Appendix C

Cultural Resource Assessment for the

General Pump Equipment Yard, Hesperia Project,

Assessor Parcel No. 0410-072-06

CRM Tech

February 4, 2025

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
For the

GENERAL PUMP EQUIPMENT YARD, HESPERIA PROJECT

Assessor's Parcel No. 0410-072-06
City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

Planning Department
City of Hesperia
9700 Seventh Avenue
Hesperia, CA 92345

Prepared for:

ELMT Consulting
2201 N. Grand Avenue #10098
Santa Ana, CA 92711-0098

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
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Revised: February 4, 2025
June 11, 2024
CRM TECH Contract No. 4105A

Title: Cultural Resource Assessment for the General Pump Equipment Yard Hesperia Project, Assessor's Parcel No. 0410-072-06, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

Authors: Nicole Raslich, Project Archaeologist/Report Writer
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Date: Revised February 4, 2025
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USGS Quadrangle: Hesperia, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 15, T4N R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 4.53 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley, southern Mojave Desert; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between January and June 2024, at the request of ELMT Consulting, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4.53 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel No. 0410-072-06, located on the southwest corner of the intersection of I Ave and Hercules Street, in the southeast quarter of Section 15, T4N R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a pump station.

The City of Hesperia, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/ archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted local Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Hesperia a tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on known cultural resources pending the completion of the AB 52 consultation process. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study or unless the Consulting Tribe(s) require additional research efforts. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between January and June 2024, at the request of ELMT Consulting, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4.53 acres of undeveloped land in the Antelope Valley/Victor Valley, in the northeastern part of the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study, consisting of Assessor's Parcel No. 0410-072-06, is located southwest of the intersection of I Avenue and Hercules Street (Figure 2). The property is within the southeast quarter of Section 15, T4N R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 3). The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a pump station within the subject property.

The City of Hesperia, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted local Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

