

Appendix D
Historical/Archaeological Resources Study
(Available on the Town website for review)

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 0463-372-21

**Town of Apple Valley
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

Planning Division
Town of Apple Valley
14955 Dale Evans Parkway
Apple Valley, California 92307

Prepared for:

Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc.
42635 Melanie Place, Suite 101
Palm Desert, CA 92211

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

September 7, 2024
CRM TECH Contract No. 4147

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-372-21, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Author(s): Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Nicole Raslich, Report Writer/Archaeologist
Hunter O'Donnell, Crew Chief/Archaeologist

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

Date: September 7, 2024

For Submittal to: Planning Division
Town of Apple Valley
14955 Dale Evans Parkway
Apple Valley, California 92307
(760) 240-7000

Prepared for: Nicole Sauviat Christe, Vice President
Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc
42635 Melanie Place, Suite 101
Palm Desert, CA 92211
(760) 341-4800

USGS Quadrangle: Apple Valley North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 28, T6N R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 39 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley, Southern Mojave Desert region; Site 4147-1H*: historic-period refuse deposit; Isolate 4047-2*: isolated prehistoric lithic artifact; no "historical resources" under CEQA

* Temporary designations, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers in the California Historical Resources Inventory

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between May and September 2024, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 39 acres of undeveloped land in the northern portion of the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-372-21, is located on the east side of Dakota Road between Gustine Road and Fresno Road, in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a warehouse on the property. The Town of Apple Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. During the field survey, a group of historic-period refuse deposits and an isolated prehistoric lithic artifact were discovered in the project area and recorded under the temporary designations of Site 4147-1H and Isolate 4147-2, respectively, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers in the California Historical Resources Inventory, but neither appears to meet the definition of a "historical resource" under CEQA provisions. No other features or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were identified within the project boundaries.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the Town of Apple Valley a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
INTRODUCTION	1
SETTING.....	4
Current Natural Setting	4
Cultural Setting	5
Prehistoric Context.....	5
Ethnohistoric Context	5
Historic Context	6
RESEARCH METHODS	8
Records Search.....	8
Sacred Lands File Search.....	9
Historical Research	9
Field Survey	9
RESULTS AND FINDINGS.....	9
Records Search.....	9
Sacred Lands File Search.....	11
Historical Research	11
Field Survey	13
MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS	13
Definition	13
Resource Evaluation	14
Site 4147-1H.....	14
Isolate 4147-2.....	14
Conclusion and Recommendations.....	15
REFERENCES	15
APPENDIX 1: Personnel Qualifications	18
APPENDIX 2: Sacred Lands File Search Results	23
APPENDIX 2: California Historical Resources Inventory Record Forms	26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity.....	1
Figure 2. Project location.....	2
Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.....	3
Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area.....	4
Figure 5. Previous cultural resources surveys in the vicinity	10
Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1857.....	12
Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1932.....	12
Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1957.....	13

INTRODUCTION

Between May and September 2024, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 39 acres of undeveloped land in the northern portion of the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-372-21, is located on the east side of Dakota Road between Gustine Road and Fresno Road, in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a warehouse on the property. The Town of Apple Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

