

APPENDIX 6

ARCHEOLOGICAL & BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION REPORT (ABERIER)

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MEMORANDUM (PRM)

Archaeological and Built Environment Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for a Container Storage Project

San Bernardino County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Earl Graham retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) in 2024 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for a container storage project in San Bernardino County, California. Earl Graham proposes a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to allow for the continuation of a 17.89-acre freight container storage area (Project Area) currently operating under a Temporary Use Permit (TUP) within a portion of 47.1 acres of land near the intersection of Deep Creek Road and Rock Springs Road in the Town of Apple Valley (Study Area).

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that two previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, no sites or isolates have previously been recorded within the Project Area.

As a result of the field survey, ECORP documented one road segment: Deep Creek Road (EAG-01). ECORP evaluated Deep Creek Road and recommends that it is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), either individually or as part of an existing historic district. As such, the resource is not considered a Historic Property for the purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA, nor is it considered a Historical Resource for the purposes of CEQA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Project Location and Description.....	1
1.2	Area of Potential Effects.....	1
1.3	Regulatory Context.....	4
1.3.1	National Environmental Policy Act.....	4
1.3.2	National Historic Preservation Act.....	5
1.3.3	California Environmental Quality Act.....	6
1.4	Report Organization	7
2.0	SETTING.....	8
2.1	Environmental Setting.....	8
2.2	Geology and Soils	8
2.3	Vegetation and Wildlife.....	8
3.0	CULTURAL CONTEXT.....	9
3.1	Regional Pre-Contact History.....	9
3.2	Local Pre-Contact History.....	9
3.2.1	Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene	10
3.2.2	Early and Middle Holocene	10
3.2.3	Late Holocene.....	11
3.2.4	Other Temporal Units	12
3.3	Ethnohistory	13
3.4	Regional History	14
3.5	Historic Road Context	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.0	METHODS.....	16
4.1	Personnel Qualifications.....	16
4.2	Records Search Methods	17
4.3	Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods	18
4.4	Other Interested Party Consultation Methods	18
4.5	Field Methods.....	18
4.6	Other Methods.....	19
4.6.1	Historical Newspaper Review	19
5.0	RESULTS.....	19
5.1	Records Search.....	19
5.1.1	Previous Research	19
5.1.2	Records.....	22

5.1.3	Map Review and Aerial Photographs	23
5.2	Sacred Lands File Results	24
5.3	Other Interested Party Consultation Results.....	24
5.4	Field Survey Results.....	24
5.4.1	Cultural Resources	25
6.0	MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS.....	27
6.1	Conclusions	27
6.2	Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources	27
7.0	REFERENCES CITED	29

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Project Location and Vicinity.....	2
Figure 2.	Survey Coverage	3
Figure 3.	Project Area Overview from the Southern Portion (view north; September 9, 2024).....	25
Figure 4.	EAG-01, Deep Creek Road (view south; September 9, 2024).....	26

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Mojave Desert Chronology	10
Table 2.	Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area.....	19
Table 3.	Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located within 1 Mile of the Project Area	22

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A –	Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination
Appendix B –	Sacred Lands File Coordination
Appendix C –	Study Area Photographs
Appendix D –	Built Environment Resource Site Locations and Site Record

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
AT&SF	Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	years before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act

Term	Definition
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmark
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NETR	Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Container Storage Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCR	tribal cultural resource
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Earl Graham retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2024 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory and evaluation for the proposed Container Storage Project in the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the Proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible archaeological resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Study Area consists of 47.1 acres of land located in the northeastern quarter of the southeastern quarter of Section 19 and the northwestern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 20 of Township 4 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 2018 Apple Valley South, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Study Area comprises four parcels, which are identified by Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0438-163-24, 0438-163-37, 0438-163-43, and 0438-163-44. The Study Area is located to the northeast of the intersection of Deep Creek Road and Rock Springs Road in the Town of Apple Valley sphere of influence, unincorporated area of San Bernardino County. The Project Area is a 17.89-acre portion of the Study Area as shown in Figure 2.

The Project proposes a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to allow for the continuation of freight container storage currently operating under a Temporary Use Permit (TUP) and will not require additional surface modifications. No construction or ground disturbance is anticipated from Project-related activities.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for the continuation of freight container storage. The horizontal APE and survey coverage area are illustrated in Figure 2.

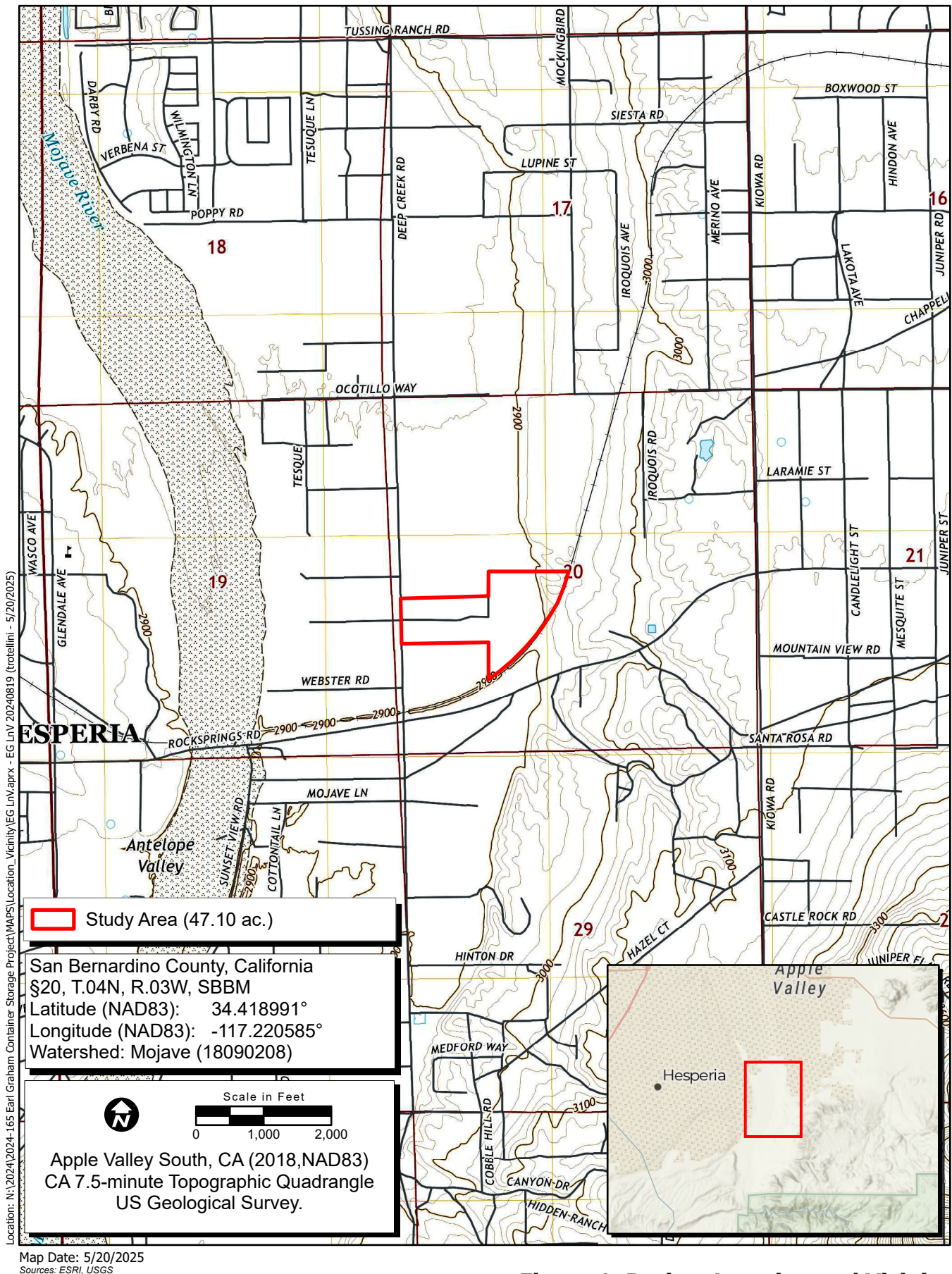
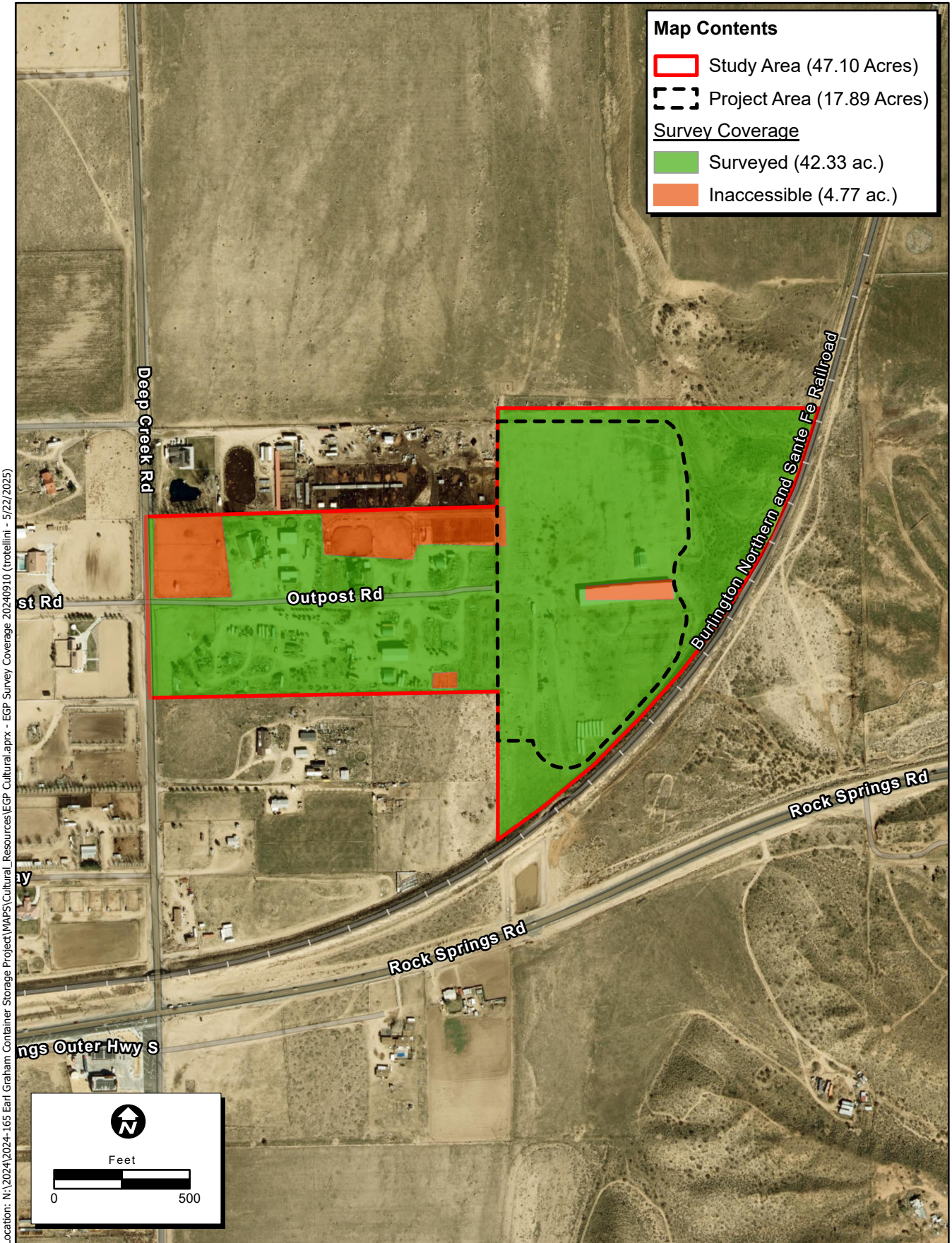


Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity



Location: N:\2024\2024-165 Earl Graham Container Storage Project\MAPS\Cultural Resources\EGP Cultural.aprx - EGP Survey Coverage 20240910 (trotellin - 5/22/2025)

Map Date: 5/20/2025
Sources: ESRI, San Bernardino County (2023)

Figure 2. Survey Coverage

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which Project-related activities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. With no excavation expected, no subsurface vertical APE exists within the Project Area. Therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, this study assumes that the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 35 feet, accounting for the height of freight containers stacked up to four high.

