

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE RIVERS EDGE RANCH PROJECT

**LUCERNE VALLEY,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APN 0453-062-14

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August 5, 2024



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Report Date:	August 5, 2024
Report Title:	Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Rivers Edge Ranch Project, Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California, APN 0453-062-14
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Study
USGS Quadrangle:	Section 12, Township 5 North, Range 1 West, of the <i>White Horse Mountain, California</i> (7.5-minute) USGS Quadrangle
Acreage:	Approximately 20 acres
Key Words:	Survey; no CRHR-eligible resources; no further study recommended

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

At the direction of Albert A. Webb Associates, a Phase I Cultural Resources Study was conducted by BFSa Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSa), for the Rivers Edge Ranch Project. The approximately 20-acre project is situated southwest of the intersection of Haynes Road and Verdugo Avenue at 33433 Haynes Road in Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The project includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 0453-062-14, which can be found within Section 12 Township 5 North, Range 1 West on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *White Horse Mountain, California* topographic quadrangle. As proposed, the project will expand and improve an existing residential care facility, including a two-story addition to an existing administration building and the construction of a new bunkhouse.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate, record, and evaluate any cultural resources within the project as part of the County of San Bernardino environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The cultural resources investigation of the project includes an archaeological records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project or in the immediate vicinity. The records search did not identify any recorded resources within the property. However, 43 resources (seven prehistoric, one multicomponent, and 35 historic) are recorded within one mile of the project. The most common cultural resource type found within the project vicinity are historic and associated with the built environment or characterized as isolates or surface trash scatters. The SCCIC records search results also identified nine previous studies within one mile of the project, none of which included the subject property.

Historic maps, aerial photographs, and property information on-file with the County of San Bernardino Property Information Management System (PIMS) found that two buildings, a residence (now the administration building) and an ancillary structure (now the laundry building), within the property were likely constructed in 1958. However, both buildings were subjected to extensive alteration and modernization between 1983 and 1989. The buildings are now listed within PIMS with an effective year of 1980 and are no longer indicative of potentially historic structures, but rather are representative of buildings constructed in the 1980s. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) which was returned with negative results.

The archaeological survey was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of survey transects across the project. The survey found the project to consist of the existing Rivers Edge Ranch residential care facility and associated infrastructure. This includes the existing administration building, laundry building, living quarters, ancillary structures, recreational areas and equipment, trailers, and livestock pens/animal corrals. During the survey ground visibility was excellent, and no archaeological resources were identified. BFSa did review the structures within the property to determine if any were eligible for evaluation for the California Register of

Historical Resources (CRHR). All structures and improvements within the property, except for the administration building and laundry building, were constructed after 2006 and, therefore, do not meet the age threshold for CRHR consideration. Further, the survey did confirm that neither the administration building, nor the laundry building retain any character defining features or elements to tie them to the listed 1958 construction year. As such, both buildings lack any integrity, are now considered modern 1980s-era structures due to extensive alterations, and are not eligible for the CRHR. Therefore, no historical resources, as defined by CEQA criteria, are located within the property.

Based on the Phase I Cultural Resources Study, no historical resources will be impacted by the proposed Rivers Edge Ranch Project. No further archaeological studies are necessary or recommended as part of the CEQA review process. However, in the event that any historic or prehistoric cultural resources are inadvertently discovered, all construction work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall stop and a qualified archaeologist shall be engaged to discuss the discovery and determine if further mitigation measures are warranted. Should human remains be discovered, treatment of these remains shall follow California Public Resources Code 5097.9. Any human remains that are determined to be Native American shall be reported to the San Bernardino County sheriff-coroner and subsequently to the NAHC. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSa in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

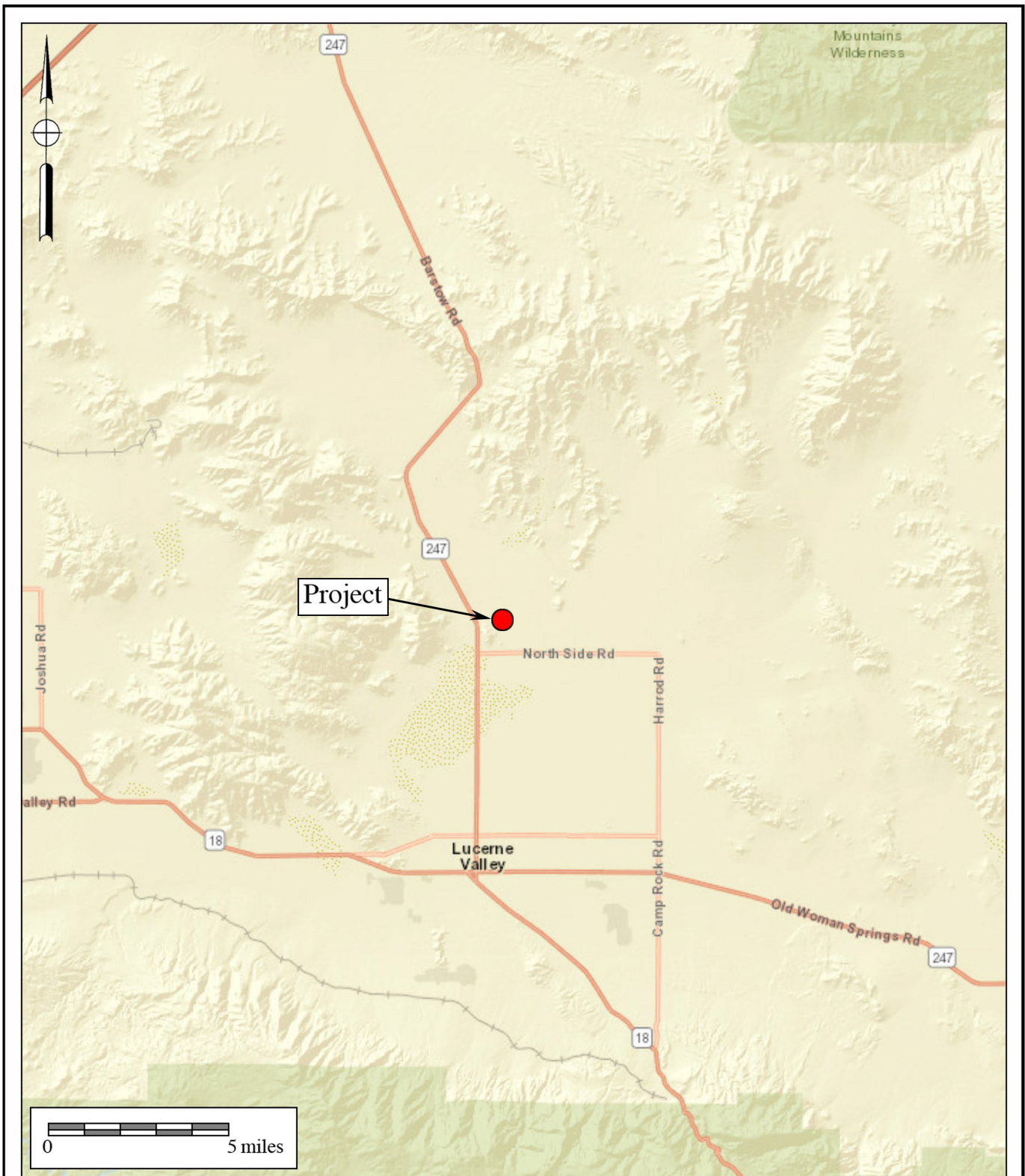
1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the Rivers Edge Ranch Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of San Bernardino environmental compliance procedures. The approximately 20-acre project is situated southwest of the intersection of Haynes Road and Verdugo Avenue at 33433 Haynes Road (APN 0453-062-14) in Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The project can be found within Section 12, Township 5 North, Range 1 West on the USGS *White Horse Mountain, California* topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2). As proposed, the project will expand and improve an existing residential care facility, including a two-story addition to an existing administration building and the construction of a new bunkhouse (Figure 1.1–3).