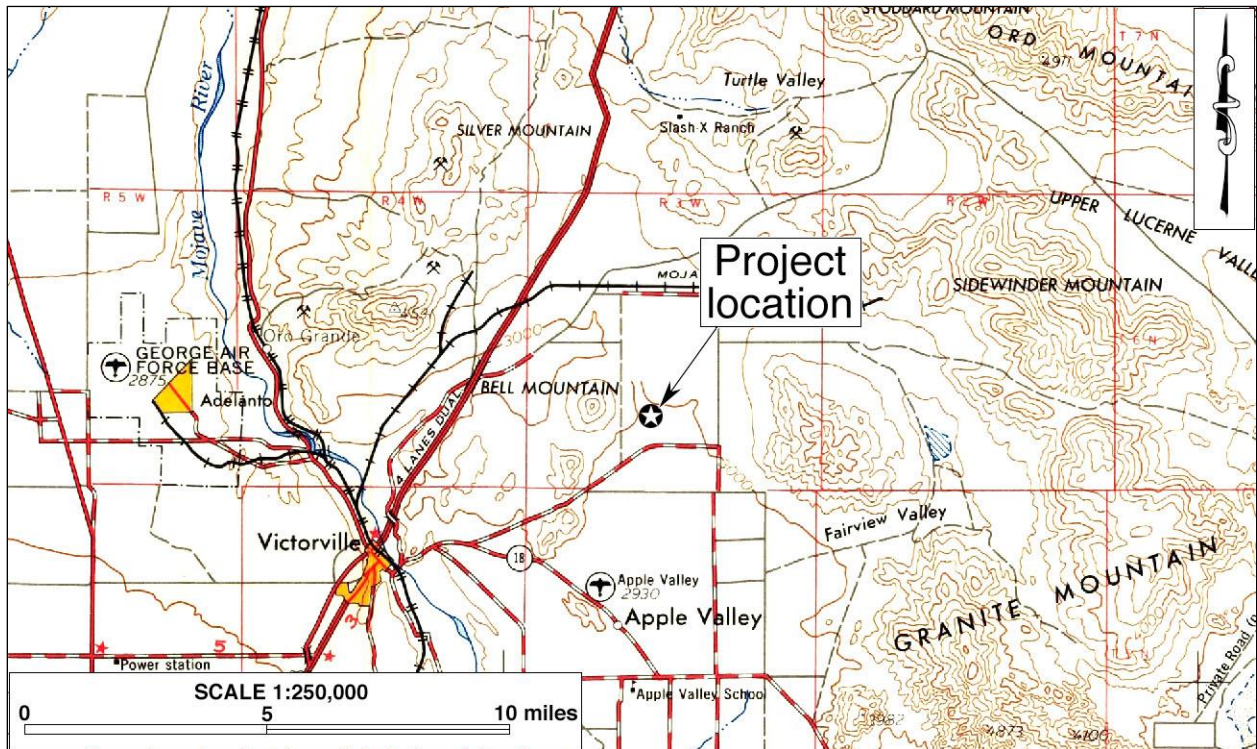


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

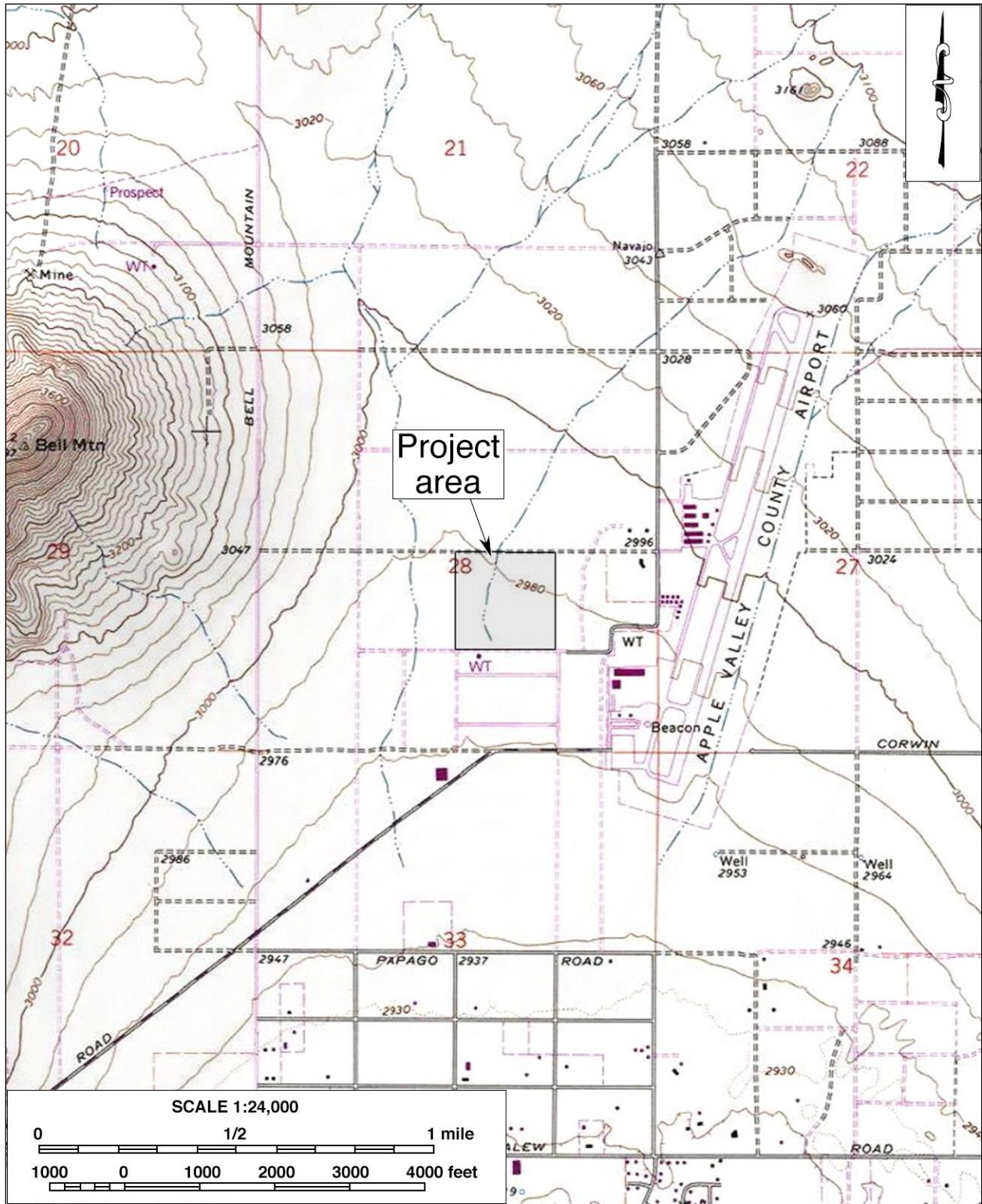


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Apple Valley North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1993])

