

APPENDIX 4

IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

OSSUM WASH INTERCEPTOR PROJECT

City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority
20111 Shay Road
Victorville, California 92394

Prepared for:

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San Bernardino, CA 92405

Prepared by:

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Daniel Ballester, Principal Investigator

July 28, 2026
CRM TECH Contract No. 4390

Title: Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Ossum Wash
Interceptor Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Victorville, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Section 30, T6N R4W, San
Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately three acres

Keywords: Victor Valley area, southern Mojave Desert, San Bernardino County;
Phase I survey and Extended Phase I subsurface exploration; Isolate 4390-
1: basalt mano; Site 36-029491: Topipabit Archaeological District
(recorded outside the APE but nearby); no “historic properties” or
“historical resources” affected; archaeological monitoring recommended
due to possibility for prehistoric cultural remains

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between April and July 2026, at the request of Tom Dodson and Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Ossum Wash Interceptor Project in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The APE encompasses approximately three acres of open land located within the Ossum Wash, on the north side of Turner Road between its intersections with Mathews Lane and Gas Line Road, in the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Victorville, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the undertaking, which entails repairs and improvements to Ossum Wash in order to reduce the risk of pipe exposure and damage to two existing gravity trunk sewer pipelines that cross the wash. The undertaking proposes to install grouted riprap at various points throughout the channel, culminating at the northerly extent of the pipeline easement. The vertical extent of the APE, represented by the maximum depth of excavation required for the undertaking, ranges from 12.5 to 14 feet below existing grade.

This study is a part of the environmental review process for the undertaking, as required by the lead agency, namely the Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority (VWVRA), pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Because the undertaking may require federal oversight, the study was conducted in accordance with the provisions of both CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), in a process known as CEQA-Plus. The purpose of the study is to provide the VWVRA and other responsible public agencies with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an adverse effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources,” as defined by California PRC §5020.1(j), that may exist in the APE.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted local Native American representatives, pursued historical and geoarchaeological background research, completed an intensive-level field survey, and carried out an Extended Phase I (XPI) subsurface archaeological exploration program on the property. Throughout the course of these research procedures, no “historic properties” or “historical resources” were encountered in the APE. The only cultural resource found during the study was an isolated mano recovered approximately 180 centimeters below surface. It was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designation of Isolate 4390-1, pending assignment of a permanent identification number. Occurring out of an intact depositional context, however, the isolate does not constitute a potential “historic property”/“historical resource” and requires no further consideration under Section 106 or CEQA provisions.

Since no “historic properties” or “historical resources” are known to be present within or adjacent to the APE, and since the background search and the XPI excavations did not find the subsurface sediments in the vertical APE to be sensitive for potentially significant archaeological remains, CRM TECH recommends to the VWVRA and other responsible public agencies a finding of *No Adverse Effect* on “historic properties” under Section 106 and *No Impact* on “historical resources” under CEQA. However, the APE is known to be situated in relatively close proximity to the Topibabit Archaeological District (Site 36-029491), which encompasses the location of the documented Serrano village of Topipabit. As such, it is possible, even likely, for additional Native American artifacts to be unearthed during future ground disturbances in the APE. Therefore, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during all earth-moving operations associated with the proposed undertaking.

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INTRODUCTION

Between April and July 2026, at the request of Tom Dodson and Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Ossum Wash Interceptor Project in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The APE encompasses approximately three acres of open land located within the Ossum Wash, on the north side of Turner Road between its intersections with Mathews Lane and Gas Line Road, in the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Victorville, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the undertaking, which entails repairs and improvements to Ossum Wash in order to reduce the risk of pipe exposure and damage to two existing gravity trunk sewer pipelines that cross the wash. The undertaking proposes to install grouted riprap at various points throughout the channel, culminating at the northerly extent of the pipeline easement. The vertical extent of the APE, represented by the maximum depth of excavation required for the undertaking, ranges from 12.5 to 14 feet below existing grade.

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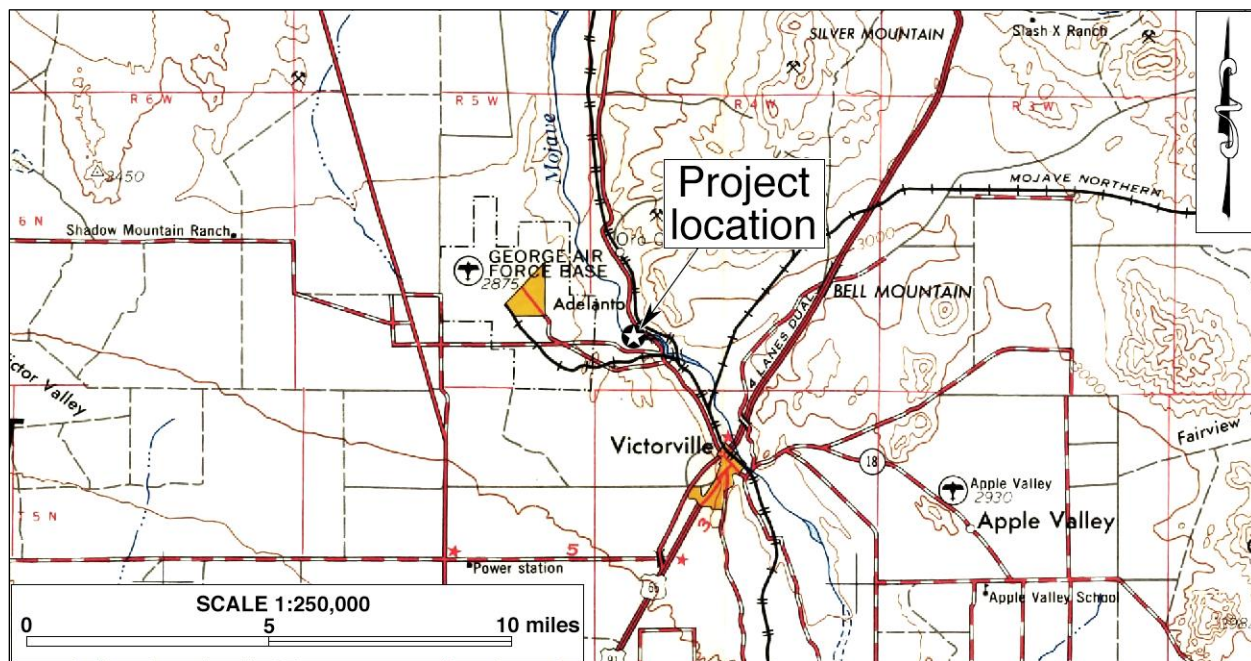


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

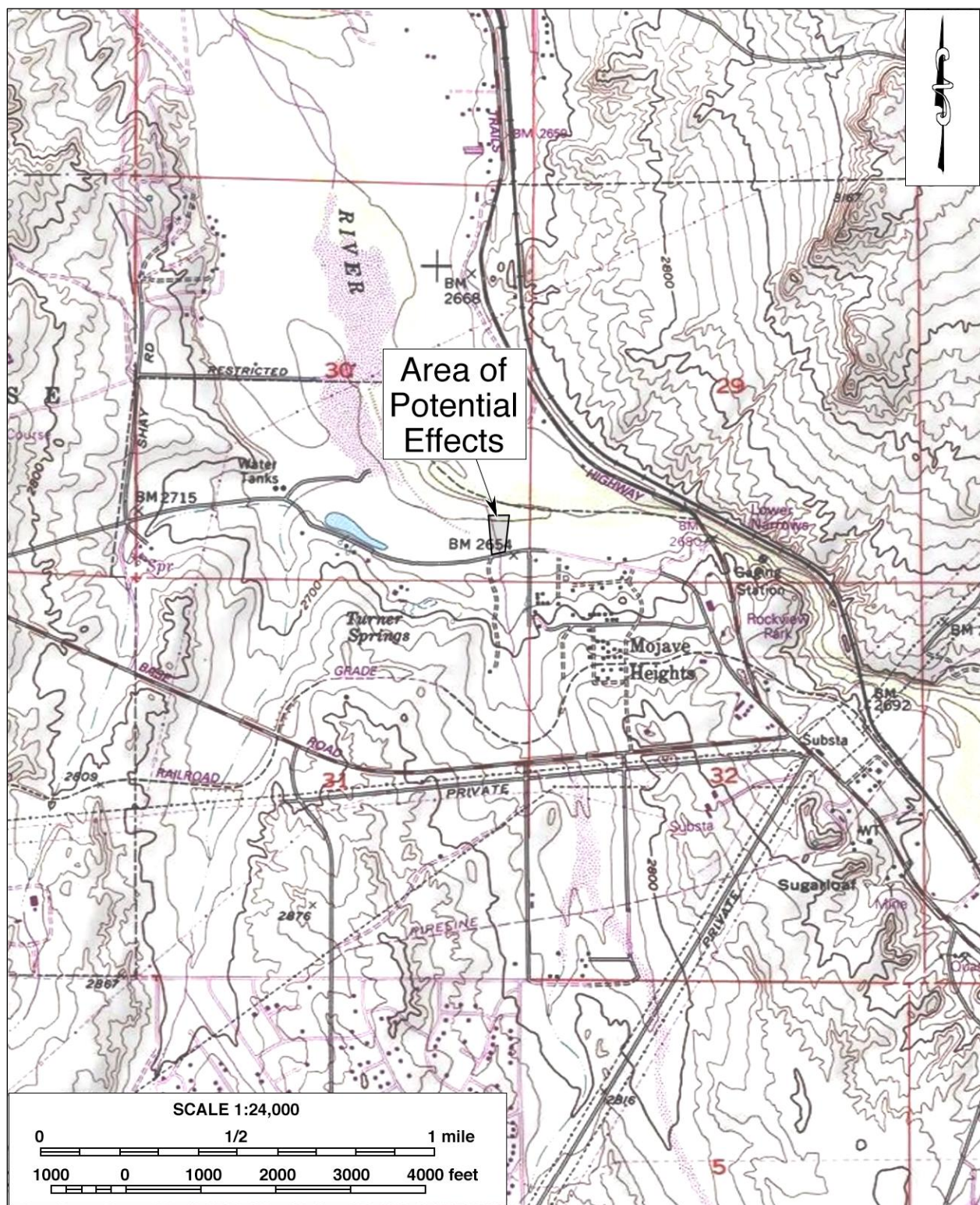


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects. (Based on USGS Victorville, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1993])



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

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted local Native American representatives, pursued historical and geoarchaeological background research, completed an intensive-level field survey, and carried out an Extended Phase I (XPI) subsurface archaeological exploration program on the property. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Victorville is located in the Victor Valley, an arid inland valley on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately to the north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel Mountain ranges. The climate and environment of the Victor Valley region is typical of southern California “high desert” country, so called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches.

