

Appendix D. Cultural Resources Technical Report

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Cultural Resources Technical Report for the City of Victorville General Plan Update Environmental Assessment, Victorville, California

Submitted to:

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Firm: Red Tail Environmental

Client: Harris and Associates

Submitted to: City of Victorville

Report Date: August 2022

Report Title: Cultural Resources Technical Report for the City of Victorville General Plan Update Environmental Assessment, Victorville, California

Type of Study: Record Search Summary, Constraints and Resources Sensitivity Analysis

New Sites: N/A

Updated Sites: N/A

USGS Quads: *Adelanto, Baldy Mesa, Helendale, Hesperia, Victorville, and Victorville NW, California*
USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles

Acreage: Approximately 47,341.6 acres (73.97 square miles)

Key Words: City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, Constraints Analyses, prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, built environment resources, mitigation measures, sensitivity analysis, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Mojave River

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) was contracted by Harris and Associates to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the City of Victorville's General Plan Update Project (project). The cultural resources study will identify the cultural resources existing within the Project area and will evaluate if the project will cause adverse effects on significant historical resources. The study was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Victorville (City) is the lead agency. The project area includes the City's corporate limits and its Sphere of Influence (SOI).

The following cultural resources study includes a review of relevant site records and reports on file with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a review of the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) held by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), historical and archival research and literature review, a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and Native American outreach.

The record search of the CHRIS held at the SCCIC indicated that 361 cultural resource studies have been conducted within the City boundaries. The record search also indicated that 365 previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Victorville city limits. These 365 resources include 119 prehistoric resources, 216 historic resources, and 11 multicomponent resources, containing both prehistoric and historic elements. Nineteen (19) records were incomplete and did not contain descriptions of the recorded resources. No historic addresses were identified during the said records search.

The record searches and archival research have identified 60 resources that are significant at the local, state, or federal level. Six of the resources (P-36-002910, U.S. Highway 66; P-36-004411, The Mormon Trail/Mormon Road; P-36-004272, Old Spanish Trail; P-36-018738, U.S. Highway 66; Alert Road; and 13746 Alert Road) have been listed or recommended eligible to be listed on the NRHP or the CRHR. Four of the resources (P-36-002910, U.S. Highway 66; P-36-004411, The Mormon Trail/Mormon Road; CHL-576, the Mojave Trail; CHL-939, Site of Hula Ville) are listed as California Historical Landmarks. Twenty-six resources have been recommended as locally significant, with nine resources listed as locally important within the City of Victorville Old Town Specific Plan and seventeen resources have been previously recommended as locally significant by the City of Victorville Chamber of Commerce.

A search of the SLF held by the NAHC was positive, and the NAHC recommended that the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians should be contacted for additional information, in addition to 8 other tribal organizations and individuals. Red Tail sent information request letters to the 10 tribal organizations and individuals. To date only two responses, one from the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation and one from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, has been received.

In order to assess the cultural resources sensitivity of the project area Red Tail combined the results of the record searches, Native American outreach, environmental factors, impacts of modern development and archival research to identify areas of the project as high, medium, and low for cultural resources sensitivity. A portion of the City of Victorville was identified as having a high sensitivity for cultural resources which could include prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources as well as built environment resources, historic districts, and Tribal Cultural Resources. While the remainder of the Project area was identified as having a moderate or low sensitivity, these areas were still prehistorically and historically active environments and may contain previously unrecorded cultural resources including archaeological resources, built environment resources, historic districts, and Tribal Cultural Resources.

Prior to any future projects within the project area that could adversely affect cultural resources, steps should be taken to determine their presence and the appropriate mitigation procedures before they are impacted. CEQA requires that before approving discretionary projects the Lead Agency must identify and examine the significant adverse environmental impacts which may result from that project. 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 (Sections 15064.5(b) and 21084). A substantial adverse change is defined as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration activities which would impair historical significance (Sections 15064.5(b)(1) and 5020.1). Any historical resource listed in or eligible to be listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, is considered to be historically or culturally significant. Resources which are listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey as provided under Section 5024.1(g) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless "the preponderance of evidence" demonstrates they are not. Additionally, a resource that is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historic Resources, not included in a local register of historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant, pursuant to Section 21084.1.

Four main impacts to cultural resources may occur through the implementation of the Project: the destruction of known or unknown prehistoric and historical archaeological resources; the potential to disturb Native American human remains; the destruction or adverse changes to built environment resources, including adverse changes in the elements of historical structures, buildings, features, districts, or landscapes that make them significant resources; and the destruction or adverse changes to Tribal Cultural Resources. Therefore, the Project has the potential to adversely impact known or previously unrecorded cultural resources.

Implementation of the following six recommended mitigation measures would reduce potentially significant impacts. The six recommended mitigation measures include: CULT-1: Site Specific Cultural Resources Study and Evaluation of Resources; CULT-2: Avoidance and Preservation of Cultural Resources; CULT-3: Archaeological and Native American Monitoring Program; CULT-4: Identification and Treatment of Human Remains; CULT-5: Identification and Evaluation of Built Environment Resources; CULT-6: Additional Mitigation for Built Environment Resources.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF STUDY

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) was contracted by Harris and Associates to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the City of Victorville’s General Plan Update Project (project). The cultural resources study will identify their existing conditions within the project area and will determine if the project will cause adverse effects on significant historical resources. The study was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Victorville (City) is the lead agency for the Project. The City must comply with applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations designed to protect cultural resources and Tribal Cultural Resources.

1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1.2.1 Federal Regulations

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA (42 United States Code [USC] 4321 et seq.) establishes the federal policy of protecting important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage during federal project planning. NEPA also obligates federal agencies to consider the environmental consequences and costs of their projects and programs as part of the planning process. All federal or federally assisted projects requiring action pursuant to Section 102 of NEPA must take into account the effects on cultural resources.

According to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing NEPA (40 CFR §1500-1508), in considering whether an action may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” an agency must consider, among other things, the context and intensity of the impact, including “unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources” (40 CFR §1508.27(b)(3)) and “the degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highway, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” (40 CFR §1508.27(b)(8)).

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Section 106 of the NHPA is the primary directive for cultural resource preservation. Section 106 requires federal agencies with either direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed action to take into account the effect of their actions on historic properties. Section 110 also requires federal agencies to assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties under their jurisdiction or control.

Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, cultural resources must be identified and evaluated; effects to historic properties are reduced to acceptable levels through mitigation measures or agreements among consulting and interested parties. Historic properties are those resources that are listed in or are eligible for the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4).

Impacts of an undertaking that affect contributing elements of a historic property are considered a significant effect on the environment. Under 36 CFR 800.5(a)(2), adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- Alteration of a property;

1. Introduction

- Removal of the property from its historic location;
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration; or
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

Recent revisions to Section 106 in 1999 emphasized the importance of Native American consultation. 36 CFR §800.16(I)(1) states:

Historic property means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that meet the NRHP criteria.

Section 106 of the NHPA also requires federal agencies, and those they fund or over which they have approval authority, to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) the opportunity to comment on undertakings on historic properties, following 36 CFR Part 800. To determine whether an undertaking could affect NRHP-eligible properties, cultural resources (including archaeological, historical, and architectural properties) must be inventoried and evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Although compliance with Section 106 is the responsibility of the lead federal agency, others can undertake the work necessary to comply with Section 106.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The NRHP was established by the NHPA of 1966 as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment" (36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. In general, a resource must be 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past;
- Criterion C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or
- Criterion D: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting these criteria, a property must retain historic integrity, which is defined in National Register Bulletin 15 as the “ability of a property to convey its significance” (National Park Service 2002). In order to assess integrity, the National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities:

1. Location: the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
2. Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
3. Setting: the physical environment of a historic property;
4. Materials: the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
5. Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
6. Feeling: a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and
7. Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (25 USC 3001 et seq.) protects human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony of indigenous peoples on federal lands. NAGPRA stipulates priorities for assigning ownership or control of such cultural items excavated or discovered on federal or tribal lands, or in the possession and control of an agency that has received federal funding. Thus NAGPRA may apply to the City of El Centro if it receives federal funding and takes possession and control of the items described above.

NAGPRA also provides for the repatriation of human remains and associated items previously collected from federal lands and in the possession or control of a federal agency or federally funded repository. Implementing regulations are codified in 43 CFR Part 10. In addition to defining procedures for dealing with previously collected human remains and associated items, these regulations outline procedures for negotiating plans of action or comprehensive agreements for treatment of human remains and associated items encountered in intentional excavations, or inadvertent discoveries on federal or tribal lands.

National Historic Landmarks Program

The National Historic Landmarks Program (NHLP) was established to preserve, protect, and maintain U.S. National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). The NHLP is “a list of nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage” (National Park Service [NPS] 2018) of the U.S. The difference between the NHLP and the NRHP is that the NHLP contains properties that are important to the entire nation, rather than properties that can be important to local, state, or federal levels.

American Antiquities Act

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (PL 59-209; 34 Statute 225; 16 USC 431-433) was the first federal law to provide protection of historic and prehistoric resources located on federal land. This act prohibits any excavation on public land without permission of the appropriate department secretary. The Antiquities Act authorizes the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Army to grant permission to reputable institutions to conduct research (including excavation) to increase knowledge and the permanent preservation of antiquities in public museums. This act authorizes the President to declare areas of federal lands as national

monuments. Preservation of American Antiquities (43 CFR Part 3) implements the Antiquities Act, defining jurisdiction over cultural resources on federal land and the permit process for excavations.

1.2.2 State Regulations

CEQA and California Register of Historical Resources

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. The act defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b]).

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) is considered to materially impair the resource’s significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP and some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which consist of the following:

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

California State Assembly Bill 52

California State Assembly Bill No. 52 (AB 52) amends CEQA by creating a new category of cultural resources, Tribal Cultural Resources, and new requirements for consultation with Native American Tribes. AB 52 came into effect July 1, 2015. Lead agencies are required to offer Native American tribes with an interest in tribal cultural resources located within its jurisdiction the opportunity to consult on CEQA documents. The procedures under AB 52 offer the tribes an opportunity to take an active role in the CEQA

process in order to protect tribal cultural resources. If the tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe.

A Tribal Cultural Resource is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and may be considered significant if it is (1) listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources; or (2) a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code §5024.1.

California State Senate Bill 18

California State Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) requires local city and county governments to consult with California Native American tribes to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places ("cultural places") through local land use planning. SB 18 also requires the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to include in the General Plan Guidelines advice to local governments for how to conduct these consultations.

The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places. The purpose of involving tribes at these early planning stages is to allow consideration of cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy, before individual site-specific, project-level land use decisions are made by a local government.

SB 18 refers to Public Resources Code §5097.9 and 5097.995 to define cultural places:

Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (Public Resources Code §5097.9).

Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site (Public Resources Code §5097.995)

California Public Resource Code Section 5097.98

In the fall of 2006, AB 2641 was signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger. This bill amended PRC 5097.98 to revise the process for the discovery of Native American remains during land development. The purposes of the revisions are to encourage culturally sensitive treatment of Native American remains and to require meaningful discussions and agreements concerning treatment of the remains at the earliest possible time. The intent is to foster the preservation and avoidance of human remains during development. The law now requires that the following process be followed if human remains are discovered.

- A. Whenever the Native American Heritage Commission receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, it shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of their notification by the Native American Heritage

Commission. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

- B. Upon the discovery of the Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this section, with the most likely descendants regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.
 - 1. The descendant's preferences for treatment may include the following:
 - a. The nondestructive removal and analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American human remains.
 - b. Preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place.
 - c. Relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment.
 - d. Other culturally appropriate treatment.
 - 2. The parties may also mutually agree to extend discussions, taking into account the possibility that additional or multiple Native American human remains, as defined in this section, are located in the project area providing a basis for additional treatment measures.
- C. For the purposes of this section, "conferral" or "discuss and confer" means the meaningful and timely discussion and careful consideration of the views of each party, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values, and where feasible, seeking agreement. Each party shall recognize the other's needs and concerns for confidentiality of information provided to the other.
- D.
 - 1. Human remains of a Native American may be an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness.
 - 2. Any items associated with human remains that are placed or buried with Native American human remains are to be treated in the same manner as the remains, but do not by themselves constitute human remains.
- E. Whenever the commission is unable to identify a descendant, or the descendants identified fail to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendants and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of section 5097.94. if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall inter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance. To protect these sites, that landowner shall do one or more of the following:
 - 1. Record the site with the commission or the appropriate Information Center.
 - 2. Utilize an open-space or conservation zoning designation or easement.
 - 3. Record a document with the county in which the property is located.
- F. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree on the appropriate treatment measures the human remains and buried with Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity, pursuant to subdivision (e).
- G. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5097.9, this section, including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section and any action taken to

implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 5097.94 shall be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000)).

- H. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 30244, this section, includes those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section, and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 5097.94 shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000)).

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 states that, in the event of the discovery of human remains outside of a dedicated cemetery, all ground disturbance must cease and the county coroner must be notified. If the remains are found to be Native American then the County Coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24-hours.

1.2.3 San Bernardino County Regulations

County of San Bernardino 2007 General Plan, Conservation Element, includes the protection and preservation of cultural resources.

Goal CO 3: The County will preserve and promote its historic and prehistoric cultural heritage (County of San Bernardino 2007).

Policy CO 3.1: Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in areas of the County that have been determined to have known cultural resource sensitivity.

Programs

1. Require a cultural resources field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional for projects located within the mapped Cultural Resource Overlay area.
2. Mitigation of impacts to important cultural resources will follow the standards established in Appendix K of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, as amended to date.

Policy CO 3.2: Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in all lands that involves disturbance of previously undisturbed ground.

Programs

1. Require the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum to conduct a preliminary cultural resource review prior to the County's application acceptance for all land use applications in planning regions lacking Cultural Resource Overlays and in lands located outside of planning regions.
2. Should the County's preliminary review indicate the presence of known cultural resources or moderate to high sensitivity for the potential presence of cultural resources, a field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional will be required with project submittal. The format of the report and standards for evaluation will follow the "Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management Reports" on file with the San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department.

Policy CO 3.3: Establish programs to preserve the information and heritage value of cultural and historical resources.

Policy CO 3.4: The County will comply with Government Code Section 65352.2 (SB 18) by consulting with tribes as identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission on all General Plan and specific plan actions.

Programs

1. Introduction

1. Site record forms and reports of surveys, test excavations, and data recovery programs will be filed with the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum and will be reviewed and approved in consultation with that office.
 - a. Preliminary reports verifying that all necessary archaeological or historical fieldwork has been completed will be required prior to project grading and/or building permits.
 - b. Final reports will be submitted and approved prior to project occupancy permits.
2. Any artifacts collected or recovered as a result of cultural resource investigations will be catalogued per County Museum guidelines and adequately curated in an institution with appropriate staff and facilities for their scientific information potential to be preserved. This shall not preclude the local tribes from seeking the return of certain artifacts as agreed to in a consultation process with the developer/project archaeologist.
3. When avoidance or preservation of an archaeological site or historic structure is proposed as a form of mitigation, a program detailing how such long-term avoidance or preservation is assured will be developed and approved prior to conditional approval.
4. In areas of potential but unknown sensitivity, field surveys prior to grading will be required to establish the need for palaeontologic monitoring.
5. Projects requiring grading plans that are located in areas of known fossil occurrences or demonstrated in a field survey to have fossils present, will have all rough grading (cuts greater than 3 feet) monitored by trained palaeontologic crews working under the direction of a qualified professional, so that fossils exposed during grading can be recovered and preserved. Fossils include large and small vertebrate fossils, the latter recovered by screen washing of bulk samples.
6. A report of findings with an itemized accession inventory will be prepared as evidence that monitoring has been successfully completed. A preliminary report will be submitted and approved prior to granting of building permits, and a final report will be submitted and approved prior to granting of occupancy permits. The adequacy of palaeontologic reports will be determined in consultation with the Curator of Earth Science, San Bernardino County Museum.

Policy CO 3.5: Ensure that important cultural resources are avoided or minimized to protect Native American beliefs and traditions.

Programs

1. Consistent with SB 18, as well as possible mitigation measures identified through the CEQA process, the County will work and consult with local tribes to identify, protect and preserve “traditional cultural properties” (TCPs). TCPs include both manmade sites and resources as well as natural landscapes that contribute to the cultural significance of areas.
2. The County will protect confidential information concerning Native American cultural resources with internal procedures, per the requirements of SB 922, an addendum to SB 18. The purpose of SB 922 is to exempt cultural site information from public review as provided for in the Public Records Act. Information provided by tribes to the County shall be considered confidential or sacred.
3. The County will work in good faith with the local tribes, developers/applicants and other parties if the local affected tribes request the return of certain Native American artifacts from private development projects. The developer is expected to act in good faith when considering the local tribe’s request for artifacts. Artifacts not desired by the local tribe will be placed in a qualified repository as established by the California State Historical Resources Commission. If no facility is available, then all artifacts will be donated to the local tribe.
4. The County will work with the developer of any “gated community” to ensure that the Native Americans are allowed future access, under reasonable conditions, to view and/or visit known sites within the “gated community.” If a site is identified within a gated community project, and

preferably preserved as open space, the development will be conditioned by the County allow future access to Native Americans to view and/or visit that site.

5. Because contemporary Native Americans have expressed concern over the handling of the remains of their ancestors, particularly with respect to archaeological sites containing human burials or cremations, artifacts of ceremonial or spiritual significance, and rock art, the following actions will be taken when decisions are made regarding the disposition of archaeological sites that are the result of prehistoric or historic Native American cultural activity:
 - a. The Native American Heritage Commission and local reservation, museum, and other concerned Native American leaders will be notified in writing of any proposed evaluation or mitigation activities that involve excavation of Native American archaeological sites, and their comments and concerns solicited.
 - b. The concerns of the Native American community will be fully considered in the planning process.
 - c. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity will cease and the County Coroner will be contacted pursuant to the state Health and Safety Code.
 - d. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development and/or construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find will cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting U.S. Secretary of Interior standards will be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.
 - e. If Native American cultural resources are discovered, the County will contact the local tribe. If requested by the tribe, the County will, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition with the tribe.

1.2.4. City of Victorville Regulations

General Plan 2030, Resource Element

The Resource Element of the City of Victorville’s General Plan 2030 is intended to guide the protection of cultural resources, including archaeological, paleontological, and historic resources. One of the purposes of the Resource Element is the: “preservation of important archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.” (City of Victorville 2008).

The City defines cultural resources as “any physical evidence of human activities that possesses potential historical, archaeological, or traditional cultural value” (City of Victorville 2008). The Resource Element states that “at this time, the City does not maintain a list of designated historic sites”. However, the City has previously made a number of attempts to establish such a list. As of 2008, the Victorville Chamber of Commerce had designated 17 sites in the downtown area as points of local historical interest (City of Victorville 2008).

In 1988 the Historic Advisory Committee was established to make recommendations to the City Council regarding evaluation, declaration, preservation and maintenance of historic sites and points of interest. To date, twenty-seven sites have been identified by the Committee. These sites represent distinctive eras of growth, architectural style and/or are associated with locally significant events or persons. The sites were reviewed for potential State Historic Landmark Registration; however, none of the sites or structures has been considered eligible for such designation.

The City Zoning Ordinance has been modified to add a historic combining land use district zone intended to apply to areas containing a potential landmark or point of interest, to date no properties have been designated. The purpose of the historic district is to protect and promote the preservation, maintenance and/or improvement of landmarks or points of interest as well as assure new structures within the district are compatible with the character to be preserved.

The Resource Element includes seven goals with associated objectives, policies and implementation measures. Cultural resources are addressed in Goal #5.

Goal #5: Preservation of Important Cultural Resources: Protect Identified Archaeological, Palaeontologic Resources, and Historic Resources Within the Planning Area

Objective 5.1: Preserve known and expected cultural resources.

Policy 5.1.1: Determine presence/absence of and consider impacts to cultural resources in the review of public and private development and infrastructure projects.

- Implementation Measure 5.1.1.1: As a City Planning Department function, maintain maps illustrating areas that have a moderate-high probability of yielding important cultural resources as a result of land alteration projects.
- Implementation Measure 5.1.1.2: Establish a transmittal system with the Archaeological Information Center (AIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. When a project is in its initial phase, the City may send a location map to the AIC for a transmittal-level records search. The transmittal identifies the presence or absence of known cultural resources and/or previously performed studies in and near the project area. The AIC also offers recommendations regarding the need for additional studies, if warranted.
- Implementation Measure 5.1.1.3: When warranted based on the findings of reconnaissance level surveys by a qualified professional archaeologist and/or transmittals from the AIC, require Phase I cultural resource assessments by qualified archaeologists, historians, and/or architectural historians, especially in areas of high sensitivity for cultural resources, as shown on the maps maintained in the City Planning Department. The scope of such a survey shall include, as appropriate, in-depth records search at the AIC, historic background research, intensive-level field survey, consultation with the Mohave Historical Society, and consultation with the appropriate Native American representatives and tribal organizations.
- Implementation Measure 5.1.1.4: Complete a Planning Area-wide assessment of the paleontological sensitivity, based on a review of geologic formations and a review of paleontological records that identify those formations that have yielded or are expected to yield fossil materials of importance to the scientific community

Policy 5.1.2: Prohibit destruction of cultural and paleontological materials that contain information of importance to our knowledge of the evolution of life forms and history of human settlement in the Planning Area, unless sufficient documentation of that information is accomplished and distributed to the appropriate scientific community. Require mitigation of any significant impacts that may be identified in project or program level cultural and paleontological assessments as a condition of project or program approval.

- Implementation Measure 5.1.2.1: Enact a historic preservation ordinance and/or prepare a historic preservation plan to outline the goals and objectives of the City's historic preservation programs and present an official historic context statement for the evaluation of cultural resources within the City's jurisdiction.

- Implementation Measure 5.1.2.2: Assist local property owners in finding and taking advantage of incentives and financial assistance for historic preservation that are available through various federal, state, or city programs.
- Implementation Measure 5.1.2.3: Require paleontological monitoring of land alteration projects involving excavation into native geologic materials known to have a high sensitivity for the presence of paleontological resources.

Victorville Municipal Code

Sec. 16-1.02.080: - Historic Preservation Commission

- a) Established. Pursuant to State Government Code, there is hereby created and established in the City of Victorville, a Historic Preservation Commission.
- b) Membership. The Historic Preservation Commission shall consist of the members of the Planning Commission.
- c) Powers and duties. The Historic Preservation Commission shall have the following powers and duties:
 1. Establish criteria for and conduct or cause to be conducted a comprehensive survey in conformance with state survey standards and guidelines of Historical Resources within the boundaries of the City. Publicize and periodically update the survey results.
 2. The authority to hear, make recommendations and/or decide on those application types identified in Table 5-1 (Permit Approval Matrix) of Chapter 2 Article 5 which include the recommending to the City Council the declaration of historic landmarks and points of interest and Districts within the City.
 3. Maintain a local register of Designated Historic Landmarks, points of interest and Districts consistent with the National Register of Historic Places criteria including all information required for each designation.
 4. Meetings. The Historic Preservation Commission shall adopt rules and procedures governing meeting business, conduct and actions within the Historic Preservation Commission's jurisdiction and setting timeframes for such meetings.

Sec. 16-5.02.130: - Archaeological, Paleontological and Historical sites

- a) Known Sites. Permits to grade at or near known archaeological, paleontological or similar sites of historical significance may be conditioned so as to:
 1. Ensure preservation of the site.
 2. Minimize adverse impacts on the site;
 3. Allow reasonable time for qualified professionals to perform archaeological investigations at the site; or
 4. Preserve for posterity, in such other manner as may be necessary or appropriate, the positive aspects of the cultural historical site involved.
- b) Unknown Sites.
 1. When it is learned after a grading permit has been issued that significant archaeological, paleontological or historical site may be encompassed within the area being graded, grading shall cease and the grading permit shall be suspended.
 2. The discovery of a significant archaeological, paleontological or historical site shall be reported to the planning Director within seventy-two hours from the time the site is found. The planning Director, within five working days after receiving a discovery report, shall cause qualified professionals to conduct a preliminary investigation of the site. If the preliminary investigation confirms that the site is or may be a significant archaeological, paleontological or historical site, the grading permit shall remain suspended for a period not to exceed forty-five days from the date the discovery was reported. The suspension

- may exceed forty-five days under extraordinary circumstances if, upon application of the planning Director to the City Council, the City Council concurs.
3. During the period of suspension, the planning shall develop conditions to be attached to the grading permit pursuant to subsection (a) above. When conditions are developed and attached to the permit, the permit shall be reissued subject to the conditions, and the suspension shall be terminated.
 4. A condition imposed pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this Section may be appealed to the City Council in the manner prescribed in this Chapter and the determination of the Council shall be final.

Article 17, Historic District

Sec. 16-3.17.010: - Purpose

There is established a combined land use district known as a historic district. A historic (H) district zone is intended to apply when an area includes a landmark or point of interest, or any combination or combinations thereof, and it is deemed desirable to regulate such an area to:

- a) Protect against destruction or encroachment upon such areas and structures, and/or;
- b) Encourage uses which promote the preservation, maintenance or improvement of landmarks and points of interest, and/or;
- c) Assure that new structures and uses within such districts will be in keeping with the character to be preserved or enhanced, and/or;
- d) Promote the educational and economic interests of the entire City, and/or;
- e) Prevent creation of environmental influences adverse to such purposes.

Sec. 16-3.17.020: - Establishment

A historic (H) district shall satisfy all of the following standards:

- a) It shall include at least one registered historic landmark or point of interest, as prescribed pursuant to Section 16-1.02.060, and;
- b) It shall include sites, structures or objects or any combination(s) thereof in their original setting which have historic or cultural significance to the people of the City.

Sec. 16-3.17.030: - Permitted uses

All uses permitted under the zone designation within an area prior to its designation as a historic district (H) zone shall continue to be permitted when the use is consistent with the purposes and intent of this Chapter.

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 Project Background

The City of Victorville has experienced population growth over the last several decades and is anticipated to continue to experience population growth over the next several decades. The City's growth projections indicate that Victorville will grow in population from approximately 194,653 residents in 2022 to approximately 339,613 residents by 2040. The Victorville General Plan Update is the City's long-term planning document that provides guidance for development in the City and its SOI over the next 20 years. The Victorville General Plan was last updated in 2008, and the Victorville Housing Element was last updated in 2021.

Land Use Element

The City is updating the Land Use Element and Safety Element of the Victorville General Plan and creating a new Environmental Justice Element. The update to the Land Use Element has been completed in accordance with the City’s vision as expressed through the General Plan 2030, which presents the broad goals and strategies necessary to achieve the community’s vision (City of Victorville 2008). The General Plan 2030 is a blueprint for community leaders, City staff, and the community that plans and addresses the broad range of issues associated with the City’s development.

Safety Element

A Safety Element is a required component to a General Plan and serves to identify the City’s future vision and implementation plan for safety considerations and decision-making process in planning for the next two to three decades. It includes future development policies that would minimize the risk of personal-injury, loss of life, property damage, and environmental damage associated with natural and human-made hazards. The City is currently updating the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, which would be incorporated into the Safety Element as an appendix to comply with State laws.

Environmental Justice Element

In 2016, the State of California passed Senate Bill 1000, the Planning for Healthy Communities Act, requiring cities and counties to address environmental justice in their General Plans. Environmental Justice is defined by the State of California as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” The Environmental Justice Element was prepared to meet the requirements of Senate Bill 1000 by developing new goals and policies that:

1. Reduce the unique or compounded health risks in the community.
2. Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process.
3. Prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.

1.3.2 Project Objectives

In accordance with Section 15124(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, the City identified the following objectives for the project:

1. Guide and accommodate future growth in Victorville in a manner that achieves the community’s vision, enhances our community’s quality of life, and provides a mix of land uses that promote sustainability and economic vitality.
2. Create a balanced land use pattern to accommodate Victorville’s future housing, commerce, industry, recreation and open space, education, employment, social, and health needs.
3. Create an aesthetically pleasing community by promoting a distinctive identity for Victorville.
4. Meet new statutory requirements identified in the Housing Element Update and ensure opportunities for a variety of housing types and affordability levels.
5. Create strategies to separate sources of pollution from sensitive land uses to reduce pollution exposure and improve regional air quality.
6. Promote access to public facilities and services by developing complete streets concepts throughout Victorville.
7. Protect Victorville against natural and human-made disasters by emphasizing hazard reduction through land use and development restrictions and promoting accident prevention.

1.3.3 General Plan Update Project Features

The General Plan is a State-required legal document that provides guidance to decision-makers regarding the allocation of resources and determining the future physical form and character of development in the City. It is the official statement of the City regarding the extent and types of development needed to achieve the community's physical, economic, social, and environmental goals. Although the General Plan is composed of individual sections, or "elements," that individually address a specific area of concern, the General Plan embodies a comprehensive and integrated planning approach for the jurisdiction.

The project proposes updates to the Land Use and Safety Elements and the creation of a new Environmental Justice Element as a stand-alone chapter in the Victorville General Plan 2030. Each project component is described below.

