CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

The Court Project

Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:

Clark Yeung
Bear Stone Realty, LLC
133 Palencia
Irvine, California 92618

Prepared by:

Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, California 91711

Project No. BAR2401

Data Base Information:
Type of Study: Intensive Survey
Resources: None
Keywords: None
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Hesperia*, *California* (1980)

BCRCONSULTING LLC

September 13, 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Bear Stone Realty, LLC to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of The Court Project (project) located in the City of Victorville (City), San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search, and vertebrate paleontological resources overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The records search results revealed 27 previous cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in six cultural resources identified within the one-mile research radius. The project site has not been subject to previous cultural resources assessment and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. No cultural resources of any kind (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period architectural resources) were identified during the field survey. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

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

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

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

Results of the Sacred Lands File search were positive and the NAHC recommended contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for more information (see Appendix A). The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native

American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource". A paleontological overview was requested at the Western Science Center on August 2, 2024, and the results are pending.

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

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INTRODUCTION

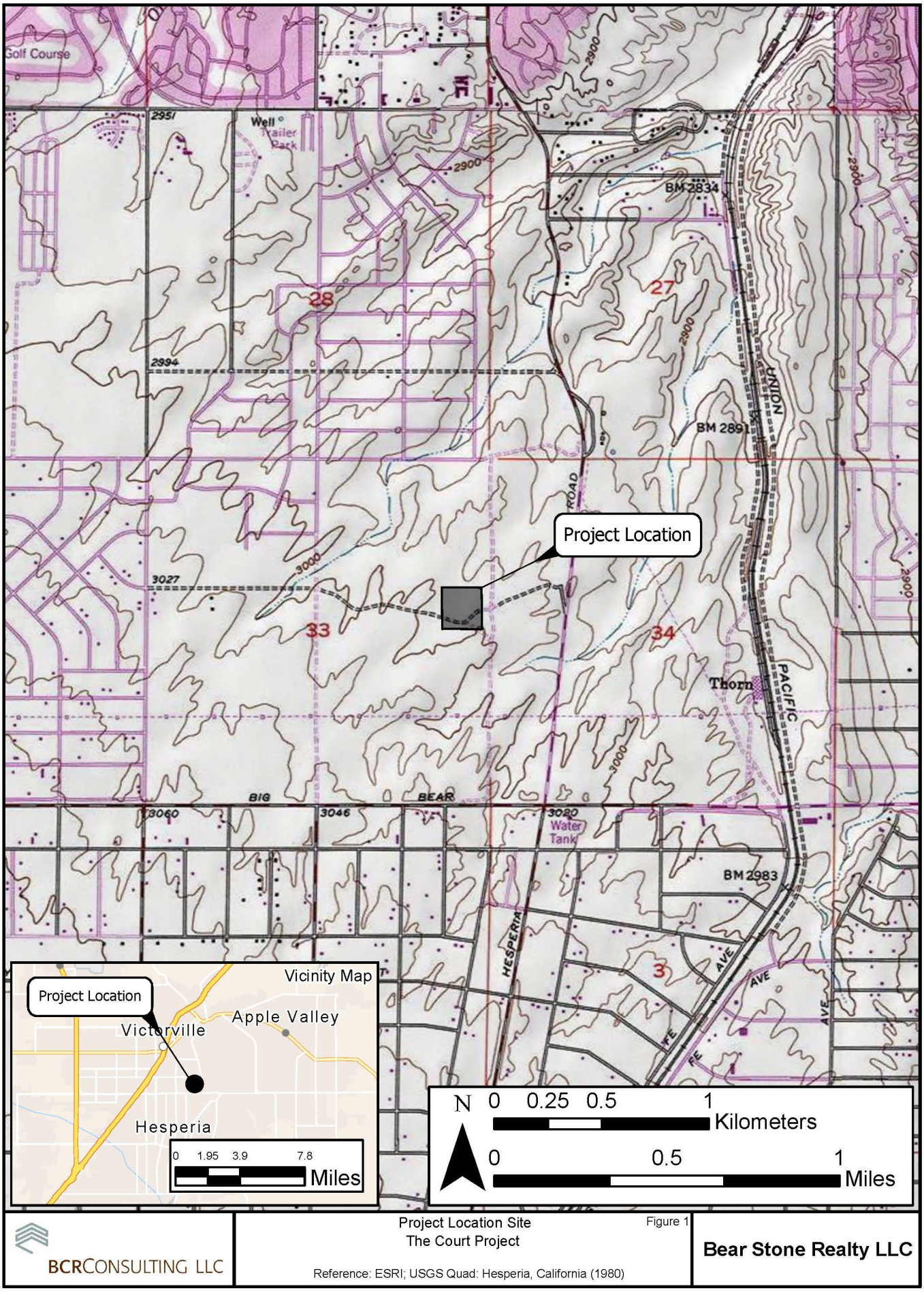
BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Bear Stone Realty, LLC to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of The Court Project (project) located in the City of Victorville (City), San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search, and vertebrate paleontological resources overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site occupies a portion of Section 33 Township 5 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Hesperia, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

