Appendix C

Cultural Resources Report

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the AutoZone 4499 Victorville Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

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Prepared By:

Jamie Nord, MA, RPA and Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA

Cultural Resources Management

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

3801 University Ave, Suite 300

Riverside, CA 92501

Kimley»Horn

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) is under contract to complete a Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the proposed AutoZone 4499 Victorville Project (Project) in the City of Victorville (City), San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project consists of construction of a 7,380-square foot (sf) AutoZone building with associated surface parking on 1.3 acres. The project is subject to environmental review and consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Victorville acting as the Lead Agency. This report is intended to support the City's review and consideration of the Project and potential impacts it may have on the environment specifically as it relates to cultural resources.

A cultural resources records search was conducted through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Project area and one mile buffer and noted that no previously recorded cultural resources are located at the Project area. The Project area was previously surveyed via reconnaissance methods in 1978. There are five (5) previously recorded cultural resources located in the one-mile buffer, consisting of three prehistoric lithic scatters, the Spanish Trail, and a historic transmission line. The three prehistoric archaeological resources were all located over 0.50 miles away from the Project area. A pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted by KHA archaeologists and resulted in the recording of one cultural resource. The resource, KHA-VAZ-2024-01, consists of a historic-age refuse site that covers the northern half of the Project area and dates to the 1950s. KHA conducted an eligibility evaluation for the resource and recommended it not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources. While the resource has buried potential from the trash mounds, it is unlikely to yield important data about the history of the region. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of Sacred Land Files (SLF) with positive results. A review of historic images and maps indicated that a dirt road has crossed the Project area since the 1950s, and the southernmost portion of the Project area was graded when Mojave Drive was widened in the 1990s.

One archaeological resource was identified at the Project area during the field survey, and no historic built environment resources were identified during the efforts of this study. The historic-age archaeological resource, KHA-VAZ-2024-01, does not meet the definition of "Historical Resource" or "Unique Archaeological Resource", as defined by CEQA. It is unlikely that any other subsurface resources are present in the Project area given the prior grading, overland driving, distance from previously recorded cultural resources, and Pleistocene age of underlying geologic units. As such, no known "Historical Resources" or "Unique Archaeological Resources", as defined by CEQA, are present within the Project area. It is recommended that mitigation measures for cultural resources be included that outline the process for treatment of any cultural resources and/or human remains inadvertently discovered during Project implementation. With these mitigation measures in place, impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant.

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INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) is under contract to complete a Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the proposed AutoZone 4499 Victorville Project in the City of Victorville (City), San Bernardino County, California. The project is subject to environmental review and consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Victorville acting as the Lead Agency. This report is intended to support the City's review and consideration of the Project and potential impacts it may have on the environment specifically as it relates to cultural resources. Efforts conducted for this study include pedestrian survey of the Project area, cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, literature review, review of cultural databases and repositories, review of historic maps and imagery, and evaluation of recorded cultural resources. This report presents the results of those efforts, as well as recommended mitigation measures for the Project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is located at the northwest corner of the Mojave Drive and El Evado Road intersection in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The approximately 1.3-acre Project site includes one parcel described as Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 0394-031-41 (Figure 2). The vacant Project site is located in a semi-urbanized area of the City and is bordered by the Dr. Ralph H. Baker 21st Century Learning Center to the north, Mojave Drive to the south, an approved but not yet constructed gas station and convenience store to the east, and vacant land to the west. Regional access is provided by Interstate 15 (I-15), approximately 1.9 miles east of the Project site. Local access is provided from Mojave Drive and El Evado Road. Project site access would be provided from the two proposed internal shared driveways associated with the adjacent development on Lot 1 of Parcel Map No. 20295. One new curb cut on Mojave Drive is proposed.

As proposed, Project implementation would allow construction of a 7,380-square foot (sf) AutoZone building with associated surface parking on 1.3 acres. The AutoZone would be located in the Project site's northwest portion, with surface parking to the east and south. The AutoZone building's maximum height is proposed at 26 feet, which is within the C-2 zone's maximum 45-foot height limit. The Project includes paved drive aisles and parking areas, a loading zone, trash enclosures, stormwater detention basin, and bicycle parking. The Project would employ up to 12 full-time employees, with 3-5 employees per shift. Hours of operation would be 7:00 AM to 10:30 PM, similar to other AutoZone stores in the City and surrounding areas.

REGULATORY SETTING

California Environmental Quality Act

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)). Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA



Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map



Figure 2: Project Area Map

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 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)).

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:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- 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:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- Disturb any human remains, include those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

California Public Resources Code

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5024.1 establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The register lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR also includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, including properties evaluated and determined eligible under § 106.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5020 to 5029.5 continued the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the California Register of Historical Resources and is responsible for designating State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5079 to 5079.65 define the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation, which administers federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California as well as the California Heritage Fund.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.9 to 5097.991 provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites; identify the powers and duties of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); require that descendants be notified when Native American human remains are discovered; and provide for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

California Health and Safety Code

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5-7055 govern the process for reporting inadvertent discoveries of human remains to the County Coroner; the process for the County Coroner to report human remains of Native American descent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); and the protections offered against removal or desecration of human remains.

California Code of Regulations

The California Code of Regulations govern the nomination of resources to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 4850). The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

The State Historical Resources Commission has designed this program for use by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources.

The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, 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 the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Is 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.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.
- 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 having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may change its historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Isolated finds, such as a single artifact with no other associated cultural materials, are generally considered to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. However, the nature of the isolated resource and any available ethnographic data regarding affiliated Native American populations should be carefully considered during the evaluation process, particularly as it relates to potential eligibility under Criterion 4.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance. The resource must be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or the City/Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located; be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. A resource must meet at least one of these following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.

- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a landmark and a point. If a point is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the point designation is retired. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or be one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

California Historic Building Code

The California Historic Building Code—California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 8—provides regulations for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, relocation, or reconstruction of buildings or properties designated as qualified historical buildings or properties. The California Historic Building Code is intended to provide solutions for the preservation of qualified historical buildings or properties, to promote sustainability, to provide access for persons with disabilities, to provide a cost-effective approach to preservation, and to provide for the reasonable safety of the occupants or users.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated in the central Mojave Desert, which is characterized as an arid environment. The desert is a transitional zone between the Great Basin and Sonoran Desert. The nearest water source is the Mojave River located 3.5 miles east of the Project area. Though, the river is now an ephemeral watershed that primarily flows underground with seasonal surficial flow during storms. The Mojave River flows northeast across the desert, originating from the base of the San Bernardino Mountains in the Summit Valley area to the Mojave Sink near Afton Canyon. The Project vicinity is relatively flat and situated on an alluvial fan remnant and backslope with 2-5% slope. Elevation at the Project area is approximately 2,945 feet above mean sea level. Soil composition within the Project area consist of Bryman loamy fine sand (SoilWeb 2024). Geologic units underlying the Project area mostly consist of older alluvial fan deposits from the Pleistocene (Qof2) (Hernandez et al. 2008). A small northeast part of the Project area may be underlaid by alluvium derived from the ancestral Mojave River during the Pleistocene and Pliocene eras (Qoam). Though, no geologic fault lines are located in the vicinity (U.S. Geological Survey 2024). Common native animals that inhabit the Mojave Desert include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats,

mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species. Native plants in this region include creosote, cacti, rabbit bush, interior golden bush, cheesebush, species of sage, and various grasses. Native vegetation at the Project area is limited to sparse creosote bushes. The Project area is currently vacant and undeveloped land. Nearby land uses include commercial, residential, and open land.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING

Prehistory and Ethnography

The Mojave Desert is associated with the traditional territories of several Native Americans communities, and ethnographic data suggest that territories may have shifted over time or overlapped (Kelly 1934; Kroeber 1908; Strong 1972; Sutton 2017). The landscape specifically surrounding the City of Victorville is largely associated with the *Marra'yam*, modernly known as the Serrano, that lived along the Mojave River (Benedict 1924; Harrington 1918; Kroeber 1925; San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2024; Sutton and Earle 2017). The Serrano are defined as being part of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Serrano clans lived in pit houses at villages and seasonal or temporary campsites. Proximity to water was an important consideration for settlement by the Serrano (Bean and Smith 1978). The Mojave River provided an oasis environment for the Serrano, who developed villages and camps along its banks. The river supplied a water source and supported a diverse habitat of native plants and animals. The river also served as a major travel corridor for Native communities to conduct trade (Sutton and Earle 2017). After the arrival of the Europeans in California, Serrano clans, including those along the Mojave River, were decimated by European disease, genocide, and forced labor (Madley 2016).

Prehistoric chronology for the Mojave River region is included in chronologies for the greater Mojave Desert. Regional prehistoric chronology has been organized into many different chronological frameworks. Though, an often-cited framework was first proposed by Warren (Warren 1980, 1984; Warren and Cabtree 1986) with more recent expansions by Sutton and colleagues (2007). Due to the settlement patterns of the Serrano, many large, complex archaeological sites have been recorded specifically along the Mojave River, such as at Cronese Lakes, Afton Canyon, Turner Springs, Oro Grande, Deep Creek, and Summit Valley, to name a few (Sutton and Earle 2017). These river sites have contributed to the chronology of the larger desert region, especially for the Late Prehistoric archaeological record.

Late Pleistocene. The Late Pleistocene paleoenvironment was characterized by a wetter, cooler climate, and numerous lakes were located in the Mojave Desert during this time. Isolated flaked-stone artifacts have been recorded along these Pleistocene-age lakeshores (Roth and Warren 2008). A variety of lithic materials were exploited for toolstone production as hunter-gatherers maintained a high level of mobility and utilized material sources throughout the desert (Basgall 2000).

Early Holocene. Archaeologists have recorded artifacts associated with hunting and plant processing at early Holocene sites, such as projectile points, bifaces, and groundstone tools (Basgall 2000; Eerkens et al. 2007). These Lake Mojave and Pinto lithic technologies supported hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies in a shifting, increasingly arid environment.

Middle Holocene. The Mojave Desert may have experienced a population increase, and Native communities began shifting towards residential stability. Sites associated with the Gypsum Complex have contained a variety of projectile points, faunal remains, and rock art (Byrd et al. 2009; Davis et al. 1981).

Late Holocene. Many archaeological sites in the Mojave Desert have been dated to the Late Holocene and contain technologies associated with the Rose Spring Complex in their assemblages. Artifact assemblages recorded in the Late Holocene were increasingly diverse and included knives, drills, shells, pipes, awls, and obsidian tools, to name a few. There was a substantial increase in obsidian use. Native American communities developed more permanent settlements and relied on a wider range of plant resources (Byers and Broughton 2004; Gardner 2006).

Late Prehistoric. Large, complex villages were developed by the Late Prehistoric period and contained multiple family groups within the clans. Proximity to water was an important factor for the permanent settlements. Late Prehistoric archaeological sites contained diverse artifact assemblages, including Desert series projectile points, ceramics, pendants, incised stones, and shell beads (Sutton 2017).

History

The first recorded European to pass through the region was Father Francisco Garces. He searched for an overland route to link the Los Angeles Basin and New Mexico. Garces explored the region now known as the Mojave Trail, a traditional travel route utilized by Native Americans. The Spaniard later became a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel (Beck and Haase 1974). At this time, an estimated thousands of Native Americans, including the *Maara'yam* desert clans of the Antelope Valley and potentially the Mojave River region, were either taken to the Mission, removed to work as forced agricultural labor at the *estancia* in Redlands that served as outpost for the Mission, fled the region, or were killed (Beattie 1923; San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2024). 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 the indigenous people that remained. Following this, land throughout present-day California was organized into Mexican land grants, and these large pastoral estates conducted cattle ranching during the Mexican or Rancho Period (Bacich 2017).