Land Use Element Update

The Land Use Element of the General Plan provides long-term goals and policies that guide the City's future housing, commerce, industry, recreation and open space, education, employment, social, and health needs. The update would promote land use and development practices that are consistent with Smart Growth principles to conserve natural resources, reduce pollution, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The proposed update would encourage economic development strategies by providing an appropriate mix of land uses to allow growth and employment to support the City as a major regional center for business and commerce in the Victor Valley. It would encourage development within proximity to City center and commercial corridors, near underutilized commercial centers and aim to minimize the expansion of infrastructure. The updated land use plan would include a significant increase in open space with the addition of the Greenway Utility Corridor. The proposed update would provide a clear guide for future growth identified in the 6th Cycle Housing Element Update 2021, which the City prepared in a separate, independent process from this General Plan Update. The Land Use Element Update would ensure equitable policies and opportunities for a variety of housing types and affordability levels in the City. It would expand the types of housing in Victorville to accommodate people of all ages, socio-economic status, family size, and ability.

Proposed Land Use Designations

The proposed Land Use Element Update would include changes to the existing land use designations, which establish the general pattern of land uses in the planning area and would identify maximum permitted land use densities and intensities. The Land Use Element Update would establish 16 land use designations (14 primary land use designations and two overlay designations) that govern land uses in the planning area as shown in Table 1, Proposed Victorville General Plan Update Land Use Designations. These designations apply density and intensity requirements, use characteristics, and land use policies to individual parcels.

A new High Density Residential land use designation was added to accommodate default density for affordable housing to implement the 6th Cycle Housing Element. The Land Use Element removed the existing Mixed Use-High Density land use designation and added two new Mixed-Use designations. The added designations would provide housing in proximity to resident serving uses and close to transit, provide greater flexibility in types of uses to be responsive to market change, encourage revitalization in underutilized areas of Victorville and would coordinate with the Housing Element to provide designations to accommodate RHNA. In addition, the Land Use Element deleted the Office Professional designation and redesignated those properties to other designations. The Land Use Element also added new land use categories such as the Greenway Utility Corridor (GUC) and Health & Wellness Overlay (HWO). The new

1. Introduction

GUC is along the City’s key public utility corridors to promote creation of continuous trails and multiple public access points. The new HWO is intended to promote health and wellness for all segments of the community. The HWO applies to existing and proposed hospitals/medical facilities, allows a full range of medical uses and specialized care facilities, allows complementary uses such as restaurants, grocery stores, support retail, gyms/fitness studios, recreation/trails, allows a range of housing integrated into the development, and functions as a sustainability hub, promoting active transportation, green infrastructure, open space, and EV charging stations.

Table 1. Proposed Victorville General Plan Update Land Use Designations

Land Use Designations	Definition	Density/Intensity Standards ¹
Residential		
Very Low Density Residential (VLDR)	Generally characterized by single-family detached homes on lots with a minimum area of one-half acre, which allows for a maximum of two (2) dwelling units per acre.	Density: 0-2 du/ac
Low Density Residential (LDR)	Generally characterized by single-family detached residential development.	Density: 0-5 du/ac
Low-Medium Density Residential (LMDR)	Generally typified by single-family detached units; duplex, tri-plex, and fourplex structures; patio homes, cottage/bungalow court housing, and attached townhomes.	Density: 5.1-12 du/ac
Medium Density Residential (MDR) ¹	Generally characterized by cottage/bungalow court housing, attached townhomes, and garden apartments.	Density: 12.1-20 du/ac
High Density Residential (HDR)	Generally typified by garden apartments and low- to mid-rise multi-family buildings.	Density: 20.1-30 du/ac

Table 1. Proposed Victorville General Plan Update Land Use Designations (continued)

<p>Mixed Density Residential (MXDR)</p>	<p>Intended to facilitate single-family infill development in the event that extraordinary developmental constraints, such as a lack of required sewer infrastructure, make the continued development of the permitted high-density uses impractical or infeasible. Residential development in the Mixed Density Residential land use category ranges from single-family detached units to multi-family attached units, such as apartments. The MDR (Mixed Density Residential) zone district corresponds to this General Plan land use designation.</p>	<p>Density: 1-15 du/ac for infill</p>
<p>Mixed Use</p>		
<p>Mixed Use 1 (MU-1)¹</p>	<p>Provides for a mix of neighborhood- and community-serving commercial, service, and other complementary and supportive uses with a variety of lower to medium density housing to encourage infill development and/or revitalization of existing areas. “Big box” retailers prohibited. Mix of uses can be vertical or horizontal. MU-1 allows mixed use, stand-alone commercial, and stand-alone residential</p>	<p>Density: 0-15 du/ac Non-Residential FAR: 0.5</p>
<p>Mixed Use 2 (MU-2)¹</p>	<p>Provides for a mix of neighborhood- and community-serving commercial, service, and other complementary and supportive uses with a variety of medium- to high-density housing to encourage infill development and/or revitalization of existing areas. Provides flexibility to support changing land use trends. “Big box” retailers prohibited. Accommodates lower income RHNA default density. Mix of uses can be vertical or horizontal. MU-2 allows mixed use, stand-alone commercial, and stand-alone residential</p>	<p>Density: 15.1-30 du/ac Non-Residential FAR: 1.0</p>

Table 1. Proposed Victorville General Plan Update Land Use Designations (continued)

Commercial		
General Commercial (GC)	Provides for a wide range of retail commercial, service commercial, and office commercial activities, as well as large-scale planned shopping districts serving the local and regional area and population, “big box” retailers, motels/hotels, and public assembly uses.	FAR: 2.0 (Note: certain uses, such as hotels, convention centers, etc., may be increased on a case-by-case basis).
Industrial		
Light Industrial (LI)	This category of land use is characterized by industrial development either in industrial and/or business parks or in mixed industrial/business park use areas. The main feature of industrial activities in this category is that they do not require any significant site or structure requirements that are so specialized that would limit future use of the structures and/or site by another industrial activity.	FAR: 1.0
Heavy Industrial (HI)	The Heavy Industrial land use category refers to industrial and manufacturing uses that are more specialized in nature and require special consideration in terms of use of the property as well as impacts on adjacent properties.	FAR: 1.0
Public/Institutional/Open Space		
Public/Institutional (P-I)	Refers to those land uses and activities that are predominately used for public purposes or owned or operated by a public entity. Activities within this category include city and county buildings, public and private schools, colleges, and public utilities and city yards.	FAR: Development intensity determined on a case-by-case basis

Table 1. Proposed Victorville General Plan Update Land Use Designations (continued)

<p>Open Space (OS)</p>	<p>Refers to land that is to remain undeveloped due to severe development constraints, lake or river bodies and floodplains; and reserved public open space in parks, golf courses, or other lands with an open space character that protect public safety and/or conserve public resources. The purpose of this district is to provide for the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare in those areas of the City which, under present conditions, are subject to periodic flooding and accompanying hazards and to conserve natural resources of benefit to the general public interest.</p>	<p>FAR: N/A Minimum Density: 1 du/5 ac on property outside the flood plain</p>
<p>Greenway/Utility Corridor (GUC)¹</p>	<p>Areas outside the flood plain are permitted one single family dwelling on a five-acre minimum lot and agricultural uses.</p>	<p>FAR: N/A</p>
<p>Overlays</p>		
<p>Low Density Residential Infill Overlay (LDRIO)¹</p>	<p>Applies to VLDR and LDR properties in the area included within the overlay. Allows increase in density in core area of city to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage infill and promote efficient use of existing infrastructure. • Provide additional housing opportunities. 	<p>0-9 du/ac³</p>

Table 1. Proposed Victorville General Plan Update Land Use Designations (continued)

<p>Health and Wellness Overlay (HWO)¹</p>	<p>Promotes health and wellness for all segments of the community, (local & regional-serving), including those who are ill, those who are aging, and health-conscious individuals of all ages.</p> <p>Applies to existing and proposed hospitals/medical facilities.</p> <p>Allows public and private hospitals, medical centers and supportive offices, emerging medical facilities, healthcare clinics, community centers, extended care and nursing facilities, pharmacies, 24/7 centers (e.g., imaging, dialysis, etc.), senior housing, day care (adult, child, specialized), Alzheimer’s care and living, restaurants and juice bars, grocery stores, other support retail, gyms and fitness studios, recreation/trails, etc.</p> <p>Allows a range of housing integrated into the development.</p> <p>Functions as a sustainability hub, promoting active transportation, green infrastructure, open space, EV charging stations, edible landscaping, composting, etc.</p> <p>Requires an integrated development via a PUD to utilize overlay.</p>	<p>Density: 20-30 du/ac FAR: 2.0 (Note: Density and FAR may be modified based on approval of an implementing PUD)</p>
<p>Specific Plan</p>		
<p>Specific Plan</p>	<p>The Land Use Element provides for a number of specific plans within the City. The specific plans identify the location, extent, and density of new development and also indicate specific development standards that are applicable.</p>	<p>All land uses, densities, other regulations, and development standards shall be those as set forth in the adopted specific plan.</p>

Notes: du = dwelling unit; FAR = floor area ratio

1 Density, expressed as dwelling units per acre (du/ac), refers to the allowable residential density range for a stand-alone residential or the residential portion of a mixed-use project, not including any density bonus as allowed per California Government Code Sections 65915 – 65918 and the Victorville Zoning Code. Intensity, expressed as floor area ratio (FAR), refers to the maximum non-residential square footage allowed on a site including Mixed Use designations, unless otherwise approved by the applicable City reviewing authority

2 Denotes new land use designation

3 Maximum allowable density may be reduced to 7 du/ac unless certain design/amenity benchmarks are met, pursuant to the Zoning Code.

As shown in Table 2, Victorville General Plan Update Land Use Distribution, the largest land use in the planning area would be Residential, and the next largest would be Commercial.

Table 2. Victorville General Plan Update Land Use Distribution

Land Use Designations	City of Victorville (acres)	Sphere of Influence (acres)
Residential		
Very Low Density Residential	3,096.40	4,604.43
Low Density Residential	13,976.14	2,518.49
Low-Medium Density Residential	487.28	0
Medium Density Residential	1,902.74	12.49
Mixed Density Residential	106.07	0
High Density Residential	59.49	0
Mixed Use		
Mixed Use 1	372.37	401.77
Mixed Use 2	1,063.43	160.04
Commercial		
General Commercial	4,116.31	428.12
Industrial		
Light Industrial	2,694.16	78.70
Heavy Industrial	1,144.56	0
Public/Institutional/Open Space		
Public/Institutional	810.70	773.68
Open Space	2,789.13	10,076.16
Greenway/Utility Corridor	1,075.07	0
Specific Plan		
Specific Plan	13,181.14	630.43
Total Acreage	46,874.92	19,684.31
Overlays		
Low Density Residential Infill Overlay	15,439.85	0
Health and Wellness Overlay	289.20	0

Proposed Buildout

Buildout of land in the City and SOI would result in approximately 73,808 dwelling units to house approximately 339,613 residents and would support 42,393,038 non-residential square feet. These parameters can be used to identify the anticipated levels of development allotted by the project throughout the planning area. Table 3, Proposed Victorville General Plan Update Development Capacity, details the proposed densities of residential and intensity of non-residential development that would occur with implementation of the land use policies in the General Plan Update.

Table 3. Proposed Victorville General Plan Update Development Capacity

Land Use Designations	City of Victorville (du)	Sphere of Influence (du)	City of Victorville (square feet)	Sphere of Influence (square feet)
Residential¹				
Very Low Density Residential	3,715	4,420	NA	NA
Low Density Residential ²	8,387	4,534	NA	NA
Low Density Residential in LDRIO	22,356	NA	NA	NA
Low-Medium Density Residential	2,338	NA	NA	NA
Medium Density Residential	10,657	52	NA	NA
Mixed Density Residential	700	NA	NA	NA
High Density Residential	1,274	NA	NA	NA
Mixed Use³				
Mixed Use 1	744	402	1,701,454	3,677,355
Mixed Use 2	5,315	320	4,167,385	313,632
Commercial				
General Commercial	NA	NA	18,825,761	1,398,276
Industrial				
Light Industrial	NA	NA	8,804,565	567,805
Heavy Industrial	NA	NA	6,733,287	NA
Public/Institutional/Open Space				
Public/Institutional	NA	NA	529,907	252,866
Open Space	NA	101	NA	NA
Greenway/Utility Corridor	NA	NA	NA	NA
Specific Plan				
Specific Plan	7,909	605	7,252,423	0
Total	63,395	10,413	36,183,124	6,209,914

Notes: du=dwelling unit

Build-out assumptions for 2045 are inferred from SCAG's 2020 Final CONNECT SoCal Demographic and Growth Forecast (September 3,2020)

¹ Residential Land Use designations—realistic capacity factor: 80 percent assumed capacity (from Housing Element)

² Average density is lower than the Low Density Residential Infill Overlay density range to account for existing low density residential that was developed at the lower density

³ Mixed Use Land Use designations—realistic capacity factor: 67 percent assumed capacity (from Housing Element)

Table 4, Comparison of Existing General Plan and Proposed General Plan Update, compares the estimated level of residential and non-residential development and population for the City under the existing 2008 General Plan and Existing 2022 Baseline conditions compared to the General Plan Update.

Table 4. Comparison of Existing General Plan and Proposed General Plan Update

Location	Number of Dwelling Units	Total Population¹	Non-Residential Square Feet
Existing General Plan (2008 Build-Out)			
City of Victorville	84,746	266,102	17,730,215
Sphere of Influence	23,411	73,511	33,628,525
Existing Conditions (2022 Baseline)			
City of Victorville	36,195	130,771	27,991,000
Sphere of Influence	5,137	6,922	596,000
Proposed General Plan Update²			
City of Victorville	63,395	199,060	36,183,124
Sphere of Influence	10,413	32,801	6,209,914
Net Change (2022 Baseline – Proposed General Plan Update)			
City of Victorville	27,200	68,289	8,192,124
Sphere of Influence	5,276	15,879	5,613,914

¹Population estimates are inferred from SCAG's 2020 Final CONNECT SoCal Demographic and Growth Forecast (September 3, 2020)

²The number of dwelling units is based on average density at buildout, not maximum density.

³Average density is lower than the Low Density Residential Infill Overlay density range to account for existing low density residential that was developed at the lower density; Residential Land Use designations—realistic capacity factor: 80 percent assumed capacity (from Housing Element); Mixed Use Land Use designations—realistic capacity factor: 67 percent assumed capacity (from Housing Element)

Safety Element Update

The Safety Element Update would identify and, when possible, reduce the impact of natural and human-made hazards that may threaten the health, safety, and property of the residents living and working in the planning area. The Safety Element Update would emphasize hazard reduction through land use and development restrictions in susceptible areas and promote accident prevention. The Safety Element Update would integrate public health and safety into development and planning policies to emphasize responses and to maintain optimal emergency preparedness, in accordance with recently adopted State laws.

Environmental Justice Element

The Environmental Justice Element would be prepared as a new chapter in the Victorville General Plan. Preparation of an Environmental Justice Element is required under Senate Bill 1000 for jurisdictions with disadvantaged communities. It will reflect the City's commitment to reducing environmental burdens and ensuring all residents have the opportunity to access public goods and services that improve their quality of life. The Environmental Justice Element would focus on objectives and policies that aim to reduce pollution exposure; improve access to public facilities and services; improve access to healthy foods; promote access to physical activity and recreation; improve access to safe, sanitary and affordable housing; reduce exposure to climate hazards; and improve civic engagement in the public decision-making process.

1.4 PROJECT LOCATION

The City of Victorville (Victorville or City) is in the southwestern portion of the County of San Bernardino. It is located in the geographic sub-region of the southwestern Mojave Desert (known as Victor Valley or the High Desert), within the Inland Empire area (Figures 1 and 2) and is considered the largest metropolitan area in the Mojave Desert. Victorville is located approximately 65 miles northeast of the City of Los

1. Introduction

Angeles and 30 miles north of the City of San Bernadino, north of the San Bernadino mountains at the edge of the Mojave Desert. The Mojave River runs through the City toward the Mojave Desert.

The City is within Victor Valley, often referred to as the “High Desert” due to its approximate elevation of 2,900 feet above sea level. Victor Valley is separated from other urbanized areas in Southern California by the San Bernardino and San Gabriel mountains. The City and its sphere of influence (SOI) are accessible via Interstate 15, U.S. Route 395, State Route 18, and historic U.S. Route 66 (Figure 2, Project Location).

The City shares boundaries with the City of Adelanto to the northwest, the Town of Apple Valley to the east, the City of Hesperia to the south and unincorporated San Bernardino County to the southwest and to the north. There are also portions of unincorporated San Bernardino County nested within the City of Victorville. The community of Mountain View Acres is an unincorporated area within City boundaries. During the forty years that Victorville has been a City, it has grown from an area of 9.7 square miles to an area of 74.16 square miles.

The City boundaries encompass portions of the following USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps:

Adelanto: Township 5, North Range 5 West, Sections 10, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and Township 6, North Range 5 West, Sections 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27

Baldy Mesa: Township 4, North Range 5 West, Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15; Township 5 North, Range 5 West, Sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35; and Township 5 North, Range 6 West, Section 36

Helendale: Township 6, North Range 5 West, Sections 1, 2, 11, 12

Hesperia: Township 4, North Range 4 West, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Township 4, North Range 5 West, Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 14; Township 5, North Range 4 West, Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36; and Township 5, North Range 5 West, Sections 25, 26, 35, 36

Victorville: Township 5, North Range 4 West, Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; Township 5, North Range 5 West, Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24; Township 6, North Range 4 West, Sections 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35; and Township 6 North, Range 5 West, Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36

Victorville Northwest: Township 6 North, Range 5 West, Sections 2, 3, 10, 11

The City of Victorville’s Sphere of Influence (SOI) encompasses portions of the following USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps:

Adelanto: Township 5 North Range 6 West, Sections 23, 24

Apple Valley: Township 6 North Range 3 West, Sections 7, 18 and Township 6 North Range 4 West, Sections 12, 13

Baldy Mesa: Township 4 North Range 5 West, Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Township 4 North Range 6 West, Sections 1, 2, 11, 12; Township 5 North Range 5 West, Section 31; and Township 5 North Range 6 West, Sections 25, 26, 35, 36

Helendale: Township 6 North Range 4 West, Sections 1, 2, 11, 12; Township 7 North Range 4 West, Sections 25, 36; and Township 7 North Range 5 West, Sections 25, 26, 35, 36

Hesperia: Township 5 North Range 4 West, Sections 25, 26, 35, 36

Turtle Valley: Township 6 North Range 3 West, Sections 5, 6, 7; Township 6 North Range 4 West, Sections 1, 12; Township 7 North Range 3 West, Sections 29, 30, 31, 32; and Township 7 North Range 4 West, Sections 25, 36

Victorville: Township 5 North Range 4 West, Sections 10, 14, 15, 23, 24, and Township 6 North Range 4 West, Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30

Victorville Northwest: Township 7 North Range 5 West, Sections 26, 35

1.5 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Red Tail's Principal Investigator Mr. José Aguilar, M.A., RPA served as the primary author of this report, and managed the study. Red Tail's Senior Archaeologist Mr. Spencer Bietz contributed to the report and prepared the report figures. Resumes of key personnel are included in Appendix A.

1. Introduction

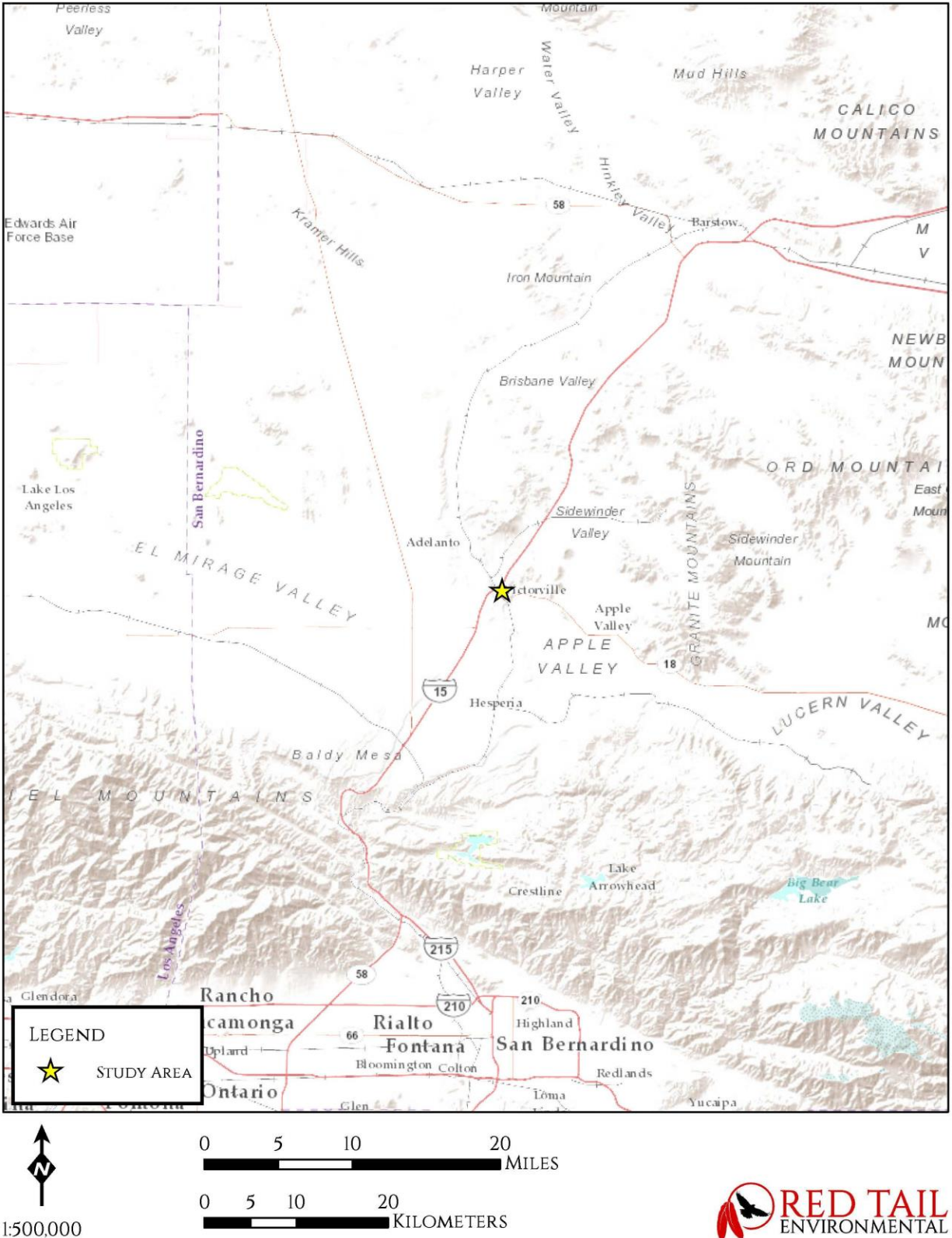
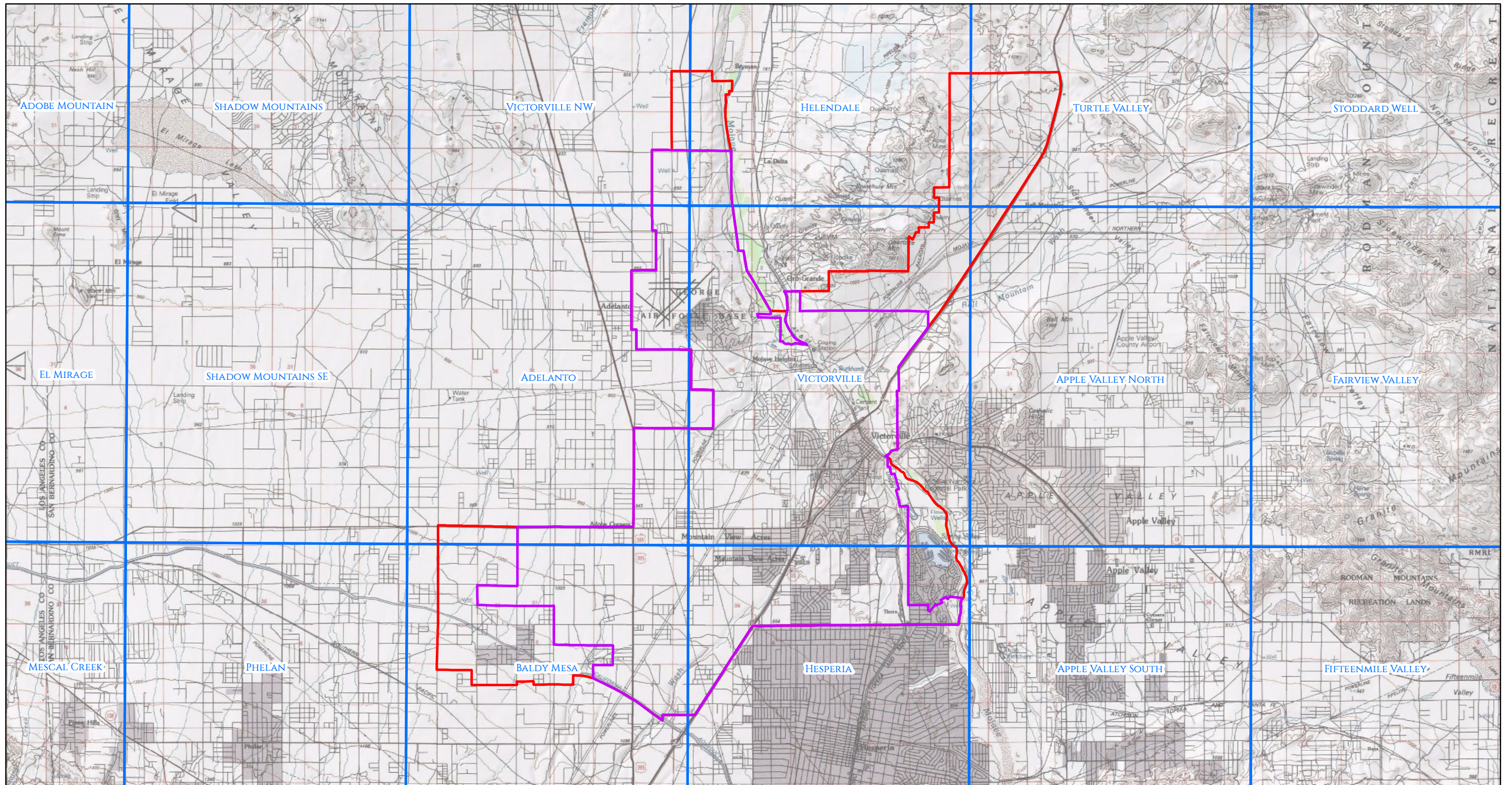
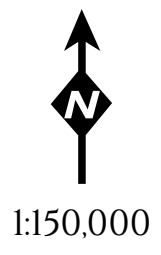


Figure 1. Project area Vicinity.






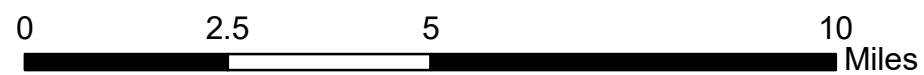
SOURCE: ESRI (2022), CITY OF VICTORVILLE (2022), USGS (2022)

FIGURE 2. VICTORVILLE CITY BOUNDARY AND SPHERE OF INFLUENCE



LEGEND

-  VICTORVILLE CITY LIMITS
-  VICTORVILLE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE (SOI)
-  7.5' USGS QUADRANGLE



2. SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

2.1.1 Current Environmental Conditions

Topography and Geography

The Project area lies within the western Mojave Desert, in Victor Valley, west of the Mojave River. The Victor Valley is an alluvium filled valley, and the topographic relief between the valley floor and nearby ridges ranges is approximately 750 feet. Several washes draining into the valley cause alluvial fans and small ravines and washes across the Project area. The Mojave Desert is a rain shadow desert, and several mountain ranges block moisture from the Pacific Ocean (Walker and Landau 2018). Elevation ranges from 2600 feet above mean sea level along the Mojave River to 3400 feet above mean sea level along the western and southern edge of the Project area, leading towards Baldy Mesa.

The Mojave River is the most prominent landscape feature within the City. The Mojave River bisects the eastern boundary of the Project area as it runs north-south and is the primary source of surface water in the region. The headwaters of the river are located approximately 40 miles to the south, in the mountains of the central Transverse Ranges (Stamos et al. 2003). The Mojave River then flows northward and eastward through the Mojave Desert plain and ends in the playa of Soda Lake (Walker and Landau 2018). In the present day the river is usually dry except during winter storm events. Above ground water along the Mojave River can be present between the upper narrows and the lower narrows. Over the past 100 years the Mojave River has been substantially altered by ground water extraction and the Mojave Forks Dam, which have reduced the riparian woodland and forest along the banks of the river (City of Victorville 2008).

Geology

The Western Mojave Desert region is a tectonic block known as the Mojave block, bounded by the San Andreas Fault zone on the southwest and the Garlock fault zone on the northwest. Alluvium covers most of the Mojave block which is underlain by several large basins (Dibblee 1967). The faults separate the Mojave block from the San Gabriel Mountains and the coastal area to the southwest, the San Bernardino Mountains to the southeast, and the Sierra Nevada – Tehachapi Mountain to the north. The Mojave Desert merges with the Colorado Desert in the southeast. The Mojave Desert is a subsection of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province, which is characterized by long, north-south trending mountain ranges separated. The area was once an ancient interior sea during the Paleozoic era, evidence of which can be seen in the sediment layers in the nearby mountain ranges. During the Mesozoic era the region was uplifted. The area is considered a geological accommodation zone between the Pacific and North American plates, causing relatively strong earthquake activity (Dibblee 1967).

Most of the ground surface within the Mojave Desert was formed by erosion and deposition which results in desert pavement and desert varnish. Soils within the region are often very shallow, have a low level of organic matter, and highly alkaline (Walker and Landau 2018).

