

APPENDIX C
CULTURAL ASSESSMENT



March 1, 2021

Kris Pinero
Royal Investors Group, LLC
15821 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 460
Encino, CA 91436

Via email: Kris@royalllc.com

REGARDING: ADDENDUM PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE TENTATIVE TRACT MAP (TTM) 20341 (PREVIOUSLY TTM 15297) PROJECT, ±73.88 ACRES IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

At the request of Royal Investors Group, LLC, **L&L Environmental, Inc.** (L&L) updated its cultural resource assessment of TTM 20341 (previously TTM 15297), which includes APNs 3136-241-02-0000, 3136-241-03-0000, 3136-241-04-0000, and 3136-241-05-0000 and totals ±73.88 acres of land within the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. Specifically, the project lies on the southwest corner of Eucalyptus Street and Caliente Road in Section 9 of Township 4 North, Range 5 West as shown on the USGS *Baldy Mesa, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map. The purpose of this letter is to summarize the results of L&L's 2017 cultural resource assessment, report on the results of the updated record search and coordination efforts with Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and determine if the findings and recommendations of the previous study remain valid.

Summary of Cultural Resource Assessment (L&L 2017)

L&L completed a cultural resource assessment of the project area in 2017. The purpose of that study was to identify, evaluate, and if necessary, assess the project's potential impact on historical resources. The investigation included a cultural resource records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), historic records review, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes and organizations, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire project area.

Records on file at the SCCIC indicated that portions of the project area were previously surveyed under two (2) separate studies, but no cultural resources were identified. Eleven (11) additional cultural resource studies were completed within a one-mile radius of the project area, which collectively accounted for approximately 20 percent of the total surface area within a one-mile radius of the project area. Ten (10) previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the scope of the records search, none of which were reported within or adjacent to the project area.

A search of the NAHC Sacred Land File found no Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area; however, the NAHC recommended contacting local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals who may have information on cultural resources in the

\\Darwin\unified projects\RIGX-04-414 Victorville\2020 ARS\RIGX-04-R414 ARS2 (final).docx

Celebrating 20+ Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBE/NC)

Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB#351, Redlands CA 92373

Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373

Webpage: enviroinc.com | Phone: 909-335-9897 | FAX: 909-335-9893

vicinity of the project. L&L contacted the 13 tribes, organizations, and individuals included on the NAHC list; but only two (2) responded. The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation stated that the project was located outside of their tribal territory. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) indicated that the project area was within Serrano ancestral territory in an area considered culturally sensitive to the Serrano people. For this reason, they requested additional project-related information and consultation with the City of Victorville.

A review of historical records identified two (2) potential cultural resources¹, both consisting of north-south trending road alignments, that crossed through the western portion of the project area. One (1) of the alignments is observable on topographic maps dating between 1902 and 1945. The other road alignment is within the western portion of the project area and is observable on maps between 1969 and 1999, as well as aerial photographs dating from 1952 to about 2005. No structures or any other historic developments were identified within the project area.

The pedestrian survey of the project area was completed on March 21, 2017. Surface visibility was perfect (100 percent) throughout the entire project area, which was cleared of vegetation sometime between 2005 and 2009. No evidence of the historic road alignments was found, and no cultural resources were identified within the project area.

As a result of the investigation, L&L concluded that no historical resources, as defined by CEQA, were within the project area and the potential for encountering historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources during project construction was considered moderate to low. However, the SMBMI did state that the project area was within their ancestral territory and was sensitive for Native American resources and requested formal consultation with the City of Victorville.

Updated Record Search Results

An updated record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was completed by SCCIC staff on January 27, 2021. Due to restrictions resulting from the COVID19 pandemic, record searches were limited to the project area and a 0.25-mile radius. The record search results identified six (6) additional cultural resource studies completed within portions of the project area (SB-01025, -01026, 01027, -07496, -07156, and -07971) that were not reported in the 2017 results. Surprisingly, the 2017 survey of the project area completed by L&L was not included in the SCCIC's results. One (1) additional study not included in the 2017 results was reported outside the project area but within a 0.25-mile radius (i.e., SB-06652). Collectively, the record search indicates approximately 80 percent of the total surface area within 0.25-mile radius of the project area was previously surveyed for cultural resources. Confidential Figure 1 depicts the location of previous cultural resource studies in relation to the Project area.

Two (2) additional cultural resources were identified within the record search area, both of which are built environment linear resources. These include the California Aqueduct (36-021351), which was previously recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Boulder Dam to Los Angeles Transmission Line (36-007694), which is listed in the

¹ A review of the historic maps and aeriels suggests this is one road constructed before 1901. The road is depicted on the 1901 and 1942 USGS topographic maps, is not shown on the 1956 USGS topographic map, but is present in the 1952-2005 aerial photos and the 1996 USGS map.

NRHPO and CRHR. Neither of these historical resources crosses through or adjacent to the project area. One (1) previously recorded resource (36-004179; Toll Road/Lanes Crossing) identified during the 2017 record search was updated and a new segment of road was added. The segment appears on the 1901 USGS topographic map of southern California west of Lane's Crossing and its location corresponds with a dirt road identified as a potential cultural resource within the project area during the historic records review. All evidence of this road was obliterated between 2005 and 2009 when the surface of the project area was cleared of vegetation. Confidential Figure 2 depicts the location of previously recorded cultural resources in relation to the Project area.

Updated Results of Native American Coordination

L&L contacted the NAHC and requested a new Sacred Lands File database search on December 11, 2020. The NAHC responded on December 20, 2020 that the search of the Sacred Land File did not identify any Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC provided an updated list of local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals all of which were contacted in a letter dated February 23, 2021. The letter described the proposed project and included locational data and maps of the project area. L&L also attempted to reach Native American contacts by telephone on February 25, 2021. As of the date of this report, only three (3) tribes have responded, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, and the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation. A summary of contact with Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals is provided in Table 1 below. All correspondence is provided as an attachment to this letter.

Table 1. Summary of Native American Coordination.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on February 23, 2021	No response received. A follow-up phone call was placed on February 25, 2021 at 12:32 pm. A message was received from Verizon stating that the call could not be completed as dialed; the call was placed again, and the same message was received.	N/A
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on February 23, 2021	No response received. A follow-up phone call was placed on February 25, 2021 at 12:45 pm. A message was received from Verizon stating that the call could not be completed as dialed; the call was placed again, and the same message was received.	N/A
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via Email on February 23, 2021	No response received. A follow-up phone call was placed on February 25, 2021 at 12:50pm. Mr. Scott was in a meeting and stated that he would call back.	N/A
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via Email on February 23, 2021	Ms. McCormick responded via email with a message stating, "This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the project."	N/A
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on February 23, 2021	No response received. A follow-up phone call was placed on February 25, 2021 at 12:55pm. Left a voicemail with contact information and a brief description of the	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
			project asking if the Tribe had any comments or concerns.	
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on February 23, 2021	No response received. A follow-up phone call was placed on February 25, 2021 at 1:02pm. The number listed on the NAHC contact list is for the Community Center, which is temporarily closed. Message provided a different number (909-838-0087), but the call was not completed as dialed. Ryan Nordness responded in an email dated February 25, 2021, stating the project is within Serrano ancestral territory and is in an area of concern to the tribe. The tribe requested consultation with the lead agency under AB 52 and CEQA.	Request for consultation under AB52 and CEQA.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on February 23, 2021	No response received. A follow-up phone call was placed on February 25, 2021 at 1:10pm. Mr. Cochrane requested that he and Wayne Walker be notified if anything is unearthed during excavation. Otherwise, he had no comments or concerns at this time.	N/A
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on February 23, 2021	No response received. A follow-up phone call was placed February 25, 2021 at 1:20pm. The number listed on the NAHC contact list was not available.	N/A
Darrell Mike, Chairperson	Twenty-nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on February 23, 2021	No response received. A follow-up phone call was placed February 25, 2021 at 1:25pm. Left a voicemail with contact information and a brief description of the project asking if the Tribe had any comments or concerns.	N/A
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Twenty-nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on February 23, 2021	No response received. A follow-up phone call was placed February 25, 2021 at 1:32pm. Left a voicemail with contact information and a brief description of the project asking if the Tribe had any comments or concerns.	N/A

Assessment of Findings and Recommendations

The updated record search, sacred lands file search, and coordination with local Native American tribes and organizations did not result in the identification of any cultural resources in the project area. As such, it is our determination that L&L's (2017) findings and recommendations are valid and that the previous study, with this addendum, are in compliance with CEQA.

There are no known historical resources in the project area and the potential for encountering historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources during project construction is considered low to moderate. Archaeological monitoring may not be warranted; however, the SMBMI have stated that the project area lies within their ancestral territory and is sensitive for Native American resources. For these reasons, they requested consultation with the City of Victorville under AB52 and CEQA. The results of this process may further assist in outlining the sensitivity of the project area for Native American resources and the need (or lack thereof) for Native American monitoring during project construction.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown and buried human remains. If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, all ground-disturbing activities should cease within 100 feet of the remains and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency (City of Victorville) should be immediately notified.

California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including the excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities may uncover presently obscured or buried and previously unknown cultural resources. If buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, such resources could be damaged or destroyed, resulting in impacts to potentially significant cultural resources. If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during construction, if evidence of an archaeological site are observed, or if other suspected historic resources are encountered, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activity cease within 100 feet of the resource. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. Qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to: stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths, and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil and could conceal material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources, as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

If you would like to discuss this letter or have any comments or questions, please contact me at jeddy@llenviroinc.com or you may contact Leslie Irish in the Redlands Office at 909-335-9897 or Lirish@llenviroinc.com. We look forward to continuing our work with you on this project!

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.



John J. Eddy, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
JE/li

Attachments

Professional Qualifications
Confidential Figures 1 and 2
Native American Coordination Documents
2017 L&L Final Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Report

**John Eddy, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator
Archaeologist**

John Eddy is the Cultural Resources Program Manager for L&L Environmental, Inc., is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Principal Investigator.

Mr. Eddy has practiced cultural resource management for more than fifteen years including more than 10 years managing cultural resource projects and staff in the preparation of bids and proposals, contract negotiation and management, project development and design, budgeting, personnel management, as well as tasks related to the execution of archaeological technical studies (e.g., field survey, monitoring, testing and data recovery excavation, technical writing and editing, consultation, etc.) in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, CEQA and other federal, state and local regulations. He has directed and administered professional on-call contracts with state and federal agencies including environmental on-call contracts service contracts with the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) District 8 and District 5 and the Riverside County Transportation Department. As a CALTRANS archaeologist, Mr. Eddy negotiated avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures with multiple agencies and tribes. He is skilled in the development and implantation of National Register evaluations, data recovery plans, mitigation and monitoring plans, treatment plans, historic property preservation documentation reports, site protection plans, site impact reports, cultural landscape assessments, and buried site testing plans and reports.

Mr. Eddy's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve him in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Mr. Eddy directs the cultural resources program, oversees all cultural and paleontological resource related projects and tasks, and provides QA/QC of cultural resource deliverables

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2020-present – Cultural resources Program Manager/Principal Investigator L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA.
- 2019 – Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Inc., Colton, CA.
- 2017-2018 – Lecturer, California State University, San Bernardino, Department of Anthropology.
- 2013-2017 – Senior Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, CA.
- 2010-2013 – Associate Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, CA.
- 2009-2010 – Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), CALTRANS District 8, San Bernardino, CA.
- 2008-2009 – Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), CALTRANS District 8, San Bernardino, CA.
- 2007-2008 – Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Colton, CA.
- 2007 – Archaeologist (GS-09-01), Inyo National Forest, Bishop, CA.
- 2003-2007 – Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- RPA Certified (990008)
- U. S. Government, ARPA Permit, Responsible Party
- Riverside County Certified Archaeologist
- CALTRANS PQS Principal Investigator (Prehistoric Archaeology)

John J. Eddy, M.A., RPA
Continued

HONORS AND AWARDS

Thesis of the Year Award: *The Early Middle Period Stone Bead Interdependence Network*.
California State University, Northridge, Department of Anthropology, 2013.
Begole Archaeological Research Grant for Geochemical Analysis of Soapstone from San Diego
and Los Angeles Counties, 2008.
Phi Kappa Phi Student Scholarship Award, 2007.
Visiting Researcher, National Science Foundation Funded Program for Solid Samples Research
in the Archaeological Sciences, IRMES, California State University, Long Beach, 2006-
2012.
Book Prize for Academic Excellence, California State University, Northridge, Department of
Anthropology, 2005 and 2006.

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology (Public Archaeology), California State University, Northridge, 2013.
B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino, 2003.
B.A., History, California State University, San Bernardino, 2003.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

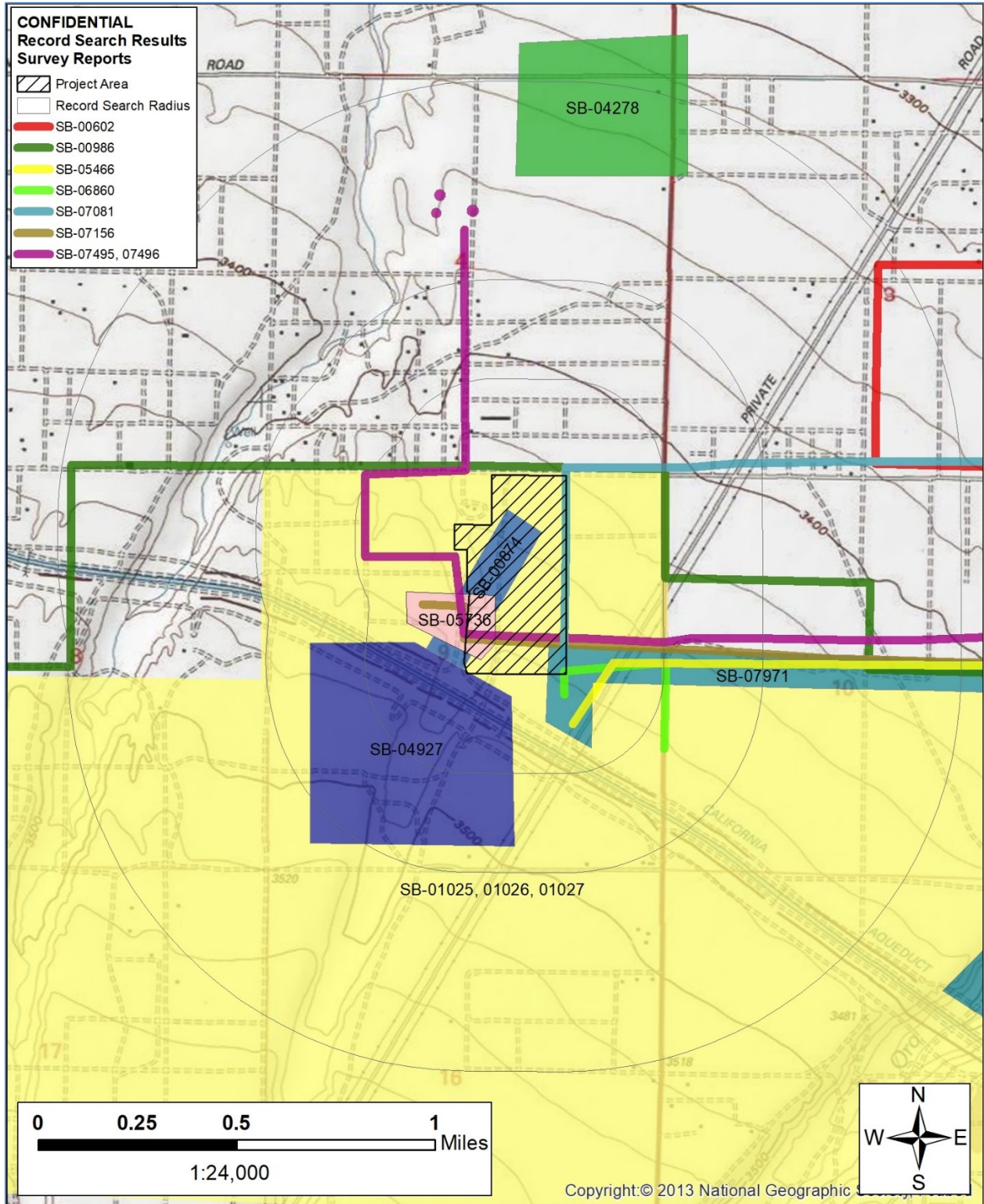
Society for California Archaeology
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society
Society for American Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

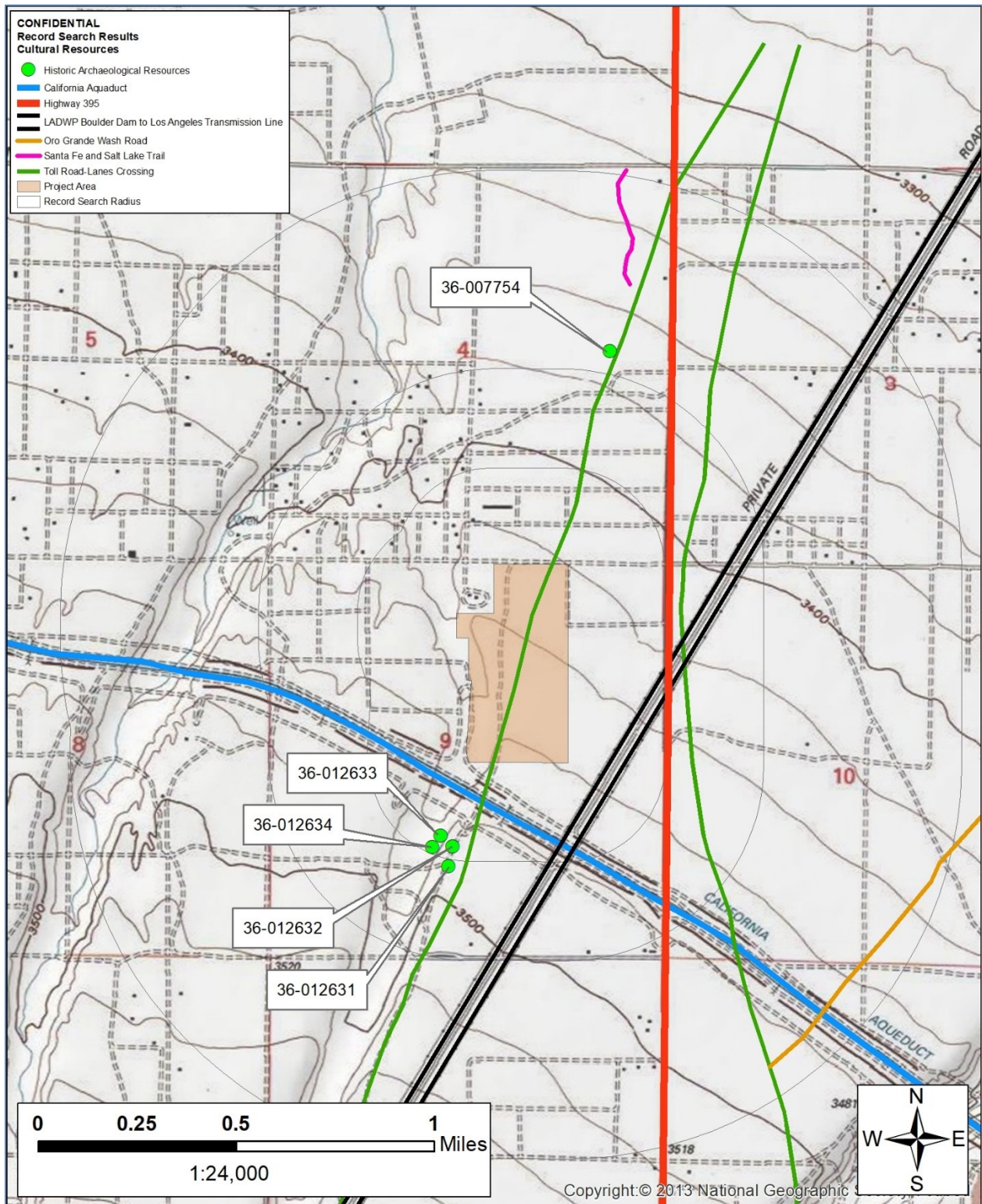
2014 – *Landscape Preservation: Advanced Tools for Managing Change*, National Preservation
Institute. San Francisco.
2012 – Section 4(f) Compliance for Historic Properties, National Preservation Institute. San
Francisco.
2010 – *Riverside County Cultural Sensitivity Training*. Riverside, CA.
2010 – *CALTRANS Environmental Academy*, CALTRANS Environmental Staff Development.
Irvine, CA.
2010 – *ESRI ArcGIS II*, Caltrans District 8. San Bernardino, CA.
2009 – *Categorical Exclusions (NEPA) and Categorical Exemptions (CEQA)*. CALTRANS
Environmental Staff Development, Los Angeles, CA.
2008 – *CALTRANS Cultural Resource Procedures and Use of the Programmatic Agreement*.
Caltrans Cultural Studies Office (CSO). Sacramento, CA.
2008 – *Advanced GIS Applications*. California State University, Northridge.

