Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report

Phelan 20 Project
City of Hesperia, California

DECEMBER 2023

Prepared for:

COVINGTON DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
3 Corporate Plaza, Suite 230
Newport Beach, California 92660
Contact: Dana Whitmer

Prepared by:

DUDEK

38 North Marengo Avenue
Pasadena, California 91101
Linda Kry, BA, RA,
Heather McDaniel McDevitt, MA, RPA,
Jennifer De Alba, BA,
Brenda Rogers, BA,
with contributions by
Micah Hale, Ph.D., RPA

Project Information Page

Report Title: Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Phelan 20 Project, City of Hesperia, California

Lead Agency: City of Hesperia

Lead Agency Contact: Ryan Leonard, AICP, Senior Planner
City of Hesperia Planning Department
9700 Seventh Avenue, Hesperia, California 92345

Authors: Linda Kry, BA, RA, Heather McDaniel McDevitt, MA, RPA, Jennifer De Alba, BA, Brenda Lee Rogers, BA, with contributions to the prehistoric and ethnohistoric sections by Micah Hale, Ph.D., RPA

Signature:_____

Signature:_____

Firm: Dudek
38 North Marengo Avenue
Pasadena, California 91101

Project Proponent: Covington Development Partners

Report Date: December 2023

Type of Study: Archaeological Phase I Inventory

USGS Quads: Baldy Mesa

Resources: P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268 within the proposed Project site; 45 cultural resources within 1-mile of proposed Project site.

Acreage: Approximately 20 acres (Project site)

Keywords: Archaeological Phase I Pedestrian Survey, Oro Grande Wash-White Road Cutoff, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County

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Executive Summary

Dudek was retained to prepare a cultural resources technical report for the proposed Phelan 20 Project (proposed Project) located in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project site is located in western Hesperia on approximately 22-acres of vacant undeveloped land south of Phelan Road, west of U.S. Highway 395, north of Hollister Road and vacant land, and east of Los Banos Avenue and a residential lot and fleet services business. The proposed Project would include construction of an industrial/warehouse building and associated improvements.

This report includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search; Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search; in-depth review of geotechnical, archival, academic, and ethnographic information; a pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site by qualified archaeologists; an analysis to determine the potential of the proposed Project site to contain cultural resources; as well as management recommendations. This report was prepared in conformance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 for historical resources and 21083.2 for archaeological resources. The City of Hesperia (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the CEQA.

A CHRIS records search was completed by Dudek at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on January 25, 2023 and January 30, 2023. The records search identified five (5) previously conducted cultural resources technical investigations that overlap the Project site. Additionally, the SCCIC records indicate that one (1) previously recorded cultural resource is mapped within the proposed Project site. This resource consists of a historic-period unpaved road (P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H), historically referred to as the Oro Grande Wash-White Road Cut-off and is no longer in use. A search of the NAHC SLF (received August 31, 2023) was negative for known Native American heritage resources within the proposed Project site. The review of historical topographic maps and aerial photographs shows the proposed Project site as vacant and undeveloped since at least 1902; however, there are two (2) ephemeral dirt roads that are depicted as intersecting the proposed Project site. One of these dirt roads shown as traveling through the proposed Project site appears to be consistent with resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H.

Resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H was revisited during the pedestrian survey for the proposed Project to document current site conditions. There was no evidence of historic-period road and as such, the segment overlapping the proposed Project site is considered to be destroyed and nonexistent either as the result of natural or human activities. Therefore, the segment of resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H within the proposed Project site has been found ineligible for listing in the CRHR or local register as a significant archaeological resource as it does not meet any of the criteria and has been assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z (found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation). As such, the segment of resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H within the proposed Project site is not a historical/significant or unique archaeological resource under CEQA and has been documented on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 update forms. No further cultural resources considerations are required for this resource. No newly identified cultural resources were found within the proposed Project site as a result of the pedestrian survey.

The native younger and older alluvium soils present within in the proposed Project site represent Holocene alluvial deposits, aged less than 11,700 years ago, and Pleistocene alluvial deposits, aged approximately 11,700 years ago – 2.58 million years ago, respectively (California Geological Survey [CGS] 2002). Results of the geotechnical

reports indicate that if cultural deposits do exist within the current proposed Project site, they are more likely to occur within the native younger, or Holocene, deposits present between surface and 4 feet bgs and remotely likely to occur within the first layers of the older, or Pleistocene, alluvium deposits that begin at 4 feet bgs and extend beyond the maximum proposed depths of disturbance. Cultural deposits typically exist within A soil horizon (topsoil) and B soil horizon (subsoil). Locations not exposed to recent alluvial deposits usually extend to an approximate depth of 6 feet bgs. However, in areas where environmental conditions include alluvial activity, the depth where cultural material can be found has the potential of being considerably deeper.

In consideration of the evidence, the potential to find unknown cultural resources within the proposed Project site is considered low. However, it is still possible for intact archaeological deposits to be encountered subsurface within the native alluvial soils. Therefore, Dudek recommends the following management recommendations to ensure that any inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources will be treated appropriately and in accordance with the CEQA regulations: Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, retention of an on-call archaeologist to address inadvertent discoveries, and an inadvertent discovery clause implemented and included on all construction plans. These recommendations will reduce potential Project impacts to archaeological resources and human remains to less than significant.

1 Introduction

Dudek was retained to complete a cultural resources technical report for the Phelan 20 Project (proposed Project) located in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. This report includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search; Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search; in-depth review of geotechnical, archival, academic, and ethnographic information; pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site by qualified archaeologists; and analysis of the proposed Project site to contain cultural resources; as well as management recommendations. This report was prepared in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 for historical resources and 21083.2 for archaeological resources. The City of Hesperia (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with CEQA.

1.1 Project Personnel

Dudek Lead Archaeologist Linda Kry, BA, RA, co-authored the report and provided management oversight and recommendations for cultural resources. Dudek Associate Archaeologists Jennifer De Alba, BA and Brenda Lee Rogers contributed to the report. Ms. Kry and Ms. Rogers completed the pedestrian survey. Dudek Senior Archaeologist Micah Hale, Ph.D., RPA, authored the prehistoric and ethnohistoric contexts. Dudek Senior Archaeologist Heather McDaniel McDevitt, MA, RPA reviewed the report for quality assurance/quality control and compliance with applicable regulations.

1.2 Project Location and Description

1.2.1 Project Location

The approximately 20-acre proposed Project site is located in the western part of the City, which is situated in the Victor Valley/High Desert region of western San Bernardino County. Specifically, the proposed Project site falls on public land survey system Section 21 of Township 4 North, Range 5 West on the *Baldy Mesa*, CA 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle (Figure 1, Project Location). The proposed Project site is located on one parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number 3064-531-06-0000) and bound on the north by Phelan Road, on the west by Los Banos Avenue and a residential lot and fleet services business, on the south by vacant land and Hollister Road, and on the east by vacant land and U.S. Highway 395 (US 395) (Figure 2, Project Site).

1.2.2 Project Description

The proposed Project would include construction of an industrial/warehouse building and associated improvements on approximately 22 acres of vacant land. The proposed Project would provide 419,840 square feet of industrial/warehouse space, which would include a small office space, as well as associated improvements, including loading docks, truck and vehicle parking, landscaped areas, and an 8-foot tube steel fence along the eastern, western, and southern boundaries of the proposed Project site.

The proposed Project would include improvements along Phelan Road, including frontage landscaping and pedestrian improvements. A variety of trees, shrubs, plants, and land covers would be planted within the proposed Project frontage's landscape setback area, as well as within the landscape areas found around the proposed industrial/warehouse building and throughout the proposed Project site.

Access to the proposed Project site would be provided by three driveways: one driveway on the northern side of the proposed Project site off Phelan Road and two driveways on the eastern side of the proposed Project site along a new street (New Caliente Road) that would be developed as part of the proposed Project. Paved passenger vehicle parking areas would be provided within areas north and west of the industrial/warehouse building, while tractor-trailer stalls and loading docks located on the eastern side of the industrial/warehouse building.

Given the vacant, undeveloped nature of the proposed Project site, both wet and dry utilities, including domestic water, sanitary sewer, and electricity, would need to be extended into the proposed Project site from Phelan Road. Additionally, stormwater would be managed on site using an underground infiltration/detention system located within the eastern portion of the Project site to capture and treat on-site stormwater.

Based on the recommendations of the geotechnical report prepared for the proposed Project site, the minimum depth of ground disturbance for the proposed Project site is between 3 to 5 feet below the existing ground surface for proposed foundation bearing grade, existing and proposed pad grade, including the removal of existing vegetation such as native grasses, shrubs, and trees. Ground disturbing activities associated with utilities is assumed to be no deeper than 5 feet below the existing ground surface. It is also assumed that a maximum depth of 12± feet below the existing ground surface is anticipated for the proposed underground infiltration/detention system. All proposed ground disturbing work would occur within native alluvium.

1.3 Environmental Setting

The currently vacant and undeveloped proposed Project site is situated within the geomorphic province of the Mojave Desert, which is bound to the northwest and south by the Transverse Ranges including the northern peninsular Tehachapi Mountains and the southern San Gabriel Mountains and San Bernardino Mountains. More specifically, the proposed Project site is within Victor Valley in the western Mojave Desert. Fresh water sources near the Project site include the Mojave River approximately 9.5-miles to the east, the Oro Grande Wash, a tributary of the Mojave River, which is located to the east and bisects the southeastern portion of the proposed Project site, and the California Aqueduct located over 1 mile to the northwest. The proposed Project site is relatively flat with elevation ranges between 3,575 and 3,605 feet above mean sea level (amsl) and a local topographic gradient of an approximate 2.5 percent decrease towards the northeast (Google 2023). There are no substantial topographical features in the proposed Project site. However, ephemeral drainages are present within the proposed Project site.

Land uses surrounding the proposed Project site primarily consist of vacant land, rural low-density residential, and scattered commercial and industrial. Specific land uses located in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Project site include Phelan Road to the north, vacant land and US 395 to the east, vacant land and Hollister Road to the south, and a residential lot, a fleet services business, and Los Banos Avenue to the west. Ground surface cover consists of native brush and shrub growth, and Joshua trees located throughout the proposed Project site.

1.3.1 Review of Soils

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2023a), two soil types have been identified in the proposed Project site: Hesperia Loamy Fine Sand with 2 to 5 percent slopes and Cajon sand with 0 to 15 percent slopes. The available official USDA soil descriptions for soil types identified within the proposed Project site are provided below.