1.3 Regulatory Context

The CEQA lead agency for this Project is San Bernardino County. There is no known federal lead agency for this Project at this time

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement (see 40 CFR 1502.16[f]) must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27[b][3]); and
- the degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27[b][8]).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

- 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR;
- 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); or
- 3) has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5[a]).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[b]):

- 1) it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2) it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

- 3) it 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; or
- 4) it 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, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[c]). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5([b])). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. The whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area. Appendix D contains built environment resource site locations and site records.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552). Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is situated within the western edge of the Apple Valley adjacent to the Antelope Valley and has elevations that range from 2,897 to 2,956 feet above mean sea level. It is located 1.35 miles northwest of the Apple Valley Highlands, 0.47 mile east of the Mojave River, 11.04 miles south of Bell Mountain, and to the west of low density rural residential development.

2.2 Geology and Soils

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2024), the Project Area contains two soil types:

- *Cajon-Wasco, Cool Complex, 2 to 9 percent slopes.* This soil type is sandy, somewhat excessively drained, and formed in sandy alluvium. It is found on alluvial fans and aprons as well as river terraces.
- *Cajon Sand, 9 to 15 percent slopes.* This soil type is sandy, somewhat excessively drained, and formed from alluvium.

Dibblee (1973) notes that the sediments within the Project Area consist of Holocene alluvium near the Mojave River (Qm).

The Project Area has a moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites due to the presence of alluvium within the Project Area and the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along the Mojave River. Holocene alluvial deposits have the potential to cover any archaeological resources, and over time, resources may be completely not visible from the surface. Additionally, this type of alluvial deposit is indicative of human occupation.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area includes creosote scrub, brittlebush, and yucca. Wildlife species that may occur within the Project Area include coyote, Mojave ground squirrel, black-tailed jackrabbit, and horned lizard.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

Archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments in sites dating to after about 5,000 BP. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. New peoples from the Great Basin began entering Southern California during this period. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before, and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups that the first Europeans encountered during the 18th century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The presence of small projectile points indicates the introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP (Moratto 1984; Wallace 1978).

3.2 Local Pre-Contact History

The Mojave Desert chronology is based on studies by Earle et al. 1997, Sutton et al. 2007, and Warren 1984. The temporal units used by Sutton et al. (2007) for the Mojave Desert were termed complexes because it was thought each complex represented a specific cultural adaptation or even a cultural group. However, cultural characteristics may vary within a temporal unit, both temporally and spatially. In the

greater Mojave Desert region, the juxtaposition of different foothill- and desert-based adaptive systems and, apparently, of different cultural groups, makes the identification of a single complex as being characteristic of a temporal unit problematic. The temporal units used here are periods based on shifts in projectile point types. Such projectile point changes are used to mark temporal units, since this class of artifacts is the only one that can be said to be characteristic of each temporal unit (period) from the Pleistocene to Spanish contact (Sutton 2017). Dates for the periods are from Sutton (2016). The Mojave Desert chronology is shown in Table 1, and each period is discussed below.

Table 1. Mojave Desert Chronology	
Period	Years
Clovis Period	13,950 to 11,450 BP
Lake Mojave Period	11,450 to 8950 BP
Pinto Period	10,200 to 4,450 BP
Gypsum Period	4,450 to 1,725 BP
Rose Spring Period	1,725 to 850 BP
Late Prehistoric Period	850 to 181 BP
Mission Period	181 to 116 BP

Notes: BP = years before present

Although there is archaeological evidence for human occupation before 13,950 BP elsewhere in the Americas, no cultural material dating to the time before the Clovis Period has been found in the Mojave Desert.

3.2.1 Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene

3.2.1.1 Clovis Period (Fluted Point Complex) (13,950 to 11,450 BP)

The Clovis Period was an era of environmental transition between the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. The Clovis Period within the Mojave Desert is represented by fluted projectile points that were used by big game hunters. Fluted projectile points, including both Clovis points and Great Basin Corner-Notched points, were hafted to the end of a throwing spear. Fluted points have been discovered along the shores of former pluvial lakes at China Lake Naval Weapons Station and Edwards Air Force Base. There are two sites at China Lake with Clovis points, as well as Lake Mojave points. Thus, it is not known if other artifacts at these sites are associated with Clovis Period or Lake Mojave Period, or both. All other Clovis points in the Mojave Desert occur as isolated surface finds (Sutton 2018). It is thought that the Clovis groups consisted of small bands of hunters who followed big game herds.

3.2.2 Early and Middle Holocene

The people who occupied the Mojave Desert during the Early and Middle Holocene are thought to be descended from the Clovis megafauna hunters, who adapted to warming and drying conditions after the ice age ended. During the Early Holocene, the focus was on hunting artiodactyls around the remnant

lakes. During the warm arid conditions of the Middle Holocene, these groups became more generalized foragers, who hunted and trapped large, medium, and small mammals and added plant foods to the diet.

3.2.2.1 Lake Mojave Period (11,450 to 8950 BP)

During the Early Holocene, the climate became warmer and drier, resulting in a changing distribution of floral and faunal communities. However, there were still remnant pluvial lakes at this time. Lake Mojave Period sites are typically (but not exclusively) found around the margins of ancient lakes. The Lake Mojave tool assemblages include Great Basin Stemmed series projectile points, including Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. The shift from fluted points to stemmed points may indicate a shift from hunting megafauna to hunting artiodactyls (deer and mountain sheep). Sutton (2018) says that the fluted points were used on thrusting spears in an intercept hunting strategy, while the stemmed points of the Lake Mojave period were likely used on smaller spears launched with a spear-thrower (atlatl). Other flaked-stone tools include crescents (eccentrics), leaf-shaped bifaces (cutting and piercing tools), formed unifaces including large-domed scrapers and small beaked engravers, and cores from which flakes could be removed as needed. The cores were also used as tools (Sutton 2018). Ground stone implements occur in small numbers during this time (Warren 2002) and indicate the addition of hard seeds in the diet. It appears that Lake Mojave groups gradually adapted to a desiccating environment, resulting in shifts in technology and subsistence, with exploitation of additional ecozones.

3.2.2.2 Pinto Period (10,200 to 4,450 BP)

Pinto points first appear about 8250 BC. The Pinto Period overlaps in time with the Lake Mojave Period because both Great Basin Stemmed points and Pinto points occur during the overlapping period of time (8250 to 7000 BC). The Pinto Period was a time of increasing aridity culminating in the Mid-Holocene Warm Period, circa 7450-4450 BC. The disappearance of lakes was followed by a great reduction in streams and springs. By the end of the period, water could be obtained only at a small number of springs. The desert vegetation community similar to that of today developed during this period. Sites associated with this era are usually found in open settings, in relatively well-watered locales representing isolated oases of high productivity, such as fossil stream channels and springs. Increasing amounts of ground stone tools suggest increasing use of small seeds. Artiodactyl hunting continued, but increasing aridity reduced the number of deer available. Small animals such as rabbit, rodent, reptile, and freshwater mussel resources are present in significant quantities. The artifact assemblage is similar to the Lake Mojave assemblage. Pinto projectile points replaced Lake Mojave points and Silver Lake points, and crescents and engravers were no longer used. Drills were added to the assemblage and the number of ground stone tools increased (Warren 2002). Warren (2002) sees the shift in projectile point types and the increasing use of plant foods during the Pinto Complex as resulting from decreasing numbers of artiodactyls (deer and mountain sheep) during this warm, dry period. Pinto points may have been more efficient in taking artiodactyls because the shouldered Pinto points stayed inside the animal after it was shot (Warren 2010).

3.2.3 Late Holocene

Annual rainfall increased, and resource productivity improved significantly at the beginning of the Late Holocene after about 4,500 BP (circa 2500 BC). During the Late Holocene, there was an increase in

population, along with increasing sedentism and intensification of resource use in and around the Mojave Desert. Three periods were defined within the Late Holocene in the Mojave Desert: the Gypsum Period (ca. 4450 BP to 1725 BP), the Rose Spring Period (roughly equivalent to Warren's Saratoga Springs Period, ca. 1725 BP to 825 BP), and the Late Prehistoric Period (825 to 181 BP) (Sutton 2016; Sutton et al. 2007; Warren 1984). Each period has characteristic projectile point types. The settlement system seen in the Mission Period with permanent villages, especially along the valley margins, and temporary camps for collecting resources within the village's territory likely began to develop during the Gypsum Period.

3.2.3.1 *Gypsum Period (4,450 BP to 1725 BP)*

During the Gypsum Period, the artifact assemblage included Elko and Gypsum dart points and bifaces. Ground stone milling tools became relatively commonplace. The subsistence pattern, based on material found in temporary camps in the desert, included generalized hunting activities (large, medium, and small mammals and desert tortoise), and seed processing, indicated by more numerous milling stones than in previous periods. Mesquite, located in high water table areas, may have been an important resource during Gypsum times. Quartz crystals, paint, and rock art indicate ritual activities (Sutton 2017).

3.2.3.2 *Rose Spring Period (1725 BP to 850 BP)*

The Rose Spring Period is also known as the Saratoga Spring Period. The bow and arrow were introduced in the Mojave Desert at the beginning of the Rose Spring Period circa 1725 BP. Rose Spring and Eastgate arrow points were used, along with Cottonwood Triangular points beginning around 1050 B.P. Other artifacts include stone knives and drills, bone awls, and ground stone tools.

3.2.3.3 *Late Prehistoric Period (850 BP to 181 BP)*

Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood Triangular arrow points were used during the Late Prehistoric Period. The rest of the Rose Spring artifact assemblage continued into the Late Prehistoric period with the addition of pottery. Bedrock mortars, indicating intensive acorn use, may have been used earlier in the late Holocene, but were numerous in the residential bases and villages in the desert margin. Some desert floor sites also featured bedrock mortars or portable mortars and pestles.

3.2.3.4 *Mission Period (181 BP to 116 BP)*

The Mission Period begins with the Portolá Expedition in AD 1769, which established the first permanent Spanish presence in California. Franciscan friars established missions at San Gabriel (AD 1771) and San Fernando (AD 1797) (Castillo 1978). The first written historical information about Native Americans in the Mojave Desert region dates from the 1770s, during the Mission Period. Ethnohistorical documentation from this period includes mission records and the accounts of Spanish friars and soldiers.

3.2.4 *Other Temporal Units*

Sutton (2018) recently proposed new temporal units consisting of patterns and phases with dating based on BP, rather than BC, for the Late Pleistocene through the Middle Holocene. In Sutton's new scheme, the Clovis Period is now the Lakebed Pattern, which is divided into Lakebed I (11,600 to 11,000 BP) Phase and

Lakebed II (11,000 to 10,200 BP) Phase. The Lake Mojave Period is the Lake Mojave Pattern with Lake Mojave I (10,200 to 9,300 BP) and Lake Mojave II (9,300 to 8,500 BP) Phases. The Pinto Period is the Pinto Pattern with Pinto I (8,500 to 7,500 BP), Pinto II (7,500 to 5,000 BP), and Pinto III (5,000 to 4,000 BP) Phases. Note that in this new chronology, the Lake Mojave Pattern does not overlap in time with the Pinto Pattern. Sutton's new chronology is not used in this research design since it has not yet been evaluated by other archaeologists who specialize in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene of the Mojave Desert.

3.3 Ethnohistory

The Project Area is located within the territory traditionally occupied by the Serrano Native American group. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley and San Jacinto Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serrano lived in villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and Euro-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an asistencia (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Geronimo Pass and were able to preserve

some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.4 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in Tongva/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the Acjachemen or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An asistencia (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present asistencia within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portola expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos"

(Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

3.5 Historic Road Context

During the second half of the 19th century, a period of rapid railroad development in the United States, public roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded. By 1900, "the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads" (Johnson 1990:139). Interest in road building revived around the turn of the century when farmers and ranchers, many disillusioned with high railroad rates, began asking county officials for better surface roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists organized local, state, and national "good roads" campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Jackson 1998).

Dusty during summer months and muddy during the winter and spring, unpaved roads played havoc with wagons, carriages, and bicycles. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California during the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, after 1900, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called asphalt became the standard modern road surface. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and better facilitated drainage (Kostof 1992).

The task of grading and paving rural roads fell to county boards of supervisors. The most heavily trafficked rural roads such as those leading to towns, cities, and schools, or those leading to major sites of production such as ranches, mines, quarries, and mills, received priority attention. Thousands of other rural roads derived from the Public Land Survey System, the checkerboard of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships established by federal surveyors to facilitate the sale of western public lands. Because they marked property boundaries, section and quarter-section lines became mutually beneficial roadways for neighboring property owners (Johnson 1990). To create section line roads, property owners deeded equal strips of land along section lines to county boards of supervisors in exchange for grading,

paving, and other improvements (United States Department of Transportation 1976). In California, the same principal applied to Mexican land grants not surveyed under the Public Land Survey System. Instead of tracing section lines, "grant line roads" in California traced older grant line boundaries.