White traders, settlers, miners, and explorers moved into the region, starting in the early and mid-1800s. They followed similar routes that paralleled the Mojave River, known as the Spanish Trail and Mormon Trail. The Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad reached Hesperia in 1847. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican-American War and the Mexican Rancho Period (Del Castillo 1992). California achieved statehood in the U.S. in 1850. During the mid- and late 1800s, prospectors and miners flocked to the Mojave Desert and nearby San Bernardino Mountains with the lure of gold and other precious metals. Towns began developing near mine operations and districts, such as at Oro Grande and Holcomb Valley (Vredenburgh 1999). Homesteaders also settled around the Mojave Desert in the early 1900s as result of regional land booms (Norris 1982).

Victorville began as the community of Victor, named after Jacob Nash Victor, a construction superintendent for the California Southern Railroad, also known as the Santa Fe Railroad (City of

Victorville 2024). The U.S. Postal Office changed the name from Victor to Victorville to alleviate confusion with Victor, Colorado. The town was originally planned in a grid pattern, which is still evident today at the original subdivision of "A" Street through "G" Street and First Street through Eleventh Street. The construction of a railroad depot and the presence of rich, fertile agricultural land contributed to the community's early development. In 1926, the construction of U.S. Route 66 linked Victorville to a major transportation artery in the continental U.S. Later, the development of the I-15 highway would replace Route 66 as the major transportation corridor through the High Desert. Large deposits of granite and limestone were discovered in the region. As a result, the cement manufacturing industry has fueled the local economy. The Victorville Army Airfield or George Air Force Base was constructed in the 1940s but was later deactivated in 1992 (California Historic Route 66 Association). Victorville was incorporated in 1962 with an estimated population of 8,100 residents (City of Victorville 2024). By 2013, the City's population reached over 120,000 residents, indicating its substantial growth in recent decades.

METHODS

All efforts made for the completion of this report were completed pursuant to requirements set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study is intended to identify whether cultural resources are located within the Project area, whether any cultural resources are potentially significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific recommendations that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks completed include:

- A cultural resources records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any studies conducted and/or cultural resources recorded within or adjacent to the Project area,
- A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC),
- A pedestrian survey of the of the Project area and recordation of identified cultural resources,
- A review of cultural resource databases and historical maps, and
- Development of recommendations and/or mitigation measures for cultural resources identified or potentially unrecorded within the Project area.

RESULTS

Cultural Resources Record Search

KHA archaeologists conducted a cultural resources record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Project area and one-mile buffer on April 3, 2024. The results of the record search indicate that no previously recorded cultural resources are located at the Project area. One previous cultural study SB-0612 from 1978 covered the Project area. The study was a large-scale archaeological investigation that incorporated reconnaissance methods, and therefore, it assumed that the Project area has not been systematically surveyed at the intensive level. There have been 24 additional cultural studies conducted within one mile of the Project area (Appendix A). As a result of these previous studies, five (5) cultural resources were recorded in the one-mile buffer (Table 1).

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the One Mile Buffer				
Site Number	**Age**	**Type**	**Description**	**Approximate Location from Project Area**
P-36-4272	Historic	Site, Structure	Spanish Trail	0.80 miles NW
P-36-7694	Historic	Site, Structure	LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines	0.20 miles E
P-36-12007	Prehistoric	Site	Lithic scatter	0.60 miles NE
P-36-12191	Prehistoric	Site	Lithic scatter	0.80 miles NW
P-36-12192	Prehistoric	Site	Lithic scatter	0.80 miles NW

Sacred Lands File Search

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of Sacred Lands Files (SLF) for the Project area and vicinity at the request of KHA. The NAHC responded on April 5, 2024 and indicated that the results are positive for documented sacred lands in or near the Project area (Appendix B). The NAHC specified that the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe should be contacted for further information. The City of Victorville will perform Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Consultation with the Native American Tribes. The results of tribal consultation are not included in this report.

Cultural Field Survey

KHA archaeologists conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project area on April 16, 2024. Transects were spaced approximately 15 meters apart, and all surface exposures were carefully inspected. Digital photographs were taken at various points in the Project area. Ground visibility ranged from moderate to excellent (60-100%) due to sparse vegetation and graded areas. Specifically, it was noted that the southern part of the Project area is graded, and several dirt roads intersect the Project area, appearing frequently traveled (Figure 3).

As a result of the field survey, KHA identified and recorded one cultural resource, KHA-VAZ-2024-01, which consists of a historic-age trash dump with two separate buried trash mounds in the north and east portions of the site and a trash scatter in the southwestern portion of the site (Figure 4, Appendix C). The refuse consists mainly of historic household debris, such as glassware, ceramics, cans. The site dates to the late 1940s to 1950s, as evidenced via artifacts such as a 1949-1953 7UP bottle and a glass container of Du Barry's queen bee cream from the Royal Treatment line that began in 1955. The dumps remain generally intact, though have been impacted by grading, the addition of roads bisecting the site, and modern dumping of construction and industrial debris. The site predates development in the area but

would have been easily accessible via Mojave Road located just south, as it was well-traversed prior to becoming a paved road.



Figure 3: Project Area Overview

Additional Research

Staff also conducted a review of the National Register, California Register, National Historic Landmarks list, and other cultural databases. However, no cultural resources were identified within the Project area during the review. There are no resources listed on the National Register, California Register, or National Historic Landmarks within the City of Victorville according to the respective databases. The Built Environment Resources Database (BERD) contains 31 historic built environment resources within Victorville. However, none of the 31 resources are located in the Project area or immediate vicinity.

Additionally, historic topographic maps and historic imagery were reviewed to determine land use history and changes to the built environment of the region. Historic aerial images of the Project area date to 1952 and indicate that the site and vicinity were undeveloped (Historic Aerials 2024). Mojave Drive is present as a dirt trail adjacent to the south Project boundary. By 1959, a dirt road intersected the Project area and connected to Mojave Drive. Prominent isolated trees or bushes were located on each side of the road where it connects to Mojave Drive (Figure 5). Though, both trees were removed by 1984. Few other changes occurred until 1994 when Mojave Drive was widened and paved. As a result, the southernmost Project area was graded as part of the Mojave Drive right-of-way (Figure 6). The dirt road in the Project area is represented on the 1974 historic topographic map.