Hesperia Series (2023b): The Hesperia series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived primarily from granite and related rocks. Hesperia soils are on alluvial fans, valley plains, and stream terraces, and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. A typical Hesperia pedon extends from 0 to 77 inches below ground surface (bgs).

Cajon Series (USDA 2023c): The Cajon series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in sandy alluvium from dominantly granitic rocks. These soils are found on alluvial fans, fan aprons, fan skirts, inset fans and river terraces with 0 to 15 percent slopes. A typical Cajon pedon extends from 0 to 60 inches bgs.

A review of the USGS mineral resources (USGS 2023) online spatial data for geology indicates that the proposed Project site is comprised of one type of geologic unit. The entirety (100 percent) of the proposed Project site is underlain by Older Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits from the Pleistocene epoch. Late Pleistocene-era alluvial formations do have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources. These soils are associated with the period of prehistoric human use, as well as represent ongoing processes of development that have potential to preserve cultural material in context, depending on area-specific topographical setting.

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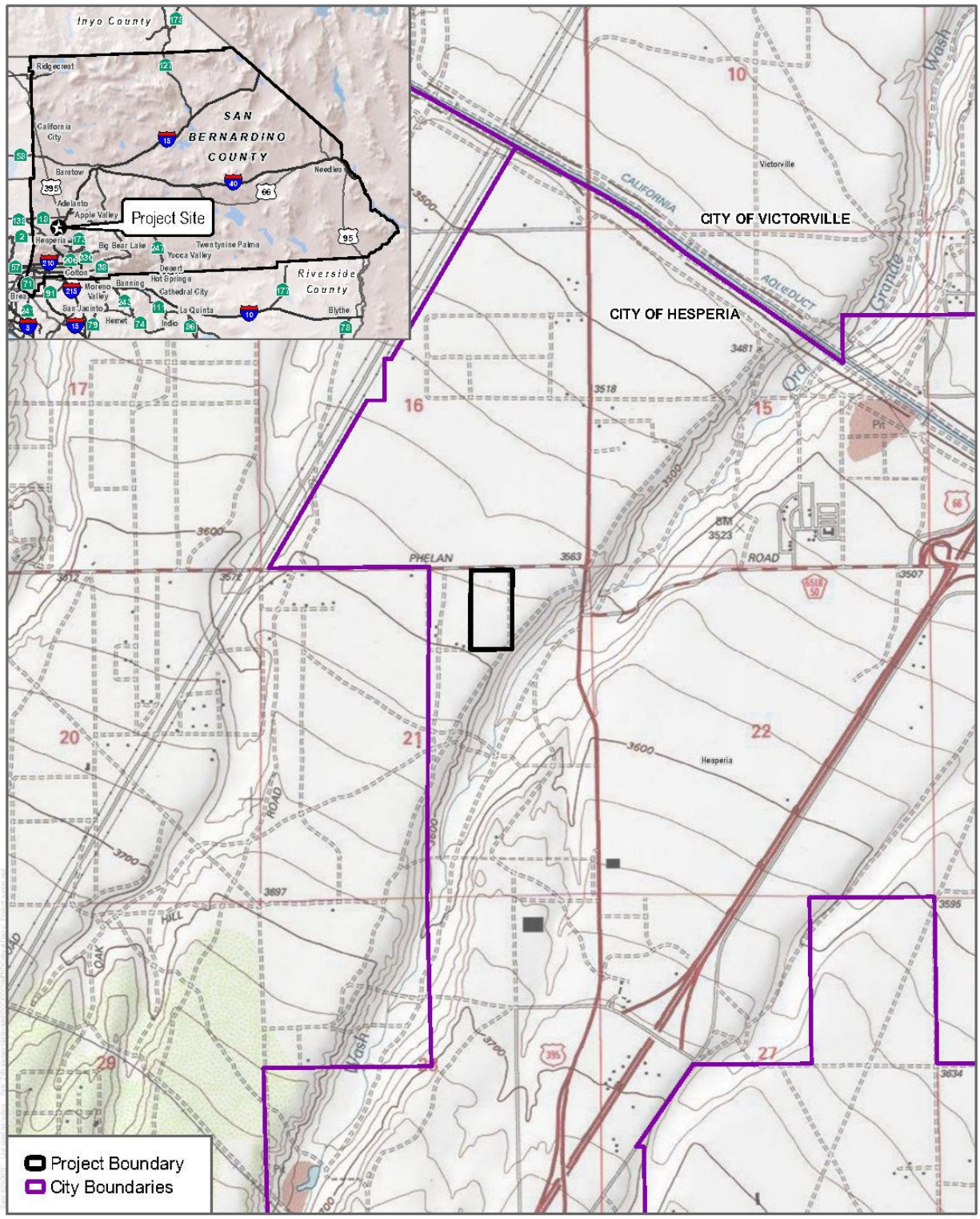

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Baldy Mesa Quadrangle

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 285 570 Meters

FIGURE 1
Project Location
Phelan 20 Project

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SOURCE: Bing Imagery 2022

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FIGURE 2
Project Site
Phelan 20 Project

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1.4 Regulatory Setting

Work for this proposed Project was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The regulatory framework as it pertains to cultural resources under CEQA is detailed below.

Under the provisions of CEQA, including the CEQA Statutes (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1), the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15064.5), and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1 (14 CCR 4850 et seq.), properties expected to be directly or indirectly affected by a Project must be evaluated for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility (PRC Section 5024.1).

The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from material impairment and substantial adverse change. The term historical resources includes a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR; a resource included in a local register of historical resources; and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a]). The criteria for listing properties in the CRHR were developed in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The California Office of Historic Preservation regards "any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old" as meriting recordation and evaluation (OHP 1995:2).

1.4.1 State

The California Register of Historical Resources

A cultural resource is considered "historically significant" under CEQA if the resource meets one or more of the criteria for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR was designed to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify existing cultural resources within the state and to indicate which of those resources should be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The following criteria have been established for the CRHR. A resource is considered significant if it:

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 may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be able to convey the reasons for their significance. Such integrity is evaluated in regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a historical resource but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined as follows:

- 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
    - Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing in the CRHR nor qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA (PRC Section 21083.2) are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, "A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" (PRC Section 21083.2[h]).

Impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from a Project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource, which contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3.

Consultation with Native Americans

AB 52 formalizes the consultation process between lead agencies and tribal representatives, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project area. This includes tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074 (a) and (b) to the PRC, addressing tribal cultural resources (TCRs) and cultural landscapes. Section 21074 (a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
    a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
    b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource." Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

Native American Historic Cultural Sites

The Native American Historic Resources Protection Act (California Public Resources Code Section 5097, et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NRHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further, the following CEQA statutes (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;" it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines "tribal cultural resources."
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the

archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is an "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

(1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or

(2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2(a)–(c)).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as 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:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

Impacts on nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5(c)). NAHC will notify the "most likely descendant." With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and items associated with Native Americans.

1.4.2 Local

City of Hesperia General Plan Update (2010)

The City of Hesperia General Plan contains the following goals and policies that address cultural resources and are applicable to the Project (City of Hesperia 2010):

Conservation Element: Historical, Paleontological, and Cultural Resources

Goal: CN-5. The City shall establish policies and procedures in compliance with state and Federal laws and regulations to identify and properly protect found historical, cultural and paleontological artifacts and resources.

- Policy: CN-5.1. Encourage the preservation of historical, paleontological and cultural resources.
- Policy CN-5.2. In those areas where surveys and records indicate historical, cultural or paleontological resources may be found, appropriate surveys and record searches shall be undertaken to determine the presence of such resources, if any.

- Policy CN-5.3. All historical, paleontological and cultural resources discovered shall be inventoried and evaluated according to CEQA regulations and the California Office of Historic Preservation.
- Policy CN-5.4. The City shall coordinate with the Archeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum in reviewing potential records and in preserving such artifacts as may be found.
- Policy CN-5.5. Through its CEQA and other environmental procedures, the City shall notify appropriate Native American representatives of possible development and shall comply with all State and Federal requirements concerning the monitoring and preservation of Native American artifacts and places.

2 Cultural Context

2.1 Prehistoric Setting

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad period have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition in more or less detail. However, given the direction of research and differential timing of archaeological study following intensive development in Riverside County, chronology building in the Inland Empire must rely on data from neighboring regions to fill the gaps. To be more inclusive, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (before 7500 BP)[1], Archaic (10,000–1500 BP), Late Prehistoric (1500 BP–AD 1769), and Ethnohistoric (after AD 1769).

2.1.1 Paleoindian Period (before 7500 years ago)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is tenuous. Our knowledge of associated cultural pattern(s) is informed by a relatively sparse body of data that has been collected from within an area extending from coastal San Diego, through the Mojave Desert, and beyond. A very unique technology defined by fluted projectile points and a highly formal lithic tool kit with almost no processing equipment is often considered to be the earliest evidence of human adaptation to North America. Widely known as "Clovis," regional manifestations of this toolkit show important variability both in projectile point style and tool kit composition. Importantly, the attributes of "Clovis" are uncommon in California, with very few examples of the diagnostic, "fluted" Clovis point. There is, however, a notable exception from Crystal Cove State Park in southern Orange County (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012). This, along with other potential attributes of Clovis culture along the California Coast remain undated, and most of the earliest well-dated sites from the region contain rather different archaeological assemblages (Erlandson et al. 2007).

While the earliest evidence for human activity in California comes from the Channel Islands, ca. 13,000 BP, it does not exhibit obvious cultural similarity with the Clovis phenomenon. However, in the southern Central Valley fluted Clovis points date from ca. 11,000–10,500 BP (Rogers and Yohe 2020). One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) comes from SDI-4669/W-12 in La Jolla, with human remains dating to ca. 9900–9050 BP (Bada et al. 1984). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools) (Kennedy 1983). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. Prime examples of this pattern come from Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake near Ridgecrest (Davis 1978). These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Fluted points from SBR-2355 and SBR-2356, also in the Mojave Desert, are considered quite ancient (on the thickness of obsidian hydration rinds) and co-occur with a diverse assemblage that also contains stemmed points, typically attributed to the Lake Mojave archaeological culture. Other typical Paleoindian sites in the desert include the Komodo site

[1] "BP" indicates calibrated, calendar years before present (specifically, prior to AD 1950). Ages presented herein have been calibrated from the original age estimates wherever possible; ranges of general phenomena (e.g., cultural periods are approximate).