Regulatory Setting

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

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

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California…Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register. The California



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Project Location Site
The Court Project

Figure 1

Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Hesperia, California (1980)

Bear Stone Realty LLC

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

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

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

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

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

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

a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

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

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview was requested at the Western Science Center on August 2, 2024, and the results are pending.

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project is located in the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert. Sediments within the project boundaries include a geologic unit composed of alluvial silt, sand, and gravel deposits derived from higher ground dating from the Holocene Epoch of the Quaternary Period (Dibblee and Minch 2008). Field observations during the current study are basically consistent with these descriptions, and are described further in the Results section below.

Biology

The mild climate of the late Pleistocene allowed piñon-juniper woodland to thrive throughout most of the Mojave (Van Devender et al. 1987). The vegetation and climate during this epoch attracted significant numbers of Rancho La Brean fauna, including dire wolf, saber toothed

cat, short-faced bear, horse, camel, antelope, mammoth, as well as birds which included pelican, goose, duck, cormorant, and eagle (Reynolds 1988). The drier climate of the middle Holocene resulted in the local development of complementary flora and fauna, which remain largely intact to this day. Common native plants include creosote, cacti, rabbit bush, interior golden bush, cheese bush, species of sage, buckwheat at higher elevations and near drainages, Joshua tree, and various grasses. Common native animals include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species (see Williams et al. 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

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

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

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the Mojave. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the

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

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

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

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

Ethnography

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

History

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

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the project area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). This is the first recorded group crossing of the Mojave Desert and, according to Father Garces' journal, they camped at the headwaters of the Mojave River, one night less than a day's march from the mountains. Today, this is estimated to have been approximately 11 miles southeast of Victorville (Marenczuk 1962). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the western Mojave region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled north through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed west to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

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

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

Local Sequence. The Victor Valley was first settled in 1858 by ex-army captain Aaron Lane during a mass exodus of Mormons from San Bernardino back to Utah. Lane set up a ranch on the west bank of the Mojave River which became a popular stop for travelers (Marenczuk 1962; Gutglueck 2015a). The railway connecting San Bernardino and Barstow, which traveled through present day Victorville, was completed in 1884. The completion of the railway brought many travelers through the town and allowed mining in the area, which was already known for its rich silver and gold mines, to flourish and expand into granite, limestone, and marble (Gutglueck 2015a). The town of Victor, later to be renamed Victorville, was founded in 1885 and named for Jacob N Victor, a general manager of operations for the California Southern Railroad, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway who were responsible for the newly constructed railway (Gudde 1976; Wallenfeldt 2020). The town's name was changed to Victorville in 1904 because many were confusing it for another of the same name in Colorado (Wallenfeldt 2020; Gutglueck 2015b). Population, commerce, and development continued growing throughout the early 20th century and the town established the Victorville Chamber of Commerce in 1911 in response. The first high school in Victorville was opened in 1914 and cement plants were being opened throughout the larger area during the early 20th century. The Mojave River provided relatively plentiful water, which allowed local agriculture to flourish alongside mining operations until its decline in 1972 (Nordyke 1974). Canals distributed runoff water for farms near the river (Turner and Presswood 1963:86), and a shallow water table encouraged well drilling for various remote agricultural endeavors. Local crops included alfalfa, onions, watermelon, cantaloupe, non-citrus fruits, and other produce (Marenczuk 1962; Turner and Presswood 1963:86). Farming, mining, cement manufacturing, and business brought in by travelers, continued to be one of the main drivers of Victorville's budding economy throughout much of the 20th century. George Air Force Base, initially named Victorville Air Base, was completed in 1943 in response to World War II (Colton Courier 1943). It was later renamed George Air Force Base and was decommissioned in 1992. The former air base is now the Southern California Logistics Airport and is used mainly for business, military, and freight use (Wallenfeldt 2020).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Principal Investigator for the current study and provided project oversight. BCR Consulting Project Manager Joseph Orozco wrote the technical report and managed the project. Mr. Orozco performed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Douglas Kazmier B.A. PGC, and BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Technician George Brentner B.A., carried out the pedestrian field survey.