Climate

Mojave River Basin, within the western Mojave Desert has a climate characterized by high summer temperatures, commonly exceeding 100° F and low winter temperatures, which can fall below freezing. Diurnal temperature changes can commonly exceed 50°F (Dibblee 1967). Low humidity and low precipitation characterize the area with less than 5 inches of rain a year, mostly during winter months (Dibblee 1967, Walker and Landau 2018).

Biology

Due to the Project area's position in the rain shadow of several mountain ranges vegetation is dominated by low widely spaced shrubs primary sagebrush, creosote bush, *Larrea tridentata*, and burro bush. Grasses and flowering annuals are present in the spring after heavy rains. Joshua trees, *Yucca brevifolia*, are common on sandy flat and alluvial slopes between 2,800 and 4,000 feet in altitude. Cottonwoods and willows grow along the Mojave River basin and in permanent streams. The playa, dry lake beds, contain a high alkaline deposit, and are devoid of vegetation (Dibblee 1967). Due to the harsh conditions the greatest diversity is found within the riparian systems, such as the Mojave River basin.

The following plant communities are located with the City: Mojave creosote bush scrub, desert saltbush scrub, rabbit bush scrub, Mohavean juniper woodland and scrub, ruderal (disturbed) communities, Joshua tree woodland, and riparian communities associated with the Mojave River and its flood plain, including transmontane alkali and freshwater marsh, Mojave riparian forest, and southern willow scrub (City of Victorville 2008). Plants that were used throughout the region as food sources, supplies, or medicinal purposes include: Agave, arrowed, broomrape, cactus, cattail, chia, creosote bush, desert tobacco, ephedra, flax, Indian hemp, jimsonweed, mesquite, milkweed, oak, palm, pine, reeds, rice grass, rush, salt grass, sea weed, stinging nettle, turpentine, willow, yerba mansa, and yucca (Walker and Landau 2018).

During the pluvial lakes period the region supported mammoths, American lions, giant sloths and other cool-temperate animals, a vast number of fish was also present during this period (Walker and Landau 2018). However, as the environment became more arid and hotter and the lowering of the water table the animal communities became more localized and fewer. The dry playas support few animals, mostly algae, shrimp and toads and other amphibians, and no large animals (Walker and Landau 2018). The scrub communities and shrublands contain a higher diversity of species including insects, rodents and birds, including the burrowing owl and kit foxes. Creosote bush communities can support larger numbers and types of reptiles, rabbits, rodents, coyotes, badgers, foxes, bobcats and golden eagles, as well as bats and a large number of birds and the desert tortoise (Walker and Landau 2018). Numerous endemic species live along the Mojave River including: the Mojave River vole, the Mojave Shoulderband snail, and the Mojave fringe-toed lizard, along with migratory birds (City of Victorville 2008). Within the riparian zone there are racoons, several species of skinks, bald eagles, bats, and amphibians (Walker and Landau 2018).

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The City has previously identified five prehistoric periods within the Mojave Desert that have been identified by changes in the archaeological remains: 1. The Lake Mohave Period, 12,000 years to 7,000 years ago; 2. the Pinto Period, 7,000 years to 4,000 years ago; 3. the Gypsum Period, 4,000 years to 1,500 years ago; 4. The Saratoga Springs Period, 1,500 years to 800 years ago; and 5. and the Proto-historic Period, 800 years ago to European contact (City of Victorville 2008).

Prehistoric habitation of the region varied greatly depending on environmental conditions. Environmental conditions within the region fluctuated several times between cooler and wetter periods, when lacustrine environments were present and more arid and drier periods. Sutton et al. (2007) writes that during the Late Pleistocene, ca. 18,000 to 8000 cal B.C., conditions in the Mojave Desert were cool and wet, which transitioned to somewhat cooler and wetter than modern climatic conditions during the Middle Holocene, ca. 6000 to 3000 cal B.C. During this transition period there was a change in vegetation from woodlands to desert scrub plants and then to scrub plants that could survive in more arid environments. The transition across the Mojave was a gradual process spanning several thousand years depending on specific environmental constraints. The hot desert environment began around 11,500 to 8,000 years ago and by about 5,000 years ago the vegetation in the region is similar to modern times (West et al. 2007). Prior to the drying period a series of lakes across the region were fed by Owens, Mojave, and Amargosa Rivers. The Mojave River once fed Harper Lake, Lake Manix, and Mojave Lake (Walker and Landau 2018). As the environment changed the lakes began drying up and became disconnected isolated saline basins, which today appear as white beds from salts and minerals in the lowest parts of the desert landscape (Walker and Landau 2018).

As the past eight to ten thousand years have been relatively dry in the Mojave Desert, this has slowed the rate of decomposition and resulted in a high level of preservation, especially of desert woodrat middens and dung of giant sloths, pollen analysis, tree ring analysis and oxygen isotope analysis of playa soils (Walker and Landau 2018:45). These studies have identified that nine thousand years ago vegetation zones within the Mojave Desert are lower than current day, showing that past conditions were wetter and cooler. A combination of these studies shows that until five thousand years ago the Mojave Desert was covered with cool, moist grassland (Walker and Landau 2018:56).

While no single archaeological chronology is agreed upon, archaeologists generally concur that human occupation within Southern California spans at least the last 14,000 years. It was previously believed that people first came to North and South America over the Bering Land Bridge, however recent studies have identified that this ice-free corridor was not passable until 13,000 years ago and an alternate coastal route has been proposed. The Pacific Northwest coast was deglaciated by approximately 14,000 B.C. and travel along the Pacific Coast in boats would have been possible during this period. A widespread kelp forest could have created a “kelp highway” with enough resources to support people entering North America (Erlandson et al. 2007, Masters and Aiello 2007, Gallegos 2017). Erlandson (2007:56) contends that “it seems most likely that the peopling of the Americas included both coastal and interior migrations of peoples from northeastern Asia and Beringia, with an earlier migration possibly following the northern Pacific coast”.

The Paleo Indian / Lake Mojave Period, 12,000 years to 7,000 years ago

Archaeological chronologies have varied on the specific chronology of the period; however, in general this period includes the earliest human occupations of the region and focuses on its Paleo-Indian cultures. Some researchers have divided these periods, claiming that the Paleo Indian Period arrived first and was followed by the Lake Mojave Period; however there is little concrete evidence to separate the periods (Gardner 2006).

2. Setting

As in most of North America, the Paleo-Indian Period is the earliest recognized period of California prehistory and coincides with the end of the late Pleistocene, circa 10,000 B.C. During this period the environment was cool and moist, with deep pluvial lakes in the desert and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the end of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, causing glaciers to melt and sea levels to rise. Inland lakes began to recede and evaporate and there was a great deal of erosion in the coastal areas. The warmer climate also resulted in major vegetation changes and the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna (Moratto 1984, Martin 1967, Martin 1973, Fagan 1991).

Paleo Indian sites have been identified across most of North America, often referred to as the Clovis Complex. The Clovis Complex is defined by the use of large fluted projectile points and other large bifacial stone tools. Within Southern California Paleo Indian sites, including the Clovis Complex, are also referred to as the Western Stemmed Point Tradition (WSPT) and was characterized by leaf shaped and large stemmed projectile points, scrapers and other stone tools. Archaeological evidence of the WSPT has been found across the western interior of North America with small regional variations (Gallegos 2017, Sutton 2006, Warren 1968). Overall, ground stone use was infrequent during this period, leading to the belief that people during this period were highly mobile groups and their subsistence practices focused on the hunting of large game. Sites during this period within the region are rare and the absence of house remains suggests that people during this period were highly mobile, centered around permanent water sources, and left few archaeological traces (Gardner 2006).

Some archaeological chronologies have further divided this period, arguing that the Paleo Indian / Clovis period was replaced by the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, also specifically referred to as the Lake Mojave Period, from approximately 10,000 to 7,000 B.P. Whether these periods represent separate cultures within the Early Holocene or not is hotly debated (Gardner 2006, Sutton et al. 2007). The Lake Mojave period is defined by the use of Lake Mojave and Silver Lake projectile points found in association with Pleistocene lakeshores during the early Holocene. The artifact assemblage also includes abundant bifaces, steep edged unifaces, crescents, cobble core tools and ground stone (Sutton et al. 2007).

Few Lake Mojave period sites have been identified within the region, mostly near China Lake, Lake Mojave, Fort Irwin and Twentynine Palms. The Lake Mojave Complex reflects a forager strategy with small social units and a high degree of mobility (Gardner 2006). During the Lake Mojave Period there is evidence for long term residential use, workshops, and small camps near resource locations (Sutton et al. 2007).

While some archaeological chronologies have identified separate complexes during this time period modern dating techniques, concomitant with a lack of identified archaeological sites, have not found a reliable difference between them (Sutton et al. 2007). In the vicinity of Victorville and the surrounding area, there is no consensus on times or terms in which human occupation started. It is unknown if the first people arrived via the coast or from the east, as both locations contain archaeological sites with early dates. There is no reliable information for human occupation of the region prior to the people utilizing the Clovis Complex. Fluted points have been identified in the northern and western sections of the Mojave Desert. However, there have been technological issues with dating these points in comparison to stemmed points which are believed later and from the Lake Mojave Period, so it is possible that the Clovis Complex and Lake Mojave Period overlapped (Sutton et al. 2007).

The Pinto Period, 7,000 years to 4,000 years ago

The Pinto Period marks the archaeological complex following the disappearance of the Pleistocene Lakes, during the Middle Holocene, and the increasing aridity of the region (Sutton et al. 2007). Archaeological sites from this period have a much more diverse artifact assemblage than the Lake Mojave Period. Gardner

2. Setting

writes that there is some overlap between the Lake Mojave and Pinto Periods, as shown by radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dates, which suggests there might have been cultural continuity between the two periods, although the site distribution and artifact assemblages vary (Gardner 2006).

Artifacts from this period consist of Pinto projectile points, leaf shaped points and knives, domed and elongated scrapers, flake scrapers, drills, engraving tools, and milling equipment (Gardner 2006). In addition, lithic sources have a lack of diversity, showing less distance traveled and/or less trading than the Lake Mojave Period (Sutton et al. 2007). The Pinto projectile point was likely used as a spear tip rather than for darts such as the fluted points and the Lake Mojave and Silver Lake projectile points. However, the most striking change between the Pinto Period and the earlier Lake Mojave Period is the increase in ground stone implements, which are moderate to abundant in Pinto Period sites.

Food sources from the Pinto Period include a reliance on deer, sheep, rabbits and pronghorn, as well as some reptiles and rodents. Milling tools are in use in an increasing manner, and evidence of pinyon use and other seed processing is present. Similar plant processing is seen earlier in coastal areas before this region (Gardner 2006, Sutton et al. 2007). Sutton et al. (2007) argues that the reliance on plant resources must have greatly influenced residential site placement.

Archaeological sites from the Pinto Period have been found along pluvial lake basins, stream channels, springs, and upland areas and archaeological evidence shows that sites were occupied for long periods by fairly large groups. Some sites have been identified as residential centers from which trips to gather from different resource locations were undertaken, based on the higher presence of milling tools at the residential centers (Gardner 2006).

The Gypsum Period, 4,000 years to 1,500 years ago

The Gypsum Period, also called the Elko Period, spanned the cooler wetter Late Holocene Period and extended as the region again became warmer and drier (Sutton et al. 2007). While Gypsum Period sites are found frequently in the northern Mojave Desert, few have been identified on its southern and eastern portions (Sutton et al. 2007).

Artifacts that define this period include medium to large stemmed and notched projectile points, such as Elko Eared, Elko Comer-notched, Gypsum Cave, and Humboldt Concave Base points, an increase in ritual items such as quartz crystals, paint, and rock art, and an increase in bifaces and grinding implements (Gardner 2006). Faunal remains include mountain sheep, rabbit, rodents, and tortoise (Gardner 2006). Rock art sites dating to this period increase, many of which are in the Coso Style, which feature big horn sheep. There is evidence that there was an increase in trade and social complexity during this period, with an increase in artifacts related to ritual activities (Sutton et al. 2007).

Archaeological evidence has identified an approximately 1,000-year hiatus between the Pinto and Gypsum Periods (Sutton et al. 2007). Little is known about why the population would have dropped during this period, but the dramatic drop in population between the periods is used to define the periods. Subsequently, during the end of the Gypsum Period a population increase has been noted (Gardner 2006).

The Saratoga Springs Period, 1,500 years to 800 years ago

The Saratoga Springs Period has been referred to as the Rose Spring Period, and the Amargosa Period (Gardner 2006, Sutton et al. 2007) and approximately spans ca. 1,800 -1,500 years ago, with some archaeologists arguing it began 2,000 years ago and stretched to ca. 800 years ago. During this period the lake stands within the region were again high and sustenance focused on lacustrine resources (Gardner 2006). Archaeological sites from this period are found in a larger number of environmental zones and geographic areas, including rock shelters, springs, colluvial fans, drainages, lakeshores, creek junctures streams and mountain ranges.

2. Setting

Artifacts from this period focused on projectile points, knives, drills, stone pipes, bone awls, a wide variety of milling equipment, marine shell artifacts, and large quantities of obsidian for lithic tools. During this period usage of the bow and arrow spread across the region. There is strong evidence for the use of structures. Faunal remains focus on rabbits and rodents with a lower emphasis on larger species. The larger use of milling implements is reflected in the heightened use of pinyon, juniper, and mesquite. Most of the obsidian used in the region came from the Coso Volcanic Field, showing either travel to that area or trade within the region (Gardner 2006).

Gardner (2006) and Sutton et al. (2007) state that there was an increase in population during the Saratoga Springs Period in comparison to the previous Gypsum Period and the subsequent Proto-Historic Period, which was combined with a dramatic change in artifact assemblages with the introduction of the bow and arrow, which resulted in well-developed middens, especially in the western Mojave Desert.

However, it is unknown if the environment was able to support higher populations, or this is a result of sampling errors (Gardner 2006). Further the spread of bow and arrow technology spread across the region during this period which may have influence population size. The Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA), which caused a series of long droughts in the region, may have initially been offset by the more efficient hunting technology of the bow and arrow, however as the MCA intensified resource availability and the larger population would have led to a population collapse and the end of the cultural period (Sutton et al. 2007). Lakerecords and packrat midden research show that aridity in the region began approximately 1,400 B.P. and archaeological research shows that there was a significant reduction in the use of the desert. Archaeological sites that do have radiocarbon dates during the MCA are closely associated with the Mojave River and other perennial water sources (Gardner 2006).

The Proto-Historic Period, 800 years ago to European contact

The Proto-Historic Period, is also referred to as the Late Prehistoric Period and is through to be a continuation of the peoples living in the region during the beginning of the Ethnographic and Historic Periods. This period is marked by a change in subsistence and settlement, likely resulting from an increasing aridity of the region. Settlements are concentrated along springs, streams, and wells, including both residential centers, major villages, and seasonal sites used for procuring specific resources only. It is unknown if the lower population seen during this period was a reaction to the environmental changes or possibly the result of European introduced diseases and the removal of Native American people to the mission system (Gardner 2006).

There are differing opinions between researchers as to whether the shift to the Proto-Historic Period was caused by new technologies developed by people already living in the area, spurred by changing environmental conditions, or if it was brought in by a migration of people into Southern California. Either way the transition into the Proto-Historic Period within the region is associated with more specific regional developments across the Mojave Desert. Environmental conditions varied and along the Colorado River, within portions of the eastern Mojave Desert, agriculture became established. Archaeological sites during this period represent a variety of site types including major villages with associated cemeteries, along with special purpose and seasonal sites (Sutton et al. 2007).

Artifacts from this period include a change in projectile points to Desert series projectile points, Desert Side Notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, brownware ceramics, shell and steatite beads, slate pendants, incised stones, and a variety of milling implements. Obsidian use is much lower than the previous period. Faunal remains focused on rabbit, deer, rodents, reptiles, and tortoises. Less is known about plant use during this period but mesquite and juniper are present in the archaeological assemblages. Lower quantities of

2. Setting

obsidian and a higher concentration of milling implements imply that seed processing as a substance focus may have been replaced an increase in hunting seen in the earlier period (Gardner 2006, Sutton et al. 2007).

Archaeological evidence within the vicinity of Victorville, during this period has been identified at the Oro Grande site (SBR-72), located several miles north of the City. This site was first occupied ca. 6,000 years ago, then it was abandoned and reinhabited ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 1500. Also, the Deep Creek Site, SBR-176, located near the confluence of the Mojave River and Deep Creek, to the south of the City, was dated to the Proto-Historic Period and contained a stone floor, several house pits, a rock cluster, as well as a large lithic assemblage (Gardner 2006).

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Period

Ethnographic sources for the region are sparse, and report that several different Native American groups were present within the region. Sutton et al. (2007) states that the Mojave River was an important boundary between Numic and Takic groups during the Proto-Historic and Ethnographic Periods. Ethnographic accounts within the vicinity of Victorville focus on the Vanyumé, or Desert Serrano and the Chemehuevi. Other groups with traditional territories within the region and which may have utilized the Project area or the vicinity include the Kitanemuk and the Kawaiisu (Kroeber 1925).

The Vanyumé, or Desert Serrano

By the ethnohistoric period, the Vanyumé, or Desert Serrano, occupied the length of the Mojave River and adjacent areas from Victorville and Hesperia to east of Barstow (Bean and Smith 1978). The Vanyumé were the desert division of the Serrano, differing from other tribes in San Bernardino County by their adaptation to the harsh desert climate. The Kitanemuk and Serrano were affiliated with the Vanyumé, although the boundaries between these tribes are not clearly understood (Earle 2005). Ethnographic sources report that the Serrano was the Spanish term for the people living in the highlands or mountains, while the people in the region referred to themselves as Takhtam, meaning “the people” (Johnston 1965).

The Vanyumé language is of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan family, which also includes Serrano, Luiseño, and Alliklik tribes. The Uto-Aztecan language family can be traced back to the Great Basin (Mithun 2004). According to Kroeber, Takic-speaking immigrants began moving from the Great Basin to Southern California around 500 B.C. (1925). By the time Europeans reached the Americas, Uto-Aztecan speakers were found from Idaho to El Salvador, from the Pacific Coast to the Rocky Mountains (Hill 2015).

The Vanyumé, like most other desert tribes, settled near sources of water to maximize available resources. They were hunter-gatherers, not horticulturalists (Kroeber 1925). They utilized desert plants, such as California juniper berries (*wa'at*), yucca, and cacti. Vanyumé protein supply was mainly comprised of both large game, such as pronghorn (antelope), desert bighorn sheep, and black-tailed deer, and small game, including rabbits, hares, and rodents. Big game animals were considered important. Commemoration of big game and hunting was a key practice (Sutton and Earle 2017). Despite Kroeber stating that Southern California Natives used unbacked bows, according to informant Manuel Santos, the Desert Serrano used sinew-backed bows with a very heavy draw, along with arrows made from Carrizo grass, for hunting. Deer headdresses were used for stalking prey. Ceramics were often used and included many forms, including ollas. Wares varied including Tizon Brown Ware, Buff ware, Stucco, Red-on-Buff, Black-on-Buff and Polished Brown. Basketry was also extensive and was used for baskets, seed beaters, mats, sandals, bags, and ropes (Johnston 1965).

The Mojave River was a major trade route that linked the southern San Joaquin Valley and Southern California coast with the Southwest and the Colorado River. It is likely the exploitation of salt sources contributed to the Vanyumé occupation of the lower Mojave River. There was significant demand for salt in native communities in the San Bernardino Mountains. The benefits of this long-distance exchange route

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likely helped support Vanyumé occupation of the river. Archaeological evidence includes the recovery of acorn remains and piñon pine nuts, which would have been exported down the Mojave River from the San Bernardino mountains. Gift exchanges between trading parties encouraged long-term settlement (Earle 2005). It is speculated that year-round occupations were fairly recent, after about 1,000 B.P. Archaeological evidence suggests there were smaller, seasonally occupied settlements in addition to the principal village (Sutton and Earle 2017).

Villages were semi-sedentary and had populations of up to 80 people. Vanyumé homes were constructed of bundled grass and tule reed. They were dome-shaped and one room, arranged in clusters. Sunshades and windbreaks made from woven rush matting were commonly used. There were secure storage bins for food surplus and fuelwood. Villages were thought of as a ritual space and always included the chief's sacred house which had a sacred bundle, where ceremonies were practiced. Cemeteries were present, where funerals and mourning ceremonies were held. Winter rituals not only included members of the village, but also those of allied clans. Typically, these rituals were held in late autumn when food was in abundance. Similar to the Mountain Serrano villages, sweat houses were possibly present.

Mojave River communities lack significant ethnographic documentation, making it nearly impossible to reconstruct distinctive features of the culture and local environmental adaptation (Kroeber 1925). Direct ethnographic research was limited to a single Kroeber interview with Moha, an elderly Vanyumé survivor, leaving gaps in our knowledge (Sutton and Earle 2017). The Desert Serrano shared key elements of culture with the Mountain Serrano. It is suggested that villages were comprised of individual patrilineal clans, who intermarried and assisted one another in religious ceremonies. Interclan marriages and mourning ceremonies express the religious correlation between Desert and Mountain Serrano. The clan names have been lost and were not recorded in any ethnographic sources (Johnston 1965).

The Serrano origin story is similar to that of the Cahuilla. Two brothers, Pakrokitat and Kukitat, created humans and argued over how they would be endowed (Kroeber 1925). Kukitat was poisoned by his older brother's followers and was cremated at Big Bear Lake. It is assumed that Mountain and Desert Serranos shared these ideologies, along with other elements of religion. Rituals included sacred songs. The Mojave had a genre called *Tumanpa Vanyumé*, which consisted of supernatural travels including the Mojave River region (Sutton and Earle 2017). The Mojave suggest this genre was learned from the Vanyumé and that it was in the Desert Serrano language.

As noted by Kroeber, it is probable that the Vanyumé cremated their dead (Sutton and Earle 2017). The cremation of Kukitat in the Serrano origin story would provide a cultural basis for the practice. There is conflicting information that the Vanyumé may have used burial as a traditional practice. It is suggested funeral ceremonies included property burning, which included the home of the deceased.

Periodic mourning ceremonies were held widely across Southern California. These were held to honor all clan members who passed away since the previous ceremony. This was a major event on the ritual calendar, held on an annual basis. It was held after the autumn harvest so members had adequate time to invest in the ceremony. Included in the ceremonies were complex presentations of shell bead wealth between host and guest chiefs (Sutton and Earle 2017).

A great number of petroglyphs have been identified within the Serrano territory, both painted in ochre, black, and white, and incised into rocks. Much of the meaning of the rock art has not been recorded, while many of the rock art represents animals such as mountain sheep, turtles and lizards, many other are intricate geometrical designs of circles, diamond chains, concentric figures and mazes (Johnston 1965).

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Archaeological sites attributed to the Serrano from this period have been identified within the Project area, especially near water sources. At least two named Serrano ancestral village site have been recorded, Topipabit and Patkaits. Topipabit has also been referred to as Topiabit Rancheria, Turner Springs, Adelanto Springs, Lanes Way Station, and recorded as San Bernardino County Museum Archaeological Site No. 88. Both sites have been recorded as permanent village locations and show evidence of structures.

The Chemehuevi

The Chemehuevi were encountered by the early Spanish explorers from the late 1700s through the early 1800s within various locations the region (Walker and Landau 2018). The Chemehuevi territory was estimated about nine thousand square miles, one of the largest in California, most of which was resource poor, and ranged from Soda Lake, to the Avawatz, Providence, and Kingston Mountain Ranges; to Death Valley, Tehachapi, and south to the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1925, Miller 1967). The boundary between the Chemehuevi and the Serrano has been ill-defined and may have overlapped. The traditional Chemehuevi territory was greatly impacted by European encroachment and violence, and many were displaced by the time ethnographic accounts were recorded. The Chemehuevi Indians were thought to be the southernmost branch of the Southern Paiute Nation (Manners 1974). They referred to themselves as the Nuwuvi, meaning “people” (Kroeber 1925, Miller 1967).

Social structures were based on small highly mobile family groups following food sources to high elevations in the summer and lower in the winter (Miller 1967). Pinyon pine nuts was a major food source. Pine nuts could be harvested in the summer for green unripe cones and in the fall for ripened ones. (Walker and Landau 2018). The cones were collected in baskets and baked in big pits to extract the pine nuts. The nuts were then eaten raw, cooked or ground into a meal which was cooked or used to make a beverage. Nuts could be stored for use during the winter. (Walker and Landau 2018) report that there was no ownership of Pinyon pines or collecting areas and that harvests were irregular. The Pinyon pine tree was also used in the construction of dwellings, used for pitch and in baskets. The needles were used in basketry and the bark was used for roofing and clothing (Miller 1967, Walker and Landau 2018). The Chemehuevi also used reed and grass baskets often were coated with pitch to waterproof them. Basketry was used primarily and there was little reliance on ceramic use (Miller 1967).

They hunted small game and occasionally desert bighorn sheep. Desert tortoises were used for meat and their shells were used as shovels. (Walker and Landau 2018) write that the Chemehuevi managed the Desert Tortoise population. Other food sources consisted of grass seeds, cactus fruits and Joshua tree buds. Many foods were preserved by drying them, including grains and meat, and were then stored in the sand or placed in baskets or jars with lids in caves. Food was cached was important to survival and stealing another clan’s food stores was a hostile act. (Walker and Landau 2018)

Communal events included rabbit drives. Rabbit was used as a major food source and the skins were used a blankets and robes. Another communal event was the harvest of mesquite pods and settlements were developed around mesquite stands. Mesquite groves were owned by specific groups, and they were often harvested in the spring when the yellow flowered were used. The pods were eaten ripened and dried and were used in a variety of foods, from eating the green pods to making mesquite flower from the ripened and dried pods.

Kroeber (1925) writes that the Chemehuevi rituals were influenced by the Mohave. There are four cycles of songs: Salt, Deer, Mountain Sheep, and Shaman’s or Doctoring. Social structures and traditions enforced traveling, the Salt Song was a sacred song that identified the landscape and trails that Chemehuevi would sing as they moved across their territory and identified landmarks, waterways gathering areas and others. Songs and other oral traditions were handed down along patrilineal lines (Walker and Landau 2018). Songs were also used for cures, in addition to herbs and other medical techniques (Miller 1967).

2.2.3 Historic Period

The first part of the next section provides a brief history of post-contact California up to the American period, followed by more detailed information regarding the history of Victorville. Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three specific periods: the Spanish period (ca. 1760s–1821), the Mexican period (1821–1848), and the American period (1848–present).

Spanish Period (ca. 1760s-1821)

Along the coast of California, Spanish explorers began making expeditions between the mid-1500s and 1700s. Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese in Spanish service, explored Catalina Island, San Pedro and Santa Monica bays and also stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay (Sparkman 1908). Sebastián Vizcaíno, a Spanish naval officer spent much of the late 1500's mapping the coast of California north into Oregon. Like Cabrillo, Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, naming each location. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1886). While none of these expeditions may have had direct contact with the vicinity of the Project area it is likely that Old World diseases and other indirect impacts reached the Native Americans living in the Project area.

The Mojave Desert first came to the attention of Europeans in the late 1760s as Friar Francisco Garcés explored the Colorado River Valley west to the Pacific Ocean for Spain (Walker and Landau 2018). Garcés took detailed notes of the indigenous people throughout the Mojave Desert and was accompanied by Mojave Native Americans for portions of his travels. He traveled from the Colorado River across the Mojave Desert following the Mojave River to the Pacific Ocean, and his route became known as the Mojave Road.

The Mojave Road was already an extensive used trading route of the Mojave Indians and the migratory path of the Chemehuevi Indians (Walker and Landau 2018). The Mojave Road went from Barstow through the Cajon Pass, passing through the Project area. Later the Old Spanish Trail was another route across the Mojave Desert that utilized trails and routes previously used by Native American groups. The Old Spanish Trail joined the Mojave Road west of the Avawatz Range and along the Mojave River, traveling through the Project area. The Mojave Road and Old Spanish Trail were used during this period to connect Mexico, New Mexico and the California missions, especially to connect Santa Fe with Los Angeles, which were both considered remote regional capitals (Walker and Landau 2018). Padre Garcés passed through Turner Ranch in 1776 on the Spanish Trail. Made contact with the Mojave and Chemehuevi in 1775. During this period Almendral writes that the Mojave River was so wide that the Spanish were able to float downriver with boatloads of gold and silver from their mines in Arizona (Almendral 2013).

In 1819 the Spanish founded San Bernardino de Sena Estancia, a mission asistencia of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, along the southern edge of the Serrano territory, near Redlands, and many of the Native Americans within the region were forcibly integrated into the mission system.

Mexican Period (1821-1848)

After years of sporadic rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, new Mexico, Utah, Texas, and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821 marking the beginning of the Mexican Period. As the ports in California were opened to foreign ships the population near the coast grew. However, the Mojave Desert remained largely vacant of European settlers.

The Mexican government secularized the California missions in 1833, and much of the mission lands were included in the land grants. The Native Americans which had been captured as part of the mission system

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became eligible for Mexican citizenship, however this period continued the physical and cultural decline of the Native American population (Heizer 1978). At their peak, the 21 California missions controlled approximately 74,000 neophytes (Bolton 1917). By 1834, the year before secularization took the institution from the missionaries, only 17,000 natives remained within their domain (Heizer 1978, Monroy 1990). After the secularization of the mission system, many neophytes escaped to the desert.