The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns which, in southwestern San Bernardino County, were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The project is located within the Lucerne Valley, north of the San Bernardino Mountains and north of Lucerne Dry Lake, placing it within the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert. Geologically, this area is mapped as Quaternary alluvium (Qa) (Dibblee 1964). The specific soil types found within the property are characterized as Kimberlina loamy fine sand, cool, 0 to 2 percent slopes (137) and Helendale loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (131) (NRCS 2019). The subject property is relatively flat, with average elevations ranging between 2,895 and 2,885 feet above mean sea level. Vegetation on the property is sparse consisting exclusively of maintained residential landscaping and planters.



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Figure 1.1–1 General Location Map

The Rivers Edge Ranch Project
ESRI Street Map

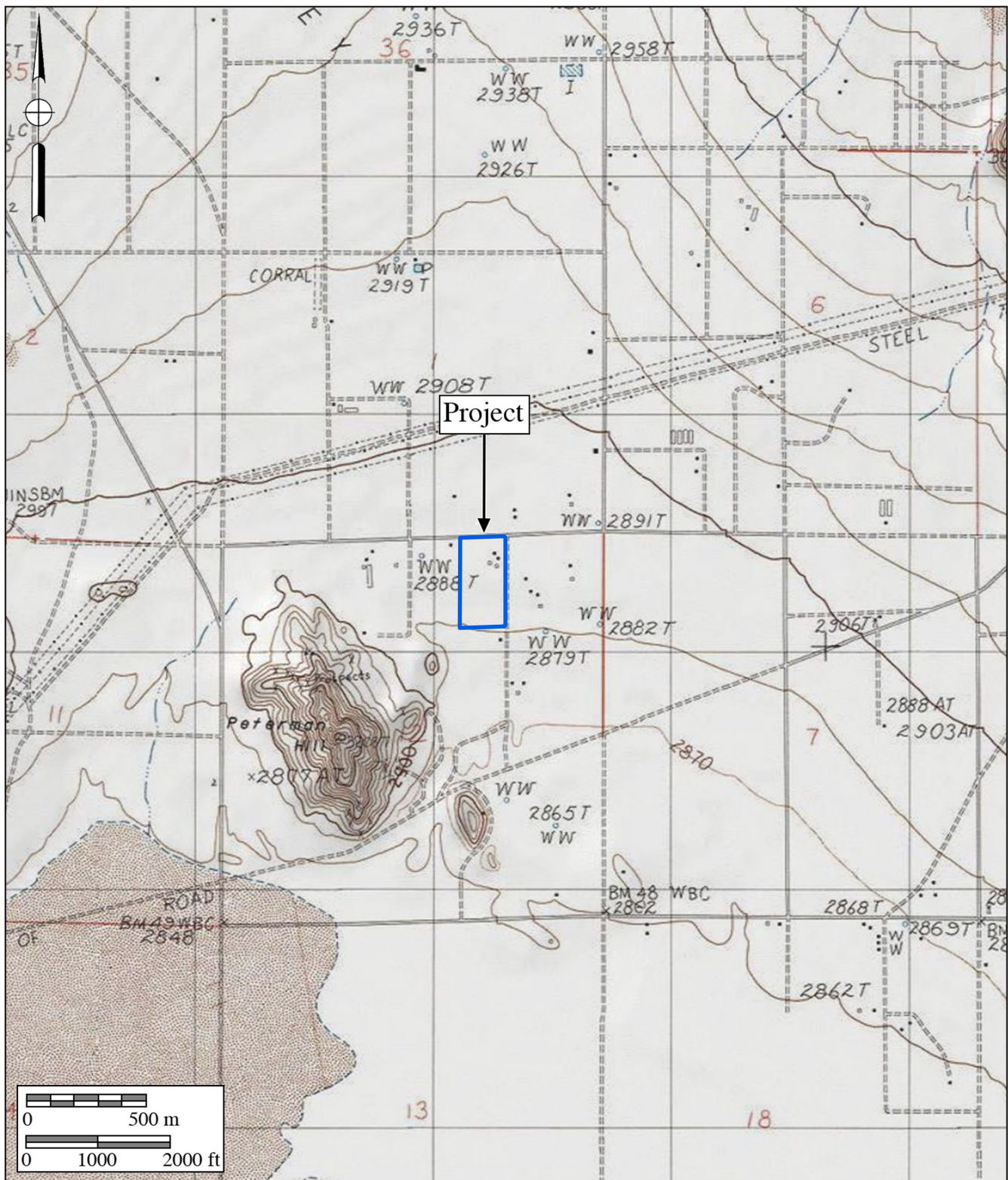


Figure 1.1-2
Project Location Map

The Rivers Edge Ranch Project
 USGS White Horse Mountain Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

LOCATED IN SECTION 12, T. 5 N., R. 1 W., S.B.B. & M.

