. 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

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 synthesizes Warren and Crabree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973; Hester 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the Mojave. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the Mojave, indicating occupants' recession to the more hospitable fringes (Warren 1984). Pinto Period sites are rare, and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1984), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1984).

Gypsum Period. (4,000 to 1,500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the relative abundance of resources (Warren 1984:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Shutler 1961).

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident within the Mojave. Basketmaker III (Anasazi) pottery appears during this period, and has been associated with turquoise mining in the eastern Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern Mojave, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1984:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by the presence of large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography –as well as be subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the southern Mojave during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established across the Mojave, particularly the Mojave Trail, which transported goods and news across the desert via the Mojave River, to the west of the current project. Trade in the western Mojave was more closely related to coastal groups than others.

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 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. The Gold Rush had attracted huge numbers of American settlers and in 1850, California was accepted into the Union. 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 and cattle from the eastern U.S. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos. 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).

Local Sequence. The city of Victorville, located in Victor Valley, was first settled in 1858 by Ex-army captain Aaron G. Lane during a mass exodus of Mormons from San Bernardino back to Utah. Lane set up a ranch on the west bank of the Mojave River which became a popular stop for travelers coming through the area (Marenczuk 1962; Gutglueck 2015a). The railway connecting San Bernardino and Barstow, which traveled through present day Victorville, was completed in 1884. The completion of the railway brought many travelers through the town and allowed mining in the area, which was already known for its rich silver and gold mines, to flourish and expand into granite, limestone, and marble (Gutglueck 2015a). The town of Victor, later to be renamed Victorville, was founded in 1885 and named for Jacob N Victor, a general manager of operations for the California Southern Railroad, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway who were responsible for the newly constructed railway (Gudde 1962; Wallenfeldt 2020).

The town's name was changed to Victorville in 1904 because many were confusing the town for another of the same name in Colorado (Wallenfeldt 2020; Gutglueck 2015b). Population, commerce, and development continued growing throughout the early 20th century and the town established the Victorville Chamber of Commerce in 1911 in response. The first high school in Victorville was opened in 1914 and cement plants were being opened throughout the larger area during the initial few decades of the 20th century. The Mojave River provided relatively plentiful water, which allowed local agriculture to flourish alongside mining

operations until its decline in 1972 (Nordyke 1974). Canals distributed runoff water for farms near the river (Turner and Presswood 1963:86), and a shallow water table encouraged well drilling for various remote agricultural endeavors. Local crops included alfalfa, onions, watermelon, cantaloupe, non-citrus fruits, and other produce (Marenczuk 1962; Turner and Presswood 1963:86). Farming, mining, cement manufacturing, and business brought in by travelers, continued to be one of the main drivers of Victorville's budding economy throughout much of the 20th century. George Air Force Base, initially named Victorville Air Base, was completed in 1943 in response to World War II (Colton Courier 1943). It was later renamed George Air Force Base and was decommissioned in 1992. The former air base is now the Southern California Logistics Airport and is used mainly for business, military, and freight use (Wallenfeldt 2020).

The town of Oro Grande, Spanish for "Big Gold", represents the most significant historic settlement in the region, and is located in the Victor Valley approximately ten miles north by northeast of the project. As the town's name suggests local prospecting resulted in the establishment of several mines that produced silver and gold refined by the Oro Grande gold mill during the 1880s. The historic Mojave Trail and later the California Southern Railway provided convenient transport for the minerals via stagecoach and train across the desert between Salt Lake City and San Bernardino. Subsequent enormous discoveries of silica and lime deposits punctuated the development of a new mining industry, and by 1907 cement plants began operating along the railroad. With the exception of brief hiatus periods during the great depression and World War II, the cement industry has remained vital to this day (Thompson 2000; Gudde 1975; Marenczuk 1962:9).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager/Principal Investigator for the current study. Mr. Brunzell also completed the cultural resources records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and authored the technical report. BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk and Mr. Brentner carried out the pedestrian field survey.

METHODS

Research

Mr. Brunzell completed an archaeological records search using SCCIC records of California State University, Fullerton for the current project. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within the project site boundaries and within a one half-mile radius of it. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, the Built Environmental Resource Directory (BERD), 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 intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on January 5, 2022 and February 23, 2024. The second survey date provided coverage for proposed

offsite impacts at Aster Road. The surveys were conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across the project site. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site.