3.5.1.1 Deep Creek Road

The Project Area includes one road section located on desert land south of the Town of Apple Valley: Deep Creek Road. Topographic maps and historic aerial images indicate that north-south oriented Deep Creek Road was part of a turn of the 20th century dirt trail that was paved as a two-lane road c. 1950. The trail was most likely known as Deep Creek trail, but newspaper and other archival research found little information on its history (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC [NETR] 2024).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, supervised this archaeological resources investigation. Archaeologists Julian E. Acuña, RPA and Steve Wintergerst conducted the fieldwork. Mr. Acuña and Archaeologist Casey LeJeune, RPA prepared the technical report. Architectural Historian Andrew Bursan provided the built environment resource evaluation. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist and the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager at ECORP and has more than 17 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds a M.S. in Archaeology of the North. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, testing programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Julian E. Acuña, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 7 years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University-San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, formal excavations and data recovery, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, conducted evaluations of cultural resources for NRHP and CRHR eligibility, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites. He has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports.

Steve Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology. Mr. Wintergerst has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and laboratory process, with extensive experience throughout California and western Arizona. His experience has involved working as an archaeological crew chief, archaeological technician, archaeological monitor, paleontological monitor, and paleontological preparator. He is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. He has contributed to multiple cultural resource reports.

Casey LeJeune, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist who has worked in cultural resource management since 2020, with experience in the Southeast and Southern California. She holds an M.A. in anthropology with a focus in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Ms. LeJeune has served as a field director on numerous projects and participated in fieldwork on forensic and historic burials, surveys, large-scale data recovery, testing, and construction monitoring. She also has extensive laboratory experience in human osteology and analysis of historic and precontact artifacts. Additionally, she has contributed to numerous cultural resource technical reports.

Andrew Bursan is an Architectural Historian with 16 years of experience in historic preservation and land planning. He has worked on a variety of projects with organizations like California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Los Angeles County Metro, and several city governments, including Pasadena, Santa Monica, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Andrew's expertise covers project management, architectural surveys, historical assessments, and extensive historical research. He has contributed to historic context statements, technical reports, and impact analyses for cultural resources.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 30 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP conducted a records search for the Project Area at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University, Fullerton on August 28, 2024 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile radius of the Proposed Project Area, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in San Bernardino County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory for San Bernardino County (OHP 2023); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); OHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHLs; OHP 2024a); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2022); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2024; and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search (CoreLogic 2024) and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2024). Historic maps reviewed include the:

- 1956 USGS Lake Arrowhead, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1971 USGS Appley Valley South, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1982 USGS San Bernardino, California topographic quadrangle map (1:100,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs taken in 1952, 1959, 1968, 1969, 1984, 2010, and 2022 for any indications of Project Area usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry. The search revealed several local organizations that may maintain registries with information about historical resources in the area, including Apple Valley Historical Advisory Committee, Hesperia Historic Preservation Committee, and the Historical Society of Southern California.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 23, 2024 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search determines whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP contacted the Apple Valley Historical Advisory Committee, Hesperia Historic Preservation Committee, and Historical Society of Southern California on August 23, 2024 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey on September 9, 2024, under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects. ECORP expended 2 person-days in the field. At the time, ECORP examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the archaeologists examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil

erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct any subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

4.6 Other Methods

4.6.1 Historical Newspaper Review

ECORP reviewed historical newspapers from the Town of Apple Valley and the surrounding cities to understand the development of Deep Creek Road. These documents were used in the preparation of the historic context and significance evaluations.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

A total of 21 previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted within the Project Area or the 1-mile search radius, covering approximately 40 percent of the total area surrounding the Project Area within the records search radius (Table 2). These studies revealed the presence of pre-contact sites, including lithic scatters and habitation sites, and historical sites, including rock walls and sites associated with historical mining activities. The previous studies were conducted between 1960 and 2012. Of the 21 studies within the 1-mile search radius, two were conducted within the Project Area.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Report No. (SB-)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
00046	Grosscup, Gordon L. and Jack E. Smith	Mohave Desert Pipeline Survey	1960	No
00108	King, Thomas F.	M-YUC: An Archaeological Survey of The Proposed Right-Of-Way of The Morongo-Yucca-Upper Coachella Valley Pipeline	1971	No
00240	Connelly, M. Carole	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Southern California Edison Proposed Generating Station in Upper Johnson Valley and Associated Transmission, Gas and Fuel Routes	1974	No

Table 2. Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Report No. (SB-)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
00469	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Tracts 9724 And 9737 At the Southwest Corner of Baseline and Webster	1977	No
00900	Weil, Edward B.	Prehistoric Cultural Resource Investigations: Southern California Edison Lucerne Valley Project, Summary Report	1979	No
00901	Weil, Edward B.	Prehistoric Cultural Resource Investigations for The Lucerne Valley Project, San Bernardino County, California	1980	No
01690	Swope, Karen K.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment Of 35 Acres of Land Located in The Apple Valley Area of San Bernardino County, California	1987	No
01713	Kaldenberg, Russell	Minor Subdivision 07/31/87-1v (Sweany)	1987	No
01801	De Munck, Victor C.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: A Cultural Resource Assessment of 30 Acres of Land Designated as DN 87-0398 in the Vicinity of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	1988	No
02496	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract #14995, Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California	1992	No
02515	Lerch, Michael K.	Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of The Morongo Basin Pipeline Project, Hesperia to Landers, San Bernardino County, California	1992	Yes
03200	Love, Bruce and Bai Tom Tang	Cultural Resources Report: Rock Springs Road Realignment Near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, CA. 23pp	1996	No
03201	Love, Bruce and Bai Tom Tang	Addendum to Cultural Resources Report: Rock Springs Realignment Project Near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, CA. 14pp	1997	No
03369	Lerch, Michael K.	Cultural Resources Assessment of The Rock Spring Hydroelectric Project, Mojave River, Hesperia ARE, San Bernardino County, CA. 16pp	1995	No
04178	Reynolds, Robert and Riordan Goodwin	Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment: Lewis-Apple Valley Parcels APN: 438-163-001 & -002, San Bernardino County, CA. 15pp	2003	Yes

Table 2. Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Report No. (SB-)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
04698	Mckenna, Jeanette	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for The Deep Creek Assemblage Project Area, Approximately 222 Acres of Land in the South Extent of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California	2006	No
04700	Brock, James	Archaeological/Historical Resources Assessment for APN 411-191-59, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	2005	No
04883	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	An Historical Resources Investigation within APN 0438-163-06, Kiowa Road, San Bernardino County, California.	2006	No
07156	Tang, Bai "Tom," Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Water Supply System Improvements Projects, Fiscal Years 2010/2011 – 2014/2015, Victorville Water District, San Bernardino County, California.	2011	No
07495	Gust, Sherri and Molly Valasik	Cultural Resource Assessment for The Mojave Water Agency Groundwater Regional Recharge and Recovery (R3) Project, San Bernardino County, California.	2011	No
07496	Gust, Sherri and Courtney Richards	Monitoring Compliance Report for Construction of The Mojave Water Agency Regional Recharge and Recovery (R3) Project, San Bernardino County, California.	2012	No

Notes: APN = Assessor's Parcel Number

The results of the records search indicate that less than 10 percent of the Project Area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; therefore, a pedestrian survey of the Project Area was warranted.

The records search also determined that 14 previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 3). Of these, two are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, and the remaining 12 are historic-era sites, associated with early European-American ranching and mining activities. No previously recorded resources are located within the Project Area.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Site No. (CA-SBR-)	Primary No. (P-36-)	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description
003002	003002	–	Historic	Residential home
004276H	004276	1972 PHI Nom; 1980 R. Reynolds, SBCM; 1993 Kenneth Baker & Jodie Phillips, RMW Paleo; 1999 Daniel McCarthy, USFS; 2009 S Campbell, L Honey, J Moss, K Frank, Garcia and Associates; 2010; 2011 Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research; 2012 L. Schrader, Pacific Legacy; 2017 S. Andrews, ASM; 2018 Laura Voisin George, ASM	Historic	Coxey Road
007069	007069	1992 Parr	Pre-contact	Lithic scatter
007072H	007072	1991 Michael K. Lerch, Michael K. Lerch & Associates	Historic	Foundation
008314H	008314	1996 Bruce Love, CRM TECH	Historic	Refuse scatter
012343H	012626	2006 ALEXANDROWICZ	Historic	Refuse dump
–	027083	2014 Amanda Yoder, GPA Consulting	Historic	AT&SF Railroad segment
–	027979	2013 D. Trout, Pacific Legacy, Inc.	Historic	Unpaved road
–	028098	2013 M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy, Inc.	Historic	Road
017546H	028138	2012 M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy, Inc.	Historic	Refuse dump
017547H	028139	2013 M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy, Inc.	Historic	Residence
017548H	028140	2012 M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy, Inc.	Historic	Debris scatter
–	030076	1997 CRM TECH	Historic	Wood structure
–	060781	1979 JENKINS	Pre-contact	Lithic isolate

Notes: AT&SF = Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's Built Environment Resource Directory for San Bernardino County (dated September 23, 2023) did not include any resources within 1 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2023).

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register properties are in Barstow to the north and in Lake Arrowhead to the south.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs (OHP 1996) on August 30, 2024. The nearest listed landmark is CHL No. 737, Chimney Rock; the plaque is located in Lucerne Valley, 12.6 miles southeast of the Project Area.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) mentions that Chimney Rock is the nearest historic spot to the Project Area; it is located 12 miles to the east-northeast of the Project Area in Lucerne Valley. Kyle describes it as the site of the last “Indian fight” in Southern California.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM’s patent information database (BLM 2024) revealed that the eastern halves of the southwestern and northwestern quarters of Section 20 were patented to Ellery L. Miller on December 13, 1905 under the Homestead Act (12 Stat. 392), which granted lands for homesteading under the condition that the purchaser improve the land within 5 years of the sale date. Within the western half of the Project Area, the western half of the western half of Section 20 was patented to Victor L. Goodstein on June 16, 1922, also under the Homestead Act.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 0438-163-24 revealed that the Project Area consists of 23.37 acres of land used as a water well site. A search of APN 0438-163-37 revealed that it consists of 9.7 acres of land used for a non-subdivision mobile home. A search of APN 0438-163-43 revealed that it consists of 4.3 acres of land used for a single-family residence. A search of APN 0438-163-44 revealed that it consists of 4.37 acres of land used for a single-family residence. No other Project Area history information was on record with RealQuest (CoreLogic 2024).

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2022, 2024) did not list any historic bridges within 1 mile of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean and Smith 1978) does not list any Native American villages in the vicinity of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

A review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the Project Area and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows that the Project Area was initially used for commercial purposes. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- Aerial photographs from 1952 show the Project Area as undeveloped land with the exception of Deep Creek Road within the western portion of the Project Area.
- The 1956 USGS Lake Arrowhead, California (1:62,500 scale) map depicts development and Deep Creek Road within the Project Area. A segment of the AT&SF Railroad is located just outside of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1959 show the Project Area as unchanged. The segment of railroad visible in the 1956 USGS Lake Arrowhead, California (1:62,500 scale) map is now visible in available aerial photographs.
- Aerial photographs from 1968 and 1969 show the Project Area as unchanged compared to the 1959 photograph.
- The 1971 USGS Appley Valley South, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts the Project Area as unchanged compared to the 1956 USGS Lake Arrowhead, California (1:62,500 scale) map.

- The 1982 USGS San Bernardino, California (1:100,000 scale) map depicts the Project Area as undeveloped.
- All other aerial photographs from 1984 to 2022 show that the Project Area was subdivided and used as a commercial property.

In sum, the Project Area was undeveloped until 1956 and has been used as a commercial property since at least 1984.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

The NAHC provided the results of the Sacred Lands File search to ECORP on August 27, 2024. The results were positive, which indicates the presence of Native American cultural resources within the vicinity of the Project Area. Appendix B provides a record of all correspondence to date.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP has not received responses to the emails sent to the Hesperia Historic Preservation Committee and Historical Society of Southern California as of the date of the preparation of this document.

The Apple Valley Historical Advisory Committee responded to ECORP's email and replied that the Town of Apple Valley would not have any record of the history of the Project Area as it lies within unincorporated San Bernardino County.

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on September 9, 2024. The ground surface visibility throughout most of the Project Area was good (70 to 90 percent) due to the open areas having been continually maintained by grading (Figure 3). Only a small section of the northeastern portion of the Project Area was undisturbed; this area was a steep hill that was graded on its western face, but the top of the hill and the remaining eastern area was undeveloped.



**Figure 3. Project Area Overview from the Southern Portion
(view north; September 9, 2024).**

5.4.1 Cultural Resources

As a result of previous investigations by other firms, no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project Area. The 2024 survey by ECORP identified one new cultural resource within the Survey Area: EAG-01 (a segment of historic-era Deep Creek Road). The following section provides a site description follows, and Appendix D provides the DPR site record.