Use of the Mojave Road and Old Spanish Trail and other routes based on Native American trails continued through the Mexican Period. Trade between New Mexico and California continued, often with woolen goods from New Mexico in exchange for horses and mules from California. In 1826 Jedediah Smith was the first American to travel across the Mojave Desert. Smith's journals state he was given supplies by the Mojave Indians along the Colorado River and then crossed the Mojave Desert with the help of Vanyumé guides, and then traveled along the Mojave River and generally followed the Mojave Trail (Walker and Landau 2018). Smith made a second expedition in 1827-1828 across the Mojave. The first mule caravan to travel round trip along the Old Spanish trail took place in 1829-1830 (Walker and Landau 2018). As time went on caravans expanded and could include over 100 men and thousands of horses and mules.

American Period (1848-Present)

The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ended the Mexican American War and marks the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory of the United States. California became the 31st state in 1850 and within three years the population of California had increased to more than 300,000.

John Fremont was the next American to travel through the Mojave Desert, several times in the 1840s and 50s, generally following trails and routes utilized by Native American groups. Travel across the Mojave Desert grew exponentially during the gold rush. Eventually mining began in the Mojave Desert as well. Large deposits of gold, silver, tin, lead, copper, antimony, zinc, tungsten, sand, salt, borax, iron and others have been found in the region. Infrastructure and additional development quickly followed mining, providing transportation, lodging, and supplies for the workers. During this period the Mojave Road was further developed to allow for supply wagons and postal services and military presence. Later the Mormon Trail or Salt Lake Trail also followed the alignment of the Old Spanish Trail and Mojave Road. By the mid-1850s there was regular mail service along what was now known as the Salt Lake Road (Thompson and Thompson 1995).

Prior to December of 1858 the first Euro-American settlement had been developed within the Project area, as Captain Aaron Lane settled along the Mojave River. By 1860 census records showed there were at least 10 people and two residences at what became known as Lane's Crossing (Thompson and Thompson 1995). It was originally known as Mormon Crossing, then Huntington Station, when it became a railroad stop the name was changed to Victor in honor of California Southern Railroad's construction superintendent Jacob Nash Victor, circa 1885. Jacob Nash Victor was a construction superintendent for the California Southern Railroad. The original settlement was established around the railroad station, which was located approximately one mile northwest of the Mojave Narrow.

The first transcontinental railroad reached the region in 1883 built by the California Southern RR (later AT&SF) under the supervision of L. N. Victor, the line reached the Atlantic & Pacific (UPRR) junction at Barstow/Daggett in 1885. Numerous spur tracks were developed following the railroad line to support mining across the desert.

Jedediah Smith passed through the region several times in the early to mid-1880s, followed by Mormon settlers heading south. By 1901 the area was referred to as Victorville and the several residents had begun agricultural production (City of Victorville 2008). Shortly large deposits of limestone and granite were

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discovered in the vicinity which brought cement manufacturing to the area. Further development followed with the establishment of Route 66 through the City.

Within the region population grew during the first few decades of the 1900s as agriculture, ranching, and mining expanded. Also, within the early 1900s, the Victor Valley became known as Hollywood's Hideaway, used in silent films through today, as movie stars used to stay in nearby ranches, especially Verde Ranch.

Besides mining and ranching development within the region was slow. However, Victorville became a major stop along Route 66, bringing additional development, infrastructure, and residents to the City. The first section of Route 66 was paved between 1913 and 1915, and was located between Los Angeles and the Cajon Summit. The segment of Route 66 between the Cajon Summit and Victorville was paved in 1920, and Victorville to Needles was paved in 1926. Several tourist associations remain from the previous importance of Route 66 through Victorville. Rockfield Bridge, between Oro Grande and Victorville, opened in February 1931, crossing the Mojave River at one of the only locations it flows above ground year round. The bridge was bypassed in 1972. The California Route 66 Museum, located in the town's first bank building, was built in 1918. Several motels and café associated with Route 66 were opened during the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s (Sonderman 2019).

During World War II use of the Victor Valley greatly expanded. During World War II, the Victorville Army Airfield, later renamed George Air Force Base, was constructed. The base was established in June of 1941 and, at its peak capacity, employed approximately 6,000 civilian and military personnel. The base was deactivated on December 15, 1992; and on July 21, 1993, it was annexed into the City and has since been developed as the Southern California Logistics Airport. Victorville was incorporated on September 21, 1962, with a population of 8,111. By 1995 the City limits have expanded to 67.88 square miles with a population of 60,648.

3. METHODS

Methods used to assess the cultural resources sensitivity of the Project area include record searches from local repositories and archival and historical research. No archaeological field surveys or built environment surveys were conducted during this study.

3.1 RECORD SEARCHES

3.1.1 South Central Coastal Information Center

A record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS for the Project area was conducted on January 26, 2021 (Appendix B). The record search included a review of all records for historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, historic addresses, as well as a review of all known cultural resource reports.

3.1.2 Additional Database Searches

As part of the background research for the Project Red Tail performed a search of the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) held by the California Office of Historic Preservation for the Project area; the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); California Historical Landmarks for San Bernardino County, and any additional lists for historical districts and landmarks held by the City. The City does not keep a list of historical resources and was not able to provide building date records for the identification of potential historic districts.

3.1.3 Native American Heritage Commission

A record search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held at the NAHC was requested on December 6, 2020. The NAHC responded on December 21 of the same year, indicating that the results were positive and that the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians should be contacted for additional information. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of 10 tribal organizations and individuals to contact for additional information. Red Tail sent information request letters to the 10 contacts on December 23, 2020. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC is included in Appendix C.

3.2 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Historic aerial photographs and maps of the Project area, provided by historicaerials.com and USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, were examined. In addition, Red Tail conducted a search of the General Land Office (GLO) maps and records provided by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM); this search included land patents, survey plat maps and field notes, land status records and other historic documents.

3.3 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Per AB-52 consultation with Native American Tribes and the City is ongoing.

4. RESULTS

4.1 RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

4.1.1 SCCIC Record Search Results

The records search at the SCCIC identified a total of 361 previously conducted cultural resources studies within Victorville (Table 5).

Table 5. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within the City of Victorville

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-00052	1961	SMITH, GERALD A., CHARLES LAMONK, T.E. FOREMAN, SHIRLEY HILL, AND CHARLEY HOWE	INDIAN PICTURE WRITING OF SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES
SB-00257	1975	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	ARCHAEOLOGIC AND PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: WASTEWATER FACILITIES FROM VICTORVILLE
SB-00287	1976	BOWERS, GEORGE	SURFACE SURVEY, VICTORVILLE NARROWS SITE (SBCM 67), FEBRUARY 22, 1969
SB-00288	1976	STEELE, LAURA	RESUME OF LIFE OF INDIANS, SPANIARDS, AND EARLY AMERICANS IN THE VICTORVILLE NARROWS AREA
SB-00333	1976	CROWELL, JIM	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LAND LOCATED IN SECTION 35, T6M R4W
SB-00372	1976	HARRIS, RUTH D.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL – HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 52 ACRES WEST OF INTERSTATE 15 AND SOUTH OF BEAR VALLEY CUT-OFF, SEC. 1, T4N R5W
SB-00398	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF AREA PROPOSED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES FOR FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES AND SHERIFF'S CURATION SERVICES
SB-00428	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E., RUTH D. SIMPSON, AND LARRY E. BURGESS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES, MOJAVE WATER AGENCY, PROJECT NO. C-06-0822, VICTORVILLE AREA
SB-00448	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 74 ACRES IN THE VICTORVILLE AREA AT THE NORTHWEST INTERSECTION OF SENECA ROAD AND HESPERIA ROAD
SB-00473	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PORTIONS OF SECTIONS 22, 23, 14 AND 13 (T6N R4W) - VICTORVILLE QUADRANGLE
SB-00519	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF CA. 13 ACRES OF LAND AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SENECA ROAD AND RODEO DRIVE, VICTORVILLE AREA
SB-00602	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECT. 3 AND THE SW 1/4 OF SECT. 2, BOTH IN T4N R5W, S.B.M., BALDY MESA AREA
SB-00612	1978	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL – HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS FOR A WATER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN FOR VICTOR VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-00614	1978	FOWLER, DON D., ELIZABETH BUDY, DENNIS DESART, JOYCEBANTH, AND ALMA SMITH	FINAL REPORT: CLASS II CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD SAMPLING INVENTORY ALONG PROPOSED IPP TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, UTAH – NEVADA – CALIFORNIA
SB-00623	1978	SMITH, GERALD A. AND LA VERNA A. BROWN	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL PLAN FOR LAND USE IN THE HESPERIA-BALDY MESA AREA
SB-00763	1979	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S., AND MICHAEL J. MCINTYRE	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, VICTORVILLE-MCCULLOUGH TRANSMISSION LINES 1 AND 2 (2 VOLS.)
SB-00764	1979	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S. AND MICHAEL J. MCINTYRE	REPORT OF FIELDWORK; TOWER 144-11- 4 MONITORING AND FURTHER TOWER CLEARANCE, VICTORVILLE- MCCULLOUGH TRANSMISSION LINE 2
SB-00794	1979	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR SYCAMORE HILLS RANCH, HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA
SB-00799	1979	RECTOR, CAROL H., JAMES D. SWENSON, AND PHILIP J. WILKE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES AT ORO GRANDE MOJAVE DESERT, CALIFORNIA
SB-00874	1979	BARKER, JAMES P., CAROL H. RECTOR, AND PHILIP J. WILKE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF THE PROPOSED ALLEN-WERNER VALLEY ENERGY SYSTEM, WESTERN TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, MOJAVE DESERT, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA, AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
SB-00986	1980	REYNOLDS, ROBERT E.	BALDY MESA WATER LINES, CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
SB-01025	1973	HARRIS, RUTH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENTS OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
SB-01026	1974	HARRIS, RUTH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70, IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENTS OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
SB-01027	1980	REYNOLDS, ROBERT E.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: BALDY MESA WATER LINES, COUNTY SERVICE AREA 70, IMPROVEMENT ZONE J, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-01041	1980	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 11623, NEAR VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-01051	1980	GEOSCIENTIFIC SYSTEMS AND CONSULTING	FINAL REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE
SB-01158	1981	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S. AND MICHAEL J. MCINTYRE	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY: ADELANTO-RINALDI 500 KV T/L CORRIDORS 1, 2, AND 3, LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER
SB-01218	1981	WEIL, EDWARD B.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF BEAR VALLEY ROAD REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT PROJECT AREA, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-01219	1981	HALL, MATTHEW C., PHILIP J. WILKE, DORAN L. CART, AND JAMES D. SWENSON	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON IVANPAH GENERATING STATION PLANT SITE AND RELATED RAIL, COAL SLURRY, WATER AND TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
SB-01269	1982	LOVE, BRUCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND ZONE CHANGE, SOUTH-EAST VICTORVILLE
SB-01336	1983	RECTOR, CAROL H., JAMES D. SWENSON, AND PHILIP J. WILKE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES AT ORO GRANDE, MOJAVE DESERT, CALIFORNIA
SB-01406	1983	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED ONYX SUMMIT CAMPGROUND, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-01439	1984	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS,	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PARCEL OF LAND IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, TO BE DEVELOPED AS "BEAR VALLEY MALL"
SB-01503	1985	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF CITY OF ADELANTO WELL FIELDS, MOJAVE RIVER, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-01509	1985	BROCK, JAMES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE OF A PROPOSED POSTAL FACILITY SITE IN VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-01621	1987	BLOMBERG, NANCY J.	A HISTORIC INDIAN COMMUNITY AT VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-01646	1987	NORWOOD, RICHARD H.	A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR ADD/ALTER BOUNDARY FENCE, GEORGE AFB, CA.
SB-01706	1987	MACKO, MICHAEL E.	LETTER SUMMARY REPORT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD AND LITERATURE STUDIES PERTAINING TO TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 13736, VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-01707	1987	MACKO, MICHAEL E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT OF THE KEMPER CAMPBELL RANCH (APN480-013, AND APN480-030), VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-01742	1987	MACKO, MICHAEL E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT OF A 250-ACRE PARCEL OF LAND (TT 13783 AND TT 13784), CITY OF VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-01831	1988	DE MUNCK, VICTOR C.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: A CULTURAL ASSESSMENT OF A 17.52 ACRE TRACT OF LAND DESIGNATED AP #476-162-11, 28 & N1/2 29 LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-01851	1989	MURRAY, JOHN	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT COMPLETED FOR A 350+/- ACRE PROPOSED RUNWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT ON GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-01915	1963	SMITH, GERALD A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MOJAVE RIVER AREA AND ADJACENT REGIONS
SB-01932	1989	BROCK, JAMES	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A 40-ACRE BLM PROPERTY IN VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-02053	1989	TAYLOR, THOMAS T.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: VICTOR SUBSTATION EXPANSION PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02071	1990	LSA ASSOCIATES	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A TWENTY ACRE SCHOOL/PARK SITE IN VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02147	1983	HEIZER, ROBERT F., AND C.W. CLEWLOW, JR.	PREHISTORIC ROCK ART OF CALIFORNIA
SB-02147A	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE APPLE-VICTOR 1010 PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

4. Results

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-02181	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF PROPOSED WATER PIPELINE ROUTES AND RESERVOIR/PUMPING LOCATIONS, IN THE BALDY MESA/PHELAN AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02202	1989	KING, CHESTER	REVIEW OF SHELL BEAD AND ORNAMENT EXCHANGE BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND THE WESTERN GREAT BASIN BY BENNYHOFF AND HUGHES
SB-02283	1991	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I LINEAR SURVEY: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE HESPERIA IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02476	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE APPLE-VICTOR 1010 PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02543	1992	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE AND PALEONTOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE MOJAVE NARROWS PROJECT AREA, APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02570	1990	SHEETS, ROBERT, AND CRAIG WOODMAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA
SB-02577	1991	RHODES, L.E. AND M.L. LILBURN	DRAFT HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, LA MESA/NISQUALLY ROAD OVERPASS AT INTERSTATE 15, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (08-SBR-15, P.M. 38.43/39.17)
SB-02644	1992	YOHE II, ROBERT M., AND ROBERT E. PARR	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF THE ORO GRANDE SEWER PIPELINE ALIGNMENT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02656	1992	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND SITE INVENTORY OF A TWENTY ACRE PARCEL LOCATED WITHIN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02668	1992	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF WELL SITES AND PROPOSED FACILITY LOCATIONS FOR THE VICTOR VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02735	1993	YOHE, ROBERT M. II	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS ALONG THE ORO GRANDE SEWER PIPELINE ALIGNMENT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-02736	1993	BREECE, LAUREL, BETH PADON, AND FRAN GOVEEN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT TRACTS 15186-1, 15051 AND PARCEL 4 OF PARCEL MAP 2378, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-02737	1992	MACKO, MICHAEL E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED HOME DEPOT SITE, VICTORVILLE, CA
SB-02738	1993	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN AND SUSAN R. AND ERIC SCOTT	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED MEDICAL FACILITIES AT 12141 SECOND AVENUE, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA
SB-02739	1993	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN, MARI PARKER, AND ERIC SCOTT	MONITORING REPORT FOR CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES AT THE PROPOSED MEDICAL FACILITIES AT 12141 SECOND AVENUE, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-02770	1993	PADON, BETH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR TRACT 15186-3, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-02854	1993	CUNKELMAN, SARAH C., AND JOHN R. MURRAY	CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF P&V ENTERPRISE SELECTED PUBLIC LANDS (& APPENDICES)

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-02880	1994	JERTBERG, PATRICIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR FOXFIRE HOMES TRACT 15052 AND PART OF TRACT 15050, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02951	1994	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN, SUSAN R. ALEXANDROWICZ, ARTHUR KUHNER, AND EDWARD KNELL	HISTORIC AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE CARROLL AM/PM PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA
SB-02972	1994	PADON, BETH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR TRACT 15186-2 & LOT 241, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-03021	1995	BROCK, JAMES	REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING: HIGH DESERT ULTRA MART PROJECT, 17918 BEAR VALLEY ROAD, VICTORVILLE, CA
SB-03091	1993	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE STIRLING COMMONS PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-03092	1995	JERTBERG, PATRICIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF FOXFIRE HOMES TRACTS 15186-4, -5, -6, & -7, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-03100	1995	BLAIR, LYNDA M.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF EXPLORATORY DRILL PADS AND ACCESS ROADS IN THE CASTLE MOUNTAIN REGION, EAST MOJAVE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03365	1999	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR TRACT 14685-3, EAGLE RANCH, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03437	1999	LOVE, BRUCE	LUNA PROJECT, VICTOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03438	2000	LOVE, BRUCE	LOWE'S HOME IMPROVEMENT WAREHOUSE PROJECT.
SB-03698	2000	LOVE, BRUCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH MOVING ACTIVITIES ROGER'S RANCH PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, CA.
SB-03700	2001	LOVE, BRUCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH MOVING ACTIVITIES APPROXIMATELY 40 ACRES IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, CA.
SB-03704	2002	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN	HISTORICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR THE PARCEL MAP 15791 PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, CA.
SB-03711	2000	SHEPARD, RICHARD	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORD SEARCH & SURVEY REPORT FOR LEVEL 3 FIBER OPTIC PROJECT: WSO 4 DEVORE ALTERNATIVES, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03729	1997	LERCH, MICHAEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF A LAND TRANSFER OF SOLID WASTE LANDFILL FACILITIES FROM THE BLM TO THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA.
SB-03783	2001	WHITE, ROBERT, LAURIE S. WHITE, AND DAVID VAN HORN	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE THREE HIGH DESERT DETENTION CENTER SITES, VICTORVILLE & APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03784	1997	EARTH TECH	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION FOR THE RAIL ALIGNMENT PROPERTY & TCE PROPERTY AT GEORGE AFB, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03785	1985	SPANNE, LARRY	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF PROPERTIES PROPOSED FOR ACQUISITION FOR WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENTS AT GEORGE AFB, CA.
SB-03786	1995	LERCH, MICHAEL, AND LAUREN WEISS BRICKER	HPSP & HASR: VICTOR VALLEY TRANSIT CENTER, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-03787	2002	ALEXANDROWICZ, J.STEPHEN	HISTORICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE MONITORING OF THE VALLEY COLLISION CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03788	2001	KEAS, NICOLE	PROPOSED GREEN TREE CELLULAR SITE (NEXTEL 7185B).
SB-03789	1997	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 430 ACRES VICTORVILLE SANITARY LANDFILL PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03790	2000	DUKE, CURT	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR PB WIRELESS FACILITY CM 629-02, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA.
SB-03793	2000	COTTERMAN, CARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CHEVRON CONVENIENCE STORE/SERVICE STATION, VICTORVILLE, CA.
SB-03796	1998	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	AN INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE VICTOR VALLEY REGIONAL WASTEWATER RECLAMATION PLANT EXPANSION AREAS, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03797	2000	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ACTIVITIES AT THE CALIFORNIA BIO-MASS, INC PROJECT AREA IN VICTORVILLE, CA.
SB-03799	1999	SELF, WILLIAM	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03800	2002	SELF, WILLIAM	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF FIVE PROPOSED WELL SITES, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. HIGH DESERT POWER PLANT PROJECT.
SB-03801	2002	ESTES, ALLEN, JAMES ALLAN, AND WILLIAM SELF	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PROPOSED WELL SITES H-N & WATER PIPELINE EXTENSION, HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03849	2003	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, AND ROGER MASON	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE BREWTHOOD PLANNED COMMUNITY, VICTORVILLE, CA.
SB-03898	2001	DICE, MICHAEL	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH OF THE VV800 RESIDENTIAL PROJECT, TRACTS 16107 & 16138, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, CA.
SB-03958	2004	KIELUSIAK, CAROL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE SURVEY & EVALUATION: CITY OF VICTORVILLE'S BEAR VALLEY ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT--TWO PARK AND RIDE FACILITY SITE OPTIONS.
SB-03972	2003	WLODARSKI, ROBERT	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR A 20 ACRE PARCEL OF LAND, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03974	2002	LEWIS, DON	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: CINGULAR WIRELESS SB 213-01, RANCHO MARIPOSA, 12463 MARIPOSA ROAD, VICTORVILLE, CA.
SB-03979	2003	HOGAN, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES, AMARGOSA RD, PADS 6 & 7 FOR THE DUNIA PLAZA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03980	2003	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	ADDENDUM REPORT: RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM WITHIN THE LAKEVIEW PROJECT AREA, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03981	2003	IRISH, LESLIE NAY	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL MITIGATION-MONITORING REPORT FOR FOXFIRE RANCH, TRACTS 15186-6, & -7, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-03982	2003	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	HISTORICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR TRACT 16244, VICTORVILLE DESERT SANDS DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03988	2003	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	CULTURAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR LOTS 66-98, TRACT 16172, THE GALAXY II DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03991	2003	WHITE, ROBERT S., AND LAURIE S. WHITE	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF A 2.5 ACRE PHELAN PARK SITE LOCATED ADJACENT TO WARBLER ROAD IN PHELAN, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-03992	2003	BRIDGES, JAMES	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR BLUE RIDGE AT LAKE ARROWHEAD, TT 16185, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA, NOTICE OF EMERGENCY TIMBER OPERATIONS
SB-04181	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD, AND CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR TT 16860, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-04184	2003	CERRETO, RICHARD, AND CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR COMMERCIAL PARCEL 1, APN: 309004102, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04185	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL	PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES, FOXBOROUGH GRADING PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04186	2004	TANG, BAI "TOM," MICHAEL HOGAN, AND JOSH SMALLWOOD	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: SECOND PHASE OF PILOT SCALE IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04221	2004	MIRRO, MICHAEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 249 ACRES OF THE KRAUSS & ADJACENT PROPERTY FOR NRCS
SB-04235	2003	BUDINGER, FRED E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 15 ACRES FOR THE VICTORIAN 124 PROJECT LOCATED AT EL EVADO ROAD & SENECA ROAD IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04278	2004	SANDER, JAY K. AND EVELYN N. CHANDLER	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THREE PROPOSED HOUSING TRACTS ALONG BEAR VALLEY RD, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04279	2000	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	CULTURAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR TRACT #14559 EAGLE RANCH, CITY OF VICTORVILLE.
SB-04280	2001	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN AND BARBARA LOREN- WEBB	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR TRACT #16087, EAGLE RANCH DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04298	2004	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM AT APN: 3095-011-01, VICTORVILLE.
SB-04299	2001	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN AND BARBARA LOREN- WEBB	CULTURAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR TRACT NO. 16135, THE GALAXY DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04300	2003	DICE, MICHAEL	RECORDS SEARCH & SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR SPRINT TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY SB59XC001D (MESA LINDA CITY PARK), 13151 MESA LINDA AVE, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04301	2002	LOVE, BRUCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES, THE MAGDALENA PROJECT IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04302	2004	WETHERBEE, MATTHEW	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 15400 IN THE CITY VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-04303	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES, EAGLE RANCH PROJECT, TRACT 16241, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04304	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD AND CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16524, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04305	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD, CHRISTY MALAN, AND KATHERINE WARD	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16843, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04306	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD, CHRISTY MALAN, AND KATHERINE WARD	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16844, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04307	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD, CHRISTY MALAN, AND KATHERINE WARD	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16856, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04308	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD, CHRISTY MALAN, AND KATHERINE WARD	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16853, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04410	2004	BUDINGER, FRED E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 1.9 ACRES FOR THE ALVARADO PROJECT LOCATED NORTHEAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF NORTH STAR AVE & PACOIMA RD IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04411	2001	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	CULTURAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE FOXBOROUGH DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04412	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD AND CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR A 1.5 ACRE PARCEL IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04418	2002	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM WITHIN THE LAKEVIEW PROJECT AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04420	2001	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN AND BARBARA LOREN	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR PORTRAIT HOMES TRACT NO. 14538-3, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04422	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY D., JAY K. SANDER, EVELYN N. CHANDLER, ROGER D. MASON, AND E. BRUCE LANDER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF A 36.7 ACRE PROJECT AREA ALONG RIDGECREST ROAD, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04423	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD AND CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16936, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04427	2003	DAH DUL, MIRIAM	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LOGISTICS AIRPORT SPECIFIC PLAN AMENDMENT & RAIL SERVICE PROJECT IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-04428	2001	LOVE, BRUCE	IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LOGISTICS AIRPORT RUNWAY 17/35 EXTENSION TO 15000 FEET, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04429	2004	WETHERBEE, MATTHEW	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: VICTOR VALLEY WASTEWATER RECLAMATION AUTHORITY REGIONAL PLANT EXPANSION PROJECT IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-04430	2003	DAHDL, MIRIAM	IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: AIRCRAFT STORAGE & MAINTENANCE FACILITY PROJECT, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LOGISTICS AIRPORT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04434	2000	SCHMIDT, JAMES J.	VICTORVILLE DETERIORATED POLE PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.
SB-04436	2003	CHADDERDON, THOMAS	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING PROJECT AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONS COMPLEX, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04437	2001	SELF, WILLIAM	WATERLINE CONSTRUCTION CORRIDOR SURVEY
SB-04438	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN N. CHANDLER, ROGER D. MASON, AND E. BRUCE LANDER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF BRENTWOOD PLANNED COMMUNITY, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04440	2003	REYNOLDS, ROBERT E. AND RIORDAN GOODWIN	CULTURAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: LEXINGTON TRACT 16479, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04441	2004	BUDINGER, FRED E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 20 ACRES FOR THE SENECA ROAD PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04442	2002	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	RESULTS OF A PALEONTOLOGICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM ALONG A PORTION OF SHAY ROAD, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04443	2004	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE TAFT CORPORATION PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04444	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD, CHRISTY MALAN, AND KATHERINE WARD	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16696, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04446	2003	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	CA-SBR-72 SITE REVIEW.
SB-04447	1991	WOODWARD, CRAIG AND ROGER HATHEWAY	GEORGE AFB, CA: WWII BUILDING/FACILITIES ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORIC EVALUATION STUDY. 3 VOLUMES.
SB-04449	2003	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	HISTORICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE M & P ENTERPRISES, LLC, AUTO IMPOUNDMENT FACILITY, CUP NO. 17-02, GAS LINE & RANCH ROADS, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04451	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD AND CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR THE "VILLAGE AT VICTORVILLE" PROJECT, APN: 477-241-42, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04452	2003	DICE, MICHAEL AND CHRISTEEN TANAGUCHI	PHASE I SURVEY RESULTS FOR AT&T BECHTEL TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY 950024006A (LADWP VV), 17299 NATIONAL TRAILS HIGHWAY, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-04453	2003	ECKHARDT, WILLIAM T.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF WORKSTATIONS ON THE ROBIN, KENO & MACK 12KV CIRCUITS & TH PORTLAND, POCO & DOBLE 33KV CIRCUITS, SCE DETERIORATED POLE REPLACEMENT PROGRAM, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04454	2003	HOGAN, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES TRACT NO 16247 IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04455	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES NORTHEASTERN PORTION OF TT NO 16427 IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04473	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES: THE VICTORVILLE 800 PROJECT; TRACT NO. 16138-4, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04543	2005	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	HISTORICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR TRACT NO. 16171, THE GALAXY DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04544	2005	WEATHERBEE, MATTHEW	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 15399 IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.
SB-04581	2005	DOOLITTLE, CHRISTOPHER	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF AN 80 ACRE PARCEL IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-04781	2005	TANG, BAI	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 16656 IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA
SB-04788	2005	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	AN HISTORICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION INVESTIGATION OF THE PARK-N-RIDE FACILITY, NORTHEAST CORNER OF FISH HATCHERY AND BEAR VALLEY ROADS, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-04796	2005	BRUNZELL, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT VISTA DEL VALLE CITY OF VICTORVILLE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-04797	2005	ANALYTICAL ARCHEOLOGY, L.L.C	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR APN# 3071-531-02, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-04799	2005	HOGAN, MICHAEL	ARCHEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGY MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES TRACT NO.16853 CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA CRM TECH CONTRACT NO.1647
SB-04800	2004	IRISH, LESLIE NAY, HOOVER, ANNA M., AND KRISTIE BLEVINS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MITIGATION- MONITORING REPORT FOR VICTORVILLE 800, TRACT 16107 AND TRACT 16138 PHASES 1 THROUGH 3, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-04833	1980	JAMES C, ERNEST	A HISTORICAL EVALUATION OF THE GREEN SPOT ROAD BRIDGE 08-SBD-O-CA BRIDGE NO. 54C368
SB-04971	2006	ENCARNACION, DEIRDRE	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: TRACT NO. 14521, IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-04972	2006	ENCARNACION, DEIRDRE	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: TRACT NO. 15896 IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-04973	2005	WEATHERBEE, MATTHEW	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: VICTOR VALLEY WATER DISTRICT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-04975	2005	WETHERBEE, MATTHEW	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: BALDY MESA WATER DISTRICT ARSENIC TREATMENT PROJECT, CITIES OF VICTORVILLE AND HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05051	2006	HATHEWAY, ROGER AND HATHEWAY, LORA	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KRUMSICK SUBJECT PROPERTY #2(B), CITY OF VICTORVILLE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO CALIFORNIA
SB-05054	2006	PALMER, DAVID T AND GRAY, MARLESA A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY AT CA-SBR-8091/H FORAGING TO FARMING AT A MULTICOMPONENT SITE IN THE PRADO BASIN REGION
SB-05055	1998	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	REACH 1B, 2, 3A ADDENDUM: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF THE MOJAVE RIVER PIPELINE PROJECT, PHELAN TO MINNEOLA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05108	2006	CRULL, SCOTT	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND RECORD SEARCH FOR THE PARSONS CANDIDATE ES0097-03, REPLACEMENT OR EXISTING LIGHT STANDARD, LOCATED AT THE MESA LINDA PARK, IN VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05114	2006	DELU, ANTONINA, RACHAEL BRACO, AND BROOKS SCOTT	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: HIGHWAY 395 AND PALMDALE ROAD WALMART, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05116	1998	WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION PIPELINE FOR THE HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05158	2005	AHMET, KORAL AND LERCH, MICHAEL K.	DETERIORATED POLE REPLACEMENT PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TEN POLE LOCATIONS ON THE POCO 33KV, CEMENT 33KV, RABBIT 12KV, SKY HI 12 KV, AND CUSHENBURY 33KV TRANSMISSION LINES, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05191	2005	AISLIN-KAY	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE CM-260-01 VIEW POINT MEDICAL CENTER 15366 11TH STREET, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05193	2006	TANG, BAI, AND HOGAN, MICHAEL	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES VICTOR VALLEY WATER RECLAMATION IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE AND THE TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05194	2004	MALAN, CHRISTY, CERRETO, RICHARD, AND WARD, KATHERINE	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 14525 CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05195	2006	HRUBY, ZACHARY	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: RANCHO TIERRA PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05196	2006	POOLE, WILLIAM AND GIACONA, MARY	HISTORICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR TRACT #15083-PHASE 11 THE VICTORY RIDGE DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05197	2006	MALAN, CHRISTY, CERRETO, RICHARD, AND WARD, KATHERINE	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR APN #0396-013-09, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-05198	2005	MALAN, CHRISTY, CERRETO, RICHARD, AND WARD, KATHERINE	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH FOR APN #396-013-18 CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05199	2006	MALAN, CHRISTY, CERRETO, RICHARD, AND WARD, KATHERINE	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR APN #0396-012-18 CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05200	2006	MALAN, CHRISTY, CERRETO, RICHARD, AND WARD, KATHERINE	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR APN 3105-261-03, 3105-261-05, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05202	2004	MCKENNA	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION FOR THE TAFT CORPORATION PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO CO.
SB-05204	2005	MCKENNA	COMPLETION OF THE VVWRA ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM
SB-05205	2005	MCKENNA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MITIGATION OF IMPACTS TO CA-SBR-72, A PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE ADJACENT TO THE CALIFORNIA BIO MASS INC FACILITY, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY CALIFORNIA.
SB-05212	2006	TANG, BAI, HOGAN, MICHAEL, AND ENCARNACION, DEIDRE	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16684 IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05214	2004	MALAN, CHRISTY AND CERRETO, RICHARD	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05215	2005	MALAN, L. CHRISTINE AND RICHARD CERRETO	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16900, APN# 3092-391-02, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05217	2004	MALAN, CHRISTY AND CERRETO, RICHARD	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR APN 3093-141-01 CITY OF VICTORVILLE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05219	2006	TANG, BAI, HOGAN, MICHAEL, SMALLWOOD, JOSH, AND HENSLEY SHAKER, LAURA	HISTORICAL / ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT BALDY MESA WATER DISTRICT WELL SITES AND PIPELINE PROJECT CITY OF VICTORVILLE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05223	2004	MIRRO, MICHAEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 39 ACRES ON THE KEILY PROPERTY FOR THE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
SB-05235	2005	MALAN, CHRISTY AND RICHARD CERRETO	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR "MONTECITO POINTE, LLC" PROJECT, TRACT 16856, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05244	2006	BUDDINGER, FRED E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED VERIZON WIRELESS LOCKWOOD UNMANNED CELLULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05326	2002	ESTES, ALLEN L., BROWN, KYLE, JAMES ALLAN, AND WILLIAM SELF	REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION MONITORING KRAMER JUNCTION EXPANSION PROJECT, LINE 6905 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-05334	2005	SANDER, JAY	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE WOODSIDE HOUSE, TRACTS 16439, 16828, 16955, AND 16982 VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05335	2005	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, DEIRDRE ENCARNACION, MATHEW WETHERBEE, AND DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: HUNTINGTON DEVELOPMENT GROUP (HDG) 069 IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05366	-	-	-
SB-05337	2006	JORDAN, STACEY C. AND ANDREA M. CRAFT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY REPLACEMENT OF ONE DETERIORATED POLE ON THE PORTLAND 12KV CIRCUIT, UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05338	-	-	-
SB-05339	2005	WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.	RECORDS SEARCH AND FIELD RECONNAISSANCE RESULTS FOR THE PROPOSED NEXTEL WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SITE (CA5355B-ROUTE 66) LOCATED AT 17035 N. D STREET, VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05340	1999	DEBORAH MCLEAN	RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCHES AND SURVEY FOR THE NORTHSIDE COMMONS APARTMENTS PROJECT IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05369	2005	SANDER, JAY K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR PROPOSED 10- ACRE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, TRACT 14627, APN 3090-121-01, VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-05372	2005	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	RESULTS OF A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED BEAR VALLEY RETAIL CENTER, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05373	2006	DAHDUL, MARIAM, LAURA HENSLEY SHAKER, JOSH SMALLWOOD, AND DANIEL BALLESTER	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LOGISTICS AIRPORT FUEL FARM, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05374	2006	HRUBY, ZACHARY X. AND THOMAS MELZER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 3104- 071-03 TO -06 AND -08 TO -10, IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05376	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", CLARENCE BODMER, DANIEL BALLESTER, AND HELIOS HERNANDEZ	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: BALDY WATER DISTRICT LE PANTO ROAD RESERVOIR SITES IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05377	2006	HOGAN, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES PARK WEST PROJECT; TRACTS 14933 AND 16994
SB-05378	-	-	-
SB-05440	2007	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS AND RESTORATION OF MOJAVE RIVER BANK AT WELL SITE, VVWRA