(MNO-679)—a multi-component fluted point site, and MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (Basgall 1987, 1988; Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and -680, ground stone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Turning back to coastal Southern California, the fact that some of the earliest dated assemblages are dominated by processing tools runs counter to traditional image of Paleoindians as highly mobile big-game hunters. Evidence for the latter—that is, typical Paleoindian assemblages—may have been located along the coastal margin at one time, prior to glacial desiccation and a rapid rise in sea level during the early Holocene (before 7500 BP) that submerged as much as 16 kilometers of the San Diego coastline since people first arrived in California, ca. 13,000 years ago (ICF 2013). If this were true, however, it would also be expected that such sites would be located on older landforms near the current coastline. Some sites, such as SDI-210 along Agua Hedionda Lagoon, contain stemmed points similar in form and age to Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points from the high desert (Basgall and Hall 1993; Warren et al. 2004). However, sites of this nature are extremely rare; more typical are sites that contain large numbers of milling tools intermingled with older projectile point forms. Separating cultural components on the basis of artifact form and frequency is therefore difficult.

Warren et al. (2004) claim that a biface manufacturing tradition at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between ca. 11,200 and 8200 BP (on the basis of radiocarbon dates from the Harris site itself). Termed San Dieguito (also see Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of well-made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (also see Warren 1964; Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987, 2017) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply the inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. This interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent on tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies the regional Archaic sites (see below). It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents an economic strategy distinct from that represented by other roughly contemporaneous assemblages from throughout the region.

San Dieguito sites are rare in the inland valleys, with one possible candidate, RIV-2798/H, located on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Excavations at Locus B at RIV-2798/H produced a toolkit consisting predominately of flaked stone tools, including crescents, points, and bifaces, and lesser amounts of groundstone tools, among other items (Grenda 1997). A calibrated and reservoir-corrected radiocarbon date on a shell from this site points to an early occupation, ca. 8880–8525 BP. Grenda suggested this site represents seasonal exploitation of lacustrine resources and small game and resembles coastal San Dieguito assemblages and spatial patterning.

If the San Dieguito pattern truly represents a socioeconomic strategy distinct from the regional Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic

strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, where hunting-related tools were replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

2.1.2 Archaic Period (10,000 – 1500 years ago)

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in Southern California. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the coastal Southern California, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among other things), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow, and then ceramics, were adopted after 1500 BP (Griset 1996; Hale 2009; Schaefer 2012). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (1500 BP–AD 1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and before Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (McDonald and Eighmey 2004; Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955); however, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition. In general, this period is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, as well as the widespread use of bedrock mortars. The fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, as well as ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as 1500 BP (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred before 600 BP. In Riverside County and the surrounding region, millingstones and handstones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of millingstone-handstone versus mortar-pestle technology is tenuous due to incomplete information on archaeological assemblages.

2.1.4 Ethnohistoric Period (after AD 1769)

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These briefs, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact and culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as "salvage ethnography," was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his "memory culture" approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of precontact, aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, since considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California.

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p. 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007).

Golla contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative "time depth" of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth than a group's language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla observed that the "absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family" can be correlated with archaeological dates (2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD

1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2000).

Serrano

Traditionally, the Serrano lived in an area east of the Gabrielino and north of the Cahuilla, near present-day western San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County (Laylander 2010). The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 1,500 and 11,000 feet amsl. Their territory extended west along the northern slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north along the Mojave River, and south to the San Jacinto area. Kroeber (1925) divided the Serrano into four distinct groups within the western Mojave Desert: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Serrano, and Vanyume. Each group held a distinct territory within the region (Kroeber 1925). According to Bean and Smith (1978, p. 570), "the Serrano resided in an area that extended east of the Cajon Pass, located in the San Bernardino Mountains, to Twenty-nine Palms, the north foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and south to include portions of the Yucaipa Valley."

Serrano social organization was based on patrilineal and patrilocal lineages. Exogamy rules required that a man could not marry a woman related to them within five generations. Women moved to their husband's village but kept their identity as a member of their natal lineage.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978). A variety of materials was used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

The majority of the Serrano lived in small villages, close to sources of fresh water (Benedict 1924). Houses and ramadas were round, dome-shaped, and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Benedict 1924; Kroeber 1925). The Serrano also had sweat houses and ceremonial houses for religious activities. Further, according to Benedict (1924), a typical Serrano settlement was a village with multiple small satellite camps surrounding it. Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978). According to DeBarros (2004), one of the more prominent Serrano villages was called Guapiabit, and it was located in Summit Valley.

2.2 Historic Setting

The written history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

2.2.1 Spanish Period (1769-1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríquez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded during the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location the names we use today. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonial matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Friar Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Friar Juan Crespí named the campsite by the river "Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002).

2.2.2 Mexican Period (1821–1848)

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the Indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Fourteen ranchos were granted between 1819 and 1846 in the future Riverside County. Ranchos deeded near the Project Area were Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero and Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante, granted by Governor Pio Pico in 1846, Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, granted by acting Governor Manuel Jimeno in 1842, and Rancho San Jacinto y San Gorgonio, granted by Governor Manuel Micheltorena in 1843. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and the establishment of many additional ranchos (Hallan-Gibson 1986; Middlebrook 2005).

During the heyday of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of non-native inhabitants increased during this period with the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who did not possess immunities to them (Dallas 1955).

2.2.3 American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of gold seekers, the ranching economy began to produce meat and dairy, in addition to hides and tallow. During the cattle boom of the 1850s, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005; Waugh 2003).

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3 Background Research

3.1 CHRIS Records Search

On January 25, 2023 and January 30, 2023, Dudek conducted a search of the CHRIS at the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 1-mile radius of the proposed Project site. The CHRIS search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The confidential records search results are provided in Confidential Appendix A.

3.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

Results of the CHRIS records search indicate that 33 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 1-mile of the proposed Project site. These studies were conducted between 1973 and 2015. Of these investigations, five (5) studies, SB-01474, SB-02476, SB-02507, SB-03020, and SB-03110, collectively address the entirety (100 percent) of the proposed Project site. Table 1 provides a complete list of all 33 previous cultural resources studies within 1-mile of the proposed Project site followed by brief summaries of the studies that address the proposed Project site.

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 1-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
SB-00191	Smith, Gerald A.	1973	Archaeological, Historical and Paleontological Site Survey for County Service Area No. 70 Improvement Zone "J", Assessment of Impact and Recommendations	Outside
SB-00874	Barker, James P., Carol H. Rector, and Philip J. Wilke	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	Outside
SB-01219	Hall, Matthew C., Philip J. Wilke, Doran L. Cart, and James D. Swenson	1981	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	Outside
SB-01220	Bean, Lowell John, Sylvia Brakke Vane, and Jackson Young	1981	The Ivanpah Generating Station Project: Ethnographic (Native American) Resources	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 1-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
SB-01474	Smith, Gerald A. and E. Gary Stickel	1984	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Phelan Road Improvement Project, HO9155, Baldy Mesa Area, San Bernardino County, California	**Overlaps**
SB-02476	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	1991	A Phase I Linear Survey: Cultural Resources Investigations for the Hesperia Improvement District, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	**Overlaps**
SB-02507	Sundberg, Frederick A. and Nancy Whitney-Desautels	1992	Archaeological and Paleontological Survey for a Three Mile Segment of Phelan Road, San Bernardino County, California	**Overlaps**
SB-02674	Singer, Clay A., John E. Atwood, and Barbie S. Laney	1992	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for APN 404-281-36 in the Baldy Mesa Area of San Bernardino County, California	Outside
SB-02730	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations of the Tracy Smith Property, APN-404-092-53 (TPM 14387), San Bernardino County, CA	Outside
SB-02792	Mason, Roger D. and Jeanette A. Mckenna	1993	Cultural Resources Survey for the Cities Pavilion Project, Redlands, CA	Outside
SB-02802	Brock, James	1993	Historical Structures Assessment for the Phelan Road Widening Project, Badly Mesa Road to Los Banos Road, County of San Bernardino, CA	Outside
SB-03020	Sturm, Brad, D. Mclean, K. Becker, and J. Rosenthal	1993	(Draft) Adelanto-Lugo Transmission Project Cultural Resources Assessment	**Overlaps**
SB-03110	Brock, James	1996	Historic Property Survey Report for the Widening of Phelan Road from Badly Mesa Road to State Highway 395, San Bernardino County, California	**Overlaps**
SB-03448	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	2000	A Historical Resources Identification Investigation for the Little Sisters Truck Wash, City of Hesperia	Outside
SB-04036	Cerreto, Richard and Christy Malan	2004	Cultural Resource Assessment for Parcel 3, APN: 3064-591-17, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside
SB-04281	Cerreto, Richard, Christy Malan, and Katherine Ward	2004	Cultural Resources Assessment for APN: 3064-481-12, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside
SB-04282	Fulton, Phil	2004	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB 333-01, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside
SB-04284	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	2001	Historic Archaeology at John E. Dufton's Homestead.	Outside
SB-04285	Green, Julia K.	2004	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation: Timbisha Shoshone Hotel and Casino, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 1-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
SB-04289	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	2003	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the San Bernardino County Special Districts CSA 70 Zone J Casita Ave Water Pipeline Project Near Hesperia, San Bernardino Co.	Outside
SB-04290	Hammond, Stephen and David Bricker	1997	The Realignment of US Highway 395 and Main St in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside
SB-04309	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	2000	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Nick Adams Property, (APN: 3039-321-03), San Bernardino County, CA	Outside
SB-04580	Hatheway, Roger	2005	A Phase I Historical and Archaeological Survey of the Caliente Industrial Park Property, Assessor Parcel # 3039-321-08-0000, City of Hesperia, California.	Outside
SB-05698	Hogan, Michael	2007	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: US Highway 395 Realignment EIR, Victorville Area, San Bernardino County, California.	Outside
SB-05818	Budinger, Fred E.	2007	An Archaeological Survey of 10-Acres (APN 3064-601-01) for the Proposed Holiday Inn Hesperia Project to located Southeast of the Intersection of Main Street and Mesa Linda Street in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California 92392.	Outside
SB-06164	Sander, Jay K.	2007	Cultural Resources Inventory of APN 3064-561-12 Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	Outside
SB-06333	Horne, Melinda C.	2005	Cultural Resources Survey for the Mojave Water Agency Water Banking Project	Outside
SB-06602	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2009	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site LAee28A (Vacant Lot TMO-Pine Colo) located at 9980 Lassen Street, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California 92345.	Outside
SB-06652	ESA	2010	Preliminary Archaeological Survey Report for 98 Linear Miles of the East Branch Extension of the California Aqueduct for the DWR East Branch Enlargement Project Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counites (CA)	Outside
SB-06859	Tang, Bai “Tom”, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Harry Quinn	2010	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Town of Apple Valley and City of Hesperia Wastewater Reclamation Plants and Related Facilities Project, Victor Valley Area, San Bernardino County, California.	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 1-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
SB-07493	Dahdul, Miriam, Daniel Ballester, John D. Goodman II, and Nina Gallardo	2013	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Westside Terraces Project, Assessor's Parcel No's 3064-441-01 to -03, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	Outside
SB-08179	Hogan, Michael	2015	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program, Tractor Supply Company Retail Facility Project, 12543 Main Street, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, CRM TECH Contract No. 2956	Outside
SB-08205	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	2015	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the Proposed Summit Leadership Academy, High Desert Campus, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino Co., California	Outside

SB-01474

A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Phelan Road Improvement Project, HO9155, Baldy Mesa Area, San Bernardino County, California (Smith & Stickel 1984) documents the results of a cultural resources assessment consisting of an archival record search and archaeological pedestrian survey. The area of study overlaps approximately less than 1 percent of the northern portion of the current proposed Project site. The study was conducted to locate and assess any cultural resources present in the area of potential environmental impact. No cultural materials were identified within the 1 percent of the current proposed Project site the study addressed and no further actions were recommended.