5.4.1.1 EAG-01, Deep Creek Road

Description

Resource EAG-01 (Deep Creek Road) is an approximately 660-foot-long, north–south-oriented segment of paved two-lane road to the south of the Town of Apple Valley (Figure 4). The road was developed c. 1900 as a dirt trail, is 28 feet wide road, and was improved and widened with asphalt c. 1950. The road currently has a modern solid double center line in yellow reflective paint. It exists entirely outside of the Project Area.



Figure 4. EAG-01, Deep Creek Road (view south; September 9, 2024).

Evaluation

NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1

Deep Creek Road (EAG-01) near the Town of Apple Valley provided residents of the Victor Valley with access to other nearby desert communities in San Bernardino County. As a remote dirt road in the Mojave Desert, it did not function as a major road for residents. The dirt road emerged from a c. 1900 trail, but archival research found little mention of Deep Creek Road playing an important role in local history. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that Deep Creek Road is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Bernardino County history. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2

Local property owners most likely developed Deep Creek Road as a dirt trail, which was later paved in asphalt c. 1950 by San Bernardino County work crews. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that Deep Creek Road is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3

As a conventional paved road in the desert, indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in San Bernardino County, Deep Creek Road does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4

The information potential of Deep Creek Road is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

Integrity

Although Deep Creek Road possesses integrity of location, the road has gone from a c. 1900 one-lane dirt trail to a paved two-lane road by the 1950s. In addition, the setting has changed from completely undeveloped desert land in the early 1950s to being increasingly developed with single-family dwellings since the 1970s. Therefore, the change in road design and surroundings have resulted in a lack of integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, Deep Creek Road (EAG-01) does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under any criteria.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**6.1 Conclusions**

ECORP documented one road segment within the Survey Area, outside of the Project Area: EAG-01 (Deep Creek Road). ECORP evaluated EAG-01 using NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria and concluded that it does not meet the eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; therefore, it is not considered a Historical Resource under CEQA or Historic Property under NHPA Section 106.

In cases where ground visibility is hindered by impervious or impenetrable surfaces, such as pavement, buildings, or structures, and where such circumstances prevent archaeological survey or testing by traditional field methods, other sources of information must be utilized in assessing the potential for archaeological deposits. These sources may include, as appropriate and available, records search and literature review information, archival records, historic maps and aerial photographs, topographic maps, or geoarchaeological sensitivity modeling. These sources of data were summarized above.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to the presence of Holocene alluvium along the Mojave River floodplain, and given the likelihood for pre-contact archaeological sites to be located along perennial waterways, the Project Area has a moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites, as Holocene alluvium is indicative of human occupation and recurring alluvial deposits may obscure archaeological resources from being visible on the surface. However, the Project is the proposed continued use of the property for freight container storage and no ground disturbing activities, including but not limited to demolition, pavement removal, potholing, auguring, grubbing, tree removal, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching, are proposed at this time. Therefore, no archaeological mitigation measures are required. If Project

parameters change, then the Project plans should be reviewed by a qualified archaeologist who may implement mitigation measures at that time.

7.0 REFERENCES CITED

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

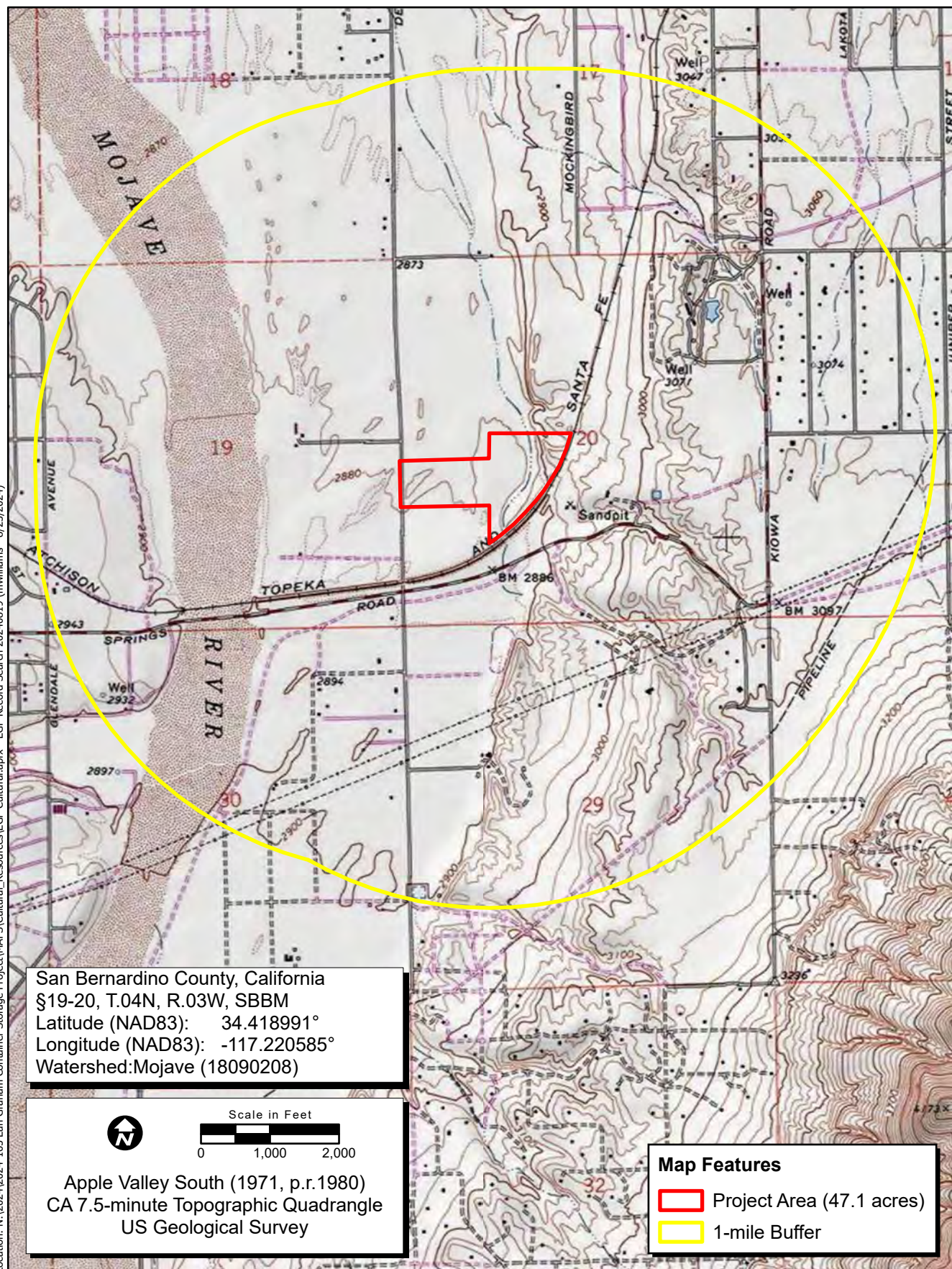
Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – Built Environment Resource Site Locations and Site Record

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Location: N:\2024\2024-165 Earl Graham Container Storage Project\WAPS\Cultural_Resources\EGP Cultural.aprx - EGP Record Search 20240819 (mwilliams - 8/23/2024)



Map Date: 8/19/2024
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

REPORTS

2024-165 EARL GRAHAM

QUAD: APPLE VALLEY SOUTH

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

106-

(4178)*

4883

7495

7156

3201

46

7496

(1690)*

1801

108

3369

2515*

240

2496

4700

1713

900

769

4698

3200

901

RESOURCES

12626✓

27083✓

28098✓

4276✓

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30002✓

60781✓

28139✓

8314✓

7069✓

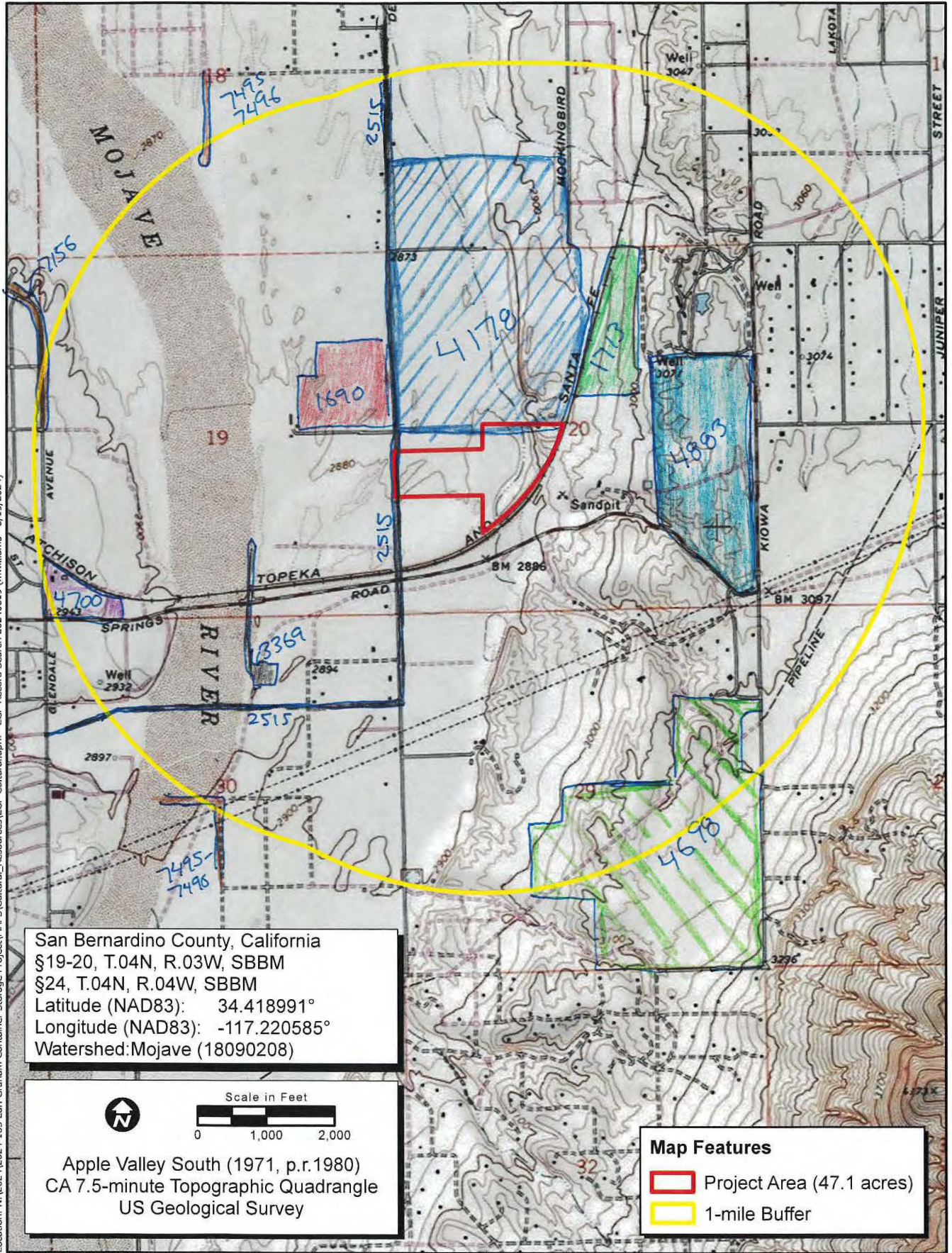
28140✓

7072✓

27979✓

REPORTS

106-
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7496
7495
3369
4700
4698
4883
7156
1690*
2515*
1713



