
APPENDIX D1

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
CARGO SOLUTIONS TRUCK WAREHOUSE
CITY OF HESPERIA
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

Bobby Kang, Owner
Cargo Solutions Express
14587 & 14589 Valley Boulevard
Fontana, CA 92335

Prepared by:



Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Brent Johnson, M.A.
Megan Black Doukakis, M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental Inc.
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
(949) 788-4900

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Key Words: City of Hesperia; San Bernardino County; *Baldy Mesa, Calif.* USGS Quad.; Serrano tribe;
Positive Results; Historical Resources

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Reviewed by:



Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory report was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental (UEI) at the request of Cargo Solutions Express, Inc. This study is for the Cargo Solutions Warehouse in the City of Hesperia.

The proposed project includes the development of two truck warehouse buildings with associated parking spaces, loading docks, tractor-trailer stalls, and landscaped areas. The project area covers approximately 19 acres of vacant land. It is situated on APN parcels 3064-631-01, 3064-591-13, 3064-591-12, 3064-591-17, and 3064-591-18. The project site is located in the west-central portion of Hesperia east of U.S. Route 395 and west of the Interstate 15 (I-15) Barstow Freeway. UEI conducted this cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The project is located in the City of Hesperia (see **Attachment A, Figure 1** and **Figure 2**), and is specifically located south of Poplar Street, east of Three Flags Avenue, and west of I-15, and can be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22 (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The background research and archival study included a one-half mile buffer surrounding the project site (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The project is located in a developing area in the western portion of the city and is surrounded by vacant, undeveloped desert land, as well as commercial/industrial properties.

1.1.1 Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**). The surface area of the APE is approximately 19.22 acres. All of this area is subject to direct ground disturbances during construction.

1.2 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and also to determine previous cultural resource surveys. The project site and a 0.5-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area. The cultural resources record search was conducted by Megan B. Doukakis, M.A., Assistant Project Archaeologist.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**), contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and

contact information of local Native American tribes. Ms. Doukakis and Brent Johnson, M.A., contributed to this report.

1.3 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton; the City of Hesperia Planning Department; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The City of Hesperia is one of four incorporated cities in the Victor Valley region of San Bernardino County. The city is located in the transitional area between the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains to the south and the Mojave Desert to the north and is situated in a geomorphic province on volcanic rock with upper soils characterized by light to dark brown silty sand. The region's environment is characterized as a high desert due to its weather pattern and elevation of over 3,260 feet. The summers are hot and arid with the average daily temperature above 87 degrees Fahrenheit (° F), while the winters are cold and partly cloudy with average daily temperature of 64° F. Rainfall is typically 14.9 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project site is located in the Mojave Desert, approximately nine miles south of the Mojave River and 3,500 feet east of the Oro Grande Wash. It is situated at an elevation ranging from 3,600 feet at the northeast corner to approximately 3,622 feet at the southwest corner, with a gentle slope to the northeast.

The Mojave Desert characteristically exhibits the grey-green shrubs of the creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) with areas exhibiting alkaline soils containing expressions of saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.). Plant species present in the general vicinity of the Project site include: juniper (*Juniperus californica*), annual bursage (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*), Nevada jointfir (*Ephedra nevadensis*), bladder sage (*Scutellaria mexicana*), rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), and Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*). Other plants noted in the area include saltbush (*Atriplex* sp.), schismus (*Schismus barbatus*), cholla (*Cylindropuntia echinocarpa*), bunchgrass (*Phleum pratense*), white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.).

Typical Mojave Desert fauna include: bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), cottontail, coyote, pronghorn, various reptiles (including the venomous Mohave rattlesnake and the notable chuckwalla) and rodents. Other animals include various species of waterfowl and numerous birds.

The project site boundary is underlain by Hesperia Loamy Fine Sand which is derived from parent material of granite alluvium. The soils are well drained with a depth of more than 80 inches to a restrictive feature, and the slope is two to five percent (The soil composition is based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the man unity) (USDA Web Soil Survey).

Geological features of the Mojave Desert Basin and Range geomorphic province are comprised of broad alluvial basins, and moderate relief mountain ranges and hills that consist primarily of Mesozoic granitic and Mesozoic to Precambrian metamorphic rocks. Cenozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks and landforms are also common (PlaceWorks and Dudek 2017).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

Synthetic treatments of the prehistory of the Mojave Desert include topical studies by Basgall (1993), Basgall and McGuire (1988), Garfinkel (2007), Garfinkel et al. (2010), Gilreath and Hildebrandt (1997), Lengner (2013), Sutton et al. (2007), Van Tilburg et al. (2012), Warren (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), Whitley (1998), and Yohe (1992).

The Mojave Desert has seen more archaeological study than many other areas of California. It has also spawned some of the most contentious dialogues in professional archaeology with respect to competing prehistoric cultural sequence models. Given the importance of chronological controls, the prehistoric cultural sequence and related temporal periods remains an important topic for continuing research.

Cultural Sequence

Late Pleistocene: Paleo-Indian / Western Clovis Period

The Clovis (aka Western Clovis) cultural complex is generally considered to be the dominant prehistoric occupation during the Late Pleistocene era. Clovis points and their associated cultural materials have been the focus of intensive study and the general consensus is that they date from about 13,500 to 12,500 calibrated radiocarbon years (cal) before present (BP) (cf. Goebel et al. 2008; Waters and Stafford 2007).

Although the Mojave Desert has seen early claims of great human antiquity, even Clovis-like fluted points discoveries themselves are fairly rare (cf. Rondeau et al. 2007). Besides the limited discoveries of fluted points, we have little in the way of related diagnostic elements of Clovis technology that would provide a more complete picture of the entire archaeological assemblage.

Early Holocene: Mojave or Lake Mojave Period

Significant environmental changes occurred in the post-Pleistocene resulting in the infilling of valleys and basins by streams, marshes, and lakes from increased glacial runoff. During this time there exists a well-established and wide-ranging prehistoric tradition in the Mojave Desert dating from ca. 12,000 to 8,000 cal BP with a hunting emphasis on lakeshore resources (cf. Bedwell 1970; Warren 1967, 1986; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Milling equipment, although evidently only a minor element in the Lake Mojave archaeological assemblages, is also a regular part of the documented cultural materials at sites attesting to a wider range of habitats for sites outside of lakeshore settings (Basgall 1993).

Middle Holocene: Little Lake or Pinto Period

In the Middle Holocene from ca. 8,000 to 4,000 cal BP temperature and aridity peaked. Lowland bodies of water shrank in size, associated plant communities dwindled and, with the exception of certain rare refuge areas, human land use shifted to upland areas (Sutton et al. 2007). Correlating with these changes was the inception of a cultural expression known as the Pinto Complex.

The presence of ground stone implements signals a growing emphasis on small seed use. Since hunting equipment persisted during this time frame, Claude Warren and others (Warren 1967, 1984, 1986) have suggested that large game procurement continued despite deteriorating climatic conditions and declining big game populations. Heavily worn stone tools crafted from exotic stone suggests that prehistoric Middle Holocene Natives were still highly mobile.

Middle/Late Holocene: Newberry Period or Gypsum Complex

In the Late Holocene, beginning ca. 4,000/3,500 cal BP and continuing to about 2,000 cal BP, significant interregional variability in aboriginal land use is recognized. Cool winters and relatively

wet intervals were characteristic of what is known as the Neo-Pluvial Period that occurred between 4,000 and 2,000 radio carbon years before present (rcybp) (Wigand and Rhode 2002).

Radiocarbon assays and obsidian tool/debitage sources in the Mojave Desert suggest that particular sites were seasonally re-occupied (Basgall and Hall 1992, 1994). From food remains one may infer that logistical forays were made to long-distance upland settings to procure specialized resources (pinyon nuts, bighorn sheep, and marmots) that were brought back to a base camp (Basgall and Delacorte 2012; Basgall and McGuire 1988; Byrd and Hale 2003). Warren et al. (1984) identify a change in social organization from the smaller family-band units in earlier eras to multi-family groups.

Late Holocene: Haiwee, Rose Spring, Saratoga Springs Period

The Mojave Desert witnessed a significant series of adaptation shifts beginning in this time period (ca. 2000 to 700 cal BP). During the onset of the period a dramatic set of subsistence-settlement changes were documented. These changes include: the introduction of the bow and arrow replacing the dart and atlatl, a dramatic decrease in large game hunting, increased reliance on dryland hard seeds, the beginning of intensive green-cone piñon pine nut exploitation, and the development of sites emphasizing the acquisition of easily procured and abundant small game animals (especially with respect to large numbers of lagomorphs and grebes). These cultural changes may reflect a Numic (Great Basin Paiute-Shoshone) in-migration. Certain technological innovations and labor-intensive adaptive strategies are also broadly consistent with those of the intrusive Numic groups (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Delacorte 1994, 1995).

Recent Holocene: Marana, Late Prehistoric

This final cultural period (700 cal BP to the historic) represents the ethnographic occupation of the Mojave Desert by the Kawaiisu, Panamint Shoshone, Serrano, Chemehuevi, and Mohave, with the Tataviam and Alliklik utilizing the western margin of the Desert. Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood arrow points, brownware ceramics, imported soapstone beads, pictographs, and many sites associated with systematic and intensive upland piñon exploitation are all characteristic of this time frame (Bettinger 1978; Garfinkel et al 1980; McGuire and Garfinkel 1976, 1980).

Resource intensification that began in the prior period continued and strengthened with settlements tied to seasonal differences in resource availability. Region-wide expansion of diet breadth, including an increase in desert tortoise and reptile use, and intensification of small seed resources involved a change in the technology used in the collection and processing of these resources. This pattern began about 1300 cal BP but increased substantially throughout the Late Prehistoric (650 cal BP – Contact) and into the Protohistoric era.

Evidence of increased contact with outside populations (e.g., the American Southwest) and the expansion of Numic-affiliated populations out of eastern California into most areas of the Great Basin and much of the Mojave Desert are recognized during the last 1,000 years (Fowler 1972; Lamb 1958).

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland Southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas. Such locations were near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges. Further, these favored locations were near permanent or reliable sources of water. These were areas that were largely level encampments situated on the unprotected valley floor. The residential sites were used for resource procurement and travel. The use of such geographical settings is supported by the

ethnographic literature. These reports identify the foothills as preferred areas for settlement (Bean and Smith, 1978a; 1978b). The project area is situated on open desert land with no hills nearby, with a major wash to the northwest, a suitable location for prehistoric seasonal camp sites.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The western Mojave Desert was home to groups of Northern Uto-Aztecan speakers, primarily the Serrano (Vanyume), with the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, and Kawaiisu in the Antelope Valley portion to the northwest. The groups traded and interacted with each other. Additionally, each group had its own trade and alliance relationships with other groups who lived outside the valley.

Recent research by Earle (1990, 1997, 2004a, 2004b, 2005a, 2005b), King (2003), and Johnson and Lorenz (2006) have helped to clarify the ethnic identification of the Mojave Desert Native American groups. Their work with the John Peabody Harrington field notes, combined with analysis of the Franciscan mission sacramental registries, testify that the Mojave Desert dwellers in the Hesperia area were speakers of a dialect of Serrano. Surviving vocabularies and word lists support the identification of desert groups known as Vanyume (Garcés' term was Beñeme) as related to the Serrano. It has been further determined that Native groups occupying villages on the Mojave River in the vicinity of Victorville immediately north of Hesperia and in the region east of Barstow maintained marriage ties to downriver communities and were also Vanyume in ethnic and linguistic affiliation. Earle (1990, 1997) supports King's revisions of earlier territorial boundaries asserting that Serrano territory included the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains, the Mojave River, and Antelope Valley. It also appears from their research that both the south and north slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains were "owned" and occupied by Serrano speakers.

Early 20th century ethnographic fieldwork among the Serrano was conducted by Kroeber (1925), Gifford (1918), Strong (1929), Benedict (1924), and Harrington (1986). More recent research by Bean (1972), Bean and Smith (1978), and Bean, et al. (1981) has helped to focus attention on key research questions in an attempt to clarify the relationship of Serrano land use patterns, territorial attributions, subsistence-settlement patterns, and social, ceremonial, and political organization.

The economic resource base of the Vanyume was determined in part by the seasonal availability of key animals and plants exploited for basic subsistence (Earle 1992). Hunting activities supplemented a diet mainly emphasizing plants. Hunting excursions were both an individual affair but also incorporated communal drives, and trap lines to snare small animals (e.g., squirrels, rodents, tortoise, and chuckwalla). Some desert hunting areas to the east in the Mojave Desert and in the vicinity of the Mojave River may have been shared with adjacent groups (e.g., Chemehuevi and/or Mojave). Mule deer were available in the San Gabriel Mountains. Deer would migrate to lower elevations during the winter and would be available in the lower foothill region at that time. Pronghorn frequented the valley floor year-round but were not consistently abundant and were hunted only occasionally using communal surrounds and group drives. The latter communal drive technique was also used to ensnare large numbers of jackrabbits during the fall when the rabbits were especially abundant. Mountain sheep were available in the higher mountains but would only have been rarely procured. Waterfowl could be captured using bows and arrows and special nets. Ducks, quail, geese, and grebes would have been available in considerable numbers during their breeding seasons and in association with riparian settings.

Abundant stands of acorns, juniper, mesquite, and pinyon were available to extended gathering expeditions into the mountains. These might involve several lineages collaborating under one leader's authority and would have entailed accessing the resource base of surrounding groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Benedict 1924:391-392; Drucker 1937). Cattail / bulrush seeds (*Typha* spp. and

Scirpus spp.), various roots, shoots, bulbs, and other hard seeds were all principal plant foods. The most likely plant resources that were of significant economic importance that have been identified paleobotanically or noted in the immediate vicinity of the Project were Indian rice grass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), blazing star (*Mentzelia* spp.), and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.)

Edward W. Gifford conducted a detailed study of the marriage practices and sociopolitical organization of native southern California Native Americans from 1916 through 1917 (Gifford 1918). Based on these studies, he developed a model of Serrano social organization (Earle 2004a, 2004b). William Duncan Strong (1929: 5-35) conducted even more extensive social organization studies among the Serrano, Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Cupeño in 1925. Strong indicated that the Serrano were an unusual California group in that they possessed true patrilineal clans and an active moiety system. Patrilineal clans are patterned such that all males, their descendants, and their wives were part of a single group. Clans may be segmented into subclans or lineages. A woman retained her own lineage name but upon marriage was incorporated into the clan of her husband. The transfer of women from one ceremonial affiliation with one clan to another, upon marriage, was characteristic of all southern California Takic (the linguistic subfamily of Northern Uto-Aztecan) speaking groups. In the Serrano case, their society was divided into two parts identified with either Coyote or Wildcat. The Coyote moiety had the most important political leaders. Moiety out-marriage excluded partners from half the neighboring Serrano settlements. Hence, only settlements of opposing moieties were interrelated through marriage.

Serrano villages in the Mojave Desert were generally more dispersed than in the mountain setting. This dispersed pattern resulted in marriages linking together very large areas. Many of the settlements had marriage ties with villages over 50 miles away and counter intuitive was the fact that the closest relationships were not with the nearest villages – but rather with settlements affiliated with opposing moieties further distant. King's study of the mission registers indicates that there were many important hereditary positions among the Serrano recognizable in name identities. Each village contained a chief, ceremonial manager, two messengers, as well as various shamans, diviners, and other ritual specialists. Each of these leaders oversaw different elements of Serrano life involving festivals, dances, and warfare.

Ethnographic data attests that a major native trade and travel corridor facilitated a long-distance exchange system. Recent research has supported the importance of long-distance trade linking coastal southern Californian Chumash tribes with inland groups including the Yokuts, Kawaiisu, Serrano, Chemehuevi, and the Mojave in California, and with the Walapai, Havasupai, and Hopi in Arizona (Earle 2005a). Shell bead trade was one of the mediums of exchange and was used as a kind of currency or money. This system was significant since it involved trade, travel, and exchange covering hundreds of miles and was a system of exchange of native goods that linked various ethnic groups politically and economically. This trade and travel route ran from the American Southwest (principally the Hopi territory in Arizona), along the Colorado River to the Mojave River thence through the central Mojave Desert into the Antelope Valley (Serrano territory) and west to the Pacific Coast (Davis 1961; Farmer 1935; Sample 1950). These circuits of exchange cut across political and cultural boundaries. A number of researchers have argued that such an exchange system may have been an influential factor in facilitating semi-sedentary settlement and complex sociopolitical organization for the Serrano (Earle 2005a; Robinson 1977; Sutton 1980).

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

The first known European explorer to pass through the Hesperia region of the Mojave Desert was Lt. Pedro Fages, an officer of the Spanish Army. While tracking military deserters in 1772 he entered the desert through the Cajon Pass and traveled northward along the eastern edge of the San Gabriel Mountains, through the southern edge of the Mojave Desert, the Hesperia region and onto what is now western Palmdale, and then up to Elizabeth Lake before returning to the coast. Soon afterwards, Franciscan Fr. Garcés, starting from Arizona with the de Anza expedition of 1775, split from the expedition at the Gila River crossing along the Colorado River and headed north on his own through the Mojave Desert. He reached Mission San Gabriel the following year and his route became the Mojave Trail. Despite these early visits, for the next 40 years this inland valley received little impact from Spanish colonization activities, which were concentrated along the coast.

Mission San Gabriel, founded 1772, became the primary missionizing force in the south and central Mojave Desert, baptizing members of the Serrano tribe. When Mission San Fernando was established farther north in 1797, the priests here proselytized in the western and northern Mojave Desert bringing in members of the Tataviam, Kitanemuk and Alliklik tribes. Spanish rule was overthrown by Mexico in 1812, and the missions lost their land holdings to private ranchos as the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act in 1833 (Beattie and Beattie 1951). The notable Old Spanish Trail was established between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico in the 1830s (Beck and Haase 1974).

For most of the Spanish-Mexican Period, the entire San Bernardino Valley below the Cajon Pass into the desert was considered a part of the land holdings of Mission San Gabriel. The name “San Bernardino” was bestowed on the region circa 1819, when the mission *asistencia* and an associated rancho were officially established under this name in the eastern area of the valley (Lerch and Haenszel, 1981). Spanish rule was overthrown by Mexico in 1812, and the missions lost their land holdings as the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act in 1833 (Beattie and Beattie 1974). The notable Old Spanish Trail was established between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico in the 1830s (Beck and Haase 1974). In 1848, when the southwest was ceded to the United States, most of the Mexican land grants became areas of public domain, and raising livestock gave way to agriculture (Schuiling 1984).