SB-02476

A Phase I Linear Survey: Cultural Resources Investigations for the Hesperia Improvement District, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California (McKenna 1991) documents the results of a Phase I cultural resources survey and assessment consisting of an archival records search, historical map and literature review, and pedestrian survey. As part of the field investigation, the surveyors also conducted scrapings and cursory in-field investigations of the exposed soil profiles to determine the potential for buried cultural deposits to exist. The area of study overlaps approximately 10 percent of the northern half portion of the current proposed Project site. The study was conducted to determine whether any significant cultural resources would be impacted by proposed roadway improvements. Although historic roads (resources CA-SBR-4267H, CA-SBR-4268H, CA-SBR-4179H, and P-SBR-13H) were identified along the study's roadway improvement areas, no new culture resources were identified within the current proposed Project site as a result of the 1991 investigation. The study identified some areas as archaeologically sensitive specifically near sections of Phelan road and other historic roads (resources CA-SBR-4267H, CA-SBR-4268H, CA-SBR-4179H, and recommended cultural monitoring occur within proposed roadway improvements areas. The areas determined archaeologically sensitive are not within the current proposed Project site.

SB-02507

Archaeological and Paleontological Survey for a Three Mile Segment of Phelan Road, San Bernardino County, California (Sundberg et al. 1992) documents the results of a Phase I cultural resources inventory consisting of archival records searches for archaeological and paleontological resources, historical maps and literature review, and an archaeological and paleontological pedestrian survey. The area of study overlaps approximately 10 percent of the northern half portion of the current proposed Project site and was conducted to determine whether any significant cultural resources would be impacted by proposed roadway improvements. No cultural materials were identified within the current proposed Project site as a result of the 1992 investigation. However, based on the study's findings, with respect to historic period and prehistoric archaeological resources, the following was recommended for the 1991 study area: monitoring of grading activities for historic period archaeological resources and an historic assessment of potentially historic structures adjacent to the proposed roadway improvements; because the 1991 study area was considered to have a low archaeological sensitivity for prehistoric resources, no recommendations or mitigations measures were provided for prehistoric archaeological resources.

SB-03020

Draft Adelanto-Lugo Transmission Project Cultural Resources Assessment (Sturm et al. 1993) documents the results of a cultural resources assessment consisting of archival records search, literature review, and pedestrian survey. The area of study overlaps approximately less than 10 percent of the northeastern portion of the current proposed Project site. The study was conducted to determine the locations and descriptions of historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) before determining locations of transmission towers. It is important to note that while federal language is used within the 1993 study such as the use of APE, there is no mention or indication within the report that a federal nexus was involved. No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the current proposed Project site as a result of the investigation. Beyond the documentation of all archaeological resources identified within the project's APE, the 1993 study did not provide any recommendations.

SB-03110

Historic Property Survey Report for the Widening of Phelan Road from Badly Mesa Road to State Highway 395, San Bernardino County, California (Brock 1996) documents the results of a historic property survey report for a project that involved federal funding and within the jurisdiction of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the Federal Highway Administration and therefore, was conducted in compliance with Section 106 Of the National Historic Preservation Act. The report consists of an archival records search and pedestrian survey. The area of study or APE overlaps approximately less than 10 percent of the current proposed Project site. The study was conducted to identify any prehistoric or historical archaeological deposits that could be impacted by the proposed roadway improvements. No new cultural materials were identified within the current proposed Project site as a result of the investigation. Based on the study's findings, no mitigation measures or further actions were recommended.

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search indicates that forty-six (46) previously recorded cultural resources exist within the 1-mile records search radius. These resources consist of four (4) built environment resources, thirty-eight (38) historic-period archaeological resources, one (1) resource that has both built environment and historic-period

archaeological resource components, and three (3) prehistoric archaeological resources. The built environment resources consist of two (2) paved roads, one (1) building, and one (1) transmission line. The historic-period archaeological resources consist of twenty-four (24) refuse dumps/trash scatters, one (1) historic-period homestead, one (1) historic-period trail, seven (7) dirt roads, and five (5) isolates consisting of bottle glass shards and/or metal cans. One resource, which has both built environment and historic-period archaeological components, consists of a paved road and refuse scatters. The prehistoric archaeological resources consist of one (1) low-density lithic scatter and two (2) isolated tested or battered cobbles. The prehistoric archaeological resources are generally distributed to the east, southeast and south of the proposed Project site along the eastern bank of the Oro Grande Wash. The nearest prehistoric resource to the proposed Project site is located approximately [redacted] of the proposed Project site and consists of an isolated tested cobble.

The CHRIS records search identified one (1) previously recorded cultural resource within the proposed Project site: P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H, a historic-period unpaved road. Table 2, below, provides a summary of all 46 previously recorded cultural resources within 1-mile of the proposed Project site, followed by a summary of resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H. A listing of all 46 resources is also provided in non-confidential Appendix B.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile of the Project Site

Primary (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Resource Type and Age	Resource Description	NRHP/ CRHR Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
004179	004179H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Unpaved Road known as the Canal Lane Historic Road and Toll Road-Lanes Crossing	7R: Not evaluated	1980 (R. Reynolds); 2007 (D. Ballester); 2009 (ESA); 2010 (M. Valask)	
004263	004263H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Refuse dump consisting of bottle glass, glass fragments and cans.	7R: Not evaluated	1980 (R. Reynolds)	
004266	004266	Archaeological site: prehistoric	Low-density lithic scatter, core, fire-affected rock, and two secondary flakes.	7R: Not evaluated	1980 (R. Reynolds); 1993 (K. Becker)	
004267	004267H	Archaeological site: historic-period	~2.5 mile segment of a dirt road known as the Oro Grande Wash-Oak Hill Cutoff Road.	7R: Not evaluated	1980 (R. Reynolds); 1993 (K. Becker); 2007 (D. Ballester); 2007 (M. Linder)	

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile of the Project Site

Primary (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Resource Type and Age	Resource Description	NRHP/ CRHR Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
004268	004268H	Archaeological site: historic-period	~6 mile segment of a dirt road known as the Oro Grande Wash-White Road Cutoff.	7R: Not evaluated	1980 (R. Reynolds); 1993 (K. Becker and J. Phillips); 1993 (J. Mckenna); 1995 (J. Brock); 2007 (D. Ballester)	Intersects
004269	04269H	Archaeological site: historic-period	~6 mile segment of a dirt road known as the Oro Grande Wash Road.	7R: Not evaluated	1980 (R. Reynolds); 1993 (K. Becker and J. Phillips); 2007 (Daniel Ballester); 2009 (K. Anderson)	
004272	004272H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Spanish Trail; Salt Lake-Sante Fe Trail; Mojave Trail	1D: Contributor to a multi-component resource like a district listed in the NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.	Note: Due high volume of recording events, refer to Appendix B. SCCIC Resource List for all authors and years for this resource	
007545	007545H	Built Environment and Archaeological Site: historic-period	State Route 395. Site record was updated to include historic-period refuse scatters of cans and glass.	7R: Not evaluated (Segment within Study Area)	1993 (T. Wahoff and L. Peterson); 1996 (D. Bricker); 1997 (D. Bricker); 2000 (J. Underwood and S. Rosel); 2007 (D. Ballester); 2009 (K. Anderson); 2010 (M. Valasik); 2010 (S. Jow); 2013 (L. Honey); 2013 (D. Martinez); 2014 (J. Hall and C. Morgan)	
007680	007680H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Refuse dump consisting of nails, glass, ceramics, metal fragments, and vehicle parts from a Model A Ford.	7R: Not evaluated	1993 (J. McKenna and Reeves)	

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile of the Project Site

Primary (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Resource Type and Age	Resource Description	NRHP/ CRHR Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
007694	007694H	Built Environment: historic-period	LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines	1S: Individually listed in the NR by the Keeper. Other portions are 6Z: Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local	**Note**: Due high volume of recording events, refer to Appendix B. SCCIC Resource List for all authors and years for this resource	762 meters (2500 feet) northwest
007755	007755H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Site consists of glass fragments, ironstone bowl fragments, cans, Pepsi glass bottle, and a glass bottle.	7R: Not evaluated	1993 (K. Becker)	
007756	007756H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Trash scatter consisting of glass bottles, glass fragments, umbrella parts, tin cans, metal fragments, and ironstone dish fragments.	7R: Not evaluated	1993 (K. Becker)	
007757	007757H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Trash scatter consisting of a variety of can and glass artifacts.	7R: Not evaluated	1993 (K. Becker)	
007758	007758H	Built Environment: historic-period	Unnamed paved road.	7R: Not evaluated	1993 (K. Becker)	343 meters (1125 feet) southeast
008077	008077H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Trash scatter consisting of various cans, glass fragments, ceramic fragments, asphalt fragments, vehicle parts, and various modern debris.	7R: Not evaluated	1995 (James Brock)	