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-05441	2006	WHITE, ROBERT S. AND LAURA S. WHITE	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE 240 ACRE BROOKSIDE AT PACIFIC VILLAGE PROJECT SITE LOCATED NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF VILLAGE DRIVE AND PUESTA DEL SOL DRIVE, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.
SB-05442	2006	GOODWIN, RIORDAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM: SARATOGA PROJECT (TRACT 13908), CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05443	2006	THOMAS, TIFFANY	RECORD SEARCH RESULTS FOR THE UPS FREIGHT PROJECT IN THE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (LSA PROJECT NO. KBH535)
SB-05462	2007	BILLAT, LORNA	PROPERTY ASSESSMENT FOR THE BALSOM MOJAVE PARK / CA-5356C WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE (WTS) FACILITY, AT 16252 BURWOOD AVENUE, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05466	2007	TANG, BAI, SMALLWOOD, JOSH, DANIEL BALLESTER, AND LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: VICTOR VALLEY WATER DISTRICT PIPELINE PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05468	2005	-	BALSAM - CA5356
SB-05507	-	-	-
SB-05508	2003	ESTES, ALLEN, JAMES ALLAN, AND WILLIAM SELF	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05551	-	-	-
SB-05553	2004	MALAN, CHRISTY, RICHARD CERRETO, AND KATHERINE WARD	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR COMMERCIAL PARCEL NUMBER 2, APN 447-251-50, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05697	2006	BONNER, WAYNE H. AND AISLIN-KAY, MARNIE	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE LA8164-06 (HIGH2AY 395/SCE LATTICE TOWER) 13000 BLOCK OF BEAR VALLEY ROAD, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05698	2007	HOGAN, MICHAEL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: US HIGHWAY 395 REALIGNMENT EIR, VICTORVILLE AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05766	1997	LOVE, BRUCE	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: BAKERSFIELD—RIALTO FIBEROPTIC LINE PROJECT, KERN, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05773	2007	SANKA, JENNIFER M.	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS REVIEW, BEAR VALLEY ROAD PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05776	2007	BONNER, WAYNE H. AND MARNIE AISLIN-KAY	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR T-MOBILE CANDIDATE IE25555A(R) (SAFEGUARD VICTORVILLE), 13574 6TH AVENUE, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05819	-	-	-

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-05862	2007	HOGAN, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES, ORO GRANDE PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05863	2007	ALLAN, JAMES M.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE POTABLE WATER LINE, VICTORVILLE 2 HYBRID POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, CA
SB-05874	2007	BONNER, WAYNE H. AND MARNIE AISLIN-KAY	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR ROYAL STREET COMMUNICATIONS, LLC CANDIDATE LA07160D (1ST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH), 918 NORTH EUCLID AVENUE, ONTARIO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-05890	2008	TANG, BAI "TOM" AND MICHAEL HOGAN	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES, THE OTTOWA BUSINESS CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05891	2007	HARPER, CAPRICE	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE WIND TURBINE AT VICTOR VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05914	-	-	-
SB-05915	2007	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED SNOWLINE JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL SITE IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-06001	2007	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, PLEASANT VALLEY PROJECT (TENTATIVE TRACT #17809, 17810, 17811), CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-06002	2008	CRULL, SCOTT	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL RECORDS SEARCH AND FIELD SURVEY FOR THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE CENTER STREET SEWER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, APN: 0477-541-310-000 (PM#25/#8615), LOCATED BETWEEN SENECA AND CENTER STREET, OFF HESPERIA, IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAND BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (CITY PROJECT NUMBER 25110-65000- 70370)
SB-06004	2008	BUDINGER, FRED	ROY ROGERS, 15182 EL EVADO ROAD, VICTORVILLE, CA
SB-06005	2008	ENCARNACION, DEIRDRE AND DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: VICTOR VALLEY WASTEWATER RECLAMATION AUTHORITY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-06006	2007	ORFILA, REBECCA S., MARISSA GUENTHER, AND MATTHEW DECARLO	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A PORTION OF THE BEELINE 12KV CIRCUIT LINE NEAR VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON WO 6073-5349 7-5306).
SB-06064	2008	SANKA, JENNIFER AND AISLIN-KAY, MARNIE	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS REVIEW DESERT PLAZA PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-06121		-	-
SB-06122	2008	HARPER, CAPRICE	ADDENDUM TO THE PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE WIND TURBINE AT VICTOR VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-06132	2002	STROTHER, ERIC, PILLOUS, MARIN, ALLEN ESTES, JAMES ALLAN, AND WILLIAM SELF	REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION MONITORING KERN RIVER HIGH DESERT LATERAL PIPELINE PROJECT SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-06158	2009	WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.	RECORDS SEARCH AND FIELD RECONNAISSANCE PHASE FOR THE PROPOSED BECHTEL WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE ESO203 (SCE VICTOR SUBSTATION) 12601 PALMDALE ROAD, VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA 92392.
SB-06159	-	-	-
SB-06161	-	-	-
SB-06163	-	-	-
SB-06201	2008	ENCARNACION, DEIRDRE, DANIEL BALLESTER, AND LAURA H. SHAKER	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: MOJAVE RIVER WEED ERADICATION PROJECT, VICTORVILLE AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-06204	-	-	-
SB-06333	2005	HORNE, MELINDA C.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE MOJAVE WATER AGENCY WATER BANKING PROJECT
SB-06395	2005	ALLAN, JAMES M., KEARNEY, KYLE, JENNI PRICE, AND ADAM MARLOW	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT KMEP CALNEV 8" MAINLINE INSPECTION COLTON TO BARSTOW AND BARSTOW TO BRACKEN, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, 18 ANOMALIES
SB-06500	2009	DELU, ANTONINA	RESULTS OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE CIRCUIT 15 12-KILOVOLT VICTOR SUBSTATION DISTRIBUTION SUBSTATION PLANNING PROJECT (WO NO. 6173-5319/9-5301; TD NO. 323937; IO NO. 306063), CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-06504	1994	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF THE MOJAVE RIVER PIPELINE PROJECT, PHELAN TO MINNEOLA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-06508	2008	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	RESULTS OF A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED SUN COUNTRY CORPORATE CENTER IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-06514	1996	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	REACH 1A ADDENDUM: CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE MOJAVE RIVER PIPELINE PROJECT, PHELAN TO MINNEOLA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-06518	2005	HIGGINS, HOWARD C., DEANN MULLER, DAVID M. SMITH, AND CHRISTOPHER E. DROVER	A CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR 10 PROPOSED MICROWAVE TOWER SITES, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.
SB-06543	2010	WLODARSKI, ROBERT	FIELD RECONNAISSANCE PHASE FOR THE PROPOSED AT&T WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE ES0100 (VICTOR VALLEY COLLEGE) 18422 BEAR VALLEY ROAD, VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-06544	2009	BILLET, LORNA	PROPERTY ASSESSMENT FOR SILICA/CA2612A- TCO WIRELESS FACILITY, 17199 JASMINE STREET, IN VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-06545	2009	BONNER, DIANE F. AND ROBERT J. WLODARSKI	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORD SEARCH AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS FOR THE PROPOSED ROYAL STREET COMMUNICATIONS, CALIFORNIA, LLC, SITE LA3344A (MOJAVE PARK) LOCATED AT 16252 BURWOOD AVENUE, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92392
SB-06628	2004	MCMORRIS, CHRISTOPHER	CALTRANS HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY UPDATE: METAL TRUSS, MOVABLE, AND STEEL ARCH BRIDGES, VOL. 1
SB-06652	2010	ESA	PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR 98 LINEAR MILES OF THE EAST BRANCH EXTENSION OF THE CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT FOR THE DWR EAST BRANCH ENLARGEMENT PROJECT, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES
SB-06789	-	-	-
SB-06956	2010	BONNER, WAYNE H AND MARNIE ASLIN KAY	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORD SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE USA CANDIDATE IE25556A (MOJAVE VISTA PARK), 16252 BURWOOD AVENUE, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. EBI JOB NO. 61104185
SB-06958	2011	WLODARSKI, ROBERT	FIELD RECONNAISSANCE PHASE FOR THE PROPOSED AT&T WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE ES0100 (VICTOR VALLEY COLLEGE) 18422 BEAR VALLEY ROAD, VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-06999	2010	WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.	RECORD SEARCH RESULTS FOR THE PROPOSED AT&T WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE ES0233 (MOJAVE VISTA PARK), 16252 BURWOOD AVENUE, VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA 92395
SB-07021	2011	-	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE USA CANDIDATE IE25957-A (THE VILLAGE PARK). 15730 ETO CAMINO ROAD. VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07022	2009	WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS FOR THE PROPOSED ROYAL STREET COMMUNICATIONS, CALIFORNIA, LLC, SITE LA3340A (ROCKVIEW NATURE PARK) LOCATED AT 17800 NATIONAL TRAILS HIGHWAY, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, 92368.
SB-07024	2011	PEREZ, DON	CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS, VICTOR VALLEY BIBLE / LA5615A, 16439 HUGHES ROAD, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92395
SB-07025	2010	GARRISON, ANDREW	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EAST SIDE ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07027	2010	GETCHELL, BARBIE AND JOHN E. ATWOOD	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE EL EVADO PLAZA PROJECT LOCATED AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF EL EVADO ROAD AND PALMDALE ROAD (STATE HIGHWAY 18) IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-07028	2009	BILLAT, LORNA	CA23571 VICTORVILLE.
SB-07054	2009	ZAMBRANO, XIMENA	EPA GRANT XP-96941001-0 ELEVATED RECYCLED WATER TANK
SB-07079	2011	BONNER, WAYNE H., SARAH A. WILLIAMS, AND KATHLEEN CRAWFORD	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR VERIZON WIRELESS CANDIDATE "FOXPOINT", UNADDRESSED-ABOUT ½ MILE NORTH OF THE MESA ROAD, ½ MILE EAST OF TOPAZ ROAD, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

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Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-07081	2010	GUST, SHERRI	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE MOJAVE WATER AGENCY ORO GRANDE WASH RECHARD (OGWR) PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07082	2012	AKYUZ, LINDA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY'S REPLACEMENT OF TWO DETERIORATED POLE STRUCTURES ON THE 66 KV OAK HILLS/LUGO YARD TRANSMISSION LINE WORK ORDER 73/TD 560368, UNINCORPORATED SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07094	2009	MCGLADE, JOHN A.	SECTION 106 CONSULTATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TWO WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPELINES, INNOVATION WAY, VICTORVILLE, CA
SB-07095	2009	MCGLADE, JOHN A.	SECTION 106 CONSULTATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF GAS PIPELINE, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LOGISTICS AIRPORT, VICTORVILLE, CA
SB-07118	2011	SAID, ARABESQUE, MICAEL DICE, AND KENNETH J. LORD	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY ST. MARY MEDICAL CENTER-OASIS PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-07120	2009	WEATHERBEE, MATTHEW	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR VARIOUS WATER PROJECTS IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-07121	2007	BAKER, CINDY L. AND MARY L. MANIERY	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF U.S. ARMY RESERVE 63 RD REGIONAL READINESS COMMAND FACILITIES
SB-07137	2009	HAMMOND, CHRISTIE, GABRIELLE DUFF, ANDREA GALVIN, AND MICHELLE CAMPBELL	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED YUCCA LOMA ROAD/GREEN TREE BOULEVARD EXTENSION PROJECT, TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07156	2011	TANG, BAI "TOM," DANIEL BALLESTER, AND NINA GALLARDO	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS, FISCAL YEARS 2010/2011 – 2014/2015, VICTORVILLE WATER DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07164	2012	PEREZ, DON	CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS, VICTOR VALLEY BIBLE / LA5615A, 16439 HUGHES ROAD, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92395
SB-07165	2012	HEATHER R. PUCKETT	PROPOSED WIRELESS DEVICE AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT, ANACAPA SITE, 14615 PALMDALE ROAD, VICTORVILLE, CA, 92392
SB-07166	-	-	-
SB-07167	2011	HOSSEINION, NAMAT	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE YUCCA LOMA ROAD/YATES ROAD/GREENTREE BOULEVARD TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT PARKLAND CONVERSION PROCESS, APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07168	2012	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED AIR EXPRESSWAY SEWER LIFT STATION AND FORCE MAIN PROJECT IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07191	2006	HORNE, MELINDA C. AND DENNIS P. MCDOUGALL	A PHASE I SURVEY OF SIX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND PHASE II EVALUATION OF THREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES LOCATED IN THE TURNER SPRINGS AREA, WESTERN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LOGISTICS AIRPORT RAIL SERVICE PROJECT.

4. Results

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-07381	2011	WILSON, STACIE, M.K. MEISER, AND THEODORE G. COOLEY	CULTURAL RESOURCES CLASS III SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED MOJAVE SOLAR PROJECT AND LOCKHART SUBSTATION CONNECTION AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07402	2012	BONNER, WAYNE H. AND SARAH A. WILLIAMS	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR VERIZON WIRELESS CANDIDATE "MESA STREET", UNADDRESSED PARCEL, APN: 0405-331- 22-0000, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-07404	2013	BASALIK, KENNETH J	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MARTIN ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTION, INC. SITE # 2012- TWC-0005 (SILICA), VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07414	2013	-	ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE ALAMO SOLAR PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07439	-	-	-
SB-07494	2013	CLARK, FATIMA V. AND DAVE HANNA	G.O. 131-D VICTOR-AQUEDUCT-PHELAN 115KV REPLACEMENT PROJECT.
SB-07495	2011	GUST, SHERRI AND MOLLY VALASIK	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE MOJAVE WATER AGENCY GROUNDWATER REGIONAL RECHARGE AND RECOVERY (R3) PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07496	2012	GUST, SHERRI AND COURTNEY RICHARDS	MONITORING COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE MOJAVE WATER AGENCY REGIONAL RECHARGE AND RECOVERY (R3) PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-07541	2011	DICE, MICHAEL AND KENNETH J. LORD	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE LADWP POWERLINE ROAD MAINTENANCE PROJECT: VICTORVILLE TO BAKER SEGMENT, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA
SB-07543	2011	TANG, BAI "TOM," TERRI JACQUEMAIN, DANIEL BALLESTER, AND HARRY M. QUINN	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: UPPER NARROWS PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE AND TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07703	2013	BONNER, WAYNE H., SARAH A. WILLIAMS, AND KATHLEEN A. CRAWFORD	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE IE04612A (SB456 SCE CALDWELL), 13450 PALMDALE ROAD, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07703	2013	BONNER, WAYNE H., SARAH A. WILLIAMS, AND KATHLEEN A. CRAWFORD	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE IE04612A (SB456 SCE CALDWELL), 13450 PALMDALE ROAD, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-07705	2013	FARRELL, JENNA AND ERIN KING	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE ADELANTO SOLAR PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
SB-07706	2006	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM, VVWRA EXPANSION.
SB-07899	2013	STRUDWICK, IVAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE AND PALEONTOLOGY MONITORING REPORT - SCE SANDLOT (WATER VALLEY) PROJECT
SB-07915	2015	DELU, ANTONINA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE STATE ROUTE 18 WIDEN SHOULDERS AND INSTALL CENTERLINE AND SHOULDER RUMBLE STRIPS BETWEEN STATE ROUTE 395 AND L.A. COUNTY LINE WITHIN AND NEAR THE CITIES OF ADELANTO AND VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

4. Results

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-07918	2015	EARLE, DAVID D.	SETTLEMENT IN THE MOJAVE RIVER CORRIDOR AND THE CLAN TERRITORY OF TOPIPABIT: ETHNOHISTORIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXTS OF SITES CA-SBR- 67 AND CA-SBR-12336, MOJAVE HEIGHTS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-07923	2016	THOMAS, ROBERTA	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PACIFIC VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07953	2007	ESTES, ALLEN, THOMAS YOUNG, NAZIH FINO, AIMEE ARRIGONI, ERIC STROTHER, AND JAMES ALLAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT REPORT VICTORVILLE 2 HYBRID POWER PROJECT SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07960	2010	SELF, WILLIAM	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY ADDENDUM FOR THE PROPOSED CALVEV EXPANSION PROJECT, CALIFORNIA PORTION, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07969	2009	WETHERBEE, MATTHEW	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR VARIOUS WATER PROJECTS IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07971	2007	MCDUGALL, DENNIS	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 522.7 ACRES WITHIN THE ORO GRANDE WASH NORTH – RECHARGE BASINS PROJECT AREA FOR THE MOJAVE WATER AGENCY WATER BANKING PROJECT
SB-07975	1988	ANONYMOUS	DRAFT. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT: RESIDENTIAL TRACTS 13736, 13783, 13784,13788
SB-07982	2013	DIETLER, SARA, ELIZABETH DENNISTON, AND STEVEN TREFFERS	CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT MITIGATION ANALYSIS FOR THE ADELANTO NORTH 2035 SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY PLAN, CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-07998	2013	BRUNZELL, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: EXPRESSWAY SOLAR PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-08036	2014	BRUNZELL, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SENECA SOLAR PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-08039	2016	GOODWIN, RIORDAN	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SPACE CENTER PROJECT CITY OF VICTORVILLE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-08052	2016	EVERSON, DICKEN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE STATE ROUTE 18 WIDENING, RAISED CURB MEDIAN, AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
SB-08083	2015	FARRELL, JENNA	AMENDMENT TO THE CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE ADELANTO SOLAR PROJECT: CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON’S SIX DISTRIBUTION LINE POLE UPGRADE LOCATIONS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-08096	2009	DIETLER, JOHN	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF FIVE PARCELS (APN 0460-232-31, 0460-232-38, 0460-242-18, 0460-242-20, AND 0460-242-26), VICTORVILLE 2 HYBRID POWER PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

4. Results

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-08142	2014	WILLIAMS, SARAH A., CARRIE D. WILLS, AND KATHLEEN A. CRAWFORD	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE IE24128A (IE412 SCE LUGO KRAMER), LA MESA ROAD AND DESERT VISTA DRIVE, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-08154	2006	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT VICTORVILLE 176 LOTS PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-08155	2015	ENCARNACION, DEIRDRE, DANIEL BALLESTER, AND NINA GALLARDO	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: BURRTEC TRANSFER STATION AND MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY EXPANSION PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-08157	2014	HOFFMAN, LAURA AND ANDREA BEAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON'S POLE 469897E RELOCATION PROJECT (TD845502), VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-08159	2014	BONNER, WAYNE H., SARAH A. WILLIAMS, AND KATHLEEN A. CRAWFORD	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE IE94964A (SCE CALDWELL-VICTOR), WEST EL EVADO AND SOUTH OF RANCHO ROAD, VICTORVILLE, CA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-08161	2014	GUST, SHERRI M.	COMBINED PALEONTOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION REPORT WITHOUT SURVEY FOR THE HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR FREEWAY, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA
SB-08162	2014	SIKES, NANCY, DUSTIN KEELER, MOLLY VALASIK, AND SHERRI M GUST	EXTENDED PHASE I TESTING REPORT P- 19-004366, P-36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182), AND P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336), HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR PROJECT FROM SR 14 TO SR 18 LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA, 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA NO. 116720
SB-08162A	2014	SIKES, NANCY AND SHERRI M GUST	EXTENDED PHASE I TESTING PROPOSAL, P-19- 004366, P-36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182) AND P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336), HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR/ SR 138 WIDENING PROJECT FROM SR 14 TO SR 18, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA, 07-LA/PM 48.0 TO SR 138 EA NO. 116720
SB-08163	2014	GUST, SHERRI, VICTORIA HARVEY, KIM SCOTT, DUSTIN KEELER, TADHG KIRWAN, NANCY SIKES, DAVID EARLE, KAROLINA CHMIEL, MARK C. ROBINSON, AND CATHARINE M. WOOD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA, 07-LA/ 08-SBD, SR-14 TO SR-18, EA 116720
SB-08163A	2014	EARLE, DAVID D.	HISTORIC CONTEXT AND POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AT TURNER SPRINGS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
SB-08164	2014	GUST, SHERRI M., TADHG KIRWAN, AND LYNN FURNIS	EXTENDED PHASE I TESTING AND PHASE II EVALUATION PROPOSAL, HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR/ SR-138 WIDENING PROJECT FROM SR-14 TO SR-18 LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA, 07-LA/PM 48.0 TO SR 138 EA NO. 116720

4. Results

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title
SB-08165	2015	GUST, SHERRI M., LYNN FURNIS, JUSTIN LEV TOV, IAN SEHARLOTTA, DESIREE MARTINEZ, AND CAPL'ICE "KIP" HARPER	PRELIMINARY HISTORIC PROPERTY TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR PROJECT SR-14 TO SR-18 LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA, 07-LA/ 08-SBD EA 116720, EFIS 07-1200-0035
SB-08165A	2015	-	HDC SHELL BEAD ANALYSIS
SB-08165B	2015	MARTINEZ, DESIREE	LITHIC ANALYSIS BY DESIREE MARTINEZ
SB-08165C	2015	-	REFLECTANCE TRANSFORMATION IMAGERY (RTI) ANALYSIS
SB-08165D	2015	-	VARIABLE PRESSURE SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY (VPSEM) ANALYSIS
SB-08165E	2015	RICHERS, MARK	GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR SR-138 WIDENING PROJECT IN VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
SB-08166	2014	SIKES, NANCY	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR, LOS ANGELES & SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA, 07-LA/ 08-SBD, SR-14 TO SR-18, EA 116720 EFIS 07-1200-0035
SB-08167	2014	FURNIS, LYNN C., VICTORIA HARVEY, TADHG KIRWAN, CHRISTINA PETERSON, SHERI GUST, ANDREA GALVIN, JENN KACHOUR, AND AMANDA YODER	HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE HIGH DESERT CORRIDOR, LOS ANGELES & SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA, 07-LA/ 08-SBD, SR-14 TO SR-18, EA 116720 EFIS 07-120000-35
SB-08187	2015	SMITH, BRIAN F. AND JENNIFER R. KRAFT	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE MONTE VISTA PROJECT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 17199, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-08230	2017	TANG, BAI, BEN KERRIDGE, DANIEL BALLESTER, AND NINA GALLARDO	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: CEMEX RIVER PLANT LOOP RAIL PROJECT (PRJ16-00104), CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-08236	2017	TANG, BAI, BEN KERRIDGE, DANIEL BALLESTER, AND NINA GALLARDO	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: CONCRETE ADMIXTURES PRODUCTION INDUSTRIAL FACILITY PROJECT (PRJ16-00103), WITHIN ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 0472-032- 12, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

The records search indicated that a total of 365 resources have been previously recorded within the Victorville city limits (Table 6). The 365 resources included 119 prehistoric resources, 216 historic resources, and 11 multicomponent resources, which contain both prehistoric and historic elements. Nineteen (19) site records were unknown resources, as the records were incomplete and did not contain descriptions of the recorded resources. No historic addresses were available from the SCCIC.

Each of the previously recorded resources within the limits of the City of Victorville contained one or more resource descriptions, which provide an overview as to the resource type or cultural elements present at its location. Each resource description is assigned a resource code, which is provided by the OHP to aid in recordation of resources using State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

4. Results

Of the 119 prehistoric resources, 63 contained lithic scatters (AP2), 7 contained ceramic scatters (AP3), 23 contained bedrock milling features (AP4), four contained petroglyphs (AP5), two contained pictographs (AP6), four contained cairns or other rock features (AP8), six contained burials (AP9), 19 contained hearths or roasting pits (AP11), five contained natural material quarries (AP12), one contained trails or other linear earthworks (AP13), three contained rock shelters or caves (AP14), 13 contained habitation debris (AP15), and 41 contained Other resources such as isolated artifacts (AP16).