RESULTS

Research

Data from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) revealed that 22 previous cultural resource studies have taken place, and nine cultural resources have been identified within the one half-mile research radius. Research was also extended to cover offsite impacts at Aster Road. One previous study previously assessed portion of the project site, and no cultural resources were identified within its boundaries. The records search is summarized as follows:

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Half-Mile of the Project Site

USGS Quad	Cultural Resources	Studies
Adelanto (1993), *California*	P-36-6533: Historic-Period Refuse (¼ Mile N) P-36-10315: Historic-Per. Transmission Line (1/4 Mile E) P-36-10317: Historic-Per. Transmission Line (1/4 Mile E) P-36-26161: Historic-Period Refuse (1/4 Mile ENE) P-36-26162: Historic-Period Refuse (1/4 Mile E) P-36-26208: Historic-Period Isolated Artifact (1/4 Mile NE) P-36-29050: Prehistoric Isolated Artifact (1/4 Mile NE) P-36-29461: Historic-Period Refuse (1/4 Mile E) P-36-61252: Historic-Period Refuse (1/4 NNE)	SB-166, 252, 874, 1158, 1219, 1220, 1734, 1907, 1909, 2053, 2128, 3020, 3799, 5114, 6066, 6158, 7494, 7703, 7899, 7953, 8036, 8052

Field Survey

During the field surveys, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified no cultural resources (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological sites, or historic-period architectural resources) of any kind within the project site boundaries. The project has been subject to moderate artificial disturbances associated with modern refuse dumping, offroad vehicle use, and adjacent street and utility construction. Vegetation consisted of creosote scrub and Joshua tree woodland, and afforded surface visibility of approximately 80 percent.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Palmdale Road Project in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. No cultural resources of any kind (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period architectural resources) were identified. The records search and field survey did not indicate high sensitivity for buried cultural resources. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. 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 of Historic Places (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-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period 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;
- human remains.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix B. These results are considered adequate for the project site and offsite impact areas. The Legislature added tribal cultural resources requirements for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. These results are adequate for the project site and proposed offsite impacts. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix C has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial silt, sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period (Dibblee & Minch, 2008).

Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If human remains are encountered during any project activities, 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 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

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 PRC 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 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

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

SMD2101

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00166	NADB-R - 1060166; Voided - 73-7.1	1973	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MOJAVE RIVER AQUEDUCT AND RECHARGE AREAS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-000186, 36-000187, 36-000188, 36-000717, 36-000718, 36-000719, 36-000720, 36-000721, 36-000998, 36-000999, 36-002074, 36-002076
SB-00252	NADB-R - 1060252; Voided - 75-4.2	1975	SMOTHERS, C. N.	SIX CALTRANS PROJECTS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	CALTRANS	
SB-00874	NADB-R - 1060874; Voided - 79-12.1A-C	1979	BARKER, JAMES P., CAROL H. RECTOR, and PHILIP J. WILKE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF THE PROPOSED ALLEN-WARNER VALLEY ENERGY SYSTEM, WESTERN TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, MOJAVE DESERT, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-000128, 36-000434, 36-002129, 36-002131, 36-002339, 36-002591, 36-002986, 36-003721, 36-003722, 36-003723, 36-003724, 36-003725, 36-003726, 36-003727, 36-003729, 36-003730, 36-003731, 36-003732, 36-003733, 36-003734, 36-003735, 36-003736, 36-003737, 36-003738, 36-003739, 36-003740, 36-003741, 36-003743, 36-003744, 36-003745, 36-003746, 36-003747, 36-003748, 36-003749, 36-003750, 36-003751, 36-003752, 36-003753, 36-003755, 36-003756, 36-003757, 36-003758, 36-003759, 36-003760, 36-003763, 36-003764, 36-003766, 36-003767, 36-003768, 36-061199, 36-063226
SB-01158	NADB-R - 1061158; Voided - 81-7.3	1981	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S. and MICHAEL J. MCINTYRE	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY: ADELANTO-RINALDI 500 KV T/L CORRIDORS 1, 2, AND 3, LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-004674, 36-004675, 36-004676
SB-01219	NADB-R - 1061219; Voided - 81-12.7	1981	HALL, MATTHEW C., PHILIP J. WILKE, DORAN L. CART, and JAMES D. SWENSON	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON IVANPAH GENERATING STATION, PLANT SITE, AND RELATED RAIL, COAL SLURRY, WATER AND TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-001065, 36-001066, 36-001933, 36-002131, 36-002402, 36-002690, 36-002978, 36-003728, 36-003729, 36-004590, 36-004693, 36-004694, 36-004695, 36-004696, 36-004697, 36-004698, 36-004699, 36-004700, 36-004701, 36-004702, 36-004703, 36-004704, 36-004705, 36-004706, 36-004707, 36-004708, 36-004709, 36-004710, 36-004711, 36-004712, 36-004713, 36-004714, 36-004715, 36-004716, 36-004717, 36-004718, 36-004719, 36-004720, 36-004721, 36-004722, 36-004723, 36-004724, 36-004725, 36-004726, 36-004888