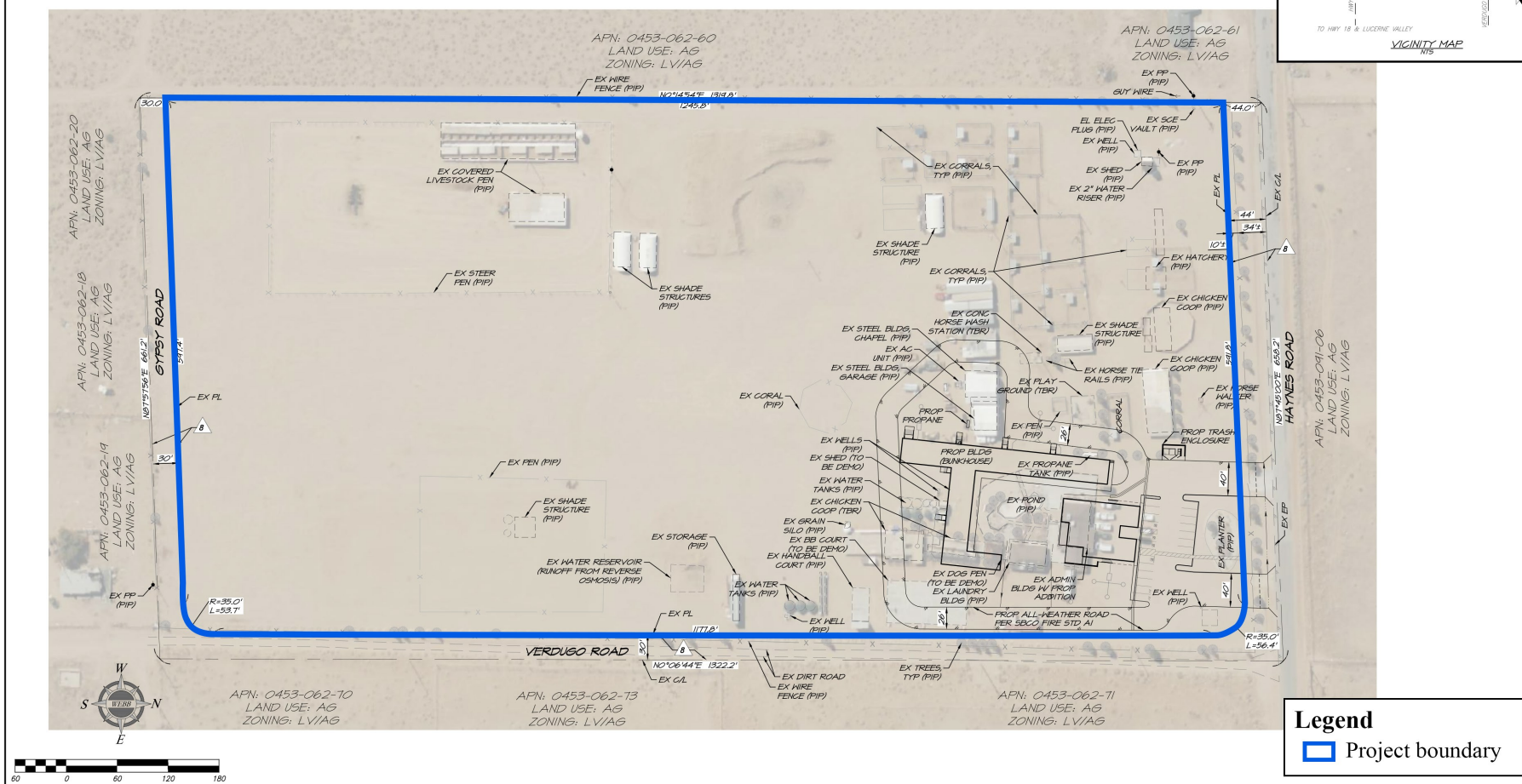


Figure 1.1–3
Project Development Map
The Rivers Edge Ranch Project

1.3 Cultural Setting

1.3.1 Prehistoric Period

The subject property is located within the traditional territory of the Serrano and the Vanyume; however, the property is also near the traditional boundaries of the Kawaiisu and Chemehuev to the north. Although there may be considered a range of cultural variation, the study area was traditionally inhabited by those tribes speaking Shoshonean languages of the Uto-Aztecan language stock. In the same instance, although they may have held differing worldviews and maintained variations in their social structures, how they exploited the natural resources of their territories remained similar. Although the Mojave Desert is an area believed to have had limited prehistoric subsistence resources, it has historically supported a long and occasionally dense population. Evidence of villages and camps, burials, quarries, rock features, and bedrock mortars has been documented at archaeological sites across the desert, some of which contain evidence of a lengthy prehistoric time span. Although early archaeological remains are not found frequently, when they are found they are generally located along the margins of former pluvial lakes or in areas of dune deflation. In contrast, artifacts on the desert floor may be sparse, widely scattered, and mixed with the desert pavements. For the region, archaeologists have reached a broad consensus regarding the general cultural chronology. The identified sequence includes the Paleo Indian Period, the Lake Mojave Period, the Pinto Period, the Gypsum Period, the Saratoga Springs Period, and the Ethnohistoric Period.