The 216 historic resources contained a total of: 33 foundations or structure pads (AH2), one orchard or other landscaping design (AP3), 136 refuse scatters/trash dumps or privies (AH4), 12 wells or cisterns (AH5), six water conveyance systems (AH6), 25 roads, trails, or railroad grades (AH7), seven mines, quarries, or tailings (AH9), two machinery remnants (AH10), nine walls or fences (AH11), one grave or cemetery (AH12), four standing structures (AH15), and 24 other resources, such as historic refuse isolates (AH16). The 216 historic resources also consisted of 12 single family properties (HP2), one multiple family property (HP3), one ancillary building (HP4), one 1-3 story commercial building (HP6), one public utility building, five engineering structures (HP11), one train (HP18), five bridges (HP19), two canals or aqueducts (HP20), one dam (HP21), one lake, river, or reservoir (HP22), one folk art (HP27), two farms or ranches (HP33), three military properties (HP34), 13 highways or trails (HP37), and two mining structures or buildings (HP43). Three resources were also described as other (HP39).

The 11 multicomponent resources included eight with lithic scatters (AP2), two with bedrock milling features, one with a cairn or other rock feature (AP8), two with burials (AP9), one with a hearth or roasting pit (AP11), one with a trail or other linear earthwork (AP13), three with habitation debris (AP15), one with an other resource (AP16), two with foundations or structure pads (AH2), nine with refuse scatters/trash dumps or privies (AH4), two with wells or cisterns (AH5), two with water conveyance systems (AH6), two with either roads, trails, or railroad grades (AH7), one with machinery remnants (AH10), one with a wall or fence (AH11), one with standing structures (AH15), one with an Other resource such as an isolate (AH16), and one with an engineering structure (HP11).

Table 6. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within Victorville

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-000063	CA-SBR-000063	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER, AP3 CERAMIC SCATTER, AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE, AP5 PETROGLYPHS, AP6 PICTOGRAPHS, AP13 TRAILS, AP14 ROCK SHELTER/CAVE, AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	1941 (G. SMITH) 1949 (A. MOHR) 1964 (HAENSZEL) 1969 (G. BOWERS) 1976 (HAENSZEL) 1992 (J. MCKENNA) 2006 (J. SMALLWOOD) 2011 (D. BALLESTER)
P-36-000065	CA-SBR-000065	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	1949 (BIERMAN / MOHR) 1977 (G. SMITH)
P-36-000066	CA-SBR-000066/H	MULTICOMPONENT	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH15 STANDING STRUCTURES; AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP9 BURIALS; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS; AP16 OTHER	1941 (G. SMITH) 1949 (BIERMAN / MOHR) 1982 (MACKO ET AL.) 2006 (D. MCDUGALL) 2012 (R. HOFFMAN) 2014 (DUSTIN KEELER) 2015 (UNKNOWN)

4. Results

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-000067	CA-SBR-000067/H	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP3 CERAMIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP9 BURIALS; AP11 HEARTH/PITS; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS; AP16 OTHER	1941 (G. SMITH) 1949 (BIERMAN / MOHR) 1997 (C. WILLS) 2006 (MCDOUGALL) 2012 (K. CHMIEL) 2014 (DUSTIN KEELER) 2015 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-000068	CA-SBR-000068	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	1949 (BIERMAN / MOHR)
P-36-000069	CA-SBR-000069	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	1949 (BIERMAN / MOHR)
P-36-000070	CA-SBR-000070	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP11 HEARTH/PITS	1949 (BIERMAN / MOHR) 1989 (J. SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.) 2009 (B. WILSON)
P-36-000071	CA-SBR-000071	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	1949 (BIERMAN / MOHR) 1989 (J. SCHNEIDER) 2016 (D. BALLESTER)
P-36-000072	CA-SBR-000072	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP3 CERAMIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP9 BURIALS; AP11 HEARTH/PITS; AP12 QUARRY; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS; AP16 OTHER	1949 (BIERMAN / MOHR) 1963 (G. SMITH/L. BURGESS) 1963 (H. VITILOW) 1967 (G. SMITH/L. BURGESS) 1977 (UCR) 1979 (WILKE, PHILIP) 2000 (MCKENNA ET AL.) 2006 (MCKENNA ET AL.)
P-36-000158	CA-SBR-000158	PREHISTORIC	AP5 PETROGLYPHS; AP14 ROCK SHELTER/CAVE	1964 (HAENSZEL) 2015 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-000180	CA-SBR-000180	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP11 HEARTH/PITS	ANONYMOUS AUTHOR
P-36-000966	CA-SBR-000966	PREHISTORIC	AP6 PICTOGRAPHS	1971 (TURNER)
P-36-000968	CA-SBR-000968/H	PREHISTORIC	AP9 BURIALS	1971 (SMITH)
P-36-002627	CA-SBR-002627	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP3 CERAMIC SCATTER	1971 (SMITH)
P-36-002734	CA-SBR-002734	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP11 HEARTH/PITS; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	1978 (BALDWIN)

4. Results

<p>P-36-002910</p>	<p>CA-SBR-002910H</p>	<p>HISTORIC</p>	<p>AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH6 WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM; AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; AH11 WALLS/FENCES; HP11 ENGINEERING STRUCTURE; HP19 BRIDGE; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL; (HISTORIC ROUTE 66)</p>	<p>1962 (UNKNOWN) 1963 (L. BURR BELDEN) 1974 (T. SUSS) 1977 (GALLEGOS) 1978 (F. BERG) 1980 (J. ARBUCKLE) 1982 (M. MCSHAN) 1982 (M. MCSHAN & M. MCSHAN) 1982 (UNKNOWN) 1986 (T. VAN BUEREN) 1989 (J. BERG) 1989 (UNKNOWN) 1990 (UNKNOWN) 1990 (M. LERCH) 1991 (J. PETERSEN) 1993 (K. RAFFERTY) 1993 (L. GLOVER) 1993 (K. BECKER) 1993 (L. WHITE) 1994 (L. WEISS) 1995 (L. BRICKER) 2000 (J. GOODMAN) 2000 (J. UNDERWOOD AND S. ROSE) 2001 (J. DIETLER) 2001 (J. WEDDING) 2003 (C. HAMMOND) 2003 (C. HAMMOND) 2004 (DR. J. UNDERWOOD) 2004 (D. MCDOUGALL) 2004 (J. UNDERWOOD) 2004 (B. GOTHAR) 2005 (J. MCKENNA) 2006 (D. BRUNZELL) 2007 (A. WALTERS) 2007 (C. TIBBETT) 2007 (K. TSUNODA) 2008 (D. MCDOUGALL) 2008 (K. MCLEAN) 2009 (J. BERG) 2009 (J. GEORGE) 2009 (K. ANDERSON) 2010 (M. COLLEEN HAMILTON) 2010 (K. ERICKSON) 2010 (S. JOW) 2011 (A. BELCOURT) 2011 (C. HIGGINS) 2011 (J. LEV-TOV) 2011 (J. MCKENNA) 2011 (J. SCHMIDT) 2011 (K. CHMIEL) 2011 (D. WINSLOW) 2012 (B. BARTRAM) 2013 (J. CASTELLS) 2013 (R. KELLAWAN) 2013 (M. O'NEILL) 2014 (J. SMALLWOOD) 2014 (P. MCGINNIS) 2015 (J. GOODMAN) 2016 (K. LINDGREN) 2017 (S. DAVIS) 2017 (C. POWELL) (2017 (C. DAVIS) 2018 (S. DAVIS) 2018 (A. HOOVER)</p>
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4. Results

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
				2018 (URBANA PRESERVATION & PLANNING) 2019 (M. BOWEN)
P-36-003005	CA-SBR-003005	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	1978 (BALDWIN)
P-36-003006	CA-SBR-003006	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP11 HEARTH/PITS; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	1978 (BALDWIN)
P-36-003007	CA-SBR-003007H	MULTICOMPONENT	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP11 HEARTH/PITS	1978 (BALDWIN)
P-36-003008	CA-SBR-003008	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	1976 (BALDWIN)
P-36-003159	CA-SBR-003159H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES	1978 (M. MCINTYRE) 1982 (M. MACKO)
P-36-003618	CA-SBR-003618H	MULTICOMPONENT	AH5 WELLS/CISTERNES; AH6 WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM; AH16 OTHER; AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	1978 (BALDWIN)
P-36-003977	CA-SBR-003977	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	1987 (BOUEY ET AL.)
P-36-004018	CA-SBR-004018H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1989 (HAMPSON) 2010 (S. JOW)
P-36-004019	CA-SBR-004019H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1989 (HAMPSON) 1993 (K. BECKER) 2010 (S. JOW, AECOM)
P-36-004179	CA-SBR-004179H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES	1980 (R. REYNOLDS) 2007 (BALLESTER) 2009 (ESA) 2010 (M. VALASK)
P-36-004180	CA-SBR-004180H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1980 (R. REYNOLDS)
P-36-004181	CA-SBR-004181H	HISTORIC	AH5 WELLS/CISTERNES	1980 (R. REYNOLDS)
P-36-004203	CA-SBR-004203	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES	1980 (R.E. REYNOLDS) 1981 (R.E. REYNOLDS)
P-36-004252	CA-SBR-004252H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES	1973 (J. MCKENNA) 1980 (R. REYNOLDS) 1986 (R. REYNOLDS) 1995 (J. BROCK) 2000 (M. BENTON) 2005 (P. STANTON) 2007 (D. BALLESTER) 2009 (K. ANDERSON) 2016 (M. VADER)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-004269	CA-SBR-004269H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES	1980 (R.REYNOLDS) 1993 (RMW PALEO) 2007 (CRM TECH) 2009 (ESA)
P-36-004272	CA-SBR-004272H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES;HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL	1979 (J. ARBUCKLE) 1980 (R. REYNOLDS) 1987 (J. BENTON) 1990 (E. HENRY JAMES) 1992 (A. TASKIRAN) 1992 (B. LOVE AND M. HOGAN) 1992 (B. LANEY) 1993 (J. MCKENNA) 1993 (M. MACKO) 1993 (K. BECKER) 1997 (N. NEUENSCHWANDER) 1997 (P. DE BARROS) 2002 (N. FLEMING) 2003 (J. SANDER) 2005 (B. BYRD) 2005 (K. POLLOCK) 2006 (D. MCDOUGALL) 2007 (D. BALLESTER) 2009 (K. ANDERSON) 2010 (M VALASK) 2011 (S. WILSON, T. CONTRERAS, AND S. BIETZ) 2011 (D. WINSLOW AND S. ANDREWS) 2011 (J. TRAMPIER) 2011 (R. HOFFMAN) 2011 (J. TRAMPIER) 2012 (G. GRANGER) 2013 (J. JAYNES) 2014 (T. KIRWAN)
P-36-004282	CA-SBR-004282	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP8 CAIRNS/ROCK FEATURES	1950 (G. SMITH) 1972 (G. SMITH)
P-36-004313	CA-SBR-004313H	MULTICOMPONENT	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	1980 (C. DROVER) 1999 (JAMES & BRIGGS) 2011 (D. HOSSEINION) 2017 (J. MCKENNA)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-004411	CA-SBR-004411H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL	1974 (UNKNOWN) 1979 (J. ARBUCKLE) 1979 (G. TALIAFERRO) 1980 (E. H. JAMES) 1981 (R. REYNOLDS) 1987 (J. BENTON) 1990 (E.H. JAMES) 1993 (J. MCKENNA) 1993 (M. MACKO) 1997 (N. NEUENSCHWANDER) 2000 (J. GOODMAN) 2002 (N. FLEMING) 2003 (R. GOODWIN) 2005 (B. BYRD) 2006 (R. HATHEWAY) 2007 (D. BALLESTER) 2007 (M. LINDER) 2009 (S. PAPPAS) 2-11 (S. KREMKAU) 2012 (G. GRANGER) 2013 (D. MARTINEZ) 2013 (K. CROSMER)
P-36-004418	CA-SBR-004418H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES	1981 (R. REYNOLDS) 2005 (P. STANTON) 2006 (D. BALLESTER) 2007 (D. BALLESTER)
P-36-005227	CA-SBR-005227	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP5 PETROGLYPHS	1983 (G. SMITH) 1989 (J. SCHNEIDER) 1991 (A. SCHROTH, J. TORRES, B. LOVE) 2008 (B. WILSON)
P-36-005431	CA-SBR-005431	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP12 QUARRY	1980 (CHILDERS)
P-36-005432	CA-SBR-005432/H	MULTICOMPONENT	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AP8 CAIRNS/ROCK FEATURES	1980 (HODDER) 1990 (SHEETS ET AL.)
P-36-005433	CA-SBR-005433	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP12 QUARRY	1980 (CHILDERS) 1990 (SHEETS)
P-36-006153	CA-SBR-006153	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP3 CERAMIC SCATTER	1977 (R. REYNOLDS)
P-36-006303	CA-SBR-006303H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1989 (BROCK) 2012 (R. HOFFMAN) 2014 (C. PETERSON)
P-36-006304	CA-SBR-006304	PREHISTORIC	AP11 HEARTH/PITS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-006312	CA-SBR-006312	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP11 HEARTH/PITS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.) 2015 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-006313	CA-SBR-006313	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP11 HEARTH/PITS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-006314	CA-SBR-006314	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP11 HEARTH/PITS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-006315	CA-SBR-006315	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.) 2006 (J. SMALLWOOD)
P-36-006316	CA-SBR-006316H	MULTICOMPONENT	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	1989 (J. SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-006317	CA-SBR-006317H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH9 MINES/QUARRIES/TAILINGS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.) 2012 (R. HOFFMAN) 2014 (C. PETERSON) 2015 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-006318	CA-SBR-006318H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; AH10 MACHINERY; AH15 STANDING STRUCTURES	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH) 1992 (B. TANG) 2016 (B. KERRIDGE)
P-36-006319	CA-SBR-006319H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH6 WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-006320	CA-SBR-006320H	HISTORIC	AH10 MACHINERY; AH15 STANDING STRUCTURES; AH16 OTHER	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 2014 (C. PETERSON) 2016 (D. BALLESTER)
P-36-006321	CA-SBR-006321H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-006322	CA-SBR-006322H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-006323	CA-SBR-006323H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-006324	CA-SBR-006324H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-006325	CA-SBR-006325H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-006326	CA-SBR-006326H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-006327	CA-SBR-006327	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	1989 (SCHNEIDER)
P-36-006328	CA-SBR-006328H	MULTICOMPONENT	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; AP13 TRAILS/LINEAR EARTHWORKS	1989 (SCHNEIDER) 1991 (SCHROTH)
P-36-006353	CA-SBR-006353H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1989 (T. TAYLOR) 1993 (K. BECKER, J. BROWN, B. SCHMITZ, K. VICTORINO, B. GIACOMINI, R. BISSELL)
P-36-006533	CA-SBR-006533H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	UNKNOWN DATE (BECKER, BROWN, SCHMITZ) 1990 (PARR ET AL.)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-006782	CA-SBR-006782	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	1990 (WHITE)
P-36-006784	CA-SBR-006784H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1990 (SHEETS ET AL.) 1997 (C. WILLS) 2012 (J. MCKENNA)
P-36-006793	CA-SBR-006793H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH5 WELLS/CISTERNS; AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; AH11 WALLS/FENCES; AH16 OTHER; HP18 TRAIN; HP19 BRIDGE; HP20 CANAL/AQUEDUCT; HP22 LAKE/RIVER/RESERVOIR; HP39 OTHER	1990 (M.K. LERCH & ASSOCIATES) 1992 (J. MCKENNA) 1993 (J. MCKENNA) 2003 (D. BALLESTER) 2007 (SRI) 2009 (J. GEORGE) 2009 (K. ANDERSON) 2010 (J. SMALLWOOD) 2010 (S. JOW) 2011 (C. HIGGINS) 2011 (SRI) 2012 (TRC) 2012 (S. UNDERBRINK) 2013 (D. MARTINEZ)
P-36-006821	CA-SBR-006821H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1991 (RHODES / LILBURN)
P-36-006889	CA-SBR-006889	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP8 CAIRNS/ROCK FEATURES	1990 (GLOVER ET AL.)
P-36-007036	CA-SBR-007036	PREHISTORIC	AP11 HEARTH/PITS	1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-007037	CA-SBR-007037	PREHISTORIC	AP11 HEARTH/PITS	1991 (BEALS AND CERRETO) 1991 (SCHROTH ET AL.)
P-36-007043	CA-SBR-007043	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	1991 (DROVER ET AL.) 1997 (C. WILLS, J. JACKET, C. HENSHER, AND J. SHARP)
P-36-007044	CA-SBR-007044/H	MULTICOMPONENT	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP9 BURIALS; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	1991 (DROVER ET AL.) 2003 (D. BALLESTER) 2006 (D. MCDOUGALL)
P-36-007061	CA-SBR-007061H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL	1991 (MCKENNA) 2011 (TRAMPER)
P-36-007154	CA-SBR-007154H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1992 (OSBORNE ET AL.)
P-36-007155	CA-SBR-007155	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	1992 (OSBORNE ET AL.)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-007545	CA-SBR-007545H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; AH16 OTHER; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL	1993 (T. WAHOFF, L. PETERSON) 1996 (D. BRICKER) 1997 (D. BRICKER) 2000 (DR. J. UNDERWOOD, S. ROSE) 2007 (D. BALLESTER) 2009 (K. ANDERSON) 2010 (M. VALASICK) 2010 (S. JOW) 2013 (L. HONEY) 2013 (D. MARTINEZ) 2014 (J. HALL, C. MORGAN)
P-36-007694	CA-SBR-007694H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; HP11 ENGINEERING STRUCTURE; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL	1986 (JOHN F. ELLIOTT) 1993 (D. POWERS) 1995 (J. BROCK) 1997 (N. NEUENSCHWANDER) 2000 (S. VAN WORMER) 2001 (J. WEDDING) 2004 (S. HOGAN-CONRAD) 2006 (K. CRAWFORD) 2007 (D. BALLESTER) 2008 (J. HOLLINS) 2011 (S. KREMKAU) 2011 (W. JONES) 2011 (M. DICE) 2011 (D. WINSLOW) 2012 (S. VELASQUEZ) 2012 (C. EHRINGER) 2012 (K. ANDERSON) 2013 (G. GRANGER) 2013 (B. COMEAU) 2013 (C. HIGGINS) 2013 (T. FUERSTENBERG) 2014 (UNKNOWN) 2015 (M. VADER) 2016 (M. VADER) 2017 (D. EVENSON) 2018 (M. CONNELLY) 2018 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-007742	CA-SBR-007742H	HISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	1993 (BECKER & PHILLIPS)
P-36-007746	CA-SBR-007746H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH5 WELLS/CISTERNES; AH16 OTHER	1989 (HAMPSON) 1993 (K. BECKER) 2010 (S. JOW)
P-36-007750	CA-SBR-007750H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH16 OTHER	1993 (BECKER ET AL.)
P-36-007751	CA-SBR-007751H	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-007752	CA-SBR-007752H	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-007753	CA-SBR-007753H	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-007754	CA-SBR-007754H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH11 WALLS/FENCES; AH16 OTHER	1993 (BECKER ET AL.) 1994 (SWOPE & MCCARTHY)
P-36-007848	CA-SBR-007848H	HISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	1993 (BECKER ET AL.)
P-36-007994	CA-SBR-007994H	HISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	1993 (BECKER & VICTORINO)
P-36-008194	CA-SBR-008194H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH16 OTHER	1993 (BECKER ET AL.)
P-36-008250	CA-SBR-008250	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH16 OTHER	1994 (NEUENSCHWANDER ET AL.)
P-36-008251	CA-SBR-008251	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH3 LANDSCAPING/ORCHARD; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH16 OTHER	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ) 2014 (K. MOSLAK)
P-36-008265	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1995 (A. KUHNER & J.S. ALEXANDRAICZ)
P-36-008266	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP11 HEARTH/PITS; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	1995 (E. KNELL AND K. BECKER)
P-36-008388	CA-SBR-008388H	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP11 HEARTH/PITS	1995 (E. KNELL AND K. BECKER)
P-36-008389	CA-SBR-008389H	HISTORIC	HP3 MULTIPLE FAMILY PROPERTY	1996 (A. URBAS)
P-36-008390	CA-SBR-008390H	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY; HP3 MULTIPLE FAMILY PROPERTY	1996 (A. URBAS)
P-36-008391	CA-SBR-008391	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1995 (J. S. ALEXANDROWICZ) 2012 (J. MCKENNA)
P-36-008392	CA-SBR-008392H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1995 (J.S. ALEXANDREOWICZ) 1997 (C. WILLS)
P-36-008393	CA-SBR-008393	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1995 (J.S. ALEXANDROWICZ)
P-36-008829	CA-SBR-008829H	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP16 OTHER	1996 (J.S. ALEXANDROWICZ) 1997 (C. WILLS)
P-36-008830	CA-SBR-008830H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008831	CA-SBR-008831H	HISTORIC	AH11 WALLS/FENCES	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008832	CA-SBR-008832H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008833	CA-SBR-008833H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008834	CA-SBR-008834H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. SHAVER)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-008835	CA-SBR-008835H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008836	CA-SBR-008836H	HISTORIC	AH11 WALLS/FENCES	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008837	CA-SBR-008837H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH16 OTHER	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008838	CA-SBR-008838H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008839	CA-SBR-008839H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008840	CA-SBR-008840H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008841	CA-SBR-008841H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008842	CA-SBR-008842H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008843	CA-SBR-008843H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. SHAVER)
P-36-008859	CA-SBR-008859H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. WILLS) 2002 (D. BALLESTER)
P-36-008860	CA-SBR-008860H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (C. WILLS)
P-36-008862	CA-SBR-008862H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1997 (WSA)
P-36-008863	CA-SBR-008863	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	1997 (J. SHARP)
P-36-009360	CA-SBR-009360H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL	1998 (J. ROMANI) 2006 (R. HATHEWAY) 2011 (S. KREMKAU) 2011 (C. HIGGINS) 2013 (M. O'NEILL) 2013 (C. HIGGINS)
P-36-010154	CA-SBR-010154H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	1999 (JAMES AND BRIGGS)
P-36-010155	CA-SBR-010155	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	1999 (JAMES AND BRIGGS)
P-36-010156	CA-SBR-010156H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS	1999 (JAMES AND BRIGGS)
P-36-010306	CA-SBR-010306H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH5 WELLS/CISTERNS	2001 (CRM TECH)
P-36-010307	CA-SBR-010307H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2001 (CRM TECH)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-010315	CA-SBR-010315H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; AH11 WALLS/FENCES; AH16 OTHER; HP11 ENGINEERING STRUCTURE; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL	1988 (N. NEUENSCHWANDER) 1989 (J. BROCK) 1993 (UNKNOWN) 1997 (N. NEUENSCHWANDER) 1997 (C. WILLS) 2006 (R. HATHAWAY) 2008 (J. SANDER) 2009 (S. PAPPAS) 2010 (J. HOWARD) 2011 (S. KREMKAU) 2011 (J. LEV-TOV) 2012 (C. BODMER) 2012 (N. LAWSON) 2013 (C. HIGGINS) 2013 (M. O'NEILL) 2014 (W. TINSLEY BECKER) 2015 (A. WILLIAMS) 2018 (C. DENARDO)
P-36-010316	CA-SBR-010316H	HISTORIC	HP11 ENGINEERING STRUCTURE; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL; HP39 OTHER	2000 (J. UNDERWOOD, S. ROSE) 2004 (A. ESTES) 2005 (B. SHEETS, M. LINDER) 2007 (D. BALLESTER) 2007 (C. TANIGUICHI) 2008 (G. AUSTERMAN, C. HARPER) 2008 (K. TSUNODA) 2008 (K. AHMET) 2009 (K. ANDERSON) 2010 (S. JOW) 2011 (S. KREMKAU) 2013 (L. HONEY) 2013 (C. HIGGINS) 2013 (W. TINSLEY BECKER) 2013 (F. CLARK) 2018 (E. MARTIN)
P-36-010317	CA-SBR-010317H	MULTICOMPONENT	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; HP11 ENGINEERING STRUCTURE	1993 (S. CUNKLEMAN) 1997 (C. WILLS) 2007 (S. BHOLAT) 2007 (K. TSUNODA) 2010 (S. JOW) 2011 (C. HIGGINS) 2013 (D. MARTINEZ) 2015 (C. HIGGINS) 2016 (A. MYERS)
P-36-010504	CA-SBR-010504H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH11 WALLS/FENCES	1999 (MCDONALD AND BARNETT) 2004 (R. CERRETO)
P-36-010614	CA-SBR-010614	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	2001 (J.S. ALEXANDROWICZ)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-010870	CA-SBR-010870H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2002 (BROCK)
P-36-010871	CA-SBR-010871H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2002 (BROCK)
P-36-010882	CA-SBR-010882H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2002 (D. BALLESTER)
P-36-010883	CA-SBR-010883H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH5 WELLS/CISTERNES	2002 (DANIEL BALLESTER)
P-36-010884	CA-SBR-010884/H	MULTICOMPONENT	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	2002 (BALLESTER)
P-36-010885	CA-SBR-010885H	HISTORIC	AH5 WELLS/CISTERNES	2002 (BALLESTER)
P-36-010886	CA-SBR-010886H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH11 WALLS/FENCES	2002 (BALLESTER)
P-36-010887	CA-SBR-010887H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2002 (BALLESTER)
P-36-010888	CA-SBR-010888H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2002 (BALLESTER)
P-36-010889	CA-SBR-010889	HISTORIC	AH5 WELLS/CISTERNES	2002 (BALLESTER)
P-36-010945	CA-SBR-010945	PREHISTORIC	AP3 CERAMIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP5 PETROGLYPHS; AP14 ROCK SHELTER/CAVE; AP16 OTHER	2003 (HINTON)
P-36-010946	CA-SBR-010946H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-010947	CA-SBR-010947H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (DILTHY)
P-36-010948	CA-SBR-010948H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH5 WELLS/CISTERNES	2003 (BALLESTER)
P-36-010949	CA-SBR-010949H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (BALLESTER)
P-36-010950	CA-SBR-010950H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (BALLESTER)
P-36-010952	CA-SBR-010952	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2003 (BALLESTER)
P-36-010957	CA-SBR-010957	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP8 CAIRNS/ROCK FEATURES; AP11 HEARTHES/PITS	2003 (EDDY)
P-36-010958	CA-SBR-010958	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2003 (BALLESTER)
P-36-010960	CA-SBR-010960H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH15 STANDING STRUCTURES	2003 (BALLESTER AND EDDY) 2014 (C. PETERSON) 2015 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-011290	CA-SBR-011290H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (COTTERMAN)
P-36-011291	CA-SBR-011291H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (COTTERMAN)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-011292	CA-SBR-011292H	PREHISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (C. COTTERMAN)
P-36-011424	CA-SBR-011424H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH5 WELLS/CISTERNS	2003 (CHANDLER)
P-36-011425	CA-SBR-011425H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (CHANDLER)
P-36-011426	CA-SBR-011426H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (CHANDLER)
P-36-011427	CA-SBR-011427H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (CHANDLER)
P-36-011600	CA-SBR-011600H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (CORRETO)
P-36-011999	CA-SBR-011999H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2014 (D BURRIS, R CERRETO, K WARD, A WILLIAMS, C WILLIAMS)
P-36-012007	CA-SBR-012007	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2004 (ANALYTIC)
P-36-012045	CA-SBR-012045	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2004 (BURRIS ET AL.)
P-36-012046	CA-SBR-012046H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2004 (D BURRIS, C MALAN, R CERRETO, K WARD, A WILLIAMS AND C WILLIAMS)
P-36-012058	CA-SBR-012058H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2005 (BOGGS)
P-36-012114	CA-SBR-012115H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2005 (P. STANTON, S. NORRIS.)
P-36-012115	CA-SBR-012116H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2005 (P. STANTON, S. NORRIS)
P-36-012127	CA-SBR-012128H	HISTORIC	AH6 WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM; AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; AH9 MINES/QUARRIES/TAILINGS; AH16 OTHER	2005 (SABALA)
P-36-012131	CA-SBR-012132H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH5 WELLS/CISTERNS	2005 (CRM TECH)
P-36-012132	CA-SBR-012133H	HISTORIC	AH9 MINES/QUARRIES/TAILINGS	2005 (CRM TECH)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-012189	CA-SBR-012181H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; AH16 OTHER; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL	2005 (BRUNZELL) 2012 (M. O'NEILL) 2013 (A. BEAN AND A. ELZINGA) 2015 (C. CHASTEEN) 2015 (P. STANTON) 2017 (S. ANDREWS)
P-36-012191	CA-SBR-012182	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2005 (SANDER)
P-36-012192	CA-SBR-012183	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2005 (SANDER)
P-36-012336	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	2001 (ACS)
P-36-012465	CA-SBR-012257H	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH5 WELLS/CISTERNS	2006 (BRACO) 2014 (K. MOSLAK)
P-36-012507	CA-SBR-012284	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2006 (C. MALAN, K. WARD, K. RYAN)
P-36-012596	CA-SBR-012324	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2006 (CERRETO AND MALAN)
P-36-012609	CA-SBR-012336	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP9 BURIALS; AP11 HEARTHS/PITS; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	1997 (C.D. WILLS) 2003 (D. BALLESTER) 2006 (MCDUGALL AND MCLEAN) 2011 (K. CHMIEL) 2014 (D. KEELER) 2015 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-012649	CA-SBR-012348H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL; HP43 MINE STRUCTURE/BUILDING	2006 (HATHEWAY) 2011 (K. CHMIEL) 2014 (C. PETERSON)
P-36-012652	CA-SBR-012351H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; AH9 MINES/QUARRIES/TAILINGS; AH15 STANDING STRUCTURES; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL; HP43 MINE STRUCTURE/BUILDING	2006 (HATHEWAY) 2011 (K. CHMIEL) 2014 (C. PETERSON)
P-36-012654	CA-SBR-012353H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (ROMANI AND KEITH)
P-36-012656	CA-SBR-012355H	HISTORIC	HP11 ENGINEERING STRUCTURE	2006 (HATHEWAY)
P-36-012658	CA-SBR-012357H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; HP37 HIGHWAY/TRAIL	2006 (HATHEWAY) 2011 (K. CHMIEL) 2014 (C. PETERSON)
P-36-012837	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2006 (JO. SMALLWOOD)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-012838	CA-SBR-012383/H	MULTICOMPONENT	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH5 WELLS/CISTERNS; AH6 WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM; AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES; AH10 MACHINERY; AH11 WALLS/FENCES; AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2004 (R. CERRETO) 2004 (CERRETO AND MALAN)
P-36-012839	CA-SBR-012384	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2006 (CERRETO AND MALAN)
P-36-012840	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (CERRETO AND MALAN)
P-36-012841	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	2004 (CERRETO AND MALAN)
P-36-012917	-	HISTORIC	HP34 MILITARY PROPERTY	2006 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-012918	-	HISTORIC	HP34 MILITARY PROPERTY	2006 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-012991	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2007 (J. SANKA)
P-36-013420	-	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	2007 (WILSON)
P-36-013515	CA-SBR-012502H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2004 (C. MALAN)
P-36-013879	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE; AP8 CAIRNS/ROCK FEATURES; AP9 BURIALS; AP11 HEARTHS/PITS; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS; AP16 OTHER	1949 (MOHR/BIERMAN) 1969 (G. BOWERS) 1992 (J. MCKENNA) 2006 (J. SMALLWOOD) 2007 (D. MCDUGALL) 2011 (D. BALLESTER) 2018 (S. BOITES)
P-36-014120	-	HISTORIC	HP21 DAM	2007 (S. BHOLAT)
P-36-014171	-	HISTORIC	HP19 BRIDGE	1988 (N. NEUNSWANDER)
P-36-014219	CA-SBR-012877H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2007 (R. ORFILIA)
P-36-014486	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-014487	-	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	2009 (BRITT W. WILSON)
P-36-014488	-	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	2009 (BRITT W. WILSON)
P-36-014914	-	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	2009 (BRITT W. WILSON)
P-36-014915	-	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	2009 (WILSON)
P-36-015472	-	HISTORIC	HP27 FOLK ART	1977 (A. HURTADO) 2011 (A. SAID)
P-36-018731	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	1995 (L. BRICKER)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-018732	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY; HP6 1-3 STORY COMMERCIAL BUILDING	1995 (BRICKER)
P-36-018733	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	1995 (BRICKER)
P-36-018734	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	1995 (BRICKER)
P-36-018735	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	1995 (BRICKER)
P-36-018738	-	HISTORIC	HP19 BRIDGE	2003 (JRP CONSULTING)
P-36-020151	CA-SBR-012059H	HISTORIC	AH6 WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM	2003 (C. KIELUSIAK) 2005 (ACS)
P-36-020184	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	2001 (ALEXANDROWICZ)
P-36-020290	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2004 (SANDER)
P-36-020314	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2004 (R. GOODWIN)
P-36-020315	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2004 (R. GOODWIN)
P-36-020316	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2004 (R. GOODWIN)
P-36-020548	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2005 (D. BALLESTER)
P-36-020549	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2005 (B. TANG)
P-36-020969	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2009 (B. WILSON)
P-36-021262	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021263	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021264	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021265	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021266	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021267	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021268	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-021269	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021270	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021271	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021272	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021273	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021274	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021275	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021276	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021277	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021278	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021279	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021280	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021281	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021282	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021283	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021284	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2003 (WSA)
P-36-021285	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021286	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (A. ESTES)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-021287	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (A. ESTES, E. STROTHER)
P-36-021291	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2006 (WSA)
P-36-021292	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY; HP4 ANCILLARY BUILDING	2006 (A. ARRIGONI)
P-36-021293	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2007 (WSA)
P-36-021294	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2007 (WSA)
P-36-021295	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2007 (WSA)
P-36-021296	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2007 (WSA)
P-36-021297	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2007 (WSA)
P-36-021298	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2007 (WSA)
P-36-021299	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2007 (WSA)
P-36-021300	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2007 (A. ESTES, D. BUCKLEY)
P-36-021351	CA-SBR-015913H	HISTORIC	AH6 WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM; HP19 BRIDGE; HP20 CANAL/AQUEDUCT	2008 (J. HOLLINS) 2009 (ESA) 2011 (KREMKAU) 2011 (AMBACHER) 2011 (ANDERSON) 2012 (M. O'NEILL) 2018 (L.V. GEORGE)
P-36-021381	CA-SBR-013733H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2010 (M. VALASIK)
P-36-021548	CA-SBR-013854H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2008 (R. NIXON)
P-36-021622	-	HISTORIC	HP33 FARM/RANCH	2008 (URS)
P-36-023282	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH16 OTHER	2010 (N. COX)
P-36-023318	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH16 OTHER	2010 (S. JOW)
P-36-023934	-	HISTORIC	HP39 OTHER	2011 (KA CRAWFORD)
P-36-025783	CA-SBR-016309H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES	2012 (J. MCKENNA)
P-36-025784	CA-SBR-016310H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES	2012 (J. MCKENNA)
P-36-025785	CA-SBR-016311H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES	2012 (J. MCKENNA)
P-36-025786	CA-SBR-016312H	HISTORIC	AH7 ROADS/TRAILS/RAILROAD GRADES	2012 (J. MCKENNA)
P-36-025787	CA-SBR-016313H	HISTORIC	HP34 MILITARY PROPERTY	2012 (J. MCKENNA)
P-36-026159	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-026160	CA-SBR-016612H	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026161	CA-SBR-016613H	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026162	CA-SBR-016614H	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026163	CA-SBR-016615H	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026164	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2013 (J. FARRELL) 2017 (L. DEOLIVEIRA & A. LOPEZ-JOHNSON)
P-36-026208	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2013 (FARRELL ET AL.)
P-36-026209	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2013 (FARRELL ET AL.)
P-36-026773	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026774	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026775	-	HISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	2013 (KITCHEL ET AL.)
P-36-026810	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026815	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH9 MINES/QUARRIES/TAILINGS	2011 (K. CHMIEL) 2015 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-026830	-	HISTORIC	AH9 MINES/QUARRIES/TAILINGS	2012 (K. CHMIEL)
P-36-026888	-	HISTORIC	AH9 MINES/QUARRIES/TAILINGS	2013 (R. HOFFMAN)
P-36-026889	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2012 (R. HOFFMAN)
P-36-026890	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2011 (K. CHMIEL)
P-36-026891	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2013 (R. HOFFMAN)
P-36-026892	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026893	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026894	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026895	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026896	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2003 (D. BALLESTER)
P-36-026897	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2003 (D. BALLESTER)
P-36-026898	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026899	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-026900	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
P-36-027443	-	HISTORIC	HP9 PUBLIC UTILITY BUILDING	2014 (E. BECHTEL)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-027463	-	PREHISTORIC	AP3 CERAMIC SCATTER	2005 (C. MALAN)
P-36-027570	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	2013 (J. KACHOUR)
P-36-027571	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	2013 (J. KACHOUR) 2014 (L. FURNIS)
P-36-027572	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	2013 (J. KACHOUR)
P-36-027573	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	2013 (J. KACHOUR)
P-36-027574	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	2013 (J. KACHOUR)
P-36-028817	CA-SBR-028817H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2015 (D. EVERSON)
P-36-028824	CA-SBR-028824H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH11 WALLS/FENCES	2015 (D. EVERSON)
P-36-029050	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP16 OTHER	2014 (D. LEONARD)
P-36-029461	CA-SBR-029461H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2016 (D. EVERSON)
P-36-029462	CA-SBR-029462H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2016 (D. EVERSON)
P-36-029491	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP9 BURIALS; AP11 HEARHS/PITS; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	2015 (J. LEV-TOV)
P-36-029912	CA-SBR-029912H	HISTORIC	HP33 FARM/RANCH	2016 (J. MCKENNA)
P-36-031656	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2017 (L. DEOLIVEIRA AND A. LOPEZ-JOHNSON)
P-36-031657	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2017 (L. DEOLIVEIRA AND A. LOPEZ-JOHNSON)
P-36-031658	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2017 (L. DEOLIVEIRA AND A. LOPEZ-JOHNSON)
P-36-031714	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2017 (S. BOITES)
P-36-032469	CA-SBR-032469H	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2017 (K. MOSLAK)
P-36-032485	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2018 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-032889	-	HISTORIC	AH12	UNKNOWN
P-36-032890	CA-SBR-032890	PREHISTORIC	AP12 QUARRY	1949 (BIERMAN, MOHR)
P-36-032891	CA-SBR-032891	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER; AP15 HABITATION DEBRIS	1963 (H. VITTOU)
P-36-032892	CA-SBR-032892	PREHISTORIC	AP12 QUARRY	1949 (BIERMAN, MOHR)
P-36-033046	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2018 (B. KENDIG)
P-36-033188	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2019 (T. TERRY)
P-36-033189	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS	2019 (T. TERRY)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-060831	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1980 (REYNOLDS)
P-36-060841	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1993 (ALEXANDROWICZ)
P-36-060842	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1993 (ALEXANDROWICZ)
P-36-060843	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1993 (ALEXANDROWICZ)
P-36-060844	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1993 (ALEXANDROWICZ)
P-36-060845	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1993 (ALEXANDROWICZ)
P-36-060846	-	HISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1993 (K. BECKER, J. PHILLIPS)
P-36-060847	-	HISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1993 (K. BECKER, J. PHILLIPS)
P-36-060854	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1977 (REYNOLDS)
P-36-060860	-	HISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	1993 (K. BECKER AND K VICTORINO)
P-36-061237	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1980 (HODDER)
P-36-061248	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH16 OTHER	1989 (R.P. HAMPSON) 2010 (S. JOW)
P-36-061250	-	HISTORIC	AH2 FOUNDATIONS/STRUCTURE PADS; AH5 WELLS/CISTERNES; AH6 WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM	1989 (R.P. HAMPSON) 2010 (S. JOW)
P-36-061251	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH16 OTHER	1989 (R.P. HAMPSON)
P-36-061252	-	HISTORIC	AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS; AH16 OTHER	1989 (HAMPSON ET AL) 2010 (S. JOW)
P-36-061265	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)
P-36-061266	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)
P-36-061270	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1980 (CHILDERS)
P-36-061272	-	PREHISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	1989 (BROCK)
P-36-061273	-	HISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	1989 (SCHNEIDER)
P-36-061274	-	HISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	1989 (SCHNEIDER)
P-36-061278	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)
P-36-061279	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)
P-36-061280	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)
P-36-061281	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)
P-36-061282	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date
P-36-061283	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)
P-36-061284	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)
P-36-061285	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)
P-36-061286	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)
P-36-061287	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS) 2012 (J. MCKENNA)
P-36-061288	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (R. SHEETS)
P-36-061289	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1990 (GLOVER ET AL)
P-36-061293	-	HISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1992 (OSBORNE AND SCOTT)
P-36-061295	-	HISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	1995 (ALEXANDROWICZ)
P-36-061296	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1995 (E. KNELL AND K. BECKER)
P-36-061297	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1995 (E. KNELL AND K. BECKER)
P-36-061298	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1997 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-061299	-	HISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	1997 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-061300	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	1997 (UNKNOWN)
P-36-064118	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	1999 (BRIGGS)
P-36-064297	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	1999 (JAMES AND BRIGGS)
P-36-064401	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2001 (M.L DICE)
P-36-064531	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	2002 (MCKENNA)
P-36-064532	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	2002 (MCKENNA)
P-36-064581	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2002 (J. ALEXANDROWICZS)
P-36-064591	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16 OTHER	2003 (COTTERMAN)
P-36-064592	-	PREHISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	2003 (COTTERMAN)
P-36-064593	-	PREHISTORIC	AH16 OTHER	2003 (COTTERMAN)
P-36-064607	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2002 (ALEXANDROWICZ)
P-36-064608	-	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	2002 (ALEXANDROWICZ)