Situated in a rural area, the APE is bound by Turner Road to the south and open desert land to the west, north, and east (Fig. 3). The APE lies within the Ossum Wash, an ephemeral desert wash tributary that flows northerly to its confluence with the Mojave River approximately 850 feet north of Turner Road. Terrain in the APE is generally level and has a slight incline to the south, with elevations ranging from 2,644 to 2,657 feet above mean sea level. Surrounding land use includes both residential and industrial, with several storage lots for trucks and trailers located nearby. The soil in this area is composed of sandy alluvial deposits with some layered textures within the wash walls. The desert vegetation is of the California Creosote Bush Scrub plant community and surrounds the walls and slope tops of the stream channel, with some trees present within the channel itself (Fig. 4). At the southern end of the wash, north of Turner Road, there is a raised concrete and gravel water diversion step.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

In order to understand the progress of Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks on the basis of artifacts and site types that date back some 12,000 years. Currently, the chronology most frequently applied in the Mojave Desert divides the region’s prehistory into five periods marked by changes in archaeological remains, reflecting different ways in which Native peoples adapted to their surroundings. According to Warren (1984) and Warren and Crabtree (1986), the five periods are as follows: the Lake Mojave Period, 12,000 years to 7,000 years ago; the Pinto Period, 7,000 years to 4,000 years ago; the Gypsum Period, 4,000 years to 1,500 years ago; the Saratoga Springs Period, 1,500 years to 800 years ago; and the Protohistoric Period, 800 years ago to European contact.



Figure 4. Overview of the APE. Photograph taken on April 28, 2026; view to the south.

More recently, Hall (2000) presented a slightly different chronology for the region, also with five periods: Lake Mojave (ca. 8000-5500 B.C.), Pinto (ca. 5500-2500 B.C.), Newberry (ca. 1500 B.C.-500 A.D.), Saratoga (ca. 500-1200 A.D.), and Tecopa (ca. 1200-1770s A.D.). According to Hall (*ibid.*:14), small mobile groups of hunters and gatherers inhabited the Mojave Desert during the Lake Mojave sequence. Their material culture is represented by the Great Basin Stemmed points and flaked stone crescents. These small, highly mobile groups continued to inhabit the region during the Pinto Period, which saw an increased reliance on ground foods, small and large game animals, and the collection of vegetal resources, suggesting that “subsistence patterns were those of broad-based foragers” (*ibid.*:15). Artifact types found in association with this period include the Pinto points and *Olivella* sp. spire-lopped beads.

Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period, in comparison to the earlier periods, including “geographically expansive land-use patterns...involving small residential groups moving between select localities,” long-distance trade, and diffusion of trait characteristics (Hall 2000:16). Typical artifacts from this period are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by groundstone artifacts (*ibid.*:16).

Hall (2000:16) states that “late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density” and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery.

Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (*ibid.*).

Ethnohistoric Context

The Victor Valley area is a part of the traditional homeland of the Serrano people, which is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains to the east, the Twentynine Palms area to the north, and possibly the southern edge of Kern County to the west. The name “Serrano” was derived from a Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based mainly on these sources.

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

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

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

Historic Context

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

Garcés traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In the early 1830s, part of this trail was incorporated into the Old Spanish Trail, an important pack-train road that extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico (Warren 2004). Some 20 years later, when the historic wagon road known as the Mormon Trail or Salt Lake Trail was established between Utah and southern California, it followed essentially the same route across the Mojave Desert (NPS 2001:5). Since then, the Victor Valley has always served as a crucial link on a succession of major transportation arteries, where the heritage of the ancient Mojave Trail was carried on by the Santa Fe Railway since the 1880s, by the legendary U.S. Route 66 during the early and mid-20th century, and finally by today’s Interstate Highway 15.

The City of Victorville traces its roots to a station on the Santa Fe Railway, which was completed by the California Southern Railway Company, a Santa Fe subsidiary, in 1885. The station was initially named Victor, after Jacob Nash Victor, general manager of the California Southern Railway Company (Richards 1966). With the coming of the railroad, settlement activities began in earnest in the Victor Valley in the 1880s and reached a peak in the 1910s. The townsite was laid out in 1886, and by 1890, Victor had become a settlement of approximately 100 residents. In 1901, the name of the town was changed to Victorville to avoid confusion with Victor, Colorado (*ibid.*).

Thanks to the availability of fertile lands and the abundance of ground water, agriculture played a dominant role in the early development of the Victor Valley area (City of Victorville n.d.[a]). During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, settlers in the valley attempted to raise a number of money-making staples, such as alfalfa, deciduous fruits, and poultry, with only limited success. Around the turn of the century, large deposits of limestone and granite were discovered, prompting cement manufacturing to become the leading industry in the valley (*ibid.*). During and after WWII, George Air Force Base, established in 1941, added a new driving force in the local economy with its 6,000 military and civilian employees. After being deactivated in 1992, the former base was converted for civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport.

In 1962, the City of Victorville was incorporated with a population of approximately 8,110 and an area of 9.7 square miles (City of Victorville n.d.[a]). Over the 60 years since then, it has become one of the fastest growing cities in California, largely as a “bedroom community” in support of the industrial and commercial centers in the Greater Los Angeles area. At the present, the city has expanded to more than 73 square miles, with an estimated population of more than 125,000 (City of Victorville n.d.[b]).

RESEARCH METHODS

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On April 13, 2026, CRM TECH archaeologist Eulices Lopez conducted the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for San Bernardino County. During the records search, Lopez examined the SCCIC's digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the APE. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On April 3, 2026, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. Following the NAHC's recommendation, CRM TECH contacted eight tribal organizations in the region, both in writing and by telephone, between April 17 and May 11, 2026, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the APE. Responses from the Native American representatives are summarized below and attached to the report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history as well as historical maps and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855-1856 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1934-1993. The historical maps are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken between 1952 and 2025, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through Google Earth software.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As a part of the research procedures, CRM TECH archaeologist/report writer Elizabeth Beckner pursued geoarchaeological analysis to assess the APE's potential for the deposition and preservation of subsurface cultural deposits from the prehistoric period, which cannot be detected through a standard surface archaeological survey. Sources consulted for this purpose included primarily topographic and geologic maps pertaining to the project vicinity. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic history of the APE and address geoarchaeological sensitivity of the vertical APE.

FIELD SURVEY

On April 28, 2026, CRM TECH archaeologist Melissa Portilla carried out the field survey of the APE. The survey was conducted at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel transects oriented east-west and spaced five meters (approximately 16 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the APE was carefully examined for evidence of human activities dating to prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was generally good (90-100%) due to low levels of vegetation in most areas. Areas with more dense vegetation were found on the sides of the channel walls and on top of the slopes along the wash.

SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

On July 1, 2026, CRM TECH undertook a subsurface archaeological exploration program, commonly known as Extended Phase I procedures, to assess the property's potential for subsurface cultural deposits. These procedures were implemented upon the request of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation during Native American consultation procedures by the VVWRA and in response to the finding that the APE lies in relatively close proximity to the previously recorded Site 36-029491, the Topipabit Archaeological District (see further discussion below). The fieldwork was carried out under the direct supervision of CRM TECH principal investigator Daniel Ballester, with Melissa Portilla serving as the crew chief and project archaeologists Salvadore Boites, Starla Klohr, Mikayla Mobley, and Noah Powell as crew members.

The XPI program began with pedestrian re-survey of the APE, when the ground surface was again systematically and closely examined to help determine the optimal locations for subsurface excavations. The exploration was then carried out through the excavation of seven backhoe trenches (Tr-1 to Tr-7) and four shovel test pits (STP-1 to STP-4; Fig. 5). The trenches measured approximately 10 meters in length and one meter in width and were excavated in 50-centimeter levels to the depth of 200 centimeters. The excavated soils and sidewalls were closely inspected at all times for evidence of cultural material. The STPs were circular pits measuring 50 centimeters in diameter and excavated in 10-centimeter levels to the depth of 100 centimeters. Excavated soil from the trenches were screened for cultural remains through 1/2-inch hardware mesh while soils from the STPs were screened through 1/8-inch hardware mesh.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The record search results indicate that the APE was partially or entirely included in four prior studies (Harris 1975; Hearn et al. 1976; Yohe and Parr 1992; Tang 2014; Fig. 6). One of these studies was solely a records search (Hearn et al. 1976), while the other three studies included archaeological fieldwork. None of these studies encountered cultural resources within the APE. However, all of these studies were conducted between 1975 and 2014 and are therefore considered out of date for statutory compliance purposes today.

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identify 54 additional studies on various tracts of land and linear features that collectively cover roughly half of the land within the



Figure 5. Placement of subsurface exploration units in the APE.

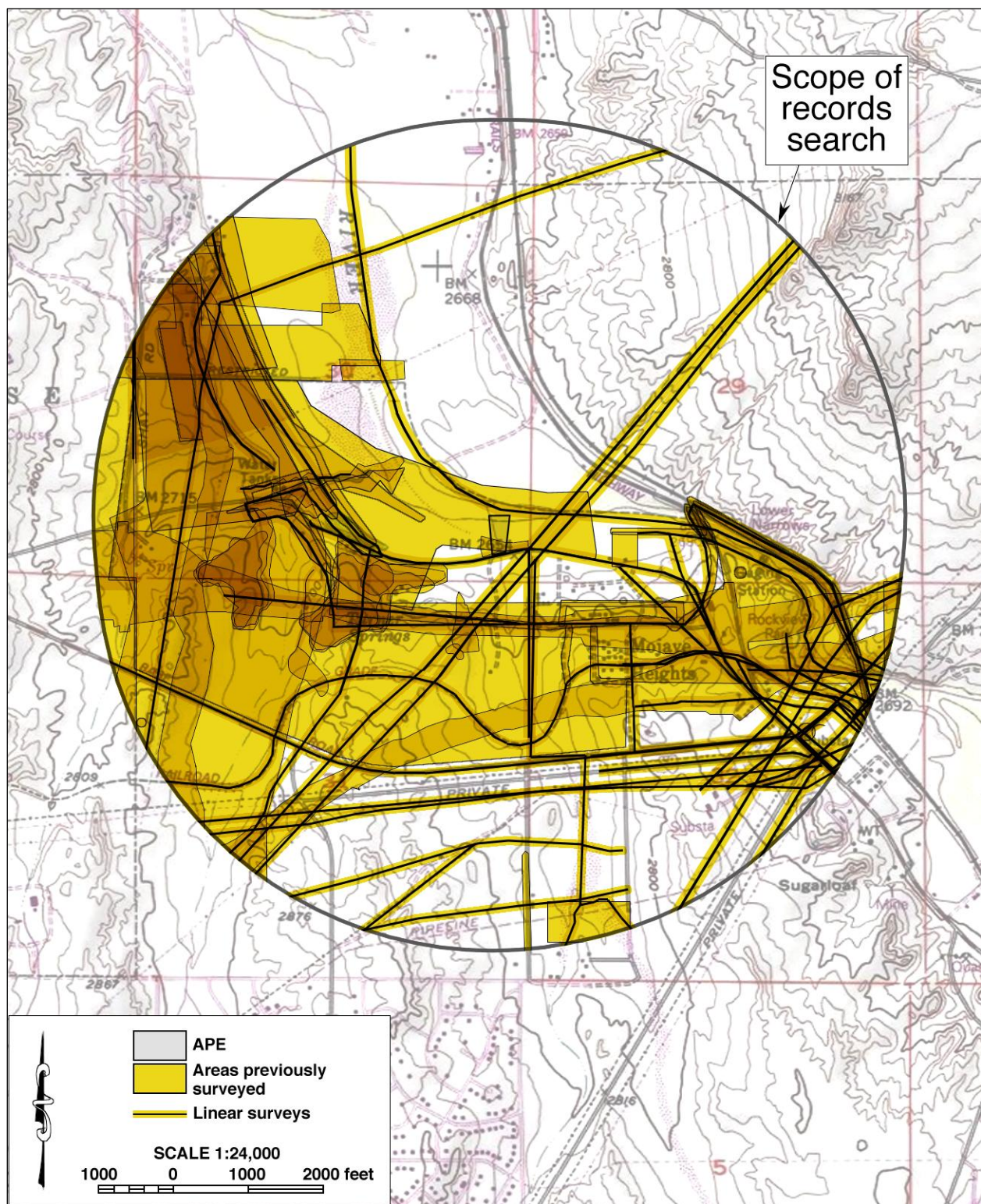


Figure 6. Coverage of previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the APE. Locations of known historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

scope (Fig. 6). As a result, 47 historical/archaeological resources, including 41 historical/archaeological sites and 6 isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts), have been recorded within the scope of the records search, as listed in Table 1.