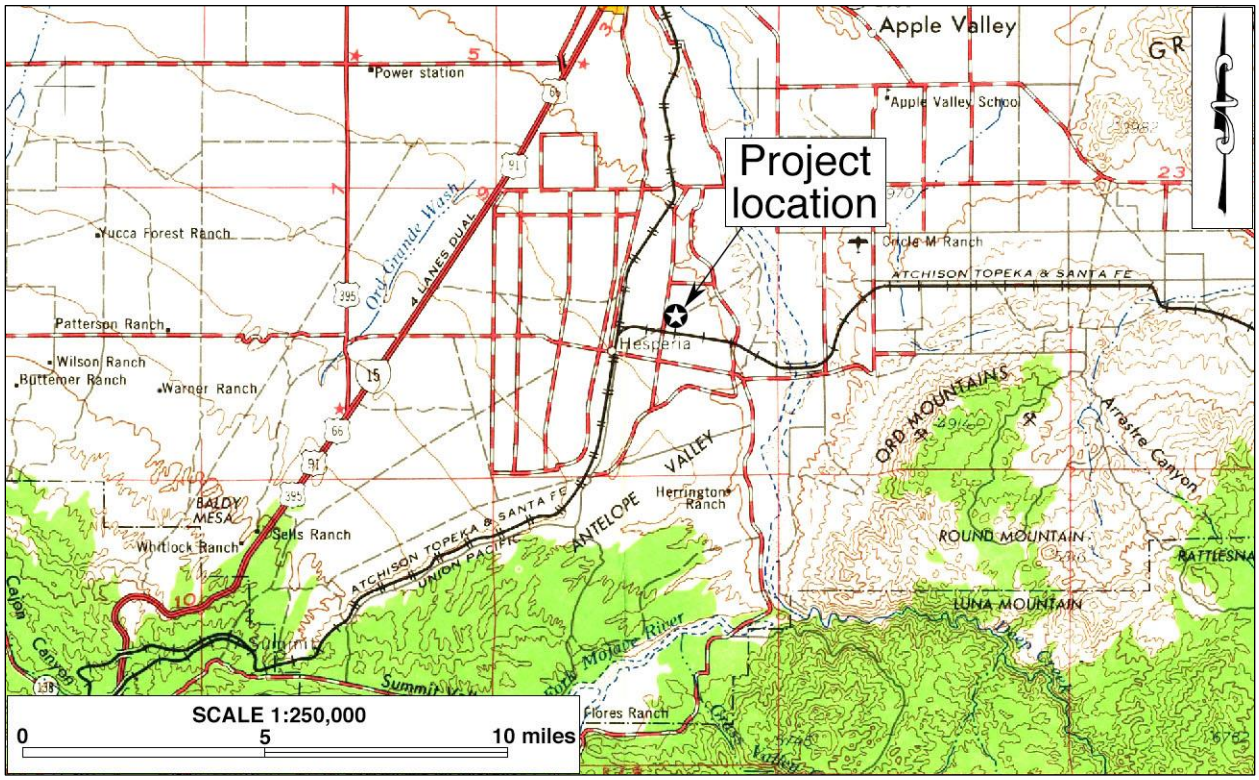

Figure 1. The project vicinity. (Based on the USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1969]).

Figure 2. Recent aerial photograph/image of the project area and vicinity.

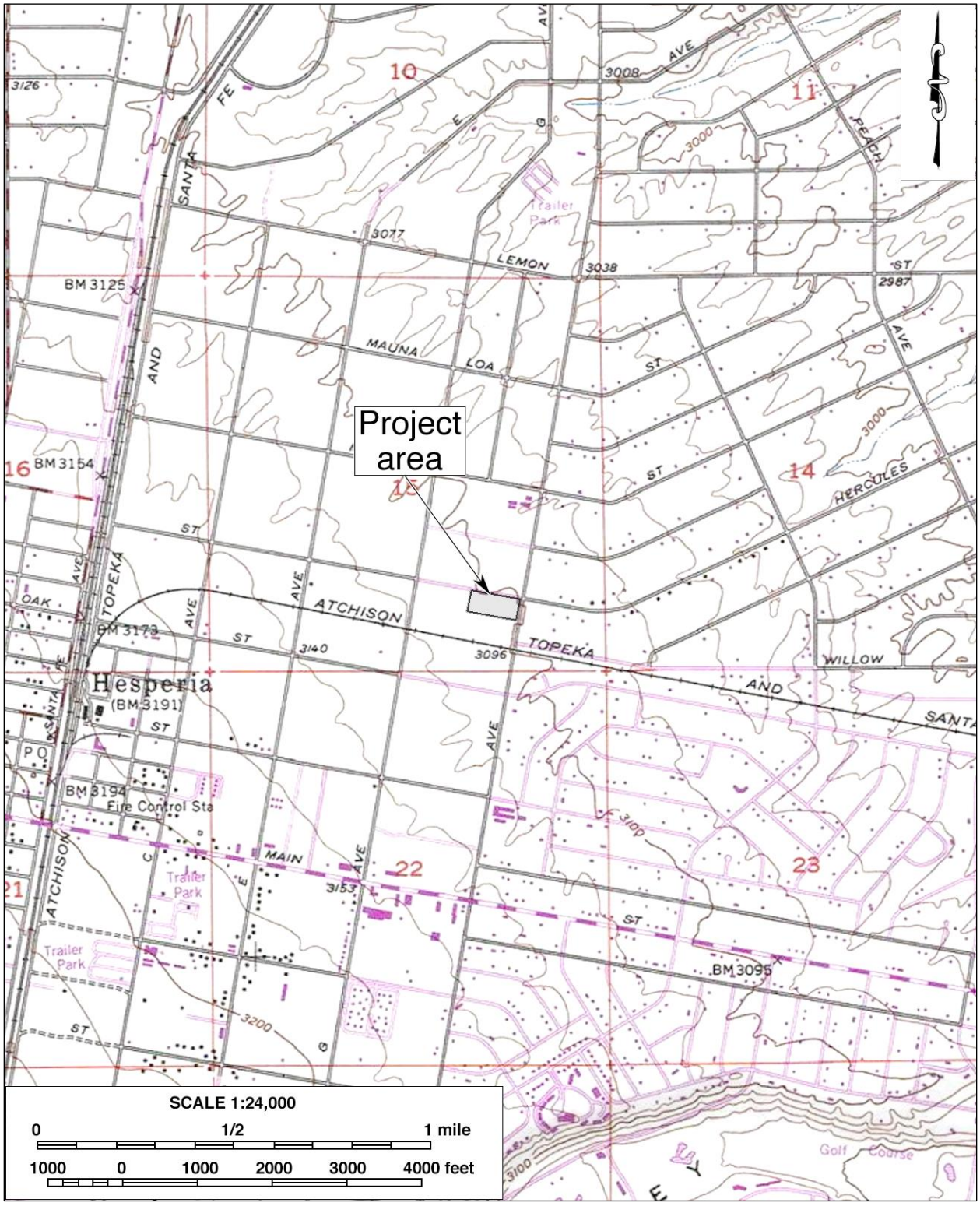

Figure 3. Project area and vicinity shown on a USGS map. (USGS Hesperia, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1980]).