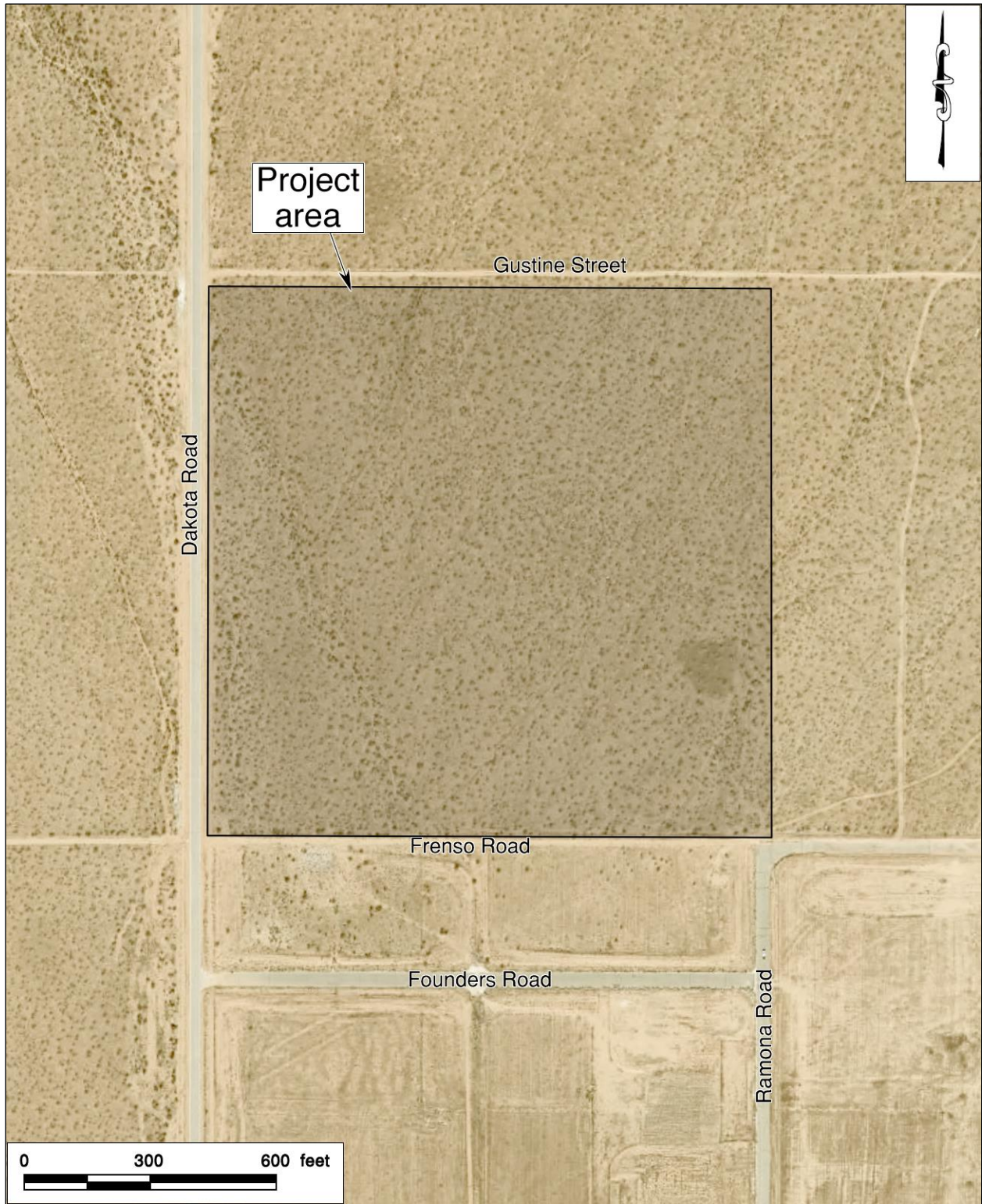


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The Town of Apple Valley is situated in the western Victor Valley, on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel mountain ranges. The climate and environment of the area are typical of the high desert region, so-called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches.

The project area consists of a square-shaped parcel of open desert land bounded by Gustine Street on the north, Fresno Road on the south, Dakota Road on the west, and other parcels of vacant land on the east (Fig. 3). The location lies approximately a half-mile to the east of an isolated knoll known as Bell Mountain (Fig. 2). The property retains much of its natural character, as does most of the surrounding land (Figs. 3, 4). The terrain in the project area is relatively level, with elevations ranging between 2,975 feet and 2,995 feet above sea level. Two shallow drainages cross the property in a southwest-northeast direction. The vegetation is represented by the Creosote Scrub Plant Community, featuring creosote bushes, beaver tail cactus, and small grasses and shrubs. Surface soils consist of fine to coarse, yellowish brown alluvial sand mixed with small rocks and gravel. The ground surface on parts of the property has been disturbed in the past by off-road use, refuse dumping, and excavations by relic hunters.



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area, view to the northeast. (Photograph taken on July 17, 2024) .