Report List

SMD2101

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01220	NADB-R - 1061220; Voided - 81-12.7A	1981	BEAN, LOWELL JOHN, SYLVIA BRAKKE VANE, and JACKSON YOUNG	THE IVANPAH GENERATING STATION PROJECT: ETHNOGRAPHIC (NATIVE AMERICAN) RESOURCES	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	36-000058, 36-000060, 36-000063, 36-000064, 36-000065, 36-000072, 36-000176, 36-000182, 36-000204, 36-000206, 36-000207, 36-000458, 36-000786, 36-000821, 36-000938, 36-000983, 36-001888, 36-001961, 36-002110, 36-002129, 36-002142, 36-002240, 36-002554, 36-002643, 36-002646, 36-002704, 36-002707, 36-003489, 36-004703, 36-004726
SB-01734	NADB-R - 1061734; Voided - 87-10.5A-B	1987	SHACKLEY, M. STEVEN, REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, JAN WOOLEY, and ROBERT E. REYNOLDS	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: US SPRINT FIBER OPTIC CABLE PROJECT, RIALTO, CALIFORNIA TO LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	DAMES & MOORE	36-000541, 36-001068, 36-001910, 36-001968, 36-002340, 36-003033, 36-003171, 36-003694, 36-004085, 36-004094, 36-004179, 36-004180, 36-004181, 36-004182, 36-004252, 36-004253, 36-004255, 36-004268, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-004411, 36-004525, 36-004720, 36-004846, 36-006015, 36-006017, 36-006018, 36-006019, 36-006020, 36-006021, 36-006022, 36-006023, 36-006030, 36-062503, 36-062504, 36-062505, 36-062848, 36-062885
SB-01907	NADB-R - 1061907	1989	TAYLOR, THOMAS T.	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	1989	HAMPSON, R. PAUL	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: KRAMER-VICTOR 115KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-002257, 36-004018, 36-004019, 36-004020, 36-004021, 36-004022, 36-004024
SB-02053	NADB-R - 1062053; Voided - 89-12.11	1989	TAYLOR, THOMAS T.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: VICTOR SUBSTATION EXPANSION PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		36-006353
SB-02128	NADB-R - 1062128; Voided - 90-8.2	1990	PARR, ROBERT E., RICHARD OSBORNE, and MARK Q. SUTTON	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY, TESTING AND EVALUATION FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON KRAMER-VICTOR 220 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	CSUB, CULTURAL RESOURCE FACILITY	36-002257, 36-004022, 36-004024, 36-006532, 36-006533

Report List

SMD2101

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-03020	NADB-R - 1063020	1993	STURM, BRAD, D. MCLEAN, K. BECKER, and J. ROSENTHAL	(DRAFT) ADELANTO-LUGO TRANSMISSION PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	WOODWARD-CLYDE	36-002910, 36-004019, 36-004251, 36-004255, 36-004266, 36-004267, 36-004268, 36-004269, 36-004272, 36-004274, 36-004275, 36-004276, 36-004411, 36-006353, 36-006532, 36-006533, 36-007739, 36-007740, 36-007741, 36-007742, 36-007743, 36-007744, 36-007745, 36-007746, 36-007747, 36-007748, 36-007749, 36-007750, 36-007751, 36-007752, 36-007753, 36-007754, 36-007755, 36-007756, 36-007757, 36-007758, 36-007759, 36-007760, 36-007761, 36-007762, 36-007763
SB-03799	NADB-R - 1063799	1999	SELF, WILLIAM	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	WM SELF ASSOCIATES	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
SB-05114	NADB-R - 1065114	2006	Delu, Antonina, Rachael Braco, and Brooks Scott	Cultural Resource Assessment: Highway 395 and Palmdale Road Walmart, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06066						
SB-06158	NADB-R - 1066158	2009	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site ESO203 (SCE Victor Substation) 12601 Palmdale Road, Victorville, California 92392.		
SB-07494	NADB-R - 1067494	2013	Clark, Fatima V. and Dave Hanna	G.O. 131-D Victor-Aqueduct-Phelan 115kV Replacement Project.		
SB-07703	NADB-R - 1067703	2013	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04612A (SB456 SCE Caldwell), 13450 Palmdale Road, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07899	Paleo -	2013	Strudwick, Ivan	Cultural Resource and Paleontology Monitoring Report - SCE Sandlot (Water Valley) Project	LSA Associates, Inc.	36-026217, 36-026218