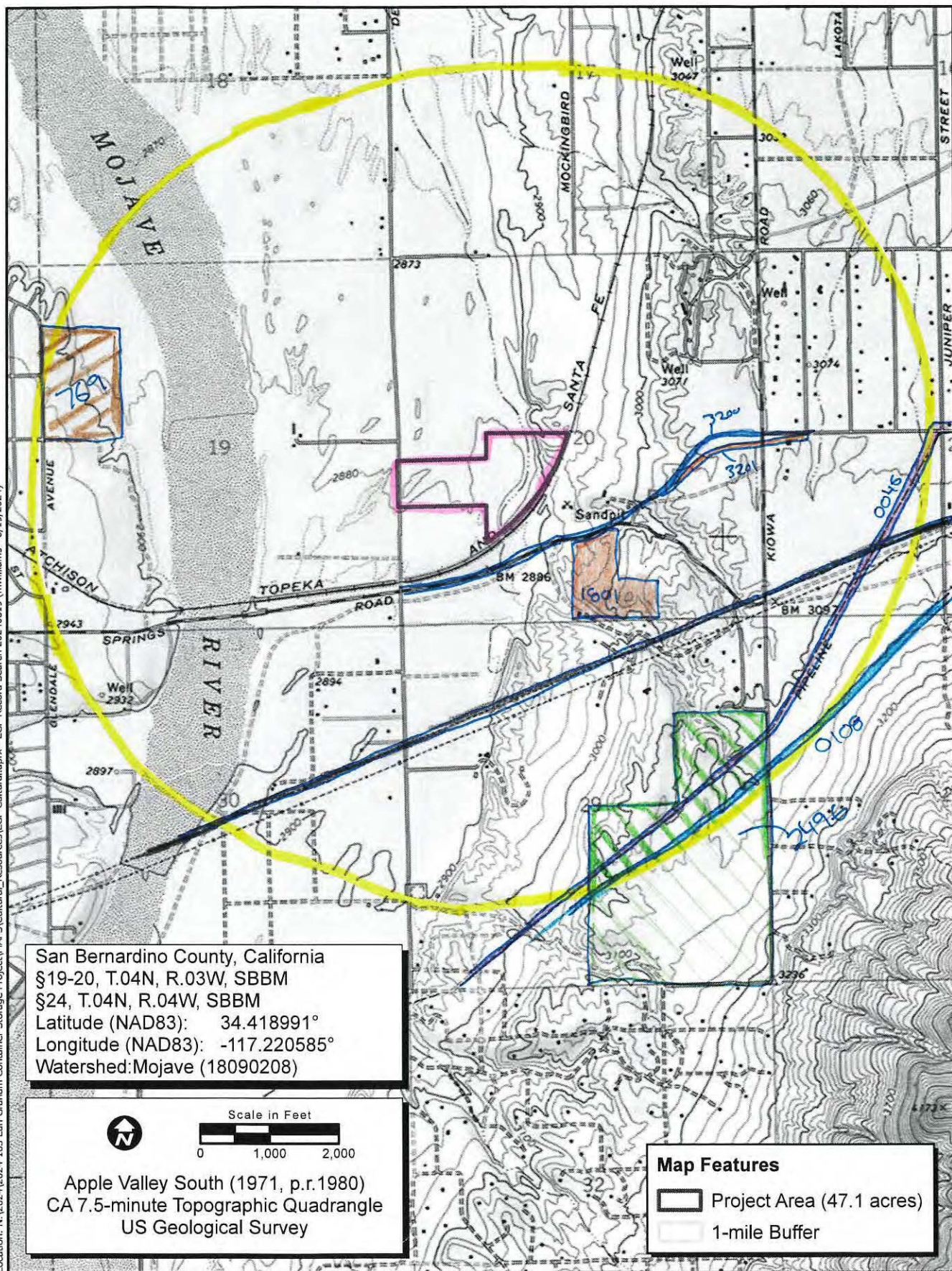
Map Date: 8/19/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

REPORTS

106
3200
3201
1801
240
900
901
0046
0108
2496
769

Location: N:\2024\2024-165 Earl Graham Container Storage Project\MapS\Cultural_Resources\EGP Cultural.aprx - EGP Record Search 20240819 (mwilliams - 8/19/2024)



San Bernardino County, California
 §19-20, T.04N, R.03W, SBBM
 §24, T.04N, R.04W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 34.418991°
 Longitude (NAD83): -117.220585°
 Watershed: Mojave (18090208)



Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000

Apple Valley South (1971, p.r.1980)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Map Date: 8/19/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Report List

2024-165 Earl Graham

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00046	NADB-R - 1060046; Voided - 60-0.2	1960	GROSSCUP, GORDON L. and JACK E. SMITH	MOHAVE DESERT PIPELINE SURVEY		36-000113, 36-000114, 36-000122, 36-000123, 36-000124, 36-000126, 36-000127, 36-000128, 36-000129, 36-000130, 36-000131, 36-000132, 36-000133, 36-000134, 36-000208, 36-000261, 36-000267
SB-00108	NADB-R - 1060108; Voided - 71-9.1	1971	King, Thomas F.	M-YUC: An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Right-Of-Way Of the Morongo-Yucca-Upper Coachella Valley Pipeline	University of California at Riverside, Department of Anthropology	36-000349, 36-000555, 36-000556, 36-000557, 36-000558, 36-000559, 36-000560, 36-000561
SB-00240	NADB-R - 1060240; Voided - 74-12.1D	1974	CONNELLY, M. CAROLE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT EVALUATION: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON PROPOSED GENERATING STATION IN UPPER JOHNSON VALLEY AND ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION, GAS AND FUEL ROUTES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-000181, 36-002208, 36-003436, 36-003697, 36-003698, 36-003780, 36-003781, 36-003782, 36-003783, 36-003784, 36-003785, 36-003843, 36-003844, 36-003845, 36-003849, 36-003850, 36-003851
SB-00469	NADB-R - 1060469; Voided - 77-1.4	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TRACTS 9724 AND 9737 AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BASELINE AND WEBSTER	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00900	NADB-R - 1060900; Voided - 80-1.4A	1979	WEIL, EDWARD B.	PREHISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON LUCERNE VALLEY PROJECT, SUMMARY REPORT	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY DOMINGUEZ HILLS	36-000123, 36-000124, 36-000145, 36-000178, 36-000179, 36-000181, 36-000195, 36-000269, 36-000940, 36-000945, 36-001460, 36-002073, 36-002204, 36-002780, 36-003169, 36-003312, 36-003404, 36-003636, 36-003684, 36-003685, 36-003687, 36-003720, 36-003780, 36-003781, 36-003782, 36-003783, 36-003784, 36-003785, 36-003813, 36-003814, 36-003819, 36-003821, 36-003822, 36-003823, 36-003843, 36-003844, 36-003845, 36-003849, 36-003850, 36-003853, 36-060733, 36-061176, 36-061177, 36-061178, 36-061179, 36-061180, 36-061181, 36-061182, 36-061183, 36-061184, 36-061185, 36-061186, 36-061187, 36-061188, 36-061189

Report List

2024-165 Earl Graham

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00901	NADB-R - 1060901; Voided - 80-1.4B	1980	WEIL, EDWARD B.	PREHISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE LUCERNE VALLEY PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY DOMINGUEZ HILLS	36-000178, 36-000179, 36-000945, 36-001460, 36-002204, 36-002868, 36-002869, 36-002870, 36-003684, 36-003685, 36-003686, 36-003687, 36-003720, 36-003780, 36-003781, 36-003782, 36-003783, 36-003785, 36-003811, 36-003812, 36-003813, 36-003814, 36-003815, 36-003816, 36-003819, 36-003820, 36-003822, 36-003823, 36-003843, 36-003844, 36-003845, 36-003849, 36-003850, 36-003853, 36-060733, 36-061176, 36-061177, 36-061178, 36-061179, 36-061180, 36-061181, 36-061182, 36-061183, 36-061184, 36-061185, 36-061186, 36-061187, 36-061188, 36-061189
SB-01690	NADB-R - 1061690; Voided - 87-7.1	1987	SWOPE, KAREN K.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 35 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED IN THE APPLE VALLEY AREA OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	
SB-01713	NADB-R - 1061713; Voided - 87-8.7	1987	KALDENBERG, RUSSELL	MINOR SUBDIVISION 07/31/87-1V (SWEANY)		
SB-01801	NADB-R - 1061801; Voided - 88-5.4	1988	DE MUNCK, VICTOR C.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF 30 ACRES OF LAND DESIGNATED AS DN 87-0398 IN THE VICINITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELD ASSOCIATES	
SB-02496	NADB-R - 1062496; Voided - 92-1.6	1992	PARR, ROBERT E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT #14995, APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CALIF. ST. UNIV., BAKERSFIELD - CULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITY	36-007069
SB-02515	NADB-R - 1062515; Voided - 92-2.16	1992	Lerch, Michael K.	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE MORONGO BASIN PIPELINE PROJECT, HESPERIA TO LANDERS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL K. LERCH & ASSOCIATES	36-003849, 36-007070, 36-007071, 36-007072, 36-060840, 36-060886, 36-060887, 36-060888, 36-060889

Report List

2024-165 Earl Graham

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-03200	NADB-R - 1063200	1996	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI TOM TANG	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: ROCK SPRINGS ROAD REALIGNMENT NEAR THE TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 23PP	CRM TECH	36-008314
SB-03201	NADB-R - 1063201	1997	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI TOM TANG	ADDENDUM TO CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: ROCK SPRINGS REALIGNMENT PROJECT NEAR THE TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP	CRM TECH	36-030076
SB-03369	NADB-R - 1063369	1995	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE ROCK SPRING HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT, MOJAVE RIVER, HESPERIA ARE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 16PP	M.K. LERCH & ASSOCIATES	
SB-04178	NADB-R - 1064178	2003	REYNOLDS, ROBERT and RIORDAN GOODWIN	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: LEWIS-APPLE VALLEY PARCELS APN: 438-163-001 & - 002, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 15PP	LSA	
SB-04698	NADB-R - 1064698	2006	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	RESULTS OF A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE DEEP CREEK ASSEMBLAGE PROJECT AREA, APPROXIMATELY 222 ACRES OF LAND IN THE SOUTH EXTENT OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-04700	NADB-R - 1064700	2005	BROCK, JAMES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR APN 411-191-59, CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-04883	NADB-R - 1064883	2006	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	An Historical Resources Investigation within APN 0438-163-06, Kiowa Road, San Bernardino County, California.	ACS	36-012626
SB-07156	NADB-R - 1067156	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom", Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Water Supply System Improvements Projects, Fiscal Years 2010/2011 – 2014/2015, Victorville Water District, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM TECH	36-000968, 36-002910, 36-006793, 36-007545, 36-007694, 36-009360, 36-010316, 36-012658

Report List

2024-165 Earl Graham

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07495	NADB-R - 1067495	2011	Gust, Sherri and Molly Valasik	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Mojave Water Agency Groundwater Regional Recharge and Recovery (R3) Project, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	36-002910, 36-003033, 36-004179, 36-004269, 36-004272, 36-004275, 36-006793, 36-007545, 36-007694, 36-010316, 36-021744, 36-021745, 36-021746, 36-021747, 36-021748, 36-021749, 36-021750, 36-021751, 36-021752, 36-021753, 36-021754, 36-021755
SB-07496	NADB-R - 1067496	2012	Gust, Sherri and Courtney Richards	Monitoring Compliance Report for Construction of the Mojave Water Agency Regional Recharge and Recovery (R3) Project, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	

Resource List

2024-165 Earl Graham

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-003002	CA-SBR-003002						
P-36-004276	CA-SBR-004276H	Resource Name - Van Dusen Road; Resource Name - Coxey Road; USFS - FS 05-12-52-0138; SBCM-4666; PHI - CPHI-SBR-17	Structure	Historic	AH04; AH07; AH11; HP37	1972 (PHI Nom); 1980 (R.Reynolds, SBCM); 1993 (Kenneth Baker & Jodie Phillips, RMW Paleo); 1999 (Daniel McCarthy, USFS); 2009 (S Campbell, L Honey, J Moss, K Frank, Garcia and Associates); 2010; 2011 (Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research); 2012 (L. Schrader, Pacific Legacy); 2017 (S. Andrews, ASM); 2018 (Laura Voisin George, ASM)	SB-01027, SB-03020, SB-03364, SB-03513, SB-03672, SB-04127, SB-07948
P-36-007069	CA-SBR-007069	36897			AP02	1992 (Parr)	SB-02496
P-36-007072	CA-SBR-007072H	Resource Name - DEEP CREEK & ROCK SPRINGS; Other - MKLA-9026-4	Site	Historic	AH02	1991 (Michael K. Lerch, Michael K. Lerch & Associates)	SB-02515
P-36-008314	CA-SBR-008314H	Resource Name - CRM TECH 216-1	Site	Historic	AH04	1996 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH)	SB-03200
P-36-012626	CA-SBR-012343H	ACS-WP-1			AH04; AH07	2006 (ALEXANDROWICZ)	SB-04883
P-36-027083		Resource Name - Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad Extension Segment	Structure	Historic	AH07; HP39	2014 (Amanda Yoder, GPA Consulting)	
P-36-027979		Resource Name - PL-CWLTP-BRK-009, Deep Creek Rd	Structure	Historic	HP37	2013 (D. Trout, Pacific Legacy, Inc.)	
P-36-028098		Resource Name - PL-LUGO-TLF-026	Structure	Historic	HP37	2013 (M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy, Inc.)	
P-36-028138	CA-SBR-017546H	Resource Name - PL-SOK-LNS-005	Site	Historic	AH04	2012 (M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy, Inc.)	
P-36-028139	CA-SBR-017547H	Resource Name - PL-SOK-LNS-006	Structure, Site	Historic	AH02; AH03; AH04; AH05; AH11; AH15; HP02	2013 (M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy, Inc.)	
P-36-028140	CA-SBR-017548H	Resource Name - PL-SOK-LNS-007	Site	Historic	AH04	2012 (M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy, Inc.)	
P-36-030076		246-1			AH15	1997 (CRM TECH)	SB-03201

Resource List

2024-165 Earl Graham

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-060781		Resource Name - IAO DH 134; Other - B-6; flake; Other - IA1322-2	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	1979 (JENKINS)	

Michael DeGiovine

From: Planning Main-VM <planning@applevalley.org>
Sent: Monday, August 26, 2024 9:11 AM
To: Steven Wintergerst; Sonia Sifuentes; Robert Cunningham
Subject: RE: 2024-165 Container Storage Project

Hello,

Thank you for reaching out. This parcel lies within unincorporated San Bernardino County; therefore the Town would not have any record of its history. Please contact San Bernardino County Planning.