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile of the Project Site

Primary (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Resource Type and Age	Resource Description	NRHP/ CRHR Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
008078	—	Built Environment: historic-period	Single family residence known as the Woodruff Homestead	6Z: Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local	1995 (Dilorio, Christine)	822 meters (2700 feet) west
008082	008082H	Built Environment: historic-period	Phelan Road.	6Z: Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local	1995 (Brock and James); 2007 (D. Ballester)	**Directly adjacent to the north**
010288	010288H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Property known as the John E. Dufton Homestead.	6Z: Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local	2000 (J. Alexandrowicz); 2015 (J. Mckenna)	[redacted]
012149	012153H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Trash scatter of 20+ cans	7R: Not evaluated	2005 (Pollack and Stanton)	[redacted]
012150	012154H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Trash scatter consisting of whiteware sherd, glass bottle fragments, cans, and a car fender.	7R: Not evaluated	2005 (Pollack and Stanton); 2007 (Daniel Ballester)	[redacted]
012151	012155H	Archaeological site: historic-period	High-density trash scatter consisting of ceramic fragments, glass bottle fragments, and various cans.	7R: Not evaluated	2005 (K. Pollock)	[redacted]
012339	012217H	Archaeological site: historic-period	High-density trash scatter consisting of ceramic fragments, glass bottle fragments, and various cans.	7R: Not evaluated	2005 (S. Norris)	[redacted]
012340	012218H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Refuse deposit consisting of a ceramic plate, ceramic fragments, and various cans.	7R: Not evaluated	2005 (S. Norris)	[redacted]

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile of the Project Site

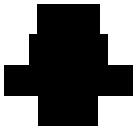
Primary (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Resource Type and Age	Resource Description	NRHP/ CRHR Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
012341	012219H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Refuse deposit consisting of glass bottle fragments, porcelain fragments, various cans, and a brick.	7R: Not evaluated	2005 (S. Norris)	
012342	012220H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Refuse deposit consisting of porcelain fragments, clear glass fragments, and various cans.	7R: Not evaluated	2005 (S. Norris)	
012343	012221H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Low-density trash scatter consisting of a horseshoe, kerosene lamp burner, bullet cartridge, glass fragments, porcelain lids, and various cans.	7R: Not evaluated	2005 (K. Becker)	
012344	012222H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Unpaved dirt road, heavily disturbed due to recreational use of off-road vehicles.	7R: Not evaluated	2005 (V. Austerman and L. Lee)	
012345	012223H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Unpaved dirt road.	7R: Not evaluated	2005 (V. Austerman and L. Lee)	
012346	012224H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Unpaved north to south running dirt road.	7R: Not evaluated	2005 (V. Austerman and L. Lee)	
012347	—	Archaeological isolate: prehistoric	A tested quartzite cobble with 3 flake scars.	6Z: Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local	2005 (K. Becker, T. Diaz, and M. Knypstra)	
013356	012556H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Refuse dump of 6 fragments of sun-altered manganese glass, 13 ceramic shards, and various metal cans.	7R: Not evaluated	2007 (D. Ballester)	

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile of the Project Site

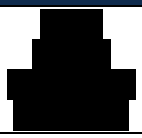
Primary (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Resource Type and Age	Resource Description	NRHP/ CRHR Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
013374		Archaeological Isolate: historic-period	3 pieces of sun-altered manganese bottle glass	7R: Not evaluated	2007 (Daniel Ballester)	
020263	—	Archaeological isolate: prehistoric	A tested obsidian nodule with two or three flake scars.	6Z: Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local	2004 (Cerreto and Cunningham)	
020558	—	Archaeological isolate: historic-period	A hole-in-cap can.	6Z: Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local	2005 (K. Pollock, P. Stanton, L. Lee, and K. Sewell)	
026211	016620H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Refuse scatter consisting of ceramic fragments, metal artifacts, red brick, and amethyst glass fragments.	7R: Not evaluated	2013 (D. Ballester)	
026212	016621H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Refuse scatter consisting of hole-in-cap cans, lard buckets, and beef cans.	7R: Not evaluated	2013 (D. Ballester)	
026213	016622H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Trash dump consisting of various cans, bottle caps, glass bottle fragments, and assorted domestic items.	7R: Not evaluated	2013 (D. Ballester)	
033084	033084H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Trash scatter consisting of 8 cans	7R: Not evaluated	2018 (Riordan Goodwin)	
033085	033085H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Trash dump consisting of 22+ artifacts consisting of cans, bottles, ceramics and can and glass fragments	7R: Not evaluated	2018 (Riordan Goodwin)	

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile of the Project Site

Primary (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Resource Type and Age	Resource Description	NRHP/ CRHR Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
033086	033086H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Trash dump consisting of 35+ cans, bottles and can and glass fragments	7R: Not evaluated	2018 (Riordan Goodwin)	
033087	033087H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Trash dump consisting of 10+ cans and can fragments	7R: Not evaluated	2018 (Riordan Goodwin)	
033088	033088H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Dense trash dump consisting of various cans, bottle caps, glass bottle fragments, and assorted domestic items.	7R: Not evaluated	2018 (Riordan Goodwin)	
033089	033089H	Archaeological site: historic-period	Trash dump consisting of various cans, bottle caps, glass bottle fragments, and assorted domestic items.	7R: Not evaluated	2018 (Riordan Goodwin)	
033090	—	Archaeological isolate: historic-period	Three amethyst glass fragments and one sardine can.	6Z: Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local	2018 (R. Goodwin, M. Jenkins, and A. Garcia)	
033091	—	Archaeological isolate: historic-period	A condensed milk can, and steel church-key beverage can.	6Z: Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local	2018 (R. Goodwin, M. Jenkins, and A. Garcia)	
033092	—	Archaeological isolate: historic-period	A condensed milk can and a sanitary food can.	6Z: Ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local	2018 (Riordan Goodwin)	

Note: ~ denotes approximate.

P-36-004268 [CA-SBR-04268H]

Resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-04268H is a historic-period unpaved road recorded as running generally southwest to northeast for approximately 6-miles (9.66 kilometers). An approximate 656-foot (200 meter) segment

of the road traverses the northern half of the proposed Project site. P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H was first formally recorded by Reynolds in 1980 as the historic-period roadway known as the Oro Grande Wash-White Road Cutoff that serviced ranches and homesteads in the area. Portions of the road were revisited in the subsequent years, and the site record was updated with varying results. A segment of P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H, that overlaps the adjacent property to the east of the current proposed Project site was updated in 1993 by Becker and Phillips. Becker and Phillips described this segment as in fair condition, overgrown by brush, and did not appear to carry any vehicular traffic. Overall, while segments of this resource were noted as lacking integrity or probably ineligible for National Register listing under any criteria, the segment within the current proposed Project site has not been evaluated for listing on the CRHR or NRHP.

3.2 Geotechnical Report Review

The geotechnical report, *Geotechnical Investigation, Phelan 20 Industrial Building, Phelan Road, 650± feet East of Los Banos Avenue, Hesperia, California, for Cambria 60 Partners LLC* (Southern California Geotechnical [SoCalGeo] 2023a), was prepared in May 2023 to determine the subsurface geological conditions of the proposed Project site. The report details the results of seven (7) subsurface hollow-stem-auger (HSA) borings (B-1 through B-7) completed on April 18, 2023. According to the boring logs of all seven (7) subsurface HSA investigations completed for the proposed Project site, the documented subsurface geological conditions include: 1) Younger Alluvium: characterized as very loose to medium dense silty fine sands, varying medium to coarse sand, clay and gravel content; and 2) Older Alluvium: characterized as medium dense to very dense silty fine to coarse sands with occasional clayey fine to coarse sands, with varying gravel content, and were identified underlying younger alluvium to the maximum depths explored, which varied between 5.5 to 12 feet below existing site grades. A summary of the soils encountered and associated depths are provided below.

- B-1: Younger alluvium encountered between surface and 6.5 feet bgs and underlain by older alluvium to a maximum depth explored of 25 feet bgs.
- B-2: Younger alluvium encountered between surface and 6.5 feet bgs and underlain by older alluvium to a maximum depth explored of 20 feet bgs.
- B-3: Younger alluvium encountered between surface and 5.5 feet bgs and underlain by older alluvium to a maximum depth explored of 15 feet bgs.
- B-4: Younger alluvium encountered between surface and 12 feet bgs and underlain by older alluvium to a maximum depth explored of 20 feet bgs.
- B-5: Younger alluvium encountered between surface and 8 feet bgs and underlain by older alluvium to a maximum depth explored of 15 feet bgs.
- B-6: Younger alluvium encountered between surface and 6.5 feet bgs and underlain by older alluvium to a maximum depth explored of 25 feet bgs.
- B-7: Younger alluvium encountered between surface and 8 feet bgs and underlain by older alluvium to a maximum depth explored of 20 feet bgs.

Dudek also reviewed the infiltration testing report, *Results of Infiltration Testing, Phelan 20 Industrial Building, Phelan Road, 650± feet East of Los Banos Avenue, Hesperia, California* (SoCalGeo 2023), prepared to determine the infiltration rates of the on-site soils within the proposed Project site. The subsurface infiltration testing report includes the results of four (4) backhoe-excavated trenches (I-1 through I-4) completed on April 21, 2023. According to the infiltration testing logs of all four (4) trenching investigations completed for the proposed Project site, the documented subsurface geological conditions include: 1) Younger Alluvium: characterized as medium dense silty fine sands, with varying medium to coarse sand and gravel content; and 2) Older Alluvium: characterized as medium dense to dense well-graded sands, with varying silt and gravel content, and occasional cobbles, and were identified underlying younger alluvium to the maximum depth explored of 11± feet bgs. A summary of the soils encountered and associated depths are provided below.

- I-1: Younger alluvium encountered between surface and 4 feet bgs and underlain by older alluvium to a maximum depth explored of 11 feet bgs.
- I-2: Younger alluvium encountered between surface and 4 feet bgs and underlain by older alluvium to a maximum depth explored of 10 feet bgs.
- I-3: Younger alluvium encountered between surface and 3 feet bgs and underlain by older alluvium to a maximum depth explored of 10 feet bgs.
- 1-4: Younger alluvium encountered between surface and 4 feet bgs and underlain by older alluvium to a maximum depth explored of 10 feet bgs.