4.1.2 Additional Database Searches

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP was established by the NHPA of 1966 as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. In general, a resource must be 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A review of the NRHP indicated that three resources listed on the NRHP are present within the City boundaries (Table 7).

Table 7. Resources Listed in the NRHP within Victorville City Limits

Primary Number	Trinomial	Historic / Common Name	Evaluation
P-36-002910	CA-SBR-2910H	US Highway 66	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
P-36-004411	CA-SBR-004411H	The Mormon Trail/ Mormon Road	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
P-36-004272	CA-SBR-4272H	Old Spanish Trail	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), held by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), includes historic and prehistoric resources that have been evaluated and determined to be significant under CEQA. The Register provides information, organized by county, regarding resources that have been processed through the OHP. A review of the CRHR indicated that no significant resources were located within the City boundaries.

Built Environment Resource Directory

A review of the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) held by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) includes resources that are listed on the NRHP or CRHR or have been evaluated for eligibility. The Directory provides information, organized by county, regarding non-archaeological resources that have been processed through the OHP. The list identified 29 resources within the City (Table 8). Resources that also have a Primary Number are also included in Table 6 (above). Three resources have been listed or are eligible to be listed on the NRHP or the CRHR.

Table 8. Resources Listed in the BERD within Victorville City Limits

Primary Number	Address	Historic / Common Name	Evaluation
36-018724	-	SOUTHWESTERN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106

4. Results

Primary Number	Address	Historic / Common Name	Evaluation
			process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-018725	15554 2nd Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-018726	15574 2 nd Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
-	15611 3 rd Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-018727	15563 5 th Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-018728	15547 8 th Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
-	Alert Rd	GUARD TOWER	2D2: Contributor to a District determined Eligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CRHR
-	13746 Alert Rd	BUILDING 761	2D2: Contributor to a District determined Eligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CRHR
36-018729	16927 B Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
-	18422 Bear Valley Road	VICTOR VALLEY COLLEGE	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
-	15750 Cottonwood Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-018731	16669 D Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-018732	16745 D Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-018733	16771 D Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-018734	16805 D Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance

4. Results

Primary Number	Address	Historic / Common Name	Evaluation
36-018735	16845 D Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
-	15526 Hesperia Road	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
-	16705 Joshua Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
-	16694 Mc Kinney Way	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
-	16461 Mojave Drive	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-018736	16946 Monte Vista Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-027574	15480 Seals Road	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-027570	17614 Spencer Road	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-027571	17571 Spencer Street	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
-	State Route 18	SR 18 PALMDALE TO VICTORVILLE RD	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-018738	State Route 66	BRIDGE #54C-68	2S: Individual Property determined Eligible for NRHP by the Keeper, Listed in the CRHR
36-018739	21012 Stoddard Wells Road	SIDE WINDER WELL, BELL MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY	7R: Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey, Not Evaluated
36-027572	15425 Turner Road	15425-15427 TURNER RD	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance
36-027573	15464 Turner Road	-	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process, not evaluated for CRHR or Local Significance

California Historical Landmarks

A review of the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) listings indicated that four landmarks are present within the City limits. These include U.S. Highway 66, the Old Spanish Trail, the Mormon Trail or Mormon Road, and the Site of Hula Ville (Table 9).

Table 9. California Historical Landmarks within Victorville City Limits

Landmark Number	Historic / Common Name
CHL-576	Mojave Trail
CHL-577	The Mormon Trail/The Mormon Road
CHL-781	U.S. Highway 66
CHL-939	Site of Hula Ville

Victorville Old Town Specific Plan

The City of Victorville's Old Town Specific Plan identified ten previously recorded historical/archaeological sites in the Project area which have been previously evaluated and determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Table 10) (City of Victorville 2008). At present, no information is available through the City of Victorville website, nor through web-searches, suggesting that additional sites have been added to the Old Town Specific Plan following NRHP evaluation.

Table 10. Historical/Archaeological Resources Listed in City of Victorville Old Town Specific Plan

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Historic / Common Name
P-36-000072	CA-SBR-72	Historic	Culbertson Ranch Site
P-36-002910H	CA-SBR-2910H	Historic	National Old Trails Highway Historic Route U.S. 66
P-36-006304	CA-SBR-6304	Prehistoric	-
P-36-006013	CA-SBR-6313	Prehistoric	-
P-36-006533	CA-SBR-6533H	Historic	-
P-36-006793	CA-SBR-6793H	Historic	Atchison Topeka Santa Fe Railroad Cajon Rail Alignment
P-36-007694	CA-SBR-7694H	Historic	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Boulder Transmission Lines
P-36-010315	CA-SBR-10315H	Historic	Edison Company Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Electrical Transmission Line
P-36-010316	CA-SBR-10316H	Historic	Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line
P1584-1	-	Historic	Mojave Narrows Crossing

Victorville Historic Advisory Committee

In 1988 the Victorville Historic Advisory Committee was established to make recommendations to the City Council regarding evaluation, declaration, preservation and maintenance of historic sites and points of interest. Twenty-seven sites were identified by the Committee, representing distinctive eras of growth, architectural style and/or associations with locally significant events or persons. The sites were previously reviewed for potential State Historic Landmark Registration; however, none of the sites or structures has been considered eligible for such designation. At present, no contact information for the Committee is available through the City of Victorville website nor through web-searches, and information regarding the twenty-seven sites or their contents is not available.

Victorville Chamber of Commerce

The Victorville Chamber of Commerce previously designated 17 sites in the downtown area as "points of local historical interest" (Table 9) (City of Victorville 2008). The sites are present as a concentration of early 20th century buildings, both residential and commercial, in the downtown area around Victorville's traditional town center, including A through E Streets, 1st through 11th Streets, and southwest from A Street along 6th Street, 7th Street, Yucca Avenue, and Forrest Avenue.

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Table 11. Victorville Chamber of Commerce Designated Sites

Name	Location
Indian Marie's Grave Site	17150 C Street
The Barrel House	16805 D Street
First National Bank	16849 D Street
Green Tree Inn Sign	14173 Green Tree Boulevard
McDougal Cottage	16805 Yucca Avenue
Methodist Church	15557 5 th Street
Old Sheriff's Office	14343 Civic Drive
Old Victor School	15476 6 th Street
Victor Valley Memorial Park	17150 C Street
Victorville "V"	Urban Landscape Design, Visible from Forrest Avenue and Hesperia Road
The Chantry House	15604 6 th Street
Victor Valley Junior High School Gymnasium	Corner of Forrest Avenue and 7 th Street
8 th Street Community Center	15615 8 th Street
U.S. Highway 66	National Trails Highway and 7 th Street
The Jail	16830 E Street
Victorville Hardware	15582 7 th Street
San Bernardino County Fairground Sign	14800 7 th Street

4.1.3 NAHC Record Search Results

A record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was positive, and the NAHC recommended that the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians should be contacted for additional information, in addition to 8 other tribal organizations and individuals. On December 23, 2020, Red Tail Environmental sent letters to the 10 Native American tribal organizations and individuals requesting any information they may have on cultural resources in the Project area. The contacts provided by the NAHC are from the following 10 Native American groups:

- Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Charles Wood, Chairperson
- Kern Valley Indian Community, Robert Robinson, Chairperson
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Robert Martin, Chairperson
- Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
- San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, Donna Yocum, Chairperson
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
- Tubatulabals of Kern Valley, Robert L. Gomez, Chairperson
- Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, Darrell Mike, Chairperson

On December 23, 2020, Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, responded via email that they do not wish to comment on the project, and defer to more local Tribes.

On December 28, 2020, Mr. Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resources Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI), responded that the Project area contains several tribal resource loci, mostly distributed on both sides of the Desert Knolls Wash, the Lower Slough, and the Mojave Narrows Regional Park shorelines. These loci are composed of lithic scatters, ceramic scatters, bedrock milling features, petroglyphs, cairns, pictographs, trails/linear earthworks, and rock shelters. These sites surround a known village site, Patkaits. Also butting against the Rockview Nature Park are a great number of archaeological

4. Results

sites surrounding the Serrano ancestral village of Topipabit. These sites have the same components as those surrounding Patkaits. An additional series of sites exist east of Mesa Linda Avenue, west of Amargosa Road, south of Hopland Street, and north of Palmdale Road. The project area is of great concern to SMBMI, and they are very interested in consulting whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory.

To date no additional responses have been received. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC is included in Appendix C.

4.2 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH RESULTS

USGS topographic maps from 1957, 1958, 1964, and 1969 show the City of Victorville as having been mostly developed as a mix of residential and commercial zones located southeast of State Route 91. State Route 18 bisects the City as it proceeds northeast from State Route 91, then turning northwest to reconnect with State Route 91 along what is currently D Street. Most of the development is present along the west bank of the Mojave River, and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad is visible proceeding north-south through the Mojave River valley (Historicaerials.com 2021). The County Fairgrounds, in addition to a drive-in theatre and Victor Valley High School, are all depicted within the central and southwestern portions of the Project area. Maps starting as early as 1964 depict the former route of State Route 91 as being relabeled as portions of Interstate 15. Topographic maps from 1974, 1982, and 1985 show significant new expansion within the southwestern portions of the Project area as well as along the terraces along the west side of Interstate 15. The County Fairgrounds and drive-in theatre are still depicted in these maps, and several new schools are also depicted including Del Rey School and Irwin School. The new expansion occurring west of Interstate 15 is located northwest of the intersection of Mojave Drive and Amargosa Road. New development is also visible within areas east of Interstate 15 and north of Bear Valley Road; however, the level of development is not quite as high as within areas west of Interstate 15 (Historicaerials.com 2021). The 1993 topographic map shows additional development spreading south, southwest, and west of central Victorville, with the majority of new developments occurring along the west side of the Mojave River, south of State Route 18. The County Fairground is still depicted but the drive-in theatre is no longer visible and the area appears to have been redeveloped (Historicaerials.com 2021). Topographic maps from 2012, 2015, and 2018 show continued urbanization within the limits of the City with small to moderate new developments occurring outside. State Route 18 is now labeled as Business Route 15. The visible City limits and infrastructure visible within these maps largely comply with present day alignments (Historicaerials.com 2021).

Aerial photographs of the Project area begin in 1952 and show the City as a mix of commercial and residential developments along the west side of the Mojave River, and agricultural use occurring within the southwestern portion of the Project area, primarily west of State Route 91 (present-day Interstate 15) and along the eastern side of the Mojave River just north of the Mojave Narrows. Streets and neighborhoods are well developed and paved, and central routes such as State Routes 18 and 91 are lined primarily with residential developments (Historicaerials.com 2021). Outside of the developed areas of the City, land-use is undeveloped and fallow. George Air Force base is visible as well as associated connecting roads. Imagery from 1968 and 1969 show new commercial and residential developments along the perimeter of State Route 91/Interstate 15 as well as north of Mojave Drive on the west side of the highway. Additional new residential development is visible within the southwestern portion of the Project area between La Mesa Road and Palmdale Road. However, the majority of the new developments are present south of the City along the east side of the highway (Historicaerials.com 2021). Aerial imagery from 1984, 1985, and 1993, show additional significant development occurring south of the City between Interstate 15 and the Mojave River. Mojave Narrows Regional Park and Spring valley Lake are visible, as well as Green Tree Golf Course north of Yates Road and west of Rodeo Drive. The new developments appear to represent primarily residential use with commercial and industrial developments occurring along the perimeter of State Route 18/Business Route 15. George Air Force Base is now visible as the Southern California Logistics Airport

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(Historicaerials.com 2021). Aerial imagery from 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 show only minor amounts of development occurring within the City limits, much of which occurs within the outlying areas surrounding interstate 15. No expansion of commercial and industrial land-use areas can be seen, and all infrastructure such as roads, highways, water conveyance features, and electrical transmission lines are within present-day locations and alignments.

Plat maps and records provided by the BLM show historic use of the Project area starting in the middle 19th century. The Project area encompasses portions of five plat maps: Township 4 North Range 5 West, Township 5 North Range 4 West, Township 5 North Range 5 West, Township 6 North Range 4 West, and Township 6 North Range 5 West (Figure 3). Initial land survey maps for these five areas dating to 1855 were available for review from the BLM. Within each of the five maps, the majority of the plotted areas are largely undeveloped. None of the five maps display individual residences or evidence of municipal or commercial organizations. Much of the areas within the five maps show plotted locations of geologic and hydrologic features such as arroyos, cañadas or ravines, sandbars, valleys, willow springs, and a willow swamp. The course for the Mojave River was also plotted within portions of three plat maps, and was present within the east half of Section 4; within Section 10 in Township 5 North Range 4 West; within the west half of Section 19, portions of Section 30, the south half of Section 29, the northeast quarter of Section 32, and Section 33 within Township 6 North Range 4 West; and within the east half of Section 1, the east half of Section 12, the east half of Section 13, and the northeast quarter of Section 24 within Township 6 North Range 5 West.

Two roads and one anthropogenic feature are visible within the five maps. The feature consists of a single witness post within the southwest quarter of Section 3 in Township 5 North Range 4 West. The larger of the two roads, the Road to Salt Lake City, trends roughly northeast-southwest through the Project area and is visible within the northwest quarter of Section 4 of Township 4 North Range 5 West; within the east half of Section 1, Section 12, the east half of Section 14, the west half of Section 23, the southeast quarter of Section 22, the east half of Section 27, the south half of Section 33, and the west half of Section 34 in Township 5 North Range 5 West; and within Section 30 and the west half of Section 31 in Township 6 North Range 5 West. The Road to Salt Lake City was also known as the Mormon Road and was also known to incoming prospectors as the Southern Route of the California Trail. The route was a seasonal wagon road first pioneered by a Mormon party from Salt Lake City led by Jefferson Hunt. The route followed the route of earlier Spanish explorers and the Old Spanish Trail in 1847. In 1855, the route became a military and commercial wagon route between California and Utah, called the Los Angeles – Salt Lake Road. The second road, labeled as Cajon Pass Road, also was depicted with a southwest-northeast trending alignment, and was visible within the northwest quarter of Section 3, the east half of Section 4, and the north half of Section 9 in Township 4 North Range 5 West. The Cajon Pass Road connects with the Road to Salt Lake City, however the road trends further east as it progresses to the south, eventually connecting to the path established through the Cajon Pass for transportation into San Bernardino County and eastern Los Angeles County.



FIGURE 3. HISTORIC PLAT SURVEY MAPS



LEGEND

 VICTORVILLE CITY LIMITS

1:120,000



CITY OF VICTORVILLE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

4.3 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES RESULTS

A Sacred Lands File search was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the project site. The NAHC identified 10 Native American representatives as potentially having local knowledge of Tribal Cultural Resources:

- Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Charles Wood, Chairperson
- Kern Valley Indian Community, Robert Robinson, Chairperson
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Robert Martin, Chairperson
- Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
- San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, Donna Yocum, Chairperson
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
- Tubatulabal of Kern Valley, Robert L. Gomez, Chairperson
- Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, Darrell Mike, Chairperson

The City of Victorville is conducting the Tribal Cultural Resources consultation.

5. CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

This section discusses the cultural resources constraints identified during the study. In addition to the known cultural resources identified during the record searches and archival research the constraints analysis also categorized the Project area into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high. The sensitivity level is based on previously recorded cultural resources and the potential for the area to contain cultural resources that have not yet been recorded.

The record search indicated that 365 previously recorded cultural resources are located within the City boundaries. The previously recorded resources include 119 prehistoric resources, 216 historic resources, and 11 multicomponent resources. The 119 prehistoric resources contained 63 lithic scatters, 7 ceramic scatters, 23 bedrock milling features, four petroglyphs, two pictographs, four cairns or other rock features, six burials, 19 hearths or roasting pits, five natural material quarries, one trail or other linear earthwork, three rock shelters or caves, 13 scatters of habitation debris, and 41 resources such as isolated artifacts. The 216 historic resources contained 33 foundations or structure pads, one orchard or other landscaping design, 136 refuse scatters/trash dumps or privies, 12 wells or cisterns, six water conveyance systems, 25 linear features (such as roads, trails, or railroad grades), seven mines or mining-associated resources, two machinery remnants, nine walls or fences, one grave or cemetery, four standing structures, and 24 other resources, such as historic refuse isolates that are 50 years old or older. The 216 historic resources also include 12 single family properties, one multiple family property, one ancillary building, one 1-3 story commercial building, one public utility building, five engineering structures, one train, five bridges, two canals or aqueducts, one dam, one lake, river, or reservoir, one folk art, two farms or ranches, three military properties, 13 highways or trails, and two mining structures or buildings. Three resources were also described as "Other". Lastly, the 11 multicomponent resources included eight lithic scatters, two bedrock milling features, one cairn or other rock feature, two burials, one hearth or roasting pit, one trail or other linear earthwork, three scatters of habitation debris, one prehistoric isolate, two historic-era foundations or structure pads, nine historic-era refuse scatters/trash dumps or privies, two historic-era wells or cisterns, two historic-era water conveyance systems, two historic-era linear features (roads, trails, or railroad grades), one historic-era machinery remnant, one historic-era wall or fence, one historic-era standing structure, one historic-era isolate, and one historic-era engineering structure.