Fifteen sites and three isolates were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin and contained both surface and subsurface elements, such as bedrock milling features, lithic artifacts, petroglyphs, residential village sites, and at least one burial. Among the nearest to the APE was Site 36-029491, which was recorded along the south side of Turner Road and within a quarter-mile to the southwest of the APE. Site 36-029491 represents the Topipabit Archaeological District, encompasses the location of the documented Serrano village of Topipabit and three other recorded prehistoric sites that have been found to be eligible for the NRHP, 36-000066, 36-000067/36-000182, and 36-012609 (Lev-Tov et al. 2015; see App. 2).

Two of the other known cultural resources were multicomponent sites consisting of both prehistoric and historic period elements, while the remaining sites and isolates date to the historic period. The historic-period resources consist primarily of roads and trails, transmission lines, residential buildings, a railroad berm, and refuse scatters. None of the sites or isolates was located within the project area or in the immediate vicinity. Therefore, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Resource Number	Date Recorded	Description
36-000066 (CA-SBR-66)	1949, 1982, 2006, 2012, 2015	Prehistoric site: mano fragments, rubbing stones, side scrapers, blade rejects, metate fragments, an abalone bead, and hammerstones; collected in 2006
36-000067 (CA-SBR-67)	1941, 1997, 2006, 2012, 2014, 2015	Subsumed by 36-000182
36-000068 (CA-SBR-68)	1949	Prehistoric metate fragments
36-000158 (CA-SBR-158)	1964, 2015	Prehistoric petroglyphs
36-000182 (CA-SBR-182)	1941, 1997, 2006	Prehistoric residential and burial site
36-002910 (CA-SBR-2910H)	1962-2019	U.S. Route 66/Old National Trails Highway
36-003033 (CA-SBR-3033H)	1988-2020	Mojave Trail; see also 36-004272 and 36-004411
36-004272 (CA-SBR-4272H)	1957-2022	Old Spanish Trail/Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail/Mormon Trail/Mojave Trail; see also 36-003033 and 36-004411
36-004411 (CA-SRB-4411H)	1957-2013	Mormon Trail; see also 36-003033 and 36-004272
36-006793	1990-2022	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad
36-007044 (CA-SBR-7044H)	1991, 2003, 2006	Multicomponent site: prehistoric lithic scatter and historic-period refuse scatters
36-007694 (CA-SBR-7694H)	1986-2023	Lytle Canyon transmission lines, 1936-1953
36-008389 (CA-SBR-8389H)	1995, 1997	Historic-period fire hearth and modern dog burial; possibly destroyed during road widening
36-008392 (CA-SBR-8392H)	1996, 1997	George Air Force Base railroad berm
36-008393 (CA-SBR-8393)	1996	Prehistoric scatter of lithics and fire cracked rock; not relocated in most recent study
36-008830 (CA-SBR-8830H)	1997	Historic-period refuse scatter
36-008863 (CA-SBR-8863)	1997	Prehistoric scatter of lithics and fire-cracked cobbles
36-010155 (CA-SBR-10155)	1999	Prehistoric temporary habitation site
36-010156 (CA-SBR-10156H)	1999	Historic-period foundation, ca. 1880s-1940s
36-010315 (CA-SBR-10315H)	1988-2023	San Bernardino 132 kV transmission line; NRHP eligible
36-010318 (CA-SBR-10318H)	1993-2020	Interstate Telegraph Company right-of-way grant, 1916

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Resource Number	Date Recorded	Description
36-010960 (CA-SBR-10960H)	2003, 2012, 2014	Historic-period remnants of concrete and cobblestone building; no longer extant
36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336)	1997, 2003, 2006, 2011, 2014, 2015	Prehistoric village site; surface materials collected
36-013420	2007	Prehistoric milling features
36-014487	2009	Prehistoric milling feature
36-014488	2009	Prehistoric milling features
36-014914	2009	Prehistoric milling feature
36-014915	2009	Prehistoric milling feature
36-018738	1986, 2003	Truss Bridge, 1930; NRHP eligible
36-025787 (CA-SBR-16313H)	2012	George Air Force Base, 1941
36-026774	2012	Historic-period quarry
36-026810	2012	Isolate: prehistoric lithic flake
36-026896	2003	Isolate: prehistoric biface mano
36-026897	2003	Isolate prehistoric lithic flake
36-027570	2013	Single-family residence, ca. 1947
36-027571	2013	Single-family residence, ca. 1936
36-027572	2013	Two single-family residences, ca. 1954
36-027573	2013	Two single-family residences, ca. 1925
36-027574	2013	Two single-family residences, ca. 1945
36-029351	2013	Historic-period farm/ranch, ca. 1900-1956
36-029491	2015	Topipabit Archaeological District; encompassing Sites 36-000066, 36-000067/36-000182, and 36-012609
36-032889	1987?	Lane's Crossing, ca. 1859
36-033030	2018	Isolate: historic-period can
36-033032	2018	Historic-period refuse scatter
36-033046	2018	Isolate: historic-period glass bottle base
36-061270	1980	Prehistoric core and flake
36-061293	1992	Isolate: historic-period glass marble

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated April 14, 2026, that the Sacred Lands File identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the APE (see App. 3), possibly the Topipabit Archaeological District (Site 36-029491). The NAHC recommended that local Native American groups, specifically the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN, also known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), be consulted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a referral list of 17 individuals associated with eight local Native American groups who may have knowledge of such resources (see App. 3). Upon receiving the commission's response, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all eight tribal organizations on the referral list. As recommended by tribal government staff in the past, the following designated spokespersons on cultural resources were identified as the primary contacts for the tribes:

- Ron Escobar, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer director, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
- Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe
- Robert Robinson, Chairperson, Kern Valley Indian Community
- Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians

- Donna Yocum, Chairperson, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
- Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
- Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
- Alexandra McCleary, Director of Cultural Resources, Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation

In addition, eight other tribal representatives were also contacted in writing but not included in the follow-up telephone calls, as listed below:

- June Leivas, Cultural Director, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
- Glenn Lodge, Chairman, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
- Jonathan Koteen, President, Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe
- Lena Broderick, Executive Assistant to Tribal Chairman, Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Brandy Kendricks, Tribal Member Monitor, Kern Valley Indian Community
- Charles Martin, Chairman, Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
- Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

As of this time, four of the tribes have responded to the inquiry (see App. 3). Among them, Ron Escobar of the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Jill McCormick of the Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe, and Robert Robinson of the Kern Valley Indian Community deferred to other tribes in closer proximity to the APE, with Mr. Escobar deferring specifically to the YSMN. On behalf of the YSMN, Eunice Ambriz, Cultural Resources Technician, identified the project vicinity as part of a highly sensitive cultural landscape and stated that the tribe would engage in government-to-government consultation with the VVWRA. During subsequent consultations, the YSMN recommended that archaeological “presence/absence testing” be conducted in the APE prior to the commencement of the undertaking, which resulted in the XPI program completed during this study.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study show evidence of human activities near the APE at least by the 1850s, when the “Salt Lake Road” was noted traversing generally northeast-southwest within a half-mile to the west, where the historic Old Spanish Trail, Salt Lake/Mormon Trail, and Mojave Road came together across the Victor Valley (Fig. 7). Despite its location near this early transportation thoroughfare and such early settlements as Lane’s Crossing on the Mojave River, the geographic setting of the APE along an active wash dictated that little settlement or development activities occurred within its boundaries during the historic period (Figs. 7-9; NETR Online 1952-1984).

The first human-made feature to appear in the immediate vicinity of the APE, the forerunner of present-day Turner Road, was known to be present at least by the 1920s-1930s, and the small community of Mojave Heights gradually developed to the southeast of the APE over the next few decades (Figs. 8, 9). Within the APE boundaries, while some flood control works were evident on Ossum Wash during recent decades, no other human-made features were noted throughout the historic period and to the present time (NETR Online 1985-2024; Google Earth 1994-2025).

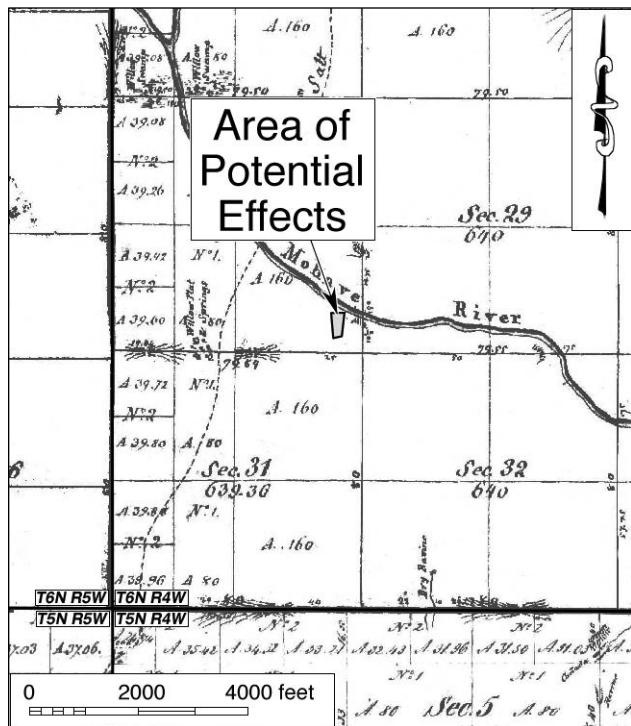


Figure 7. The APE and vicinity in 1853-1855. (Source: GLO 1855a; 1855b; 1856a; 1856b)

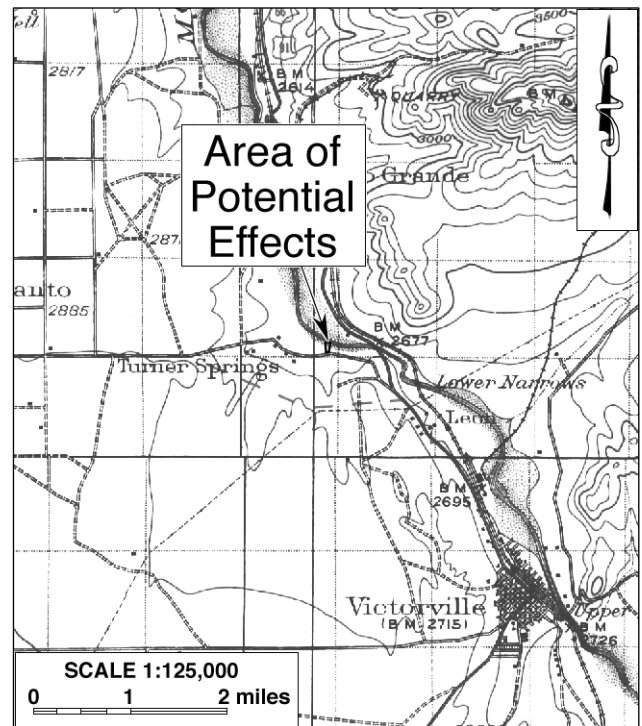


Figure 8. The APE and vicinity in 1920-1932. (Source: USGS 1934)

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

The surface geology in the APE was mapped by Rogers (1967) as *Qal*, or quaternary alluvium of recent age. Hernandez et al. (2008) mapped the surface geology in the APE as *Qw*, or late Holocene deposits from active wash deposits that are unconsolidated fine- to medium-grained sand, with some coarse sand and fine gravel, and silt. Dibblee (2008) mapped most of the APE as *Qg*, sand of the Mojave River Channel, and the southern portion of the APE as *Qa*, alluvium silt, sand, and gravel of valley areas derived from adjacent higher ground (Fig. 10).