2.2.3.2 The American Period to Founding of Hesperia

In 1851, Mormons settled in the San Bernardino Valley when Brigham Young asked church followers to start a new colony in California (Beattie and Beattie 1951, Lyman 1996). The Mormons traveled 400 miles from Salt Lake City to San Bernardino along a route that came to be known as “the Mormon Trail.” The last leg of the trip required navigating the Cajon Pass out of the desert in the San Bernardino Mountains before descending into the San Bernardino Valley. The Mormons had made plans to purchase the Chino Ranch from Isaac Williams. However, he had changed his mind about selling it when they arrived (Schuiling 1984, Lyman 1996), and they purchased a large portion of José del Carmen Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River. Because of the debt that the purchase of this land created and the need to demonstrate to church leaders in Salt Lake City that the colony was productive, the Mormons quickly developed crop cultivation in the valley and lumbering in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. Lumber was such an important cash commodity that it was called the “Mormon currency” (Schuiling 1984: 45). The Mormons also planted fruit trees and vineyards and built a flour mill. The Mormons were instrumental in establishing San Bernardino

County in 1851 and the city of San Bernardino in 1854. However, when Brigham Young recalled the settlers to Salt Lake City in 1857, two-thirds of the original settlers abandoned the settlement, and the community began to develop in ways quite different from its original founding. Beattie and Beattie (1951) detail some of the changes after the Mormon exodus, such as an increase in crime. Lyman (1996) notes that the peaceful coexistence of the Mormons with the surrounding Indian tribes changed after the Mormon exodus, among other results being the further displacement of the Cahuilla and Serrano tribes.

In the late 1800s, the railroad came to San Bernardino County. Fierce competition between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe lines led to price wars, which enabled many settlers from the Northeast and Midwest to be able to afford the long journey west. Southern Pacific had a monopoly in the county for a long time until Fred T. Perris surveyed the Cajon Pass, which allowed the Santa Fe Railway Company to link San Diego, San Bernardino, and Barstow by rail and thus break the monopoly. Cheap railroad transportation led to a land boom in the 1880s. In the 1870s and afterwards, small towns in the high desert region and near the Calico Mountains were established as railway stops on the Santa Fe Railroad (Kyle 1990). Approximately 30 new communities were established. Only about half have survived to the present day (Schuiling 1984). The growing population created a demand for a reliable source of water, which would lead to the further development of this arid region. The construction of the Bear Valley dam in 1884 created Big Bear Lake, which secured the future of the San Bernardino Valley as a place where people and agriculture could flourish with the impounded surface runoff from the winter snowpack. Replicating the success of the Bear Valley dam, Lake Arrowhead was completed in 1915.

In 1849, the Gold Rush was on and the discovery of gold in the San Bernardino Mountains brought an influx of miners to the area. Later, in the Mojave Desert to the northern and eastern portions of San Bernardino County, silver mining took precedence as gold was mined out, and then borate mining replaced silver mining. Mining continued as an important part of the county's economic base into the 20th century (Schuiling 1984).

World War II brought the beginning of a strong military presence in the county. Before World War II there were no permanent military installations in the area with the exception of March Field in neighboring Riverside County. Military installations established in San Bernardino County include the Mojave Anti-Aircraft Range in northern San Bernardino County; Fort Irwin training base near Barstow; the San Bernardino Air Depot of the Air Material Command, which became Norton Air Force Base in 1950; the Defense Supply Agency of the Department of Defense; 29 Palms Marine Base; George Air Force Base, which was a training facility for fighter pilots; and the navy bombing range at China Lake in the northwest part of the county, which expanded in 1943 and became the 750,000-acre Naval Ordnance Training Station that also lies partly in Kern and Inyo Counties (Schuiling 1984).

History of Hesperia

In 1869, Max Stobel purchased 35,000 acres along the Mojave River from the United States Government Land Office for \$40,000. While several attempts were made to subdivide the land and encourage colonization, the area was primarily used for agricultural purposes, with raisin grapes being the primary crop (Yetzer 1988). A major turning point occurred in 1885, when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad tracks were completed, and the Hesperia Train Station was erected in 1887. The Hesperia railhead created the city's first major industry, which was the export of Juniper wood, used by Los Angeles bakers to fuel their breadmaking kilns (City of Hesperia 2022).

It was shortly after developer Robert M. Widney purchased a large parcel of this land in 1886 that work on the Hesperia Hotel began. In 1874 Widney had begun the first successful public rail transit company in Los Angeles, building a 1.5 miles (2.4 km) horse drawn trolley line between Los Angeles Plaza and 6th Street at Pearl Street. As one of most successful developers of his time, as well as District Judge for Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, founder of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and one of the founding members of the University of Southern California, he had every reason to expect his investment would prompt the rapid growth of Hesperia and the surrounding area (LA Pub Lib 1923). The hotel took over two years to build and was constructed using over 40,000 handmade adobe bricks. It was a three-story structure with a basement. There was a communication system between all three floors, as well as hot and cold running water available in the restroom on each floor. The Hesperia hotel was in its glory from 1887 until it officially closed in 1926 (Digital Desert 1981).

Hesperia was named for Hesperus, the Greek god of the West. The railroad land developers published pamphlets distributed across the country with boosterism of Hesperia, California, as a potential metropolis, to become "the Omaha of the West" with projections of over 100,000 people by 1900 -- but only 1,000 arrived by the century milestone (Yetzer 1988). Hesperia grew relatively slowly until the completion of US Routes 66, 91, and 395 in the 1940s, followed by the expansion and re-routing of the old Route 66 into Interstate 15 in the late 1960s. The City served as the last stopping point before travelers made the treacherous trip down the Cajon Pass. About 30 square miles (78 km²) of land were laid out for possible residential development (Logan 2014).

In the early 1950s, land developer M. Penn Phillips and his silent financial partner, boxer Jack Dempsey, financed the building of roads and land subdivisions, promoting lot sales via the new medium of television. They built the Hesperia Inn and golf course, which attracted a variety of Hollywood celebrities. The Hesperia Inn also housed the Jack Dempsey Museum (Streitfield 2007). In 1955, Phillips was president of Hesperia Land Development and Hesperia Sales Corporation, while conceiving the *U-Finish Home*—mass-produced housing units that were finished on the outside leaving the buyer to complete the interior. In 1959 Phillips served as a member of the committee to form the Mojave Water Agency (MWA), a regional water management agency that secured a contract with the State of California for an allocation of imported water supply from the State Water Project (Time 1959). The MWA is responsible for managing groundwater resources in the Mojave River Basin and Morongo Basin and providing alternate water sources to the region as needed. It is one of 29 State Water Project contractors permitted to deliver water from the California Aqueduct. The MWA serves a 4,900 square mile area in the High Desert of San Bernardino County, including the Hesperia area (Mojave Water Agency 2020).

The main wave of newcomers, though, arrived at Hesperia in the 1980s and the City was officially incorporated in 1988. Suburban growth transformed the small town of 5,000 people in 1970 to a moderate-sized city with a population over 60,000 by 2000, and an estimated population over 95,000 as of July 1, 2018 (US Census Bureau 2021; Logan 2014).

2.2.3.3 Project Site Land Use History

Historic Topographic Maps

The available United State Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps for the project area start with the 1902 *Baldy Mesa, Calif.* (USGS, 1902) topo map. This map shows open desert land in the project site and area. The elevation contours indicate that the gradient slopes toward the northeast with a 3.6 percent slope over approximately one mile. The 1942 USGS map (USGS 1942) shows the

property is transected (north/south) by what appears to be a dirt trail or four-wheel drive road. The US Route 66 (to the east) and US Route 395 (to the west) are depicted as primary roads/highways.

The 1956, 1968, 1980, 1988 topo maps (USGS 1956, 1968, 1980, 1988) show that the property is undeveloped, vacant land. US Route 395 is depicted as a secondary highway and Interstate 15, which was reconfigured during this period from US Route 66, is depicted as a highway with a median strip.

The 1996 topo map (USGS 1996) shows there is a large commercial building west of the project site at 8981 US-395 (which is currently occupied by the 3M Company).

The 2018 topo map (USGS 2018) shows that Poplar Street (the northern boundary of the project area) and Three Flags Avenue (the western boundary of the project area) are now present and depicted as durable, all-weather roads. To the south of the project boundary is Muscatel Street.

Historic Aerial Images

Historic aerial photos are available for this area of Hesperia; the earliest dating to 1938 (NETRonline 1938, 1952). The 1938 and 1952 aerial photos show that the property is undeveloped desert scrubland. The east side of the property is bounded by what appears to be a two-lane, all-weather road (US Route 66). The west side of the property is undeveloped, vacant land and there is faint evidence of a dirt road or trail that runs north to south.

The 1968 and 1985 aerial photos (NETRonline 1968, 1985) show that Interstate 15 to the east has been improved from a two-lane to a four-lane all-weather highway, indicating the transition from the earlier US Route 66.

The 1994 aerial photo (NETRonline 1994) shows that Poplar Street, which is the approximate northern boundary of the project area, has been developed with a durable, all-weather road. The approximate western boundary of the project area, which is Three Flags Avenue, appears to be an unimproved dirt road. In addition, the approximate southern boundary of the project area is a dirt access road. The land adjacent to the southwest of the subject property along Scarbrough Court appears to have been graded, likely for development. The 2002 aerial photo (NETRonline 2002) shows that the adjacent property to the south has been developed (with Zippy Lube A Truck and Little Sisters Truck Wash at 8899 Three Flags Road).

The 2009 aerial photo (NETRonline 2009) shows that the adjacent property to the southwest has been developed with Velocity Truck Centers (at 8995 Three Flags Avenue). In addition, the land to the west of the subject property and southwest of the intersection of Poplar Street and Three Flags Avenue, is developed (with Freedom Auto Repair, Donna Star Foods, and Hemingway Sheet Metal, Inc. at 12221). The 2014 and 2018 aerial photos (NETRonline 2014, 2018) show few discernable changes from the previous 2009 aerial photo.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

The cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton. Additionally, a SLF search was requested from the NAHC.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was conducted at the SCCIC on October 4, 2022, by Ms. Megan B. Doukakis. That research was completed to identify cultural resources on or near the project site. The local CHRIS facility for San Bernardino County maintained at the SCCIC was reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previous completed cultural resources survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for cultural resources and surveys in Hesperia, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (2012).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile buffer zone from the project's footprint (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with construction of the proposed project.

3.2 Field Survey

On August 31, 2022, archaeologists Daniel Ballester and Hunter O'Donnell visited the project site to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Outreach

On August 17, 2022, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project activities, requesting a search of their SLF and requesting a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The NAHC replied on October 7, 2022 with a letter dated the same day reporting on the SLF search findings and a list of 20 tribal organizations and individuals to contact. Letters to local tribes were sent on October 11, 2022 to all of the tribal organizations and their representatives listed in the NAHC letter (**Attachment C**).

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resource records search at the SCCIC, it was determined that two cultural resources were previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the one-half-mile buffer zone, there are a further 10 recorded historic-era cultural resources. **Table 4.1-1** and **Table 4.1-2** summarizes these resources.

The two archaeological sites located in the project boundary consists of a single prehistoric isolate and an historic homestead. The prehistoric isolate (36-020263) is a small isolated pyroclastic nodule of obsidian located near the west end of the project boundary (Cerreto and Cunningham 2004). There are two or three small blade-like flakes removed from the nodule indicating a bipolar reduction technique was used. An historic homestead (36-010288) covered a quarter section of land that includes the project boundary (Alexandrowicz 2000; McKenna. 2015). This 160-acre area was homesteaded by John E. Dufton in 1892. Structural debris and historic refuse scatters were present during the 2000 and 2005 surveys but no structural remains from the homestead were identified. No features were identified with the current project boundary.

Table 4.1-1

KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
36-004275, CA-SBR-4275H	Robert E. Reynolds	1980	Historic	Toll Road-Houghtons Crossing Road. A rounded dirt road running through a creek.
	Edward Knell	1991		
	Kenneth Becker and Jodie Phillips	1993		
	Cary D. Cotterman	2002		
36-010288, CA-SBR-10288H	J. S. Alexandrowicz	2000	Historic	John E. Dufton Homestead.
	Jeanette A. McKenna	2015		

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
36-010920, CA-SBR-10920H	Cary D. Cotterman	2002	Historic	Early 20th -century refuse deposit with two artifact concentrations and a surrounding sparse artifact scatter.
36-010921, CA-SBR-10921H	Cary D. Cotterman	2002	Historic	Early 20th-century refuse deposit with a surrounding sparse artifact scatter.
36-012339, CA-SBR-12217H	S. Norris, T. Diaz, and M. Knypstra	2005	Historic	Historical-period refuse deposit consisting of approximately 80 artifacts, including ceramic sherds, sherds of a porcelain teacup, glass bottle sherds, and cans of several sizes and shapes.
36-012340, CA-SBR-12218H	S. Norris, T. Diaz, and M. Knypstra	2005	Historic	Historical-period refuse deposit consisting of approximately 26 artifacts, including a ceramic plate, ceramic sherds, and several sizes and shapes of cans.
36-012341, CA-SBR-12219H	S. Norris, T. Diaz, and M. Knypstra	2005	Historic	Historical-period refuse deposit consisting of approximately 44 artifacts, including glass bottle sherds, porcelain dish sherds, cans, and a brick.
36-012342, CA-SBR-12220H	S. Norris, T. Diaz, and M. Knypstra	2005	Historic	Historical-period refuse deposit consisting of approximately 30 artifacts, including cans, porcelain sherds, and clear glass.
36-012343, CA-SBR-12221H	K. Becker, S. Norris, and T. Diaz	2005	Historic	Historical-period refuse deposit that contains about 25 artifacts.
36-012345, CA-SBR-12223H	V. Austerman and L. Lee	2005	Historic	Historic period road.
36-012346, CA-SBR-12224H	V. Austerman and L. Lee	2005	Historic	Historic period road.
36-020263	R. Cerreto and R. Cunningham	2004	Prehistoric	A small isolated pyroclastic nodule of obsidian with removed flakes.

4.1.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

According to the records at the SCCIC, there have been eight previous cultural resource studies within portions of the 0.5-mile buffer of the project (**Table 4.1-2**). (See **Attachment D**). Two of these studies are located within the project boundary and six of these studies are located outside of the project boundary but in the half-mile buffer zone, **Table 4.1-2**.

The entire project area was surveyed by McKenna in 1991 (SB-02476) for a Phase I Linear Survey for the Hesperia Improvement District (McKenna 1991). This project indicated that the far east margin of the project boundary may be sensitive for cultural resources. In the southwest corner of the project boundary a Cultural Resources Assessment (SB-04036) took place on 1.44 acres for a proposed office building construction (Cerreto 2004). This survey was positive for an isolated flaked pyroclastic nodule of obsidian (36-020263).

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
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	36-002208
SB-03448	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	2000	A Historical Resources Identification Investigation for the Little Sisters Truck Wash, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	36-010287, 36-010288
SB-02476	McKenna, Jeanette	1991	A Phase I Linear Survey: Cultural Resources Investigations For The Hesperia Improvement District, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	NA
SB-02732	Parr, Robert E.	1992	An Archaeological Assessment Of Tentative Parcel Map #14242 Baldy Mesa, San Bernardino County, Ca	36-004179
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. 18pp	36-020263
SB-04284	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	2001	Historic Archaeology At John E. Dufton's Homestead. 134 Pp	36-010287, 36-010288
SB-04285	Green, Julia K	2004	Cultural Resources Inventory & Evaluation: Timbisha Shoshone Hotel & Casino, San Bernardino County, Ca. 22pp	NA

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SB-05107	Chandler, Evelyn N, Cary D. Cotterman, and Roger D. Mason	2002	2002 Cultural Resources Survey of The Proposed California Charter Academy Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	NA

4.2 Native American Outreach

On August 17, 2022, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and asking for a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received October 7, 2022, at the office of UEI from Ms. Cameron Vela, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that "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 [emphasis in the original]." (see **Attachment C**).

UEI prepared letters to each of the 20 tribal contacts representing 15 tribal organizations describing the project and included a map showing the project's location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asked if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project (see **Attachment C**). On October 11, 2022, Mr. O'Neil mailed these letters to the 20 tribal contacts, and also emailed identical letters and maps to the 20 tribal contacts for which email addresses were known.

On October 12, 2022, Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians indicated through email the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and that they are deferring any comments to closer tribes. Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation responded though email on October 12, 2022, indicating that the tribe does not wish to comment on this project and defers to more local tribes. Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resources Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians indicated through email on October 18, 2022 that the proposed project is located 0.4 miles south of two known prehistoric privy/scatter sites and 0.6 miles northeast from a lithic scatter and hearth site. The area is of concern to the tribe and the Band's cultural resources department is interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB 52/CEQA territory.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted on October 25, 2022, to complete the outreach process. These calls were to the 15 tribal contacts who had not already responded to UEI mailing and email. Seven telephone calls were placed with no answer and so messages were left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to Chairperson Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Councilmember Charles Alvarez, for the Gabrielino Tongva Tribe; Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Robert Martin, Chairperson for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Donna Yocum, Chairperson for the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians; Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson for the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians; Anthony Madrigal, Historic Preservation Officer for the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians. In a call to Andrew Salas, Chairperson for the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, there was no answer, and the mailbox was full so no message could be left. In a call to Sierra Pencille, Chairperson of the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, the tribal receptionist asked that we leave a message for the Chairperson and a message was left. In a call to Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, the tribal receptionist

answered and indicated that Tribal Chair Redner was not in the office and transferred our call to the Chair's voicemail where a message was left. In a call to Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, the phone number was out of service. In a call to Darrell Mike, Chairperson for the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, the tribal receptionist indicated that the Chairperson was not in so she sent us to his assistant's phone; the assistant did not answer, and a message was left.

During the telephone calls of October 25, 2022, Chairperson Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians indicated that he did not have much information about the project area. But due to the resources present Mr. Morales would like to be informed of any artifacts that are encountered. Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator for the Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council indicated that the tribe does not have any comment as it is outside of their tribal area. They defer to sister tribes. (See **Attachment C.**)

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

On August 31, 2022, an intensive level pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted by Mr. Daniel Ballester, M.A., and Mr. Hunter O'Donnell, B.A., archaeologists with CRM TECH. The survey consisted of walking over, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface of the project site in parallel north/south transects spaced 15 meters apart across the project site. In this way the ground surface in the project area was carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

The project consists of a field survey of approximately 19 acres situated between the Oro Grande Wash and the I-15 Freeway. The project site was seen to have been heavily disturbed by grubbing at some point between October 2020 and June 2022 with most of the vegetation and a significant amount of soil being bulldozed into a long berm along the southern portion of the parcel (**Figure 4.3-1**). The project area slopes downward gently towards the bottom of the valley and the Mojave River to the northeast. The vegetation was observed to consist mostly of thistle with a handful of Joshua trees (**Figure 4.3-2**) and a juniper tree, as well as small grasses and brush. Ground visibility was very good (95-100%) with thistle brush being the only obscuring factor.

During the survey, the ground surface within and adjacent to the project area was inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (**Figure 4.3-3** and **Figure 4.3-4**). During survey preparation, a dirt road was noted crossing the project area from north to south which first appears on USGS topographic maps as early as 1902, first appearing on a historical aerial photo in 1938 (NETR Online). During survey this road segment within the project area was found to have been obliterated during the aforementioned grubbing between 2020 and 2022.