PUBLICATIONS

2009 Source Characterization of Santa Cruz Island Schist and Its Role in Stone Bead Exchange
Networks. In Proceedings of the 7th Channel Islands Symposium, February 4-7, 2008,
Oxnard, California.
2008 The Cahuilla Indians: An Ethnological and Archaeological Literature Review. Coachella
Valley Archaeological Society Occasional Papers No. 4.



Confidential Figure 1



Confidential Figure 2

**Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691-3830
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – FAX
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: TTM 20341, Victorville

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Baldy Mesa

Township: 4 North Range: 5 West Section(s): 9

Company/Firm/Agency: L&L Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: Bill Gillean

Street Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB 351

City: Redlands, CA Zip: 92373

Phone: 909-335-9897

Fax: 909-335-9893

Email: WGillean@LLenviroinc.com

Project Description:

The approximately 73.88-acre project area will be developed into a single-family housing community.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 29, 2020

Bill Gillean
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: WGillean@LLeviroinc.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie**
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

Re: TTM 20341, Victorville Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Gillean:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
12/29/2020**

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Vanyume
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed TTM 20341, Victorville Project, San Bernardino County.



February 22, 2021

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
(951)849-8807
(951)922-8146, fax

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – VICTORVILLE TENTATIVE TRACT MAP (TTM) 20341 PROJECT, LOCATED ON ±74 ACRES IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS BALDY MESA, CA 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT RIGX-04-414)

Denisa Torres:

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±74 acres in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed project includes the development of a residential subdivision consisting of 317 lots as outlined in Tentative Tract Map (TTM) 20341.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including the request of a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC does not indicate that any NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources are located in the project area. However, the NAHC recommends additional coordination involving development projects to avoid any unanticipated discoveries. To this end, the NAHC has listed you as a contact and has indicated that you may have information about the potential for this project area to contain resources not found in the SLS. This letter is not associated with a formal consultation process but is an information request that will be included in our cultural resources assessment document.

We have enclosed maps showing the location of the project area. The project area is in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, California, situated west of Interstate 15 (Figure 1). Specifically, it can be found within Section 9 of Township 4 North, Range 5 West as

\\Darwin\unified projects\RIGX-04-414 Victorville\2020 ARS\SLS\Scoping Letters\E-mailed\Scoping Letter - Denisa Torres.docx

Celebrating 20+ Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)
Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB#351, Redlands CA 92373
Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373
Webpage: llenviroinc.com | Phone: 909-335-9897 | FAX: 909-335-9893

Information Scoping Letter
Victorville TTM 20341 Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, CA

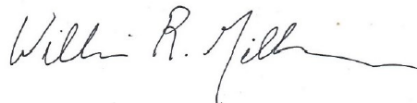
February 2021

shown on the USGS *Baldy Mesa, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The project is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Eucalyptus Street and Oak Hill Road in the City of Victorville (Figure 3).

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909-335-9897 or **BGillean@lenviroinc.com** if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at our office.

Sincerely,

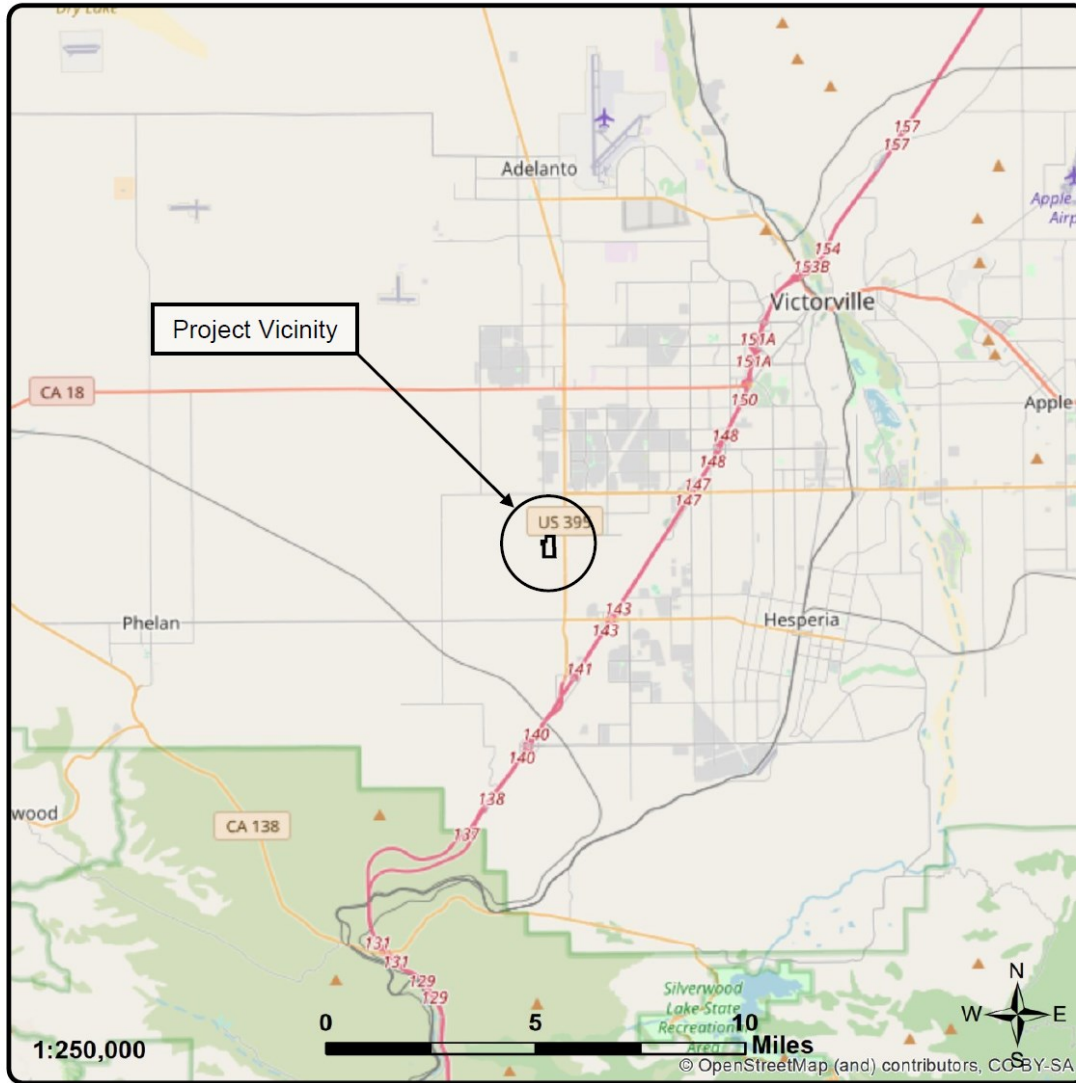
L&L Environmental, Inc.



William R. Gillean, B.S.
Archaeologist

WRG

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2: Project Location Map
Figure 3: Aerial Photograph



L&L Environmental, Inc.

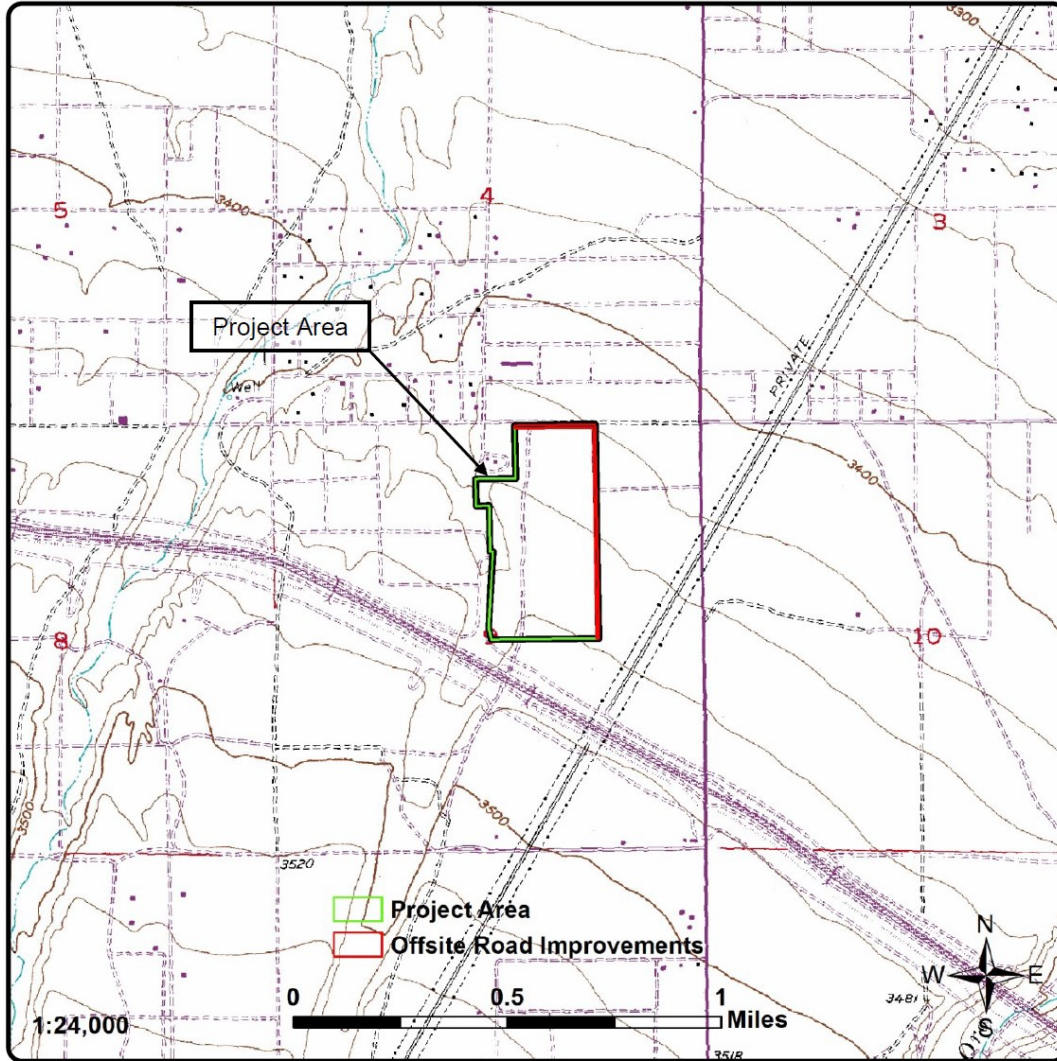
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

RIGX-04-414
February 2021

Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

TTM 20341, City of Victorville
County of San Bernardino, California



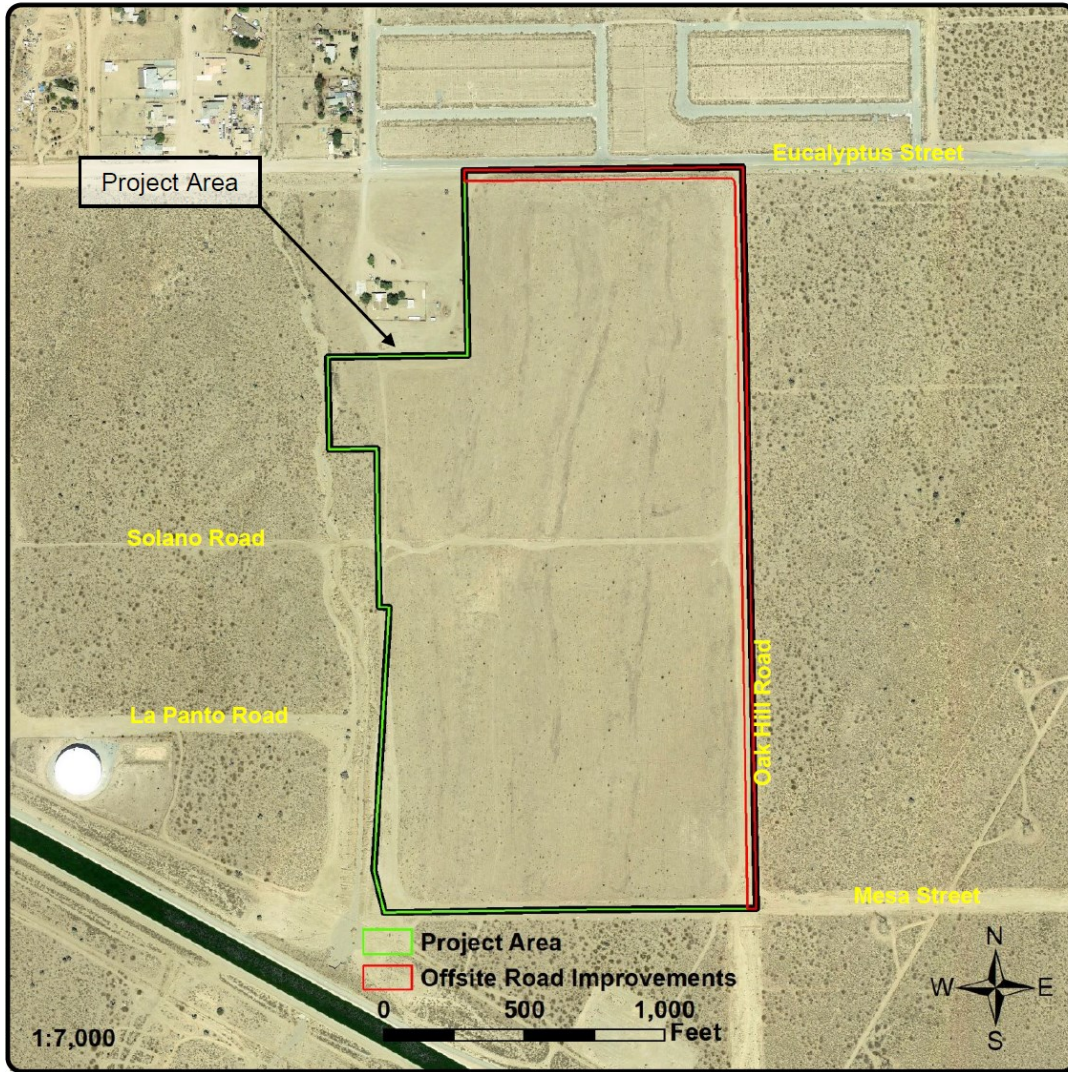
L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

RIGX-04-414
February 2021

Figure 2
Project Location Map
(USGS Baldy Mesa [1988] quadrangle,
Section 9, Township 4 North, Range 5 West)

TTM 20341, City of Victorville
County of San Bernardino, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

RIGX-04-414
February 2021

Figure 3

Aerial Photograph
(Photo obtained from Google Earth, August 2018)

TTM 20341, City of Victorville
County of San Bernardino, California

From: [Quechan Historic Preservation Officer](#)
To: [Jeff Sonnentag](#)
Cc: [Bill Gillean](#); [John Eddy](#)
Subject: RE: H. Jill McCormick - Information Request Letter for L&L Project RIGX-04-414
Date: Tuesday, February 23, 2021 2:44:21 PM

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the project.

From: Jeff Sonnentag [mailto:jsonnentag@lleviroinc.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2021 2:20 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Cc: Bill Gillean; John Eddy
Subject: H. Jill McCormick - Information Request Letter for L&L Project RIGX-04-414

Hello!

Attached as a PDF is an Information Request Letter for Tentative Tract Map 20341 located on ±74 acres in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (L&L project RIGX-04-414). The text of the letter is also copied and pasted below, but the figures showing location will need to be viewed in the PDF.

Thanks for your help.

(This is being sent for William Gillean and John Eddy.)