The deeper sediments in the Victorville area, underneath the Mojave River alluvium, are generally considered to be of Pleistocene age, and may have been contemporaneous with earliest human occupation of the region. However, subject to frequent flooding and constant erosion, these sediments in the Mojave River floodplain would not have presented a favorable setting for long-

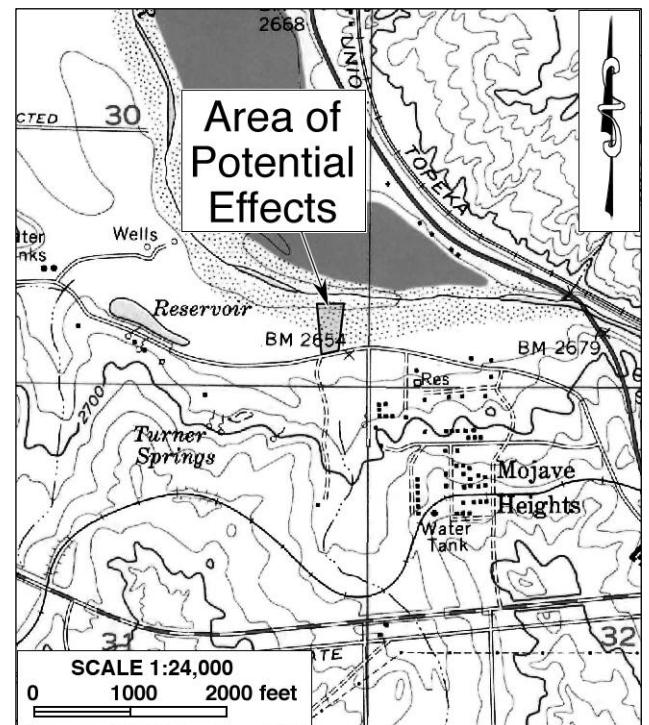


Figure 9. The APE and vicinity in 1952-1956. (Source: USGS 1956)

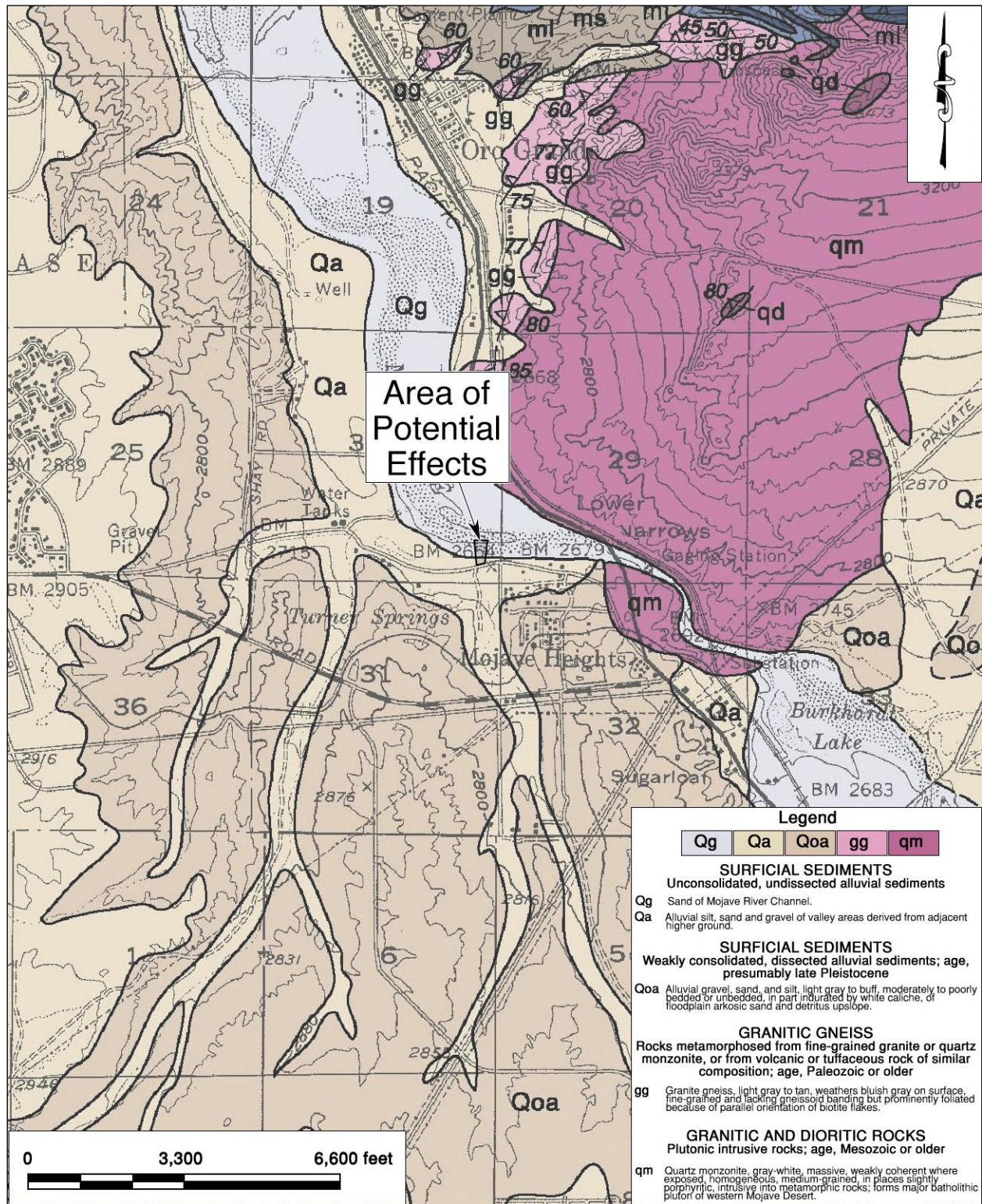


Figure 10. Geologic map of the project vicinity. (Source: Dibblee 2008)

term human habitation in prehistoric times. In contrast, the village of Topipabit was documented nearby on higher ground overlooking the Mojave River and near Turner Springs. Furthermore, the due to the fluvial activities along Ossum Wash, the APE would not be conducive to the preservation of archaeological deposits. Based on this assessment, the subsurface sediments within the APE are considered to be relatively low in sensitivity for intact, potentially significant prehistoric cultural remains.

FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced negative results for potential “historic properties” or “historical resources” in the APE. Within the wash area, there were local cobblestones and modern refuse throughout as well as trees in the middle of the channel at the northern end towards the Mojave River and along the banks of the channel. Debris piles were observed along the channel walls, comprising decaying vegetation and modern refuse such as tires, plastic, food wrappers, blankets/carpets, and pieces of asphalt. No built-environment features or archaeological deposits of historical or prehistoric origin were encountered throughout the course of the survey.

SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

The XPI subsurface exploration program yielded one isolated prehistoric artifact, a fire-affected mano, which has been recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designation of Isolate 4390-1, pending assignment of a permanent identification number (see App. 2). The nearly complete basalt mano, measuring approximately 10.7 x 8.4 x 7.8 centimeters in size, was recovered from 180 centimeters below the surface in Trench No. 2. The mano exhibits a small polish and pecking on one face, with fire affection visible all around. The edges are rounded and deteriorated with crumbling margins, consistent with effects of intense heat exposure.

A completely clear glass bottle was recovered in the soil excavated from the 0-50 centimeter level in Trench No. 6. Although it is likely historical in origin, as a minor, isolated artifact of ubiquitous nature and with no contextual integrity, the bottle demonstrates no potential for any historic significance and was therefore not formally recorded. Scattered fragments of glass, plastic, and other refuse items were noted in the excavated soil, but all of these items appeared to be modern in origin, and none of them is of any historical or archaeological interest. Soils in the trenches and the STPs were observed to be sandy alluvial deposits with some layered textures within the wash walls.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any “historic properties” or “historical resources” that may exist within or adjacent to the APE and assess the undertaking’s potential effects on such properties, if any. “Historic properties,” as defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior” (36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying

the following criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and 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 or history.
- (36 CFR 60.4)

For CEQA-compliance considerations, the State of California's Public Resources Code (PRC) establishes the definitions and criteria for "historical resources," which require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. "Historical resources," according to PRC §5020.1(j), "includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

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

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

In summary of the research results presented above, the only cultural resource encountered in the APE during this study was an isolated mano recovered approximately 180 centimeters below surface, which was designated temporarily as Isolate 4390-1. Such isolates, or localities with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they do not constitute potential "historic properties"/"historical resources" and require no further consideration. under Section 106 or CEQA provisions. Based on these findings,

the present study concludes that no “historic properties” or “historical resources” are known to be present within the APE.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 106 of the NHPA mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on “historic properties” and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Similarly, CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.”

As stated above, no “historic properties” or “historical resources” have been identified within the APE, and the background search and the XPI excavations did not find the subsurface sediments in the vertical APE to be sensitive for potentially significant archaeological remains. Accordingly, CRM TECH recommends to the VVWRA and other responsible public agencies a finding of *No Adverse Effect* on “historic properties” under Section 106 and *No Impact* on “historical resources” under CEQA. However, the APE is known to be situated in relatively close proximity to the Topibabit Archaeological District (Site 36-029491), which encompasses the location of the documented Serrano village of Topipabit. As such, it is possible, even likely, for additional Native American artifacts to be unearthed during future ground disturbances in the APE.