METHODS

Research

Mr. Orozco completed an archaeological records search using SCCIC records at California State University, Fullerton for the current project. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within the project site boundaries and within a one-mile radius of it. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, the Built Environmental Resource Directory (BERD), and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists

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

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on August 5, 2024. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across the project site. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site.

RESULTS

Research

Data from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) revealed that 27 previous cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in six cultural resources identified within the one-mile research radius. The project site has not been subject to previous cultural resources assessment and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. The records search results are summarized in Table A, and a bibliography is provided in Appendix D.

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

USGS Quad	Cultural Resources	Studies
Hesperia (1980), *California*	P-36-12596: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter (0.4 Miles NW) P-36-12991: Prehistoric Isolated Flake (0.4 Miles SW) P-36-20184: Prehistoric Isolate (0.5 Miles NW) P-36-20290: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter (0.95 Miles NW) P-36-64607: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter (0.5 Miles NW) P-36-64608: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter (0.5 Miles NW)	SB-535, 794, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1218, 1820, 2668, 2738, 2739, 4181, 4185, 4421, 4422, 5369,5370, 5462, 5468, 5766, 5773, 5890, 6544, 6545, 7082, 7404, 8039,

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified no cultural resources (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological sites, or historic-period architectural resources) of any kind within the project site boundaries. The project site has been subject to off-highway vehicle traffic, water erosion, and modern refuse dumping. Vegetation consisted of creosote scrubland. Surface visibility within the project site ranged from 20 percent due to the density of scrubs near the center of the project to 90 percent near the boundaries. Surficial sediments observed consisted of a sandy loam with approximately 15 percent granitic inclusions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a cultural resources assessment of The Court Project in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. No cultural resources of any kind (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period architectural resources) were identified within the project site boundaries. Therefore, no significant impact

related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended unless:

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

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

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

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. A paleontological overview was requested at the Western Science Center on August 2, 2024, and the results are pending.

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a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

August 20, 2024

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: The Court Project (BAR2401) Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/20/2024

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	anthonymad2002@gmail.com
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org
	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu
	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/20/2024

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvatcr@gmail.com
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
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 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 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
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	dyocum@sfbmi.org
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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/20/2024

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167	serranonation1@gmail.com
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598	serranonation1@gmail.com
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972	christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov
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
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

APPENDIX B

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

APPENDIX C

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Overview from Northwest Corner.

Photo 2: Overview from Southwest Corner.

Photo 3: Overview from South Boundary.

Photo 4: Overview of Culvert on North Boundary.

Photo 5: Overview of Overgrown Vegetation

Photo 6: Overview Near E Boundary

APPENDIX D

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

BAR2401

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00535	NADB-R - 1060535; Voided - 77-8.5	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	BEAR VALLEY CUTOFF HO 6452	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00794	NADB-R - 1060794; Voided - 79-6.1	1979	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR SYCAMORE HILLS RANCH, HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00996	NADB-R - 1060996; Voided - 80-8.1B	1975	HARRIS, RUTH O.	BIG BEAR VALLEY CUTOFF ROAD	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00997	NADB-R - 1060997; Voided - 80-8.2A	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED ROAD CONSTRUCTION, VICTORVILLE AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00998	NADB-R - 1060998; Voided - 80-8.2B	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	HESPERIA ROAD FROM BEAR VALLEY ROAD TO OTTAWA STREET HO 7034 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00999	NADB-R - 1060999; Voided - 80-8.2C	1980	SMITH, GERALD A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: HESPERIA ROAD FROM BEAR VALLEY ROAD TO OTTAWA STREET	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01218	NADB-R - 1061218; Voided - 81-12.6	1981	WEIL, EDWARD B.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF BEAR VALLEY ROAD REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT STUDY AREA, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LARRY SEEMAN ASSOCIATES INC.	
SB-01820	NADB-R - 1061820; Voided - 88-7.11	1988	PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE FOR RE-ROUTED PORTIONS OF THE PROPOSED AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LAS VEGAS TO SAN BERNARDINO FIBEROPTICS COMMUNICATION ROUTE	PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.	36-000223
SB-02668	NADB-R - 1062668; Voided - 92.6.9	1992	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF WELL SITES AND PROPOSED FACILITY LOCATIONS FOR THE VICTOR VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-02738	NADB-R - 1062738	1993	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN AND SUSAN R. and ERIC SCOTT	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED MEDICAL FACILITIES AT 12141 SECOND AVENUE, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	