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – VICTORVILLE TENTATIVE TRACT MAP (TTM) 20341 PROJECT, LOCATED ON ±74 ACRES IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS BALDY MESA, CA 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT RIGX-04-414)

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±74 acres in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed project includes the development of a residential subdivision consisting of 317 lots as outlined in Tentative Tract Map (TTM) 20341.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including the request of a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC does not indicate that any NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources are located in the project area. However, the NAHC recommends additional coordination involving development projects to avoid any unanticipated discoveries. To this end, the NAHC has listed you as a contact and has indicated that you may have information about the potential for this project area to contain resources not found in the SLS. This letter is not associated with a formal consultation process but is an information request that will be

**RE: Tentative Tract Map 20341 Information Request Letter for L&L Project
RIGX-04-414, Victorville, California**

Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>

Thu 2/25/2021 4:02 PM

To:

- Bill Gillean <wgillean@lleviroinc.com>

Cc:

- Bill Gillean <wgillean@lleviroinc.com>;
- John Eddy <jeddy@lleviroinc.com>

Hello Bill,

Thank you for reaching out to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning Victorville Tentative Tract map. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on February, 23rd, 2021. The proposed project is located within Serrano ancestral territory however there are no known related archaeological sites. The area is of concern to SMBMI and our department is interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory.

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

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness



BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

**PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
FOR THE TENTATIVE TRACT MAP (TTM) 15297 PROJECT
±73.88 ACRES IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

*Baldy Mesa, CA USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Township 4 North, Range 5 West, Section 9*

Prepared on Behalf of:

Royal Investors Group, LLC
15821 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 460
Encino, CA 91436
Contact: Kris Pinero, Project Management Consultant
818-981-3000

Prepared For:

City of Victorville Planning Division
14343 Civic Drive
P.O. Box 5001
Victorville, CA 92393-5001
760-955-5135

Prepared By:

L&L Environmental, Inc.
Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA, Principal Investigator
William R. Gillean, B.S., Archaeologist
Leslie Nay Irish, CEO/Principal Project Manager

Fieldwork Completed By:

William R. Gillean

Fieldwork Date(s):

March 21, 2017

Report Date:

May 16, 2017

Keywords:

±73.88 Acres, Negative Results, Eucalyptus Street, Caliente Road,
Baldy Mesa, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle

Z:\SERVER\PROJECT FILES\UNIFIED PROJECTS\RIGX-04-414 Victorville\ARS\Report\RIGX-04-R414.ARS (final).doc

Celebrating 20 Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)

Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd., Suite U, PMB #351, Redlands CA 92373

Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373

Phone: 951.681.4929 & 909.335.9897 • FAX: 951.681.6531 & 909.335.9893

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	iii
1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	1
1.1) Introduction	1
1.2) Project Location.....	1
1.3) Project Description	1
1.4) Cultural Resources Staff.....	1
1.5) Environmental Setting	6
1.5.1) Existing Land Use/Topography/Geology	6
1.5.2) Vegetation.....	6
1.5.3) Water Resources	6
2.0) CULTURAL SETTING	7
2.1) Prehistoric Setting	7
2.1.1) Desert Culture Period (12000 to 10000 B.C.).....	7
2.1.2) Western Hunting Culture or Lake Mohave Period (~9000 to 5000 B.C.).....	8
2.1.3) Pinto Period (5000 to 2500 B.C.)	8
2.1.4) Protohistoric (~2500 B.C. to 1769 A.D.)	8
2.2) Ethnographic Setting	8
2.3) Historic Setting	10
3.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS	12
3.1) Regulatory Setting	12
3.1.1) Federal Significance Criteria	13
3.1.2) State Significance Criteria	13
3.1.3) Local Regulations	14
3.2) Methods	18
3.2.1) Cultural Resources Records Search	19
3.2.2) Historic Records Review	19
3.2.3) Native American Coordination.....	19
3.2.4) Pedestrian Survey.....	20
4.0) RESULTS	21
4.1) Cultural Resources Records Search.....	21
4.2) Historic Records Review	25
4.3) Native American Coordination	25
4.4) Pedestrian Survey	29
5.0) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	30
5.1) Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains.....	31
5.2) Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources	32
6.0) REFERENCES CITED	34
7.0) CERTIFICATION	36

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications	38
Appendix B: SCCIC Records Search Form	49
Appendix C: Photographs	53
Appendix D: Sacred Lands Search	56
Appendix E: Native American Coordination.....	61

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.....	2
Figure 2. Project Location Map	3
Figure 3. Aerial Photograph	4
Figure 4. Development Plan.....	5
Figure 5. Survey Coverage in the Project Area	28

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Within 1 Mile of the Project Area ...	21
Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within 1 Mile of the Project Area	24
Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination	26

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) for the Tentative Tract Map (TTM) 15297 Project. The purpose of this study was to determine if cultural resources more than 45 years old were observable or known within the project area and then evaluate the potential for the proposed project to impact cultural resources. The project would develop a ±73.88 acre project area with a residential subdivision consisting of 317 lots as outlined in TTM 15297, in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The project area includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 3136-241-02-0000, 3136-241-03-0000, 3136-241-04-0000, and 3136-241-05-0000. L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) has completed this CRA at the request of Royal Investors Group, LLC.

A cultural resources records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean completed the search on March 7, 2017; April 3, 2017; and April 5, 2017 for the project area and all lands found within one mile (Appendix B). The results indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the project area and that the central and the southwestern portions of the project area have been previously addressed by two (2) reports (SB-0874/ARU 1979; SB-5376/CRM Tech 2006). These studies returned negative findings for cultural resources within the current project area. Including these two (2) reports, a total of 13 studies have been completed within one mile and these studies have addressed approximately 20 percent of the land within the search radius. Collectively, these studies have recorded a total of 10 cultural resources.

Records and maps available from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) were reviewed to provide information about historic era land use and development within the project area (BLM 2017). Archival topographic maps dating between 1902 and 1999 and aerial photographs dating between 1952 and 2012 were also reviewed (NETR 2017).

The results of the review indicated that two (2) north-south trending road alignments have been located in and near the western portion of the project area since 1902. One (1) of the alignments was located along or near the western edge and is observable on topographic maps dating between 1902 and 1945. This road is no longer depicted on topographic maps dating to 1957 and later. The other road alignment is located within the western portion of the project area and is observable on maps between 1969 and 1999, as well as aerial photographs dating

from 1952 to about 2005. Thereafter, the road becomes less visible and it is no longer present in the most recent aerial photographs (2016). No structures or any other development beyond the noted road alignments are depicted within the project area at any time (NETR 2017).

L&L contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File database search (SLS). The SLS was requested on March 1, 2017 and a response was received on March 6, 2017 (Appendix D). The NAHC SLS failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. However, the NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding known and previously recorded sites. Scoping letters were sent to the 13 contacts listed by the NAHC on March 7, 2017. As of the date of this report, two (2) responses have been received, including emails from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI). The Gabrieleno Band stated that the project was located outside of their Tribal territory, while the SMBMI indicated that the project area was located within Serrano ancestral territory. Further, the SMBMI noted that the project was located in an area considered to be culturally sensitive to the Serrano peoples. For this reason, they requested additional project-related information and consultation with the City of Victorville. All coordination efforts are presented in detail in Table 3 of this report and copies of all correspondence are included in Appendix E.

The Phase I pedestrian survey was conducted on March 21, 2017. During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites or isolates were detected.

Based on the results of a records search completed at the SCCIC, a pedestrian survey completed by L&L with excellent surface visibility, and previous surveys addressing portions of the project area (SB-0874/ARU 1979; SB-5376/CRM Tech 2006), no known historical or archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA are located in the project area.

As a result of these findings, the project area appears to have a moderate to low sensitivity for historic age and prehistoric archaeological resources and no further work is recommended. However, it should be noted that the SMBMI have indicated that the project area is sensitive for Native American resources and that it lies within their ancestral territory. For these reasons, they requested additional information and consultation with the City of Victorville. Upon their review of the requested project-related information, the SMBMI may provide additional comments and/or recommendations. The results of this process may further assist in outlining the sensitivity of the project area for Native American resources and the need or lack thereof for

Native American monitoring during project implementation.

In the event that previously unknown resources are encountered during any project-related ground disturbance, ground-disturbing activity should cease within 100 feet of the resource and a professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources commensurate with their significance (see Section 5.2).

1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.1) Introduction

The following report documents a Phase I CRA for the TTM 15297 Project and was completed in accordance with CEQA. This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and is generally based on the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format (OHP 1990).

1.2) Project Location

The proposed project is generally located in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, California, and is situated to the west of U.S. Highway 395 and northwest of Interstate 15 (Figure 1). Specifically, it can be found within Section 9 of Township 4 North, Range 5 West as shown on the USGS *Baldy Mesa, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The project is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Eucalyptus Street and Caliente Road in the City of Victorville (Figure 3). The project site consists of APNs 3136-241-02-0000, 3136-241-03-0000, 3136-241-04-0000, and 3136-241-05-0000 and measures ± 73.88 acres.

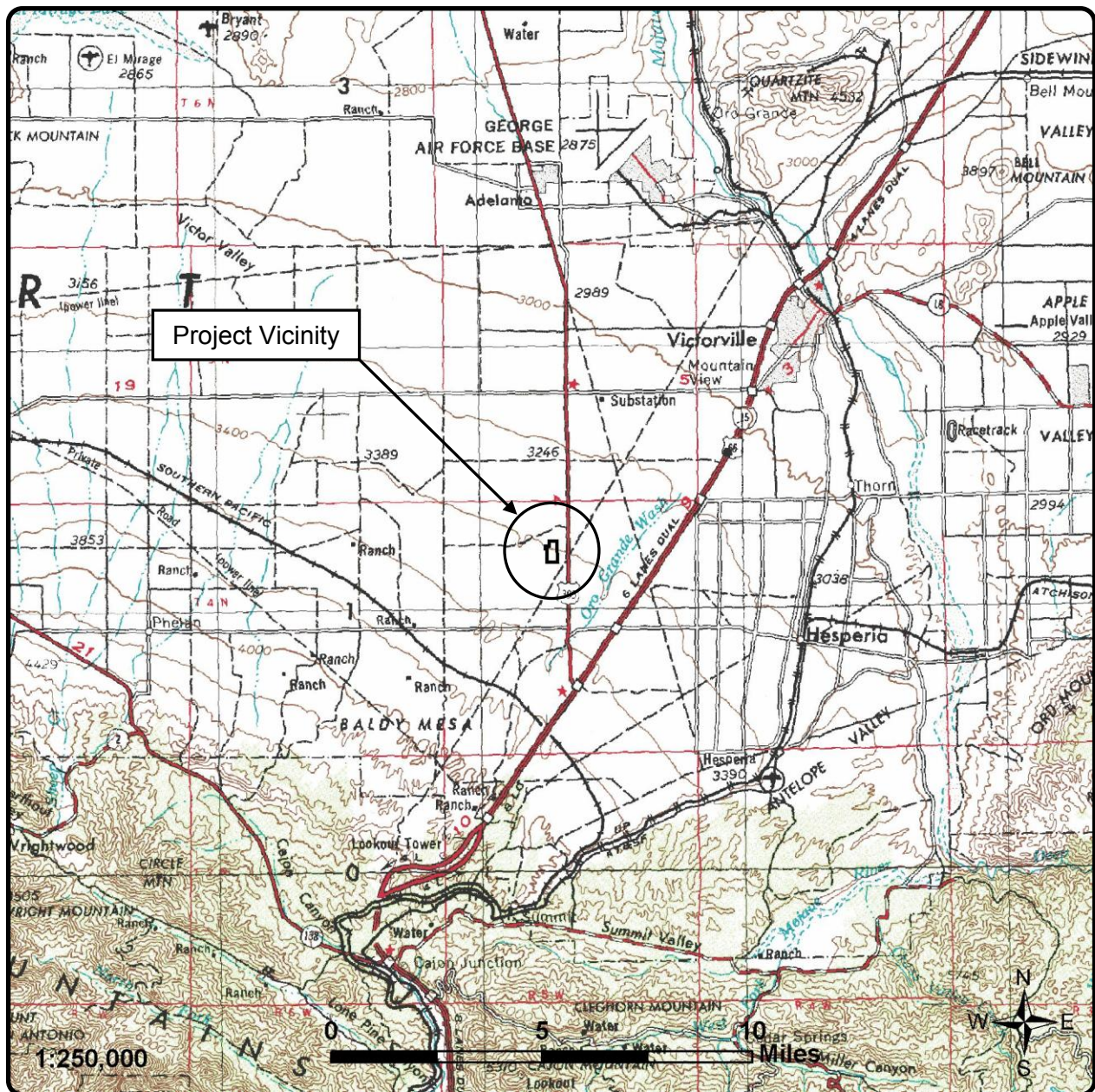
1.3) Project Description

The proposed project is a residential development as outlined in TTM 15297. This development occupies ± 73.88 acres and includes a total of 317 lots and associated streets. The development plan is shown as an overlay on an aerial photograph in Figure 4.

1.4) Cultural Resources Staff

The cultural resources records search was conducted on March 7, 2017; April 3, 2017; and April 5, 2017 at the SCCIC by L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S. W. Gillean completed the pedestrian survey on March 21, 2017. L&L Archaeologist Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA authored the CRA with contributions from W. Gillean. L&L CEO/Principal Project Manager Leslie Irish provided quality control oversight and J. Sanka served as the Principal Investigator.

Professional qualifications for all team members are located in Appendix A.



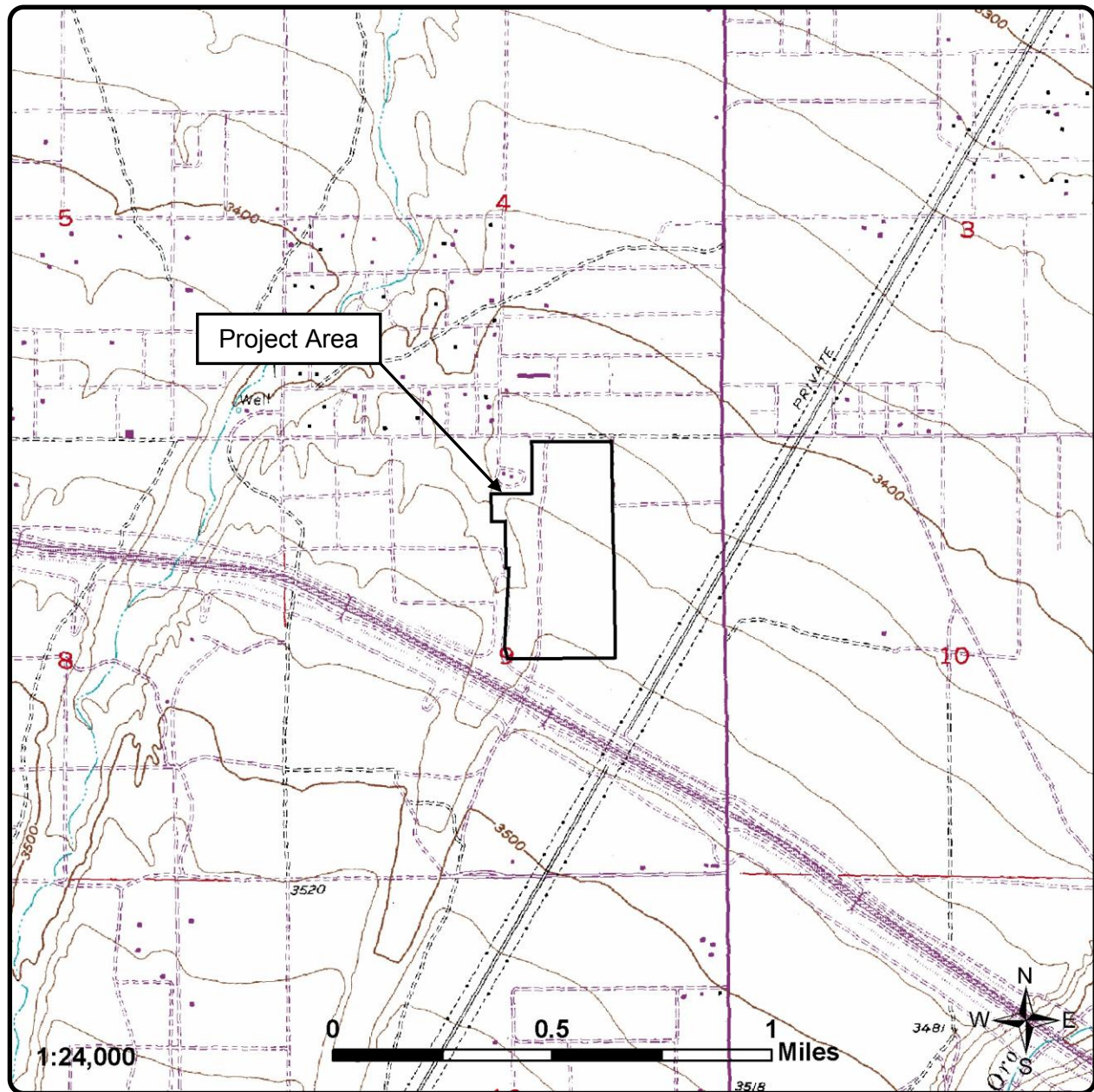
L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

RIGX-04-414
May 2017

Figure 1
Project Vicinity Map

TTM 15297 Project, City of Victorville
County of San Bernardino, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