Figure 4: Cultural Resource Map



Figure 5: Historic Aerial Image of Project Area with Dirt Road and Trees (1959)

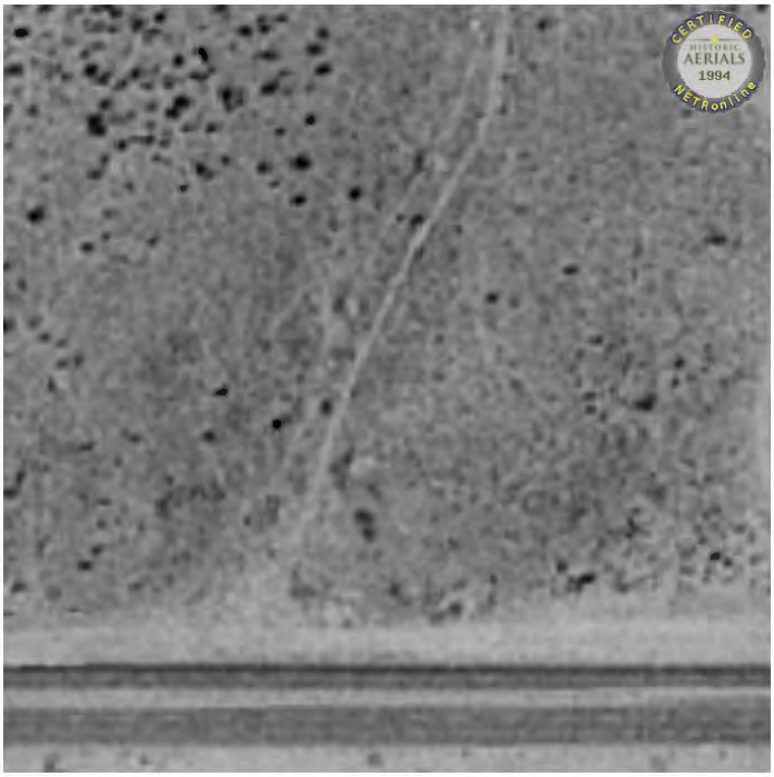


Figure 6: Historic Aerial Image of Grading in South Project Area and Widened Mojave Drive (1994)

EVALUATION

One cultural resource, KHA-VAZ-2024-01, was identified during the efforts for this study and requires eligibility evaluation for the California Register of Historical Resources.

Criterion 1: The resource is interpreted as an opportunistic trash dump from the 1950s. It not associated with events that have made significant contributions to local, state, or national history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under criterion 1.

Criterion 2: The site is not associated with the lives of any persons significant to the past. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under criterion 2.

Criterion 3: The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values. The site consists of common historic refuse and debris that lack in distinctive characteristics or artistic value. It is recommended not eligible under criterion 3.

Criterion 4: This archaeological resource is a common, well-understood resource type. There is buried potential within the trash mounds, but it is highly unlikely that any data retrieved from buried material would contribute to our historic knowledge of the region, state, or nation. Therefore, it is not likely to yield important information about the prehistory or history of the region, state, or nation and is not recommended eligible under criterion 4.

In summary, KHA-VAZ-2024-01 is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR. It does not meet the definition of a “Historical Resource” under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

RECOMMENDATIONS

One cultural resource was identified in the Project area during the efforts for this study. KHA-VAZ-2024-01 was newly recorded during the field survey as a historic-age refuse site. The site is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, because it does not meet any of the required eligibility criteria. It does not meet the definition of a “Historical Resource” or “Unique Archaeological Resource” under CEQA. While the trash mound features have potential for subsurface materials, it is highly unlikely that the site would yield important data. Refuse identified at the site includes common cans, glass of various colors, and ceramics. The site has also been impacted by grading, modern dumping, and overland driving. No historic built environment resources were identified as part of this study.

The Project area has a low potential for additional buried cultural resources outside of the KHA-VAZ-20240-01 site boundary. The geologic deposits underlying the Project area are from the Pleistocene, which has a low likelihood for buried prehistoric cultural resources. Three prehistoric resources were identified through the record search, but the results indicated that the sites are located over 0.50 miles from the Project area. Additionally, previous ground disturbances have occurred throughout the Project area, including grading, dumping, and overland driving.

As such, no known "Historical Resources" or "Unique Archaeological Resources", as defined by CEQA, are present within the Project area. It is recommended that mitigation measures for cultural resources be included that outline the process for treatment of any cultural resources and/or human remains inadvertently discovered during Project implementation. With these mitigation measures in place, impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant. An example of such mitigation is included below:

- **Inadvertent Discoveries of Cultural Resources:** In the event that cultural resources are discovered during Project implementation, all earthwork and ground-disturbing activities will halt within 50 feet of the discovery. The Project Archaeologist will coordinate with the City of Victorville and identify whether the resource is potentially significant and if it requires further evaluation. If the cultural resources are Native American in origin, the Consulting Tribe(s) must be immediately contacted and consulted regarding potential significance and treatment of the resource. For any potential significant cultural resources, the Project Archaeologist will make recommendations to the City to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.

  Preservation in place (i.e. avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery to excavate the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Disposition of significant Native American archaeological materials, such as reburial or curation by a qualified repository within San Bernardino County, will be agreed upon by the City and Consulting Tribe(s). Any significant non-Native American archaeological material shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials within San Bernardino County, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

  All identified cultural resources will be recorded on appropriate CA DPR 523 series forms and evaluated for significance. All findings will be included within a Monitoring Report drafted by the Project Archaeologist and submitted to the City and Consulting Tribe(s) for review. Final copies of the Monitoring Report will be submitted to the City of Victorville, Consulting Tribe(s), and South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

- **Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains:** If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that excavation shall stop and no further disturbance shall occur within 100 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the remains 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 within 48 hours of notification. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, the MLD fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his/her authorized representative

rejects the recommendation, the human remains and associated items will be interred on the property with appropriate dignity in a location that will not be subject to future disturbance.

It is important to note that this report does not include discussion related to the presence of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), as defined by CEQA, as this is determined via government-to-government consultation between the City of Victorville and Native American Tribes. As such, recommendations made within this report as it relates to cultural resources of Native American origin should be considered alongside the results of Tribal consultation.