Paleo Indian Period (12,000 to circa 10,000 YBP)

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

Lake Mojave Period (Late Pleistocene: 10,000 to 7,000 YBP)

The earliest documented evidence of human occupation in the Mojave Desert and surrounding areas comes from the Paleo Indian Period, a cultural expression referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). The WPLT occurred in the western Great Basin and

covered an area that stretched from the now arid lands of southern California to Oregon. A cultural adaptation to pluvial conditions (*e.g.*, lakes, marshes, and grasslands) flourished for thousands of years after approximately 9000 B.C., but disappeared in response to the warming and drying trends of the Altithermal climatic period (Moratto 1984). One of the most well-known expressions of the WPLT is the Lake Mojave Complex, which is thought to have covered a vast area including parts of the southwestern Great Basin and the Mojave Desert and may have reached as far south as the San Diego area. Artifacts indicative of the Lake Mojave Complex include foliated points and knives, Lake Mojave points, Silver Lake points, and flaked-stone crescents. Similar artifacts have been subsequently recorded along the shoreline of many other pluvial lakes in the Mojave Desert. Archaeological studies by Mark Sutton (1988) suggested that, at the time of the Lake Mojave Complex, much of Antelope and Fremont valleys may have been covered by Pleistocene Lake Thompson. In her 1978 work, Davis (1978) argues that the wetlands generated as a result of such Pleistocene lakes would have been a great attraction to the region's early occupants. This would result in an adaptive strategy that was more generalized, focusing on hunting and the overall exploitation of wetland resources. In general, it is clear that cultures across California adapted to wetland environments generated by pluvial lake ecological systems (Moratto 1984).

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 YBP)

The Pinto Period dates to the end of the Pleistocene, when the severe and dramatic environmental change from pluvial to arid conditions began (Moratto 1984). Pinto Period sites are found mostly near ephemeral lakes and now-dry streams and springs, suggesting that as the region began to dry, new subsistence adaptations were necessary. Projectile points associated with the Pinto Period are characterized as larger atlatl dart points, as opposed to arrowhead points, which were introduced later. This period has been described as a highly mobile desert economy, with an emphasis on hunting, supplemented by the use of processed seeds (Moratto 1984). However, the collections believed to represent the Pinto Period are largely lacking in well-developed milling technologies according to Moratto (1984). Pinto Period artifacts have been interpreted as indications of temporary or seasonal occupations by small groups of people. Sites of this period are generally small in scale and are typically absent of a developed midden. More recent studies (Sutton et al. 2007) suggest that the Pinto Period may have actually started in the early Holocene, overlapping with the Lake Mojave Period. A series of radiocarbon dates from Little Lake, Pinto Basin, Twentynine Palms, and Fort Irwin suggests Pinto sites with antiquity of upwards of 9,000 years (Sutton et al. 2007), indicating these sites may be of greater antiquity than previously suggested.

Gypsum Period (4,000 to 1,500 YBP)

The presence of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, or Elko corner-notched points are believed to be indicative of the Gypsum Period (radiocarbon dated from 4,000 to 1,500 YBP). The Gypsum Period reflects a more intensive desert occupation as temperatures began to regulate during the First Neoglacial episode at the beginning of the late Holocene (Warren

1984; Sutton et al. 2007). During this time, indications of trade with coastal populations are evidenced by the presence of shell beads in the archaeological record. An increase in milling stones and manos has been found in association with this period, which indicates an increased use of hard seeds (Moratto 1984; Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). In comparison to sites from the preceding periods, Gypsum Period sites are generally smaller, higher in frequency, and distributed across a range of environments. Further, Gypsum Period sites also display evidence of exploitation of *artiodactyls*, rabbits, and rodents, as well as a wide range of seeds. Adaptations resulting from better adapted technologies combined with what was likely more complex social organization likely facilitated the ease of adaptation to the warming and drying conditions that initiated circa 2,000 years ago. The continued use of the region during the Gypsum Period indicates an overall more successful adaptation to the warm and dry conditions during this period (Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007).

Several scholars associate this period with the division of the Uto-Aztecan language, approximately 3,000 to 2,500 years ago (Moratto 1984; Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). The major language groups that emerged from this division are Numic, spoken by the Kawaiisu and Piute; Takic, spoken by the Kitanemuk, Serrano, Gabrielino, and other southern California Shoshonean speakers; Hopic, spoken in the southwest; and Tubatulabal, spoken by the Tubatulabal in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. A shift in settlement patterns toward a more sedentary lifestyle occurred during this period, characterized by the emergence of large permanent or semi-permanent village sites and associated cemeteries.

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 YBP)

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by a transition from larger dart points to smaller arrow points. The presence of arrow points suggest that the bow and arrow were introduced to the Mojave Desert during the Saratoga Springs Period. This, combined with evidence from rock art motifs, leads scholars to argue for a shift from atlatls to use of the bow and arrow either during the end of the Gypsum Period or the beginning of the Saratoga Springs Period. This technological advancement likely improved overall hunting efficiency and possibly the carrying capacity for local population (Warren 1984). This in turn may have resulted in a significant increase in population as suggested by archaeological data. During this period, the development of large village sites with cemeteries and well-developed middens indicates long-term occupations in comparison to previous periods. This period saw an increase in trade with Arizona and other areas of the southwest. Evidence in the archaeological record shows that Brown and Buff wares (pottery styles), characteristic of Arizona, made their way to the California desert by 900 A.D. It is also believed that the Anasazi mined turquoise in the eastern California desert about this time. While the presence of Haketaya influence may have extended as far north and west as the eastern Antelope Valley (Warren 1984), influence in the western Mojave appears to have been minimal. During the second half of the Saratoga Springs Period, the rise in temperatures and return to xeric conditions around A.D. 700 likely led to population decline and eventually the terminus of the Saratoga Springs complex circa A.D. 1100 (Sutton et al. 2007).