Based on these considerations, CRM TECH further recommends that a monitoring program be implemented during all earth-moving operations associated with the proposed undertaking. The monitoring program should consist of, at a minimum, the following components:

- Any disturbance of native soils should be observed by a qualified archaeologist. Whenever cultural materials more than 50 years old are discovered, they need to be field-recorded and evaluated. The monitor should be prepared to quickly recover any artifacts as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays. If a substantial cultural deposit is encountered, however, the monitor must have the power to temporarily halt or divert construction activities in that area to allow for controlled removal.
- If any subsurface cultural deposits are encountered, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
- On-site monitoring should be coordinated with Native American tribes with cultural ties to the project vicinity, such as the YSMN and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, who may wish to participate.
- Collected artifacts should be cleaned, identified, catalogued, analyzed, and prepared for curation at an appropriate repository with permanent retrievable storage that would allow for additional research in the future.
- Site records that incorporate the artifacts encountered during monitoring should be prepared and submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center as a permanent record of the discovery.

- A report that documents the methods and results of the monitoring program, including an itemized inventory of recovered artifacts and a detailed artifact analysis, should be prepared upon completion of the fieldwork. The report should include an interpretation of the cultural activities represented by the archaeological remains and a discussion of the significance of all recovered cultural material.
- The approval of the report by the VVWRA and the curation of the artifacts will signify completion of the monitoring program and the mitigation of project impacts to cultural resources.

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1855b Plat Map: Township No. 4 North Range No. 5 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.

1856a Plat Map: Township No. 5 North Range No. 4 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.

1856b Plat Map: Township No. 5 North Range No. 5 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.

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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- | | |
|------|--|
| 2013 | M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California. |
| 1998 | B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino. |
| 1997 | Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside. |
| 1994 | University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. |
| 2021 | An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms Can Make You a Better Archaeologist; Society for American Archaeology online seminar. |
| 2007 | Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino. |
| 2002 | Historic Archaeology Workshop; presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base, at CRM TECH, Riverside, California. |

Professional Experience

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2025- | Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 2002-2025 | Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 2011-2012 | GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California. |
| 2009-2010 | Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California. |
| 2009-2010 | Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands. |
| 1999-2002 | Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California. |
| 1998-1999 | Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California. |
| 1998 | Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California. |
| 1998 | Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside. |

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
- 2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors, San Diego State University, California.

- 2025 Certificate of Completion, “PredictionX: Lost without Longitude,” Harvard University online learning initiative.
- 2021 Certificate of Specialization, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
- 2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2016- Archaeological Consultant, Friends of Maha’ulepu, Koloa, Hawai’i.
- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
- 2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
- 2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, San Diego State University Foundation.

Presentations

- 2023 “The Kumeyaay-Critical Awareness, Critical Activation,” Salaam, San Diego College of Continuing Education.
- 2023 “A Look at the Three Wise Men and Their Global Celebrations,” The Epiphany
- 2022 “The Original Beach Town: San Diego’s Coastal Heritage,” San Diego Archaeological Center Living Room Lecture.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Elizabeth L. Beckner, Ph.D.

Education

2024 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2017 M.A., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2016 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2014 A.A., Anthropology, Chaffey College, Rancho Cucamonga, California.

Professional Experience

2025- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2025 Lecturer, California State University, San Bernardino.
2019- Adjunct Instructor, Chaffey College, Rancho Cucamonga, California.
2019 Archaeologist, Dudek, Pasadena, California
2017-2019 Teaching Assistant, University of California, Riverside.
2018 Archaeologist, Proyecto Sacbé Cobá-Yaxuna (Sacbé Cobá-Yaxuna Project), Cobá, Quintana Roo, Mexico.
2016-2017 Field Assistant, Proyecto de Interacción Política del Centro de Yucatán (Political Interaction Project of Central Yucatan), Yaxuna, Yucatan, Mexico.
2015-2017 Information Officer, Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

Publication

2023 T.W. Stanton, Traci Ardren, Nicolas C. Barth, Juan C. Fernandez Diaz, Steph J. Miller, Karl A. Taube, Patrick Rohrer, Elizabeth Beckner;, and Aline Magnoni: Roads, Temples, and the Community Boundaries of Cobá, Quintana Roo. In T.H. Guderjan and J.P. Mathews (eds.): *Construction of Maya Space: Causeways, Walls, and Open Areas from Ancient to Modern Times*; pp. 71-98. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD CREW CHIEF
Melissa A. Portilla, B.A.

Education

2023 A.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, Fullerton College.
2019 B.A., Ancient History: Classics, University of Hawaii, Manoa.

Professional Experience

2023- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2023-2024 Project Archaeologist, Psomas, Pasadena, California.
2020 Collections Assistant, Museum of Us, San Diego, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Eulices Lopez, B.S.

Education

2015 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2013 A.A., Anthropology, Mt. San Jacinto College, Menifee, California.

Professional Experience

2024- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2017-2024 Coordinator Assistant, Eastern Information Center, University of California,
Riverside.
2017-2024 Director Assistant, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
2017-2024 Curator Assistant, Archaeological Curation Unit, University of California, Riverside.
2014-2015 Information Officer, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
2013 Lithic Analyst Assistant, Anthropology Department, East Los Angeles College,
Monterey Park, California.
2012 Hominid Cast Fossils Cataloger, Anthropology Department, East Los Angeles
College, Monterey Park, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.

Education

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

Professional Experience

2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Applied Archaeology/Anthropology, Indigenous Cultural Identity, Poly-culturalism.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Starla Klohr, B.A.

Education

2025 B.A., Anthropology (minor in Geology), California State University, San Bernardino.
2022 A.A., Anthropology/Psychology, Crafton Hills College, Yucaipa, California.

Professional Experience

2025- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2025 Volunteer, Stagecoach Station Restoration, San Diego County, California.
2025- Archaeologist, Cogstone Resource Management, Orange, California.
2024 Student Archaeologist, Agua Mansa Historic Pioneer Cemetery, Colton, California
 (San Bernardino County Museum/California State University, San Bernardino).
2023 Student Archaeologist, Neanderthal Crossroads Field School, Shtip, North
 Macedonia.
2022-2024 Naturalist, Wildlands Conservancy, Oak Glen, California.
2022-2023 Anthropology Lab Attendant, Crafton Hills Community College, Yucaipa, California.

Research Experience

2025 Neanderthal Trauma and Archaeological Database: Paleopathology, Medicinal Flora,
 and Caretaking. Honors Thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State
 University, San Bernardino.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Mikayla K. Mobley, A.A.

Education

2023- B.A. program, Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2022 A.A., Anthropology, Mt. San Jacinto College, Menifee, California.
2022 A.A., Liberal Arts-Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Jacinto College, Menifee,
 California.

2026 A Gentle Introduction to Geodesy and How It Impacts Archaeological Projects;
 Society for American Archaeology online seminar.
2025 Archaeological Field School, Bostel di Rotzo, Province of Vicenza, Italy.
2023 Certificate in Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

Professional Experience

2023- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Noah S. Powell, B.A.

Education

- 2025- Ph.D. Program., Archaeology, University of Oklahoma.(completion expected 2029).
- 2025 M.A., Anthropology, University of Oklahoma.
- 2023 B.A., Anthropology (*cum laude*), University of California, Los Angeles.

Professional Experience

- 2025- Staff Archaeologist. Oklahoma Archaeological Survey. University of Oklahoma.
- 2025 Archaeological Technician, CC Environmental, Norman, Oklahoma.
- 2025 Archaeological Technician, LJA Engineering, Moore, Oklahoma.
- 2024-2025 Graduate Research Assistant, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, University of Oklahoma.
- 2024- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2023-2024 Graduate Teaching Assistant, Anthropology and Political Science, University of Oklahoma.
- 2023 Archaeologist, Upper Gunnison Basin, CO, 5GN1 Quartzite Quarry OSL RSD Project, University of Innsbruck, Austria.
- 2022 First Peoples of the Rocky Mountains Archaeological Field School, University of Wyoming.
- 2021 Fort San Juan Archaeological Field School, Warren Wilson College, Swannanoa, North Carolina.

Publications

- 2025 Harnessing Local Knowledge: Ranching Wisdom in the Upper Gunnison Basin. *The Community Archaeologist*, Norman, Oklahoma.
- 2025 Archaeological Survey of Known Sites along the Butterfield Overland Mail Route (with Amanda Regnier, Scott Hammerstedt, and Josh Milton). *Oklahoma Archaeological Survey Research Series 21*.
- 2025 *Early Paleoindigenous Projectile Points in the Upper Gunnison Basin, Colorado: Insights from Private Collections*. Master's Thesis. University of Oklahoma.

Conference Presentations

- 2026 Clovis in the Cabinet: Collector-Archaeologist Collaboration in Colorado's Upper Gunnison. Student Poster Presentation Competition Winner, Oklahoma Archaeological Conference, Norman.
- 2025 Familiar or Foreign: Evidence for Clovis People in the Rocky Mountains, USA (with Bonnie Pitblado). International Mountain Conference, Innsbruck, Austria.
- 2025 How Researcher and Collector Collaboration Helped Document the First Clovis Points in the Upper Gunnison Basin, Colorado. *Society for American Archaeology* annual meeting, Denver, Colorado.

APPENDIX 2

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS**

Site 36-029491 and Isolate 4390-1

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

Primary # P-36-
HRI#
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 2D2

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

*Resource Name or #: Topipabit Archaeological District

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Victorville, CA Date: 1956 rev 1993

T 6N; R 4W; SW & SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 30, SW & SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 30; NW & NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 31;
NW & NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 31 **B.M. San Bernardino**

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 468951mE, 3825543mN (G.P.S.) Central point

e. Other Locational Data: Elevation: 2660-2760 ft amsl

***P3a. Description:** The Topipabit Archaeological District is comprised of three nearly contiguous sites southwest of a bend in the Mojave River and Turner Road, south of Victorville, CA. A stream wash passes between two of the sites and a freshwater spring was historically known. The sites are P-36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000067 (CA-SBR-67/H) and P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336). All three sites have previously been determined individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D by consultation with SHPO under the section 106 process.

The district is documented as the Desert Serrano village of *Topipabit*. *Topipabit* was one of a series of villages associated with the Desert Serrano clans located along the upper and lower Mojave River in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and located within the clan territory of Topipabit. These villages formed part of a more extensive desert division of the Serrano language and cultural group that also occupied the San Bernardino Mountains and adjacent areas. Additionally it was located along a major long-distance prehistoric trade route that ascended the Mojave River. This exchange system extended from coastal California to the Colorado River and the Southwest. It focused particularly on the export of shell beads from the Southern California coast to the Southwest, and the import of textiles, buckskins, and other goods from the Southwest into California. Both the environmental features of the Mojave River as a linear oasis in the Mojave Desert and its importance as a prehistoric and historic exchange and travel corridor make the river a key element in understanding why the Topipabit village and clan territory were occupied.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AP 15 Habitation Debris; AP 11 Hearths; AP 2 lithic scatter; AP 9 Human Burials

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)
P5b. Description of Photo: none

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☐ Historic
☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** Justin Lev-Tov, Dustin Keeler, and Sherri Gust, Cogstone, 1518 W Taft Ave, Orange, CA 92865

***P9. Date Recorded:** Dec 29, 2015

***P10. Survey Type:** pedestrian plus multiple rounds of testing

***P11. Report Citation:** Gust, Sherri, Lynn Furnis, and Desiree Martinez

EXTENDED PHASE I TESTING AND PHASE II EVALUATION REPORT FOR 20 PHASED RESOURCES AND ONE PHASED DISTRICT (CONSISTING OF THREE SITES) FOR THE HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR FROM SR 14 TO SR 18 LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA 07-LA/08-SBR EA No. 116720

***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):

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

Primary # P-36-
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** Topipabit Archaeological District

***NRHP Status Code** 2D2

D1. Historic Name: Village of Topipabit

D2. Common Name:

***D3. Detailed Description**

The Topipabit Archaeological District is located along a natural fording point along the river, known as Lane's Crossing. The visual characteristics remaining after repeated excavations, testing programs, and surface surveys, are those of the landscape itself. The district overlooks the Mojave River to the north, occupying a sandy ridge and documented within the twentieth century as having had springs seeping from it.