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APPENDIX A

Record Search Results from the South Central Coastal Information Center

Resource List

Victorville Autozone

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-004272	CA-SBR-004272H	Resource Name - Old Spanish Trail; Resource Name - Salt Lake - Santa Fe Trail; Resource Name - Mojave Trail; CHL - 576; Other - SRI-496; Other - ARU 1184-2; Other - HJ-33; Other - SBCM #4662H	Structure, Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	1979 (Jim Arbuckle, California Registered Historical Landmarks); 1980 (Robert E. Reynolds, SBCM); 1987 (James S. Benton, SBCM, ASA, ARARA); 1990 (E. Henry James, SBCM, ASA, MRVM); 1990 (E. Henry James); 1992 (Ayse Taskiran, Archaeological Research Unit, UCR); 1992 (B. Love and M. Hogan, Archaeological Research Unit); 1992 (Barbie S. Laney, C.A. Singer and Assoc.); 1993 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.); 1993 (M. Macko, Macko Archaeological Consulting); 1993 (M. Macko, Macko Archaeological Consulting); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW Paleo Associates); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW Paleo Associates); 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates); 1997 (Philip de Barros, Caltrans); 2002 (Nathan Fleming, TRC Mariah Associates, Inc); 2003 (J. Sander); 2005 (Brian Byrd, Far Western); 2005 (Katherine Pollock, SRI); 2006 (D. McDougall, Applied Earthworks, Inc); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2009 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2010 (Molly Valask); 2011 (S. Wilson, T. Contreras, and S. Bietz, AECOM); 2011 (S. Wilson, T. Contreras, and S. Bietz, AECOM); 2011 (D. Winslow and S. Andrews, ASM); 2011 (Joshua Trampier, SRI); 2011 (R. Hoffman, ICF);	SB-00078, SB-01027, SB-01139, SB-01670, SB-01734, SB-02032, SB-02233, SB-02268, SB-02285, SB-02482, SB-02571, SB-02639, SB-02674, SB-02731, SB-02795, SB-02796, SB-03020, SB-03069, SB-03071, SB-03110, SB-03415, SB-03418, SB-03539, SB-03799, SB-04278, SB-04427, SB-04927, SB-05698, SB-07081, SB-07170, SB-07355, SB-07358, SB-07363, SB-07495, SB-07987, SB-08166, SB-08167

Resource List

Victorville Autozone

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
						2011 (Joshua Trampier, SRI); 2012 (G. Granger, Chambers Group, Inc); 2013 (J. Jaynes, Chambers); 2014 (Tadhg Kirwan, Cogstone); 2020 (None, Urbana)	
P-36-007694	CA-SBR-007694H	Resource Name - LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines; Other - Lytle Canyon Transmission Lines; Other - Boulder Transmission Line 1, 2, and 3 segment; Other - SRI-4008; Other - LSA's Site #8; Other - Cingular ES-130-01 / DWP Almond No. 22316 Transmission Tower	Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH07; HP11; HP37	1986 (John F. Elliott, ECOS); 1993 (D. Powers, Dames & Moore); 1995 (J. Brock, Archaeo Advisory Group); 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates, Inc); 2000 (Stephen Van Wormer, KEA Environmental); 2001 (Jeffrey Wedding, Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies); 2004 (S. Hogan-Conrad, Earth Tech Inc); 2006 (K. Crawford); 2007 (Daneil Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS); 2011 (S. Kremkau, SRI); 2011 (W. Jones, ECORP); 2011 (Michael Dice, MBA); 2011 (D. Winslow, ASM); 2012 (Steph Velasquez); 2012 (Candace Ehringer, ESA); 2012 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2013 (G. Granger, Chambers Group, Inc); 2013 (Brad Comeau, Dudek); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (Jm Sanka & W Gillean, Atkins); 2013 (T. Fuerstenberg, Pacific legacy); 2014; 2015 (M. Vader, ESA); 2015 (M. Vader, ESA); 2016 (M. Vader, ESA); 2017 (Dicken Everson, Caltrans); 2018 (M. Connelly, HDR); 2018; 2020 (A. Canoff, SRI)	SB-01566, SB-03011, SB-03071, SB-03110, SB-03530, SB-03537, SB-04427, SB-04861, SB-04973, SB-05335, SB-05354, SB-05357, SB-05466, SB-05508, SB-05698, SB-05741, SB-05985, SB-06517, SB-07071, SB-07156, SB-07170, SB-07318, SB-07358, SB-07495, SB-07506, SB-07523, SB-07540, SB-07541, SB-07565, SB-07818, SB-07870, SB-07971, SB-08031, SB-08238, SB-08302, SB-08303, SB-08333, SB-08406

Resource List

Victorville Autozone

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-012007	CA-SBR-012007	Resource Name - TS-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	2004 (ANALYTIC)	SB-04444
P-36-012191	CA-SBR-012182	Site WH-1			AP02	2005 (SANDER)	SB-05334
P-36-012192	CA-SBR-012183	Site WH-2			AP02	2005 (SANDER)	SB-05334