Ethnohistoric Period (800 YPB to the Time of European Contact)

During the Ethnohistoric Period, the Vanyume and potentially the Serrano occupied the project area. The territory of the Vanyume was covered by small and relatively sparse populations focused primarily along the Mojave River, north of the Serrano and southeast of the Kawaiisu. It is believed that the southwestern extent of their territory went as far as Cajon Pass and portions of Hesperia. Bean and Smith (1978) noted that it was uncertain if the Vanyume spoke a dialect of Serrano or a separate Takic-based language. However, King and Blackburn (1978) suggest that the Vanyume and other Kitanemuk speakers once occupied most of Antelope Valley. In contrast to the Serrano, the Vanyume maintained friendly social relations with the Mohave and Chemehuevi to the east and northeast (Kroeber 1976). As with the majority of California native populations, Vanyume populations were decimated around the 1820s by placement in Spanish missions and *asistencias*. It is believed that, by 1900, the Vanyume had become extinct (Bean and Smith 1978). However, given the settlement patterns reported for the Vanyume, it is more probable that the population was dispersed rather than completely wiped out.

The Serrano and Vanyume were primarily hunters and gatherers. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Vegetal staples varied with locality; acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats, bags, storage pouches, and nets (Heizer 1978). Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

1.3.2 Historic Period

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastián Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), which began colonizing the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Native Californians may have first coalesced with Europeans around 1769 when the first Spanish mission was established in San Diego. In 1771, Father Francisco Garcés first searched the Californian desert for potential mission sites. Interactions between local tribes and Franciscan priests occurred by 1774 when Juan Bautista de Anza made an exploration of Alta California.

Serrano contact with the Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, but it was not until approximately 1819 that the Spanish directly influenced the culture. The Spanish established *asistencias* in San Bernardino, Pala, and Santa Ysabel. Between the founding of the *asistencia* and secularization in 1834, most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains were removed to the nearby missions (Beattie and Beattie 1951:366) while the Cahuilla maintained a high level of autonomy from Spain (Bean 1978).

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. To protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1951; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked upon a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or *capilla*, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1951). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of *estancias* at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1951). These

efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey who, in turn, established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as “ranchos,” covered expansive portions of California and, by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. Considering the brutality of the ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans as compared to the Mexican and United States

ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States and, in 1850, California became a state. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies. As the non-native population increased through immigration, the indigenous population rapidly declined from the high morbidity of European diseases, low birth rates, and conflict and violence. California became a state in 1850 and was divided into 21 counties. The dwindling native populations were eventually displaced into reservations after California became a state.

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. A much larger population was now settling in California, primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry that was established during the earlier rancho period.

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino and Riverside, its neighbor 10 miles to the south, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, and politics, and there was fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only the city of San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy.

A Brief History of the Project Vicinity

The project vicinity is tied to the history of the Mojave Desert. The recent history of the region has largely been shaped by resource extraction and long-distance transportation. Scholars often attribute Father Francisco Garcés as the first known European to travel through the Western Mojave in the late 1770s. However, it has been proposed that Pedro Fages, the first governor of

Alta California, actually traversed the Western Mojave nearly 10 years before Garcés in pursuit of military deserters (Stickel et al. 1980). Nevertheless, little is actually known about Fages's expedition across the desert, and Garcés, a Jesuit priest, is the first European visitor to have documented visiting the area (Stickel et al. 1980). Garcés acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774 on an expedition to establish shorter and quicker routes from the Colorado River to the coastal Spanish missions. Garcés further explored the Mojave Desert in 1775 on his own expedition under the orders of Anza to better acquaint himself with the Mojave Desert (Stickel et al. 1980). Garcés traveled from present-day Needles through the Western Mojave with Native Americans from the Colorado River regions as his guides, eventually reaching Mission San Gabriel in March of 1776 (Stickel et al. 1980).

In the early 1860s, as gold mining in the Sierra Nevada mountains began to decline, many miners looked to the Mojave Desert. However, it was not until the discovery of silver in Calico, approximately 30 miles north of the project area, and the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Mojave to Daggett in 1882 that the region became a mining center. This gave rise to the now-famous 20-mule teams. Ten teams were hitched together with two wagons and a water wagon to haul ore from Daggett to the town of Calico. The rich silver deposits gave birth to Calico Mines, Waterman Mines, and Daggett Mills (Kyle 1990).

The Lucerne Valley attracted settlers and travelers during the mid-nineteenth century because of the presence of Rabbit Springs, located just to the northwest of the town center.

Miners and prospectors began to congregate around the springs during the 1850s. Conflicts with several Indian tribes, particularly bands of Paiute, Chemehuevi, and Serrano, eventually led to a pitched battle near Chimney Rock, located about two miles west of Rabbit Springs, in 1867. This event is commemorated with California Historical Landmark No. 737. A monument is located adjacent to Highway 18 near the junction with Rabbit Springs Road. White settlers won the battle, and with it, control of the area around Rabbit Springs. At least five different pioneers had lain claim to properties around Rabbit Springs by 1874 (Durham 2001; Owen 2001; Robinson 1989). (Everson et al. 2016)

By 1884, a way-station was established within the region and, in 1886, W.W. Brown founded the Box S Ranch (Owen 1988). Brown sold the ranch to cattleman Al Swarthout ten years later. In 1897, Swarthout sold the ranch to Jim Goulding and moved his cattle to Old Woman Spring. Goulding planted alfalfa and suggested calling the area Lucerne, from the French word for Alfalfa (Owen 2001). His suggestion was adopted, and folks eventually did, indeed, begin calling the area Lucerne Valley. It is Goulding who is generally considered to be the founder of Lucerne Valley (Durham 2001; Owen 2001; Robinson 1989). (Everson et al. 2016)

Growth of the Lucerne Valley was slow during the early twentieth century with the area being promoted for its abundant artesian wells and fertile agricultural land (Login 1928). In 1907, Goulding legally established the Lucerne Valley School District. A post office was established in 1912 followed by the town's first municipal library in 1915 (Owen 1988).