An historical refuse scatter was noted in the eastern half of the project parcel. The refuse scatter consisted of cans, a tobacco tin, and fragments of historical glass (**Figure 4.3-5**). There were five metal containers consisting of meat and beverage cans and a tobacco tin (**Figure 4.3-6**). The historical glass consisted of approximately 15 bottle body fragments with a range of colors (opaque white, colorless, aqua, brown, sun-colored amethyst) along with an aqua bottle base fragment containing the text "DR W..." The coordinates, descriptions, and photos of this refuse scatter were recorded and a site record Update has been prepared for the site. This feature has been determined

to be a component of the larger CA-SBR-10288H site, the John E. Dufton homestead (see **Section 4.1.1**). See Continuation Sheet for CRM TECH 3937-1H in **CONFIDENTIAL Attachment E**.

No further historic features or artifacts were observed, and no prehistoric features or artifacts were observed in the project area.

Figure 4.3-1
PROJECT SITE GROUND DISTURBANCE AND BERM
VIEW TO THE EAST FROM SOUTHERN BOUNDARY



Figure 4.3-2
PROJECT AREA OVERVIEW WITH JOSHUA TREES; VIEW TO THE SOUTHEAST



Figure 4.3-3
PROJECT AREA OVERVIEW; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST



Figure 4.3-4
PROJECT AREA OVERVIEW; VIEW TO THE NORTHWEST FROM SOUTHEAST CORNER



Figure 4.3-5
HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTER OVERVIEW; VIEW TO THE NORTHWEST



Figure 4.3-6
TOBACCO TIN IN HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTER



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory (BERD) provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2021) was conducted for this project on October 7, 2022. It was determined that the project boundary and project area do not have any resources present that have been evaluated under the National Register (Built Environmental Resource Directory).

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under CEQA uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- 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 value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 Potential Effects

No CRHR- or NRHP-identified prehistoric or historic cultural resources are present on the project site and so will not be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be on call to assess the finds.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Two archaeological resources – one prehistoric and one historic – were identified in the CHRIS record literature search in the project site. These consist of a single worked nodule of obsidian (36-020263) located in the north-central portion of the project parcel, and the John E. Dufton homestead (CA-SBR-10288H) which encompasses the project site and a large area to the north, though no features were recorded within the current project site itself. There are seven historic period refuse deposits and three historic period dirt roads located within the half mile radius of the project area, several have which have since been lost due to grading and plowing. USGS topographic historical maps and aerial photos indicate that the project site has always been open land. The pedestrian survey located and recorded a light scatter of historic refuse in the eastern portion of the project parcel, which has been recorded as a component of CA-SBR-10288H.

Two Native American tribal responses have been received to date. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated that the proposed project is located near known prehistoric sites and the area is of concern to the tribe. They also requested to participate in AB 52 consultation. The Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians did not have information on the project area, but asked that they be informed of any artifacts encountered during the project. (See **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C**.)

This cultural resources study's findings based on the records search and pedestrian survey suggest that there is a medium potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. If prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

The light refuse scatter observed in the eastern area of the project site does not warrant preservation. However, as a component of the larger Dufton homestead site there is the potential for further subsurface artifacts and features of this site to be present. A monitor should be present during grading and trenching in these areas to recover material from these potential deposits to better understand the nature of the use of this homestead possibly dating back to the 1890s.

While the project site as a whole appears to be only disturbed in the upper levels of soil with some grading to build the berms and some discing, it is not recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities throughout the project site (except as noted above). However, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be retained to assess the finding(s) and retrieve the material.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt in that area and the San Bernardino County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD will make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of

❖ CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ❖

human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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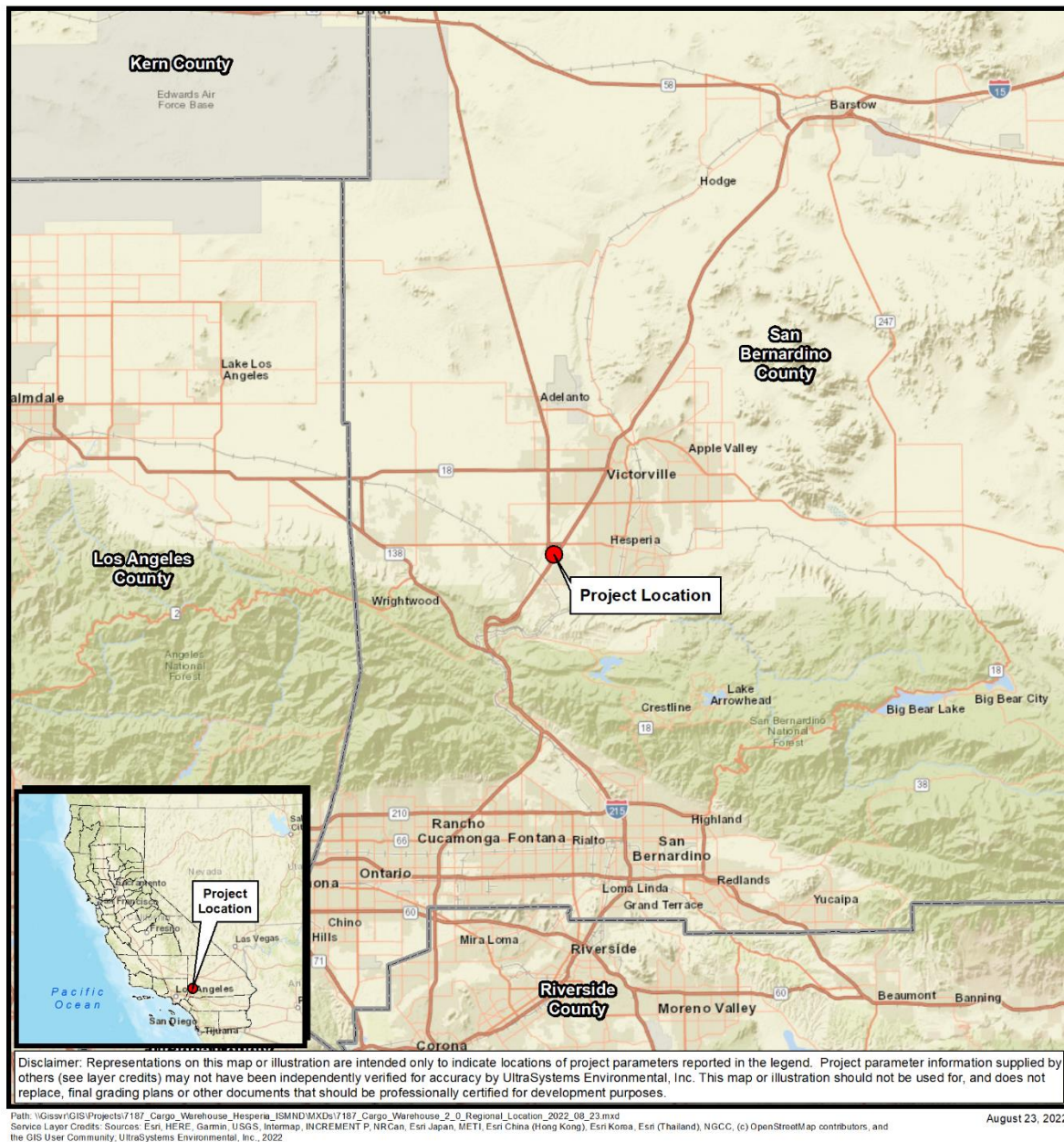
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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

PROJECT MAPS

Figure 1
PROJECT REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Scale: 1:633,600



0 5 10 Miles

0 5.5 11 Kilometers

Legend

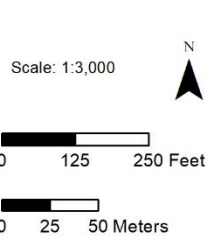
- Project Location
- County Boundary

**Cargo Solutions
Truck Warehouse**

Regional Location



Figure 2
PROJECT STUDY AREA



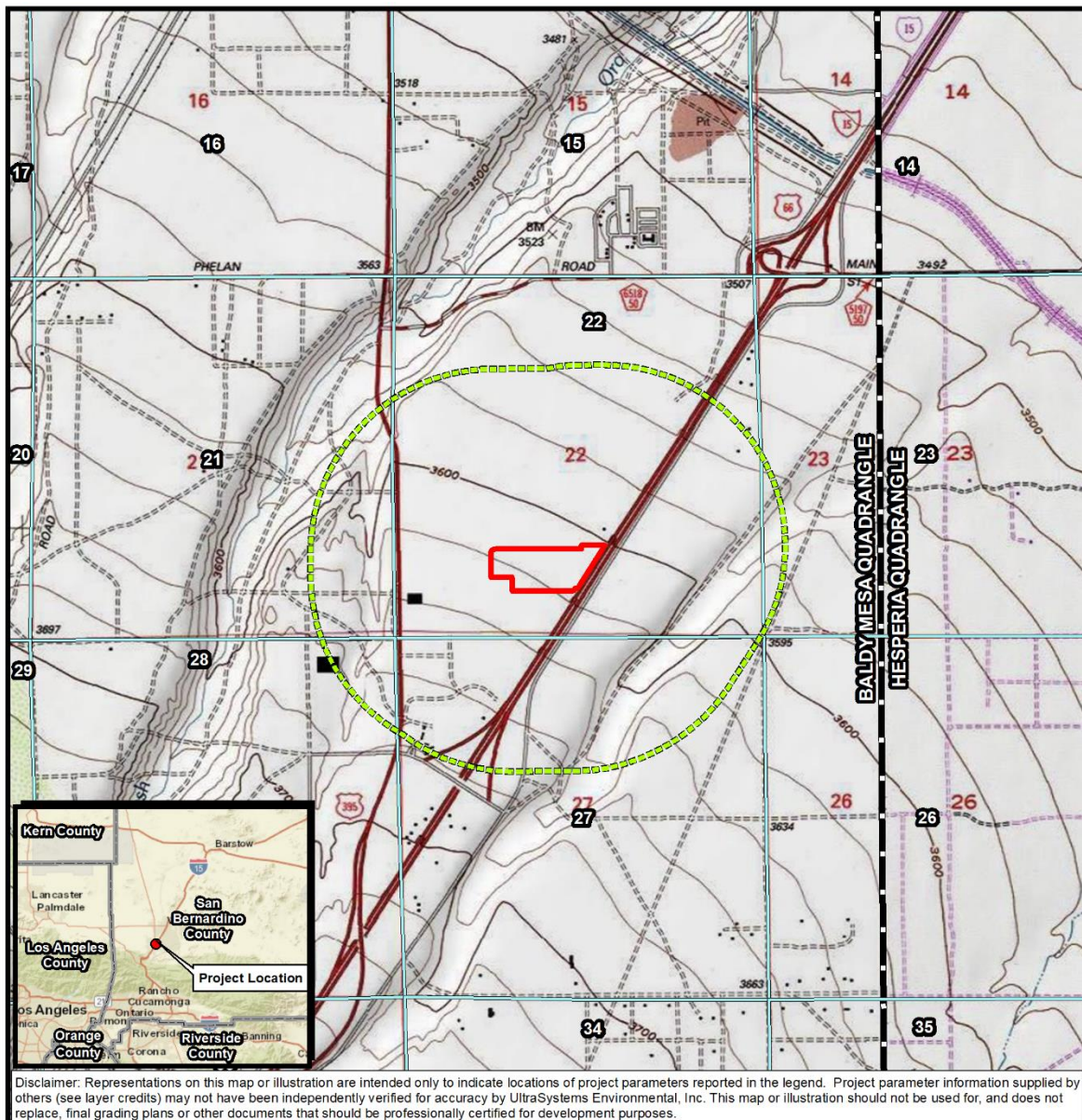
Legend

Project Location

**Cargo Solutions
Truck Warehouse**
Project Location



Figure 3
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH APE SHOWN AND HALF-MILE BUFFER ZONE



Path: \\Gissv\GIS\Projects\7187_Cargo_Warehouse_Hesperia_ISMND\MXDs\7187_Cargo_Warehouse_4_5_Topo_2022_08_16.mxd
 August 16, 2022
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, CA Dept. of Conservation, May 2019, UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

Scale: 1:24,000



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Location
- Half-Mile Radius
- Quadrangle Boundary
- Section Boundary

Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse

Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: Baldymesa
 Township: 4N Range: 5W
 Section: 22



ATTACHMENT B

PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience

Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013-2014

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente.

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of the UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly-coordinated emergency communications system to all first responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and

districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.

Assistant Project Archaeologist

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface

collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Brent Johnson

Historian



Years of Experience

22

Years with Firm

1

Education

- M.A. History of Science: California State University, Fullerton, 1998
- B.A. History of Science, University of California, San Diego, 1991

Professional Registrations

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106 Essentials, Certificate
- Asbestos Building Inspector, Initial Course DOSH CA-015-05, Certificate 8BII0518150008N6786
- Lead Inspector / Risk Assessor, Lead-Related Construction Certificate ID# 31233
- CPR, First Aid & AED Certification, Issued 11/12/2015 with Renewal on 11/2017
- RF Safety 101 Certification, Issued 12/17/2015
- Remote Pilot Certification, 3980697, Issued March 2017
- NAUI Certified Scuba Diver, 1992

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Mr. Johnson has significant experience in due diligence assessments for a variety of property types and the needs and requirements of a varied number of reporting standards, including ASTM standards, EPA's All Appropriate Inquiry (AAI), and customized client formats. Specifically, Mr. Johnson has performed Architectural Historian Evaluations, Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, Environmental Transaction Screens, Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) preliminary environmental assessments, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Phase I and Phase II assessments, Floodplain Evaluation reports, and Lead and Asbestos Inspections and Sampling.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Architectural Historian Evaluation (DPR 523 Form), Mar Vista Apartments, Port Hueneme CA (2021)

The International Style, Mar Vista Apartments was evaluated to determine whether it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The building was designed by master architects Roy C. Wilson, John F. Stroh, and George Wilson, AIA. So successful was their architectural practice that by the 1920s few of the buildings constructed on Main Street in Santa Paula were designed by anyone other than Roy Wilson. Prominent architect Roy E. Colbert and apprentice of Wilson and Stroh was interviewed for this project, providing insights into the practical considerations of designing residential, commercial, and industrial architectural for a new community.

CEQA – Laguna Beach Cliff Drive Access, Laguna Beach CA (2018)

This cultural resources records search and site visit evaluated the potential impact of improvements to the public right-of-way to include the removal of wood and concrete stairs and a retaining wall, and new construction of a drainage system, slope stabilization, and pedestrian lighting. The assessment determined that the project would not impair the historic viewshed; however, its proximity to the Heisler Park prehistoric encampment, prompted a recommendation for archaeology site monitoring during the demolition phase.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (2003- 2004)

Mr. Johnson conducted field investigations and historical research for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) to determine the potential for release of hazardous, toxic radioactive waste, munitions constituents, and unexploded ordnance resulting from previous military activities. Extensive archival research and oral historical interviews with veterans were used to identify areas of potential hazard. Mr. Johnson also assisted in authoring a number of preliminary assessments for the USACE Los Angeles District including: Van Nuys Army Airfield, CA; Ontario Army Air Field, CA; U.S. Air Force Plant 16 (NASA), CA; U.S. Air Force Plant 14 (NASA), CA; Marquardt Ramjet Development Facility, CA; Pomona Quartermaster Depot, CA; Naval Supply Depot (NSD) Clearfield, UT; Mira Loma Quartermaster Depot, CA; Corona Annex Naval Surface Warfare Center, CA; Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, AZ; and the former Los Angeles Nike Missile Sites located at: Magic Mountain/Lang/Saugus, LA-98, Pointe Vicente (Palos

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-4355

Telephone: 949.788.4900
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Brent Johnson



Verdes), LA-55, Barley Flats – Mt. Disappointment, LA-09, Van Nuys – Sepulveda, LA-96, Los Pinetos/Newhall, LA-94. Most recently, Mr. Johnson authored the historic context statement for the Fort Irwin National Training Center in San Bernardino, CA.

FCC NEPA Wireless Telecommunications Sites (2005 – 2016)

Mr. Johnson has provided NEPA compliance consulting for the Bechtel Cingular Program, Sprint-Nextel, Verizon Wireless, American Tower Corporation, Global Tower LLC, Cricket Wireless, T-Mobile USA, Horizon Tower LLC, Clearwire, AT&T Mobility, and MetroPCS environmental contracts, which included over 1,000 sites between 2005 and 2016.

Phase II Cultural Resources Historic Building Inventory, Penmar, Venice CA (2011)

The purpose of the cultural resource survey report for the Penmar Water Quality Improvement and Runoff Reuse Project was to provide an historic architectural assessment for several historic period structures in the city of Venice. The project included an architectural history of Venice; intensive-level evaluation of five historic buildings and determination of eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources; and an oral presentation of the project methodology and conclusions to the Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering.

Built Environment Survey for Silverleaf Solar Project, El Centro CA (2011)

The goal of this investigation was to determine whether built environment resources exist within project areas associated with the proposed Silverleaf Solar Project and the associated transmission line, and if so, to determine their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The collections of both the South Coast Information Center and the Pioneers Park Museum archives were reviewed, and interviews with the Imperial County Historical Society and resident of 85 years, Mr. Jack Strobel were conducted to establish the historic context of the site and surrounding vicinity. An architectural history of El Centro was written as part of the introductory material for the report, and during the site walk seven buildings were identified with the area of potential effect. Each building was evaluated using the DPR Primary Record Form and were determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Alon Bakersfield Refinery Crude Flexibility Project, Bakersfield CA (2013)

Proposed improvements to the 427-acre Alon Bakersfield Oil Refinery, which included the expansion of railroad, transfer and storage facilities, and process units, presented a potential impact to a historic refinery that may have significance to the early development of the petroleum industry in California. A direct assessment of four historic-period (circa 1940) buildings including the original laboratory, fire house, maintenance and planning building, and warehouse was conducted using the DPR523 form set. It was determined that the buildings were ineligible for the NR, CR, or Local designation and a status code of 6Z was assigned to each building.

USC Historic Campus - Crown Castle DAS Communications Project, Los Angeles CA (2013)

The Crown Castle development of eight externally-mounted DAS wireless antennas within the historic core of the USC campus required an evaluation of potential impacts to the USC Historic District. Direct assessments using the DPR Primary Record and Building, Structure, and Object Record forms were performed for the Social Science Building, designed by Edward Durell Stone; Booth Ferris Rehearsal Hall, designed by William L. Pereira; Neely Petroleum & Chemical Engineering Building, designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge; Edward L. Doheny Jr. Memorial Library, designed by Samuel E. Lunden; Robert Glenn Rapp Engineering Building, designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge; Physical Education Building, designed by Parkinson & Parkinson; and the Norris Dental Science Center.

Alamitos Park Project-HSIPL-5108, Long Beach CA (2013)

This Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) and Historic District Evaluation of the Saint Anthony's Parish involved the assessment of approximately 50 residential and commercial buildings, in addition to the Saint Anthony's Catholic Parish. The purpose of the report was to determine potential impacts and suggest possible mitigation associated with the development of the proposed Alamitos Park Project. The project involved a records search at the South Central Coastal California Information Center (SCCIC); review of Long Beach City building permits and city directories; a summary of Long Beach historic architecture; and direct assessment of every building older than 45 years within the proposed area of impact along Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, 6th Street, and 7th Street.