The native younger and older alluvium soils present within in the proposed Project site represent Holocene alluvial deposits, aged less than 11,700 years ago, and Pleistocene alluvial deposits, aged approximately 11,700 years ago – 2.58 million years ago, respectively (California Geological Survey [CGS] 2002). Results of the geotechnical reports indicate that if cultural deposits do exist within the current proposed Project site, they are more likely to occur within the native younger, or Holocene, deposits present between surface and 4 feet bgs and remotely likely to occur within the first layers of the older, or Pleistocene, alluvium deposits that begin at 4 feet bgs and extend beyond the maximum proposed depths of disturbance. Cultural deposits typically exist within A soil horizon (topsoil) and B soil horizon (subsoil). Locations not exposed to recent alluvial deposits usually extend to an approximate depth of 6 feet bgs. However, in areas where environmental conditions include alluvial activity, the depth where cultural material can be found has the potential of being considerably deeper.

3.3 Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Dudek consulted historical topographic maps and aerial photographs through the Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR) to better understand any natural or human-made changes to the proposed Project site and surrounding properties over time.

3.3.1 Topographic Maps

Topographic maps depict elevation of the study area as well as the areas surrounding it and illustrate the location of roads and some buildings. Although topographic maps are not comprehensive, they are another tool in determining whether a study area has been disturbed and at times to what approximate depth. A review of available topographic maps was conducted and includes the following years: 1902, 1906, 1912, 1923, 1936, 1942, 1945, 1957, 1963, 1969, 1980, 1985, 1988, 1999, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (NETR 2023a). Table 3, below, summarizes the results of the topographic map review of the proposed Project site and surrounding properties for all available years.

Table 3. Historical Topographic Map Review

Year	Description
1902	The proposed Project is shown to be adjacent to the Oro Grande Wash at an approximate elevation of 3522 feet. There is an unnamed east/west traveling road intersecting the proposed Project site with an unnamed northeast/southwest traveling road that branches off. This road appears to be consistent in configuration as the historic period archaeological resource, P-36-004268/CA-SBR-04268H. There are no structures depicted within or surrounding the proposed Project site. US 395 is not present at this time
1906 - 1936	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggests ground disturbance has occurred.
1942	The unnamed roads depicted in the earlier topographic maps are no longer present. Phelan Road, US 395 to the east, and a transmission line approximately 0.5-miles west of the proposed Project site, are depicted.
1945	This map year depicts the same information as the 1936 topographic map.
1957	There is an unimproved road, traveling northeast/southwest, that is depicted as intersecting the proposed Project site, before it continues south, and connecting with a road that is consistent with the location and configuration of present-day Los Banos Avenue. This unimproved road appears to be consistent in configuration with archaeological resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-04268H. Phelan Road, which borders the proposed Project site to the north, is labeled as such for the first time and depicted as a secondary highway.
1963	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggests ground disturbance has occurred.
1969	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggests ground disturbance has occurred. There is a north/south traveling unimproved road depicted east of where the present-day Los Banos Avenue is located.
1980 & 1985	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggests ground disturbance has occurred.
1988	There is no longer an unimproved road intersecting the proposed Project site.

Table 3. Historical Topographic Map Review

Year	Description
	There are unimproved roads along the west, south, and eastern boundaries of the proposed Project site. Cambria Road and Los Banos Avenue are depicted unimproved roads consistent with their present-day configurations, to the west of the proposed Project site. Also depicted is an informal road traveling northeast/southwest, intersecting the southeastern portion of the proposed Project site and parallel to the Oro Grande Wash. There are two structures depicted southwest of present-day Cambria Road and Los Banos Avenue and two structures depicted to the southwest of the proposed Project site. All structures are outside of the proposed Project site.
1999	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggests ground disturbance has occurred.
2012	Unimproved roads and structures are no longer depicted within or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Project site.
2015	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggests ground disturbance has occurred.
2018	There is a north-south oriented unnamed road depicted, representing the eastern boundary of the proposed Project site. The southern terminus of this unnamed road stops at the Oro Grande Wash.

While topographic maps are informative, they do not illustrate the minute changes that can occur to a landscape overtime and at times, are inconsistent with what is depicted year to year. Most often, structures depicted in topographical maps are limited to those with community or social significance (e.g. Firehouses or Hospitals), including additions or changes to roads and/or waterways. Nonetheless, the information gathered contributes to the understanding of the chronological development of a study area.

3.3.2 Aerial Photographs

A review of historical aerial photographs was conducted as part of the archival research effort from the following years: 1938, 1952, 1959, 1968, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 (NETR 2023b). Through careful comparative review of historical aerials, changes to the landscape of a study area may be revealed. Disturbance to the study area is specifically important as it helps determine if soils within the study area are capable of sustaining intact archaeological deposits. Additionally, historical aerials have the potential to reveal whether a study area was subjected to alluvial deposits by way of flooding, debris flows or mudslides, as well as placement of artificial or foreign fill soils that may have buried intact archaeological deposits. Table 4, below, summarizes the results of the aerial photograph review of the proposed Project site and surrounding properties for all available years.

Table 4. Historical Aerial Photograph Review

Year	Observations
1938	Approximately 25 percent of the southern portion of the proposed Project site is captured in the aerial photograph. This portion is shown as undeveloped and located within a desert landscape. The closest visible road is located in the area of present-day US 395; however, this road does not follow the exact same layout as the present-day US 395.
1952	The proposed Project site and surrounding area is undeveloped. Phelan Road is shown, representing the northern boundary of the proposed Project site. There is an unimproved dirt road, running northeast/southwest, intersecting the proposed Project site. This unimproved dirt road shown that appears consistent with what is depicted within the 1957 topographic map and with the configuration of archaeological resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-04268H.
1968	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggests ground disturbance has occurred. The Oro Grande Wash appears wider and is shown as overlapping the southeastern portion of the proposed Project site. Consistent with the 1969 topographic map, there is a north/south traveling unimproved dirt road, shown east of where present-day Los Banos Avenue is located

Table 4. Historical Aerial Photograph Review

Year	Observations
1985	Consistent with the 1988 topographic map, there are unimproved dirt roads along the west, south, and eastern boundaries of the proposed Project site. There are two paths, or possibly drainages, trending northwest/southeast, intersecting the center and southern portion of the proposed Project site. There is a path, trending east/west, intersecting the northern portion of the proposed Project site. The unimproved dirt road that appears consistent in configuration as archaeological resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-04268H, is still visible, but does not appear as prominent as it did in previous aerials. West of the proposed Project site, Los Banos Avenue and Cambria Road are now present, as well as two structures east of Los Banos Avenue and two structures north of Cambria Road.
1994	The Oro Grande Wash is shown as overlapping the southeast portion of the proposed Project site. The unimproved dirt road that appears consistent in configuration as archaeological resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-04268H, is no longer visible.
2002	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggests ground disturbance has occurred.
2005	There is an unimproved dirt road, intersecting the northern portion of the proposed Project site, connecting Phelan Road to the unimproved dirt road along the eastern boundary of the proposed Project site.
2009 - 2020	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggests ground disturbance has occurred.

3.4 Native American Coordination

3.4.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek requested a search of the SLF on August 9, 2023, to determine the presence of any Native American cultural resources within the proposed Project site. The NAHC maintains and reviews the SLF. Cameron Vela, Cultural Resources Analyst, provided the SLF search results on August 31, 2023. The NAHC SLF records search results were negative for known Native American heritage resources within the proposed Project site. The NAHC identified twenty-three (23) Native American individuals who would potentially have specific knowledge as to whether or not other cultural resources are identified within the proposed Project site that could be at-risk. To date, Dudek has not initiated contact with the individuals on the NAHC's contact list in regard to the proposed Project. However, in compliance with AB 52, the City has contacted all NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have requested project notification. AB 52 consultation efforts conducted by the City are discussed in the following section 3.4.2. Documentation of the NAHC SLF search results is provided in Appendix C.

Note: Sacred Land Files maintained by the NAHC represent a curation of "sacred lands" or TCRs provided by Tribal entities and Native American representatives. For various reasons, Tribal entities and Native American representatives do no not always report sacred lands or TCRs to the NAHC. As such, the NAHC's SLF is not a comprehensive list, and searches of the SLF must be considered in concert with other research and not used as a sole source of information regarding the presence of TCRs or cultural resources.

3.4.2 Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074) which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process and requires the lead agency to notify any tribal groups (who have requested notification) of the proposed Project. Pursuant to AB 52, the City sent Project notification letters to tribal representatives of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians inviting each tribe to engage in tribal consultation, if desired. Because AB 52 is a government-to-government process including consultation regarding sensitive information, all records of correspondence related to AB 52 notification and any subsequent consultation are on file with the City. A summary of the consultation record is provided and addressed in the Environmental Impact Report document for the proposed Project.

3.5 Cultural Resources Pedestrian Survey

3.5.1 Field Methods

Dudek Archaeologists, Linda Kry and Brenda Lee Rogers, conducted a pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site on July 19, 2023 using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. The intensive-level survey methods consisted of a pedestrian survey conducted in parallel transects, spaced no more than 15 meters apart (approximately 50 feet), where feasible and safe to do so. In areas of limited ground surface visibility due to the presence of dense vegetation or impassable areas, formal transects were not utilized. Instead, a mixed approach (opportunistic survey) and reconnaissance survey (visual inspection) were utilized, selectively examining areas of exposed ground surfaces, where possible.

The ground surface was inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, groundstone tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of structures and/or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). In reference to metal cans, these resources were only considered if they were observed to be within discrete deposits or determined to be from a primary depositional location. Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, trails and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. Additionally, the location of the one (1) previously recorded overlapping resource, P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H, was revisited in order to document the current site conditions. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Pasadena, California office. All field practices met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory.

3.5.2 Results

The proposed Project site is composed of an open field with various unimproved dirt roads and trails, dense vegetation, and several desert trees. The intensive-level pedestrian survey provided 100% coverage of the proposed Project site. At the time the pedestrian survey was conducted, ground surface visibility within the proposed Project site was variable. In areas of moderate ground coverage, surface scrapes were occasionally implemented, when necessary, to enhance detection of archaeological materials that may have been obscured on the surface. In areas of dense vegetation, ground surface visibility was non-existent (0 percent) and accounted for approximately 85 percent of the proposed Project site. In areas of exposed ground soils as a result of trails and/or unimproved/informal dirt roads, bioturbation activities, and mechanical ground disturbance, which accounted for approximately 15 percent of the proposed Project site, ground surface visibility was good to excellent (50 to 100 percent).