Topipabit was one of a series of villages associated with the Desert Serrano clans located along the upper and lower Mojave River in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and located within the clan territory of Topipabit. These villages formed part of a more extensive desert division of the Serrano language and cultural group that also occupied the San Bernardino Mountains and adjacent areas. Additionally it was located along a major long-distance prehistoric trade route that ascended the Mojave River. This exchange system extended from coastal California to the Colorado River and the Southwest. It focused particularly on the export of shell beads from the Southern California coast to the Southwest, and the import of textiles, buckskins, and other goods from the Southwest into California. Both the environmental features of the Mojave River as a linear oasis in the Mojave Desert and its importance as a prehistoric and historic exchange and travel corridor make the river a key element in understanding why the Topipabit village and clan territory were occupied.

Features recorded have included human burials (about 40), at least one house pit depression, and hearths. Buried midden is present as well as possible ritual items. Cultural components of TEUs represent 40% of the materials recovered and STPs represent 52%. Eight percent of materials collected have been surface finds. Almost 29% were collected in the top 20cm. About 21% were collected from 20-40cm. Below this level, numbers diminish rapidly: 40-60cm (14%), 60-80cm (13%), 80-100cm (10%), 100-120cm (3%), 120-140cm (2%), 140-160cm (0.5%), 160-180cm (0.1%) and 180-200cm (0.01%).

Less than 0.05% of artifacts/ecofacts recovered are historic-era. About 86% of the total sample is prehistoric faunal remains dominated by jackrabbits and rabbits. This is typical in the region. The bobcat bone identified may have been of ceremonial importance. Trade is indicated by presence of the spiny softshell turtle. The spiny softshell is found in the Colorado River, not locally, so that its presence likely indicates trade with Native peoples in that area. Pond turtles, also identified from these sites, are more widespread. Nonetheless their presence is probably also indicative of trade with Native peoples living in areas with freshwater lakes.

About 20% of the faunal specimens are heat affected. Of these, 50% show gray-brown discoloration indicative of cooking, about 30 percent are burned black, and about 20 percent are calcined (that is, burned white). The color progression from brown to black to white indicates that increasing levels of heat. Bones burned to black and white were likely post-consumption refuse tossed into fires.

The remaining prehistoric items are artifacts and total about 14%. These include bead, groundstone, flaked stone, other types of stone, and pottery.

Only 18 relatively complete shell beads are present. Besides providing aesthetically pleasing ornaments, beads functioned as a medium of exchange and assisted in the flow of goods between various groups and individuals. Shell money beads, such as cup beads, were used by prehistoric societies to facilitate exchange and help in the redistribution of important resources and raw material. Nearly 50 percent of the beads were unequivocally from the Late Period (AD 1100-1800), with most of the remaining beads dated to the Middle Period (AD 700-1100). No Historic or Mission Period beads were found, suggesting that the site was abandoned sometime during the Late Period.

Horizontal spatial distribution of beads is somewhat one-sided, with the majority from the northern portion. This area may have been more intensely occupied or a cemetery may exist, since beads are often associated with burials. Vertical distribution is extremely variable with no older bead types found at lower depths. This may be a result of post-depositional disturbance, since wind and water erosion is intense in the Mojave River vicinity. Such post-depositional disturbances may have affected site integrity.

About 15 items are groundstone and include manos, pestles, metates and milling slabs. Chipped stone tools number 24 and include an abrader, bifaces, a burin, cores, two projectile points (both Cottonwood), reamers, and scrapers. Debitage materials were dominated by chalcedony (39 percent) and chert (33 percent) tertiary and thinning flakes indicating refinement and sharpening of tools.

The lithic assemblage is diverse including a variety of functional tool types indicating that these were not simple lithic reduction sites or short-term campsites. The level of debitage does not suggest intensive lithic production, but the variety of materials present and fragmentary tools recovered do suggest that casual maintenance and tool production were taking place at these sites.

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

Primary # P-36-
HRI#
Trinomial

Other interesting artifacts are the vesicular basalt pipe bowl, the bone hairpins, the plant fiber and resin bracelet and the large quartz crystal. The pottery fragments are very small and were not analyzed.

The twisted fiber bracelet (Catalog # SBR12336-055) was recovered at a depth of 20-30cm below surface. It consists of plant cordage with a number of dark colored "beads", assumed to be asphaltum based on color, adhered to the fibers. SEM images were taken at the Ion Microprobe Facility (IMF) located at UCLA in order to determine what the bracelet and "beads" were made from.

Analysis of the possible "beads" and cordage yielded surprising results. The cordage appears to have been made from yucca or agave fibers. The adhesive drops or "beads" were not composed of asphaltum but rather from some form of natural resin or glue formed from species such as pine, creosote, or Opuntias cacti. The resin and likely the fiber as well, originated in the Clark Mountain Range based on the rather unique dysprosium values exhibited by the analyzed materials. The importation of fiber cordage with natural resins from the Clark Mountain Range, or areas nearby, indicate cultural connections with this area.

A geophysical survey was conducted by GeoVision. The purpose of the geophysical survey was to screen ten areas for prehistoric burial remains and other prehistoric remnants of human activity. The GPR techniques detected numerous anomalies interpreted as possibly being associated with prehistoric features or natural phenomena. The depth of all GPR anomalies is in the 2 to 3 foot range below ground surface. Depth of GPR penetration in all areas was limited to 3-5 feet due to the presence of a conductive layer interpreted as caliche.

Despite major past archaeological investigations of the three sites, as well as farming and private development on and around the sites, both of which have reduced the features and artifactual content present, recent testing and survey has demonstrated that the sites nonetheless retain significant cultural material capable of addressing important research questions. Development of the area has been relatively minor, with the most major impact having been destruction of a portion of the site around the middle of the twentieth century, and the more recent construction of electrical powerline through the sites along with a flood control feature to the immediate south of sites P-36-000066 and P-36-000067. The relatively minor amount of development within and around the three sites has allowed the area to retain a common feeling of association in terms of their setting.

***D4. Boundary Description**

The district is limited by the horizontal extents of the three sites which comprise it. The boundaries of each of the three sites have repeatedly been established through both survey and testing since 1941, as discussed on the individual site forms. The northern boundary of site P-36-000067 is also delimited by a modern road (Turner Road) and the southern bank of the Mojave River. The east-west boundaries between each of the three known sites forming the district are guided by prior surveys, which have identified archaeological material mainly within the sites' boundaries but occasionally outside them. Much of this material, both artifacts and deflated hearth features, has been found eroding from a sandy topographic ridge line running roughly east to west through the sites. See maps on pages 5-6.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The proposed Topipabait Archaeological District's boundary encompasses the maximum known extent of each of the three sites comprising the proposed district. Each of the sites has been repeatedly surveyed and tested, such that their horizontal boundaries are well established. The three sites are linked east to west by boundaries that buffer the length of each site's interior boundary. Thus the district boundary between site P-36-000067 and P-36-000066 is determined by the length of the latter site's western boundary. Similarly, the district boundary between P-36-000067 and P-36-012609 is determined by the length of the latter site's eastern boundary, facing site P-36-000067. In addition to encompassing the entirety of the three sites, the district boundary also skirts most of the modern disturbing features surrounding the site, including Turner Road to the sites' north and a cement-lined drainage channel to the south of sites P-36-000066 and P-36-000067.

D6. Significance: Theme Chronology, Lithic Resource Exploitation, Site Formation, Dietary Resources and Ethnic History
Area Victorville-Mojave Heights, San Bernardino Co. **Period of Significance** Late Prehistoric Period and possibly Middle Period
Applicable Criteria A/1, D/4

Based on the results of the ethnographic research, surface survey, and subsurface archaeological investigation, the district is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and D, and is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criteria 1 and 4. The district is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria B and C or CRHR under Criteria 2 and 3, because research failed to identify information that ties the district to a specific individual (Criterion B/2), nor is the district eligible for its design/construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. The district is a

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

Primary # P-36-
HRI#
Trinomial

historic property for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and is a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Criterion A/1

he district is documented as the Desert Serrano village of *Topipabit*. *Topipabit* was one of a series of villages associated with the Desert Serrano clans located along the upper and lower Mojave River in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and located within the clan territory of Topipabit. These villages formed part of a more extensive desert division of the Serrano language and cultural group that also occupied the San Bernardino Mountains and adjacent areas. Additionally it was located along a major long-distance prehistoric trade route that ascended the Mojave River. This exchange system extended from coastal California to the Colorado River and the Southwest. It focused particularly on the export of shell beads from the Southern California coast to the Southwest, and the import of textiles, buckskins, and other goods from the Southwest into California. Both the environmental features of the Mojave River as a linear oasis in the Mojave Desert and its importance as a prehistoric and historic exchange and travel corridor make the river a key element in understanding why the Topipabit village and clan territory were occupied. Research has demonstrated that the site is associated with events that important to the ethnic heritage of Desert Serrano and other native peoples.

Criterion D/4

Excavations and testing within the three Topipabit sites have revealed that the sites formed a complex village, a site type that is rare in the region. The features, including numerous hearths and one possible house pit, as well as burials, suggest that the sites may have had a definitive structure to them, possibly with activity areas. The possibility of site structure in the complex village site may demonstrate spatial differentiation in activities including tool and food preparation vs. habitation and burial. Features and artifact concentrations are present and the site has vertical depth of at least 200cm. Both beads and projectile points indicate most known components date to the Late Period but Middle Period items are present. Recovered artifacts and ecofacts document trade with peoples in the Clark Mountains, the Colorado River area and coastal California. Toolstone appears to be imported and probably exchanged through trade.

See site records for each of the three sites for more details.

The district as a whole retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

***D7. References**

Earle, David D.

2015 Settlement in the Mojave River Corridor and the Clan Territory of Topipabit: Ethnohistoric and Ethnographic Contexts of Sites CA-SBR-67/182 and CA-SBR-12336, Mojave Heights, San Bernardino County, Ca. See Gust et al 2015.

Gust, Sherri, Lynn Furnis, and Desiree Martinez with contributions from David Earle, Alex Kirkish and GeoVision

2015 EXTENDED PHASE I TESTING AND PHASE II EVALUATION REPORT FOR 20 PHASED RESOURCES AND ONE PHASED DISTRICT (CONSISTING OF THREE SITES) FOR THE HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR FROM SR 14 TO SR 18 LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720

Kirkish, Alex

2015 P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336) Shell Bead Analysis. See Gust et al 2015.

Simpson, R.D.