Report List

Victorville Autozone

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
*SB-00612	NADB-R - 1060612; Voided - 78-3.1	1978	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS FOR A WATER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN FOR VICTOR VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-000060, 36-000063, 36-000064, 36-000065, 36-000158, 36-000966, 36-000967, 36-000968, 36-010614
SB-00614	NADB-R - 1060614; Voided - 78-3.3	1978	FOWLER, DON D., ELIZABETH BUDY, DENNIS DESART, JOYCE BANTH, and ALMA SMITH	FINAL REPORT: CLASS II CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD SAMPLING INVENTORY ALONG PROPOSED IPP TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, UTAH - NEVADA - CALIFORNIA	DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO	36-000030, 36-000262, 36-000434, 36-002162, 36-002326, 36-002327, 36-002328, 36-002330, 36-002331, 36-002332, 36-002333, 36-002334, 36-002335, 36-002336, 36-002337, 36-002338, 36-002339, 36-002340, 36-002341, 36-002342, 36-002343, 36-002344, 36-002345, 36-002346
SB-00763	NADB-R - 1060763; Voided - 79-3.3A-B	1979	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S. and MICHAEL J. MCINTYRE	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, VICTORVILLE-MCCULLOUGH TRANSMISSION LINES 1 AND 2 (2 VOLS.).	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-000140, 36-000262, 36-000263, 36-000264, 36-000434, 36-002097, 36-002100, 36-002162, 36-002163, 36-002223, 36-002340, 36-002341, 36-002342, 36-002344, 36-003159, 36-003160, 36-003161, 36-003162, 36-003163, 36-003164, 36-003165, 36-003166, 36-003167, 36-003168, 36-003169, 36-003170, 36-003171, 36-003172, 36-003173, 36-003174, 36-003175, 36-003176, 36-003177, 36-003178, 36-003179, 36-003180, 36-003181, 36-003182, 36-003183, 36-003184, 36-003185, 36-003186, 36-003187, 36-003188, 36-003189
SB-02421	NADB-R - 1062421; Voided - 91-5.10	1991	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT 90-1 NORTHERN SEWER TRUNK PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA		36-004411, 36-007043, 36-007044
SB-03798	NADB-R - 1063798	2002	SELF, WILLIAM	EL EVADO WATERLINE CONSTRUCTION CORRIDOR SURVEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 7PP	WM SELF ASSOCIATES	
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

*In Project Area

Report List

Victorville Autozone

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-03800	NADB-R - 1063800	2002	SELF, WILLIAM	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF FIVE PROPOSED WELL SITES, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. HIGH DESERT POWER PLANT PROJECT. 14PP	WM SELF ASSOCIATES	
SB-03801	NADB-R - 1063801	2002	ESTES, ALLEN, JAMES ALLAN, and WILLIAM SELF	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PROPOSED WELL SITES H-N & WATER PIPELINE EXTENSION, HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY,CA. 46PP	WM SELF ASSOCIATES	
SB-03849	NADB-R - 1063849	2003	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, and ROGER MASON	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE BRENTWOOD PLANNED COMMUNITY, VICTORVILLE, CA. 28PP	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	36-011290, 36-011291, 36-011292, 36-064591, 36-064592, 36-064593
SB-04437	NADB-R - 1064437	2001	SELF, WILLIAM	WATERLINE CONSTRUCTION CORRIDOR SURVEY	WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES	36-008859, 36-008860, 36-008861, 36-008862
SB-04438	NADB-R - 1064438	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN N. CHANDLER, ROGER D. MASON, and E. BRUCE LANDER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGIC MONITORING OF BRENTWOOD PLANNED COMMUNITY, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 88PP	CHAMBERS GROUP	
SB-04443	NADB-R - 1064443	2004	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR TEH TAFT CORPORATION PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 29PP	MCKENNA ET AL	
SB-05196	NADB-R - 1065196	2006	POOLE, WILLIAM and GIACONA, MARY	HISTORICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR TRACT #15083-PHASE 11 THE VICTORY RIDGE DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-05202	NADB-R - 1065202	2004	MCKENNA	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIATION FOR THE TAFT CORPORATION PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNADINO CO.		
SB-05334	Other - Paleo	2005	Sander, Jay	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Inventory of the Woodside House, Tracts 16439, 16828, 16955, and 16982 Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	Chambers Group	36-012191, 36-012192

Report List

Victorville Autozone

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-05338	NADB-R - 1065338	2005	Bonner, Wayne	Records Search and Firld Reconnaissance Results for the Proposed NEXTEL Wireless Communications Site (CA5354-A: Hook Park) located at 14973 Joshua Street, Victorville, California 92394	Cellular Archaeological Resource Evaluations	
SB-05443		2006	Thomas, Tiffany	Record Search Results for the UPS Freight Project in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California (LSA Project No. KBH535)	LSA Associates, Inc.	
SB-05508	NADB-R - 1065508	2003	Estes, Allen, James Allan, and William Self	Final Cultural Resources Report: High Desert Power Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.	William Self Associates, Inc	36-007694, 36-008859, 36-008860, 36-008861, 36-008862
SB-05551	NADB-R - 1065551	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE4964B (Hook Park), 14973 Joshua Street, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-05766	NADB-R - 1065766	1997	Love, Bruce	Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield—Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM TECH	
SB-06001		2007	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment, Pleasant Valley Project (Tentative Tract #17809, 17810, 17811), City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
SB-06004		2008	Budinger, Fred	Roy Rogers, 15182 El Evado road, Victorville, CA	TetraTech	36-007649, 36-010318, 36-064593
SB-07120	NADB-R - 1067120	2009	Weatherbee, Matthew	Phase I Archaeological Assessment for Various Water Projects in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.	SRS, Inc	
SB-07156	NADB-R - 1067156	2011	Tang, Bai “Tom”, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Water Supply System Improvements Projects, Fiscal Years 2010/2011 – 2014/2015, Victorville Water District, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM TECH	36-000968, 36-002910, 36-006793, 36-007545, 36-007694, 36-009360, 36-010316, 36-012658
SB-07780	NADB-R - 1067780	2014	Travers, Aniela	Cultural Resources Survey: Brentwood Park/CLV0189, 14026 Hook Park, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California 92392.	EBI Consulting	

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Search Results from the Native American Heritage Commission

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

April 5, 2024

Jessica Mauck
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

Via Email to: jessica.mauck@kimley-horn.com

Re: Victorville Autozone Project, San Bernardino County

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Murphy.Donahue@NAHC.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Murphy Donahue

Murphy Donahue
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

APPENDIX C

CA DPR 523 Forms

State of California ◆ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) KHA-VAZ-2024-01
P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**
*a. **County** San Bernardino **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Victorville **Date** 2021 **T** 5N; **R** 5W; SW ☐ **of** SE ☐ **of Sec** 12; San Bernardino **B.M.**
c. Address Vacant lot, Mojave Dr. City Victorville Zip 92394
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S , 468006 mE/ 3820889 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
The site is located on the northwest corner of Mojave Dr. and El Evado Rd. approximately 35 meters north of Mojave Dr. and 130 meters west of El Evado Rd.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The site is a historic trash dump with two (2) separate dumps/buried trash mounds in the north and east portions of the site and a trash scatter in the southwestern portion of the site. The debris consists mainly of historic household debris (i.e. glassware, ceramics, cans, etc.) and dates to the late 1940s to 1950s, as evidenced via artifacts such as a 1949-1953 7up bottle that and a glass container of Du Barry's queen bee cream from the Royal Treatment line that began in 1955. The dumps remain generally intact, though has been impacted by grading and the addition of roads through the site, as well as modern dumping of construction and industrial debris (i.e. concrete, asphalt, etc.). The site predates development in the area, though would have been easily accessible via Mojave Rd. located just south, as it was well-traversed prior to becoming a paved road.