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Hesperia occupies the southern portion of the Victor Valley, which lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately to the north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel mountain ranges (Figure 1). The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California "high desert" country, so-called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110ºF and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches.

The project area is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of I Ave and Hercules Street, in the city of Hesperia, in San Bernardino County, California. The terrain of the project area is level throughout, except for vehicle tire tracks and the many (30+) ground squirrel burrows with their respective berms of associated soil (Figure 4). Soils present at the site consist of coarse light brown sand from ancient alluvial deposits, with rare weathered granite and quartz pebbles (Schmidtling 2024). The entire area looks to have been recently cleared of foliage, with a ruderal groundcover plant, possibly creeping thyme, extending over much of the property but with a few Joshua trees, in varying stages of maturity, also present (Figure 4).

The project area is located within what is considered the Joshua Tree Woodland Plant Community, which is generally characterized by a scattered growth of Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), juniper (*Juniperus* spp.), Mormon tea (*Ephedra* spp.), buckwheat (*Eriogonum* species), Apache plume (*Fallugia paradoxa*), desert alyssum (*Lepidium fremontii*), various cacti, and assorted other shrubs and plants. Animals common to the natural area would include small mammals (jackrabbits, desert cottontails, squirrels, rats, and mice), reptiles (lizards, snakes, and desert tortoise), native birds (doves, vultures, raptors, and quail), and arthropods (beetles, desert tarantula and scorpions). Many of these plants and animals were important to the Native people in the area.

Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area (facing northeast; March 15, 2024).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The Victor Valley is a part of the Mojave River watershed. During the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene periods, the region experienced four separate high stands of Lake Mojave and other pluvial lakes. These episodes afforded greater access to water by aboriginal groups in the region, while the desiccation of the lakes forced them to move closer to the Mojave River, which provided not only a dependable water source and subsistence resources but was also a major route for interregional trade. Many of the Native American archaeological sites identified in and around the Victor Valley consist of ancient habitation debris such as middens, groundstone fragments, chipped-stone pieces, fire-affected rocks, and faunal remains. Rock shelters, bedrock milling features, and rock art panels have also been found in the region. As expected, most of these sites occur along the banks of the Mojave River.

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

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

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

Hall (2000:16) states that "late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density" and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (Hall 2000).

Ethnohistoric Context

The present-day Hesperia area is a part of the homeland of the Serrano Indians, whose traditional territory is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes portions of the San Bernardino Valley and the southern rim of the Mojave Desert. The name "Serrano" was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander." The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based on these sources.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers and occasionally fishers, and settled mostly where flowing water emerged from the mountains. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn, were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit, the core of which was the patrilineage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans.

Families lived in circular, domed structures made from willow and tule thatching and containing a central fire pit. These homes were used mainly for sleep and storage, while most of the daily household activities occurred in the open or under the shade of a ramada. Other important structures in Serrano life were large ceremonial house, granaries and sweat lodges, the last being a circular semi-subterranean hut framed with willow, covered with earth, and having only one entrance. In terms of Serrano technology, shells, wood bone stone, and plant fibers were employed to create household items, tools, and other everyday items, as well as fashion functional decorative items like baskets and blankets.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was negligible until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serranos were removed to the nearby missions. At present, most Serrano descendants are found on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations, where they participate in ceremonial and political affairs with other Native American groups on an inter-reservation basis.