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

To better understand the progress of Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists devised chronological frameworks based on artifacts and site types that date back some 12,000 years. Currently, the chronology most frequently applied in the Mojave Desert divides the region's prehistory into five periods marked by changes in archaeological remains, reflecting the various ways Native people adapted to their surroundings. As presented by Hall (2000) these periods included Lake Mojave (ca. 8000-5500 B.C.); Pinto (ca. 5500-2500 B.C.); Newberry (ca. 1500 B.C.-500 A.D.); Saratoga (ca. 500-1200 A.D.); and Tecopa (ca. 1200-1770s A.D.).

According to Hall (*ibid.*:14), it was small mobile groups of hunters and gatherers who inhabited the Mojave Desert during the Lake Mojave Period. Their material culture is represented by the Great Basin Stemmed points and flaked stone crescents. These small, highly mobile groups continued to inhabit the region during the Pinto Period, which saw an increased reliance on ground foods, small and large game animals, and the collection of vegetal resources, suggesting that "subsistence patterns were those of broad-based foragers" (*ibid.*:15). Artifact types found in association with this period include the Pinto points and *Olivella* sp. spire-lopped beads (*ibid.*). Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period in comparison to the earlier periods, involving small residential groups moving between select localities and long-distance trade (Hall 2000:16). Typical artifacts are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads.

The last two periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by groundstone artifacts (*ibid.*:16). Hall (*ibid.*) states that "late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density" and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (*ibid.*).

Depending on the natural environment in which they were located, native groups adopted different types of subsistence economy, although they were all based on gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. As a result, ancient occupation sites in valleys and foothills often contain portable mortars and pestles along with large projectile points, suggesting a reliance on fleshy nut foods and larger game animals. Sites found in the more arid inland areas in southern California, such as the Victor Valley, often contain fragments of flat slab metates and plano-convex scrapers along with projectile points, suggesting a reliance on seed resources, plant pulp, and smaller game animals.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Victor Valley region is a part of the homeland of the Serrano people, which is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains to the east, the Twentynine Palms area to the north,

and possibly the southern edge of Kern County to the west. The name “Serrano” was derived from a Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based mainly on these sources.

Prior to European contact, Serrano subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the gathering of wild and cultivated foods and hunting, exploiting nearly all the resources available. Their long-term settlements were located mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near reliable sources of water, especially in foothills and along major rivers. Loosely organized into exogamous clans led by hereditary heads, the clans were in turn affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, the Wildcat (*Tukutam*) or the Coyote (*Wahiiam*). The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit. The core of the unit was the patrilineage, although women retained their own lineage names after marriage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans.

The Serrano had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire food, shelter, and clothing as well as to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink. Much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was minimal until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

Historic Context

The first European visitor known to have arrived in the present-day Victor Valley area was the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in 1776, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769 (Beck and Haase 1974:15). The earliest Euroamerican settlements appeared in the Victor Valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these “early starts,” due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

Garcés traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In the early 1830s, part of this trail was incorporated into the Old Spanish Trail, an important pack-train road that extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico (Warren 2004). Some 20 years later, when the historic wagon road known as the Mormon Trail or Salt Lake Trail was established between Utah and southern California, it followed essentially the same route across the Mojave Desert (NPS 2001:5). Since then, the Victor Valley has served as transportation hub that includes legendary U.S. Route 66 during the early and mid-20th century, and finally by today's Interstate Highway 15.

Although cattle ranchers are known to have grazed their herds along the Mojave River as early as the 1850s, the first settler to establish long-term residency in what is now Apple Valley is generally considered to be Silas Cox, a young Mormon cowboy who began using the area as a winter pasture for his family's cattle in 1860 (O'Rourke 2004:9). The next year, a small gold rush in the San Bernardino Mountains brought about an important transportation route from the Holcombe Valley across the southernmost portion of Apple Valley, commonly referred to as Van Dusen Road or Coxey Road. The road connected with the Cajon Pass Toll Road, built around the same time by San Bernardino pioneer John Brown, Sr. (Robinson 1989:51-52; Thompson n.d.:4).

Around 1870, Brown and his sons established a cattle ranch, later known as Rancho Verde, on the southwestern edge of present-day Apple Valley (Thompson n.d.:1-2). This first permanent settlement in the area was followed by John J. Atkinson's homestead near the Upper Mojave Narrows and A. Frank McKenney and Jesse W. Taylor's supply station further downstream on the newly blazed Stoddard Wells Road, a shortcut on the original Salt Lake Trail (*ibid.*:2). In 1871-1878, when George M. Wheeler surveyed and mapped a large portion of the western United States, John Brown's ranch and McKenney and Taylor's station, identified then as "Huntington's," were the only settlements noted (*ibid.*; Wheeler 1878).

With the completion of the Santa Fe Railway in the 1880s, settlement activities began in earnest in the Victor Valley and reached a peak in the 1910s. In 1895, the Appleton Land and Water Company was organized to develop a valley-wide irrigation system and expansive apple orchards on the east side of the Mojave River (O'Rourke 2004:12). With the eventual success of the apple orchards, early settlers undertook a coordinated effort to enhance the image of the area through the creation of the Apple Valley Improvement Association in 1910 (*ibid.*:13). Ursula Poates, a dedicated promoter for the area who was given the title "Mayoress of Apple Valley" in 1911, is widely credited with coining the name of the town (*ibid.*:12; Lovato 2007:14). By 1914, there were at least 14 notable ranches in the Apple Valley area, clustered mostly along the Mojave River, although the population in Apple Valley in the early 1920s stood at only 50 residents (Ryon 1964; O'Rourke 2004:14, 15).