Thank you,



Planning Division

760.240.7000 x 7200
14975 Dale Evans Pkwy

Confidentiality Notice: This communication contains legally privileged and confidential information sent solely for the use of the intended recipient. Unintended recipients are not authorized to use it in any manner, except to immediately destroy it and notify the sender.

From: Steven Wintergerst <swintergerst@ecorpconsulting.com>
Sent: Friday, August 23, 2024 2:57 PM
To: Info <info@applevalley.org>
Cc: Sonia Sifuentes <ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com>; Robert Cunningham <rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com>
Subject: 2024-165 Container Storage Project

Dear Apple Valley Historical Advisory Committee:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in planning for the Container Storage Project. The proposed project is an irregular area of about 47.73 acres in size located in unincorporated San Bernardino County between Hesperia and Apple Valley. The Project Area is located both on, and west of Deep Creek Road, including the eastern private extension of Outpost Road and northwest of the Atchison Topeka Santa Fe railroad tracks. The Project Area includes four parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 0438-163-24, 0438-163-37, 0438-163-43, and 0438-163-44). The portion of Deep Creek Road will consist of approximately a 0.12-mile segment centered on the intersection of Deep Creek Road and Outpost Road. The proposed Project Area is in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 19 and in the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 4 North, Range 3 West, as depicted on the 1970 (Photo revised 1980) Apple Valley South, California 7.5-minute topographical map, as depicted on the enclosed map and letter. We are seeking any

information on the history of this parcel. Please contact Sonia Sifuentes or myself if you have any information about this parcel. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter.

From: [Steven Wintergerst](#)
To: oldtowngriz1885@gmail.com
Cc: [Sonia Sifuentes](#); [Robert Cunningham](#)
Subject: 2024-165 Container Storage Project
Date: Friday, August 23, 2024 3:11:00 PM
Attachments: [2024-165 Container Storage Project For HHPC DRAFT ECORP HSL.pdf](#)
[EGP Record Search 20240819 \(v01\).pdf](#)

Dear Hesperia Historical Preservation Committee:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in planning for the Container Storage Project. The proposed project is an irregular area of about 47.73 acres in size located in unincorporated San Bernardino County between Hesperia and Apple Valley. The Project Area is located both on, and west of Deep Creek Road, including the eastern private extension of Outpost Road and northeast of the Atchison Topeka Santa Fe railroad tracks. The Project Area includes four Assessor's Parcel Number (APNs), known as 0438-163-24, 0438-163-37, 0438-163-43, and 0438-163-44. The Portion of Deep Creek Road will consist of approximately 0.12 mile, centered on the intersection of Deep Creek Road and Outpost Road. The proposed project area is in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 19 and in the Northwest and Northeast quarters of the southwest quarter of section 20, both in Township 04 north, Range 03 west as depicted on the 1980 Photo revised version of the 1970 Apple Valley South, California 7.5-minute topographical map, as depicted on the enclosed map and letter. We are seeking any information on the history of this parcel. Please contact Sonia Sifuentes or myself if you have any information about this parcel. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter.

From: [Steven Wintergerst](#)
To: hsc@thehsc.org
Cc: [Sonia Sifuentes](#); [Robert Cunningham](#)
Subject: 2024-165 Container Storage Project
Date: Friday, August 23, 2024 3:17:00 PM
Attachments: [2024-165 Container Storage Project For HSSC DRAFT ECORP HSL.pdf](#)
[EGP Record Search 20240819 \(v01\).pdf](#)

Dear Historical Society of Southern California,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in planning for the Container Storage Project. The proposed project is an irregular area of about 47.73 acres in size located in unincorporated San Bernardino County between Hesperia and Apple Valley. The Project Area is located both on, and west of Deep Creek Road, including the eastern private extension of Outpost Road and northwest of the Atchison Topeka Santa Fe railroad tracks. The Project Area includes four parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 0438-163-24, 0438-163-37, 0438-163-43, and 0438-163-44). The portion of Deep Creek Road will consist of approximately a 0.12-mile segment centered on the intersection of Deep Creek Road and Outpost Road. The proposed Project Area is in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 19 and in the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 4 North, Range 3 West, as depicted on the 1970 (Photo revised 1980) Apple Valley South, California 7.5-minute topographical map, as depicted on the enclosed map and letter. We are seeking any information on the history of this parcel. Please contact Sonia Sifuentes or myself if you have any information about this parcel. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2024-165 Container Storage Project

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Apple Valley South, California

Township: 4 North **Range:** 3 West **Section(s):** 19 and 20

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 North Fifth Street

City: Redlands, CA **Zip:** 92374

Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: ssifuentes@ecorconsulting.com

Project Description:

The project is for the proposed conversion of 41.73 acres of developed ranch land into container storage, and widening of an adjacent section of Deep Creek Road. Please refer to project number 2024-165 and CC rjcunningham@ecorconsulting.com and ssifuentes@ecorconsulting.com on all correspondence.

Steven Wintergerst

From: Steven Wintergerst
Sent: Friday, August 23, 2024 1:24 PM
To: NAHC@NAHC
Cc: Robert Cunningham; Sonia Sifuentes
Subject: Container Storage Project 2024-165 SLF request
Attachments: 2024-165 Container Storage Project_DRAFT_SAW_rjc.pdf; EGP Record Search 20240819 (v01).pdf

Good afternoon,

ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands file search for a planned 41.73-acre container storage and road widening project in unincorporated San Bernardino County, near the City of Hesperia and the Town of Apple Valley. Please see the attached records search map and Sacred Lands file request form. Please CC ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com and rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com and reference the project number 2024-165 on all correspondence.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 27, 2024

Steven Wintergerst
ECORP Consulting, Inc.Via Email to: swintergerst@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: 2024-165 Container Storage Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Wintergerst:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/27/2024

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
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	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/18/2024
	Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Glenn Lodge, Chairman	PO Box 1976 Havasus Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219		chairman@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino	9/29/2023
	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Kaitlyn Snodgrass, Cultural Director	PO Box 1976 Havasus Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219		cultural@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino	9/29/2023
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh N Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh N Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	12/4/2023
	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	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
	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	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/28/2023
	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/27/2024**

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/30/2023
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial, 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	
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	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozydil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
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	5/16/2023
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	5/16/2023
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	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	8/16/2016
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/27/2024**

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
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	1/16/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vmminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	4/8/2024
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	10/10/2023
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	10/10/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Torte, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
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@29palmsbo-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino	11/15/2023

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/27/2024

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	11/15/2023
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	11/15/2023

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 2024-165 Container Storage Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2024-004420
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

PHOTOLOG

Project Name: EARL GRAHAM CONTAMINATED GROUND

Project Number: 2024-165

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Android	073129	DEEP CREEK ROAD FROM GATE	S	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	077132	DEEP CREEK ROAD FROM GATE	S	9/9	SAW
Android	073545	DEEP CREEK FROM S.	N	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	073553	P.A. FROM S. DEEP CREEK	NE	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	074822	SURVEY COVERAGE	N	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	074848	CATTLE	W	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	079046	N.W. CORNER INSIDE	S	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	079049	N.W. CORNER INSIDE	E	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	079222	SURVEY COVERAGE	S	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	075875	SURVEY COVERAGE	N	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	080030	SURVEY AREA	NE	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	080229	DONKEYS	N	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	081805	HILL & TERRACE	S.E	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	082023	HILL	S	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	082342	SURVEY COVERAGE	S	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	084129	N.E. CORNER	W	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	084132	N.E. CORNER	SW	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	084137	N.E. CORNER OF FENCE 24' OUTSIDE	SE	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	084559	N.E. CORNER FENCE. TULAND PROTECT CORNER	NE	9/9/2024	SAW

PI OF Z

PHOTOLOG

Project Name: EARL GRAHAM CONTAINER FOR STOKER
Project Number: 2024-165

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Android	092720	SOUTHERNMOST CORNER	NE	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	092722	SOUTHERNMOST CORNER	N	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	093124	WEST SIDE CORNER.	W	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	093238	HORSES	NW	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	093805	S.W. CORNER BY ROAD FURF BY ROAD	N	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	094005	S.W. CORNER BY ROAD	E	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	094006	S.W. CORNER BY ROAD	N	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	100643	MINIATURE DONKEYS	NW	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	101418	DRAFT HORSES	SE	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	101713	TULIAN BY STEPS	N	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	102326	CATTLE PENS	W	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	102909	DEEP CREEK ROAD BY N.E.M	S	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	102915	POLE # BY DEEP CREEK ROAD	W	9/9/2024	SAW
Android	102926	MODERN POLE DATE BY ROAD	E	9/9/2024	SAW



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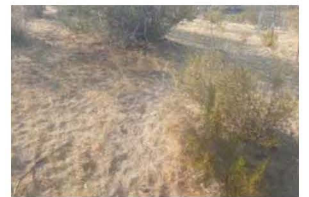
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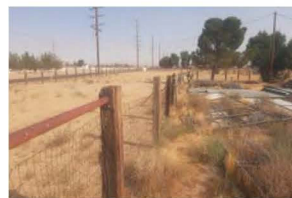
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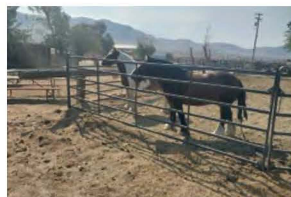
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Built Environment Resource Location and Site Record

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or #: EAG-01

P1. Other Identifier: Deep Creek Road

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Apple Valley South **Date:** 1978 **T4N; R3W; Section 20** **S.B.B.M.**

c. Address: N/A

City: Apple Valley

Zip: 92308

d. UTM: 11 S 479351 mE 3808465 mN

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

***P3a. Description:**

Deep Creek Road (EAG-01) is an approximately 660-foot-long, north-south-oriented segment of paved two lane road south of Apple Valley. The road developed c. 1900 as a dirt trail, is 28-feet-wide road, and was improved and widened with asphalt c. 1950. The road currently has modern a double solid center line in yellow reflective paint.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37. Highway/trail

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:

Overview of Deep Creek Road
View north, September 9, 2024

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1900 (Topographic Map)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

San Bernardino County
385 N. Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415

***P8. Recorded by:**

Andrew Bursan
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
111 Academy Way, Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92617

***P9. Date Recorded:**

September 9, 2024

***P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2024 Archaeological and Built Environment Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report
Container Storage Project San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Earl Graham.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 6

*Resource Name: EAG-01

*NRHP Status Code

B1. Historic Name: Deep Creek Road
B2. Common Name: Deep Creek Road
B3. Original Use: Road

B4. Present Use: Road

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

***B6. Construction History:**

The road first appears on a 1902 topographic map

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☒ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: Theme: Road
Period of Significance: 1900

Area: Apple Valley

Property Type: Road

Applicable Criteria: N/A

The following Significance Statement provides historic contexts to support an evaluation of Deep Creek Road using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria. (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:**

(See continuation sheet)

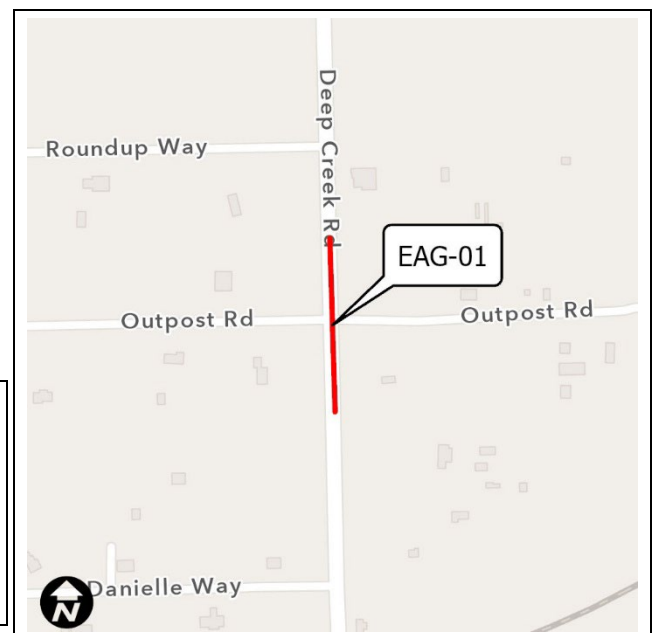
B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:**

Andrew Bursan
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
111 Academy Way, Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92617

*Date of Evaluation: September 9, 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)



B10. Significance (continued):

Historic Context

Town of Apple Valley History

Ursula M. Poates is credited with having named the area Apple Valley around the turn of the twentieth century when she successfully planted apple trees in her yard to prove the viability of the region for agricultural production (Gudde 1969). A 1911 article in the San Bernardino Sun described Poates as the mayoress of Apple Valley and credited her personal efforts with converting hundreds of acres of the Apple Valley from deserts to orchards and grain fields (San Bernardino Daily Sun 1911). For a while, the valley was a major regional producer of apples and other produce, but the area was hit hard by the Great Depression because growers could not sustain the cost of pumping water and the costs of transporting their goods by rail. A series of overly wet years in the 1930s caused an epidemic of root rot and by the 1940s the region could not compete with Washington state growers and elsewhere and the area reverted to desert (Hauser 2008).