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

RECORDS SEARCH



August 17, 2022

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites in the project area.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouse, office and grade-level door for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldymesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south.

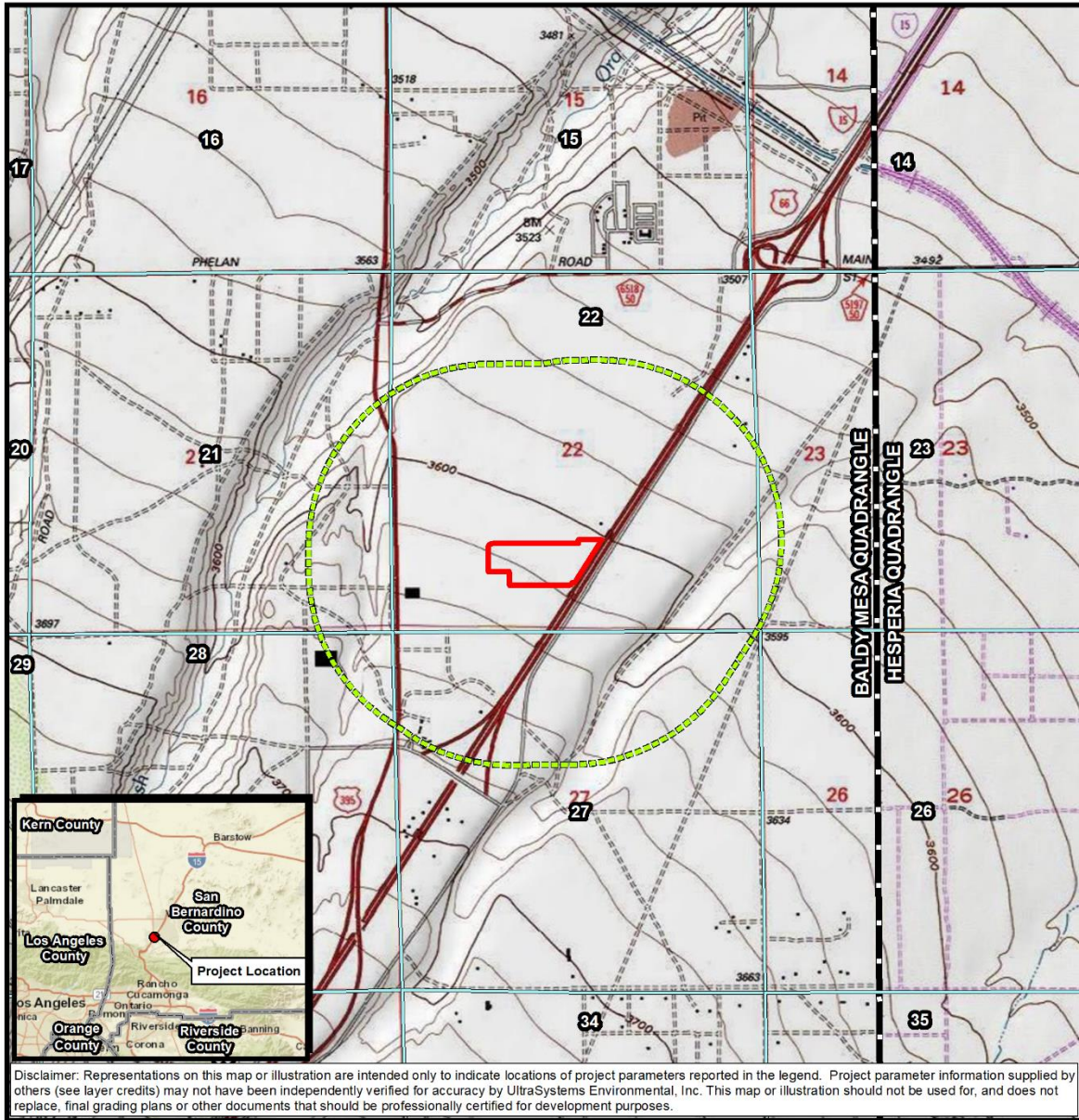
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office—Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com





STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 7, 2022

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems EnvironmentalVia Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.comCHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuisenoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuisenoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/7/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

Sierra Pencille, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1976 1990 Palo Verde Drive Chemehuevi
Havasupai Lake, CA, 92363
Phone: (760) 858 - 4219
Fax: (760) 858-5400
chairman@cit-nsn.gov

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielinoindians.org

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Gabrielino
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Gabrielino
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187, San Bernardino County.

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1 of 2

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/7/2022**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

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

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

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

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187, San Bernardino County.

PROJ-2022-
005788

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2 of 2



October 11, 2022

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Mr. Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Ms. Brierty,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

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The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

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Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Co-Chairperson Cochrane,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

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The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Ms. Conley,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Dorame,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Goad,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

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The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

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Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Mr. Madrigal,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

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Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Martin,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

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Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Ms. Mauck,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Mike,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Ms. McCormick,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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October 11, 2022

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
 Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
 5401 Dinah Shore Drive
 Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Milanovich,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Morales,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Sierra Pencille, Chairperson
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 1976
1990 Palo Verde Drive
Havasupai Lake, CA, 92363

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Pencille,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Tribal Chair Redner,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Salas,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Acting Chairman Scott,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Co-Chairperson Walker,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Yocum,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
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Website: www.ultrasystems.com

**Cargo Solutions Warehouse Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County,
California. [UEI #7187]**

Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Cameron Vela, Cultural Resource Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission		August 17, 2022	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Responded October 7, 2022.
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. An email response was received the same day thanking us for our email. An email response was received from Archaeological Technician Nicole A. Raslich on October 12, 2022, indicating that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and that they are deferring any comments to closer tribes.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. An email response was received from Archaeological Technician Nicole A. Raslich on October 12, 2022, indicating that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and that they are deferring any comments to closer tribes.
Sierra Pencille, Chairperson	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. The tribal receptionist asked that we leave a message for the Chairperson. A message was left. There has been no response to date.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and the mailbox was full so no message was left.

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrielino/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. The Chairperson called back the same day and indicated that he did not have much information about the project area. But due to the resources present he would like to be informed of any artifacts that are encountered.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. Ms. Conley replied for the Tribe – see below.
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant & Administra- tor-	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. Ms. Conley indicated that the tribe does not have any comment as it is outside of their tribal area. They defer to sister tribes. .
Charles Alvarez, Councilmem ber	Gabrielino - Tongva Tribe	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A delivery status failure was received for this email on the same day. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Ann Brierty, THPO	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
					answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. An email was received from Ms. McCormick on October 12, 2022, indicating that they do not wish to comment on this project and defer to more local tribes.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. An email was received from Ms. McCormick on October 12, 2022, indicating that they do not wish to comment on this project and defer to more local tribes.
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. An email response was received on October 18, 2022 from Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resources Analyst indicating that the proposed project is located 0.4 miles south of two known prehistoric privy/scatter sites and 0.6 miles northeast from a lithic scatter and hearth site. The area is of concern to the YSMN and the department is interested to consult

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
					whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. The tribal receptionist answered and indicated that Tribal Chair Redner was not in the office and transferred our call to the Chair's voicemail. A message was left. There has been no response to date.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. The phone number was out of service. There has been no response to date.
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Darrell Mike, Chairperson	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. The tribal receptionist indicated that the Chairperson was not in so she sent me to his assistants phone, she did not answer, a message was left.
Anthony Madrigal, Historic Preservation Officer	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.

From: [Steve Oneil](#)
To: [THPO Consulting](#); [Megan Black](#)
Subject: RE: Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County
Date: Wednesday, October 12, 2022 3:11:09 PM
Attachments: [image002.jpg](#)
[image003.png](#)

Good afternoon Ms. Raslich,

Thank you for your reply on behalf of the Agua Caliente Band regarding the Cargo Solution Truck Warehouse project in Hesperia. Your response will be placed in the cultural resources report.

Steve O'Neil

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391

From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Wednesday, October 12, 2022 3:07 PM
To: 'mblack@ultrasystems.com' <mblack@ultrasystems.com>; THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: 'Steve Oneil' <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County

Hello,

We appreciate your effort and thank you for your inquiry.

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Best,

Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Archaeological Technician

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

D: +1 (760) 883-1134

C: +1 (760) 985-3615

nraslich@aguacaliente.net

From: mblack@ultrasystems.com
To: ["Ryan Nordness"](#)
Cc: ["Steve Oneil"](#)
Subject: RE: Information Request for the Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County
Date: Tuesday, October 18, 2022 3:15:44 PM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)

Mr. Nordness,

Thank you for providing the tribes response. We will pass on the tribe's request for AB 52 consultation to the Lead Agency, the City of Hesperia.

Best regards,

Megan Black Doukakis | Assistant Project Archaeologist | M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 Ext. 228** Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 310.850.8127

Please note that I am working remotely. I can best be reached via email or cell.

Description: Ultrasystems logo2.tif



please consider the environment before printing this e-mail. Thank you.

E-Mail Confidentiality Notice: The information contained in this e-mail message is intended only for the personal and confidential use of the recipient(s) named above. This message may be an attorney-client communication and/or work product and as such is privileged and confidential. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this document in error and that any review, dissemination, distribution, or copying of this message is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by e-mail, and delete the original message.

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2022 11:44 AM
To: mblack@ultrasystems.com
Cc: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Information Request for the Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County

Megan,

Thank you for reaching out to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on October 17th 2022. The proposed project is located 0.4 miles south of two known prehistoric privy/scatter sites and 0.6 miles northeast from a lithic scatter and hearth site. The area is of concern to the YSMN and the department is interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory.

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

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness

Cultural Resource Analyst

Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O:(909) 864-8933 Ext 50-2022

M:(909) 838-4053

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346



From: [Quechan Historic Preservation Officer](#)
To: mblack@ultrasystems.com
Subject: RE: Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County
Date: Wednesday, October 12, 2022 7:50:34 AM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)

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

From: [Steve Oneil](#)
To: "THPO Consulting"; Megan Black; "THPO Consulting"
Subject: RE: Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County
Date: Wednesday, October 12, 2022 3:11:00 PM
Attachments: [image002.jpg](#)
[image003.png](#)

Good afternoon Ms. Raslich,

Thank you for your reply on behalf of the Agua Caliente Band regarding the Cargo Solution Truck Warehouse project in Hesperia. Your response will be placed in the cultural resources report.

Steve O'Neil

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
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Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
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From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Wednesday, October 12, 2022 3:07 PM
To: 'mblack@ultrasystems.com' <mblack@ultrasystems.com>; THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: 'Steve Oneil' <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County

Hello,

We appreciate your effort and thank you for your inquiry.

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Best,

Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Archaeological Technician

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

D: +1 (760) 883-1134

C: +1 (760) 985-3615

nraslich@aguacaliente.net

ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

7187 Cargo Warehouse Hesperia

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00191	NADB-R - 1060191; Voided - 73-12.2A	1973	SMITH, GERALD A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-002208
SB-02448	NADB-R - 1062448; Voided - 91-8.5	1991	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF SERENE HOMES TENTATIVE TRACT 13845, MORONGO VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL K. LERCH & ASSOCIATES	
SB-02476	NADB-R - 1062476; Voided - 91-11.6	1991	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I LINEAR SURVEY: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE HESPERIA IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-02732	NADB-R - 1062732	1992	PARR, ROBERT E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP #14242 BALDY MESA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	CSUB	36-004179
SB-04036	NADB-R - 1064036	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD and CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR PARCEL 3, APN: 3064-591-17, CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 18PP	ANALYTIC ARCHAEOLOGY	36-020263
SB-04284	NADB-R - 1064284	2001	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT JOHN E. DUFTON'S HOMESTEAD. 134 PP	ACS	36-010287, 36-010288
SB-04285	NADB-R - 1064285	2004	GREEN, JULIA K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY & EVALUATION: TIMBISHA SHOSHONE HOTEL & CASINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 22PP	ECORP	
SB-05107	NADB-R - 1065107	2002	CHANDLER, EVELYN N, COTTERMAN, CARY D, and MASON, ROGER D	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED CALIFORNIA CHARTER ACADEMY HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		

ATTACHMENT E

CONFIDENTIAL DPR CONTINUATION SHEET –

CRM TECH 3937-1H

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

Primary # 36-010288H
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SBR-10288H

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 36-010288 update

Recorded by Hunter O'Donnell and Daniel Ballester Date August 31, 2022 Continuation ☒ Update

Site 36-010288 was first record in August 2000 as a historic campsite/homestead site comprised of a trail/dirt road, running in a general northwest to southeast direction, and a refuse scatter consisting of 2 features, architectural debris and a refuse scatter (Alexandrowicz 2000). The site measured approximately 209 x 140 feet in size.

The site was later updated in July 2015 by McKenna. She expanded the original site boundary to include the entire homestead which measured a $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in size. According to the site record the homestead was established in 1892 by John E. Dufton in the southwest quarter of Section 22 (McKenna 2015). McKenna recorded 13 features, artifact concentrations, and artifacts within the homestead consisting of a dirt road alignment, 1 large refuse scatter with over 100 items, and 9 isolated finds of historic artifacts (McKenna 2015). These resources were located just south of Poplar Street.

The site was revisited on August 31, 2022, during a Phase I field survey of the study area (APN 3064-591-13). The majority of the southern half of the Dufton homestead has been developed for commercial purposes. The recorded refuse scatter and the remnants of a building have been destroyed by the construction of a truck stop. The additional artifacts that McKenna recorded in 2015, along the northern boundary of the property, adjacent to Poplar Street have also been obliterated by the constant clearing of the property of vegetation. During the 2022 survey, it was observed that the property has been recently cleared again, leaving piles of vegetation and modern trash, with no evidence of the resources recorded by McKenna et al. in 2015.

Additional historic artifacts were found during the survey that had not been recorded before. These additional artifacts are located approximately 390 feet south of Poplar Street and 300 feet west of the I-15 Freeway, adjacent to the eastern boundary, but within the boundaries of Site 36-010288. The historic refuse scatter includes two flat-top beverage cans, two round meat cans, and a hinged tobacco tin in addition to approximately 15 historical bottle body fragments with a range of colors (opaque white, colorless, aqua, brown, sun-colored amethyst) along with an aqua bottle base fragment containing the broken text "DR. W...". The refuse scatter appears to be a single episode of household refuse dumping.

The refuse scatter has been heavily disturbed and distributed by the clearing activities that have taken place on the property. No other artifacts were observed within the boundaries of the homestead.

References Cited:

Alexandrowicz, J.S.

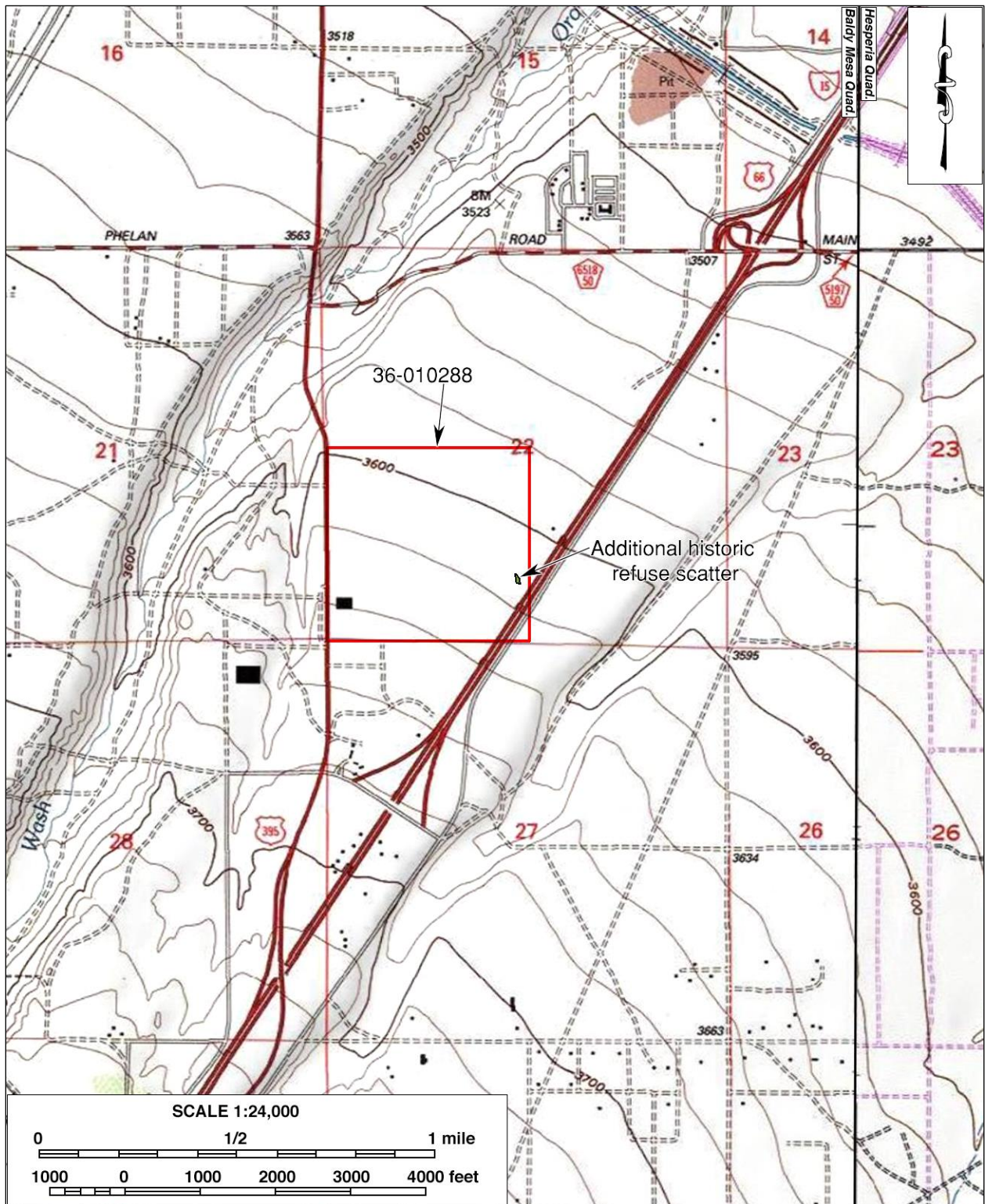
2000 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 36-010288. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