The economic blow of the Great Depression was somewhat softened in Apple Valley by the town's emergence as a relatively close getaway spot for the rich and famous of Hollywood, while the open landscape and climate also provided an attractive setting for film production (O'Rourke 2004:18-19). Many properties in Apple Valley were converted into guest ranches and rural retreats, ushering in a tourism heyday that began in the 1940s and lasted roughly a decade. After World War II, the dude ranch industry began to decline as city dwellers' vacation options broadened, most notably through the rapid ascension of Las Vegas as a tourist destination and through increased air travel (Thompson 2001:13).

In 1945, Long Beach oilmen Newton T. Bass and Bernard J. “Bud” Westlund acquired 25,000 acres of land in the area and set about developing and marketing thousands of residences and commercial properties as Apple Valley Ranchos (Ryon 1964; O’Rourke 2004:37-38). Over the next decades, Apple Valley continued to grow and establish police and fire stations, schools, and hospitals. True to Bass and Westlund’s original vision for a modern Apple Valley Ranchos, the growth of the town has been largely driven by residential and commercial development. In 1988, the Town of Apple Valley was incorporated with a population of 41,000. After further boundary expansion in recent decades, the population in 2020 stood around 77,000 (USCB n.d.).

Closer to the project location, the Bell Mountain area is remembered today as the site of a settlement founded in the early 20th century by African Americans seeking to establish a rural community away from the racial violence and discrimination of the era, including the common use of restrictive housing practices. The settlers had largely come from the southern United States via Los Angeles, with approximately 25% of them born into antebellum slavery (Thornton 2018). From the community’s inception the membership included prominent African American “socialites, entrepreneurs, and civic and religious leaders” as well as railroad workers, firefighters, brick masons, and at least one former “Buffalo Soldier” (*ibid.*). In total, 254 African Americans filed 353 land claims near Bell Mountain, and 95 of them were able to obtain title to more than 22,000 acres of land (*ibid.*).

In 1920, the U.S. census revealed that African Americans made up 6% of the population in the Victor Precinct while they held 79% of the land patents in the Bell Mountain settlement (Thornton 2018). A school district was established for the settlement in 1912, with 28 students in attendance, but the district was disbanded in 1919 when only five students remained (*ibid.*). A post office established in 1953 would also be discontinued by 1956 (*ibid.*). The population in the Bell Mountain settlement declined rapidly during the postwar era as the barriers of residential segregation began to break down and the younger generations moved away for better opportunities. By the end of the 1960s, the Bell Mountain African American community all but disappeared except for a few remaining residences and residents (*ibid.*).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On July 1, 2024, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the designated cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Gallardo examined digitized maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On June 20, 2024, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074 and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized in the sections below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, archival records of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), historical maps and aerial/satellite photographs of the Apple Valley area, and contemporary newspaper accounts pertaining to the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1857 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1934-1993, which are available at the websites of the BLM and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1952-2022, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software. The newspaper articles are collected at various online databases such as newspapers.com and ancestry.com.

FIELD SURVEY

On July 17, 2024, Hunter O'Donnell, as the crew chief, and CRM TECH archaeologist Noah Powell carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel north-south transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility ranged from approximately 80% in the western portion of the project area to around 50% in much of the eastern portion due to the dense growth of low grasses.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the only previous cultural resources study that included the current project area was a large-scale overview completed in 2007 for the North Apple Valley Specific Plan, which covered a total of 7.75 square miles and did not include an intensive-level field survey of the entire area (Tang et al. 2007). Within the one-mile scope of the records search, eight additional studies completed between 1987 and 2011 on various tracts of land and linear features were reported to the SCCIC (Fig. 5). As a result of these and similar studies, 18 cultural resources have been identified and recorded, as listed in Table 1.

Site No.	Trinomial	Recorded by/Date	Description
36-006838	CA-SBR-6838H	Sundberg & Des'Autels, 1990	Single course of arranged rocks
36-006839	CA-SBR-6839H	Sanka 2006	Wood-lined pit
36-006840	CA-SBR-6840H	Sundberg & Des'Autels, 1990	Square wood-lined depression
36-006841	CA-SBR-6841H	Sundberg & Des'Autels, 1990	Refuse dump
36-006842	CA-SBR-6842H	Sanka 2006	Refuse scatter
36-006843	CA-SBR-6343H	Sundberg & Des'Autels, 1990	Refuse scatter
36-010860	CA-SBR-10860	Dice 2002	Prehistoric lithic scatter
36-012855		Sanka 2006	Isolate: metal bucket
36-012856		Sanka 2006	Isolate: can
36-012857		Sanka 2006	Isolate: can
36-024894	CA-SBR-15932H	Cisneros & Covert 2011	Refuse scatter
36-024895	CA-SBR-15933H	Cisneros & Covert 2011	Refuse scatter
36-024896	CA-SBR-15934H	Cisneros & Covert 2011	Refuse scatter
36-024897	CA-SBR-15935H	Cisneros & Covert 2011	Refuse scatter
36-026808		Chmiel. et al. 2011	Isolate: prehistoric lithic flake
36-031810		Davison 2018	Isolate: prehistoric lithic flake
36-061206		Sundberg & Des'Autels, 1990	Isolate: prehistoric lithic flake
36-061207		Sundberg & Des'Autels, 1990	Isolate: prehistoric lithic flake