During the 1920s and 1930s the valley became a popular setting for the filming of western movies. In the 1940s and 1950s, dude ranches were a popular business in Lucerne Valley. In 1947 the "Dunton Quarry" limestone mine was opened by the Minerals Materials Company midway up Cushenbury Canyon on the east side of Highway 18 just below Whiskey Springs. In the 1950s Kaiser Industries optioned all Mineral Materials Company's claims in Cushenbury Canyon and extended the railroad into Lucerne Valley to construct the first cement plant and open the first large limestone quarry. As a result the Lucerne Valley area began to grow significantly. A supermarket, drug store, beauty shops, medical building with a resident physician, restaurants, five churches, a weekly newspaper (*The Leader*), two motels, and power and telephone lines were developed. (County of San Bernardino 2007)

More recent development includes the formation of the County Fire District in 1962-63. In 1987, the Lucerne Valley Middle School and present building for the Post Office were built. In 1988, ground was broken for the present location of the Lucerne Valley Library and, in 1992, the Lucerne Valley High School was opened. (County of San Bernardino 2007)

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

The results of the SCCIC records search (Appendix B) did not identify any recorded resources within the subject property. However, 43 recorded resources (seven prehistoric, one multicomponent, and 35 historic) are located within one mile of the project. The prehistoric resources consist exclusively of isolated finds. Likewise, the prehistoric component of the single multicomponent site consists of a prehistoric isolate. The historic element of the multicomponent site is a trash scatter. The remaining historic resources consist primarily of road alignments, trash scatters, isolates, and other features associated with the historic occupation of the project vicinity. As such, the most common cultural resource type found within the project vicinity are historic and associated with the built environment or characterized as isolates or surface trash scatters. Detailed information for all resources identified during the records search is presented in Table 1.4-1.

Table 1.4–1
Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile
of the Rivers Edge Ranch Project

Site(s)	Description
P-36-021163; P-36-021164; P-36-021165; P-36-021167; P-36-021168; P-36-021202; and P-36-028440	Prehistoric isolate
SBR-33,010/H	Multicomponent site: prehistoric isolate and historic trash scatter
SBR-13,115H	Historic transmission line
SBR-13,657H	Historic foundation(s)
SBR-13,658H	Historic wooden power poles
SBR-13,662H and SBR-33,012H	Historic mine pit and associated trash scatter
SBR-15,341H; SBR-15,342H; SBR-15,343H; SBR-15,389H; SBR-15,430H; SBR-17,863H; SBR-28,356H; SBR-28,357H; SBR-28,365H; and SBR-28,371H	Historic road alignment
SBR-15,409H	Historic road alignment, transmission line, and associated trash scatter
SBR-15,410H; SBR-32,691H; SBR-32,692H; SBR-32,693H; and SBR-32,694H	Historic trash scatter
P-36-028417; P-36-028418; P-36-028424; P-36-028425; P-36-028438; and P-36-028439	Historic isolate
P-36-029774 and P-36-029900	Historic ranch complex
SBR-29,775H	Historic water conveyance system
P-36-029901; SBR-32,690H; and SBR-33,007H	Historic foundations, associated features, and trash scatter
SBR-33,008H	Historic well and trash scatter
SBR-33,011H	Historic well

The SCCIC records search results also identified nine previous studies within one mile of the project, none of which included the subject property.

BFSA also reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records
- The 1955 *Ord Mountain, California* 15-minute series topographic map

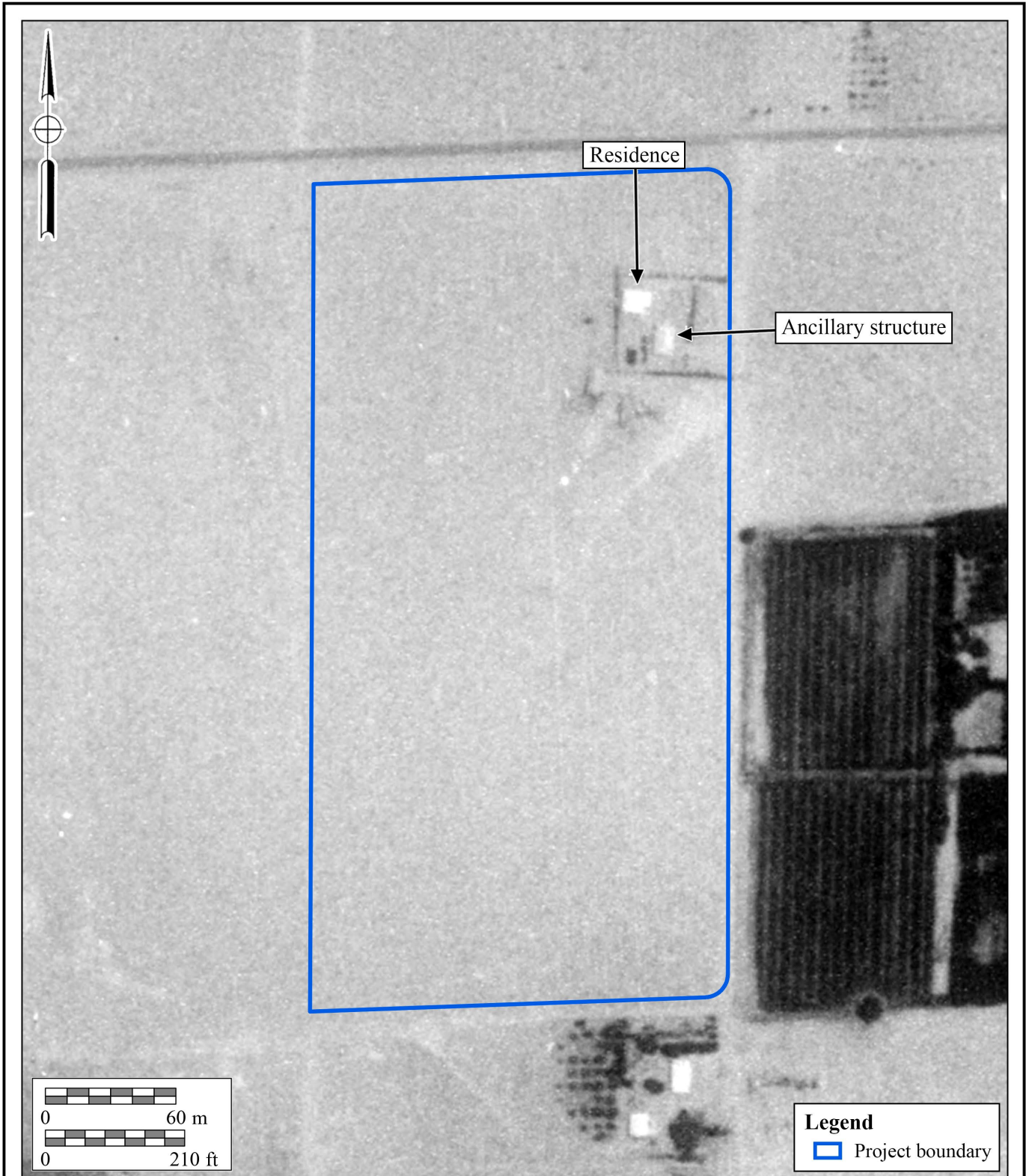
- The 1982 *White Horse Mountain, California* 7.5-minute series topographic map
- Aerial photographs (1952 through 2024)