The record searches and archival research have identified 60 resources that are significant at the local, state, or federal level (Table 12). Six of the resources (P-36-002910, U.S. Highway 66; P-36-004411, The Mormon Trail/Mormon Road; P-36-004272, Old Spanish Trail; P-36-018738, U.S. Highway 66; Alert Road; and 13746 Alert Road) have been listed or recommended eligible to be listed on the NRHP or the CRHR. Four of the resources (P-36-002910, U.S. Highway 66; P-36-004411, The Mormon Trail/Mormon Road; CHL-576, the Mojave Trail; CHL-939, Site of Hula Ville) are listed as California Historical Landmarks. Twenty-six resources have been recommended as locally significant, with nine resources listed as locally important within the City of Victorville Old Town Specific Plan and seventeen resources have been previously recommended as locally significant by the City of Victorville Chamber of Commerce.

Table 12. Cultural Resources Eligible for or Listed on the NRHP, CRHR, California Historical Landmark, or Local Importance within the Project Area

Primary Number/ Designation	Resource Name/ Description	National Register of Historic Places	Built Environment Resource Directory	California Historical Landmark	City Of Victorville Old Town Specific Plan	City Of Victorville Chamber of Commerce
P-36-002910	US Highway 66	x	-	x	-	-
P-36-004411	The Mormon Trail/ Mormon Road	x	-	x	-	-

5. Constraints Analysis

Primary Number/ Designation	Resource Name/ Description	National Register of Historic Places	Built Environment Resource Directory	California Historical Landmark	City Of Victorville Old Town Specific Plan	City Of Victorville Chamber of Commerce
P-36-004272	Old Spanish Trail	x	-		-	-
36-018724	Portland Cement Company	-	x	-	-	-
36-018725	15554 2nd Street	-	x	-	-	-
36-018726	15574 2 nd Street	-	x	-	-	-
-	15611 3 rd Street	-	x	-	-	-
36-018727	15563 5 th Street	-	x	-	-	-
36-018728	15547 8 th Street	-	x	-	-	-
-	Alert Rd	x	x	-	-	-
-	13746 Alert Rd	x	x	-	-	-
36-018729	16927 B Street	-	x	-	-	-
-	18422 Bear Valley Road	-	x	-	-	-
-	15750 Cottonwood Street	-	x	-	-	-
36-018731	16669 D Street	-	x	-	-	-
36-018732	16745 D Street	-	x	-	-	-
36-018733	16771 D Street	-	x	-	-	-
36-018734	16805 D Street	-	x	-	-	-
36-018735	16845 D Street	-	x	-	-	-
-	15526 Hesperia Road	-	x	-	-	-
-	16705 Joshua Street	-	x	-	-	-
-	16694 Mc Kinney Way	-	x	-	-	-
-	16461 Mojave Drive	-	x	-	-	-
36-018736	16946 Monte Vista Street	-	x	-	-	-
36-027574	15480 Seals Road	-	x	-	-	-
36-027570	17614 Spencer Road	-	x	-	-	-
36-027571	17571 Spencer Street	-	x	-	-	-
-	State Route 18	-	x	-	-	-
36-018738	State Route 66	x	x	-	-	-
36-018739	21012 Stoddard Wells Road	-	x	-	-	-
36-027572	15425 Turner Road	-	x	-	-	-
36-027573	15464 Turner Road	-	x	-	-	-
CHL-576	The Mojave Trail	-	-	x	-	-
CHL-939	Site of Hula Ville	-	-	x	-	-
36-000072	Culbertson Ranch Site	-	-	-	x	-
P-36-006304	-	-	-	-	x	-
P-36-006013	-	-	-	-	x	-
P-36-006533	-	-	-	-	x	-
P-36-006793	Atchison Topeka Santa Fe Railroad Cajon Rail Alignment	-	-	-	x	-

5. Constraints Analysis

Primary Number/ Designation	Resource Name/ Description	National Register of Historic Places	Built Environment Resource Directory	California Historical Landmark	City Of Victorville Old Town Specific Plan	City Of Victorville Chamber of Commerce
P-36-007694	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Boulder Transmission Lines	-	-	-	x	-
P-36-010315	Edison Company Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Electrical Transmission Line	-	-	-	x	-
P-36-010316	Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line	-	-	-	x	-
P1584-1	Mojave Narrows Crossing	-	-	-	x	-
-	Indian Marie's Grave Site	-	-	-	-	x
-	The Barrel House	-	-	-	-	x
-	First National Bank	-	-	-	-	x
-	Green Tree Inn Sign	-	-	-	-	x
-	McDougal Cottage	-	-	-	-	x
-	Methodist Church	-	-	-	-	x
-	Old Sheriff's Office	-	-	-	-	x
-	Old Victor School	-	-	-	-	x
-	Victor Valley Memorial Park	-	-	-	-	x
-	Victorville "V"	-	-	-	-	x
-	The Chantry House	-	-	-	-	x
-	Victor Valley Junior High School Gymnasium	-	-	-	-	x
-	8 th Street Community Center	-	-	-	-	x
-	U.S. Highway 66	-	-	-	-	x
-	The Jail	-	-	-	-	x
-	Victorville Hardware	-	-	-	-	x
-	San Bernardino County Fairground Sign	-	-	-	-	x

The constraints analysis divided the Project area into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the archival research, the NAHC Sacred Lands File record search, regional environmental factors, and historic and modern development (Figure 4). Much of the Project area has been identified as having a low or moderate sensitivity for cultural resources. The areas containing low sensitivity are located along predominantly level terrain and away from medium- and large-sized drainages. Moderate sensitivity areas are typically located along terrace crests and the upper elevations of medium- and large-sized drainages. Areas containing a high sensitivity for cultural resources are focused primarily within the lower elevations of major drainages, including the Mojave River.

Two areas within the Project area were of special concern. Firstly, the areas along both sides of the Desert Knolls Wash, the Lower Slough, and the Mojave Narrows Regional Park shorelines contain several tribal resource loci composed of lithic scatters, ceramic scatters, bedrock milling features, petroglyphs, cairns, pictographs, trails and linear earthworks, and rock shelters. These tribal resources surround the former village site of Patkaits. Additionally, butting against the Rockview Nature Park are numerous

archaeological sites surrounding the Serrano ancestral village of Topipabit. These archaeological sites contain the same components as those surrounding Patkaits. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians also noted concern for an additional series of sites existing east of Mesa Linda Avenue, west of Amargosa Road, south of Hopland Street, and north of Palmdale Road. Lastly, the Victorville Chamber of Commerce previously designated 17 sites in the downtown area as points of local historical interest (Table 9). These sites are present as a concentration of early 20th century residential and commercial buildings in the downtown area around Victorville's town center, primarily within the area encompassed between A Street and E Street, 1st Street through 11th Street, and southwest from A Street along 6th Street, 7th Street, Yucca Avenue, and Forrest Avenue.

One hundred and nineteen prehistoric cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project area. Prehistoric cultural resources are often identified in proximity to known water sources such as the Mojave River. These water sources were present within the vicinity of the Project area during the prehistoric period. In the prehistoric past, large layers of alluvium were deposited along the perimeter of the Mojave River and associated drainages as river levels rose and dissipated over time. Furthermore, early agricultural use of the Project may have obscured the ground surface and displaced surface and subsurface prehistoric cultural resources, which may be present at depth. Additional water sources, such as springs and seasonal drainages, which may have been present within the prehistoric period, could also have been obscured or destroyed by modern development and agricultural use. Finally, as much of the Project area was originally developed prior to the implementation of CEQA, prehistoric cultural resources may be present but have not yet been recorded in areas developed prior to the requirement of environmental studies.

In the present day, there is continued potential for prehistoric cultural resources to be identified within the portions of the Project area. Within the lower elevations of the Mojave River drainage, the potential for encountering prehistoric resources is high as intact subsurface cultural resources may be preserved under layers of previously deposited alluvium. The remaining portions of the Project area, which are topographically located along the upper elevations of such drainages, are considered to contain low or moderate potential to contain prehistoric resources due to the overall Project area being in a prehistorically active environment. These three zones of potential are detailed in Figure 4, which displays the three zones of sensitivity within the City boundaries. Figure 4 also provides detail of the three zones within areas in the Sphere of Influence by expanding each zone's geographic definition using current topographic contours.

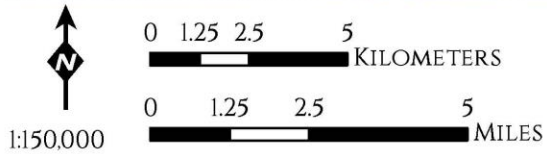
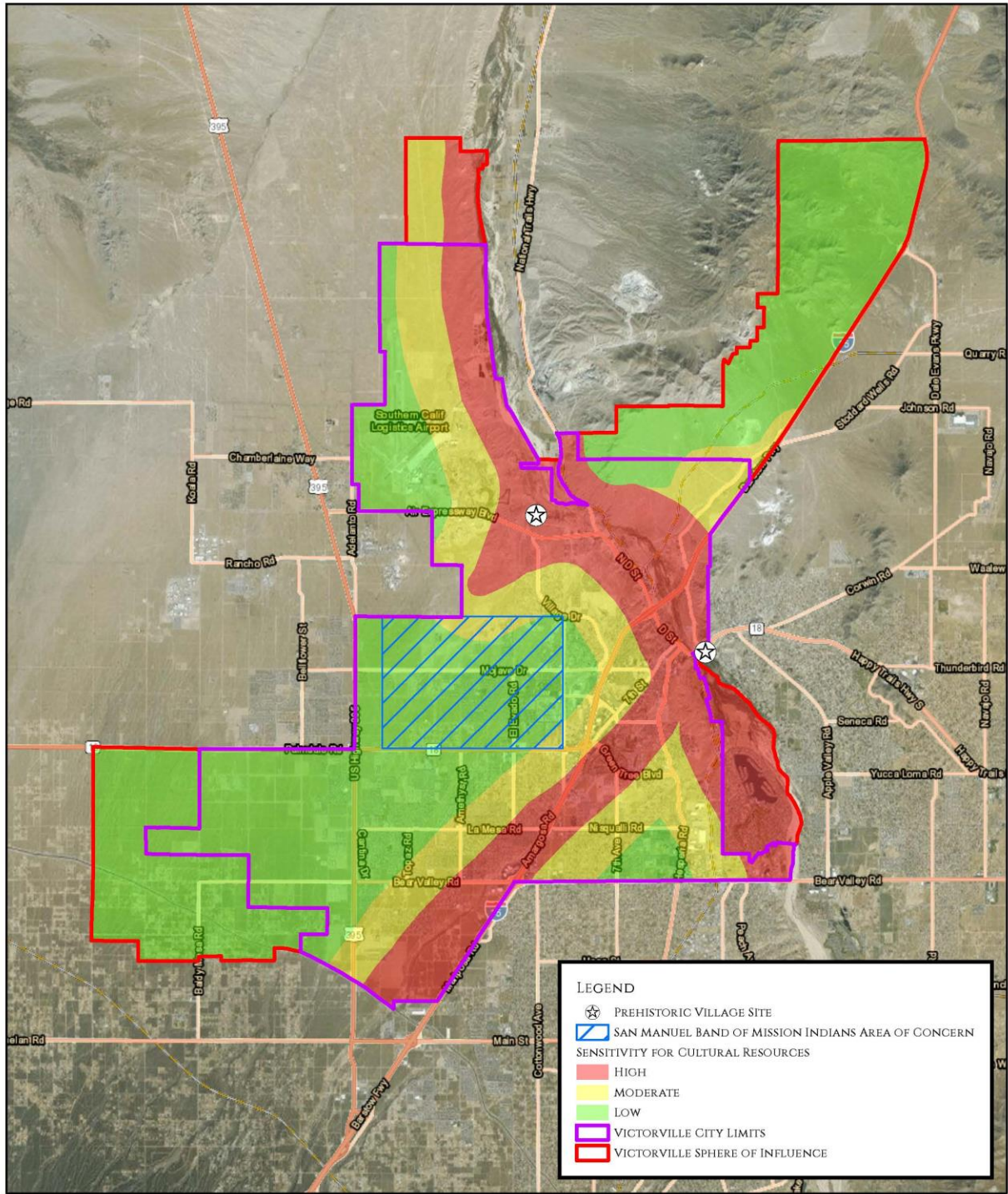


Figure 4. Cultural Resource Sensitivity within the City of Victorville and Sphere of Influence

6. POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO CULTURAL RESOURCES

In this section, the potential impacts to cultural resources within the Project Area are reviewed. As the General Plan does not address specific projects proposed by the City, these impacts are described generically. Four main impacts to cultural resources may occur through the implementation of the Project: the destruction of known or unknown prehistoric and historical archaeological resources; the potential to disturb Native American human remains; the destruction or adverse changes to built environment resources, including adverse changes in the elements of historical structures, buildings, features, districts, or landscapes that make them significant resources; and the destruction or adverse changes to Tribal Cultural Resources. Each of these impacts are described more fully below.

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IMPACT ANALYSIS

The record searches and archaeological research identified prehistoric and historical archaeological sites within the Project area. Additional archaeological and ethnographic research have shown that the Project area was a prehistorically active environment and additional unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites could be located within the Project area.

6.1.1 Thresholds of Significance for Historical Resources

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1) defines a substantial adverse change as one that would materially impair the significance of a historical resource. According to Section 15064.5(2)(C), “the significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.” Historical resources include both archaeological sites and built environment resources determined significant under CEQA.

As described in Section 4.1.1, over 360 known cultural resources exist within the Project area, most of them consisting of prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites. However, based on the status of the 60 known resources within the Project area qualifying as significant historical resources, a site-specific project-level analysis would be required to fulfill subsequent CEQA requirements when individual projects are proposed. Unevaluated cultural resources may require research or testing programs to determine their eligibility for inclusion in registers of significant resources. In addition to projects that are in close proximity to known cultural resources, there is a potential for individual project improvements to encounter unrecorded cultural resources due to the frequency of known and recorded archaeological sites throughout the Project Area. Lastly, ground-disturbing activities associated with individual projects, such as clearing, trenching, and grading, have the potential to damage or destroy archaeological resources that may be present on or below the ground surface. Adverse effects to known significant or unique archaeological resources may result in a loss of valuable information that could be gained from the resources or prevent potentially eligible sites from being listed on a register of cultural resources.

As such, individual projects may potentially cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical and/or archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines and result in a potentially significant impact.

6.1.2 Thresholds of Significance for Archaeological Resources

Under CEQA, archaeological resources may meet the definition of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource. Any project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource would also have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource is defined as physical demolition, destruction, alteration, or relocation of the resource or immediate surroundings such that its significance would be materially impaired. CEQA states that when a project would cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, reasonable efforts must be made to preserve the resource in place or leave it in an undisturbed state.

6.1.3 Impacts to Archaeological Resources

Development in accordance with the proposed Project could adversely impact known or previously unrecorded cultural resources that may be eligible to the CRHR. Potential impacts to cultural/archaeological resources could result from clearing, trenching, grading or other ground disturbing activities associated with the implementation of the Project. Impacts to resources that are determined to be important under criteria provided in CEQA (Section 15064.5) would be considered significant. The precise extent and nature of impacts that could result from the implementation of the Project would be determined when specific project details are developed. Therefore, all potential impacts are assumed to be significant for this analysis. Mitigation Measures CULT-1, CULT-2, CULT-3, and CULT-4 are recommended to minimize the potential for disturbance of archaeological resources. Indirect adverse effects may result from increased accessibility to archaeological resources (such as artifacts) that could lead to resource looting or vandalism activities. This is considered a significant impact. Mitigation Measures CULT-1, CULT-2, CULT-3, and CULT-4 are recommended to mitigate this potential indirect impact.

6.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS IMPACT ANALYSIS

There is a potential to identify unexpected human remains during implementation of the Project.

6.2.1 Thresholds of Significance for Human Remains

CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(e) assigns special importance to human remains and establishes procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered, requiring that excavation activities be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered and that the County Coroner be called in to assess the remains. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are those of Native Americans, the NAHC must be contacted within 24 hours. At that time, the lead agency must consult with the appropriate Native Americans, if any, as timely identified by the NAHC. CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5 directs the lead agency (or applicant), under certain circumstances, to develop an agreement with the Native Americans for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

6.2.2 Impacts to Human Remains

Ground disturbance associated with the implementation of the Project could have the potential to disturb or destroy Native American human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. Mitigation Measures CULT-1, CULT-2, CULT-3, and CULT-4 are recommended to reduce these potential impacts to the unexpected discovery of human remains.

6.3 BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES IMPACT ANALYSIS

The record search and archival research has identified built environment resources within the Project area, including historic districts, buildings, structures, irrigation and agricultural features, roads, railroad grades and railroad infrastructure, and others. Furthermore, it is unknown how many parcels contain properties

which were constructed prior to 1970 (and therefore are at least 50 years old), or built environmental resources which may meet the age threshold for eligibility when the Project is implemented.

6.3.1 Thresholds of Significance for Built Environment Resources

Under CEQA, any project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource would also have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse changes to the significance of a historical resource is defined as physical demolition, destruction, alteration, or relocation of the resource or immediate surroundings such that its significance would be materially impaired. CEQA states that when a project will cause damage to a historical resource, reasonable efforts must be made to preserve the resource in place or leave it in an undisturbed state.

6.3.2 Impacts to Built Environment Resources

Future City development will undoubtedly occur in areas that may contain significant historical districts, structures, buildings, and/or features. Therefore, the potential exists for significant impacts to these resources to occur as a result implementation of the Project. Effects on a historical district, building, structure, or feature deemed to be significant could be considered adverse if they involve physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the historical resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource would be materially impaired. Thus, significant historical resources must be considered in the City's project planning and development process. All potential impacts are assumed to be significant for this analysis. Mitigation Measures CULT-1, CULT-2, CULT-5 and CULT-6 are recommended to minimize the potential for adverse effects to built environment resources. Projects that follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatments of Historic Properties (Standards) are typically mitigated below the level of significance.

6.4 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT ANALYSIS

The record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was positive. The NAHC identified 10 Native American Tribal organizations and individuals which may wish to consult with the City regarding Tribal Cultural Resources. Consultation with tribal organizations is ongoing.

6.4.1 Thresholds of Significance for Tribal Cultural Resources

In addition to the questions in Section V of Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, on September 27, 2016, the California Office of Administrative Law officially adopted new Appendix G questions pertaining to impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources pursuant to the provisions of AB 52. Based on these questions the project would result in a significant impact if the Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

1. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1 (k), or
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

6.4.2 Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

Implementation of the Project may involve ground disturbing construction activities that could cause an adverse effect to significant known or unknown Tribal Cultural Resources. Mitigation Measures CULT-1, CULT-2, CULT-3, and CULT-4 are recommended to mitigate impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources. Indirect adverse effects may result from increased accessibility Tribal Cultural Resources that could lead to resource looting or vandalism activities. This is considered a significant impact. Mitigation Measures Mitigation Measures CULT-1, CULT-2, CULT-3, and CULT-4 are recommended to mitigate this potential indirect impact.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

As part of the existing 2030 General Plan (City of Victorville 2008), the City of Victorville has already developed several goals and policies with the intent of preserving cultural resources. The Resource Element Goal 5 states: Protect Identified Archaeological, Paleontological Resources, and historic Resources within the Planning Area. The City developed two policies in support of Goal 5: Policy 5.1, to determine the presence/absence of and consider impacts to cultural resources in the review of public and private development and infrastructure projects; and Policy 5.2, which prohibits the destruction of cultural and paleontological materials that contain information of importance to our knowledge of the evolution of life forms and history of human settlement in the Planning Area, unless sufficient documentation of that information is accomplished and distributed to the appropriate scientific community.

Under Goal 5 Policy 5.1, the City established the following Implementation Measures to assist in resource identification and impact determination:

- Implementation Measure 5.1.1.1: As a City Planning Department function, maintain maps illustrating areas that have a moderate-high probability of yielding important cultural resources as a result of land alteration projects.
- Implementation Measure 5.1.1.2: Establish a transmittal system with the Archaeological Information Center (AIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. When a project is in its initial phase, the City may send a location map to the AIC for a transmittal-level records search. The transmittal identifies the presence or absence of known cultural resources and/or previously performed studies in and near the project area. The AIC also offers recommendations regarding the need for additional studies, if warranted.
- Implementation Measure 5.1.1.3: When warranted based on the findings of reconnaissance level surveys by a qualified professional archaeologist and/or transmittals from the AIC, require Phase I cultural resource assessments by qualified archaeologists, historians, and/or architectural historians, especially in areas of high sensitivity for cultural resources, as shown on the maps maintained in the City Planning Department. The scope of such a survey shall include, as appropriate, in-depth records search at the AIC, historic background research, intensive-level field survey, consultation with the Mohave Historical Society, and consultation with the appropriate Native American representatives and tribal organizations.
- Implementation Measure 5.1.1.4: Complete a Planning Area-wide assessment of the paleontological sensitivity, based on a review of geologic formations and a review of paleontological records that identify those formations that have yielded or are expected to yield fossil materials of importance to the scientific community

Under Goal 5 Policy 5.2, the City established the following measures to aid in the curbing of the destruction of cultural resources:

- Implementation Measure 5.1.2.1: Enact a historic preservation ordinance and/or prepare a historic preservation plan to outline the goals and objectives of the City's historic preservation programs

and present an official historic context statement for the evaluation of cultural resources within the City's jurisdiction.

- **Implementation Measure 5.1.2.2:** Assist local property owners in finding and taking advantage of incentives and financial assistance for historic preservation that are available through various federal, state, or city programs.
- **Implementation Measure 5.1.2.3:** Require paleontological monitoring of land alteration projects involving excavation into native geologic materials known to have a high sensitivity for the presence of paleontological resources.

Furthermore, the City's Municipal Code Sec. 16-1.02.080 establishes the formation and operation of a historic preservation commission, with powers and duties listed as:

1. Establish criteria for and conduct or cause to be conducted a comprehensive survey in conformance with state survey standards and guidelines of Historical Resources within the boundaries of the City. Publicize and periodically update the survey results.
2. The authority to hear, make recommendations and/or decide on those application types identified in Table 5-1 (Permit Approval Matrix) of Chapter 2 Article 5 which include the recommending to the City Council the declaration of historic landmarks and points of interest and Districts within the City.
3. Maintain a local register of Designated Historic Landmarks, points of interest and Districts consistent with the National Register of Historic Places criteria including all information required for each designation.
4. Meetings. The Historic Preservation Commission shall adopt rules and procedures governing meeting business, conduct and actions within the Historic Preservation Commission's jurisdiction and setting timeframes for such meetings.

In addition to the City's current goals and policy, the following mitigation measures are recommended to reduce impacts to cultural resources which may be adversely affected by the implementation of the Project. The recommended mitigation measures outline a series of assessments and actions, which provide guidance for evaluating potential impacts and incorporating appropriate means to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate impacts in compliance with CEQA.

7.2 MITIGATION MEASURES

Implementation of the following recommended mitigation measures would reduce potentially significant impacts. The City is the lead agency implementing cultural resource mitigation measures.

7.2.1 Mitigation Measure CULT-1: Site Specific Cultural Resources Study and Evaluation of Resources

Cultural resource assessments shall be performed under the supervision of an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professionally Qualified Standards (PQS). Assessments shall include a CHRIS records search at the SCCIC and a search of the SLF maintained by the NAHC. A Phase I pedestrian survey shall be undertaken in areas that are undeveloped to locate any surface cultural materials and/or a built environment resources survey shall be conducted. If resources are identified during the site-specific archaeological survey then a Phase II evaluation of the resources to the CRHR should be conducted to determine if the resource is significant under CEQA, and would be adversely impacted by the project. A Native American monitor from a culturally affiliated Tribe should be present during any archaeological excavations involving prehistoric cultural resources. The evaluation of built environment resources shall be performed by an architectural historian or historian who meets the PQS in architectural history or history. If no significant resources are found, and site conditions are such that there is no potential for further

discoveries, then no further action is required. All resources should be documented on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms and results of all assessments should be documented in a technical report.

If potentially significant archaeological resources are identified during the Phase I or Phase II assessments, and impacts to these resources cannot be avoided, as described in Mitigation Measure CULT-2, then appropriate site-specific mitigation measures shall be established and undertaken. These might include a Phase III data recovery program that would be implemented by a qualified archaeologist and shall be performed in accordance with the Office of Historic Preservation's Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format (1990) and Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs (1991).

If potentially significant built environment resources are identified and impacts to these resources cannot be avoided then appropriate site-specific mitigation measures shall be established and undertaken, as discussed in Mitigation Measures CULT-5 and 6.

If no significant resources are found, but if there is a potential for unknown archaeological resources, or Tribal Cultural Resources to be uncovered during specific project activities then Mitigation Measure CULT-3, an archaeological and Native American monitoring program, is recommended.

7.2.2 Mitigation Measure CULT-2: Avoidance and Preservation of Cultural Resources

The preferred alternative for mitigating impacts to cultural resources and Tribal Cultural Resources is avoidance or preservation in place. If avoidance or preservation is demonstrated to be infeasible, then alternative measures would be required. Avoidance of cultural resources and Tribal Cultural Resources can be accomplished through a project redesign. Preservation in place can include: planning construction to avoid significant resources; planning parks, green space, or other open space to preserve cultural resources; or "capping" or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building.

7.2.3 Mitigation Measure CULT-3: Archaeological and Native American Monitoring Program

As there is always a potential for encountering cultural resources during excavation, the creation of an archaeological and Native American monitoring program is recommended for future development which will conduct new ground disturbance in areas identified as having a potential for unknown archaeological resources, or Tribal Cultural Resources. The archaeological and Native American monitoring program shall consist of the full-time presence of a qualified archaeologist and traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American monitor during ground disturbing activities. The archaeological and Native American monitoring program should include the following:

1. The requirement for the archaeological and Native American monitoring to be noted on applicable construction documents, including plans;
2. The archaeologist and Native American monitor should attend the preconstruction meeting with the contractor and/or the City;
3. The archaeologist shall maintain ongoing collaborative consultation with the Native American Monitor during all ground disturbing or altering activities, as identified above;
4. The archaeologist and/or Native American Monitor may halt ground disturbing activities if archaeological artifact deposits or cultural features are discovered. In general, ground-disturbing activities shall be directed away from these deposits for a short time to allow a determination of

potential significance, the subject of which shall be determined by the archaeologist and the Native American Monitor. Ground disturbing activities shall not resume until the archaeologist, in consultation with the Native American Monitor and the City, deems the cultural resource or feature has been appropriately documented and/or protected;

5. Archaeological isolates and non-significant materials will be minimally documented in the field and ground disturbance will be allowed to resume;
6. The avoidance and protection of discovered unknown and significant cultural resources and/or unique archaeological resources is the preferable mitigation for the proposed project. If avoidance is not feasible, a Data Recovery Plan may be authorized by the City as the Lead Agency under CEQA; and
7. Prior to the competition of any projects a Monitoring Report and/or Evaluation Report, which describes the results, analysis and conclusions of the archaeological and Native American monitoring program (such as, but not limited to, a Data Recovery Program) shall be submitted by the archaeologist, along with the Native American monitor's notes and comments, to the City for approval.

7.2.4 Mitigation Measure CULT-4: Identification and Treatment of Human Remains

In the event that human remains (or possible human remains) are encountered, all ground disturbance within 100 ft of the remains shall halt and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, subdivision (e), California Public Resource Code Section 5097.98, and California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 should be followed, including informing the County Medical Examiner and City. If human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the applicant shall comply with the state relating to the disposition of Native American burials that fall within the jurisdiction of the NAHC (PRC Section 5097). The Medical Examiner shall contact the NAHC to determine the most likely descendant(s). The MLD shall inspect the site as needed and make recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The disposition of the remains shall be overseen by the MLD to determine the most appropriate means of treating the human remains and any associated grave artifacts. The specific locations of Native American burials and reburials will be proprietary and not disclosed to the general public. If Native American remains are discovered, the remains shall be kept *in situ* (in place), or in a secure location, as approved by the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) until the repatriation process can be completed. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony.

7.2.5 Mitigation Measure CULT-5: Identification and Evaluation of Built Environment Resources

The evaluation of built environment resources should be performed by an architectural historian or historian who meets the PQS in architectural history or history. If built environment resources have been identified during implementation of the Project that meet the age-threshold for eligibility then the qualified architectural historian or historian shall conduct a reconnaissance-level and/or intensive-level survey in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines to identify any previously unrecorded potential historical resources that may be potentially affected by the proposed project. Pursuant to the definition of a historical resource under CEQA, potential historical resources shall be evaluated under a developed historic context.

7.2.6 Mitigation Measure CULT-6: Additional Mitigation for Built Environment Resources

If avoidance or preservation in place of a built environment resource is not possible then appropriate site-specific mitigation measures shall be established and undertaken. To ensure that projects requiring the relocation, rehabilitation, or alteration of a historical resource not impair its significance, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatments of Historic Properties* shall be used to the maximum extent possible. The application of the standards shall be overseen by a qualified architectural historian or historic architect meeting the PQS. Prior to any construction activities that may affect the historical resource, a report identifying and specifying the treatment of character-defining features and construction activities shall be provided to the City.

If a proposed project would result in the demolition or significant alteration of a historical resource, it cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level. However, recordation of the resource prior to construction activities will assist in reducing adverse impacts to the resource to the greatest extent possible. Recordation shall take the form of Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), or Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) documentation, and shall be performed by an architectural historian or historian who meets the PQS. Documentation shall include an architectural and historical narrative; photographs; and supplementary information such as building plans and elevations, and/or historic photographs. Documentation shall be reproduced on archival paper and placed in appropriate local, state, or federal institutions. The specific scope and details of documentation would be developed at the project level.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: RESUMES

APPENDIX B: SCCIC RECORD SEARCH CONFIRMATION

APPENDIX C: NAHC CORRESPONDENCE