Five of these known cultural resources were of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) origin, including a lithic scatter found about a half-mile to the northeast of the project location and four isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts), all of them single lithic flakes. The other 13 cultural resources dated to the historic period and consisted mostly of refuse items and possible structural remains. Closest to the project area among these 13 were a wood-lined pit and a wood-lined depression recorded near the Apple Valley Airport, about a quarter-mile east of the project area. Since none of these known cultural resources were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, they require no further consideration in this study.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated July 8, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of such resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential tribal contacts. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report as Appendix 2 for reference by the Town of Apple Valley in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Archival sources indicate that the project area was part of a homestead claim patented to Minnie B. Connell, widow of John A. Connell, on June 11, 1918, which covered a total of 80 acres in the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 28 (BLM n.d.). Prior to that, however, the project area was included in another claim filed by an African American member of the Bell Mountain community between 1908 and 1910 (Thornton 2018:109). John A. Connell (1881-1916), formerly of Los Angeles, was one of the white settlers in the area known for repeatedly contesting land claims by

their African American neighbors, having filed four such contests within two years around 1913 (*Los Angeles Times* 1914; Thornton 2018:190).

At the time, it was common for the GLO to decide land claim contests on the basis of witness testimonies rather than official investigations in the field to confirm a claimant’s progress in satisfying legal requirements to obtain title. This practice allowed for unscrupulous behavior that could be partnered with racial discrimination to seize land from African American claimants and make them available to white settlers. In the end, the four contests filed by Connell were all ruled in his favor, and he subsequently took over the claims on two of the properties while the other two were taken over by other white homesteaders (Thornton 2018:497).

It is likely that the homestead claim including the project area was one of those involved in John Connell’s contests, but sources offer no definitive proof to establish that connection. Similarly, it is likely but unconfirmed that the Connells, who were described only as residents of the Victorville area, may have resided in the project area or on the adjacent 40 acres to the east prior to John Connell’s death in 1916 (*Los Angeles Evening Post-Record* 1913; *Los Angeles Times* 1914; 1916). If they—or she—did, the occupancy was short-lived, since historical maps from the 1920s-1930s and the 1950s show no building or other human-made features anywhere on the 80-acre homestead (Figs. 6-8). By the 1950s-1960s, the desert landscape in the project area retained no signs of any settlement or development activities in the past (NETR Online 1952-1969). Since then, the entire project area has remained undeveloped and largely unused to the present time (NETR Online 1969-2022; Google Earth 1994-2024).

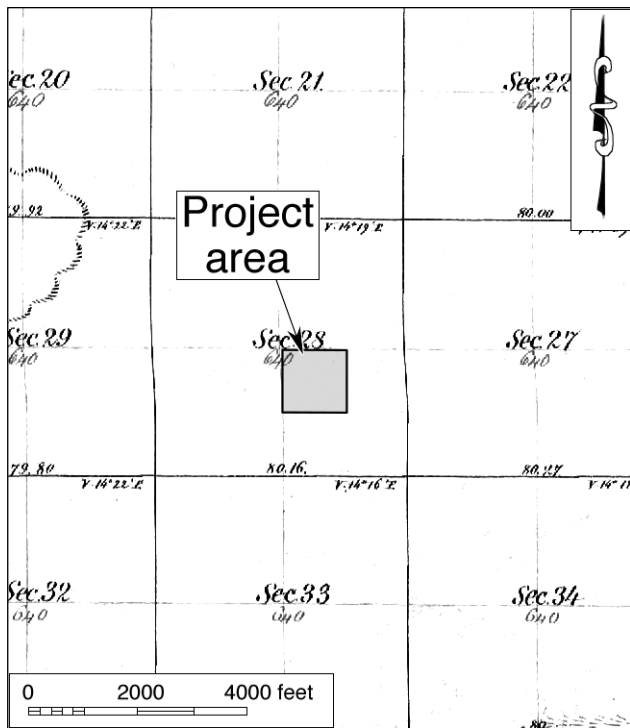


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1857. (Source: GLO 1857)