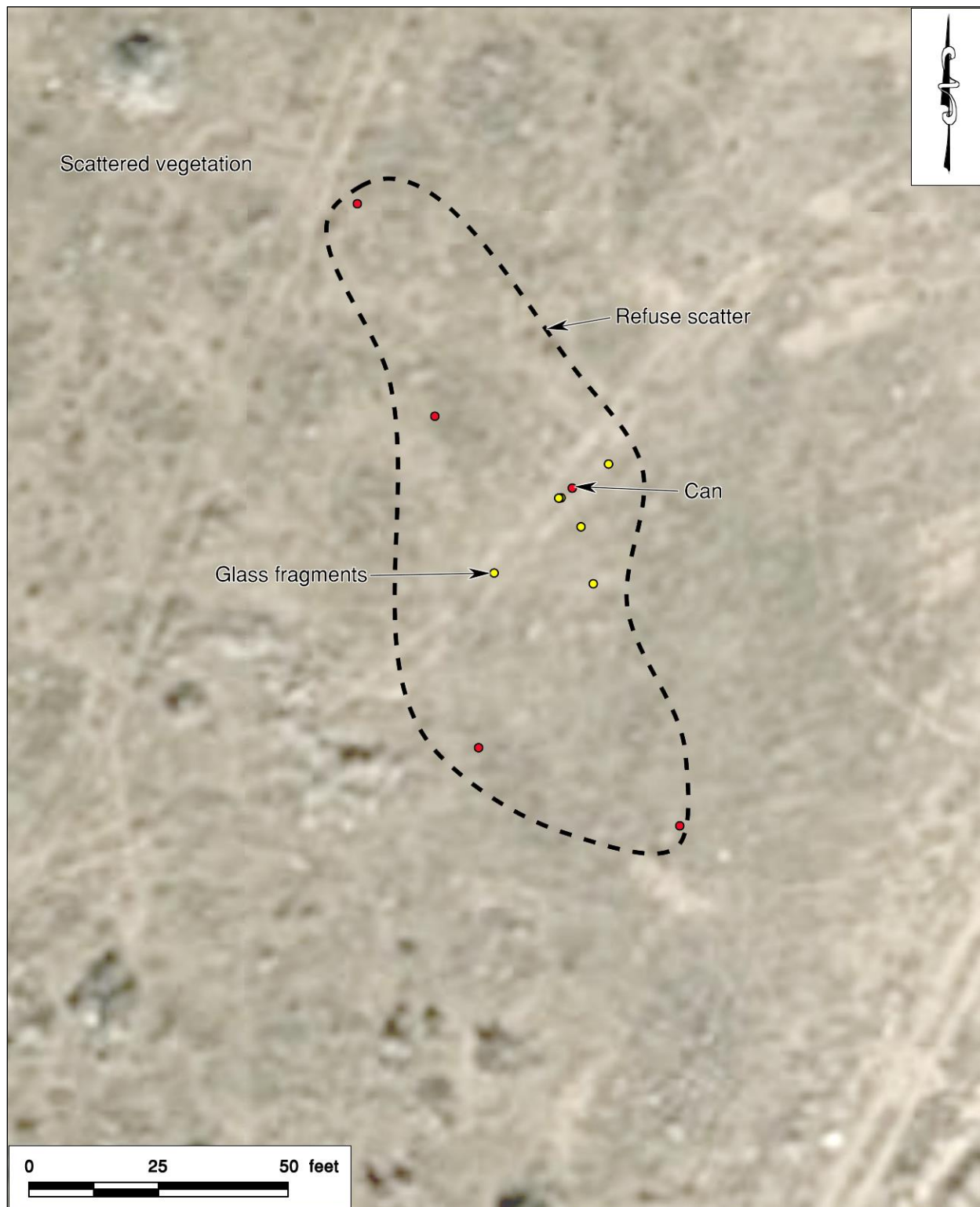
McKenna, Jeanette et al.

2015 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 36-010288. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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LOCATION MAP





**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
CARGO SOLUTIONS TRUCK WAREHOUSE
CITY OF HESPERIA
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

Bobby Kang, Owner
Cargo Solutions Express
14587 & 14589 Valley Boulevard
Fontana, CA 92335

Prepared by:



Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Brent Johnson, M.A.
Megan Black Doukakis, M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
(949) 788-4900

October 25, 2022

Key Words: City of Hesperia; San Bernardino County; *Baldy Mesa, Calif.* USGS Quad.; Serrano tribe;
Positive Results; Historical Resources

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
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**Cargo Solutions
Attention: Express Bobby Kang, Owner
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October 25, 2022

Reviewed by:



Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

Date: October 25, 2022

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory report was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental (UEI) at the request of Cargo Solutions Express, Inc. This study is for the Cargo Solutions Warehouse in the City of Hesperia.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include two warehouse and office buildings and one drive-thru truck wash building for a total of 133,995 square feet. This project also includes 221 parking spaces, loading docks, tractor-trailer stalls, and landscaped areas. The project area covers approximately 19 acres of vacant land. It is situated on APN parcels 3064-631-01, 3064-591-13, 3064-591-12, 3064-591-17, and 3064-591-18. The project site is located in the west-central portion of Hesperia east of U.S. Route 395 and west of the Interstate 15 (I-15) Barstow Freeway. UEI conducted this cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The project is located in the City of Hesperia (see **Attachment A, Figure 1** and **Figure 2**), and is specifically located south of Poplar Street, east of Three Flags Avenue, and west of I-15, and can be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22 (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The background research and archival study included a one-half mile buffer surrounding the project site (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The project is located in a developing area in the western portion of the city and is surrounded by vacant, undeveloped desert land, as well as commercial/industrial properties.

1.1.1 Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**). The surface area of the APE is approximately 19.22 acres. All of this area is subject to direct ground disturbances during construction.

1.2 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and also to determine previous cultural resource surveys. The project site and a 0.5-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area. The cultural resources record search was conducted by Megan B. Doukakis, M.A., Assistant Project Archaeologist.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**), contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and

contact information of local Native American tribes. Ms. Doukakis and Brent Johnson, M.A., contributed to this report.

1.3 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton; the City of Hesperia Planning Department; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The City of Hesperia is one of four incorporated cities in the Victor Valley region of San Bernardino County. The city is located in the transitional area between the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains to the south and the Mojave Desert to the north and is situated in a geomorphic province on volcanic rock with upper soils characterized by light to dark brown silty sand. The region's environment is characterized as a high desert due to its weather pattern and elevation of over 3,260 feet. The summers are hot and arid with the average daily temperature above 87 degrees Fahrenheit (° F), while the winters are cold and partly cloudy with average daily temperature of 64° F. Rainfall is typically 14.9 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project site is located in the Mojave Desert, approximately nine miles south of the Mojave River and 3,500 feet east of the Oro Grande Wash. It is situated at an elevation ranging from 3,600 feet at the northeast corner to approximately 3,622 feet at the southwest corner, with a gentle slope to the northeast.

The Mojave Desert characteristically exhibits the grey-green shrubs of the creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) with areas exhibiting alkaline soils containing expressions of saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.). Plant species present in the general vicinity of the Project site include: juniper (*Juniperus californica*), annual bursage (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*), Nevada jointfir (*Ephedra nevadensis*), bladder sage (*Scutellaria mexicana*), rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), and Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*). Other plants noted in the area include saltbush (*Atriplex* sp.), schismus (*Schismus barbatus*), cholla (*Cylindropuntia echinocarpa*), bunchgrass (*Phleum pratense*), white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.).

Typical Mojave Desert fauna include: bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), cottontail, coyote, pronghorn, various reptiles (including the venomous Mohave rattlesnake and the notable chuckwalla) and rodents. Other animals include various species of waterfowl and numerous birds.

The project site boundary is underlain by Hesperia Loamy Fine Sand which is derived from parent material of granite alluvium. The soils are well drained with a depth of more than 80 inches to a restrictive feature, and the slope is two to five percent (The soil composition is based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the man unity) (USDA Web Soil Survey).

Geological features of the Mojave Desert Basin and Range geomorphic province are comprised of broad alluvial basins, and moderate relief mountain ranges and hills that consist primarily of Mesozoic granitic and Mesozoic to Precambrian metamorphic rocks. Cenozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks and landforms are also common (PlaceWorks and Dudek 2017).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

Synthetic treatments of the prehistory of the Mojave Desert include topical studies by Basgall (1993), Basgall and McGuire (1988), Garfinkel (2007), Garfinkel et al. (2010), Gilreath and Hildebrandt (1997), Lengner (2013), Sutton et al. (2007), Van Tilburg et al. (2012), Warren (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), Whitley (1998), and Yohe (1992).

The Mojave Desert has seen more archaeological study than many other areas of California. It has also spawned some of the most contentious dialogues in professional archaeology with respect to competing prehistoric cultural sequence models. Given the importance of chronological controls, the prehistoric cultural sequence and related temporal periods remains an important topic for continuing research.

Cultural Sequence

Late Pleistocene: Paleo-Indian / Western Clovis Period

The Clovis (aka Western Clovis) cultural complex is generally considered to be the dominant prehistoric occupation during the Late Pleistocene era. Clovis points and their associated cultural materials have been the focus of intensive study and the general consensus is that they date from about 13,500 to 12,500 calibrated radiocarbon years (cal) before present (BP) (cf. Goebel et al. 2008; Waters and Stafford 2007).

Although the Mojave Desert has seen early claims of great human antiquity, even Clovis-like fluted points discoveries themselves are fairly rare (cf. Rondeau et al. 2007). Besides the limited discoveries of fluted points, we have little in the way of related diagnostic elements of Clovis technology that would provide a more complete picture of the entire archaeological assemblage.

Early Holocene: Mojave or Lake Mojave Period

Significant environmental changes occurred in the post-Pleistocene resulting in the infilling of valleys and basins by streams, marshes, and lakes from increased glacial runoff. During this time there exists a well-established and wide-ranging prehistoric tradition in the Mojave Desert dating from ca. 12,000 to 8,000 cal BP with a hunting emphasis on lakeshore resources (cf. Bedwell 1970; Warren 1967, 1986; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Milling equipment, although evidently only a minor element in the Lake Mojave archaeological assemblages, is also a regular part of the documented cultural materials at sites attesting to a wider range of habitats for sites outside of lakeshore settings (Basgall 1993).

Middle Holocene: Little Lake or Pinto Period

In the Middle Holocene from ca. 8,000 to 4,000 cal BP temperature and aridity peaked. Lowland bodies of water shrank in size, associated plant communities dwindled and, with the exception of certain rare refuge areas, human land use shifted to upland areas (Sutton et al. 2007). Correlating with these changes was the inception of a cultural expression known as the Pinto Complex.

The presence of ground stone implements signals a growing emphasis on small seed use. Since hunting equipment persisted during this time frame, Claude Warren and others (Warren 1967, 1984, 1986) have suggested that large game procurement continued despite deteriorating climatic conditions and declining big game populations. Heavily worn stone tools crafted from exotic stone suggests that prehistoric Middle Holocene Natives were still highly mobile.

Middle/Late Holocene: Newberry Period or Gypsum Complex

In the Late Holocene, beginning ca. 4,000/3,500 cal BP and continuing to about 2,000 cal BP, significant interregional variability in aboriginal land use is recognized. Cool winters and relatively

wet intervals were characteristic of what is known as the Neo-Pluvial Period that occurred between 4,000 and 2,000 radio carbon years before present (rcybp) (Wigand and Rhode 2002).

Radiocarbon assays and obsidian tool/debitage sources in the Mojave Desert suggest that particular sites were seasonally re-occupied (Basgall and Hall 1992, 1994). From food remains one may infer that logistical forays were made to long-distance upland settings to procure specialized resources (pinyon nuts, bighorn sheep, and marmots) that were brought back to a base camp (Basgall and Delacorte 2012; Basgall and McGuire 1988; Byrd and Hale 2003). Warren et al. (1984) identify a change in social organization from the smaller family-band units in earlier eras to multi-family groups.

Late Holocene: Haiwee, Rose Spring, Saratoga Springs Period

The Mojave Desert witnessed a significant series of adaptation shifts beginning in this time period (ca. 2000 to 700 cal BP). During the onset of the period a dramatic set of subsistence-settlement changes were documented. These changes include: the introduction of the bow and arrow replacing the dart and atlatl, a dramatic decrease in large game hunting, increased reliance on dryland hard seeds, the beginning of intensive green-cone piñon pine nut exploitation, and the development of sites emphasizing the acquisition of easily procured and abundant small game animals (especially with respect to large numbers of lagomorphs and grebes). These cultural changes may reflect a Numic (Great Basin Paiute-Shoshone) in-migration. Certain technological innovations and labor-intensive adaptive strategies are also broadly consistent with those of the intrusive Numic groups (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Delacorte 1994, 1995).

Recent Holocene: Marana, Late Prehistoric

This final cultural period (700 cal BP to the historic) represents the ethnographic occupation of the Mojave Desert by the Kawaiisu, Panamint Shoshone, Serrano, Chemehuevi, and Mohave, with the Tataviam and Alliklik utilizing the western margin of the Desert. Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood arrow points, brownware ceramics, imported soapstone beads, pictographs, and many sites associated with systematic and intensive upland piñon exploitation are all characteristic of this time frame (Bettinger 1978; Garfinkel et al 1980; McGuire and Garfinkel 1976, 1980).

Resource intensification that began in the prior period continued and strengthened with settlements tied to seasonal differences in resource availability. Region-wide expansion of diet breadth, including an increase in desert tortoise and reptile use, and intensification of small seed resources involved a change in the technology used in the collection and processing of these resources. This pattern began about 1300 cal BP but increased substantially throughout the Late Prehistoric (650 cal BP – Contact) and into the Protohistoric era.

Evidence of increased contact with outside populations (e.g., the American Southwest) and the expansion of Numic-affiliated populations out of eastern California into most areas of the Great Basin and much of the Mojave Desert are recognized during the last 1,000 years (Fowler 1972; Lamb 1958).

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland Southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas. Such locations were near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges. Further, these favored locations were near permanent or reliable sources of water. These were areas that were largely level encampments situated on the unprotected valley floor. The residential sites were used for resource procurement and travel. The use of such geographical settings is supported by the

ethnographic literature. These reports identify the foothills as preferred areas for settlement (Bean and Smith, 1978a; 1978b). The project area is situated on open desert land with no hills nearby, with a major wash to the northwest, a suitable location for prehistoric seasonal camp sites.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The western Mojave Desert was home to groups of Northern Uto-Aztecan speakers, primarily the Serrano (Vanyume), with the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, and Kawaiisu in the Antelope Valley portion to the northwest. The groups traded and interacted with each other. Additionally, each group had its own trade and alliance relationships with other groups who lived outside the valley.

Recent research by Earle (1990, 1997, 2004a, 2004b, 2005a, 2005b), King (2003), and Johnson and Lorenz (2006) have helped to clarify the ethnic identification of the Mojave Desert Native American groups. Their work with the John Peabody Harrington field notes, combined with analysis of the Franciscan mission sacramental registries, testify that the Mojave Desert dwellers in the Hesperia area were speakers of a dialect of Serrano. Surviving vocabularies and word lists support the identification of desert groups known as Vanyume (Garcés' term was Beñeme) as related to the Serrano. It has been further determined that Native groups occupying villages on the Mojave River in the vicinity of Victorville immediately north of Hesperia and in the region east of Barstow maintained marriage ties to downriver communities and were also Vanyume in ethnic and linguistic affiliation. Earle (1990, 1997) supports King's revisions of earlier territorial boundaries asserting that Serrano territory included the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains, the Mojave River, and Antelope Valley. It also appears from their research that both the south and north slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains were "owned" and occupied by Serrano speakers.

Early 20th century ethnographic fieldwork among the Serrano was conducted by Kroeber (1925), Gifford (1918), Strong (1929), Benedict (1924), and Harrington (1986). More recent research by Bean (1972), Bean and Smith (1978), and Bean, et al. (1981) has helped to focus attention on key research questions in an attempt to clarify the relationship of Serrano land use patterns, territorial attributions, subsistence-settlement patterns, and social, ceremonial, and political organization.

The economic resource base of the Vanyume was determined in part by the seasonal availability of key animals and plants exploited for basic subsistence (Earle 1992). Hunting activities supplemented a diet mainly emphasizing plants. Hunting excursions were both an individual affair but also incorporated communal drives, and trap lines to snare small animals (e.g., squirrels, rodents, tortoise, and chuckwalla). Some desert hunting areas to the east in the Mojave Desert and in the vicinity of the Mojave River may have been shared with adjacent groups (e.g., Chemehuevi and/or Mojave). Mule deer were available in the San Gabriel Mountains. Deer would migrate to lower elevations during the winter and would be available in the lower foothill region at that time. Pronghorn frequented the valley floor year-round but were not consistently abundant and were hunted only occasionally using communal surrounds and group drives. The latter communal drive technique was also used to ensnare large numbers of jackrabbits during the fall when the rabbits were especially abundant. Mountain sheep were available in the higher mountains but would only have been rarely procured. Waterfowl could be captured using bows and arrows and special nets. Ducks, quail, geese, and grebes would have been available in considerable numbers during their breeding seasons and in association with riparian settings.

Abundant stands of acorns, juniper, mesquite, and pinyon were available to extended gathering expeditions into the mountains. These might involve several lineages collaborating under one leader's authority and would have entailed accessing the resource base of surrounding groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Benedict 1924:391-392; Drucker 1937). Cattail / bulrush seeds (*Typha* spp. and

Scirpus spp.), various roots, shoots, bulbs, and other hard seeds were all principal plant foods. The most likely plant resources that were of significant economic importance that have been identified paleobotanically or noted in the immediate vicinity of the Project were Indian rice grass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), blazing star (*Mentzelia* spp.), and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.)

Edward W. Gifford conducted a detailed study of the marriage practices and sociopolitical organization of native southern California Native Americans from 1916 through 1917 (Gifford 1918). Based on these studies, he developed a model of Serrano social organization (Earle 2004a, 2004b). William Duncan Strong (1929: 5-35) conducted even more extensive social organization studies among the Serrano, Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Cupeño in 1925. Strong indicated that the Serrano were an unusual California group in that they possessed true patrilineal clans and an active moiety system. Patrilineal clans are patterned such that all males, their descendants, and their wives were part of a single group. Clans may be segmented into subclans or lineages. A woman retained her own lineage name but upon marriage was incorporated into the clan of her husband. The transfer of women from one ceremonial affiliation with one clan to another, upon marriage, was characteristic of all southern California Takic (the linguistic subfamily of Northern Uto-Aztecan) speaking groups. In the Serrano case, their society was divided into two parts identified with either Coyote or Wildcat. The Coyote moiety had the most important political leaders. Moiety out-marriage excluded partners from half the neighboring Serrano settlements. Hence, only settlements of opposing moieties were interrelated through marriage.

Serrano villages in the Mojave Desert were generally more dispersed than in the mountain setting. This dispersed pattern resulted in marriages linking together very large areas. Many of the settlements had marriage ties with villages over 50 miles away and counter intuitive was the fact that the closest relationships were not with the nearest villages – but rather with settlements affiliated with opposing moieties further distant. King's study of the mission registers indicates that there were many important hereditary positions among the Serrano recognizable in name identities. Each village contained a chief, ceremonial manager, two messengers, as well as various shamans, diviners, and other ritual specialists. Each of these leaders oversaw different elements of Serrano life involving festivals, dances, and warfare.