Report List

SMD2101

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07953		2007	Estes, Allen, Thomas Young, Nazih Fino, Aimee Arrigoni, Eric Strother, and James Allan	Cultural Resource Assessment Report Victorville 2 Hybrid Power Project San Bernadino County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	36-010316, 36-010951
SB-08036	Paleo -	2014	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment Seneca Solar Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	BCR Consulting LLC	36-029050, 36-061252
SB-08052	Caltrans -	2016	Everson, Dicken	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE STATE ROUTE 18 WIDENING, RAISED CURB MEDIAN, AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	CalTrans	36-029461, 36-029462

Resource List

SMD2101

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-006533	CA-SBR-006533H	Resource Name - Hist-2	Site	Historic	AH04	(Becker, Brown, Schmitz, RMW Paleo); 1990 (Parr et al.)	SB-02128, SB-03020
P-36-010315	CA-SBR-010315H	Resource Name - Edison Company Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Electrical Transmission Line; Other - San Bernardino-Boulder Dam 132 Kv Line; Other - Boulder Dam-San Bernardino 115Kv Line; Other - SRI-451; Other - IF-88-25, AT&T 6; Other - PSBR-38H; Other - 132kV Hoover Dam Transmission Line	Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH07; AH11; AH16; HP11; HP37	1988 (N. Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates, Inc); 1989 (J. Brock, Archaeo Advisory Group); 1993; 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates); 1997 (Carrie Wills, WSA); 2006 (Roger Hatheway, Hatheyway & Associates); 2008; 2008 (Jay K. Sander, Chambers); 2009 (Stephen Pappas, ECORP); 2010 (J. Howard, ECORP); 2011 (S. Kremkau, SRI); 2011 (Justin Lev-Tov, SRI); 2012 (C. Bodmer, Chambers Group, Inc); 2012 (N. Lawson, CH2M Hill); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy); 2014 (Wendly L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2015 (Audry Williams, SCE); 2018 (Carole Denardo, L&L)	SB-02315, SB-03668, SB-03729, SB-03789, SB-03795, SB-03799, SB-03842, SB-03843, SB-04427, SB-04861, SB-04878, SB-04898, SB-05335, SB-06042, SB-06517, SB-06731, SB-06893, SB-07523, SB-07623, SB-07870, SB-08031, SB-08083
P-36-010317	CA-SBR-010317H	Resource Name - Barstow to Victorville 33kV Transmission Line; Other - PSBR-62H; Other - Victorville-Kramer 33kV Transmission Line	Structure, Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP02; HP11	1993 (S Cunkleman, Barstow BLM); 1997 (Carrie D. Wills, WSA); 2007 (Bholat, Sara, ECORP Consulting); 2007 (Tsunoda, Koji, Jones & Stokes); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM); 2011 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (D. Martinez, Far Western); 2015 (Courtney Higgins, Far Western); 2016 (A. Myers, ECORP)	SB-03725, SB-03799, SB-04427, SB-05644, SB-07381, SB-07416, SB-07960, SB-08031, SB-08043, SB-08166, SB-08267, SB-08268
P-36-026161	CA-SBR-016613H	Resource Name - ASP-JF-08	Site	Historic	AH04	2013 (Farrell et al.)	
P-36-026162	CA-SBR-016614H	Resource Name - ASP-JF-09	Site	Historic	AH04	2013 (Farrell et al.)	
P-36-026208		Resource Name - ASP-JF-ISO-43	Other	Historic	AH16	2013 (Kitchel et al., Tetra Tech)	