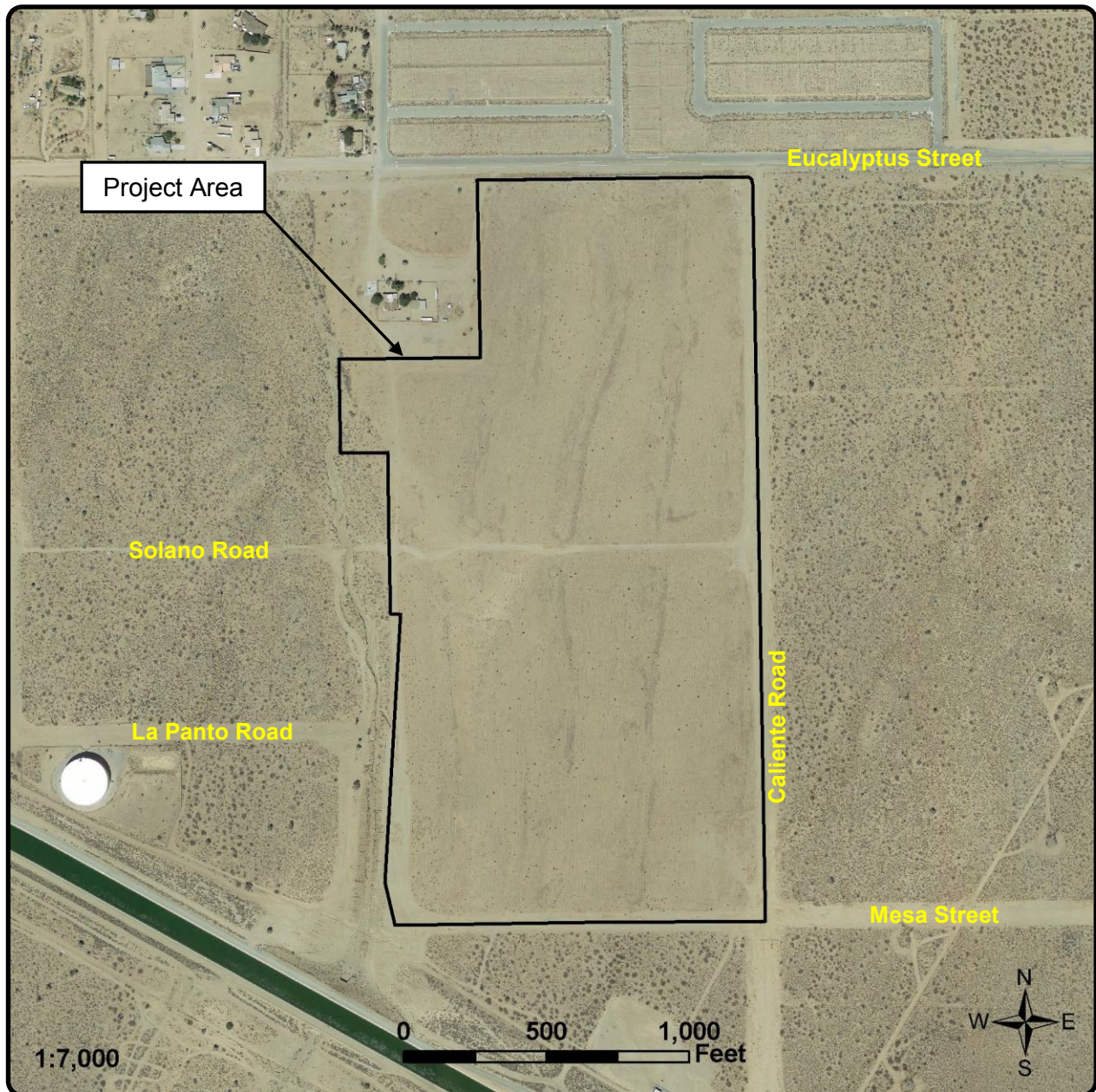
RIGX-04-414
May 2017

Figure 2

Project Location Map

(USGS Baldy Mesa [1988] quadrangle,
Section 9, Township 4 North, Range 5 West)

TTM 15297 Project, City of Victorville
County of San Bernardino, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

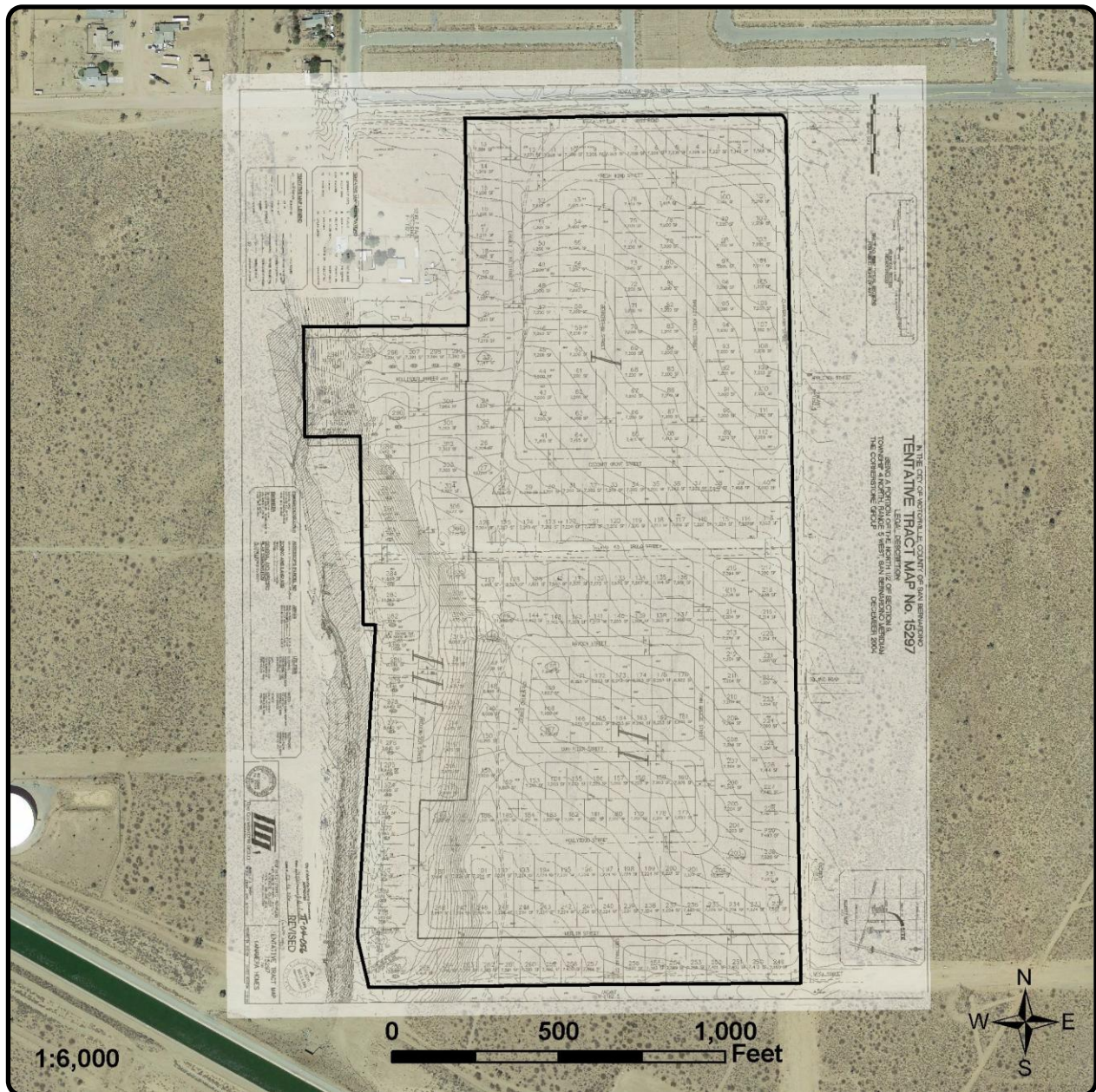
RIGX-04-414
May 2017

Figure 3

Aerial Photograph

(Photo obtained from Google Earth, September 2016)

TTM 15297 Project, City of Victorville
County of San Bernardino, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

RIGX-04-414
May 2017

Figure 4

Development Plan

(Photo obtained from Google Earth, September 2016,
Plan received from Royal, LLC, April 18, 2017)

TTM 15297 Project, City of Victorville
County of San Bernardino, California

1.5) Environmental Setting

1.5.1) Existing Land Use/Topography/Geology

The project area is currently undeveloped with the exception of Solano Road. Solano Road is an east-west trending dirt road that bisects the project area. The lands surrounding the project area are generally characterized by undeveloped lands and limited residential development. The project area is bound to the north by Eucalyptus Street, undeveloped lands, and rural residential housing. Caliente Road forms the eastern boundary and is followed by undeveloped lands. Mesa Street is located immediately to the south of the project area and is followed by undeveloped lands and the California Aqueduct. A residential property is located to the west of the project area and is followed by undeveloped lands.

Elevation within the project area ranges from approximately 3,430 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the northeastern corner to 3,470 feet along the southern boundary. The entirety of the project area soils are mapped as Cajon Sand (112 and 114) (L&L 2017). Geologic mapping indicates that the project area is underlain by Alluvium (Q) and Older Alluvium (Qo) (Bortungno and Spittler 1986).

1.5.2) Vegetation

The project area is dominated by low-growing annuals and a low to moderate diversity of desert shrubs (L&L 2017).

1.5.3) Water Resources

The northwest-southeast trending California Aqueduct is located approximately 350 feet to the south of the project area and the Oro Grande Wash is situated about two (2) miles to the southeast.

2.0) CULTURAL SETTING

2.1) Prehistoric Setting

The following section provides a brief discussion on the prehistoric and historic setting to provide a context for understanding the relevance of resources found in the general vicinity of the project area. Additional information can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Fagan (2003), and Jones and Klar (2007).

The region exhibits archaeological evidence of intensive cultural activity, intermittent occupations, and an increasing level of complexity and technological development over time. Although temporal prehistoric traditions vary greatly according to location, a brief overview of the prehistoric cultural development for the Mojave Desert can be characterized in four (4) general stages (Forbes 1989; Jennings 1989; Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

- Desert Culture (12000 to 10000 B.C.)
- Western Hunting Culture or Lake Mohave Period (~9000 to 5000 B.C.)
- Pinto Period (5000 to 2500 B.C.)
- Protohistoric (2500 B.C. to A.D. 1769)

2.1.1) Desert Culture Period (12000 to 10000 B.C.)

Comparatively, little is known of Paleo-Indian peoples in the California archaeological record, although highly documented archaeological village sites in the southwest U.S. have revealed associated bones of now extinct large mammals, as well as Clovis and Folsom tool traditions (Fagan 2000). This period is noted for an increase in drier weather and consequently, most of the known California Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic sites are located near extinct desert valley lakes, rock shelters, and on the Channel Islands (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Forbes 1989). These consist of occupation sites, butchering stations, and burials. This period ends with a marked extinction of large game native to North America and a distinct change in prehistoric tool kits used to prepare plant foods. Small projectile points, choppers, flat scrapers, drills, and digging sticks are also common (Forbes 1989).

2.1.2) Western Hunting Culture or Lake Mohave Period (~9000 to 5000 B.C.)

It is thought that large mammals became less available as a food resource due to drier weather conditions and the west and southwest U.S. exhibits an increased reliance on small game, such as squirrels and rabbits and wild plants to sustain small tribal bands (Jennings 1989; Oswalt 1988). This period is also marked by the absence of food grinding stone implements. The period ends when stone grinding implements become increasingly more prevalent in the archaeological record (Forbes 1989; Jennings 1989; Oswalt 1988).

2.1.3) Pinto Period (5000 to 2500 B.C.)

This period highlights a combination of both Desert Culture and Western Hunting Cultures, where an increase in grinding tools appears in the archaeological record. Such tools suggest an increased level of reliance on wild plants and small animals (Forbes 1989; Jennings 1989; Oswalt 1988). The Pinto spear-point tool tradition is the hallmark of this period. This tradition is characterized by small, coarsely chipped points, which tend to be triangular and sometimes are found with parallel sides. These points may have tipped the atlatl. A slight variation in tool type appears toward the end of this period, which is represented by Gypsum points and Elko points. The Gypsum point is typified by its contracting stem, whereas Elko points are corner notched (Jennings 1989).

2.1.4) Protohistoric (~2500 B.C. to 1769 A.D.)

In the southwestern Great Basin, this period is characterized as having cooler and wetter conditions than previously experienced, an environment similar to that of today. Sites appear in previously unoccupied areas of California. The numbers of sites in some regions seem to have risen dramatically, especially near ephemeral lakes. In the Owens Valley, permanent village sites were utilized, along with the addition of upland dry-environment sites. These changes reflect a phenomenon found throughout the western U.S., where an increase in population, changes in tool kits, and shifting living arrangements resulted in more specialized uses of materials and landscapes. Diagnostic artifacts associated with this period consist of Elko and Gypsum projectile points.

2.2) Ethnographic Setting

The project area is located in the Serrano Traditional Use Area (TUA). The Serrano TUA is mapped as encompassing the San Bernardino Mountains from the Cajon Pass in the west to beyond modern Twentynine Palms in the east, and from about Victorville in the north to near the

San Gorgonio Pass in the south (Bean and Smith 1978). However, these borders are ill defined due to a lack of reliable data and to the Serrano sociopolitical organization. The Serrano were organized into autonomous lineages occupying defined territories; however, these groups rarely identified a permanent habitation site. These groups were neither politically aligned, nor were they socially connected outside of each localized lineage (Strong 1972). For these reasons, the borders of the arbitrarily grouped Serrano peoples would vary greatly from lineage to lineage, depending upon their respective worldviews.

Studies on linguistic characteristics have indicated that the term Serrano had been academically applied to four (4) different groups, including the Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and the Tataviam (Alliklik) (Bean and Smith 1978; Johnston 1965). The Vanyume use area has been mapped to the north of Victorville, extending from the Cajon Pass in the west, to near modern Ludlow between the Cady and Bristol Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978). The Kitanemuk and Tataviam are found within the general vicinity of the Tehachapi Mountains.

The Serrano generally spoke a language that also belongs to the Cupan group of the Tatic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. The total Serrano population at contact was roughly 2,000 persons. The range of this group was limited and restricted by reliable water sources.

The Spanish decimated all indigenous groups adjacent to the San Bernardino Mountains, but some Serrano survived for many years. This was due to the ruggedness of the terrain in the far eastern San Bernardino Mountains and to their dispersed population. Serrano populations studied in the early part of the last century were a remnant of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish Missionaries. Nonetheless, the Serrano are viewed as clan and moiety-oriented or local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories or use-areas. Typically, a "village" consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Considered hunter-gatherers, the Serrano exhibited a sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds of various kinds. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo and San Manuel reservations. The term Morongo is derived from Maringa, which is a shortened form of Maringayam. This term is applied to the easternmost division of the Serrano peoples, and is a generic term that incorporates all the families and lineages in the general area, including the Tumukvayam in Banning Water Canyon and Tamianutcem at Twentynine Palms (Johnston 1965).

2.3) Historic Setting

Due to the harsh environmental conditions of the Mojave Desert, exploration, settlement, and exploitation of this region by Europeans was comparatively slow. Nonetheless, some early American expeditions across the Mojave occurred in 1827 and 1831 to establish routes from the Colorado River. Now known as the Mojave Trail, this route was based upon a preexisting Native American trail complex. It linked the northernmost portion of Alta California to well established Mexican outposts and then to locales beyond the modern California border. The Mojave Trail (CA-SBR-3033/H/California Historical Landmark [CHL]-963) traverses the Victor Valley (Victorville 2008a).

In the early 1830s, traders established the route through to Los Angeles by crossing at Green River, Utah, allowing American access to the Four Corner states (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah). Known as the Old Spanish Trail, the route paralleled the Mojave River and passed through the Victor Valley. The Mormon Trail, the Spanish Trail, also known as the Santa Fe and Salt Lake Trail (CA-SBR-4272H), are all situated along the same general route. By 1845, approximately 300 to 500 people used the Mormon Trail or portions of the trail each year and the number continued to increase over time (Victorville 2008a; Victorville 2008b; Hesperia 2010).

In 1885, Victorville was established as a result of a railroad station constructed approximately one mile northwest of the narrows of the Mojave River. At this time, the community was known as Victor and was named after Jacob Nash Victor, a construction superintendent for the California Southern Railroad (Santa Fe Railroad). On January 18, 1886, the Plan of the Town of Victor was prepared and it encompassed about 200 acres. The plan created the grid pattern of the original townsite and was bounded by modern A, G, 1st, and 11th Streets. By 1890, the Victor settlement boasted approximately 100 residents. In 1901, the community's name was changed from Victor to Victorville by the U.S. Post Office to avoid confusion associated with the community of Victor, Colorado (Victorville 2008a; Victorville 2008b; Victorville 2017).

Agriculture shaped the early development of the Victor Valley area. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, settlers in the valley attempted to grow alfalfa and deciduous fruits, as well as raise poultry. However, despite fertile soils and an abundance of available groundwater, these efforts were met with limited success. Near the turn of the century, large deposits of limestone and granite were discovered and cement manufacturing became the leading industry in the valley. In 1916, the Southwestern Portland Cement Company (SPCC) began operation

approximately one mile north of downtown Victorville, on the northwest side of modern State Route 18. The Victorville SPCC plant became a major employer in the area and has been credited as a catalyst for the growth and success of the town (Victorville 2008a; Victorville 2008b).

In 1926, U.S. Highway 66 or Route 66 (CA-SBR-2910H) was commissioned and this route connected the Los Angeles area to Chicago, Illinois. A segment of this route ran through Victorville along modern 7th and D Streets. During the Depression era of the 1930s, Route 66 symbolized the "road to opportunity" as people followed it from the Dust Bowl and into California. In the 1940s, Route 66 facilitated military mobilization across the country and provided access to the Victorville Army Air Field (Victorville 2008a; Victorville 2008b).

On July 23, 1941, during World War II, initial construction of the Victorville Army Airfield commenced approximately five (5) miles from downtown Victorville. The base was completed on May 18, 1943 and supported two (2) Tactical Fighter Wings of the Tactical Air Command, as well as approximately 6,000 civilian and military personnel. In September of 1950, the airfield was named George Air Force Base in honor of the late Brigadier General Harold H. George. On January 5, 1989, the Secretary of Defense announced the closure of George Air Force Base under the Base Closure and Realignment Act and the base was deactivated on December 15, 1992. The former military base was annexed into Victorville on July 21, 1993 and has since been renamed the Southern California Logistics Airport (Victorville 2008b; Victorville 2017).

During the post-World War II period, Americans became more mobile than ever before, resulting in new businesses geared toward the automobile. Along the entirety of Route 66, a variety of roadside businesses were established, including motels, gas stations, and restaurants. Through Victorville, the highway was lined with retail and tourist-related businesses exhibiting a distinctive western theme. Examples of the roadside culture associated with Route 66 are still observable along portions of the roadway and represent the automobile era in American history. Today, the importance of Route 66 has been superseded by nearby Interstate 15, which trends through the City of Victorville in a southwest-northeast direction (Victorville 2008a).

The City of Victorville was incorporated in 1962 with a population of about 8,110 and occupying an area measuring 9.7 square miles. By the latter 2000s, the City's population had grown to approximately 99,395 and the area measured 74.16 square miles (Victorville 2017).

3.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS

3.1) Regulatory Setting

Government agencies, including federal, state, and local agencies, have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by an agency. Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning (see PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some CHLs and Points of Historical Interest (CPHIs).

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 historical resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished, lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource to be potentially eligible for the CRHR.

In addition to assessing whether historical resources potentially impacted by a proposed project are listed or have been identified in a survey process, lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate them against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources (PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). The following criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts to cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if the proposed project affects the qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP or

the CRHR.