There is evidence of disturbance throughout the proposed Project site including the presence of modern debris comprised of consumables observed across proposed Project site. Some of the observed ground disturbance appeared to be associated with the geotechnical investigation for the proposed Project. Numerous informal dirt roads caused by off-road vehicle use and trails traverse the proposed Project site in various directions. The Oro Grande Wash was observed as intersecting the proposed Project site at the southeastern portion. Although historic period cans and possible historic period bottle fragments were observed, they did not appear to be in discrete and/or primary depositional locations and therefore were noted but not formally documented. Therefore, no new cultural resources were identified within the proposed Project site that would be considered a historical or unique archaeological resource under CEQA as a result of the pedestrian survey.

All soils appear consistent with the United States Department of Agriculture's description of Hesperia loamy fine sand and Cajon sand (USDA 2023a)

Dudek revisited site P-36-004268 (CA-SBR-04268H) identified during the CHRIS records search as located within the proposed Project site. The following paragraph provides a summary of the findings.

P-36-004268 [CA-SBR-04268H]

As mapped, a portion of resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H, is purported to intersect the northern portion of proposed Project site and runs in a southwest-northeast direction. According to the record for this resource, it is described as a dirt road used to provide access to ranches and homesteads and historically referred to as the historic Oro Grande Wash-White Road Cut-off and is no longer in use. The archaeological surveyors were not able to locate and identify the approximately 666-foot segment of P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H mapped as intersecting the proposed Project site during the pedestrian survey for the present proposed Project. The mapped location of P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H within the current proposed Project site was found to be overgrown with vegetation, and no evidence of the historic-period road was observed. This suggests that either the unpaved road was ephemeral and succumbed to environmental conditions that erased any evidence of the road, or that the resource was destroyed as a result of human activities. Therefore, the segment of resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H within the proposed Project site has been found ineligible for listing in the CRHR or local register as a historical/significant or unique archaeological resource as it does not meet any of the criteria and has been assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z (found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation). Dudek documented this finding on a DPR 523 Update Form, which will be

submitted to the SCCIC. See Confidential Appendix D, DPR Forms, for the P- P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H update. No further cultural resources considerations are required for this resource.

4 Findings and Conclusions

The specific goals of this report are as follows: to better understand the potential for cultural resources to exist within the proposed Project site through extensive background research and an intensive pedestrian survey; and to consider the potential for yet unidentified archaeological resources to be impacted by proposed Project ground disturbances. The summary of findings for this report and a cultural resources sensitivity analysis are provided below.

4.1 Summary of Findings

The CHRIS records search indicates that forty-six (46) previously recorded cultural resources exist within the 1-mile records search radius. These resources consist of four (4) built environment resources, thirty-eight (38) historic-period archaeological resources, one (1) resource that has both built environment and historic-period archaeological resource components, and three (3) prehistoric archaeological resources. An assessment of built environment resources is not within the purview of this investigation and as a result no further discussion is provided regarding impacts to built environment resources. The historic-period archaeological resources consist of twenty-four (24) refuse dumps/trash scatters, one (1) historic-period homestead, one (1) historic-period trail, seven (7) dirt roads, and five (5) isolates consisting of bottle glass shards and/or metal cans. One resource, which has both built environment and historic-period archaeological components, consists of a paved road and refuse scatters. The prehistoric archaeological resources consist of one (1) low-density lithic scatter and two (2) isolated tested or battered cobbles and are generally distributed to the east, southeast and south of the proposed Project site along the eastern bank of the Oro Grande Wash. The nearest prehistoric resource to the proposed Project site is located approximately 720 meters (1,125 feet) east of the proposed Project site and consists of an isolated tested cobble.

The CHRIS records search identified one (1) previously recorded cultural resource, P-36-004268/CA-SBR-04268H, an historic-period unpaved road, within the northern portion of the proposed Project site. A cultural resources pedestrian survey was conducted in support of the current proposed Project for the entirety (100 percent) of the proposed Project site and included revisiting the mapped location of the previously recorded resource; no evidence of the resource was found. Therefore, the segment of resource P-36-004268/CA-SBR-004268H within the proposed Project site has been found ineligible for listing in the CRHR or local register as historical/significant or unique archaeological resource as it does not meet any of the criteria. No further cultural considerations are required for this resource and no other resources were identified within the proposed Project site as a result of this investigation. The NAHC SLF search results were negative for known Native American heritage resources within the proposed Project site.

A review of historical topographic maps and aerial photographs indicate that the proposed Project site has remained vacant and undeveloped since at least 1902 with minimal disturbances caused by informal dirt roads, off-site vehicle use, ground disturbance associated with the geotechnical investigation conducted for the proposed Project, and natural aeolian and alluvial activities.

4.2 Sensitivity Analysis

The native younger and older alluvium soils in this locality represent Holocene alluvial deposits, aged less than 11,700 years ago, and Pleistocene alluvial deposits, aged approximately 11,700 years ago – 2.58 million years ago, respectively. Results of the geotechnical reports indicate that if cultural deposits do exist within the current proposed Project site, they are more likely to occur within the native younger, or Holocene, deposits present between surface and 4 feet bgs and remotely likely to occur within the first layers of the older, or Pleistocene, alluvium deposits that begin at 4 feet bgs and extend beyond the maximum proposed depths of disturbance. Cultural deposits typically exist within A soil horizon (topsoil) and B soil horizon (subsoil). Locations not exposed to recent alluvial deposits usually extend to an approximate depth of 6 feet bgs. However, in areas where environmental conditions include alluvial activity, the depth where cultural material can be found has the potential of being considerably deeper.

In consideration of the evidence revealed by this investigation, the potential to find unknown cultural resources within the proposed Project site is considered low. However, it is still possible for intact archaeological deposits to be encountered within the native younger alluvial soils (between surface to 4 feet) and first layers of the older alluvial soils during Project implementation. Therefore, Dudek recommends the following management recommendations to ensure that any inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources will be treated appropriately and in accordance with the CEQA regulations: Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, retention of an on-call archaeologist to address inadvertent discoveries and conduct spot monitoring, and an inadvertent discovery clause of archaeological resources and human remains implemented and included on all construction plans. These recommendations will reduce potential Project impacts to archaeological resources and human remains to less than significant.

5 Management Recommendations

Dudek recommends the following management considerations to ensure proper treatment of any unknown cultural resources that may be encountered as a result of Project construction. These recommendations would ensure the proper treatment of any cultural resources and human remains encountered during ground disturbing activities. With the proper implementation of these recommendations, the potential impact to cultural resources is considered to be less then significant.

Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training. All construction personnel and monitors who are not trained archaeologists should be briefed regarding unanticipated discoveries prior to the start of construction activities. A basic presentation should be prepared and presented by a qualified archaeologist to inform all personnel working on the Project about the archaeological sensitivity of the area. The purpose of the WEAP training is to provide specific details on the kinds of archaeological materials that may be identified during construction of the Project and explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. Each worker should also learn the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection, and the immediate contact of the on-call archaeologist and if appropriate, Tribal representative. Necessity of training attendance should be stated on all construction plans.

On-Call Archaeological Construction Monitoring. A qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, should be retained to provide conditional monitoring as well as on call response in the case of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources. The qualified archaeologist should oversee and adjust monitoring efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter cultural deposits. The monitoring archaeologist should be responsible for maintaining monitoring logs as appropriate. Following the completion of construction, the qualified archaeologist should provide an archaeological monitoring report to the lead agency and the SCCIC with the results of the cultural monitoring program.

Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Resources. In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find should immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find under the California Environmental Quality Act (14 CCR 15064.5(f); California PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery, may be warranted. If the discovery is Native American in nature, consultation with and/or monitoring by a Tribal representative may be necessary.

Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains. In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall follow all required protocols according to California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98.

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Appendix A
Confidential SCCIC Records Search Results

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Appendix B

Non-Confidential SCCIC Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	RecordingEvents	Reports
P-36-004179	CA-SBR-004179H	Other - Canal Lane Historic Road; Resource Name - Lanes Crossing Toll Road; Resource Name - SBCM-4579	Other	Historic	AH07	1980 (R. Reynolds); 1980 (R. Reynolds); 2007 (Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Ballester, CRM TECH); 2009 (ESA); 2010 (Molly Valask)	SB-00986, SB-01027, SB-01734, SB-02732, SB-04290, SB-05698, SB-07081, SB-07495, SB-07971
P-36-004263	CA-SBR-004263H	Resource Name - Oak Hill Road Refuse Dump; Other - SBCM-4653	Site	Historic	AH04; AH16	1980 (R.Reynolds, SBCM)	SB-01027
P-36-004266	CA-SBR-004266	Resource Name - Oro Grande Wash #4; Other - SBCM-4656	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP11	1980 (R.Reynolds); 1993 (Becker, RMW Paleo)	SB-01027, SB-03020, SB-06164
P-36-004267	CA-SBR-004267H	Resource Name - Oro Grande Wash - Oak Hill Cutoff; Other - SBCM-4657	Site	Historic	AH07	1980 (R.Reynolds, SBCM); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW Paleo Associates); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (M. Linder, Applied Earthworks)	SB-01027, SB-03020, SB-04290, SB-05698
P-36-004268	CA-SBR-004268H	Resource Name - Oro Grande Wash - White Road Cutoff; Other - SBCM-4658	Site	Historic	AH07	1980 (R.Reynolds, SBCM); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW); 1993 (Jeanette Mckenna, McKenna et al.); 1995 (J. Brock, Archaeo. Advisory Group); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2013 (Daniel Ballester and John Goodman, CRM Tech); 2018 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	SB-01027, SB-01734, SB-02795, SB-02796, SB-03020, SB-03110, SB-04290, SB-05698
P-36-004269	CA-SBR-004269H	Resource Name - Oro Grande Wash Road; Resource Name - SBCM-4659	Other	Historic	AH07	1980 (R.Reynolds); 1993 (RMW Paleo); 2007 (CRM Tech); 2009 (ESA)	SB-01027, SB-03020, SB-04186, SB-05553, SB-06957, SB-07495, SB-07971
P-36-004272	CA-SBR-004272H	Resource Name - Old Spanish Trail; Resource Name - Salt Lake - Santa Fe Trail; Resource Name - Mojave Trail; CHL - 576; Other - SRI-496; Other - ARU 1184-2; Other - HJ-33; Other - SBCM #4662H	Structure, Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	1979 (Jim Arbuckle, California Registered Historical Landmarks); 1980 (Robert E. Reynolds, SBCM); 1987 (James S. Benton, SBCM, ASA, ARARA); 1990 (E. Henry James, SBCM, ASA, MRVM); 1990 (E. Henry James); 1992 (Ayse Taskiran, Archaeological Research Unit, UCR); 1992 (B. Love and M. Hogan, Archaeological Research Unit); 1992 (Barbie S. Laney, C.A. Singer and Assoc.); 1993 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.); 1993 (M. Macko, Macko Archaeological Consulting); 1993 (M. Macko, Macko Archaeological Consulting); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW Paleo Associates); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW Paleo Associates); 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates); 1997 (Philip de Barros, Caltrans); 2002 (Nathan Fleming, TRC Mariah Associates, Inc); 2003 (J. Sander); 2005 (Brian Byrd, Far Western); 2005 (Katherine Pollock, SRI); 2006 (D. McDougall, Applied Earthworks, Inc); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2009 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2010 (Molly Valask); 2011 (S. Wilson, T. Contreras, and S. Bietz, AECOM); 2011 (S. Wilson, T. Contreras, and S. Bietz, AECOM); 2011 (D. Winslow and S. Andrews, ASM); 2011 (Joshua Trampier, SRI); 2011 (R. Hoffman, ICF); 2011 (Joshua Trampier, SRI); 2012 (G. Granger, Chambers Group, Inc); 2013 (J. Jaynes, Chambers); 2014 (Tadhg Kirwan, Cogstone); 2020 (None, Urbana)	SB-00078, SB-01027, SB-01139, SB-01670, SB-01734, SB-02032, SB-02233, SB-02268, SB-02285, SB-02482, SB-02571, SB-02639, SB-02674, SB-02731, SB-02795, SB-02796, SB-03020, SB-03069, SB-03071, SB-03110, SB-03415, SB-03418, SB-03539, SB-03799, SB-04278, SB-04427, SB-04927, SB-05698, SB-07081, SB-07170, SB-07355, SB-07358, SB-07363, SB-07495, SB-07987, SB-08166, SB-08167