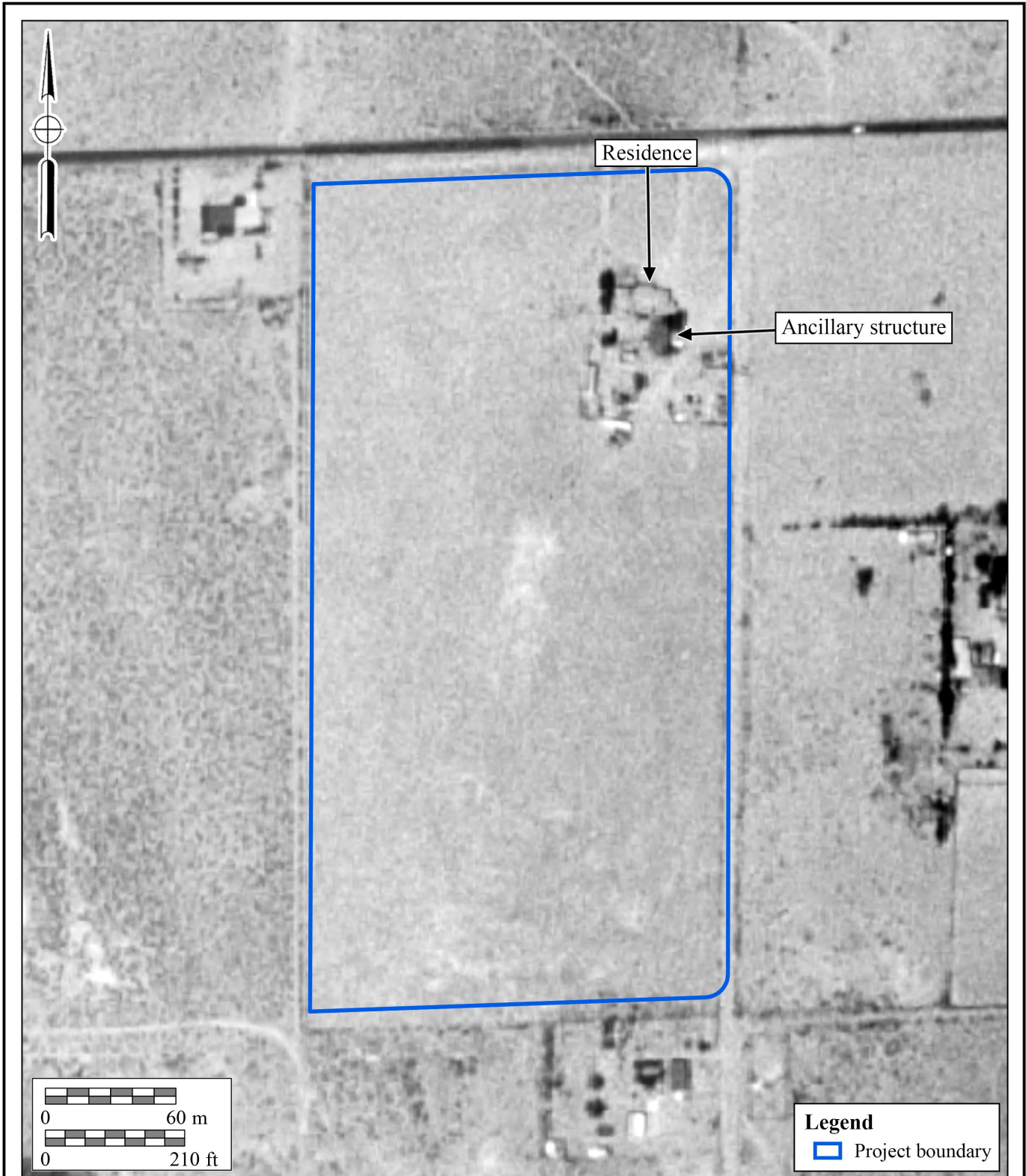
The BLM GLO records list a 240-acre 1920 patent, issued to Frank Taylor, which included the subject property. However, the aerial photographs illustrate that in 1952, the subject property was vacant and devoid of any development. The 1955 *Ord Mountain, California* 15-minute map also depicts the subject property as vacant. By 1959, the next available photograph, two structures, possibly a residence and ancillary building, are visible in the northeastern corner of the subject property (Plate 1.4–1). Subsequent photographs show the addition and later removal of other ancillary structures and features within the property. Between 1983 and 1989, the original residence and ancillary structure both appear to have been improved, with the residence either being replaced or extensively expanded.

Between 2006 and 2009 the property was entirely cleared of all vegetation and structures except for the now improved residence and ancillary structure first visible in the 1959 aerial photograph. Recent photographs depict various permanent and temporary structures, corrals, trailers, and other associated infrastructure within the property. However, all these improvements occurred after 2006 and are not associated with any potential historic resources. The only potentially historic-era buildings are represented by the improved residence and ancillary structure first visible on the 1959 aerial. These building locations are identified on the currently proposed project development map as the administration building and the laundry building (see Figure 1.1–3).