3.1.1) Federal Significance Criteria

Evaluation of a resource for listing on the NRHP requires that specific elements be addressed: the criteria of significance and the integrity of the property.

Regulations found in Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60.4 list the criteria for evaluating site significance for listing on the NRHP. Following the standards and guidelines, resources are considered significant if they meet at least one of four (A–D) significance criteria, retain integrity, and are at least 50 years old. In rare cases, sites may be considered significant if they are of exceptional value and do not meet any other requirements. The criteria for determining the significance of a property are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

In addition to meeting one of the significance criteria listed above, a property must also demonstrate a sufficient degree of integrity so that it is capable of conveying such significance (Hardesty and Little 2000). The seven elements of integrity identified by the NRHP include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS 1991).

3.1.2) State Significance Criteria

Given that the CRHR was modeled after the NRHP, it has very similar eligibility criteria. Generally, to be considered significant under CEQA, a resource must possess integrity and demonstrate eligibility under at least one of the following criteria (California Code of Regulations 15064.5):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

As noted above, CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will impact unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) states that a unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Treatment options under Section 21083.2 include activities that preserve such resources in place and in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under Section 21083.2 include excavation and curation, or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one or more of the criteria for defining a unique archaeological resource).

3.1.3) Local Regulations

The City of Victorville has addressed cultural resources in their Municipal Code and in the Resource Element of the General Plan (GP) (Victorville 2008b).

City of Victorville Municipal Code

The City's Historic Preservation Commission is established under Section 16-1.02.080. Further, this section empowers the committee to complete or commission a comprehensive survey in conformance with state survey standards and guidelines within the City; the authority to hear, make recommendations, and/or decide on application types identified in Table 5-1 (Permit

Approval Matrix) of Chapter 2, Article 5 of the Development Code (Title 16 of the Municipal Code), which includes recommending to the City Council the declaration of historic landmarks and points of interest and Districts within the City; and the maintenance of a local register of Designated Historic Landmarks, points of interest, and Districts consistent with the NRHP criteria. It should be noted that the City does not maintain a formal list of designated historic sites at this time (Victorville 2008b).

Title 16: Development Code, Section 16-1.03.010: Definitions, defines historic structures as buildings that are:

1. Listed individually in the NRHP (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the NRHP;
2. Certified or preliminarily determined by the SOI as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the SOI to qualify as a registered historic district;
3. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the SOI; or
4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either by an approved state program as determined by the SOI or directly by the SOI in states with approved programs.

Title 16: Development Code, Article 17, defines Historic Districts. The historic (H) district zone is an established combined land use intended to apply to an area when it 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.

Title 16: Development Code, Section 16-5.02.130: Archaeological, Paleontological and Historical Sites, addresses conditions which may be applied to grading permits in the vicinity of known resources, as well as procedures to enact in the event of unanticipated discovery, as follows:

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 a 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 72 hours from the time the site is found. The Planning Director, within five (5) 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 45 days from the date the discovery was reported. The suspension may exceed 45 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 [sic] 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.

City of Victorville General Plan

The GP discusses the preservation of cultural resources in the Resource Element and specifically addresses archaeological, paleontological, and historic resources (Victorville 2008b). The City has established the following Goal, Objective, Policies, and Implementation Measures for cultural resources. Please note that Implementation Measures specific to paleontological resources have been purposefully removed:

Goal 5: Preservation of important cultural resources – Protect identified archaeological, paleontological 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 [sic]. 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.

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.

3.2) Methods

The primary purpose of this CRA is to determine whether cultural resources more than 45 years old are located within or near the project area and whether these resources will be or could be impacted by the proposed project. To accomplish this, research and a pedestrian survey were conducted. The results of these efforts assist in determining if resources are present and, if present, considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation. This allows for the consideration of the impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources, including resources considered significant under the parameters of the Regulatory Setting. The assessment included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the project area and the vicinity.

- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the project area and the general vicinity.
- Request of an NAHC SLS for the project area and contact with Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Conduct a non-collection Phase I pedestrian survey of the project area.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts to cultural resources.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to cultural resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

3.2.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

A records search was conducted by L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean on March 7, 2017; April 3, 2017; and April 5, 2017 at the SCCIC (Appendix B). The records search consisted of a check for previously recorded cultural resource sites and isolates and previous cultural resources studies on or within a one mile radius of the project area. In addition, the records search included a review of the NRHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE), and the OHP Historic Property Data File (HPDF).

3.2.2) Historic Records Review

Information available from the BLM was reviewed, including maps and GLO records pertinent to the project area (BLM 2017). In addition, archival topographic maps and aerial photographs containing the project area were reviewed (NETR 2017).

3.2.3) Native American Coordination

A request was sent to the NAHC asking for an SLS and a contacts list on March 1, 2017. A response was received on March 6, 2017 (Appendix D). The NAHC contacts were sent project location information and were asked for their potential concerns regarding the project area. The information scoping packages were sent to the 13 contacts listed by the NAHC on March 7, 2017 (Appendix E). As of the date of this report, two (2) responses have been received, including emails from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the SMBMI. All coordination efforts are summarized in Table 3 of this report and copies of correspondence are included in Appendix E.

3.2.4) Pedestrian Survey

The primary purpose of the pedestrian survey is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites or isolates that are more than 45 years old within the project area, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by project implementation. The entire 73.88 acre project area was surveyed on March 21, 2017 via north-south trending transects at intervals of no more than 15 meters. During the survey, digital photographs were taken to document existing conditions.

If previously unrecorded resources were detected during the survey, they would be measured, photographed, and mapped in the field. Location information would be obtained for all resources via Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). All data obtained in the field would be used to record resources onto Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms.

4.0) RESULTS

4.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean conducted the records search on March 7, 2017; April 3, 2017; and April 5, 2017 at the SCCIC (Appendix B). The records search was completed for the project area and all lands found within one mile. The results indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the project area and that portions of the project area have been addressed by two (2) reports (SB-0874/ARU 1979; SB-5376/CRM Tech 2006). The results additionally revealed that a total of 10 cultural resources have been recorded within the one mile search radius. Of these previously recorded resources, three (3) are located within 0.25 mile of the project area, four (4) are located within 0.25 and 0.50 mile of the project area, and three (3) are located between 0.50 mile and one mile of the project area.

The identified resources consist of five (5) historic age resources, four (4) historic age isolated finds, and one (1) prehistoric isolated find. The historic age resources primarily consist of trails, roads, and highways (n=4), while the remaining resource is a refuse deposit (n=1). The historic age isolated finds are singular sardine cans or fuel cans (n=4) and the prehistoric isolated find is a chalcedony core (n=1). All previously recorded resources and their locations relative to the project area are outlined below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project Area

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
36-4179/CA-SBR-4179H	Originally recorded by R. Reynolds of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM), 1980. Updated by D. Ballester of CRM Tech, 2007 and K. Anderson of ESA, 2009.	Historic: Various segments of the Lane's Crossing Toll Road. This road likely dates to sometime between 1861 and 1899.	●	●	—	No
36-4269/CA-SBR-4269H	Originally recorded by R. Reynolds of SBCM, 1980. Updated by K. Becker and J. Phillips of RMW Paleo Associates	Historic: Various segments of the Oro Grande Wash Road. This road branches from Lane's Crossing Toll Road and initially appears on topographic maps dating to 1901 and 1902. Updates completed in 1993, 2007, and 2009 failed to relocate this resource in	●	—	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
	(RMW), 1993; D. Ballester of CRM Tech, 2007; and K. Anderson of ESA, 2009.	their respective project areas.				
36-4272/CA-SBR-4272H/CHL-576	Originally recorded by R. Reynolds of SBCM, 1980. Updated by J. Benton of SBCM, 1987; E. James of SBCM, 1990; A. Taskiran of the Archaeological Research Unit (ARU), 1992; B. Love of ARU, 1992; B. Laney of C.A. Singer & Associates, 1992; McKenna, et al, 1993; M. Macko of Macko Archaeological Consulting, 1993; K. Becker of RMW, 1993; N. Neuenschwander of Peak & Associates, 1997; P. de Barros of Professional Archaeological Services, 1997; N. Fleming of TRC Mariah Associates, Inc., 2002; J. Sander, 2003; B. Byrd of Far Western, 2005; K. Pollock of SRI, 2005; D. McDougall of Applied Earth Works, Inc., 2006; K. Anderson of ESA, 2009; D. Ballester of CRM Tech, 2007; S. Wilson of AECOM, 2011; S. Wilson of ASM Affiliates, Inc., 2011; J. Trampier of SRI, 2011; R. Hoffman of ICF International, 2011; G. Granger of Chambers Group, Inc., 2012; J. Kaynes of Chambers Group,	Historic: Various segments of the Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail. This resource was first utilized by Spanish explorers, traders, and trappers as early as 1772. During the mid-19 th century, the trail became a trade route between Los Angeles, California and Santa Fe, New Mexico. As early as 1917, a monument recognizing this resource was erected near the bottom of Cajon Pass. In 1957, the monument was declared CHL-576. In 2002, the National Parks Service designated the trail as the Old Spanish National Trail. Segments of the trail recorded within the records search radius were not relocated or not discernible due to disturbances from off-road vehicles and other modern vehicular traffic.	●	—	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
	Inc., 2013; and T. Kirwan of Cogstone, 2014.					
36-7545/CA-SBR-7545H	Originally recorded by T. Wahoff and L. Peterson of Dames & Moore, 1993. Updated by D. Bricker of Caltrans, 1996 and 1997; J. Underwood and S. Rose of KEA Environmental, Inc., 2000; D. Ballester of CRM Tech, 2007; K. Anderson of ESA, 2009; S. Jow of AECOM, 2010; L. Honey of Great Basin Sage, Inc., 2013; D. Martinez and C. Connolly of Far Western, 2013; and J. Hall and C. Morgan of LSA, 2014.	Historic: Various segments of U.S. Highway 395 and associated refuse. U.S. Highway 395 was first designated in 1935 and was formally paved in 1956. Alterations and other disturbances have rendered many segments of the highway ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR.	—	●	—	No
36-7754/CA-SBR-7754H	K. Becker, J. Phillips, and B. Schmitz of RMW, 1993.	Historic: A refuse deposit consisting of tin cans, bottle glass, ammunition casings, and ceramic tableware fragments.	●	—	—	No
36-12631	J. Ross-Hauer of Chambers Group, Inc., 2006.	Historic: Isolated find consisting of a key opened sardine can.	—	●	—	No
36-12632	J. Ross-Hauer of Chambers Group, Inc., 2006.	Historic: Isolated find consisting of a crushed fuel can.	—	—	●	No
36-12633	J. Ross-Hauer of Chambers Group, Inc., 2006.	Historic: Isolated find consisting of a key opened sardine can.	—	—	●	No
36-12634	J. Ross-Hauer of Chambers Group, Inc., 2006.	Historic: Isolated find consisting of a fuel can.	—	—	●	No
36-12635	J. Ross-Hauer of Chambers Group, Inc., 2006.	Prehistoric: Isolated find consisting of a white chalcedony core fragment.	—	●	—	No

The SCCIC records search also indicated that 13 area-specific technical reports are on file for the project area and the one mile search radius. Two (2) of these reports address the central and the southwestern portions of the project area (SB-0874/ARU 1979; SB-5376/CRM Tech 2006), indicating that portions of the project area have been previously researched and surveyed for cultural resources. Both of these studies returned negative findings for cultural resources in the project area.

Collectively, the 13 previous reports address approximately 20 percent of the land located within the search radius. The survey coverage varies throughout the search radius with the lands located within 0.25 mile exhibiting 35 percent coverage, between 0.25 and 0.50 mile 15 percent coverage, and 0.50 and one mile of the project area exhibiting about 10 percent coverage. The details of these reports are summarized below in Table 2.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
SB-0602	1978	No	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of the SE ¼ of Section 3 and the SW ¼ of Section 2, both in T4N, R5W. S.B.M., Baldy Mesa Area	SBCM
SB-0874	1979	Yes	An Archaeological Sampling of the Proposed Allen-Warner Valley Energy System, Western Transmission Line Corridors, Mojave Desert, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California and Clark County, Nevada	ARU
SB-0986	1980	Yes	Baldy Mesa Water Lines, Cultural Resources Assessment	SBCM
SB-1219	1981	Yes	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	ARU
SB-1220	1981	Yes	The Ivanpah Generating Station Project: Ethnographic (Native American) Resources	Cultural Systems Research, Inc.
SB-4278	2004	Yes	Cultural Resources Survey of Three (3) Proposed Housing Tracts Along Bear Valley Road, Victorville, San Bernardino, California	Chambers Group, Inc.
SB-4927	2006	Yes	Cultural Resources Inventory of 147 Acres: Tract 17598, Phelan, San Bernardino County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.
SB-5376	2006	No	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Baldy Mesa Water District Le Panto Road Reservoir Sites in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech
SB-5466	2007	Yes	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Victor Valley Water District Pipeline Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech
SB-6860	2011	Yes	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Line Extension Project in Victorville, California	Inland Environmental Associates
SB-7081	2010	Yes	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Mojave Water Agency Oro Grande Wash Recharge (OGWR) Project, San Bernardino County, California	Cogstone
SB-7495	2011	No	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Mojave Water Agency Groundwater Regional Recharge and Recovery (R3) Project, San Bernardino County, California	Cogstone
SB-7496	2012	No	Monitoring Compliance Report for Construction of the Mojave Water Agency Regional Recharge and Recovery (R3) Project, San Bernardino County, California	Cogstone

4.2) Historic Records Review

Historic documents and maps available from the BLM GLO website were reviewed to provide information about historic era land use and development within the project area (BLM 2017). In addition, archival topographic maps and aerial photographs containing the project area were reviewed. This review included topographic maps dating between 1902 and 1999 and aerial photographs dating between 1952 and 2012 (NETR 2017).

A review of land patents for Section 9 of Township 4 North, Range 5 West indicated that the northern half (N ½) of Section 9 was transferred to James T. Avington on December 17, 1929. This transfer occurred under the authority of the Desert Land Act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377). Additional land transfers are listed for Section 9; however, none of these transfers include the project area.

Topographic maps dating between 1902 and 1945 depict a north-south trending road alignment located near the western edge of the project area. A small portion of this road may have been located within the western-most portion of the project area. By 1957, this road is no longer depicted. In 1969, a different north-south trending road alignment is found in the western portion of the project area and this development pattern is consistent between 1969 and 1999. No structures or any other development beyond the noted road alignments are depicted within the project area between 1902 and the most recent topographic map (1999). A general lack of development in the project area is also demonstrated by available aerial photographs.

The earliest available aerial photograph dates to 1952 and shows the project area and all adjacent lands as undeveloped and covered with native vegetation. At this time, a north-south trending road alignment is present within the western portion of the project area and the possible current alignment of Eucalyptus Street is shown to the north. No other development is observable within the project area. By 1994, Solano Road is present in the project area, Caliente Road is located along the eastern boundary, and Mesa Street is found along the southern boundary. This development pattern is consistent between 1994 and 2005. In 2009, the north-south trending road in the western portion of the project area is less visible and it is no longer present in the most recent aerial photographs (2016; see Figure 3).

4.3) Native American Coordination

An SLS was requested from the NAHC on March 1, 2017 and a response was received on March 6, 2017 (Appendix D). The NAHC SLS failed to indicate the presence of Native

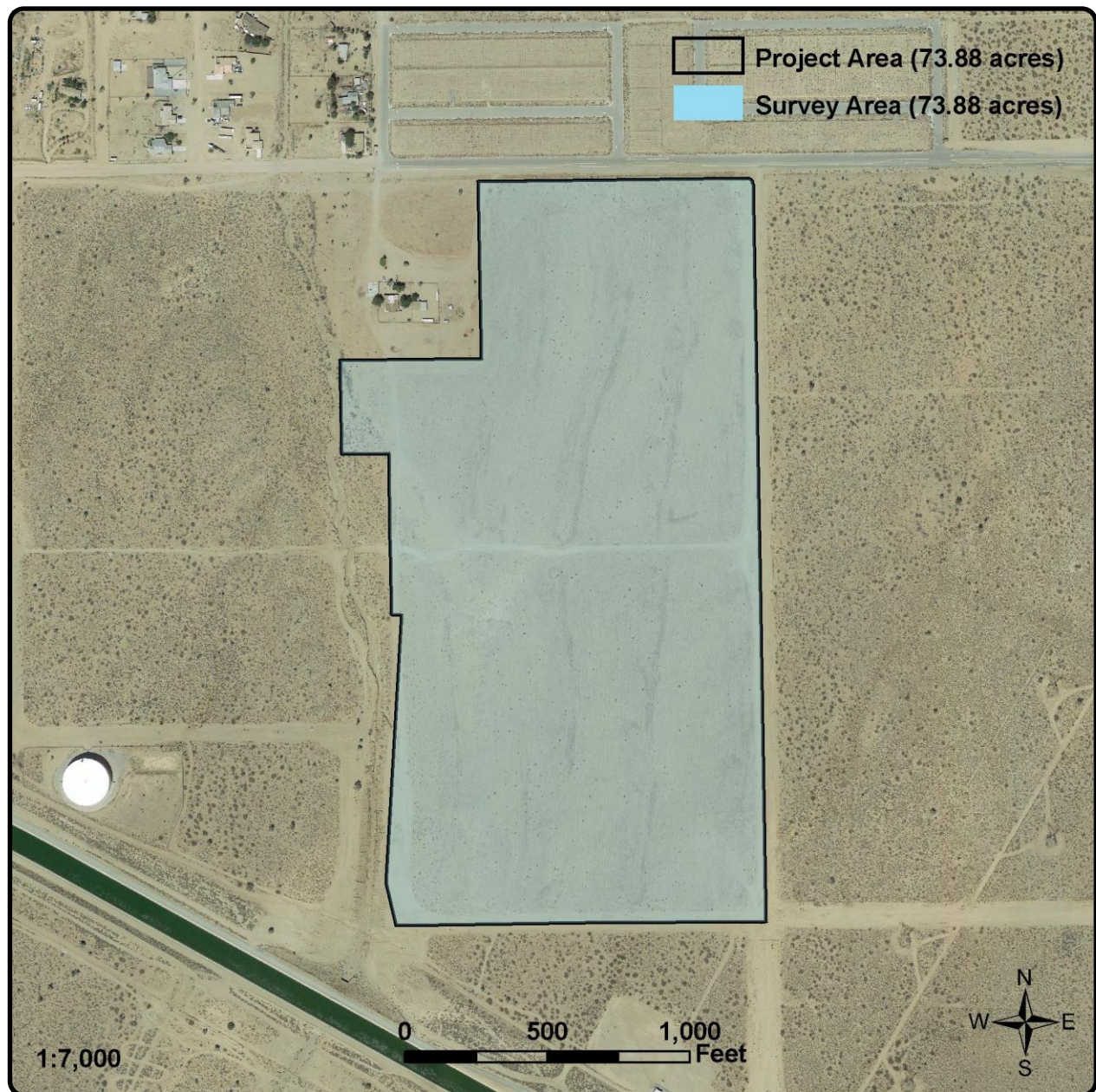
American cultural resources in the immediate project area. However, the NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding known and previously recorded sites.