***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH4
***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ✠ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)
P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Site Overview, Facing NE
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ✠ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
***P7. Owner and Address:**
Autozone
123 S Front St.
Memphis, TN 38103
***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA - Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., 3801 University Ave, Ste 300, Riverside, CA 92501
***P9. Date Recorded:** 4/16/2024
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive pedestrian survey

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Autozone 4499 Victorville Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ✠Location Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
✠Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ✠ Other (List): Sketch Map

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 50 m. (N/S) × **b. Width:** 50 m. (E/W)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate X Other: GIS measurement
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): X Artifacts X Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: X High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain:
Limitations (Check any that apply): X Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: ☐ None X Unknown Method of Determination: While debris is buried within each trash dump, each dump is a large visible mound. It is likely the material was laid on the surface and buried rather than placed in a subsurface/dug hole.

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present X Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Trash Dump 1: Located in the northern portion of the site. This trash dump is presented as a large mound with buried material, though some is visible on the surface as well as redeposite down slope (i.e. cans, glass of various colors, ceramics, a 1955 Du Barry's cream bottle from the Royal Treatment line, etc.)

Trash Dump 2: Located in the eastern portion of the site. This trash dump is presented as a large mound with buried material, though some is visible on the surface as well as redeposite down slope (i.e. cans, glass of various colors, 1949-1953 7up bottle, etc.).

Trash Scatter: Located in the southwestern portion of the site, primarily within a dirt road. While artifacts are spread across the site that likely originated in one of the 2 dump mounds, this scatter was determined to be a distinct feature. Most of the material has been heavily disturbed due to road use and, as such, no diagnostic material was noted.

***A5. Cultural Constituents (**Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):
The majority of the artifacts on site are either within or associated with the trash dumps outlined above under Features. Each mound likely contains hundreds of fragmentary materials, and there were several hundred observed across the surface of the site.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** X No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good X Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Road cut through site, grading, modern dumping within site, etc. but features remain relatively intact
***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.)**:** Historic topos show a small creek approx. 500 meters to the northeast
***A9. Elevation:** 2,900 ft
A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.)**:** Generally flat, with changes in elevation due to the dump mounds; partially graded and impacted by historic and modern dumping; native grasses and creosote were observed during survey, as well as invasive weeds/grasses often found in disturbed soil
A11. Historical Information: Historic aerials from 1952 show a vacant area. A dirt road heading north through the site from Mojave Dr. appears by 1959, and an additional small trail appears by 1968. It has remained in relatively similar condition since then. There is not a strong understanding of the history of the project area, though it's likely the site was created due to easy access to the area via Mojave Dr. and other dirt trails.

***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945
X Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** Artifacts on site date between late 1940s to 1950s, though other buried artifacts may indicate a broader set of dates.

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):
The site is likely an opportunistic trash dump from the 1940s-1960s that was generated via access from Mojave Rd. There is no information available indicate that the site is eligible for listing in the CRHR/NRHP under Criteria 1/A, 2/B, or 3/C. Furthermore, while there is technically buried potential within the trash mounds, it is highly unlikely that any data retrieved from buried material would contribute to our historic knowledge of the region, state, or nation and, as such, the site is unlikely to be eligible for listing under Criterion 4/D.
A14. Remarks:
A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):
A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Kimley-Horn (address below)

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA **Date:** 4/26/2024
Affiliation and Address: 3801 University Ave, Ste 300, Riverside, CA 92501

***Required information**

State of California - The Resources Agency Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