Ethnographic data attests that a major native trade and travel corridor facilitated a long-distance exchange system. Recent research has supported the importance of long-distance trade linking coastal southern Californian Chumash tribes with inland groups including the Yokuts, Kawaiisu, Serrano, Chemehuevi, and the Mojave in California, and with the Walapai, Havasupai, and Hopi in Arizona (Earle 2005a). Shell bead trade was one of the mediums of exchange and was used as a kind of currency or money. This system was significant since it involved trade, travel, and exchange covering hundreds of miles and was a system of exchange of native goods that linked various ethnic groups politically and economically. This trade and travel route ran from the American Southwest (principally the Hopi territory in Arizona), along the Colorado River to the Mojave River thence through the central Mojave Desert into the Antelope Valley (Serrano territory) and west to the Pacific Coast (Davis 1961; Farmer 1935; Sample 1950). These circuits of exchange cut across political and cultural boundaries. A number of researchers have argued that such an exchange system may have been an influential factor in facilitating semi-sedentary settlement and complex sociopolitical organization for the Serrano (Earle 2005a; Robinson 1977; Sutton 1980).

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

The first known European explorer to pass through the Hesperia region of the Mojave Desert was Lt. Pedro Fages, an officer of the Spanish Army. While tracking military deserters in 1772 he entered the desert through the Cajon Pass and traveled northward along the eastern edge of the San Gabriel Mountains, through the southern edge of the Mojave Desert, the Hesperia region and onto what is now western Palmdale, and then up to Elizabeth Lake before returning to the coast. Soon afterwards, Franciscan Fr. Garcés, starting from Arizona with the de Anza expedition of 1775, split from the expedition at the Gila River crossing along the Colorado River and headed north on his own through the Mojave Desert. He reached Mission San Gabriel the following year and his route became the Mojave Trail. Despite these early visits, for the next 40 years this inland valley received little impact from Spanish colonization activities, which were concentrated along the coast.

Mission San Gabriel, founded 1772, became the primary missionizing force in the south and central Mojave Desert, baptizing members of the Serrano tribe. When Mission San Fernando was established farther north in 1797, the priests here proselytized in the western and northern Mojave Desert bringing in members of the Tataviam, Kitanemuk and Alliklik tribes. Spanish rule was overthrown by Mexico in 1812, and the missions lost their land holdings to private ranchos as the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act in 1833 (Beattie and Beattie 1951). The notable Old Spanish Trail was established between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico in the 1830s (Beck and Haase 1974).

For most of the Spanish-Mexican Period, the entire San Bernardino Valley below the Cajon Pass into the desert was considered a part of the land holdings of Mission San Gabriel. The name “San Bernardino” was bestowed on the region circa 1819, when the mission *asistencia* and an associated rancho were officially established under this name in the eastern area of the valley (Lerch and Haenszel, 1981). Spanish rule was overthrown by Mexico in 1812, and the missions lost their land holdings as the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act in 1833 (Beattie and Beattie 1974). The notable Old Spanish Trail was established between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico in the 1830s (Beck and Haase 1974). In 1848, when the southwest was ceded to the United States, most of the Mexican land grants became areas of public domain, and raising livestock gave way to agriculture (Schuiling 1984).

2.2.3.2 The American Period to Founding of Hesperia

In 1851, Mormons settled in the San Bernardino Valley when Brigham Young asked church followers to start a new colony in California (Beattie and Beattie 1951, Lyman 1996). The Mormons traveled 400 miles from Salt Lake City to San Bernardino along a route that came to be known as “the Mormon Trail.” The last leg of the trip required navigating the Cajon Pass out of the desert in the San Bernardino Mountains before descending into the San Bernardino Valley. The Mormons had made plans to purchase the Chino Ranch from Isaac Williams. However, he had changed his mind about selling it when they arrived (Schuiling 1984, Lyman 1996), and they purchased a large portion of José del Carmen Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River. Because of the debt that the purchase of this land created and the need to demonstrate to church leaders in Salt Lake City that the colony was productive, the Mormons quickly developed crop cultivation in the valley and lumbering in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. Lumber was such an important cash commodity that it was called the “Mormon currency” (Schuiling 1984: 45). The Mormons also planted fruit trees and vineyards and built a flour mill. The Mormons were instrumental in establishing San Bernardino

County in 1851 and the city of San Bernardino in 1854. However, when Brigham Young recalled the settlers to Salt Lake City in 1857, two-thirds of the original settlers abandoned the settlement, and the community began to develop in ways quite different from its original founding. Beattie and Beattie (1951) detail some of the changes after the Mormon exodus, such as an increase in crime. Lyman (1996) notes that the peaceful coexistence of the Mormons with the surrounding Indian tribes changed after the Mormon exodus, among other results being the further displacement of the Cahuilla and Serrano tribes.

In the late 1800s, the railroad came to San Bernardino County. Fierce competition between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe lines led to price wars, which enabled many settlers from the Northeast and Midwest to be able to afford the long journey west. Southern Pacific had a monopoly in the county for a long time until Fred T. Perris surveyed the Cajon Pass, which allowed the Santa Fe Railway Company to link San Diego, San Bernardino, and Barstow by rail and thus break the monopoly. Cheap railroad transportation led to a land boom in the 1880s. In the 1870s and afterwards, small towns in the high desert region and near the Calico Mountains were established as railway stops on the Santa Fe Railroad (Kyle 1990). Approximately 30 new communities were established. Only about half have survived to the present day (Schuiling 1984). The growing population created a demand for a reliable source of water, which would lead to the further development of this arid region. The construction of the Bear Valley dam in 1884 created Big Bear Lake, which secured the future of the San Bernardino Valley as a place where people and agriculture could flourish with the impounded surface runoff from the winter snowpack. Replicating the success of the Bear Valley dam, Lake Arrowhead was completed in 1915.

In 1849, the Gold Rush was on and the discovery of gold in the San Bernardino Mountains brought an influx of miners to the area. Later, in the Mojave Desert to the northern and eastern portions of San Bernardino County, silver mining took precedence as gold was mined out, and then borate mining replaced silver mining. Mining continued as an important part of the county's economic base into the 20th century (Schuiling 1984).

World War II brought the beginning of a strong military presence in the county. Before World War II there were no permanent military installations in the area with the exception of March Field in neighboring Riverside County. Military installations established in San Bernardino County include the Mojave Anti-Aircraft Range in northern San Bernardino County; Fort Irwin training base near Barstow; the San Bernardino Air Depot of the Air Material Command, which became Norton Air Force Base in 1950; the Defense Supply Agency of the Department of Defense; 29 Palms Marine Base; George Air Force Base, which was a training facility for fighter pilots; and the navy bombing range at China Lake in the northwest part of the county, which expanded in 1943 and became the 750,000-acre Naval Ordnance Training Station that also lies partly in Kern and Inyo Counties (Schuiling 1984).

History of Hesperia

In 1869, Max Stobel purchased 35,000 acres along the Mojave River from the United States Government Land Office for \$40,000. While several attempts were made to subdivide the land and encourage colonization, the area was primarily used for agricultural purposes, with raisin grapes being the primary crop (Yetzer 1988). A major turning point occurred in 1885, when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad tracks were completed, and the Hesperia Train Station was erected in 1887. The Hesperia railhead created the city's first major industry, which was the export of Juniper wood, used by Los Angeles bakers to fuel their breadmaking kilns (City of Hesperia 2022).

It was shortly after developer Robert M. Widney purchased a large parcel of this land in 1886 that work on the Hesperia Hotel began. In 1874 Widney had begun the first successful public rail transit company in Los Angeles, building a 1.5 miles (2.4 km) horse drawn trolley line between Los Angeles Plaza and 6th Street at Pearl Street. As one of most successful developers of his time, as well as District Judge for Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, founder of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and one of the founding members of the University of Southern California, he had every reason to expect his investment would prompt the rapid growth of Hesperia and the surrounding area (LA Pub Lib 1923). The hotel took over two years to build and was constructed using over 40,000 handmade adobe bricks. It was a three-story structure with a basement. There was a communication system between all three floors, as well as hot and cold running water available in the restroom on each floor. The Hesperia hotel was in its glory from 1887 until it officially closed in 1926 (Digital Desert 1981).

Hesperia was named for Hesperus, the Greek god of the West. The railroad land developers published pamphlets distributed across the country with boosterism of Hesperia, California, as a potential metropolis, to become "the Omaha of the West" with projections of over 100,000 people by 1900 -- but only 1,000 arrived by the century milestone (Yetzer 1988). Hesperia grew relatively slowly until the completion of US Routes 66, 91, and 395 in the 1940s, followed by the expansion and re-routing of the old Route 66 into Interstate 15 in the late 1960s. The City served as the last stopping point before travelers made the treacherous trip down the Cajon Pass. About 30 square miles (78 km²) of land were laid out for possible residential development (Logan 2014).

In the early 1950s, land developer M. Penn Phillips and his silent financial partner, boxer Jack Dempsey, financed the building of roads and land subdivisions, promoting lot sales via the new medium of television. They built the Hesperia Inn and golf course, which attracted a variety of Hollywood celebrities. The Hesperia Inn also housed the Jack Dempsey Museum (Streitfield 2007). In 1955, Phillips was president of Hesperia Land Development and Hesperia Sales Corporation, while conceiving the *U-Finish Home*—mass-produced housing units that were finished on the outside leaving the buyer to complete the interior. In 1959 Phillips served as a member of the committee to form the Mojave Water Agency (MWA), a regional water management agency that secured a contract with the State of California for an allocation of imported water supply from the State Water Project (Time 1959). The MWA is responsible for managing groundwater resources in the Mojave River Basin and Morongo Basin and providing alternate water sources to the region as needed. It is one of 29 State Water Project contractors permitted to deliver water from the California Aqueduct. The MWA serves a 4,900 square mile area in the High Desert of San Bernardino County, including the Hesperia area (Mojave Water Agency 2020).

The main wave of newcomers, though, arrived at Hesperia in the 1980s and the City was officially incorporated in 1988. Suburban growth transformed the small town of 5,000 people in 1970 to a moderate-sized city with a population over 60,000 by 2000, and an estimated population over 95,000 as of July 1, 2018 (US Census Bureau 2021; Logan 2014).

2.2.3.3 Project Site Land Use History

Historic Topographic Maps

The available United State Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps for the project area start with the 1902 *Baldy Mesa, Calif.* (USGS, 1902) topo map. This map shows open desert land in the project site and area. The elevation contours indicate that the gradient slopes toward the northeast with a 3.6 percent slope over approximately one mile. The 1942 USGS map (USGS 1942) shows the

property is transected (north/south) by what appears to be a dirt trail or four-wheel drive road. The US Route 66 (to the east) and US Route 395 (to the west) are depicted as primary roads/highways.

The 1956, 1968, 1980, 1988 topo maps (USGS 1956, 1968, 1980, 1988) show that the property is undeveloped, vacant land. US Route 395 is depicted as a secondary highway and Interstate 15, which was reconfigured during this period from US Route 66, is depicted as a highway with a median strip.

The 1996 topo map (USGS 1996) shows there is a large commercial building west of the project site at 8981 US-395 (which is currently occupied by the 3M Company).

The 2018 topo map (USGS 2018) shows that Poplar Street (the northern boundary of the project area) and Three Flags Avenue (the western boundary of the project area) are now present and depicted as durable, all-weather roads. To the south of the project boundary is Muscatel Street.

Historic Aerial Images

Historic aerial photos are available for this area of Hesperia; the earliest dating to 1938 (NETRonline 1938, 1952). The 1938 and 1952 aerial photos show that the property is undeveloped desert scrubland. The east side of the property is bounded by what appears to be a two-lane, all-weather road (US Route 66). The west side of the property is undeveloped, vacant land and there is faint evidence of a dirt road or trail that runs north to south.

The 1968 and 1985 aerial photos (NETRonline 1968, 1985) show that Interstate 15 to the east has been improved from a two-lane to a four-lane all-weather highway, indicating the transition from the earlier US Route 66.

The 1994 aerial photo (NETRonline 1994) shows that Poplar Street, which is the approximate northern boundary of the project area, has been developed with a durable, all-weather road. The approximate western boundary of the project area, which is Three Flags Avenue, appears to be an unimproved dirt road. In addition, the approximate southern boundary of the project area is a dirt access road. The land adjacent to the southwest of the subject property along Scarbrough Court appears to have been graded, likely for development. The 2002 aerial photo (NETRonline 2002) shows that the adjacent property to the south has been developed (with Zippy Lube A Truck and Little Sisters Truck Wash at 8899 Three Flags Road).

The 2009 aerial photo (NETRonline 2009) shows that the adjacent property to the southwest has been developed with Velocity Truck Centers (at 8995 Three Flags Avenue). In addition, the land to the west of the subject property and southwest of the intersection of Poplar Street and Three Flags Avenue, is developed (with Freedom Auto Repair, Donna Star Foods, and Hemingway Sheet Metal, Inc. at 12221). The 2014 and 2018 aerial photos (NETRonline 2014, 2018) show few discernable changes from the previous 2009 aerial photo.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

The cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton. Additionally, a SLF search was requested from the NAHC.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was conducted at the SCCIC on October 4, 2022, by Ms. Megan B. Doukakis. That research was completed to identify cultural resources on or near the project site. The local CHRIS facility for San Bernardino County maintained at the SCCIC was reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previous completed cultural resources survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for cultural resources and surveys in Hesperia, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (2012).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile buffer zone from the project's footprint (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with construction of the proposed project.

3.2 Field Survey

On August 31, 2022, archaeologists Daniel Ballester and Hunter O'Donnell visited the project site to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Outreach

On August 17, 2022, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project activities, requesting a search of their SLF and requesting a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The NAHC replied on October 7, 2022 with a letter dated the same day reporting on the SLF search findings and a list of 20 tribal organizations and individuals to contact. Letters to local tribes were sent on October 11, 2022 to all of the tribal organizations and their representatives listed in the NAHC letter (**Attachment C**).

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resource records search at the SCCIC, it was determined that two cultural resources were previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the one-half-mile buffer zone, there are a further 10 recorded historic-era cultural resources. **Table 4.1-1** and **Table 4.1-2** summarizes these resources.

The two archaeological sites located in the project boundary consists of a single prehistoric isolate and an historic homestead. The prehistoric isolate (36-020263) is a small isolated pyroclastic nodule of obsidian located near the west end of the project boundary (Cerreto and Cunningham 2004). There are two or three small blade-like flakes removed from the nodule indicating a bipolar reduction technique was used. An historic homestead (36-010288) covered a quarter section of land that includes the project boundary (Alexandrowicz 2000; McKenna. 2015). This 160-acre area was homesteaded by John E. Dufton in 1892. Structural debris and historic refuse scatters were present during the 2000 and 2005 surveys but no structural remains from the homestead were identified. No features were identified with the current project boundary.

Table 4.1-1

KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
36-004275, CA-SBR-4275H	Robert E. Reynolds	1980	Historic	Toll Road-Houghtons Crossing Road. A rounded dirt road running through a creek.
	Edward Knell	1991		
	Kenneth Becker and Jodie Phillips	1993		
	Cary D. Cotterman	2002		
36-010288, CA-SBR-10288H	J. S. Alexandrowicz	2000	Historic	John E. Dufton Homestead.
	Jeanette A. McKenna	2015		

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
36-010920, CA-SBR-10920H	Cary D. Cotterman	2002	Historic	Early 20th -century refuse deposit with two artifact concentrations and a surrounding sparse artifact scatter.
36-010921, CA-SBR-10921H	Cary D. Cotterman	2002	Historic	Early 20th-century refuse deposit with a surrounding sparse artifact scatter.
36-012339, CA-SBR-12217H	S. Norris, T. Diaz, and M. Knypstra	2005	Historic	Historical-period refuse deposit consisting of approximately 80 artifacts, including ceramic sherds, sherds of a porcelain teacup, glass bottle sherds, and cans of several sizes and shapes.
36-012340, CA-SBR-12218H	S. Norris, T. Diaz, and M. Knypstra	2005	Historic	Historical-period refuse deposit consisting of approximately 26 artifacts, including a ceramic plate, ceramic sherds, and several sizes and shapes of cans.
36-012341, CA-SBR-12219H	S. Norris, T. Diaz, and M. Knypstra	2005	Historic	Historical-period refuse deposit consisting of approximately 44 artifacts, including glass bottle sherds, porcelain dish sherds, cans, and a brick.
36-012342, CA-SBR-12220H	S. Norris, T. Diaz, and M. Knypstra	2005	Historic	Historical-period refuse deposit consisting of approximately 30 artifacts, including cans, porcelain sherds, and clear glass.
36-012343, CA-SBR-12221H	K. Becker, S. Norris, and T. Diaz	2005	Historic	Historical-period refuse deposit that contains about 25 artifacts.
36-012345, CA-SBR-12223H	V. Austerman and L. Lee	2005	Historic	Historic period road.
36-012346, CA-SBR-12224H	V. Austerman and L. Lee	2005	Historic	Historic period road.
36-020263	R. Cerreto and R. Cunningham	2004	Prehistoric	A small isolated pyroclastic nodule of obsidian with removed flakes.

4.1.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

According to the records at the SCCIC, there have been eight previous cultural resource studies within portions of the 0.5-mile buffer of the project (**Table 4.1-2**). (See **Attachment D**). Two of these studies are located within the project boundary and six of these studies are located outside of the project boundary but in the half-mile buffer zone, **Table 4.1-2**.

The entire project area was surveyed by McKenna in 1991 (SB-02476) for a Phase I Linear Survey for the Hesperia Improvement District (McKenna 1991). This project indicated that the far east margin of the project boundary may be sensitive for cultural resources. In the southwest corner of the project boundary a Cultural Resources Assessment (SB-04036) took place on 1.44 acres for a proposed office building construction (Cerreto 2004). This survey was positive for an isolated flaked pyroclastic nodule of obsidian (36-020263).

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
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	36-002208
SB-03448	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	2000	A Historical Resources Identification Investigation for the Little Sisters Truck Wash, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	36-010287, 36-010288
SB-02476	McKenna, Jeanette	1991	A Phase I Linear Survey: Cultural Resources Investigations For The Hesperia Improvement District, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	NA
SB-02732	Parr, Robert E.	1992	An Archaeological Assessment Of Tentative Parcel Map #14242 Baldy Mesa, San Bernardino County, Ca	36-004179
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. 18pp	36-020263
SB-04284	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	2001	Historic Archaeology At John E. Dufton's Homestead. 134 Pp	36-010287, 36-010288
SB-04285	Green, Julia K	2004	Cultural Resources Inventory & Evaluation: Timbisha Shoshone Hotel & Casino, San Bernardino County, Ca. 22pp	NA

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SB-05107	Chandler, Evelyn N, Cary D. Cotterman, and Roger D. Mason	2002	2002 Cultural Resources Survey of The Proposed California Charter Academy Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	NA

4.2 Native American Outreach

On August 17, 2022, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and asking for a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received October 7, 2022, at the office of UEI from Ms. Cameron Vela, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that "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 [emphasis in the original]." (see **Attachment C**).