A total of 13 scoping letters were sent to the contacts named by the NAHC on March 7, 2017. As a result of the information scoping process, two (2) responses have been received, including emails from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the SMBMI. The Gabrieleno Band stated that the project was located outside of their Tribal territory, while the SMBMI indicated that the project area was located within Serrano ancestral territory. Further, the SMBMI noted that the project was located in an area considered to be culturally sensitive to the Serrano peoples. For this reason, they requested additional project-related information and consultation with the City of Victorville. All correspondence has been incorporated into Appendix E and a summary of the detail is provided below in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 7, 2017 Response received via Email on March 7, 2017	In an email dated March 7, 2017, Mr. Salas indicated that the project area was located outside of their Tribal territory.	N/A
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A
Julie Turner, Secretary	Kern Valley Indian Council	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A
Robert Robinson, Chairperson	Kern Valley Indian Council	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A
John Valenzuela, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A
Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources	SMBMI	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A
Joan Schneider, Consulting Archaeologist	SMBMI	Response received via Email on April 28, 2017	<p>In an email dated April 28, 2017, Ms. Schneider indicated that the project area was located within Serrano ancestral territory and in a culturally sensitive area. This sensitivity is based on the presence of village sites in the general vicinity and the nearby location of the Mojave River. For these reasons, they requested additional project-related information and consultation with the City of Victorville. Specifically, the SMBMI requested the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An NAHC SLS; • A records search at the SCCIC using a one mile radius; • A map showing the results of the background research with the search radius; • Photographs of the project area; • Site/design plans with information about the horizontal and vertical extent of the project; and • A Phase I archaeological investigation with 100 percent coverage. 	Advise the Lead Agency of the Tribe's requests and recommendations.
Goldie Walker, Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A
Robert L. Gomez, Chairperson	Tubatulabals of Kern Valley	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 7, 2017	No response received.	N/A



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

RIGX-04-414
May 2017

Figure 5

**Survey Coverage in
the Project Area**

(Photo obtained from Google Earth, September 2016)

TTM 15297 Project, City of Victorville
County of San Bernardino, California

4.4) Pedestrian Survey

L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S. performed the pedestrian survey on March 21, 2017. North-south trending transects were completed at intervals of no more than 15 meters throughout the entire project area. The survey addressed ± 73.88 acres or 100 percent of the project area. Survey coverage is shown in relation to the project area boundary in Figure 5 and photographs of the project area are included in Appendix C.

The project area is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Eucalyptus Street and Caliente Road and is generally flat. The northern boundary consists of Eucalyptus Street (Appendix C: Photograph 1) and Caliente Road defines the eastern project area boundary (Appendix C: Photograph 2). It is bounded to the south by Mesa Street (Appendix C: Photograph 3) and to the west by a dirt road and an off-site residential property (Appendix C: Photographs 4 and 5).

Ground surface visibility was generally consistent throughout the project area and was very good to excellent (85 to 100 percent). The high percentage of visibility was due to the presence of dirt roads and extremely short vegetation (Appendix C: Photographs 6, 7, and 8).

During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites or isolates were detected. One (1) small concentration of vegetation debris was noted in the northwest portion of the project area and it consisted of a Joshua Tree trunk and various twigs and branches (Appendix C: Photograph 9). Modern debris was noted in the southwest portion of the project area and consisted of two (2) tires and some fragments of fiber board and plastic. This small concentration of debris measured approximately 10 feet (north-south) by 15 feet (east-west) (Appendix C: Photograph 10).

5.0) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with CEQA, L&L has assessed the impacts of the proposed development on the project area. A records search at the SCCIC indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the project area and that portions of the project area have been addressed by two (2) reports (SB-0874/ARU 1979; SB-5376/CRM Tech 2006). These studies returned negative findings for cultural resources within the current project area. Including these two (2) reports, the lands within one mile of the project area have been addressed by a total of 13 cultural resources reports. These studies have addressed approximately 20 percent of the land within the search radius and have recorded 10 cultural resources.

A historic records review included the examination of documents and maps available from the BLM GLO (BLM 2017), archival topographic maps (NETR 2017), and aerial photographs (NETR 2017). The results of the review indicated that two (2) north-south trending road alignments have been located in and near the western portion of the project area since 1902. One (1) of the alignments was located along or near the western edge and is observable on topographic maps dating between 1902 and 1945. This road is no longer depicted on topographic maps dating to 1957 and later. The other road alignment is located within the western portion of the project area and is observable on maps between 1969 and 1999, as well as aerial photographs dating from 1952 to about 2005. Thereafter, the road becomes less visible and it is no longer present in the most recent aerial photographs (2016). No structures or any other development beyond the noted road alignments are depicted within the project area at any time (NETR 2017).

An SLS was completed by the NAHC and the search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area (Appendix D). Information scoping letters were sent to the 13 contacts listed by the NAHC on March 7, 2017. As of the date of this report, two (2) responses have been received, including emails from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the SMBMI. The Gabrieleno Band stated that the project was located outside of their Tribal territory, while the SMBMI indicated that the project area was located within Serrano ancestral territory. Further, the SMBMI noted that the project was located in an area considered to be culturally sensitive to the Serrano peoples. For this reason, they requested additional project-related information and consultation with the City of Victorville. All correspondence completed to date has been incorporated into Appendix E.

A pedestrian survey was conducted for the project area on March 21, 2017. During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites or isolates were encountered.

Based on the results of a records search completed at the SCCIC, a pedestrian survey completed by L&L with excellent surface visibility, and previous surveys addressing portions of the project area (SB-0874/ARU 1979; SB-5376/CRM Tech 2006), no known historical or archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA are located in the project area.

As a result of these findings, the project area appears to have a moderate to low sensitivity for historic age and prehistoric archaeological resources and an archaeological mitigation-monitoring program is not recommended. However, it should be noted that the SMBMI have indicated that the project area is sensitive for Native American resources and that it lies within their ancestral territory. For these reasons, they requested additional information and consultation with the City of Victorville. Upon their review of the requested project-related information, the SMBMI may provide additional comments and/or recommendations. The results of this process may further assist in outlining the sensitivity of the project area for Native American resources and the need or lack thereof for Native American monitoring during project implementation.

In the event that previously unknown resources are encountered during any project-related ground disturbance, ground-disturbing activity should cease within 100 feet of the resource and a professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources commensurate with their significance. See Section 5.2 below.

5.1) Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown and buried human remains. If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, all ground-disturbing activities should cease within 100 feet of the remains and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency (City of Victorville) should be immediately notified.

California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the

remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including the excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

5.2) Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities may uncover presently obscured or buried and previously unknown cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, such resources could be damaged or destroyed, resulting in impacts to potentially significant cultural resources. If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during construction, if evidence of an archaeological site are observed, or if other suspected historic resources are encountered, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activity cease within 100 feet of the resource. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to: stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths, and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil and could conceal material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data

recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

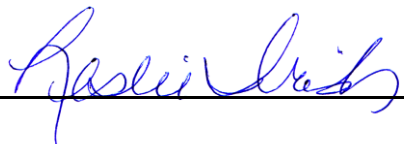
6.0) REFERENCES CITED

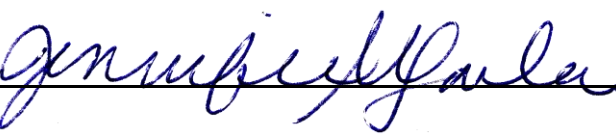
- Archaeological Research Unit (ARU). 1979. An Archaeological Sampling of the Proposed Allen-Warner Valley Energy System, Western Transmission Line Corridors, Mojave Desert, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California and Clark County, Nevada. SB-0874/1060874. Report on-file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Bean, L. J. and C. R. Smith. 1978. Serrano. In Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California, edited by R. F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Bortungno, E. J. and T. E. Spittler. 1986. Geologic Map of the San Bernardino Quadrangle. California Geological Survey, Regional Geologic Map No. 3A, 1:250,000 scale.
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2017. General Land Office Records Search for Section 9 of Township 4 North, Range 5 West. Website accessed April 2017. <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>
- California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). 1990. Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format. <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/armr.pdf>
- Chartkoff, J. L. and K. K. Chartkoff. 1984. The Archaeology of California. Menlo Park, CA: Stanford University Press.
- CRM Tech. 2006. Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Victor Valley Water District Pipeline Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. SB-5376/1065376. Report on-file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Fagan, B. M. 2000 (ed.) (1995). Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent. New York, NY: Thames and Hudson, Inc.
- Fagan, B. M. 2003. Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants. New York, NY: Alta Mira Press.
- Forbes, J. 1989. Native Americans of California and Nevada. Happy Camp: Naturegraph Publishers, Inc.
- Hardesty, D., and B. Little. 2000. Assessing Site Significance: A Guide for Archaeologists and Historians. Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press.
- Heizer, R. F. (ed). 1978. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Hesperia, City of. 2010. Final Environmental Impact Report for the City of Hesperia General Plan Update. Website accessed April 2017. Prepared by Michael Brandman Associates.

- Jennings, J. D. 1989. Prehistory of North America. Mountain View, CA: Mayfield Publishing Co.
- Johnston, F. J. 1965 (Revised 1980). The Serrano Indians of Southern California. Malki Museum Brochure No. 2. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press.
- Jones, T. L. and K. A. Klar (eds). 2007. California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity. Lanham, MD: Alta Mira Press.
- Kroeber, A. L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin No. 78. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L). 2017. Habitat Assessment Report for TTM 15297, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.
- Moratto, M. J. 1984. California Archaeology. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
- National Park Service (NPS). 1991. How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Register Bulletin 15. Washington, DC: National Park Service.
- Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). 2017. Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps. Website accessed March 2017. <http://www.historicaerials.com>
- Oswalt, W. H. 1988. This Land Was Theirs, A Study of North American Indians. Mountain View, CA: Mayfield Publishing Co.
- Strong, W. D. 1972. Aboriginal Society in Southern California. Banning, CA: Malki Museum.
- Victorville, City of. 2008a. Draft Program Environmental Impact Report City of Victorville General Plan 2030. Prepared by Comprehensive Planning Services.
- Victorville, City of. 2008b. City of Victorville General Plan 2030. Website accessed April 2017. <http://www.victorvilleca.gov/generalplan.aspx>
- Victorville, City of. 2017. City History. Website accessed April 2017. <http://www.victorvilleca.gov/site/aboutvictorville.aspx?id=64>
- Wallace, W. J. 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology. 11(3): 214-230.
- Warren, C. N. 1968. Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1.
- Warren, C. N. 1984. The Desert Region. In California Archaeology, by M. Moratto, contributions by D. A. Fredrickson, C. Raven, and C. N. Warren, pp. 339-430. Orlando, FL: Academic Press.
- Warren, C. N. and R. H. Crabtree. 1986. The Prehistory of the Southwestern Great Basin. In Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 11: Great Basin. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

7.0) CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: May 16, 2017 SIGNED: 
PRINTED NAME: Leslie Nay Irish, CEO, L&L Environmental, Inc.

DATE: May 16, 2017 SIGNED: 
PRINTED NAME: Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA, L&L Archaeologist

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications	38
Appendix B: SCCIC Records Search Form	49
Appendix C: Photographs	53
Appendix D: Sacred Lands Search	56
Appendix E: Native American Coordination.....	61

APPENDIX A
Personnel Qualifications

Leslie Nay Irish
Principal Project Manager
Cal Trans (CT) 022889

Leslie Irish is the qualifying principal for WBE certification with CALTRANS, with both a State and Federal designation as a 100% WBE and Small Business Enterprise. Ms. Irish has multi-disciplinary experience in environmental, engineering, land development and construction management and administration.

Ms. Irish has more than 25 years of experience as a project manager on public and private NEPA / CEQA projects overseeing the areas of biology, archaeology, paleontology, regulatory services and state and federal level permit processing.

Ms. Irish is a certified to perform wetland / jurisdictional delineations and holds a responsible party permit for performing archaeological and paleontological investigations on (BLM) public lands. She has attended the desert tortoise handling class, passed the practicum and the test and was awarded a certificate. She remains an active participant in the oversight of mitigation monitoring and reporting programs, the installation and monitoring of revegetation programs and the development of project impact mitigation plans. Her principal office duties include a review of all environmental documents authored by the firm; oversight of regulatory permits, agency consultation and negotiations; impact mitigation review; and long-term permit compliance. Her field duties are more limited but include delineations/compliance monitoring and reporting (coordination), constraints analysis, plan for corrective measures and resolution of "problem projects".

Ms. Irish's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve her in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Ms. Irish has a complex understanding of the industry from various perspectives. As a result, she uses her personal understanding of team member positions and responsibilities in her role as the principal management and quality control lead.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation Certification Update, 2015
- ACOE, Advanced Wetlands Delineation and Management, 2001
- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation and Management, 1999, Certificate No. 1257
- U.S. Government, Permit for Archaeology & Paleontology on Federal Lands, Responsible Party
- MOU, County of Riverside, Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology and Wetlands ID/Delineation
- CALTRANS WBE Certification
- Public Utilities Commission, WBE Certified
- WBENC, WBE Certified

EDUCATION

Certificate in Project Management, Initiating and Planning Projects, UC, Irvine, June 20, 2015
Foundations of Business Strategy, Darden School of Business, UVA, Jan 2014
Design Thinking for Business Innovation (audit), Darden School of Business, UVA, Nov 2013
Update, Storm Water Management BMPs, University of California, Riverside Extension, 2005
Certificate, Wetland Delineation & Management, ACOE, 2000 and Advanced Certificate: 2002
Certificate Program, Field Natural Environment, University of California, Riverside, 1993

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

Certificate Program, Light Construction, Developmental Management, University of California, Riverside, 1987
Certificate Program, Construction Technologies, Administrative Management, Riverside City College, 1987
License B-General and C-Specialties (Concrete/Masonry) and General Law sections, 1986
Core Teaching and Administrative Management, Primary (K-3) and Early Childhood, Cal State, San Bernardino, Lifelong Learning Program, 1973-2005
Behavioral Sciences and Anthropology, Chaffey and Valley Jr./Community Colleges, 1973 – 1976

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

L&L Environmental, Inc. - Principal, Project Manager / Principal in Charge: 1993 - present: Site assessments, surveys, jurisdictional delineations, permit processing, agency consultation/negotiation, impact mitigation, project management, coordination, report writing, technical editing, and quality control.

Marketing Consultant - Principal: 1990 - 1993: Engineering / architectural, environmental, and water resource management consultant.

Warmington Homes - Jr. Project Manager: 1989 - 1990: Residential development, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.

The Buie Corporation - Processor / Coordinator: 1987 - 1990: The Corona Ranch, Master Planned Community.

Psomas & Associates - Processor / Coordinator- 1986 - 1987: Multiple civil engineering and land surveying projects.

Irish Construction Company – Builder Partner: (concurrently with above) 1979 - 1990: General construction, residential building (spec. housing), and concrete and masonry product construction.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Member, Building Industry Association
Member, Southern California Botanists
Member, Archaeological Institute of America
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, California Chamber of Commerce
Member, CalFlora
Member, San Bernardino County Museum Associates
Member, Orange County Natural History Museum Associates
Life Member, Society of Wetland Scientists
1994-97 President, Business Development Association, Inland Empire
1993-94 Executive Vice President, Building Industry Association, Riverside County
2010 Chair of the Old House Interest Group – Redlands Area Historical Society

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA. October 2015
ACOE Compensatory Mitigation Workshop – Wilshire Blvd Office, July 16, 2015
May 27, 2015, CWA Rule, Update, San Diego CA, October 20-23, 2015

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

ACOE 2 Day Workshop, Mitigation Rule & Mitigation Checklist, Carlsbad, March 20, 2015
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, update (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG) 2013
Update
Bedrock Food Processing Centers in Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Nexus Geology-Archaeology, Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG), 2008
Certificate Granted
Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc.), Southern California
Botanists, 2004
Low Impact Development, State Water Board Academy, 2004
Inland Empire Transportation Symposium, 2004
Western Riverside County MSHCP Review and Implementation Seminar, 2004
Field Botany and Taxonomy, Riverside City College, 2002
Construction Storm Water Compliance Workshop, BIA, 2002
Identifying Human Bone: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page
Museum, 2002
CEQA/NEPA Issues in Historic Preservation, UCLA, 2000
CEQA and Biological Resources, University of California, Riverside, 2000
CEQA Law Update 2000, UCLA
Land Use Law/Planning Conference, University of California, Riverside
CALNAT "95", University of California, Riverside
Desert Fauna, University of California, Riverside
Habitat Restoration/Ecology, University of California, Riverside
Geology of Yosemite and Death Valley, University of California, Riverside
San Andreas Fault: San Bernardino to Palmdale, University of California, Riverside
Historic Designations and CEQA Law, UCLA

**Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator
Archaeologist**

Ms. Sanka has gained more than 17 years of archaeological fieldwork and project-related experience in the U.S., including projects in Alaska, Arizona, California, Indiana, Maryland, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, and North Carolina. She has conducted all aspects of archaeological fieldwork; has authored and provided third-party assessments of numerous cultural resources sections for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental impact reports (EIR), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental impact statements (EIS), NEPA environmental assessments (EA), constraints analyses and CEQA initial studies; and has certified more than 75 CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)-compliant documents. She is a Registered Professional Archaeologist ([RPA] #15927, 2006), meets the Secretary of Interior (SOI) Standards for Archaeology and has served as a Principal Investigator on projects reviewed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Ms. Sanka has spent over a decade working in the archaeological field in southern California. She is a Riverside County Certified Archaeologist (#103, 2007) and is a Certified San Diego County CEQA Consultant for Archaeological Resources (2010). She is also qualified as a Principal Investigator for the BLM Cultural Resources Use Permit (CRUP) for the State of California and the State of Nevada (Historic Resources).