Historic Context

The Victor Valley received its first European visitor, the Spanish missionary and explorer Francisco Garcés, in 1776, and the first Euroamerican settlements appeared in the valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these "early starts," due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century. Garcés had traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as

the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In 1829, most of this trail was incorporated into an important pack-train road known as the Old Spanish Trail, which extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico (Warren 2004). Some 20 years later, when the historic wagon road known as the Mormon Trail (aka the Salt Lake Trail) was established between Utah and southern California, it followed essentially the same route across the Mojave Desert (NPS 2001:5). Since then, the Victor Valley has always served as a crucial link to other parts of the United States by a succession of major transportation arteries, where the heritage of the ancient Mojave Trail was carried on by the Santa Fe Railway, by the legendary U.S. Route 66, and finally by today's Interstate Highway 15.

With the completion of the Santa Fe Railway, settlement activities began in earnest in the Victor Valley in the 1880s. In 1885, the Hesperia area was officially named in conjunction with the establishment of a railroad station. Shortly thereafter, Robert and Joseph Widney formed the Hesperia Land and Water Company, laid out a subdivision referred to as the Old Townsite, and began to establish water rights with the County of San Bernardino (Drylie 2010:13-16). Thanks to the availability of fertile lands and the abundance of ground water, agriculture played a dominant role in the early development of the Victor Valley area in general and in Hesperia specifically (McGinnis 1988). Since the 1980s, however, residential and commercial development spurred by southern California commuters' search for affordable housing has become the driving force in the growth of the Victor Valley region. In 1988, the City of Hesperia was incorporated largely as a "bedroom community".

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On February 27, 2024, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologists Nicole Raslich and Nicolena Berry (see App. 1 for qualifications). In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856, the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1980, and aerial photographs taken in 1952-2020, which are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS, respectively.

The aerial and satellite photographs, taken between 1953 and 2020, are available from the online library of the University of California, Riverside, at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) website, and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On February 21, 2024, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. On February 28, communication about the project was initiated with cultural resources departments of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report as Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 15, 2024, CRM TECH project archaeologist Nicolena Berry (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the intensive-level, on-foot field survey of the project area. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was moderate (40-50%) due to groundcover that consistently covered the project area (Figure 4).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to records on file at the SCCIC, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study (Figure 5), and no historical/archaeological sites had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Outside the project boundaries, but within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records show nearly 15 previous studies covering various tracts of land and linear features (Figure 5).

As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, two historical/archaeological sites were previously identified within the scope of the records search as listed below in Table 1. The closest site to the project location, 36-021204, was recorded nearly three quarters of a mile to the southeast. Since neither of these sites is found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, neither requires further consideration during this study.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search

Site No.	Recorded by/Date	Description
36-020419	Malan, Cunningham and Cerreto 2004	Historical era foundation
36-021204	Johnson 2009	Historical era community center