UEI prepared letters to each of the 20 tribal contacts representing 15 tribal organizations describing the project and included a map showing the project's location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asked if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project (see **Attachment C**). On October 11, 2022, Mr. O'Neil mailed these letters to the 20 tribal contacts, and also emailed identical letters and maps to the 20 tribal contacts for which email addresses were known.

On October 12, 2022, Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians indicated through email the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and that they are deferring any comments to closer tribes. Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation responded though email on October 12, 2022, indicating that the tribe does not wish to comment on this project and defers to more local tribes. Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resources Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians indicated through email on October 18, 2022 that the proposed project is located 0.4 miles south of two known prehistoric privy/scatter sites and 0.6 miles northeast from a lithic scatter and hearth site. The area is of concern to the tribe and the Band's cultural resources department is interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB 52/CEQA territory.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted on October 25, 2022, to complete the outreach process. These calls were to the 15 tribal contacts who had not already responded to UEI mailing and email. Seven telephone calls were placed with no answer and so messages were left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to Chairperson Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Councilmember Charles Alvarez, for the Gabrielino Tongva Tribe; Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Robert Martin, Chairperson for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Donna Yocum, Chairperson for the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians; Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson for the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians; Anthony Madrigal, Historic Preservation Officer for the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians. In a call to Andrew Salas, Chairperson for the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, there was no answer, and the mailbox was full so no message could be left. In a call to Sierra Pencille, Chairperson of the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, the tribal receptionist asked that we leave a message for the Chairperson and a message was left. In a call to Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, the tribal receptionist

answered and indicated that Tribal Chair Redner was not in the office and transferred our call to the Chair's voicemail where a message was left. In a call to Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, the phone number was out of service. In a call to Darrell Mike, Chairperson for the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, the tribal receptionist indicated that the Chairperson was not in so she sent us to his assistant's phone; the assistant did not answer, and a message was left.

During the telephone calls of October 25, 2022, Chairperson Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians indicated that he did not have much information about the project area. But due to the resources present Mr. Morales would like to be informed of any artifacts that are encountered. Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator for the Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council indicated that the tribe does not have any comment as it is outside of their tribal area. They defer to sister tribes. (See **Attachment C.**)

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

On August 31, 2022, an intensive level pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted by Mr. Daniel Ballester, M.A., and Mr. Hunter O'Donnell, B.A., archaeologists with CRM TECH. The survey consisted of walking over, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface of the project site in parallel north/south transects spaced 15 meters apart across the project site. In this way the ground surface in the project area was carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

The project consists of a field survey of approximately 19 acres situated between the Oro Grande Wash and the I-15 Freeway. The project site was seen to have been heavily disturbed by grubbing at some point between October 2020 and June 2022 with most of the vegetation and a significant amount of soil being bulldozed into a long berm along the southern portion of the parcel (**Figure 4.3-1**). The project area slopes downward gently towards the bottom of the valley and the Mojave River to the northeast. The vegetation was observed to consist mostly of thistle with a handful of Joshua trees (**Figure 4.3-2**) and a juniper tree, as well as small grasses and brush. Ground visibility was very good (95-100%) with thistle brush being the only obscuring factor.

During the survey, the ground surface within and adjacent to the project area was inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (**Figure 4.3-3** and **Figure 4.3-4**). During survey preparation, a dirt road was noted crossing the project area from north to south which first appears on USGS topographic maps as early as 1902, first appearing on a historical aerial photo in 1938 (NETR Online). During survey this road segment within the project area was found to have been obliterated during the aforementioned grubbing between 2020 and 2022.

An historical refuse scatter was noted in the eastern half of the project parcel. The refuse scatter consisted of cans, a tobacco tin, and fragments of historical glass (**Figure 4.3-5**). There were five metal containers consisting of meat and beverage cans and a tobacco tin (**Figure 4.3-6**). The historical glass consisted of approximately 15 bottle body fragments with a range of colors (opaque white, colorless, aqua, brown, sun-colored amethyst) along with an aqua bottle base fragment containing the text "DR W..." The coordinates, descriptions, and photos of this refuse scatter were recorded and a site record Update has been prepared for the site. This feature has been determined

to be a component of the larger CA-SBR-10288H site, the John E. Dufton homestead (see **Section 4.1.1**). See Continuation Sheet for CRM TECH 3937-1H in **CONFIDENTIAL Attachment E**.

No further historic features or artifacts were observed, and no prehistoric features or artifacts were observed in the project area.

Figure 4.3-1
PROJECT SITE GROUND DISTURBANCE AND BERM
VIEW TO THE EAST FROM SOUTHERN BOUNDARY



Figure 4.3-2
PROJECT AREA OVERVIEW WITH JOSHUA TREES; VIEW TO THE SOUTHEAST



Figure 4.3-3
PROJECT AREA OVERVIEW; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST



Figure 4.3-4
PROJECT AREA OVERVIEW; VIEW TO THE NORTHWEST FROM SOUTHEAST CORNER



Figure 4.3-5
HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTER OVERVIEW; VIEW TO THE NORTHWEST



Figure 4.3-6
TOBACCO TIN IN HISTORIC REFUSE SCATTER



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory (BERD) provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2021) was conducted for this project on October 7, 2022. It was determined that the project boundary and project area do not have any resources present that have been evaluated under the National Register (Built Environmental Resource Directory).

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under CEQA uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- 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 value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 Potential Effects

No CRHR- or NRHP-identified prehistoric or historic cultural resources are present on the project site and so will not be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be on call to assess the finds.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Two archaeological resources – one prehistoric and one historic – were identified in the CHRIS record literature search in the project site. These consist of a single worked nodule of obsidian (36-020263) located in the north-central portion of the project parcel, and the John E. Dufton homestead (CA-SBR-10288H) which encompasses the project site and a large area to the north, though no features were recorded within the current project site itself. There are seven historic period refuse deposits and three historic period dirt roads located within the half mile radius of the project area, several have which have since been lost due to grading and plowing. USGS topographic historical maps and aerial photos indicate that the project site has always been open land. The pedestrian survey located and recorded a light scatter of historic refuse in the eastern portion of the project parcel, which has been recorded as a component of CA-SBR-10288H.

Two Native American tribal responses have been received to date. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated that the proposed project is located near known prehistoric sites and the area is of concern to the tribe. They also requested to participate in AB 52 consultation. The Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians did not have information on the project area, but asked that they be informed of any artifacts encountered during the project. (See **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C**.)

This cultural resources study's findings based on the records search and pedestrian survey suggest that there is a medium potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. If prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

The light refuse scatter observed in the eastern area of the project site does not warrant preservation. However, as a component of the larger Dufton homestead site there is the potential for further subsurface artifacts and features of this site to be present. A monitor should be present during grading and trenching in these areas to recover material from these potential deposits to better understand the nature of the use of this homestead possibly dating back to the 1890s.

While the project site as a whole appears to be only disturbed in the upper levels of soil with some grading to build the berms and some discing, it is not recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities throughout the project site (except as noted above). However, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be retained to assess the finding(s) and retrieve the material.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt in that area and the San Bernardino County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD will make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of

❖ CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ❖

human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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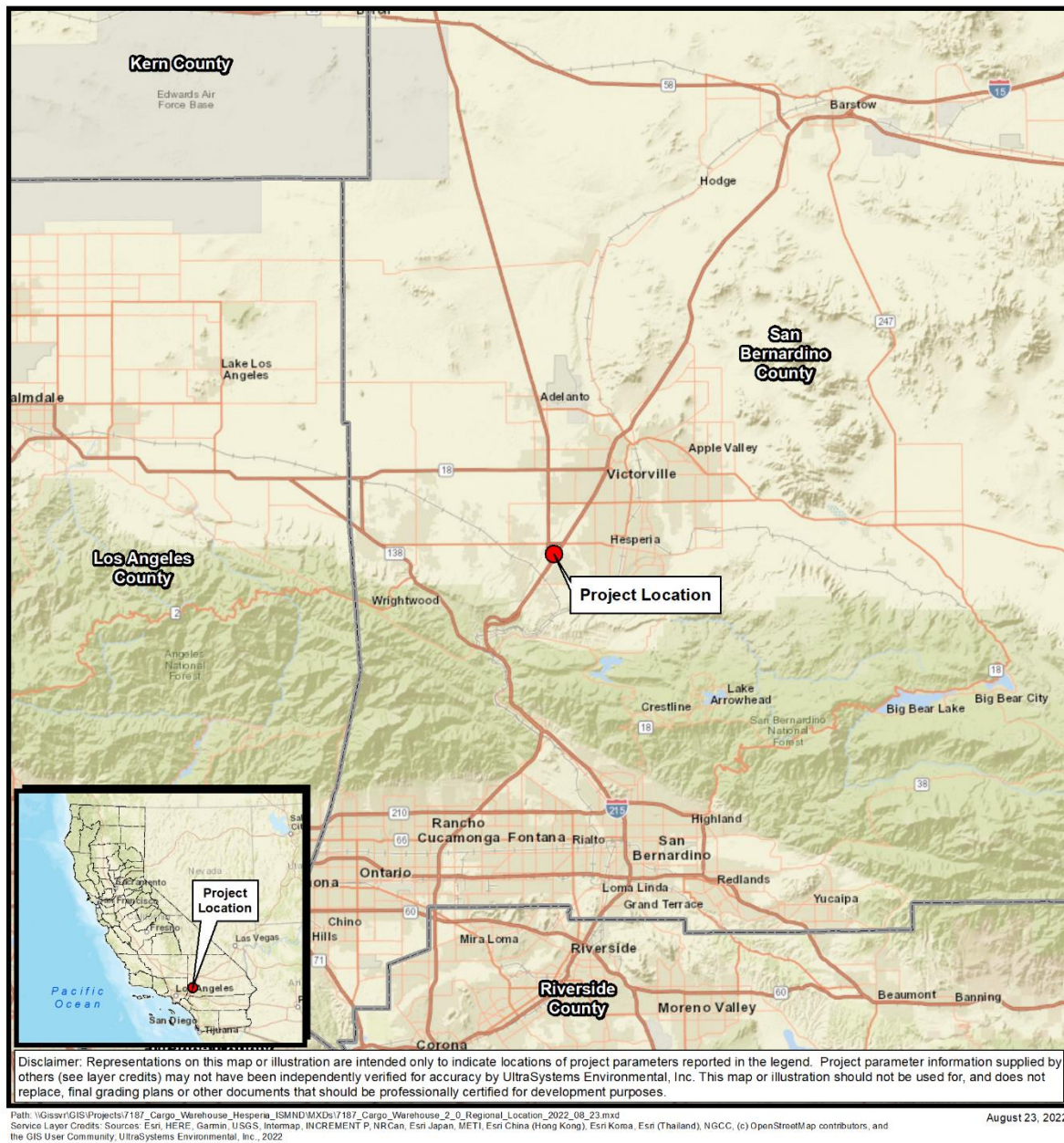
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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

PROJECT MAPS

Figure 1
PROJECT REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Scale: 1:633,600



0 5 10 Miles

0 5.5 11 Kilometers

Legend

- Project Location
- County Boundary

**Cargo Solutions
Truck Warehouse**

Regional Location



Figure 2
PROJECT STUDY AREA

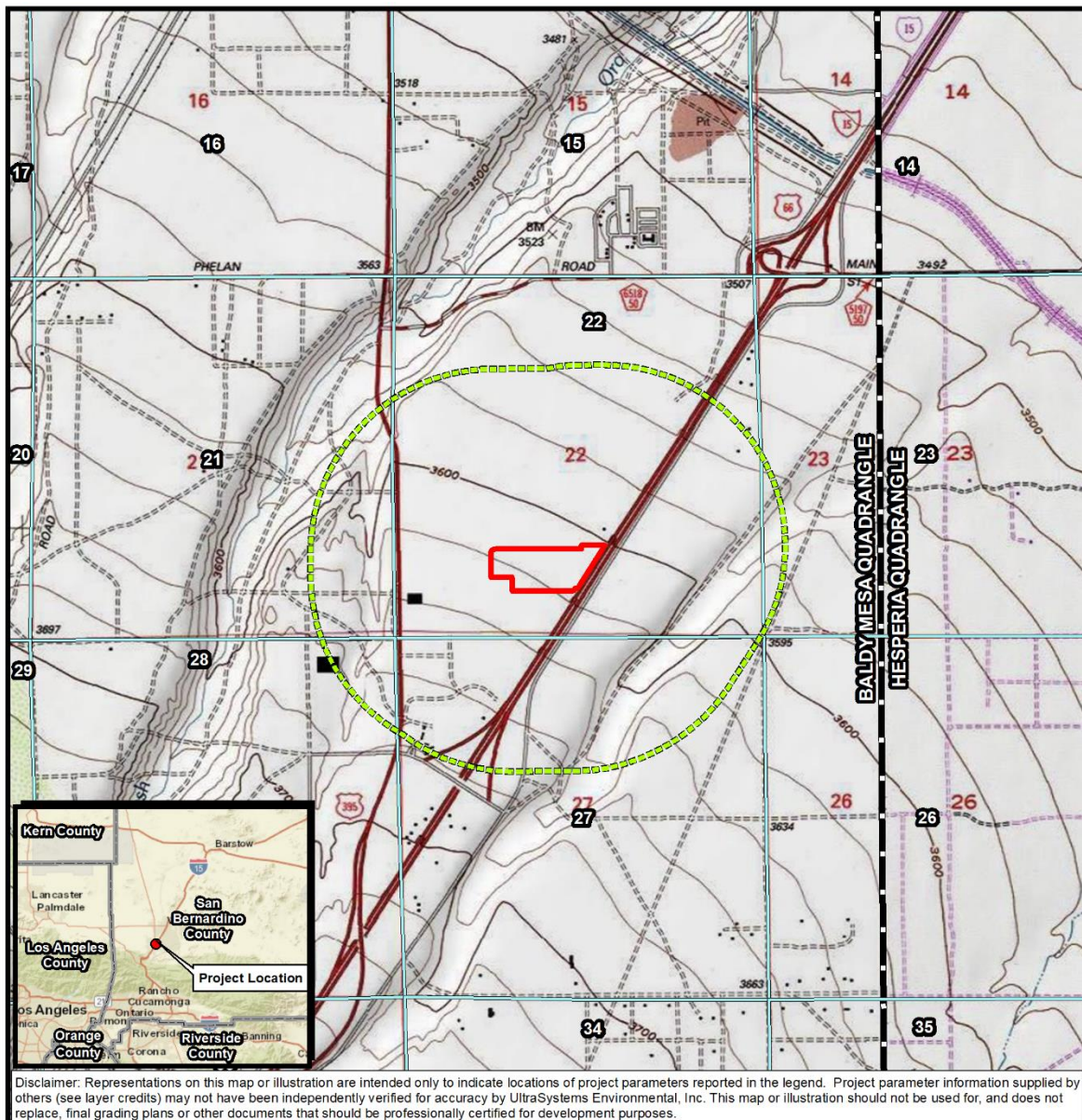


Path: \\G:\GIS\Projects\7187_Cargo_Warehouse_Hesperia_ISMND\MXDs\7187_Cargo_Warehouse_3_0_Project_Location_2022_08_16.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

August 16, 2022



Figure 3
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH APE SHOWN AND HALF-MILE BUFFER ZONE



Path: \\Gissv\GIS\Projects\7187_Cargo_Warehouse_Hesperia_ISMND\MXDs\7187_Cargo_Warehouse_4_5_Topo_2022_08_16.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, INCREMENT P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, CA Dept. of Conservation, May 2019, UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

August 16, 2022

Scale: 1:24,000



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Location
- Half-Mile Radius
- Quadrangle Boundary
- Section Boundary

**Cargo Solutions
Truck Warehouse**

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: Baldymesa
Township: 4N Range: 5W
Section: 22



ATTACHMENT B
PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience

Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013-2014

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente.

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of the UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly-coordinated emergency communications system to all first responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and

districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.

Assistant Project Archaeologist

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface

collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Brent Johnson

Historian



Years of Experience

22

Years with Firm

1

Education

- M.A. History of Science: California State University, Fullerton, 1998
- B.A. History of Science, University of California, San Diego, 1991

Professional Registrations

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106 Essentials, Certificate
- Asbestos Building Inspector, Initial Course DOSH CA-015-05, Certificate 8BII0518150008N6786
- Lead Inspector / Risk Assessor, Lead-Related Construction Certificate ID# 31233
- CPR, First Aid & AED Certification, Issued 11/12/2015 with Renewal on 11/2017
- RF Safety 101 Certification, Issued 12/17/2015
- Remote Pilot Certification, 3980697, Issued March 2017
- NAUI Certified Scuba Diver, 1992

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Mr. Johnson has significant experience in due diligence assessments for a variety of property types and the needs and requirements of a varied number of reporting standards, including ASTM standards, EPA's All Appropriate Inquiry (AAI), and customized client formats. Specifically, Mr. Johnson has performed Architectural Historian Evaluations, Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, Environmental Transaction Screens, Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) preliminary environmental assessments, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Phase I and Phase II assessments, Floodplain Evaluation reports, and Lead and Asbestos Inspections and Sampling.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Architectural Historian Evaluation (DPR 523 Form), Mar Vista Apartments, Port Hueneme CA (2021)

The International Style, Mar Vista Apartments was evaluated to determine whether it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The building was designed by master architects Roy C. Wilson, John F. Stroh, and George Wilson, AIA. So successful was their architectural practice that by the 1920s few of the buildings constructed on Main Street in Santa Paula were designed by anyone other than Roy Wilson. Prominent architect Roy E. Colbert and apprentice of Wilson and Stroh was interviewed for this project, providing insights into the practical considerations of designing residential, commercial, and industrial architectural for a new community.

CEQA – Laguna Beach Cliff Drive Access, Laguna Beach CA (2018)

This cultural resources records search and site visit evaluated the potential impact of improvements to the public right-of-way to include the removal of wood and concrete stairs and a retaining wall, and new construction of a drainage system, slope stabilization, and pedestrian lighting. The assessment determined that the project would not impair the historic viewshed; however, its proximity to the Heisler Park prehistoric encampment, prompted a recommendation for archaeology site monitoring during the demolition phase.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (2003- 2004)

Mr. Johnson conducted field investigations and historical research for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) to determine the potential for release of hazardous, toxic radioactive waste, munitions constituents, and unexploded ordnance resulting from previous military activities. Extensive archival research and oral historical interviews with veterans were used to identify areas of potential hazard. Mr. Johnson also assisted in authoring a number of preliminary assessments for the USACE Los Angeles District including: Van Nuys Army Airfield, CA; Ontario Army Air Field, CA; U.S. Air Force Plant 16 (NASA), CA; U.S. Air Force Plant 14 (NASA), CA; Marquardt Ramjet Development Facility, CA; Pomona Quartermaster Depot, CA; Naval Supply Depot (NSD) Clearfield, UT; Mira Loma Quartermaster Depot, CA; Corona Annex Naval Surface Warfare Center, CA; Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, AZ; and the former Los Angeles Nike Missile Sites located at: Magic Mountain/Lang/Saugus, LA-98, Pointe Vicente (Palos

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-4355

Telephone: 949.788.4900
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Brent Johnson



Verdes), LA-55, Barley Flats – Mt. Disappointment, LA-09, Van Nuys – Sepulveda, LA-96, Los Pinetos/Newhall, LA-94. Most recently, Mr. Johnson authored the historic context statement for the Fort Irwin National Training Center in San Bernardino, CA.