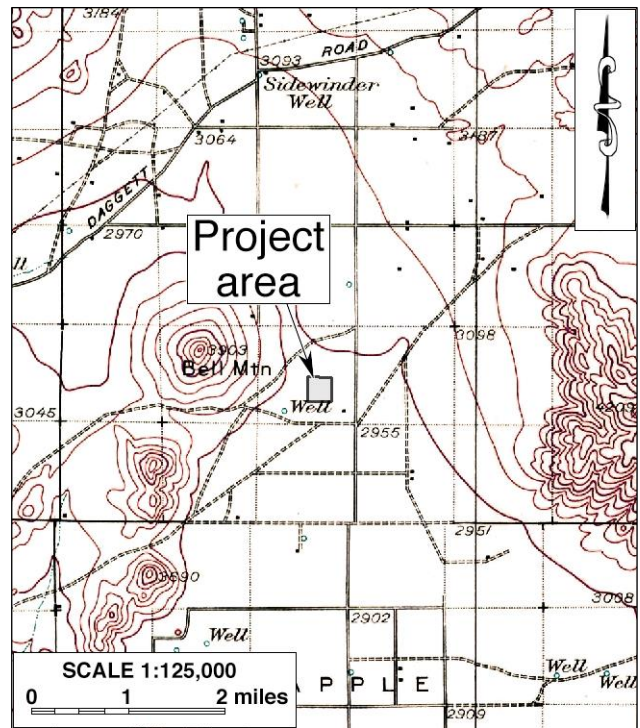


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1932. (Source: USGS 1934)

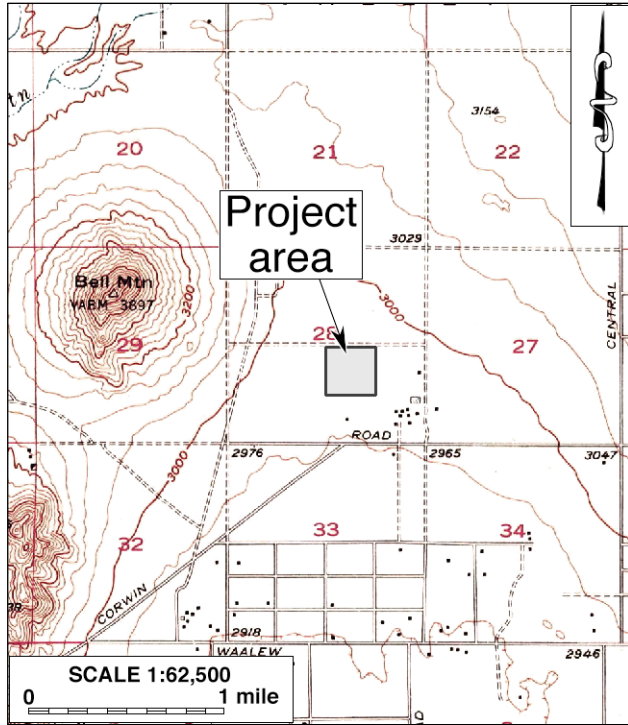


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1957.
(Source: USGS 1957)

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, a group of historic-period refuse deposits and an isolated prehistoric lithic artifact were discovered in the project area and recorded under the temporary designations of Site 4147-1H and Isolate 4147-2, respectively, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers in the California Historical Resources Inventory by the SCCIC. Details about these archaeological resources, including photographs and location maps, are presented in the standard record forms attached to this report as Appendix 3, and a brief description of each is presented below. No other potential “historical resources” were encountered during the survey.

Site 4147-1H consists of six apparently looted refuse deposits, a location with test shovel looting pits and lumbered wood, and a surficial refuse scatter that may have been a result of the looting activity. Artifacts observed at the site

include porcelain fragments, shards of glass bottles and jars of various colors, lumber fragments, metal cans (including hole-in-top and bi-metal cans), and other metal fragments. A Hero Glass Company bottle from the 1890s suggests that the refuse deposits date to the late 19th or the early 20th century, consistent to the timeframe of John and Minnie Connell’s homestead claim and the prior claim by the unnamed member of the Bell Mountain African American settlement. Isolate 4147-2 represents a large lithic tool made of basalt, which was evidently used as either a hammerstone or a chopper.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

DEFINITION

CEQA establishes that “a project 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” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As defined by PRC §5020.1(q), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical

Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (PRC §5024.1(c)).

RESOURCE EVALUATION

In summary of the research results presented above, a group of historic-era refuse deposits and a prehistoric lithic artifact, designated temporarily as Site 4147-1H and Isolate 4147-2, were found and recorded within the project area during this study. No other potential “historical resources” were encountered throughout the course of the study. The qualifications of Site 4147-1H and Isolate 4147-2 as “historical resources,” as defined above, are discussed below.

Site 4147-1H

The refuse deposits at Site 4147-1H evidently date to the early 20th century, a time when an African American settlement was forming around Bell Mountain. Ownership history of the property suggests a potential connection with that important episode in local history and with a notable figure in that episode, namely John A. Connell. However, neither of these connections can be positively established on the basis of available sources, nor would Connell qualify as a person of recognized historic significance. The nondescript refuse items found at the site, by nature, do not demonstrate a unique, special, or particularly close association with the history of the Bell Mountain settlement, nor do they hold the promise for any important historical/archaeological data, especially in the looted and disturbed condition today. Based on these considerations, Site 4147-1H does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and thus does not qualify as a “historical resource.”