Report List

BAR2401

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02739	NADB-R - 1062739	1993	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN, MARI PARKER, and ERIC SCOTT	MONITORING REPORT FOR CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES AT THE PROPOSED MEDICAL FACILITIES AT 12141 SECOND AVENUE, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	
SB-04181	NADB-R - 1064181	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD and CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR TT 16860, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 17PP	ANALYTIC ARCHAEOLOGY	
SB-04185	NADB-R - 1064185	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL	PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES, FOXBOROUGH GRADING PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 2PP	CRM TECH	
SB-04421	NADB-R - 1064421	2004	TIBBET, CASEY	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: NISQUALLI ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP	CRM TECH	
SB-04422	NADB-R - 1064422	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY D., JAY K. SANDER, EVELYN N. CHANDLER, ROGER D. MASON, and E. BRUCE LANDER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGIC MONITORING OF A 36.7 ACRE PROJECT AREA ALONG RIDGECREST ROAD, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 30PP	CHAMBERS GROUP	36-020290
SB-05369		2005	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed 10-Acre Residential Development, Tract 14627, APN 3090-121-01, Victorville, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	
SB-05370		2007	Jordan, Stacey C.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company DSP – Monaloa 12 KV O/O Savage Sub Project, San Bernardino County, California (WO#6073-5316, AI#6-5302)	Jones & Stokes	
SB-05462		2007	Billat, Lorna	Property Assessment for the Balsom Mojave park / CA-5356C Wireless Telecommunications Service (WTS) Facility, at 16252 Burwood Avenue, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	EarthTouch, Inc	
SB-05468		2005		Balsam - CA5356		

Report List

BAR2401

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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-05773		2007	Sanka, Jennifer M.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review, Bear Valley Road Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	36-007061, 36-012991
SB-05890		2008	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Hogan, Michael	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, the Ottawa Business Center Project, City of Victorvill, San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech	36-002910, 36-004313, 36-006793, 36-006982, 36-010870, 36-011600, 36-013515, 36-020290, 36-064531, 36-064607, 36-064608
SB-06544		2009	Billet, Lorna	Property Assessment for Silica/CA2612A-TCO Wireless Facility, 17199 Jasmine Street, in Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	EarthTouch, Inc	
SB-06545		2009	Bonner, Diane F. and Robert J. Wlodarski	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site LA3344A (Mojave Park) located at 16252 Burwood Avenue, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California 92392	Historical Environmental Archaeological Research Team	
SB-07082		2012	Akyuz, Linda	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company's Replacement of Two Deteriorated Pole Structures on the 66 kV Oak Hills/Lugo Yard Transmission Line Work Order 73/TD 560368, Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California	Chambers Group, Inc	
SB-07404		2013	Basalik, Kenneth J	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Martin Environmental Solution, Inc. Site # 2012-TWC-0005 (Silica), Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc	
SB-08039		2016	Goodwin, Riordan	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SPACE CENTER PROJECT CITY OF VICTORVILLE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA Associates, Inc.	

Resource List

BAR2401

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-012596	CA-SBR-012324	Resource Name - TS-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	2006 (CERRETO+MALAN, Analytic Archaeology)	
P-36-012992	CA-SBR-012458H	TS-001	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (J Sanka, MBA)	
P-36-020184		Resource Name - PSI Isolate-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2001 (Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services)	SB-04411
P-36-020290		Resource Name - Isolate CGI-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2004 (SANDER, Chambers Group)	SB-04422, SB-05372, SB-05890
P-36-064607		Resource Name - JWF-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2002 (J.S. ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	SB-05890
P-36-064608		Resource Name - JWF-2	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2002 (J.S. ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	SB-05890