1977 National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Draft Nomination Form, Turner Springs National Register District. (This district was not accepted by the Keeper).

Thompson, Richard, and Kathryn Thompson

1995 *Pioneer of the Mojave: The Life and Times of Aaron G. Lane*. Desert Knolls Press, Apple Valley, California.

***D8. Evaluator:** Justin Lev-Tov, Ph.D. and Sherri Gust, M.S.

Date: 12/29/2015

Affiliation and Address: Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., 1518 West Taft Avenue, Orange, California 92865-4157

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

Primary # P-36-

HRI#

Trinomial

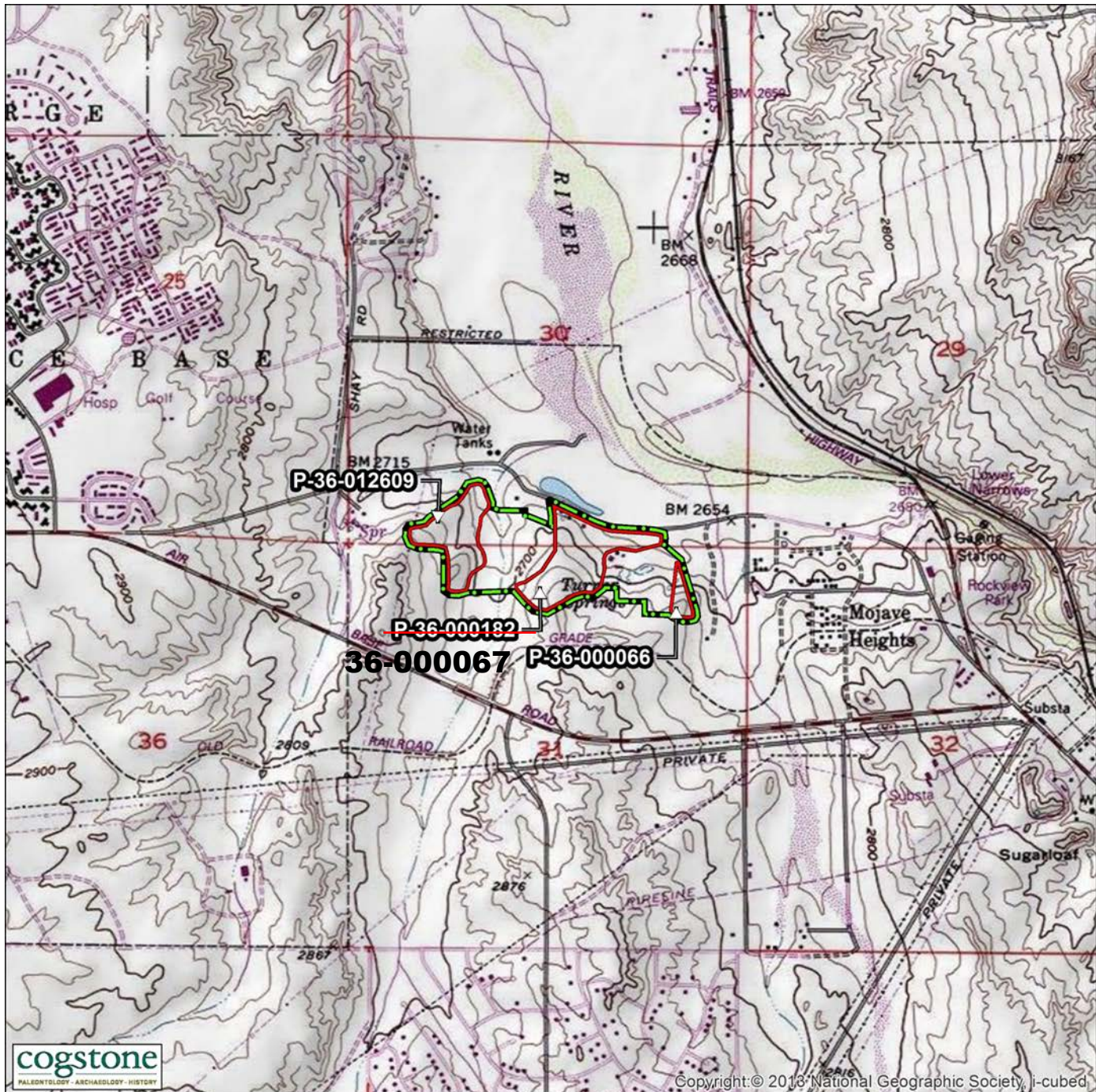
LOCATION MAP

*Resource Name or # Topipabit Archaeological District

*Map Name: Victorville, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1993



cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

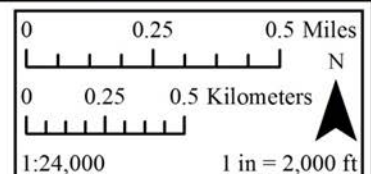


Topipabit District



Topipabit Archaeological Sites

USGS 7.5' Quad:
VICTORVILLE, 1993

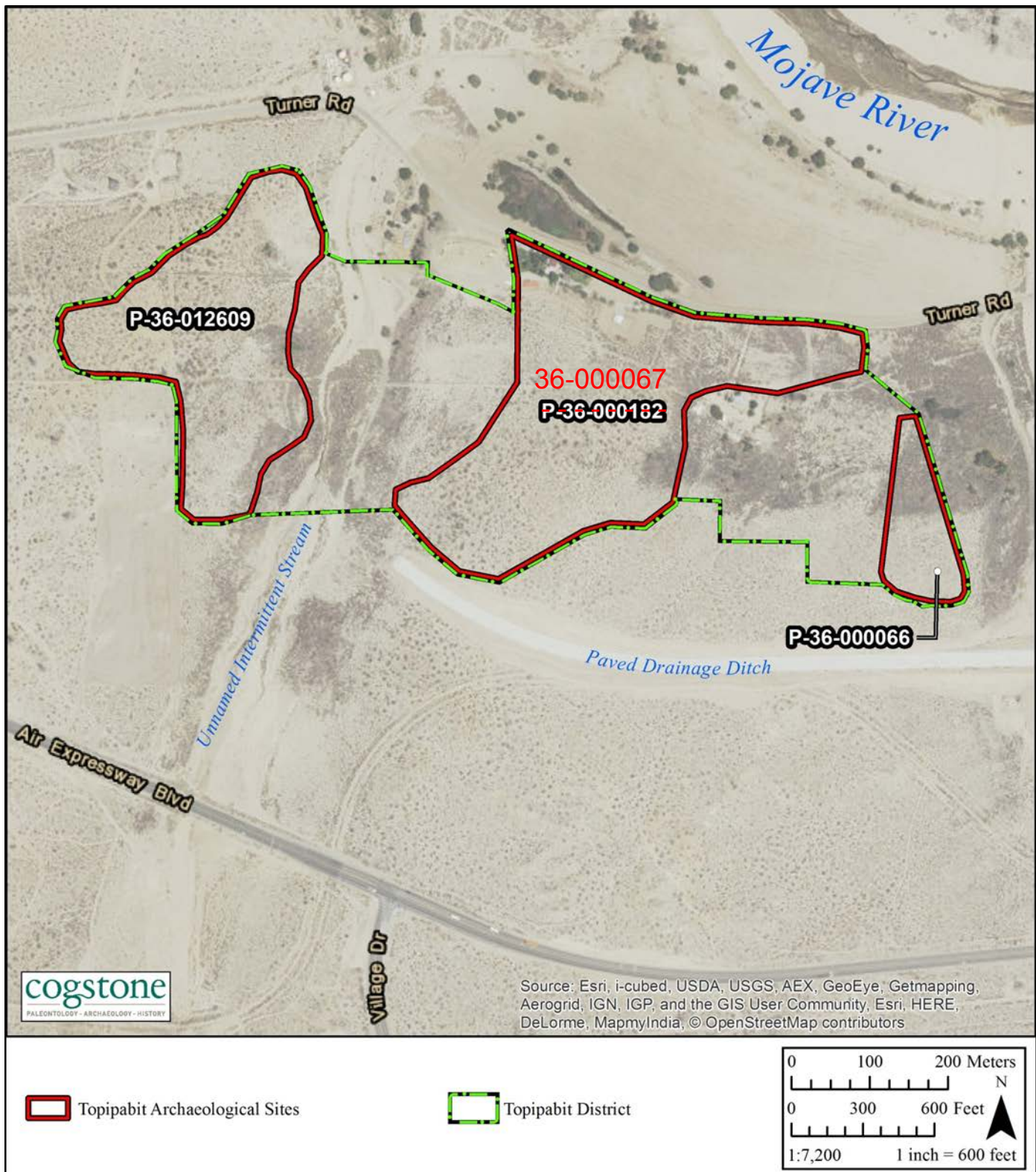


State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary # P-36-
HRI#
Trinomial

*Drawn by: Andre Simmons

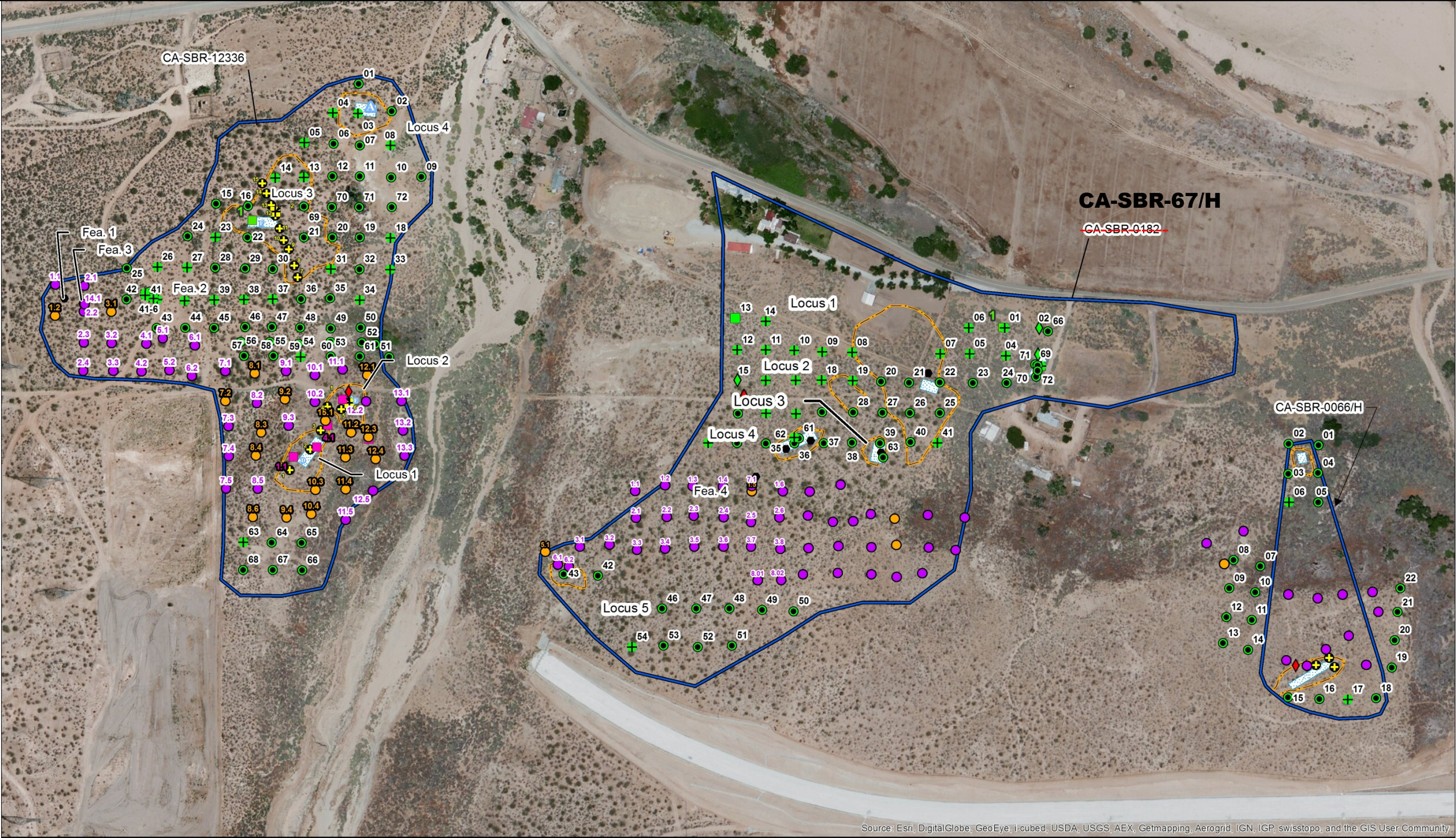
*Resource Name or # Topipabit Archaeological District
*Date of Map: October 28, 2015