Isolate 4147-2

Isolate 4147-2 consists of a single prehistoric lithic tool made of basalt, either a hammerstone or a chopper. According to guidelines set forth by the California Office of Historic Preservation, isolates like this, with fewer than three artifacts at each locality, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of depositional and contextual integrity. As such, Isolate 4147-2 does not constitute a potential “historical resource” and requires no further consideration in the CEQA compliance process.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, Site 4147-1H and Isolate 4147-2 were the only cultural resources identified within or adjacent to the project area, and neither of them constitutes a “historical resource” for CEQA-compliance purposes. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the Town of Apple Valley:

- No “historical resources” are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resource.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered inadvertently during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

- Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith
1978 Serrano. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer; pp. 570-574. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase
1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.
- BLM (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior)
n.d. The Official Federal Land Records Site. <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>.
- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1857 Plat Map: Township No. 6 North Range No. 3 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1857.
- Google Earth
1994-2024 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 1995, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2015-2018, 2020, 2022, 2023, and 2024. Available through the Google Earth software.
- Hall, M.C.
2000 Archaeological Survey of 2472 Acres in Adjacent Portions of Lava, Lead Mountain, and Cleghorn Pass Training Areas, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California (Volume I). Report prepared by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside, for the United States Marine Corps Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Los Angeles Evening Post-Record, The*
1913 Marriage Licenses. December 26:8.
- Los Angeles Times, The*
1914 Negro Colony Loses. October 8:17.
1916 Obituaries. July 30:12.

Lovato, Michelle

2007 *Images of America: Apple Valley*. Arcadia Publishing, San Francisco and Chicago.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online

1952-2022 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1952, 1959, 1968, 1969, 1984, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)

2001 National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: Old Spanish Trail, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

O'Rourke, Kate

2004 *The Story of Apple Valley*. The Lewis Center for Educational Research/Apple Valley Chamber of Commerce, Apple Valley.

Robinson, John W.

1989 *The San Bernardinos: The Mountain Country from Cajon Pass to Oak Glen: Two Centuries on Changing Use*. Big Santa Ana Historical Society, Arcadia, California.

Peirson, Erma

1970 *The Mojave River and Its Valley*. The Arthur H. Clarke Company, Glendale, California.

Ryon, Art

1964 *The Apple Valley Story*. Supplement to the *Los Angeles Times*.

Strong, William Duncan

1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.

Tang, Bai "Tom," Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Laura Hensley Shaker

2007 Cultural Resources Technical Report: North Apple Valley Specific Plan and EIR, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Thompson, Richard D.

2001 Margaret E. (Peg) Mendel Interview with Richard D. Thompson. On file, Local History Room, Victor Valley College Library, Victorville.

n.d. The Brown Ranch: Predecessor of the Rancho Verde. <http://mojavehistory.com/brownranch.html>.

Thornton, Jennifer

2018 Remembering Bell Mountain: African American Landownership and Leisure in California's High Desert during the Jim Crow Era. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Riverside.

USCB (United States Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce)

n.d. QuickFacts: Town of Apple Valley, California. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/0606434>.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1934 Map: Barstow, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1920 and 1932.

1957 Map: Apple Valley, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field checked in 1957.

1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

1993 Map: Apple Valley North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1970 edition photorevised in 1989.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till

2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. <http://oldspanishtrail.org/our-history>.

Wheeler, George M.

1878 Southern California, Atlas Sheet No. 73; surveyed in 1871-1878. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources
management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2017-2011 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.
2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.
2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2016 Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD CREW CHIEF
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

- 2016-2015 M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2017- Field Crew Chief, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Noah S. Powell, B.A.

Education

- 2023- M.A. Program, Anthropology, University of Oklahoma (completion expected in 2025).
2023 B.A., Anthropology (*cum laude*), University of California, Los Angeles.

Professional Experience

- 2024- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2023-2024 Graduate Teaching Assistant, Anthropology and Political Science, University of Oklahoma.
2023 Archaeologist, Upper Gunnison Basin, CO, 5GN1 Quartzite Quarry OSL RSD Project University of Innsbruck, Austria.
2022 First Peoples of the Rocky Mountains Archaeological Field School, University of Wyoming.
2021 Fort San Juan Archaeological Field School, Warren Wilson College, Swannanoa, North Carolina

Conference Presentations

- 2024 New Approaches in Optical Dating of Archaeological Rock Surfaces: A Gunnison Basin Case Study on Lithic Surface Artifacts. Poster Presentation. Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference, Laramie, Wyoming.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 8, 2024

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

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
Paumotu 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

Re: Proposed Warehouse Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-372-21 (CRM TECH No. 4147) 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 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: Murphy.Donahue@NAHC.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Murphy Donahue
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/8/2024**

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
San Bernardino	Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Brandy Kendricks, Tribal Member Monitor	30741 Foxridge Court Tehachapi, CA, 93561	(661) 821-1733		krazykendricks@hotmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Tulare
	Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Robert Robinson, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	(760) 378-2915		bbuttrebredt@gmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Tulare
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk Vanyume Tativiam	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino

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 Warehouse Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-372-21 (CRM TECH No. 4147) Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2024-003383
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX 3

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY RECORD FORMS**

CONFIDENTIAL

**(Available for review upon request by qualified
professionals)**