The origins of Apple Valley as a community are ascribed to Newton Bass and his investment partner Bud Westlund. They purchased 6,300 acres of land in the Victor Valley for a cattle ranch but decided to build a real estate development known as Apple Valley Ranchos. Bass and Westlund hired architect Hugh Gibbs to lay out the master plan for the townsite. The development made the investors 70 million dollars within 15 years (Vaught 2011). As a center for the new community, Bass and Westlund developed the Apple Valley Inn, again designed by Hugh Gibbs. The 28-acre inn was designed to look like an old west rancho. In the 1950s and early 1960s the inn was in its heyday and hosted Hollywood elite as well. In 1964 western star Roy Rogers took out a 25-year lease on the inn and began operating it as the Roy Rogers Apple Valley Inn. Ultimately the inn lost out to the pull of Las Vegas and Palm Springs and shuttered its doors in 1986. But the community itself grew and its citizens voted for incorporation in 1988 (Town of Apple Valley n.d.a).

Since incorporation, Apple Valley has maintained a small-town profile, working mainly to invest to provide a better quality of life for its residents. Brightline West has brought forward plans to build a train station in Apple Valley for a proposed high-speed rail project to connect Southern California with Las Vegas. The station is to be built near Dale Evans Drive in Apple Valley, with construction beginning around 2023, and passenger travel beginning around 2026 (Town of Apple Valley n.d.b).

Historic Road Context

During the second half of the 19th century, a period of rapid railroad development in the United States, public roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded. By 1900, "the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads" (Johnson 1990:139). Interest in road building revived around the turn of the century when farmers and ranchers, many disillusioned with high railroad rates, began asking county officials for better surface roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists organized local, state, and national "good roads" campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Jackson 1998).

Dusty during summer months and muddy during the winter and spring, unpaved roads played havoc with wagons, carriages, and bicycles. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California during the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, after 1900, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called asphalt became the standard modern road surface. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and better facilitated drainage (Kostof 1992).

The task of grading and paving rural roads fell to county boards of supervisors. The most heavily trafficked rural roads such as those leading to towns, cities, and schools, or those leading to major sites of production such as ranches, mines, quarries, and mills, received priority attention. Thousands of other rural roads derived from the Public Land Survey System, the checkerboard of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships established by federal surveyors to facilitate the sale of western public lands. Because they marked property boundaries, section and quarter-section lines became mutually beneficial roadways for neighboring property owners (Johnson 1990). To

Page 4 of 6

*Resource Name or # EAG-01

*Recorded by: Andrew Bursan

*Date: September 9, 2024

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

create section line roads, property owners deeded equal strips of land along section lines to county boards of supervisors in exchange for grading, paving, and other improvements (USDT 1976). In California, the same principal applied to Mexican land grants not surveyed under the Public Land Survey System. Instead of tracing section lines, "grant line roads" in California traced older grant line boundaries.

Deep Creek Road

The Project Area includes one road section located on desert land south of Apple Valley: Deep Creek Road. Topographic maps and historic aerial images indicate that north-south oriented Deep Creek Road was part of a turn of the 20th century dirt trail that was paved as a two lane road c. 1950. The trail was most likely known as Deep Creek trail, but newspaper and other archival research found little information on its history (NETR 2024).

Evaluation

NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1

Deep Creek Road (EAG-01) near Apple Valley provided residents of the Victor Valley with access to other nearby desert communities in San Bernardino County. As a remote dirt road in the Mojave Desert, it did not function as a major road for residents. The dirt road emerged from a c. 1900 trail but archival research found little mention of Deep Creek Road playing an important role in local history. There is nothing in the archival record to suggest that Deep Creek Road is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Bernardino County history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2

Local property owners most likely developed Deep Creek Road (EAG-01) as a dirt trail which was later paved in asphalt c. 1950 by San Bernardino County work crews. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that Deep Creek Road is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3

As a conventional dirt road in the desert, indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in San Bernardino County, Deep Creek Road (EAG-01) does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4

The information potential of Deep Creek Road (EAG-01) is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

Integrity

While Deep Creek Road possesses integrity of location, the road has gone from a circa 1900 one-lane dirt trail to a paved two-lane road by the 1950s. In addition, the setting has changed from completely undeveloped desert land in the early 1950s to being increasingly developed with single-family dwellings since the 1970s. Therefore, the change in road design and surroundings have resulted in a lack of integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, Deep Creek Road (EAG-01) does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 6

*Resource Name or # EAG-01

*Recorded by: Andrew Bursan

*Date: September 9, 2024

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

B12. References (continued):

Gunther, Jane Davies. 1984. *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Rubidoux Printing Company, Riverside.

Hauser, Kevin. 2008. Why Aren't there Apples in Apple Valley. <https://kuffelcreek.wordpress.com/2008/05/13/why-arent-there-apples-in-apple-valley/>. Accessed May 31, 2024.

Jackson, W. Turrentine. 1998. Roads and Highways. In *The New Encyclopedia of the American West*, edited by Howard R. Lamar. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT.

Johnson, Hildegard Binder. 1990. Towards a National Landscape. In *The Making of the American Landscape*, edited by Michael P. Conzen. Routledge, New York.

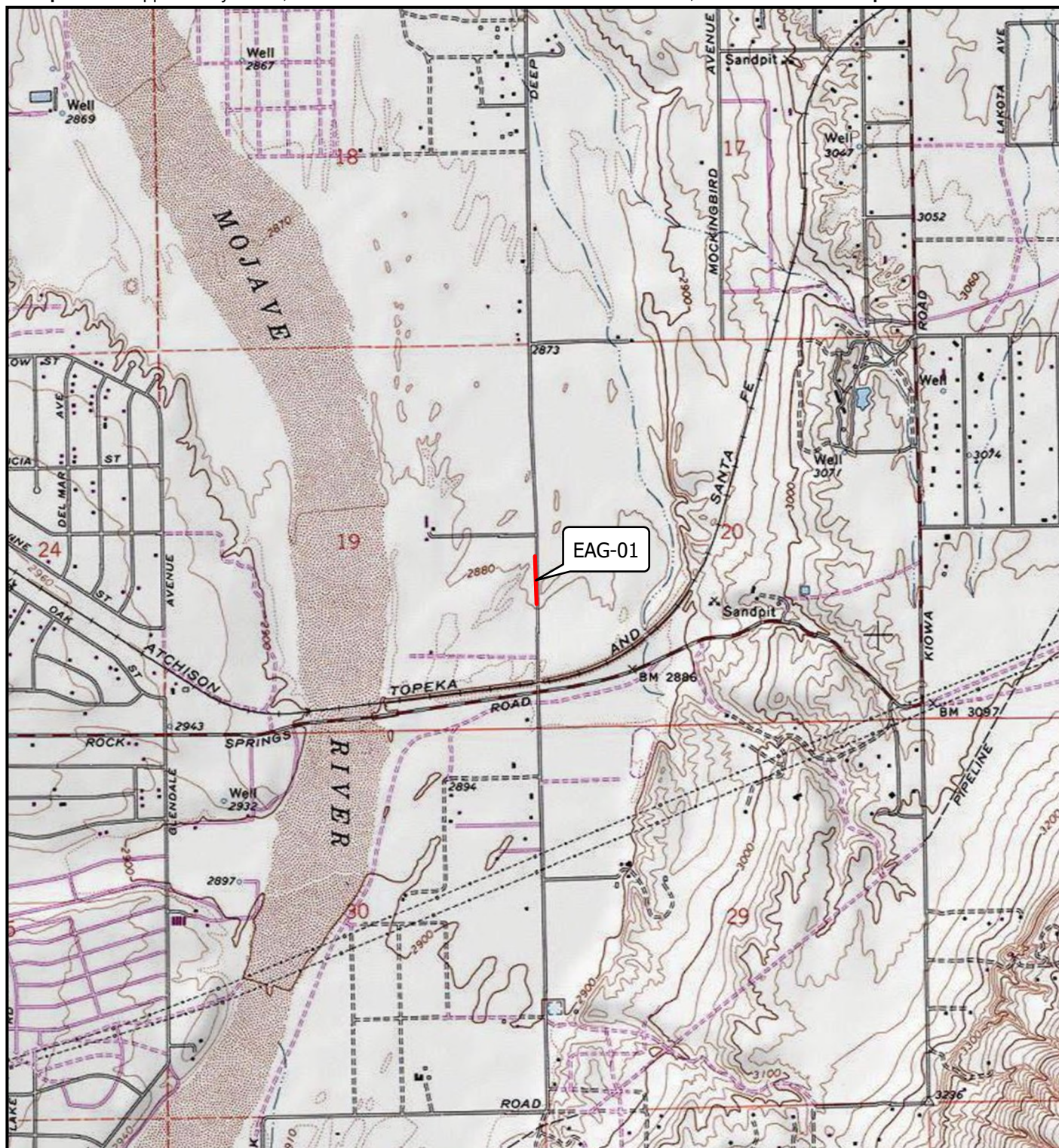
Kostof, Spiro. 1992. *The City Assembled: The Elements of Urban Form Through History*. Bulfinch Press, Boston, MA.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC (NETR). 2024. Historic Aerial Photographs of San Bernardino County, CA dating from 1902, 1952, 1959, 1968, 1969, 1984, 1985, 1994, 1999, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>. Accessed September 12, 2024.

San Bernardino Daily Sun. 1911. Women Obtain Many Desert Acres: State Lands Pass to Hustling Women Pioneers. May 16. <https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=SBS19110516&e=-----en--20--1--txt-txIN-----1>. Accessed May 31, 2024.

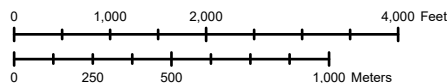
Town of Apple Valley. n.d.a. History of Apple Valley. <https://www.applevalley.org/about-apple-valley/history-of-apple-valley>. Accessed May 31, 2024.

United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), Federal Highways Administration. 1976. *America's Highways, 1776-1976: A History of the Federal-Aid Program*. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information





May 21, 2025

Earl Graham
9233 Deep Creek Road
Apple Valley, CA 92308

RE: *Paleontological Assessment Memorandum for the Earl Graham Container Storage Project, San Bernardino County, California*

Dear Mr. Graham:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. completed a thorough investigation into the potential to directly impact paleontological resources during operation of the Earl Graham Container Storage Project (Project) located in the town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. This investigation included a paleontological record search through the Western Science Center (WSC) in Hemet, California and a desktop study of the geology and paleontology of the Study Area. The Study Area is located on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0438-163-24, -37, -43, and -44 as well as a portion of the public right-of-way along Deep Creek Road. The approximately 47.10-acre Study Area is located to the south of Ocotillo Way, west of Iroquois Avenue, north of Rock Springs Road, and east of Deep Creek Road. This corresponds with portions of Section 20 of Township 4 North, Range 3 West, U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute *Apple Valley South, California* quadrangle (San Bernardino Base and Meridian) (Figure 1). The approximate center of the Study Area is located at 34.418991 degrees latitude and -117.220585 degrees longitude. The Study Area is located within the Mojave subbasin (Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC] 8 #18090208) and within the Desert Knolls Wash-Mojave River subwatershed (HUC 12 #180902080703). The Project proposes a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to allow for the continuation of a 17.89-acre freight container storage area (Project Area) within the Study Area currently operating under a Temporary Use Permit (TUP, Figure 2).