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2014-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Perform field survey and site recordation for projects in southern California. Author, certify and serve as the Principal Investigator for projects in southern California.
- 2014 – Cultural Resources Specialist, Burns & McDonnell. Kansas City, MO. Perform field survey and site recordation for projects in Carroll, Howard, Miami, and White Counties, IN.
- 2009-2014 – Associate Project Manager/Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA. Performed field surveys and subsurface testing programs throughout California and Alaska. Authored and certified numerous survey and testing program reports. Served as an Associate Project Manager, Principal Investigator, and Regional Cultural Lead for projects throughout California and Alaska.
- 2006-2009 – Project Manager/Archaeologist, Michael Brandman Associates (currently First Carbon Solutions). Irvine, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout southern California. Authored and certified numerous survey and testing program reports. Served as a Project Manager and Principal Investigator for projects throughout southern California.
- 2005-2006 – Archaeological Field Technician, ASM Affiliates. Pasadena, CA and Reno, NV. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Barstow (Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center [MCAGCC]), Fontana, Hemet, Moreno Valley, Palm Springs, Ridgecrest (China Lake Naval Air Warfare Station), and Twentynine Palms (MCAGCC), CA.
- 2005-2006 – Archaeological Field Technician, EDAW, Inc. (currently AECOM). San Diego and Los Angeles, CA. Performed field surveys and data recovery projects in El Centro (Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range), Los Angeles (Los Angeles Public School #9 Cemetery Relocation), and Oceanside (Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Air Station), CA.

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Continued

- 2003-2004 – Archaeological Laboratory Technician, TRC-Garrow Associates, Inc. (currently TRC Solutions). Durham, NC. Performed subsurface testing programs and data recovery projects in Pokomoke City, MD (18-WO-183), Greensboro, NC, and Fayetteville, NC (Fort Bragg Army Airborne and Special Forces Installation). Completed artifact curation and collection management for 18-WO-183 and for various Fort Bragg collections.
- 2001-2003 – Teaching and Research Assistant, Duke University, Department of Religion. Durham, NC. Screened films, led group discussions, graded documents, and performed research on the Reformation Period to support faculty research projects.
- 2000 and 2002 – Trench Supervisor, North Carolina State University, Department of History. Aqaba, Kingdom of Jordan. Supervised up to five Jordanian archaeological technicians/laborers during trench excavations for the Roman Aqaba Project (RAP). Experience included the excavation of a probe along the Byzantine Era curtain wall and salvage archaeology within a Nabatean–Early Roman transition period domestic complex.
- 1999 – Student, Miami University, Department of Anthropology. Oxford, OH. Completed salvage excavation at Milford Works I.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology
Register of Professional Archaeologists

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- 2015 – *Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview*. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA.
- 2013 – *Advanced Seminar: Reaching Successful Outcomes in Section 106 Review*. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Palm Springs, CA.
- 2010 – *The Natural and Cultural History of Ancient Lake Cahuilla*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2010 – *Connecting the Dots with a Regional Perspective: Village Footprints (Pechanga Cultural Resources Department)*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2009 – *Geology for Archaeologists*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2009 – *Riverside County History and Research Resources*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2007 – *An Introduction to Professional Practice under Section 106 of the NHPA*. SWCA. Mission Viejo, CA.
- 2006 – *Project Management Fundamentals*. ZweigWhite AIA/CES course. Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, CA.
- 2006 – *CEQA Basics: Understanding the California Environmental Process*. AEP. Chapman University, Orange, CA.
- 2006 – *Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Land Use Planning and the Protection of Native American Cultural Places*. AEP. Irvine, CA.

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Continued

EDUCATION

M.A., Religion (Hebrew Bible and Archaeology) – 2003, Duke University, Durham, NC
Graduate Certificate, Women's Studies – 2003, Duke University, Durham, NC
B.A., Anthropology, Comparative Religion (with Honors Thesis), and Classical Humanities –
2001, Miami University, Oxford, OH

Selected Project Experience

2015-2016

Requa Avenue Sewer Interceptor Project Cultural Resources Survey and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)/State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Coordination, Indio, Riverside County, CA; Valley Sanitary District.

Principal Investigator and author of a cultural resources assessment (CRA) addressing upgrades to the existing City of Indio sewer system. This study was completed in accordance with the SWRCB CEQA-Plus guidelines. Responsibilities included generating the technical report, supporting memorandums, SHPO cover letter, and SHPO review package in coordination with the SWRCB Cultural Resources Officer. In addition, seven previously recorded resources were addressed via DPR 523 Update Forms and one new resource was recorded. Recommendations for NRHP eligibility were provided for resources located in the project's APE.

2015-2016

6563 East Avenue Project Archaeological Resources Survey, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA; GFR Homes.

Principal Investigator and author of a Phase I CRA completed in accordance with CEQA. This project included the recordation and CRHR evaluation of the archaeological component of an NRHP eligible built-environment resource.

2015 **APN 963-010-006 Project (TR 32323) Cultural Resources Survey, French Valley Area, Riverside County, CA; Richland Communities.**

Principal Investigator and author of a Phase I CRA addressing proposed residential development on 19.36 acres. The study was completed in accordance with CEQA and the County of Riverside Guidelines for Cultural Resources Review.

2012-2014

Johnson Avenue Sewer Relief Project Cultural Resources Survey and SHPO Coordination, El Cajon, San Diego County, CA; City of El Cajon.

Principal Investigator responsible for a pedestrian survey and author of a CRA addressing upgrades to the existing City of El Cajon sewer system. The study was performed at the request of the City of El Cajon and was completed in accordance with the SWRCB CEQA-Plus guidelines. Responsibilities included generating the technical report, a Mitigation-Monitoring and Treatment Plan, and coordination with the SWRCB Cultural Resources Officer, local Native American groups and individuals, and SHPO.

2011 **Massachusetts Avenue and Boulevard Drive Sewer Main Improvements Project Cultural Resources Survey, La Mesa, San Diego County, CA; City of La Mesa.**

Principal Investigator responsible for a pedestrian field survey and author of a CRA. The archaeological survey was completed at the request of the City of La Mesa and considered proposed improvements to an existing sewer main. The resultant study was completed in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA to support ACOE permitting efforts for the project.

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Continued

Selected Project Experience (Continued)

2010-2011

Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Archaeological Monitoring Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA; City of Murrieta. Principal Investigator for the mitigation-monitoring program implemented for the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project. The monitoring program was required by an IS-MND for the project, as well as the recommendations of Caltrans. The IS-MND and Caltrans-compliant cultural resources documentation identified one historic property within the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement project site and established an ESA where all ground-disturbing activities required full-time archaeological and Native American monitoring. The detected prehistoric resources were documented and evaluated in the field and subsequently provided to the Native American monitors in accordance with a Mitigation Monitoring and Resource Treatment plan drafted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Responsibilities included management of field crew members, coordination with Native American monitors, and certifying the resultant report.

2007-2013

Public Safety Enterprise Communication (PSEC) Project, Orange, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, CA; Riverside County Facilities Management. Associate Project Manager, Principal Investigator (Archaeology) and Cultural Resources Task Manager for the PSEC project, which involved the placement of up to 87 new communication facilities for the county sheriff and fire departments throughout Riverside County. Phases 1 and 2 (2007-2009) included experience as the Principal Investigator and Cultural Resources Task Manager for the cultural resources constraints analysis in support of an EIR-EA. Responsibilities included conducting and managing records searches and Class III intensive pedestrian surveys/Phase I surveys for over 165 proposed emergency services radio tower facilities throughout Riverside County and along the Riverside County borders in Orange, Imperial, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties. This sizable work effort included communication and permitting efforts with several district offices of the BLM, the USFS, and the National Park Service, as well as informal consultation efforts with local resource agencies and numerous southern California Native American groups and individuals. Phases 1 and 2 involved the supervision of various staff members and several subcontracted archaeologists and architectural historians. Phase 3 (2009-2013) included the management of mitigation compliance at all PSEC project sites, as well as the compilation of EAs for 25 sites on BLM, USFS, ACOE, NPS, and BIA lands. All EAs required the completion of cultural resources technical reports. Three EAs were prepared for the BLM, one for the ACOE, and three for the BIA. The preparation of the BIA EA documents included close coordination with the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Colorado River Indian Tribes. Additional duties included aiding the USFS in the preparation of multiple EAs located on the San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests.

**William R. Gillean, B.S.
Archaeologist**

Mr. Gillean has gained more than 10 years of archaeological survey, testing, and excavation experience in Arizona, California, and Nevada. His duties at L&L include archaeological mitigation monitoring, Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Search (SLS) requests, Native American information scoping, completion of site records, and assisting senior staff with technical reports. He has experience with a wide range of GPS data collectors, photographic equipment, and software programs. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology with an emphasis in Cultural Resource Management from Cal Poly, Pomona.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2015-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical reports.
- 2013-present – Archaeologist, First Carbon Solutions. Irvine, CA. Performs archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
- 2010-2015 – Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA. Performed field surveys, research, completed site records, contributed to technical reports, assisted with Native American information scoping letters, and coordinated with the NAHC for SLS requests. Performed archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
- 2006-2010 – Archaeologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Skyforest, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests in southern California. Completed site records, authored and contributed to technical reports, conducted archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of fire suppression activities in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, Slide, and Station fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas during project implementation.
- 2004-2007 – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Corona, CA. Performed field surveys, research, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Inyo Counties, California. Contributed to technical reports and performed archaeological mitigation monitoring.
- 2003-2004 – Field Technician, Center for Archaeological Research, California State University, Bakersfield. Bakersfield, CA. Provided technical support for the archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of over 40 miles of the Southern California Edison power line corridor located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- 2010 – Applied NEPA. USDA Forest Service. San Bernardino, CA.
- 2008 – The Section 106 Essentials. USDA Forest Service. Sacramento, CA.

EDUCATION

B.S., Anthropology (Cultural Resource Management Emphasis) – 2002, Cal Poly, Pomona, CA

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Continued

Selected Project Experience

Murrieta Hills Specific Plan, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA. Field technician for the pedestrian survey of over 900 acres of the Murrieta Hills. Project responsibilities included intensive pedestrian survey, relocation and updating of previously recorded sites, and recordation of sites not previously recorded or encountered.

Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly, Colton, San Bernardino County, CA. Field technician for the City of Colton Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project. This project considers the issuance of an incidental take permit by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act and requires USFWS review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The project area considers approximately 150-acres of land proposed to be subject to the permit, and was completed at the request of The Altum Group for the City of Colton. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the AIC, Native American information-scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

Safe Routes to School Project, Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA. Field technician responsible for assisting with the completion of an ASR and an HPSR in support of the City of Palm Springs Safe Routes to School Project. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project requires Caltrans-compliant documentation and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the installation of a variety of medians, bulb-outs and chokers designed to control the flow of traffic in the vicinity of local elementary and middle schools. The project area consists of ten non-contiguous sites found throughout the entire City. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), Native American information scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

Adelfa Booster Station Redesign Survey, Community of Lakeland Village, Riverside County, CA. Field technician assisting with a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment addressing upgrades to the existing Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) distribution system. The study was performed at the request of the EVMWD and was completed in accordance with CEQA. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the EIC, Native American information scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

Temescal Canyon Road Improvements Survey, Corona Vicinity, Riverside County, CA. Field technician responsible for assisting with the field survey and completion of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for proposed improvements to Temescal Canyon Road. The study was performed at the request of the Riverside County Redevelopment Agency and was completed in accordance with CEQA. One previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site was detected within the project area and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR. The Cultural Resources Assessment was submitted to the USACE to support permitting efforts for the project.

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Continued

Selected Project Experience (Continued)

Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Archaeological Monitoring Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA. Monitoring Crew Chief for the mitigation monitoring program implemented for the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project. All detected prehistoric resources were documented and evaluated in the field and subsequently provided to the Native American monitors in accordance with a Mitigation Monitoring and Resource Treatment plan drafted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Responsibilities included coordination with Native American monitors, completing DPR 523 Forms, and co-authoring the resultant report.

Baldy Mesa Unauthorized OHV Rehabilitation Project on the Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA. Archaeologist responsible for pedestrian survey of several miles of unauthorized OHV trails, the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, location and recordation of new sites, and mitigation monitoring during project implementation.

San Sevaine Hazard Tree Removal Project on the Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA. Archaeologist responsible for the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, location and recordation of new sites, and performed mitigation-monitoring during project implementation.

Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide Fires Survey Project on the Mountain Top Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA. Conducted archeological reconnaissance/inventory of fire suppression dozer lines in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites, and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas.

APPENDIX B
SCCIC Records Search Forms

SCCIC JOB #	DATE	ACCESS #	TIME IN/OUT	COUNTY SEARCHED	CLIENT INFO	SCCIC USE ONLY	SCCIC INVOICE INFO
17470	03-07-17		Time in: 2:30 Time out: 3:15	CIRCLE ONE OR MORE Los Angeles Orange Ventura San Bernardino	Your Name Bill G. Hill Company Name LFL Environmental, Inc. Billing Address E-Mail Address for invoice jsankar@lflenv.com Project Name TTM 15297 City of Victorville	Copy Code In-House Regular Rush Handling QC PDF Flat Fee Copies /PDF Biblio Pgs /PDF TOTAL Copies /PDF	# Email Mail N/C Void
17471			Time in: Time out:	CIRCLE ONE OR MORE Los Angeles Orange Ventura San Bernardino	Your Name Company Name Billing Address E-Mail Address for invoice Project Name	Copy Code In-House Regular Rush Handling QC PDF Flat Fee Copies /PDF Biblio Pgs /PDF TOTAL Copies /PDF	# Email Mail N/C Void

IC JOB #	DATE	ACCESS #	TIME IN/OUT	COUNTY SEARCHED	CLIENT INFO	SCCIC USE ONLY	SCCIC INVOICE INFO
370			Time in: 2:30 Time out: 3:20	CIRCLE ONE OR MORE Los Angeles Orange Ventura San Bernardino	Your Name Bill Gillenah Company Name L&L Environmental, Inc Billing Address 700 E. Redlands Blvd. Suite U-351 Redlands, CA 92373 jsorko@llevi.com E-Mail Address for invoice Project Name TTM 15297 City of Victorville	Copy Code In-House Regular Rush Handling QC PDF Flat Fee Copies /PDF Biblio Pgs /PDF TOTAL Copies /PDF	# EMAIL MAIL N/C VOID
371			Time in: Time out:	CIRCLE ONE OR MORE Los Angeles Orange Ventura San Bernardino	Your Name Company Name Billing Address E-Mail Address for invoice Project Name	Copy Code In-House Regular Rush Handling QC PDF Flat Fee Copies /PDF Biblio Pgs /PDF TOTAL Copies /PDF	# EMAIL MAIL N/C VOID

LIC JOB #	DATE	ACCESS #	TIME IN/OUT	COUNTY SEARCHED	CLIENT INFO	SCCIC USE ONLY	SCCIC INVOICE INFO
483	04-05-17		Time in: 11:20 Time out: 1:35	CIRCLE ONE OR MORE Los Angeles Orange Ventura San Bernardino	Your Name: Bill Gillette Company Name: L&L Environmental, Inc. Billing Address: 700 E. Redlands Blvd. Suite U-351 E-Mail Address for invoice: jshyke@lleviroinc.com Project Name: TTM 15297, City of Victorville	Copy Code: 36 In-House _____ Regular _____ Rush _____ Handling _____ QC _____ PDF Flat Fee _____ Copies / PDF: 2 Biblio Pgs / PDF _____ TOTAL Copies / PDF _____	# _____ EMAIL _____ MAIL _____ N/C _____ VOID _____

APPENDIX C

Photographs



Photograph 1. Overview of the northern project area boundary, including Eucalyptus Street. Taken from the northwest project corner, facing east.



Photograph 4. Overview of a portion of the western project area boundary, including an unnamed dirt road. Taken from the southwest project corner, facing north.



Photograph 2. Overview of the eastern project area boundary, including Caliente Street. Taken from the southeast project corner, facing north.



Photograph 5. Overview of a portion of the western project area boundary, including an off-site residential property. Taken from the northwest project corner, facing south.



Photograph 3. Overview of the southern project area boundary, including Mesa Street. Taken from the southeast project corner, facing west.



Photograph 6. Overview of the project area taken from the northeast project corner. View to the southwest.



Photograph 7. Overview of the project area taken from Solano Road. View to the south.



Photograph 9. View of the vegetation debris noted in the northwest portion of the project area, facing north.



Photograph 8. Overview of the project area taken from Solano Road. View to the east.



Photograph 10. View of the modern debris noted in the southeast portion of the project area, facing east.

APPENDIX D
Sacred Lands Search

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Victorville TTM 15297 Project (L&L Project Number RIGX-04-414)

County: San Bernardino County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Baldy Mesa, CA

Township: 4 North Range: 5 West Section(s): 9

Company/Firm/Agency: L&L Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: Jennifer M. Sanka, Archaeologist

Street Address: Physical Address – 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307 // Mailing
Address - 700 East Redlands Boulevard, #U351

City: Redlands, CA Zip: 92373

Phone: 909-335-9897

Fax: 909-335-9893

Email: JSanka@lleviroinc.com

Project Description:

The proposed project is the development of a residential subdivision consisting of 317 lots. This development occupies approximately 74 acres and is outlined in Tentative Tract Map (TTM) 15297. The project is generally located in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, California. Specifically, it can be found within Section 9 of T4N, R5W as shown on the USGS *Baldy Mesa, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



March 6, 2017

Jennifer M. Sanka
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Sent by Email: JSanka@llenviroinc.com

RE: Proposed Victorville TTM 15297 Project, City of Victorville; Baldy Mesa USGS Quadrangle,
San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Sanka:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/6/2017**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626)483-3564
Fax: (626)286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951)807-0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite Gabrielino
1100
Los Angeles, CA, 90067
Phone: (626)676-1184

Kern Valley Indian Council

Julie Turner, Secretary
P.O. Box 1010 Kawaiisu
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240 Tubatulabal
Phone: (661) 340 - 0032 Western
Shoshone

Kern Valley Indian Council

Robert Robinson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 401 Kawaiisu
Weldon, CA, 93283 Tubatulabal
Phone: (760)378-2915 Western
robinson@iwvisp.com Shoshone

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Rroad Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951)849-8807
Fax: (951)922-8146

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Rroad Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Serrano
Phone: (760)885-0955 Tataviam
tsen2u@hotmail.com

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural
Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Goidie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909)528-9027

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Victorville TTM 15297 Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/6/2017**

Tubatulabals of Kern Valley

Robert L. Gomez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 226
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Phone: (760)379-4590
Fax: (760)379-4592

Tubatulabal

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Victorville TTM 15297 Project, San Bernardino County.