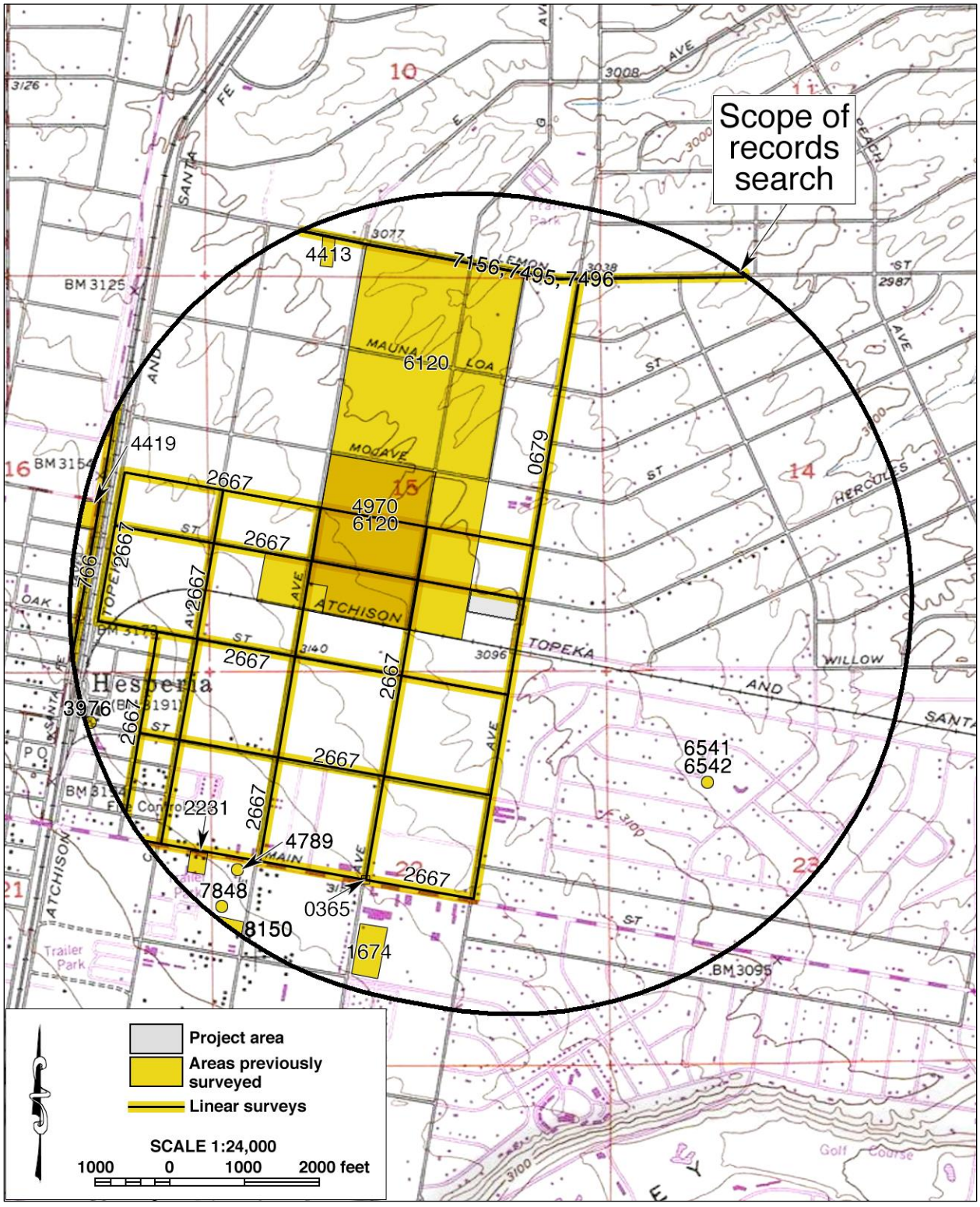

Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historic maps consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. As Figures 6-9 illustrate, no evidence of any settlement or development activities were noted within the project area throughout the 1850s-1950s. In the mid-1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the earliest official land surveys in the Victor Valley, the surveyors observed no evidence of any human activities in the project vicinity (Figure 6).

By the late 1890s, with the coming of the Santa Fe Railway and the budding town of Hesperia, the railroad had become the first man-made feature known to be present near the project area (Figure 7). More than 40 years later, the project area and vicinity was still relatively undeveloped, with only a dirt track adjacent to the property (Figure 8). Over the ensuing 10-15 years, the forerunner of I Avenue appeared (Figure 9) (NETR Online 1952). The first available aerial photograph (1952) shows the project area and adjacent parcels as completely bare and, by 1959, only a few ranches or built-on properties are shown to the east of the subject property on Hercules, Live Oak, Cherry, and Willow streets (NETR Online 1959).

During the post-WWII boom, nothing appears on the project area (Figure 9; NETR Online 1952, 1959, 1968, 1969, 1984, 1985). By 1968, however, scattered development had occurred around the project area, with buildings visible to the east and southeast (NETR Online 1968). In 1969, the aerial photograph shows that the land remains vacant, though Hercules Street and I Avenue are present adjacent to the property. By 1984, much more development has occurred in the area, roads have appeared and Live Oak Park has been constructed to the south of the project parcel. By 1994, a storage center building appears on the property to the south and a completed warehouse/strip mall to the north (NETR Online 1994). No adjacent development takes place in the immediate vicinity over the next twenty-five years (NETR Online 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020). In the meantime, the project area itself has remained undeveloped to the present time (Google Earth 1994-2023).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC states in a letter dated February 28, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File search was positive for Native American cultural resources and recommended that the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (now known as the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation), in particular, be contacted for further information (see App. 2). The commission also provided a list of several other potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the commission's reply, on February 28, CRM TECH sent written requests for further information to both the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe. To date the only a response from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians has been received (see App. 2). Because the proposed project area is located within Serrano Ancestral Territory, it is therefore of interest to the Tribe. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians informed CRM TECH of their wishes to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 (see App. 2). For this purpose, the correspondence and contact information are provided to the City of Hesperia within this report (see App. 2).