Resource List

SMD2101

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-029050		Resource Name - BOR1301-I-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02; AP16	2014 (Dan Leonard, BCR Consulting)	SB-08036
P-36-029461	CA-SBR-029461H	Resource Name - Refuse Scatter No. 1; Resource Name - "Martell Diffuse Can Scatter"	Site	Historic	AH04	2016 (Dicken Everson, CalTrans District 8)	SB-08052
P-36-061252		Resource Name - ED-7	Other	Historic	AH04; AH16	1989 (Hampson et al., GREENWOOD&ASSOC); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	SB-07381, SB-08036

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

January 4, 2022

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Re: Mesa Linda Avenue Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
1/4/2022

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

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

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

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 — Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

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

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place — Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place — Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

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 Mesa Linda Avenue Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX C

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

December 9, 2021

BCR Consulting LLC
Nicholas Shepetuk
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Shepetuk,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Mesa Linda Avenue Project in the city of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The project site is located north of Palmdale Road and west of Mesa Linda Avenue in Section 22, Township 5 North, and Range 5 West on the *Adelanto, California* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial silt, sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period (Dibblee & Minch, 2008). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

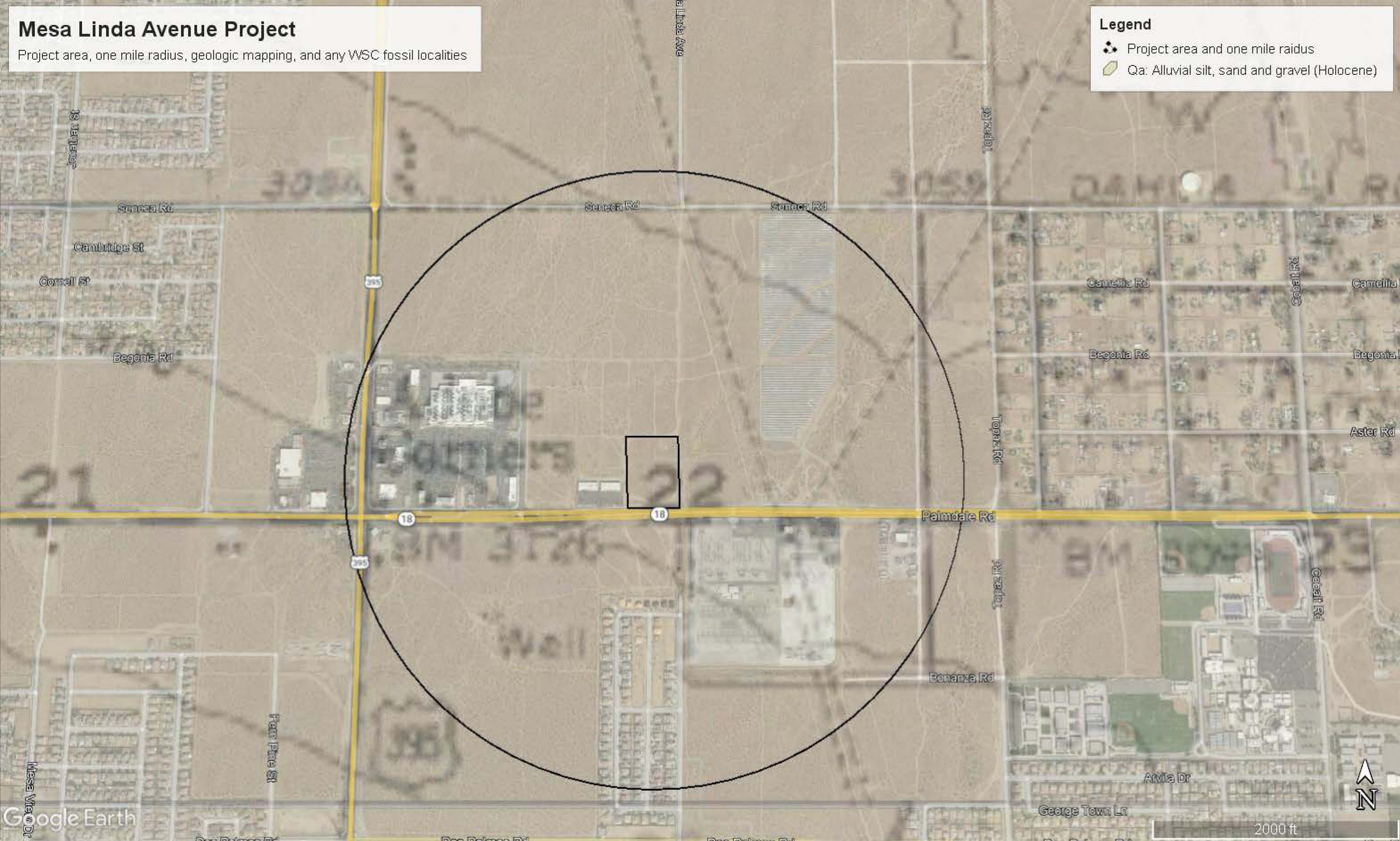
If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