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	RecordingEvents	Reports
P-36-007545	CA-SBR-007545H	Other - State Route 395/PM 29.3-PM 30, Adelanto; Resource Name - U.S. Highway 395; Other - GD-36-4; Other - Hwy 395	Structure	Historic	AH07; AH16; HP37	1993 (T Wahoff, L Peterson, Dames & Moore); 1996 (David Bricker, Caltrans District 8); 1997 (David Bricker, Caltrans District 8); 2000 (Dr J Underwood, S Rose, KEA Environmental); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2009 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2010 (Molly Valasik); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM); 2013 (Linda Honey, Great Basin Sage, Inc); 2013 (D. Martinez, Far Western); 2014 (J Hall, C Morgan, LSA); 2020	SB-03070, SB-03112, SB-04290, SB-05116, SB-05319, SB-05698, SB-06224, SB-06860, SB-07081, SB-07156, SB-07381, SB-07495, SB-07570, SB-07895, SB-07944, SB-07971, SB-08031, SB-08090
P-36-007680	CA-SBR-007680H	Resource Name - SMITH-1	Site	Historic	AH04	1993 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.)	SB-02730
P-36-007694	CA-SBR-007694H	Resource Name - LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines; Other - Lytle Canyon Transmission Lines; Other - Boulder Transmission Line 1, 2, and 3 segment; Other - SRI-4008; Other - LSA's Site #8; Other - Cingular ES-130-01 / DWP Almond No. 22316 Transmission Tower	Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH07; HP11; HP37	1986 (John F. Elliott, ECOS); 1993 (D. Powers, Dames & Moore); 1995 (J. Brock, Archaeo Advisory Group); 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates, Inc); 2000 (Stephen Van Wormer, KEA Environmental); 2001 (Jeffrey Wedding, Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies); 2004 (S. Hogan-Conrad, Earth Tech Inc); 2006 (K. Crawford); 2007 (Daneil Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS); 2011 (S. Kremkau, SRI); 2011 (W. Jones, ECORP); 2011 (Michael Dice, MBA); 2011 (D. Winslow, ASM); 2012 (Steph Velasquez); 2012 (Candace Ehringer, ESA); 2012 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2013 (G. Granger, Chambers Group, Inc); 2013 (Brad Comeau, Dudek); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (Jm Sanka & W Gillean, Atkins); 2013 (T. Fuerstenberg, Pacific legacy); 2014; 2015 (M. Vader, ESA); 2015 (M. Vader, ESA); 2016 (M. Vader, ESA); 2017 (Dicken Everson, Caltrans); 2018 (M. Connelly, HDR); 2018; 2020 (A. Canoff, SRI)	SB-01566, SB-03011, SB-03071, SB-03110, SB-03530, SB-03537, SB-04427, SB-04861, SB-04973, SB-05335, SB-05354, SB-05357, SB-05466, SB-05508, SB-05698, SB-05741, SB-05985, SB-06517, SB-07071, SB-07156, SB-07170, SB-07318, SB-07358, SB-07495, SB-07506, SB-07523, SB-07540, SB-07541, SB-07565, SB-07818, SB-07870, SB-07971, SB-08031, SB-08238, SB-08302, SB-08303, SB-08333, SB-08406
P-36-007755	CA-SBR-007755H	Resource Name - 1510A	Site	Historic	AH04	1993 (BECKER ET AL, RMW Paleo Associates)	SB-03020, SB-03110, SB-04290
P-36-007756	CA-SBR-007756H	Resource Name - 1510B	Site	Historic	AH04; AH16	1993 (BECKER ET AL, RMW Paleo Associates)	SB-03020, SB-03110, SB-04290
P-36-007757	CA-SBR-007757H	Resource Name - 1520	Site	Historic	AH04; AH16	1993 (BECKER ET AL, RMW Paleo Associates)	SB-03020
P-36-007758	CA-SBR-007758H	Resource Name - 1540	Site	Historic	AH07	1993 (BECKER ET AL, RMW Paleo Associates)	SB-03020
P-36-008077	CA-SBR-008077H	Resource Name - PR-1	Site	Historic	AH04; AH16	1995 (BROCK,JAMES, Archaeo Advisory Group)	SB-03110, SB-04290
P-36-008078		Resource Name - WOODRUFF HOMESTEAD	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	1995 (DILORIO, CHRISTINE, Archaeological Advisory Group)	SB-03110

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	RecordingEvents	Reports
P-36-008082	CA-SBR-008082H	Resource Name - PHELAN ROAD; Other - CRM TECH 1949A	Other	Historic	AH04; AH07	1995 (BROCK,JAMES); 2007 (CRM Tech)	SB-03110, SB-04290, SB-05698
P-36-010288	CA-SBR-010288H	Other - ACS004-2 Historic Campsite/Homestead; Resource Name - John E. Dufton Homestead; Resource Name - William Goatman Property	Site	Historic	AH04; AH07; HP32; HP33	2000 (J.S. Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services); 2015 (Jeanette Mckenna, McKenna et al.)	SB-03448, SB-04284, SB-08205
P-36-012149	CA-SBR-012153H	Resource Name - Site 1	Site	Historic	AH04	2005 (POLLACK+STANTON, SRI)	
P-36-012150	CA-SBR-012154H	Resource Name - Site 2	Site	Historic	AH04	2005 (POLLACK+STANTON, SRI); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	SB-05698
P-36-012151	CA-SBR-012155H	Resource Name - Site 3	Site	Historic	AH04	2005 (K. Pollock, SRI)	
P-36-012339	CA-SBR-012217H	Resource Name - SRI-1	Site	Prehistoric	AH04	2005 (S. Norris, SRI)	
P-36-012340	CA-SBR-012218H	Resource Name - SRI-2	Site	Prehistoric	AH04	2005 (S. Norris, SRI)	
P-36-012341	CA-SBR-012219H	Resource Name - SRI-3	Site	Historic	AH04	2005 (S. Norris, SRI)	
P-36-012342	CA-SBR-012220H	Resource Name - SRI-4	Site	Historic	AH04	2005 (S. Norris, SRI)	
P-36-012343	CA-SBR-012221H	Resource Name - SRI-5	Site	Historic	AH04	2005 (K. Becker, SRI)	
P-36-012345	CA-SBR-012223H	Resource Name - SRI Road 3	Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	2005 (V. Austerman, SRI)	
P-36-012346	CA-SBR-012224H	Resource Name - SRI Road 6	Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	2005 (V. Austerman, SRI)	
P-36-012347		Resource Name - ISO-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2005 (K. Becker, SRI)	
P-36-013356	CA-SBR-012556H	Resource Name - CRM TECH 1949-1H	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	SB-05698
P-36-013374		Resource Name - Isolate 1949-1	Other	Historic	AH04	2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	SB-05698
P-36-020263		Resource Name - Isolate #1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	2004 (CERRETO+CUNNINGHAM, Analytic Archaeology)	SB-04036
P-36-026211	CA-SBR-016620H	Resource Name - CRM TECH 2727-1H	Site	Historic	AH04	2013 (Daniel Balleser, CRM Tech)	
P-36-026212	CA-SBR-016621H	Resource Name - CRM TECH 2727-2H	Site	Historic	AH04	2013 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	
P-36-026213	CA-SBR-016622H	Resource Name - CRM TECH 2727-3H	Site	Historic	AH04	2013 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	
P-36-033084	CA-SBR-033084H	Resource Name - LSA-CGI1801-S-1	Site	Historic	AH04	2018 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	
P-36-033085	CA-SBR-033085H	Resource Name - LSA-CGI1801-S-2	Site	Historic	AH04	2018 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	
P-36-033086	CA-SBR-033086H	Resource Name - LSA-CGI1801-S-3	Site	Historic	AH04	2018 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	
P-36-033087	CA-SBR-033087H	Resource Name - LSA-CGI1801-S-4	Site	Historic	AH04	2018 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	
P-36-033088	CA-SBR-033088H	Resource Name - LSA-CGI1801-S-5	Site	Historic	AH04	2018 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	
P-36-033089	CA-SBR-033089H	Resource Name - LSA-CGI1801-S-6	Site	Historic	AH04	2018 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	
P-36-033090		Resource Name - LSA-CGI1801-S-7/I-1	Other	Historic	AH16	2018 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	
P-36-033091		Resource Name - LSA-CGI1801-S-8/I-2	Other	Historic	AH16	2018 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	
P-36-033092		Resource Name - LSA-CGI1801-S-9/I-3	Other	Historic	AH16	2018 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	

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Appendix C
NAHC SLF Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

August 31, 2023

Jennifer De Alba
DUDEK

Via Email to: jdealba@dudek.com

Re: 15043 Phelan 60 Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. De Alba:

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: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst
Attachment

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Appendix D
Confidential DPR Forms

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