Primary # P-
HRI#
Trinomial CA-

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

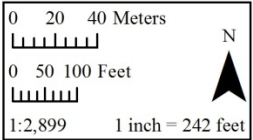
*Resource Name or # Topipabit Archaeological District



Map of all known subsurface excavations. All three sites have been surface collected. Artifacts and records are curated at the Western Science Center.

- Features
- ◆ Site Datum
- ▭ Site Boundaries
- ▭ Locus Boundary
- ▭ GPR Test Areas

- Excavations:
- March 2014
- Positive STP
 - Negative STP
 - TEU
- December 2014
- Negative STP
 - Positive Historic
 - Positive STP
 - ◆ Positive Historic & Prehistoric
 - TEU
- AE 2006
- ✚ Positive TEU
 - ✚ Positive STP



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4390-1

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*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 Victorville, Calif. Date 1993

T6N; R4W; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 30; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City N/A Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 469,625 mE/ 3,825,733 mN

UTM Derivation: ☐ USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 0313-171-04; approximately 5 meters north of Turner Road, 18.5 meters east of an active wash, and 210 meters south of the Mojave River

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The isolate consists of a mostly complete basalt mano found 180 cm below the surface, in a trench excavated during Extended Phase I archaeological exploration. The mano exhibits a small polish and pecking on one face, with fire affection visible all around. The edges are rounded and deteriorate with crumbling margins. These are consistent with effects of intense heat exposure. The mano measures 10.7 cm long, 8.4 cm wide, and 7.8 cm thick.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP16: Other (isolated groundstone artifact)

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): July 8, 2026

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both _____

*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address): Noah Powell and Melissa Portilla, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: July 1, 2026

*P10. Survey Type (describe): Phase I survey and Extended Phase I subsurface exploration

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnación, Elizabeth Beckner, and Melissa Portilla (2026): Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Ossum Wash Interceptor Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

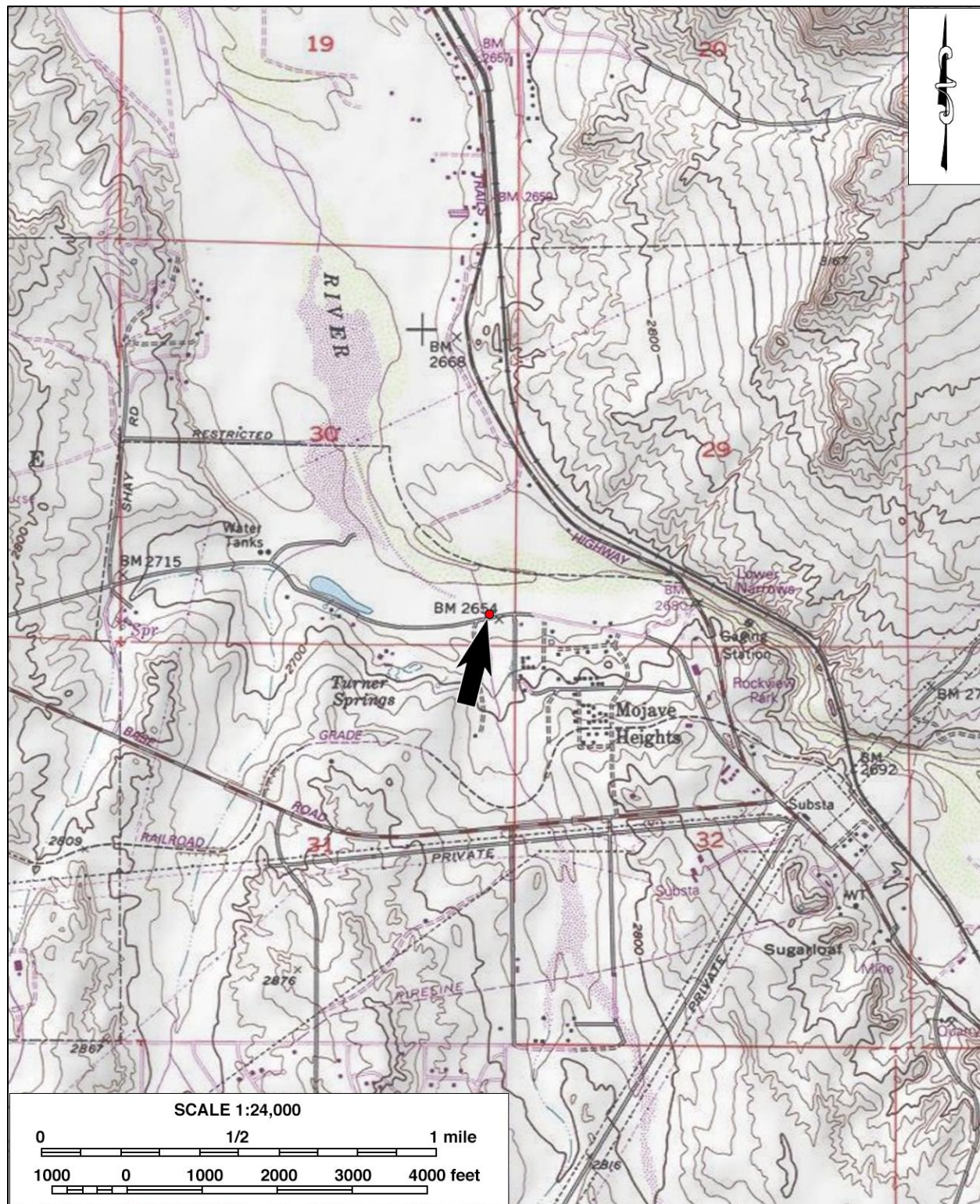
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4390-1

*Map Name: Victorville, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1993



APPENDIX 3

NATIVE AMERICAN RESPONSES



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yakayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Paumotu-Yuim Band of
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Andrew Alejandro
Paskenta Band of
Nomlaki Indians

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 14, 2026

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Ossum Wash Repair Project, San Bernardino County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation on the attached list for more information. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
4/14/2026**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	June Leivas, Cultural Director	PO Box 1976 Havasus Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219		cultural@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino
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
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Ron Escobar, THPO director	PO Box 1976 Havasus Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219		thpodir@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino
Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe	F	Jonathan Koteen, President	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85365	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85365	(760) 919-3631		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Robert Robinson, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	(760) 378-2915		bbutterbredt@gmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Tulare
Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Brandy Kendricks, Tribal Member Monitor	30741 Foxridge Court Tehachapi, CA, 93561	(661) 821-1733		krazykendricks@hotmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Tulare
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Charles Martin, MBMI Chairman	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110		chairman@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 663-2842		abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Lena Broderick, Executive Assistant to Tribal Chairman	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110		lbroderick@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura
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
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
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation	F	Alexandra McCleary, Director of Cultural Resources	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PROJ-2026-001942
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Ossum Wash Repair Project, San Bernardino County.

From: Ron Escobar <THPODir@cit-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 17, 2026 12:52 PM
To: elopez@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Ossum Wash Repair Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH # 4390)

Hi Eulies,

Victorville is a little out of our area, please contact San Manuel Nation.
Thank you,

Ron Escobar
Director

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
(760) 858-1126 x152

PO Box 1976
Havasu Lake, CA 92363
THPODir@cit-nsn.gov
www.Chemehuevi.org

From: Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 21, 2026 7:13 AM
To: elopez@crmtech.us; Nina
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL]:NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Ossum Wash Repair Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH # 4390)

Good morning,

This email is to inform you that the Historic Preservation Office of the Ft. Yuma Quechan Tribe does not wish to provide comments on this project. We defer to the local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

Jill

H. Jill McCormick, M.A.
Historic Preservation Office
Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899
Office: 760-919-3631
Cell: 928-920-6521

From: Eunice Ambriz-Aguilar <Eunice.Ambriz@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 30, 2026 10:08 AM
To: elopez@crmtech.us

Cc: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Ossum Wash Repair Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH # 4390)

Dear Eulices,

Thank you for contacting the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN, also known as known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. San Manuel appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on April 28, 2026. Based on our current knowledge, the proposed project site is within a highly culturally sensitive landscape for the Tribe.

As the area is of concern, the Tribe will wish to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 with the Lead Agency for the project. We recently received the AB52 Notice from the Lead Agency as such we will be providing our comments to them.

Thank you again for your correspondence; if you have any additional questions or comments, please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Regards,
Eunice

TELEPHONE LOG

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Telephone Contacts	Note
Ron Escobar, Director of Tribal Historic Preservation Office	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	None	Mr. Escobar responded by email on April 17, 2026 (copy attached).
H. Jill McCormick, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe	None	Ms. McCormick responded by email on April 21, 2026 (copy attached).
Robert Robinson, Chairperson	Kern Valley Indian Community	10:22 am, May 4, 2026	Mr. Robinson stated that the APE was outside the tribe's area of interest. Therefore, they would defer to other local tribes.
Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	10:25 am, May 4, 2026 9:23 am, May 11, 2026	Left voice message and sent a follow-up email; no response to date.
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	10:27 am, May 4, 2026 9:26 am, May 11, 2026	Left voice messages; no response to date.
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	10:30 am, May 4, 2026 9:28 am, May 11, 2026	Left voice messages; no response to date.
Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	10:54 am, May 4, 2026 9:30 am, May 11, 2026	Ms. O'Brien informed CRM TECH that it would take her some time to respond; no further response to date.
Alexandra McCleary, Director of Cultural Resources	Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation	None	Eunice Ambriz, Cultural Resources Technician, responded by email on behalf of the tribe on April 30, 2026 (copy attached).