According to the County of San Bernardino PIMS, the residence first depicted in the 1959 aerial photograph was constructed within the subject property in 1958. The PIMS information indicates the 1958 residence has an effective year of 1980, which is indicative of an extensive alteration and modernization of a building to the standards of the effective year. As such, the effective year is consistent with the major alterations to the residence and ancillary structure visible between 1983 and 1989, and it is likely that no historic defining features or components of either building remain. Regardless, additional archival research of historic newspapers and ancestry records for property owners listed by the San Bernardino County PIMS was also conducted. The first owner of the property listed in the San Bernardino County PIMS is Murl and Audrey Eldridge. According to historic newspapers, the Eldridges lived in Lucerne Valley from at least 1964, and owned the subject property through 1977 (*Daily Press* 1968). No information regarding any potential owners prior to Murl and Audrey Eldridge could be identified. Additionally, no information indicating any of the previous owners on record as significant, or associating the subject property with significant events, was located during this research.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC to search for the presence of any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project vicinity. The SLF search was returned with negative results. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.





1.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§ 15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR [California Code of Regulations], Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of

the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§ 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
 - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5(d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) states:

- (d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the Lucerne Valley area of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Rivers Edge Ranch Project included the survey of an approximately 20-acre study area. Given the area involved and the presence of nearby archaeological sites, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of factors, as well as the ability of a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary resource evaluation programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions consider the small size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for mountainous environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the resource(s), and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural resource identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project area consisted of an institutional records search, archival research, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire approximately 20-acre study area, and the preparation of this technical report. This study was conducted in conformance with Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey areas and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, directed the archaeological survey with assistance from staff archaeologists Parker Sheriff on July 18, 2024. The archaeological study included an intensive reconnaissance survey consisting of a series of transects conducted across the project alignment. The survey found the project to consist primarily of the existing Rivers Edge Ranch residential care facility and associated infrastructure. This includes the existing administration building, laundry building, living quarters, ancillary structures, recreational areas and equipment, trailers, and livestock pens/animal corrals. Vegetation on the property is sparse consisting exclusively of maintained residential landscaping and planters. Plates 3.2–1 through 3.2–4 provide overviews of the property.



Plate 3.2-1: Overview of the property from the northeast corner, facing southwest.



Plate 3.2-2: Overview of the property from the northwest corner, facing southeast.



Plate 3.2–3: Overview of the property from the southeast corner, facing northwest.



Plate 3.2–4: Overview of the property from the southwest corner, facing northeast.

Given the lack of vegetation within the property, ground visibility was excellent, and no archaeological resources were identified during the survey. BFSa did review the structures within the property to determine if any were eligible for evaluation for the CRHR. Almost all structures and improvements within the property were constructed after 2006 and, therefore, do not meet the age threshold for CRHR consideration. However, the existing administration building and laundry building locations do correspond with the residence and ancillary structure, respectively, which were first visible on the 1959 aerial photograph. Based on the current project design, the administration building will be further expanded, while the laundry building will not be impacted. Again, the aerial photograph review illustrates that both of these structures were likely extensively modified between 1983 and 1989, and despite having a listed construction year of 1958, their listed effective year of construction is 1980. The survey confirmed that the buildings do not retain any character defining features or elements to tie them to the listed 1958 construction year (Plates 3.2–5 through 3.2–8). Rather, the administration building is almost double the size of the residence visible on the 1959 aerial. Again, it is not clear if the original residence was demolished for the construction of the new building or if additions to an existing structure subsumed the entirety of the original building. Further, the laundry building also appears completely modernized. As such, both buildings lack any integrity, are now considered modern, 1980s-era structures due to extensive alterations, and are not eligible for the CRHR or considered a historical resource under CEQA criteria.



Plate 3.2–5: Overview of the north façade of the administration building, facing southwest.



Plate 3.2–6: Overview of the south façade of the administration building, facing northwest.



Plate 3.2–7: Overview of the west façade of the laundry building, facing east.



Plate 3.2–8: Overview of the east façade of the laundry building, facing west.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study for the Rivers Edge Ranch Project did not identify any historical resources within the property. Based on the records search results, the most common cultural resource type found within the project vicinity are historic and associated with the built environment or characterized as isolates or surface trash scatters. The subject property was entirely vacant in 1952, with development occurring within the northeastern corner between 1959 and 1983. Further, the addition and removal of structures, including the clearing of the whole property for the development of the existing Rivers Edge Ranch campus after 2006, coupled with the survey results, indicates that the project will not impact any CRHR eligible resources. Based upon these findings, no further archaeological studies are necessary or recommended as part of the CEQA review process. However, in the event that any historic or prehistoric cultural resources are inadvertently discovered, all construction work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall stop and a qualified archaeologist shall be engaged to discuss the discovery and determine if further mitigation measures are warranted. Should human remains be discovered, treatment of these remains shall follow California Public Resources Code 5097.9. Any human remains that are determined to be Native American shall be reported to the San Bernardino County sheriff-coroner and subsequently to the NAHC.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The cultural resources survey program for the Rivers Edge Ranch Project was directed by Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by staff archaeologist Parker Sheriff. The report text was prepared by Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA. Report graphics were provided by Emily T. Soong. Technical editing and report production was conducted by Caitlin A.M. Foote. The archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

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Warren, Claude N.

- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by Michael J. Moratto, pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando.

APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

Project Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa.perennialenv.com



Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside	2009
Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside	2005
Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside	2005

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists	Society of Primitive Technology
Society for California Archaeology	Lithic Studies Society
Society for American Archaeology	California Preservation Foundation
California Council for the Promotion of History	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Project Archaeologist	June 2017–Present
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company	Poway, California

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist	2009–2017
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Orange, California

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher	2009
City of Riverside Modernism Survey	Riverside, California

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside

2005, 2008–2009
Riverside, California

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Presentations

- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)