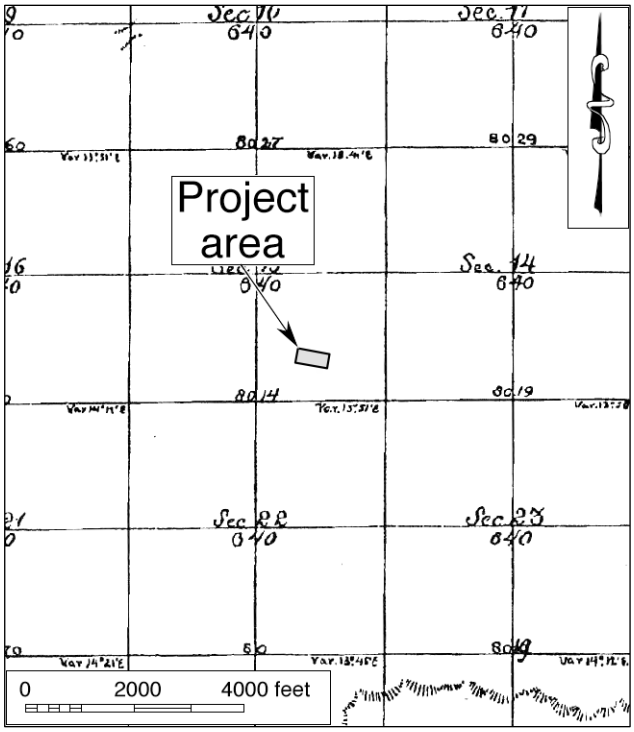

Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856)

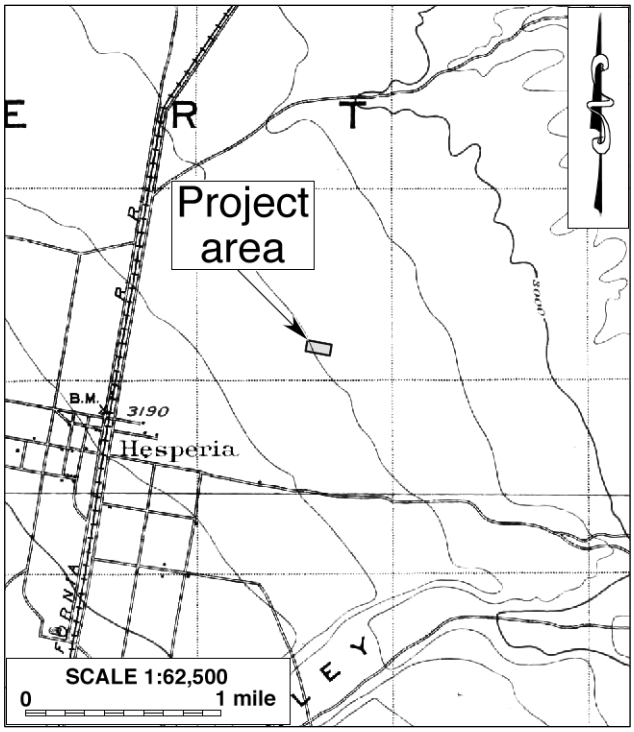

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1898-1899. (Source: USGS 1902)

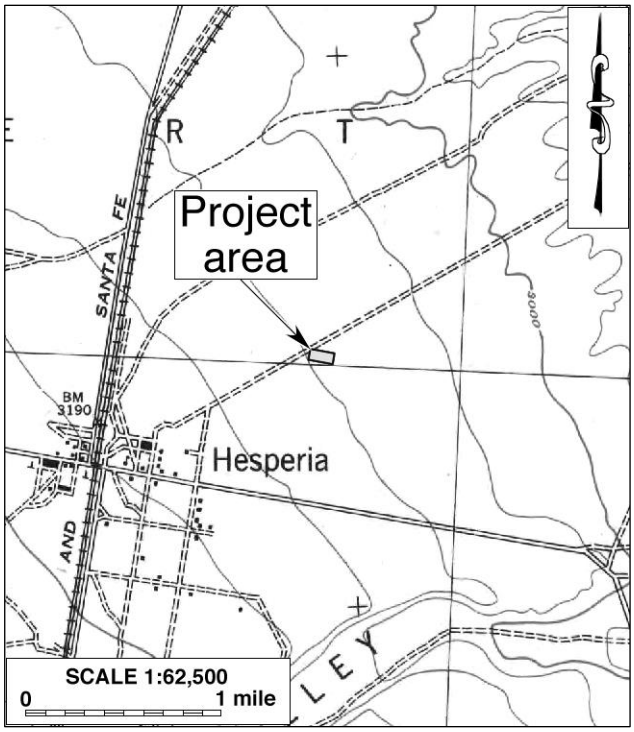

Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1940-1941. (Source: USGS 1942)