Darla Radford
Collections Manager

Mesa Linda Avenue Project

Project area, one mile radius, geologic mapping, and any WSC fossil localities



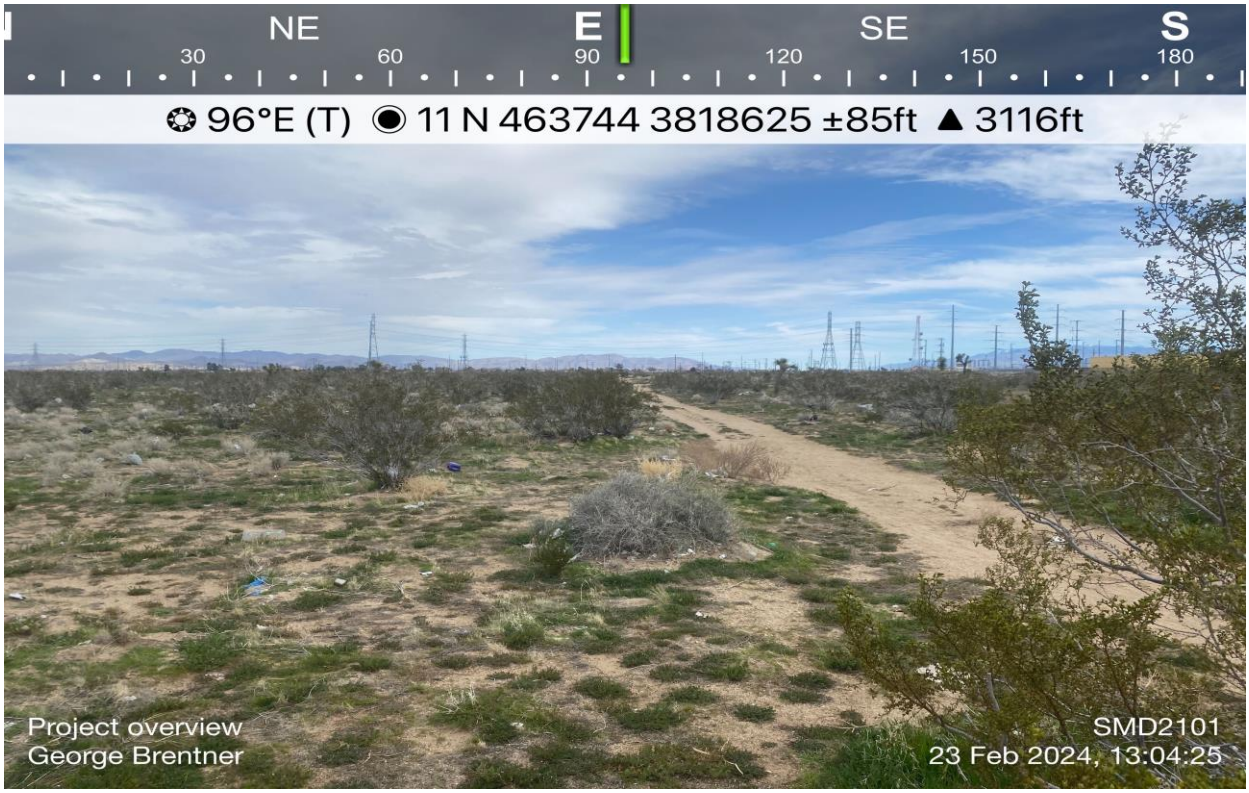
APPENDIX D

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

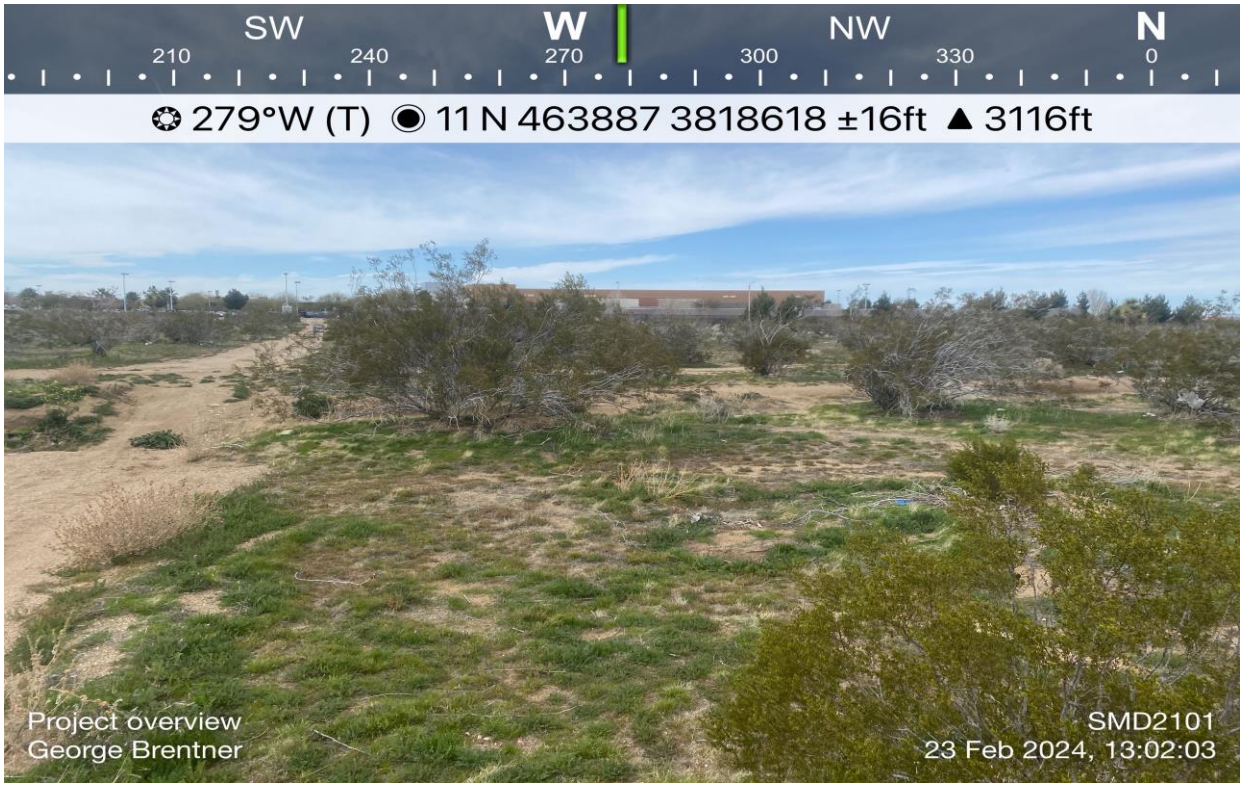
SE
S
SW
W
120
150
180
210
240
180° S (T) 34.508163, −117.391274 ±3 m 914 m
SMD2101
Overview from central portion
05 Jan 2022, 11:51:06

SE
S
SW
W
150
180
210
240
270
300
217° SW (T) 34.508362, −117.39118 ±3 m 914 m
Overview from NE portion of
project site
SMD2101
05 Jan 2022, 11:56:14

NE
E
SE
S
60
90
120
150
180
210
137° SE (T) 34.508366, −117.392112 ±3 m 911 m
Overview from NW portion of project site
SMD2101
05 Jan 2022, 11:57:55


NE
E
SE
S
30
60
90
120
150
180
96°E (T) 11 N 463744 3818625 ±85ft 3116ft
Project overview
George Brentner
SMD2101
23 Feb 2024, 13:04:25

NE
E
SE
S
30
60
90
120
150
180
101°E (T)
11 N 463749 3818616 ±16ft
3115ft
Overview from west end of road
George Brentner
SMD2101
23 Feb 2024, 12:52:11


SW
W
NW
N
210
240
270
300
330
0
279°W (T)
11 N 463887 3818618 ±16ft
3116ft
Project overview
George Brentner
SMD2101
23 Feb 2024, 13:02:03