PROJ-2017-
001115

03/06/2017 01:34 PM

2 of 2

APPENDIX E

Native American Coordination



March 7, 2017

SAMPLE

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – THE VICTORVILLE TENTATIVE TRACT MAP (TTM) 15297 PROJECT, LOCATED ON ±74 ACRES IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS BALDY MESA, CA. 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT RIGX-04-414)

To Whom It May Concern:

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±74 acres in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed project includes the development of a residential subdivision consisting of 317 lots as outlined in Tentative Tract Map (TTM) 15297.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including the request of a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC does not indicate that any NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources are located in the project area. However, the NAHC recommends additional coordination with regard to development projects in order to avoid any unanticipated discoveries. To this end, the NAHC has listed you as a contact and has indicated that you may have information about the potential for this project area to contain resources not found in the SLS. This letter is not associated with a formal consultation process, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resources assessment document.

We have enclosed maps showing the location of the project area. Generally, the project area is located in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, California, and is situated west of Interstate 15 (Figure 1). Specifically, it can be found within Section 9 of Township 4 North, Range 5 West as shown on the USGS *Baldy Mesa, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The project is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Eucalyptus Street and Oak Hill Road in the City of Victorville (Figure 3).

Z:\SERVER\PROJECT FILES\UNIFIED PROJECTS\RIGX-04-414 Victorville\ARS\Report\Appendices\App E - NA Coordination\1 - RIGX-04-414_TTM 15297_NA Scoping Letter Sample.docx

Celebrating 20 Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBE/NC)
Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB #351, Redlands CA 92373
Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA
• Phone 909-335-9897 • 909-335-9893

Information Scoping Letter
Victorville TTM 15297 Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, CA

March 2017

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.335.9897 or JSanka@llenviroinc.com if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at our office.

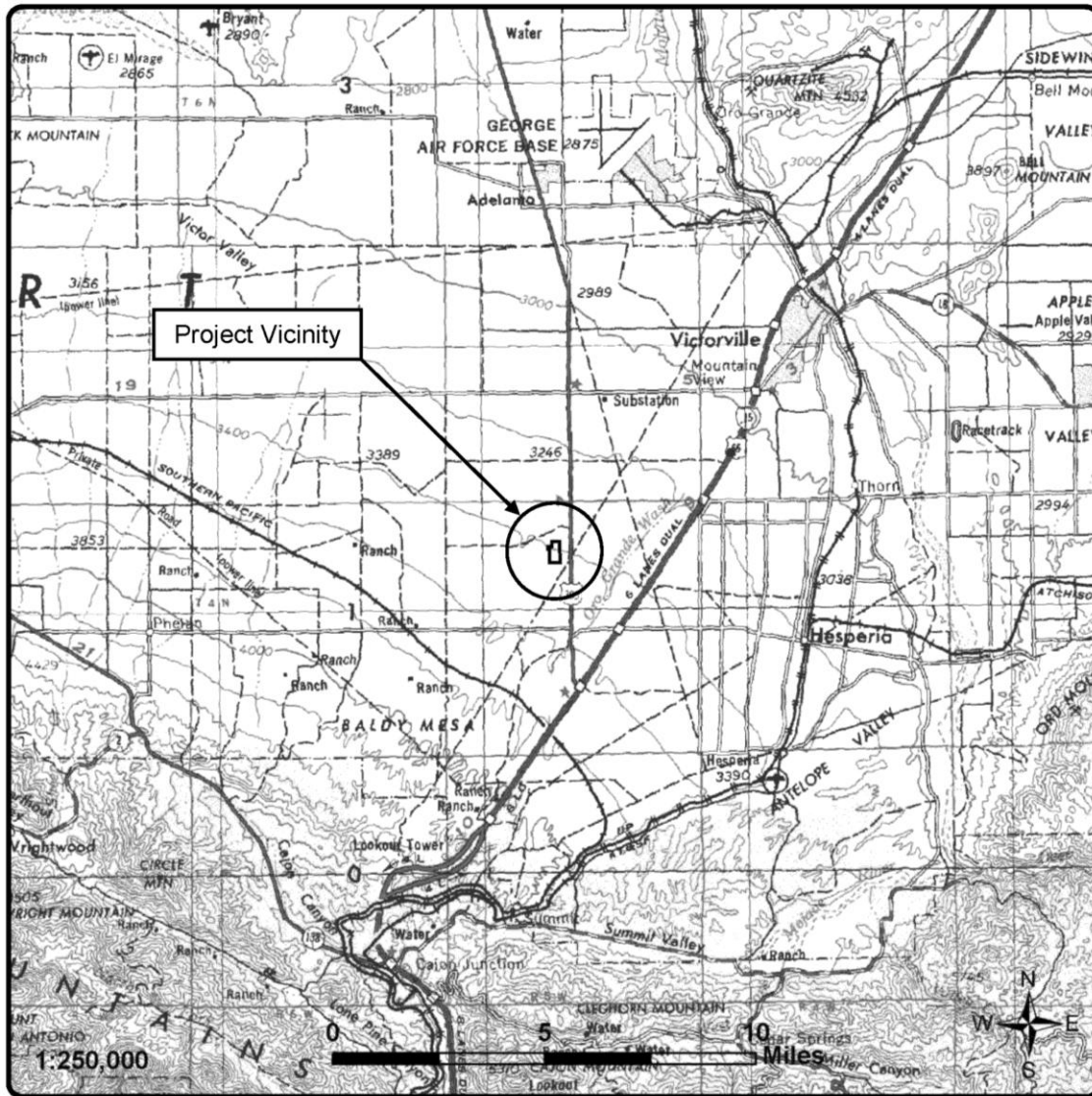
Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.



Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

JMS/aml

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2: Project Location Map
Figure 3: Aerial Photograph



L&L Environmental, Inc.

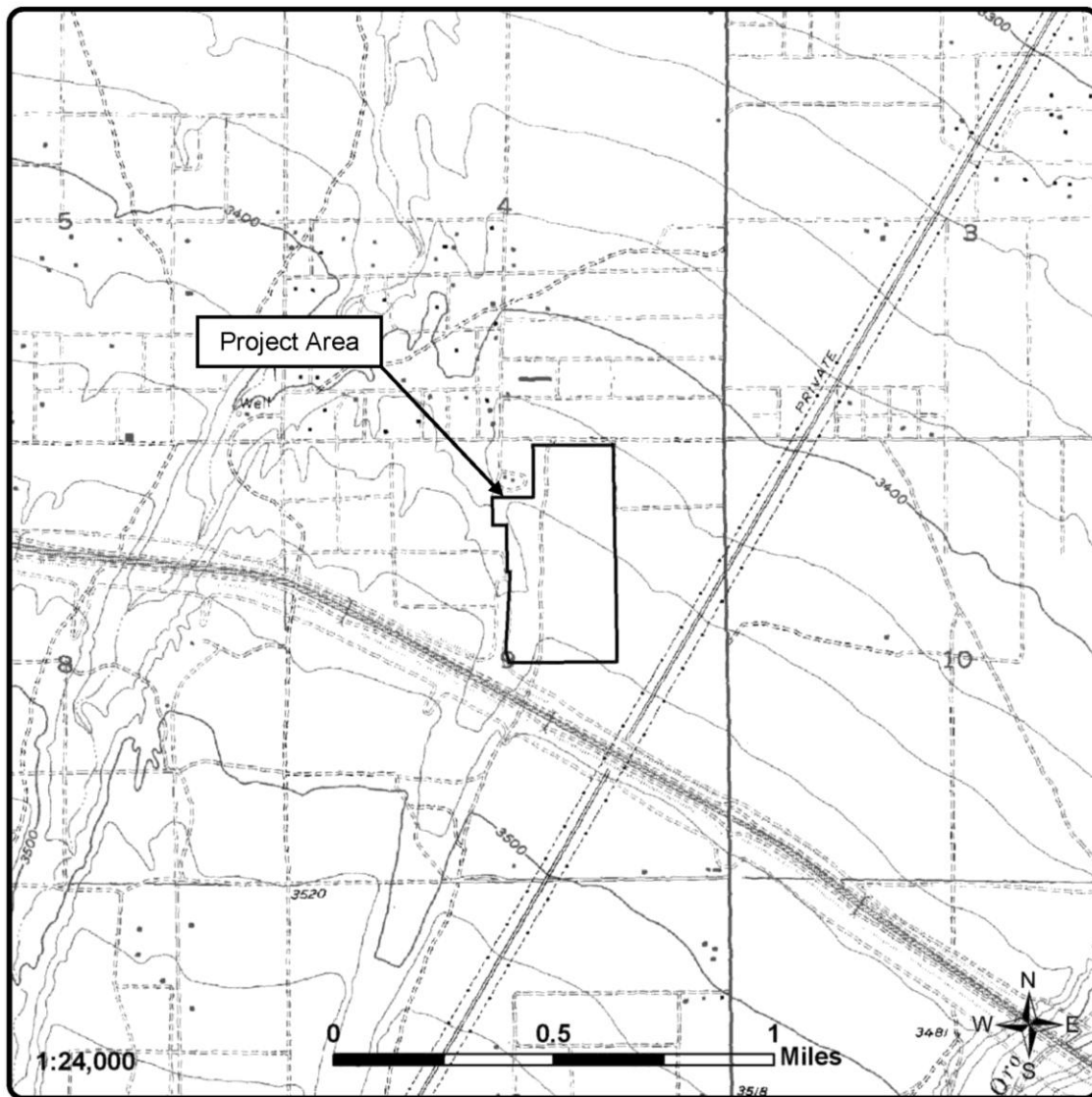
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

RIGX-04-414
March 2017

Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

TTM 15297 Project, City of Victorville
County of San Bernardino, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

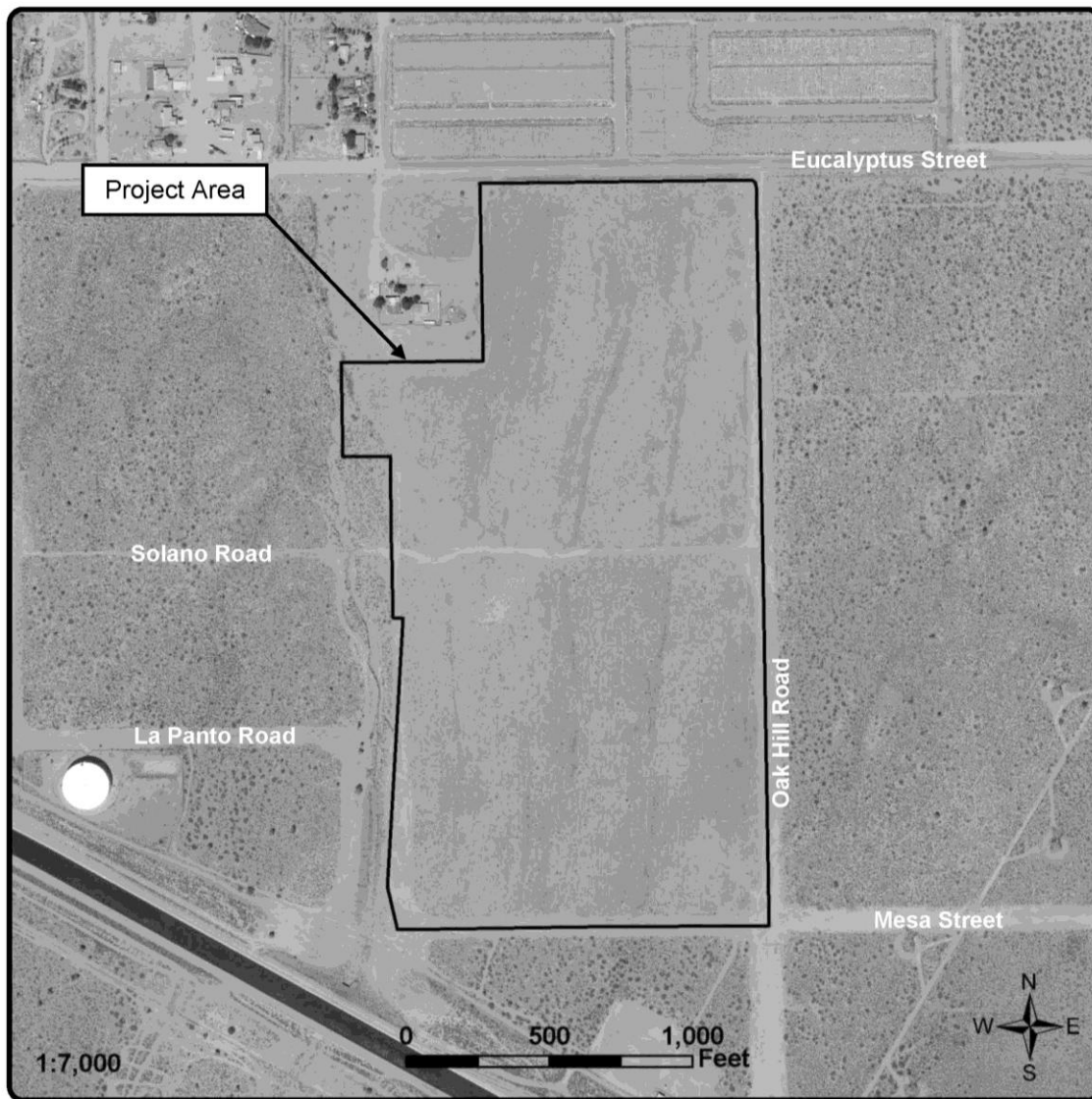
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

RIGX-04-414
March 2017

Figure 2

Project Location Map
(USGS Baldy Mesa [1988] quadrangle,
Section 9, Township 4 North, Range 5 West)

TTM 15297 Project, City of Victorville
County of San Bernardino, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

RIGX-04-414
March 2017

Figure 3

Aerial Photograph

(Photo obtained from Google Earth, September 2016)

TTM 15297 Project, City of Victorville
County of San Bernardino, California

From: Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians [gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 07, 2017 10:07 PM
To: Ann Lopez
Cc: Jennifer Sanka
Subject: Re: Information Request Letter Associated With One Cultural Resources Assessment Project – The Victorville Tentative Tract Map (TTM) 15297 Project- Andrew Salas

Dear Ann
This area is out of our tribal Territory. thank you
Sincerely,

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
cell: (626)926-4131
email: gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

On Tuesday, March 7, 2017 9:53 AM, Ann Lopez <alopez@lleviroinc.com> wrote:

Good Morning,

The attached "Information Request Letter Associated With One Cultural Resources Assessment Project – The Victorville Tentative Tract Map (TTM) 15297 Project" is being sent to you on behalf of Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA, Archaeologist for your review and comment.

Should you have any questions please contact Ms. Sanka at (909)335- 9897 or JSanka@lleviroinc.com .

Thank you,
Ann

Ann M. Lopez
Regulatory Analyst/Biological Monitor
alopez@lleviroinc.com
[L&L Environmental, Inc.](http://L&LEnvironmental.com) / LLEnvironmental.com
Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology & Regulatory Services / Permitting
909-335-9897 (office) 909-234-7979 (cell) 909-335-9893 (fax)
Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd., #U351, Redlands CA 92373
Physical Address: 721 Nevada, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373

From: Joan Schneider [JSchneider@sanmanuel-nsn.gov]
Sent: Friday, April 28, 2017 5:19 PM
To: Jennifer Sanka
Subject: Tentative Tract Map15297 Project, City of Victorville, CA

April 28, 2017

Re: Tentative Tract Map15297 Project, City of Victorville, CA

Dear Ms. Sanka (Jennifer),

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project(s). SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on March 7, 2017. By this e-mail, SMBMI requests to consult with the City of Victorville pursuant to CEQA (as amended, 2015) and CA PRC 21080.3.1. The proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. Victorville, in its entirety, as you are no doubt aware, is highly culturally sensitive for the Serrano people. The area of the project is a known traditional use area and large permanent villages were established nearby. The Mojave River, a major trade and transportation corridor is not far away. Permanent water –critical to supporting desert life of humans, other animals, and plants, exist along the river.

Due to the nature and location of the proposed project, SMBMI respectfully requests that:

 A records search of the Sacred Lands Files managed by the CA Native American Heritage Commission and a site file and associated literature search at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System Information Center to identify any and all recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project location(s), as well as general background research using GLO maps, Sanborn maps, historical atlases, city and state records, and other historical documents;

 Additional maps/illustrations be provided, specifically including:

 an aerial map;

 a USGS quadrangle map;

 a map indicating the search radius of the background research, as well as the locations where previous studies were conducted and where known historic resources are located;

 photographs of the proposed project area;

 engineering/design plans for the proposed project, especially plans indicating where ground-disturbing activities will occur and to what horizontal and vertical extent.

 A Phase I archaeological investigation of the totality (100%) of the proposed project's area of potential effect (APE) via the employ of a number of methods, including pedestrian survey that employs a transect interval of no more than 10 meters, shovel test probes, remote sensing, and/or deep testing via controlled units or trenching of appropriate landscapes. The use of specific field methods and techniques

must be justifiable and dependent upon the type and amount of ground cover present (visibility), the topographic setting (degree of slope, proximity to water, etc.), past land use (degree of prior disturbance), and probability for encountering previously undocumented resources during the proposed project (low, moderate, high probability). We strongly recommend that visibility must equal 50% or greater of the ground surface area to use pedestrian survey/reconnaissance only. Areas that have not been disturbed in the past and/or high probability areas must be explored using sub-surface testing methods in addition to pedestrian survey. Additionally, we ask that there be no collection of artifacts or excavation of features during any Phase I archaeological survey.

The provision of this information will assist San Manuel Band of Mission Indians in ascertaining whether or not the Tribe will assume consulting party status under CEQA and participate, moving forward, in project review and implementation. Please note, however, that if this information cannot be provided within the Tribe's 30-day response window, the Tribe automatically elects to be a consulting party under CEQA, as stipulated in AB52. Additionally, the CRM Department asks that the requested information be disseminated digitally via e-mail, FTP site, or some other similar technology.

Once again, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians appreciates the opportunity to comment on this proposed project. Tribe looks forward to working with you on the project.

Respectfully,

Joan S. Schneider, PhD
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Resource Management Department
Consulting Archaeologist
jschneider@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You