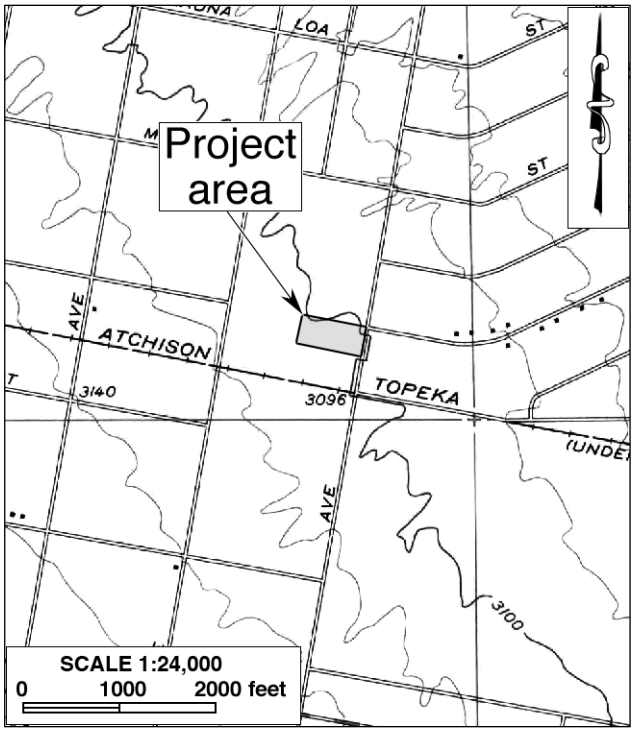

Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1956. (Source: USGS 1956)

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced negative results for potential cultural resources. The entire project area was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period, but none was found. A small amount of modern refuse of no historical or archaeological interest was observed scattered across the project area, but no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered during the survey.

DISCUSSION

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired." As defined by PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

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

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

As discussed above, research procedures conducted during this study have produced negative results, and no potential "historical resources" were encountered throughout the course of the study. However, the Native American Sacred Lands File did identify sites of traditional cultural value in the project vicinity. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential "tribal cultural resources" is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of Hesperia and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (AB52). Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that, pending AB52 consultation, *no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area*.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

In summary of the research results outlined above, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, were encountered throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Hesperia:

- A tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on known cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultation process to ensure the proper identification of potential "tribal cultural resources."
- No additional cultural resources investigation is necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study or unless the AB52 consultation process results in additional archaeological/cultural research efforts be conducted.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

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USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1902 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1898-1899.
1942 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940-1941.
1956 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1956.
1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
1980 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1978.

Warren, Claude N.
1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree
1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till
2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. Http://www.oldspanishtrail.org/learn/trail_history.php.

APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

NICOLE A. RASLICH, M.A.
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER

Education

2017-	Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2011	M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005	B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
2022	Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.
2019	Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014	Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.
2013	Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Professional Experience

2022-	Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022	Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs
2008-2021	Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019	Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
2018	Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017	Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
2015-2016	Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
2015	Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
2013-2015	Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.
2008-2014	Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Frasier University, British Columbia, Canada.
2009-2012	Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.
2009-2011	Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

2017	Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2016	Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

NICOLENA "NIKI" BERRY, B.A.
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Education

2022- M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2010- M.A. Program, Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton (coursework completed).
2006 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.

Professional Experience

2023 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2023 Field Technician, Statistical Research Inc., Redlands, California.
2022 Intern, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California.
2010-2017 Field Crew, Yukon College, Yukon Territory, Canada.
2008 Field Student, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Memberships

Society for American Archaeology, Center for the Study of the First Americans.