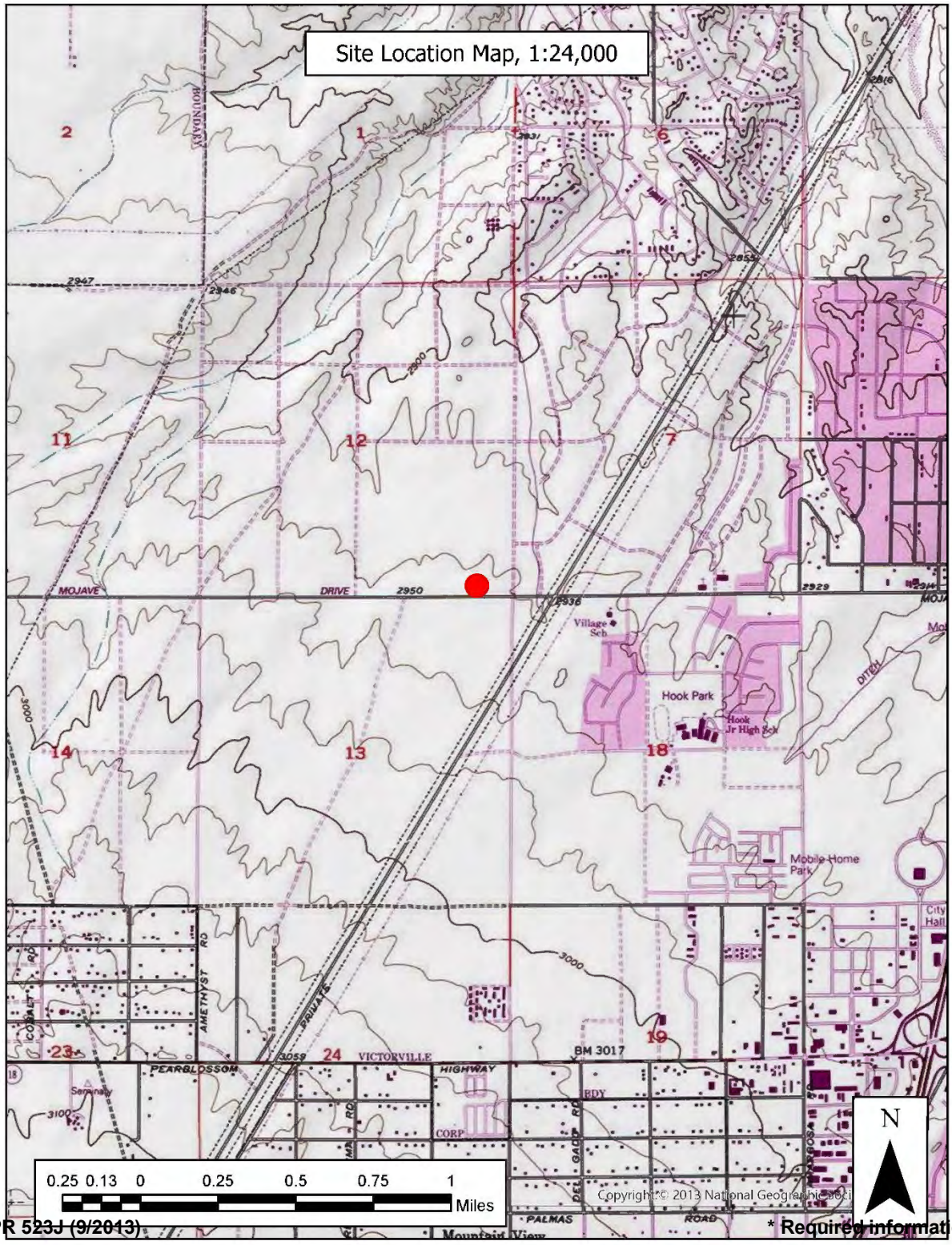
LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) KHA-VAZ-2024-01

***Map Name:** Site Location Map ***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 4/26/2024

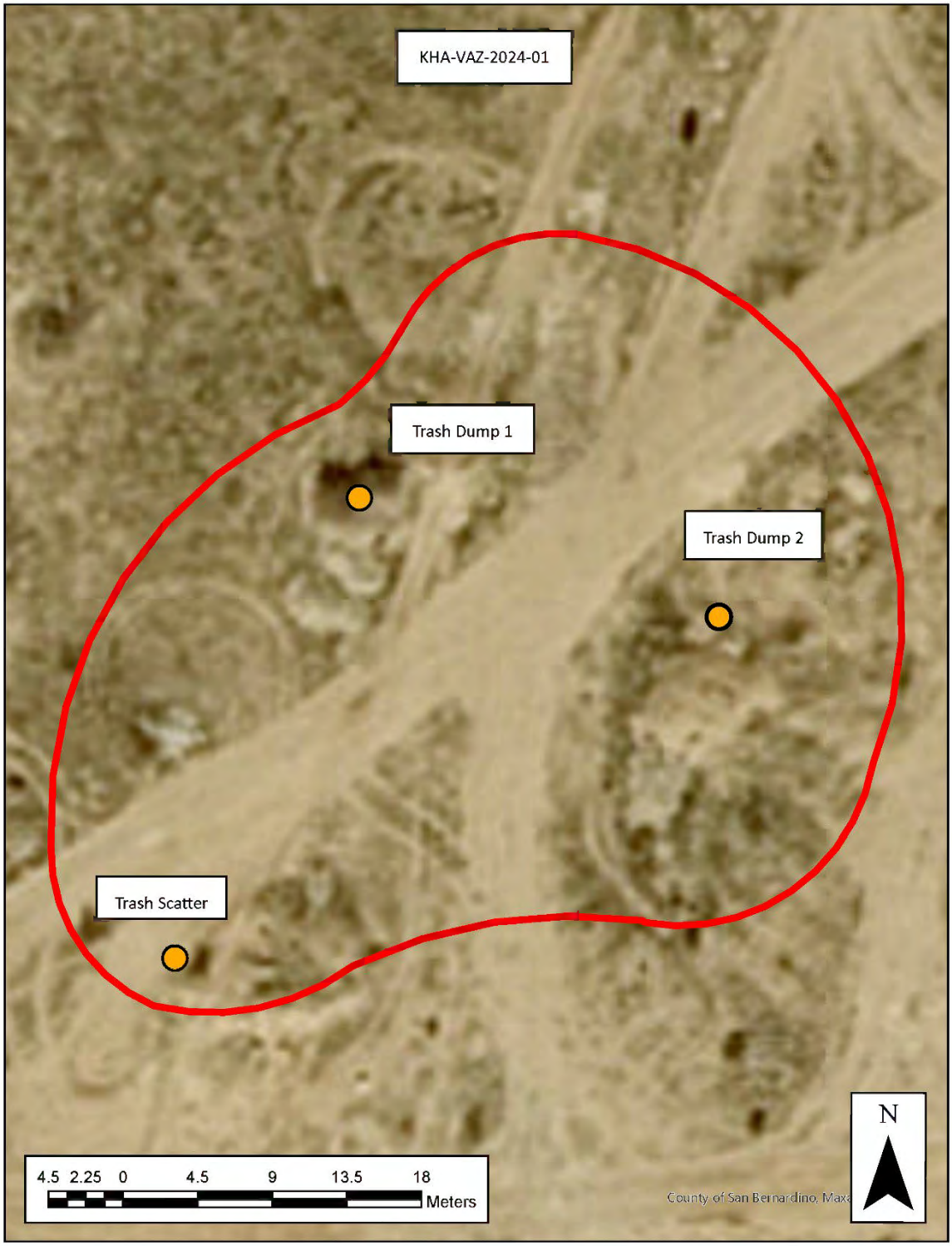


State of California ♁ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 4 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) KHA-VAZ-2024-001

***Drawn by:** Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA ***Date of map:** 4/26/2024



DPR 523K (9/2013) **NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.**