FCC NEPA Wireless Telecommunications Sites (2005 – 2016)

Mr. Johnson has provided NEPA compliance consulting for the Bechtel Cingular Program, Sprint-Nextel, Verizon Wireless, American Tower Corporation, Global Tower LLC, Cricket Wireless, T-Mobile USA, Horizon Tower LLC, Clearwire, AT&T Mobility, and MetroPCS environmental contracts, which included over 1,000 sites between 2005 and 2016.

Phase II Cultural Resources Historic Building Inventory, Penmar, Venice CA (2011)

The purpose of the cultural resource survey report for the Penmar Water Quality Improvement and Runoff Reuse Project was to provide an historic architectural assessment for several historic period structures in the city of Venice. The project included an architectural history of Venice; intensive-level evaluation of five historic buildings and determination of eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources; and an oral presentation of the project methodology and conclusions to the Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering.

Built Environment Survey for Silverleaf Solar Project, El Centro CA (2011)

The goal of this investigation was to determine whether built environment resources exist within project areas associated with the proposed Silverleaf Solar Project and the associated transmission line, and if so, to determine their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The collections of both the South Coast Information Center and the Pioneers Park Museum archives were reviewed, and interviews with the Imperial County Historical Society and resident of 85 years, Mr. Jack Strobel were conducted to establish the historic context of the site and surrounding vicinity. An architectural history of El Centro was written as part of the introductory material for the report, and during the site walk seven buildings were identified with the area of potential effect. Each building was evaluated using the DPR Primary Record Form and were determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Alon Bakersfield Refinery Crude Flexibility Project, Bakersfield CA (2013)

Proposed improvements to the 427-acre Alon Bakersfield Oil Refinery, which included the expansion of railroad, transfer and storage facilities, and process units, presented a potential impact to a historic refinery that may have significance to the early development of the petroleum industry in California. A direct assessment of four historic-period (circa 1940) buildings including the original laboratory, fire house, maintenance and planning building, and warehouse was conducted using the DPR523 form set. It was determined that the buildings were ineligible for the NR, CR, or Local designation and a status code of 6Z was assigned to each building.

USC Historic Campus - Crown Castle DAS Communications Project, Los Angeles CA (2013)

The Crown Castle development of eight externally-mounted DAS wireless antennas within the historic core of the USC campus required an evaluation of potential impacts to the USC Historic District. Direct assessments using the DPR Primary Record and Building, Structure, and Object Record forms were performed for the Social Science Building, designed by Edward Durell Stone; Booth Ferris Rehearsal Hall, designed by William L. Pereira; Neely Petroleum & Chemical Engineering Building, designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge; Edward L. Doheny Jr. Memorial Library, designed by Samuel E. Lunden; Robert Glenn Rapp Engineering Building, designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge; Physical Education Building, designed by Parkinson & Parkinson; and the Norris Dental Science Center.

Alamitos Park Project-HSIPL-5108, Long Beach CA (2013)

This Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) and Historic District Evaluation of the Saint Anthony's Parish involved the assessment of approximately 50 residential and commercial buildings, in addition to the Saint Anthony's Catholic Parish. The purpose of the report was to determine potential impacts and suggest possible mitigation associated with the development of the proposed Alamitos Park Project. The project involved a records search at the South Central Coastal California Information Center (SCCIC); review of Long Beach City building permits and city directories; a summary of Long Beach historic architecture; and direct assessment of every building older than 45 years within the proposed area of impact along Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, 6th Street, and 7th Street.

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

RECORDS SEARCH



August 17, 2022

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites in the project area.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouse, office and grade-level door for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldymesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south.

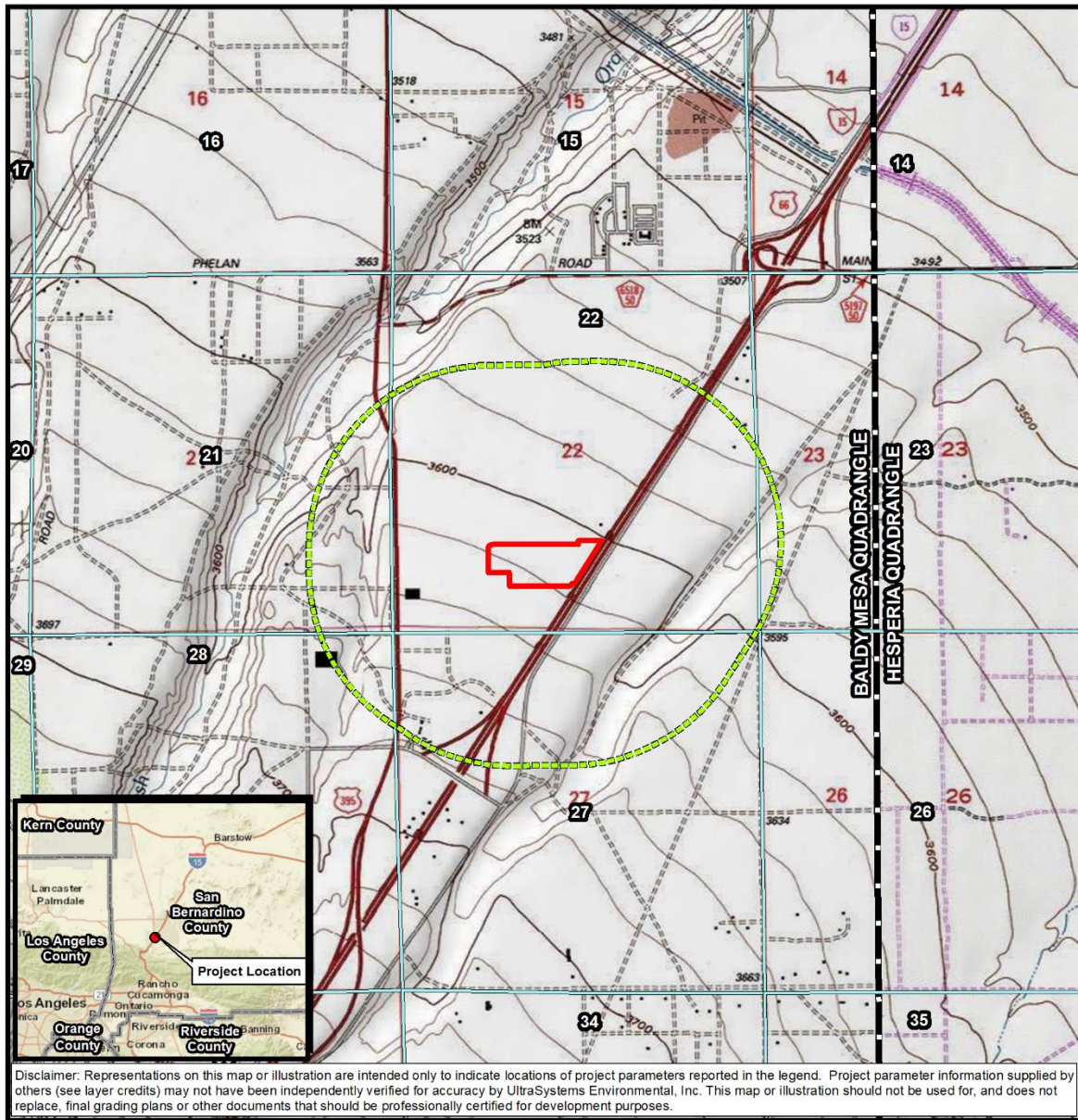
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office—Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Scale: 1:24,000



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 7, 2022

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems EnvironmentalVia Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.comCHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuisenoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuisenoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/7/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

Sierra Pencille, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1976 1990 Palo Verde Drive Chemehuevi
Havas Lake, CA, 92363
Phone: (760) 858 - 4219
Fax: (760) 858-5400
chairman@cit-nsn.gov

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Gabrielino
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Gabrielino
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187, San Bernardino County.

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1 of 2

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/7/2022**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

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

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

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

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187, San Bernardino County.

PROJ-2022-
005788

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2 of 2



October 11, 2022

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Mr. Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Ms. Brierty,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

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If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

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soneil@ultrasystems.com

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Irvine, CA 92618-7443
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Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Co-Chairperson Cochrane,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Ms. Conley,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Thank you for your help.

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Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Dorame,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Goad,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

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Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Mr. Madrigal,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

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Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Martin,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

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Thank you for your help.

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Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Ms. Mauck,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Mike,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Ms. McCormick,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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October 11, 2022

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
 Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
 5401 Dinah Shore Drive
 Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Milanovich,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Morales,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Sierra Pencille, Chairperson
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 1976
1990 Palo Verde Drive
Havasupai Lake, CA, 92363

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Pencille,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Tribal Chair Redner,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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October 11, 2022

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Salas,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Acting Chairman Scott,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Co-Chairperson Walker,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



October 11, 2022

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7187.

Chairperson Yocum,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Cargo Solution Express, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed repair shop and truck warehouse facility, in the city of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of three buildings that include warehouses, office, truck wash and grade-level doors for a total of 133,995 sq. ft. This project also includes 221 parking spaces. The project area covers approximately 19 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 7, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in western Hesperia, and is specifically located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Three Flags Avenue and Poplar Street, in the city of Hesperia. This may be seen on the *Baldy Mesa, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 05 West, Township 04 North, in the N ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼; the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼; and the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 22. The subject property is surrounded to the north with vacant land, to the east by the I-15 freeway, and commercial businesses to the west and south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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Website: www.ultrasystems.com

**Cargo Solutions Warehouse Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County,
California. [UEI #7187]**

Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Cameron Vela, Cultural Resource Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission		August 17, 2022	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Responded October 7, 2022.
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. An email response was received the same day thanking us for our email. An email response was received from Archaeological Technician Nicole A. Raslich on October 12, 2022, indicating that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and that they are deferring any comments to closer tribes.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. An email response was received from Archaeological Technician Nicole A. Raslich on October 12, 2022, indicating that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and that they are deferring any comments to closer tribes.
Sierra Pencille, Chairperson	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. The tribal receptionist asked that we leave a message for the Chairperson. A message was left. There has been no response to date.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and the mailbox was full so no message was left.

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrielino/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. The Chairperson called back the same day and indicated that he did not have much information about the project area. But due to the resources present he would like to be informed of any artifacts that are encountered.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. Ms. Conley replied for the Tribe – see below.
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant & Administra- tor-	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. Ms. Conley indicated that the tribe does not have any comment as it is outside of their tribal area. They defer to sister tribes. .
Charles Alvarez, Councilmem ber	Gabrielino - Tongva Tribe	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A delivery status failure was received for this email on the same day. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Ann Brierty, THPO	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
					answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. An email was received from Ms. McCormick on October 12, 2022, indicating that they do not wish to comment on this project and defer to more local tribes.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. An email was received from Ms. McCormick on October 12, 2022, indicating that they do not wish to comment on this project and defer to more local tribes.
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. An email response was received on October 18, 2022 from Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resources Analyst indicating that the proposed project is located 0.4 miles south of two known prehistoric privy/scatter sites and 0.6 miles northeast from a lithic scatter and hearth site. The area is of concern to the YSMN and the department is interested to consult

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
					whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. The tribal receptionist answered and indicated that Tribal Chair Redner was not in the office and transferred our call to the Chair's voicemail. A message was left. There has been no response to date.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. The phone number was out of service. There has been no response to date.
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Darrell Mike, Chairperson	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. The tribal receptionist indicated that the Chairperson was not in so she sent me to his assistants phone, she did not answer, a message was left.
Anthony Madrigal, Historic Preservation Officer	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	October 11, 2022	October 11, 2022	October 25, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 11, 2022. A phone call was made October 25, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.

From: [Steve Oneil](#)
To: [THPO Consulting](#); [Megan Black](#)
Subject: RE: Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County
Date: Wednesday, October 12, 2022 3:11:09 PM
Attachments: [image002.jpg](#)
[image003.png](#)

Good afternoon Ms. Raslich,

Thank you for your reply on behalf of the Agua Caliente Band regarding the Cargo Solution Truck Warehouse project in Hesperia. Your response will be placed in the cultural resources report.

Steve O'Neil

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391

From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Wednesday, October 12, 2022 3:07 PM
To: 'mblack@ultrasystems.com' <mblack@ultrasystems.com>; THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: 'Steve Oneil' <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County

Hello,

We appreciate your effort and thank you for your inquiry.

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Best,

Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Archaeological Technician

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

D: +1 (760) 883-1134

C: +1 (760) 985-3615

nraslich@aguacaliente.net

From: mblack@ultrasystems.com
To: "Ryan Nordness"
Cc: "Steve Oneil"
Subject: RE: Information Request for the Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County
Date: Tuesday, October 18, 2022 3:15:44 PM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)

Mr. Nordness,

Thank you for providing the tribes response. We will pass on the tribe's request for AB 52 consultation to the Lead Agency, the City of Hesperia.

Best regards,

Megan Black Doukakis | Assistant Project Archaeologist | M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 Ext. 228** Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 310.850.8127

Please note that I am working remotely. I can best be reached via email or cell.

Description: [Ultrasystems logo2.tif](#)



please consider the environment before printing this e-mail. Thank you.

E-Mail Confidentiality Notice: The information contained in this e-mail message is intended only for the personal and confidential use of the recipient(s) named above. This message may be an attorney-client communication and/or work product and as such is privileged and confidential. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this document in error and that any review, dissemination, distribution, or copying of this message is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by e-mail, and delete the original message.

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2022 11:44 AM
To: mblack@ultrasystems.com
Cc: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Information Request for the Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County

Megan,

Thank you for reaching out to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on October 17th 2022. The proposed project is located 0.4 miles south of two known prehistoric privy/scatter sites and 0.6 miles northeast from a lithic scatter and hearth site. The area is of concern to the YSMN and the department is interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory.

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

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness

Cultural Resource Analyst

Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O:(909) 864-8933 Ext 50-2022

M:(909) 838-4053

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346



From: [Quechan Historic Preservation Officer](#)
To: mblack@ultrasystems.com
Subject: RE: Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County
Date: Wednesday, October 12, 2022 7:50:34 AM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)

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

From: [Steve Oneil](#)
To: ["THPO Consulting"; Megan Black; "THPO Consulting"](#)
Subject: RE: Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County
Date: Wednesday, October 12, 2022 3:11:00 PM
Attachments: [image002.jpg](#)
[image003.png](#)

Good afternoon Ms. Raslich,

Thank you for your reply on behalf of the Agua Caliente Band regarding the Cargo Solution Truck Warehouse project in Hesperia. Your response will be placed in the cultural resources report.

Steve O'Neil

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

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Fax 949.788.4901
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From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Wednesday, October 12, 2022 3:07 PM
To: 'mblack@ultrasystems.com' <mblack@ultrasystems.com>; THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: 'Steve Oneil' <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: Proj# 7187-Cargo Solutions Truck Warehouse Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County

Hello,

We appreciate your effort and thank you for your inquiry.

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Best,

Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Archaeological Technician

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

D: +1 (760) 883-1134

C: +1 (760) 985-3615

nraslich@aguacaliente.net

ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

7187 Cargo Warehouse Hesperia

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00191	NADB-R - 1060191; Voided - 73-12.2A	1973	SMITH, GERALD A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-002208
SB-02448	NADB-R - 1062448; Voided - 91-8.5	1991	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF SERENE HOMES TENTATIVE TRACT 13845, MORONGO VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL K. LERCH & ASSOCIATES	
SB-02476	NADB-R - 1062476; Voided - 91-11.6	1991	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I LINEAR SURVEY: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE HESPERIA IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-02732	NADB-R - 1062732	1992	PARR, ROBERT E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP #14242 BALDY MESA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	CSUB	36-004179
SB-04036	NADB-R - 1064036	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD and CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR PARCEL 3, APN: 3064-591-17, CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 18PP	ANALYTIC ARCHAEOLOGY	36-020263
SB-04284	NADB-R - 1064284	2001	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT JOHN E. DUFTON'S HOMESTEAD. 134 PP	ACS	36-010287, 36-010288
SB-04285	NADB-R - 1064285	2004	GREEN, JULIA K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY & EVALUATION: TIMBISHA SHOSHONE HOTEL & CASINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 22PP	ECORP	
SB-05107	NADB-R - 1065107	2002	CHANDLER, EVELYN N, COTTERMAN, CARY D, and MASON, ROGER D	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED CALIFORNIA CHARTER ACADEMY HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		

ATTACHMENT E

CONFIDENTIAL DPR CONTINUATION SHEET –

CRM TECH 3937-1H

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

Primary # 36-010288H
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SBR-10288H

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 36-010288 update

Recorded by Hunter O'Donnell and Daniel Ballester Date August 31, 2022 Continuation ☒ Update

Site 36-010288 was first record in August 2000 as a historic campsite/homestead site comprised of a trail/dirt road, running in a general northwest to southeast direction, and a refuse scatter consisting of 2 features, architectural debris and a refuse scatter (Alexandrowicz 2000). The site measured approximately 209 x 140 feet in size.

The site was later updated in July 2015 by McKenna. She expanded the original site boundary to include the entire homestead which measured a $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in size. According to the site record the homestead was established in 1892 by John E. Dufton in the southwest quarter of Section 22 (McKenna 2015). McKenna recorded 13 features, artifact concentrations, and artifacts within the homestead consisting of a dirt road alignment, 1 large refuse scatter with over 100 items, and 9 isolated finds of historic artifacts (McKenna 2015). These resources were located just south of Poplar Street.

The site was revisited on August 31, 2022, during a Phase I field survey of the study area (APN 3064-591-13). The majority of the southern half of the Dufton homestead has been developed for commercial purposes. The recorded refuse scatter and the remnants of a building have been destroyed by the construction of a truck stop. The additional artifacts that McKenna recorded in 2015, along the northern boundary of the property, adjacent to Poplar Street have also been obliterated by the constant clearing of the property of vegetation. During the 2022 survey, it was observed that the property has been recently cleared again, leaving piles of vegetation and modern trash, with no evidence of the resources recorded by McKenna et al. in 2015.

Additional historic artifacts were found during the survey that had not been recorded before. These additional artifacts are located approximately 390 feet south of Poplar Street and 300 feet west of the I-15 Freeway, adjacent to the eastern boundary, but within the boundaries of Site 36-010288. The historic refuse scatter includes two flat-top beverage cans, two round meat cans, and a hinged tobacco tin in addition to approximately 15 historical bottle body fragments with a range of colors (opaque white, colorless, aqua, brown, sun-colored amethyst) along with an aqua bottle base fragment containing the broken text "DR. W...". The refuse scatter appears to be a single episode of household refuse dumping.

The refuse scatter has been heavily disturbed and distributed by the clearing activities that have taken place on the property. No other artifacts were observed within the boundaries of the homestead.

References Cited:

Alexandrowicz, J.S.

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LOCATION MAP