NINA GALLARDO, B.A.
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Leading and participating in surveys, testing and data recovery excavations, and archaeological monitoring programs;
- Conducting records searches at various information centers;
- Conducting Native American consultation;
- Producing maps and graphics for projects.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

MICHAEL HOGAN, PH.D., RPA*
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Education

1991	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
2021	"An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms can make you a Better Archaeologist." SAA Online Seminar.
2002	"Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level," UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002	"Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
2002	"Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992	"Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992	"Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Registrations

*Registered Professional Archaeologist 41781498

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Field Director/Project Archaeologist/Project Paleontologist, CRM TECH.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
1992-1998	Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1992-1995	Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1991-1992	Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998	Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

APPENDIX 2:

CORRESPONDENCE WITH NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES*

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 (Fax)
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Proposed General Pump Yard-Hesperia Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0410-072-06 (CRM TECH No. 4105A)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Hesperia, Calif.

Township 4 North **Range** 4 West SB **BM; Section(s)** 15

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to construct of pump station on approximately 4.6-acres of land (APN 0410-072-06), is located on the southwest corner of Hercules Street and I Avenue, in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.

February 21, 2024

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

February 28, 2024

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed General Pump Yard-Hesperia Project, San Bernardino County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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: Murphy.Donahue@NAHC.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Murphy Donahue

Murphy Donahue
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/28/2024

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
San Bernardino	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Kaitlyn Snodgrass, Cultural Director	PO Box 1976 Havasu Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219		cultural@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Glenn Lodge, Chairman	PO Box 1976 Havasu Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219		chairman@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino,San Diego
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino,San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino,San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino,San Diego
	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk, Vanyume, Tataviam	Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino, Ventura
	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino

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 Proposed General Pump Yard-Hesperia Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2024-001112
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 12:56 PM
To: 'cultural@cit-nsn.gov'
Cc: 'chairman@cit-nsn.gov'
Subject: Positive SLF Response for the Proposed General Pump Yard-Hesperia Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0410-072-06, in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino Co (CRM TECH No. 4105A)
Attachments: SLF Yes Proposed General Pump Yard-Hesperia Project 2.28.24.pdf; 4105 PA Map.jpg; 4105A NAHC Request.docx; 4105 Aerial Map.jpg

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the Proposed General Pump Yard-Hesperia Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0410-072-06, in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California (CRM TECH No. 4105A). I'm also emailing to inform you that CRM TECH has received the positive Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) SLF Response and NA Contact List for the above-referenced project. In a letter dated February 28, 2024, the Native American Heritage Commission reports a positive finding for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity and recommends contacting specifically both the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for further information (see attached). Therefore, we are also asking for any information regarding any Tribal Cultural Resources within or near the proposed project location. I'm attaching the proposed project area maps, the Pos NAHC SLF Results, and project information. We would appreciate any information that the tribe may provide that CRM TECH can include in our report.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 1:03 PM
To: 'Raylene Borrego'
Subject: RE: Response to SLF Results: Proposed General Pump Yard - Hesperia Project, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 4105A)
Attachments: 4105 PA Map.jpg; 4105 Aerial Map.jpg; 2-28 POS SLF for 4105 Proposed General Pump
Yard-Hesperia Project.pdf; 4105A NAHC Request.docx

Hello Raylene,

I'm attaching the requested proposed project area maps and project information for the above-referenced project in the City of Hesperia. We are also asking for any information regarding any Tribal Cultural Resources within or near the proposed project location since CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the Proposed General Pump Yard-Hesperia Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0410-072-06, in the City of Hesperia (CRM TECH No. 4105A). We have
just received the positive Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) SLF Response and NA Contact List. In a letter dated February 28, 2024, the Native American Heritage Commission reports a positive finding for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity and recommends contacting specifically both the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for further information (see attached). We would appreciate any information that the tribe may provide that CRM TECH can include in our report.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

From: Raylene Borrego <Raylene.Borrego@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 2:41 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: Response to SLF Results: Proposed General Pump Yard - Hesperia Project, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 4105A)

Hello Nina,

Thank you again for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the proposed project area. San Manuel appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on February 28th, 2024. Based on our current knowledge, the proposed project site is within culturally sensitive landscapes for the Tribe. Upon reviewing the proposed location, the Tribe's concerns regarding its cultural sensitivity have diminished.

However, the proposed project is located within Serrano Ancestral Territory and is therefore of interest to the Tribe. As such, San Manuel will still wish to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52, should this project be subject to CEQA review.

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

Regards,
Raylene