GEOLOGIC UNITS

The Study Area is located within the Mojave Desert Geomorphic Province. The Province, a broad region of mountain ranges separated by expansive desert plains, extends into lower California and is bound by the San Andreas fault to the west, the Garlock fault to the north, and the Arizona and Nevada borders to the east (Tetra Tech, Inc 2018). The Desert is landlocked and is approximately 2,500 feet above sea level (Norris and Webb 1976). The region is dominated by uplifted Paleozoic (approximately 541 to 252 million years ago) and Mesozoic (approximately 252 to 66 million years ago) basement rock, Cenozoic (approximately 66 million years ago to present) volcanism, and sedimentation from the Mojave River and pluvial lakes (Shi 2019). As evident in Figure 2, the eastern portion of the Study Area lies within Quaternary older alluvium (Pleistocene-aged) composed of lake, playa, and terrace deposits whereas the western portion of the Study Area lies within Quaternary younger alluvium composed of lake, playa, and terrace deposits Holocene or Recent in age.

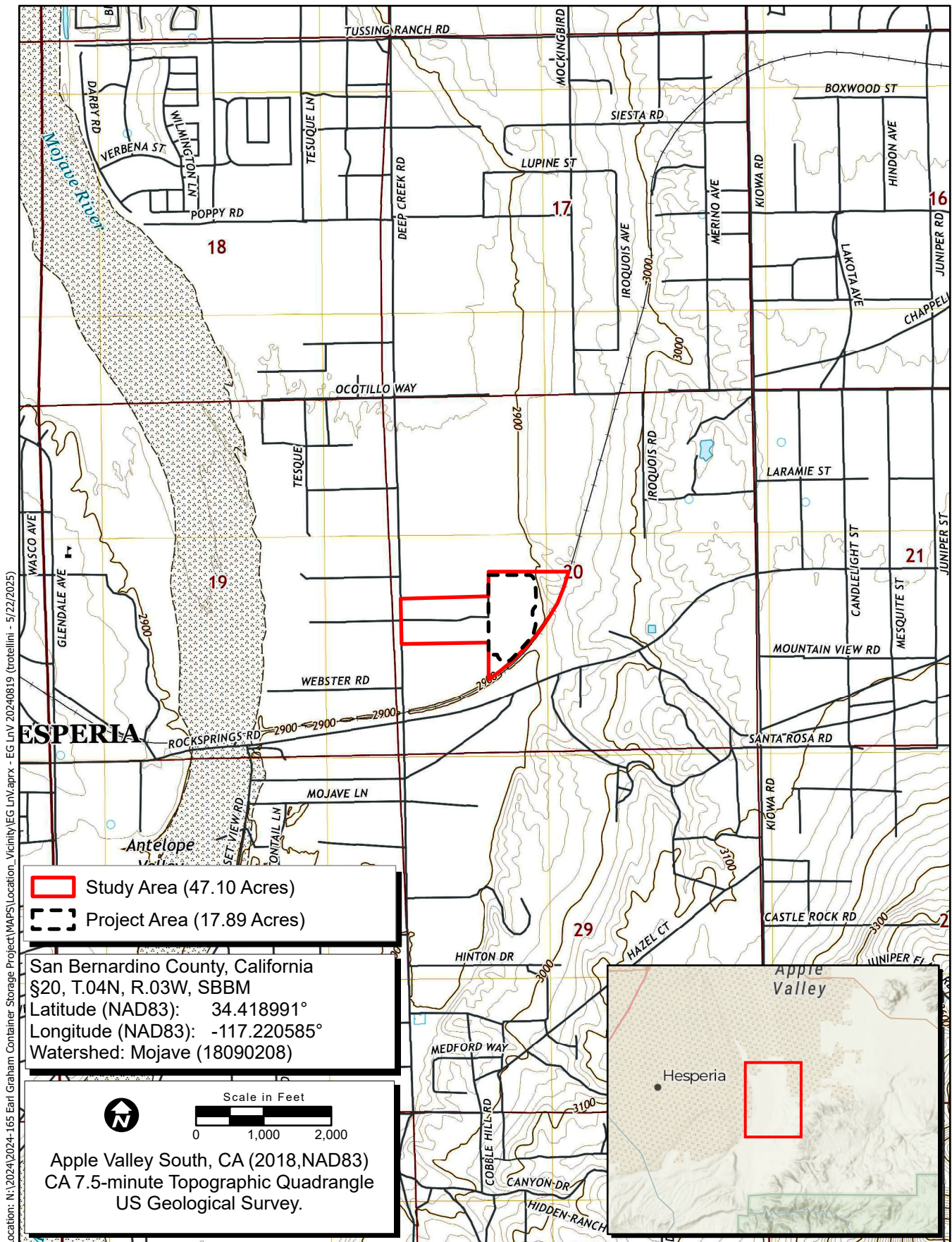
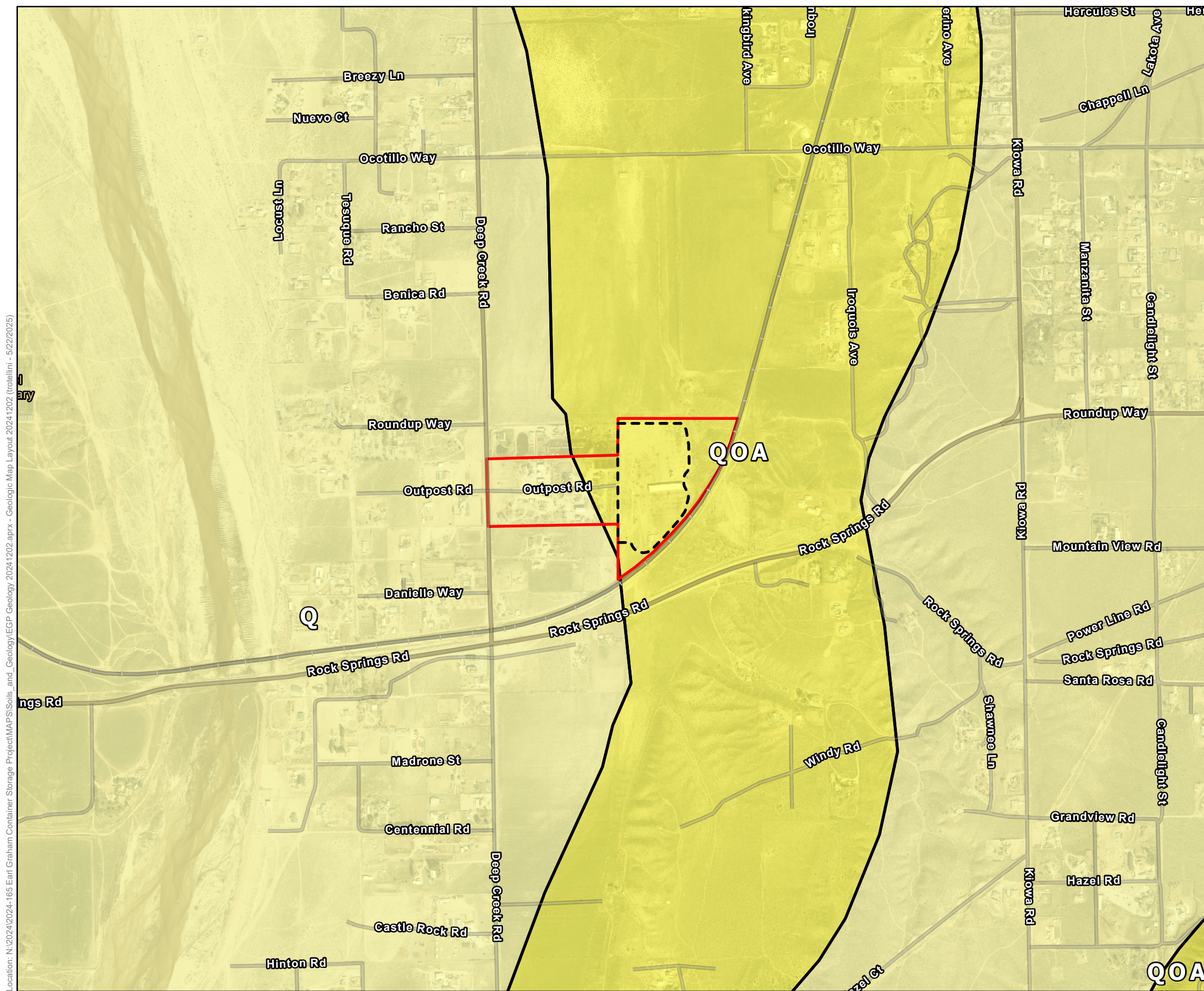


Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

Location: N:\2024\2024-165 Earl Graham Container Storage Project\WAPS\Soils_and_Geology\EGP Geology 2024\1202 aprx - Geologic Map Layout 2024\1202 (troleilini - 5/22/2025)



Map Features

- Study Area (47.10 Acres)
- Project Area (17.89 Acres)

Quaternary Deposits

- Q - Alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated
- Qoa - Older alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits

Sources:
California Department of Conservation - Geologic Atlas of California (2010)

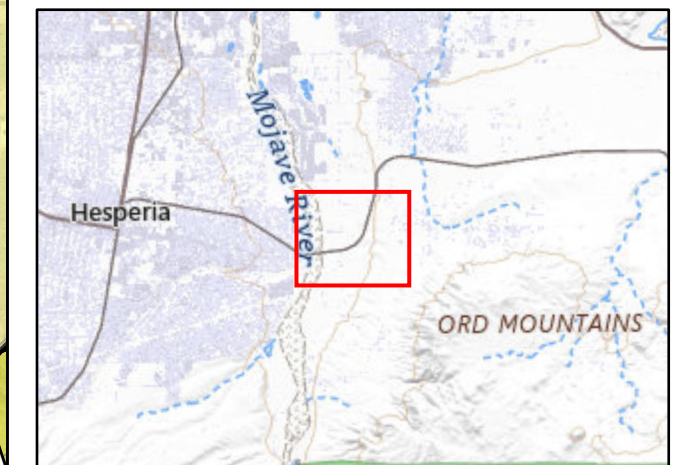
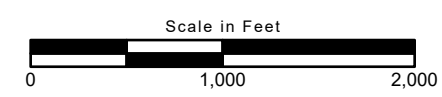


Figure 2. Geologic Map
2024-165 Earl Graham Container Storage

To assess the significance of a geologic unit to contain paleontological resources (i.e., paleontological potential/sensitivity), paleontologists have adopted the standards set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (2010). Research has indicated that Quaternary older alluvial fan deposits may contain fossils at depth. Young Holocene alluvium fan deposits on the surface within the Study Area are assigned a low sensitivity criteria for producing fossils. Holocene alluvium is generally 5 feet in thickness and may even include fill material. It is generally void of fossils. If fossils are found within Holocene alluvium, they are likely to have been washed in from the surrounding environment.

RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

A paleontological records report for this Project was obtained from the WSC in Hemet, California. The WSC does not have localities within the Study Area or within a 1-mile radius but does have localities within similarly mapped units across Southern California. A record search was also conducted on the University of California Museum of Paleontology Berkeley database which produced 3000+ Pleistocene fossils including four from the Mojave River (University of California Museum of Paleontology 2024).

Published and unpublished paleontological literature were searched for additional supporting evidence for paleontological resources near the Study Area. Cox and Hillhouse (2000) documented a specimen of *Mammuthus meridionalis* located southeast of the George Air Force Base, now the Southern California Logistics Airport approximately 12 miles northwest of Apple Valley. A Paleontological Resources Assessment was conducted by Cogstone (2019) for the Apple Valley Heights County Water District, Mesa Vista Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Improvements Project. A field survey and record searches through the Western Science Center and Los Angeles County Natural History Museum resulted in no fossil discoveries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the low sensitivity of the Holocene alluvium at the surface, full-time monitoring is not recommended. If paleontological resources are encountered during Project operation, a Paleontological Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (PRMMP) should be prepared. The PRMMP will discuss the laws and regulations that have been set for the protection of paleontological resources, the significance of fossils, and protocol to follow if/when a discovery is made. The PRMMP will also outline the duties of the paleontological monitor onsite, including the salvaging and preparation of fossils and the final submission of all paleontological resources to an accredited museum or facility for curation.

Sincerely,



Niranjala Kottachchi
Paleontological Resources Manager

REFERENCES

- Brittney Stoneburg. 2024. *Personal communication via email*. Paleontological Record Search Western Science Center, Hemet, California.
- Cogstone. 2019. *Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Apple Valley Heights County Water District, Mesa Vista Storage Tanks and Transmission Pipeline Improvements, San Bernardino County, California*. 43p.
- Cox, B. F., and J. W. Hillhouse. 2000. *Pliocene and Pleistocene evolution of the Mojave River and associated tectonic development of the Transverse Ranges and Mojave Desert, based on borehole stratigraphy studies near Victorville, California*. U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report OF 00-147.
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- Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists. 2010. *Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources*. 11 pp. https://vertpaleo.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/SVP_Impact_Mitigation_Guidelines-1.pdf.
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