CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
For the
POWERFLEX OMYA SOLAR PROJECT

APN Nos. 0446-033-18 and 0446-033-19 and Interconnect Alignment
PREA-2003-00174
Near the Community of Lucerne Valley
San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

San Bernardino County Planning Department
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San Bernardino, CA 92415-0187

Prepared for:

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July 3, 2024
CRM TECH Contract No. 4115

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment for the PowerFlex Omya Solar Project, APN Nos. 0446-033-18 and 0446-033-19, and Interconnect Alignment near the Community of Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Lucerne Valley and Fawnskin, Calif. 7.5' quadrangles; Section 1, T3N R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 80 acres

Keywords: Lucerne Valley area, southern Mojave Desert; Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0446-033-18 and 0446-033-19; *Isolate 4115-02; *Sites 4115-01H, 4115-03H, 4115-04H, 4115-05H; no "historical resources" affected under CEQA

**Temporary designations, pending assignment of official identification numbers.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between March 2024 and June 2024, at the request of ELMT Consulting, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 78 acres of undeveloped land and an approximately 2,275 ft alignment extending northwesterly from the main tract of land near the unincorporated community of Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0446-033-18 and -19 and the interconnect alignment in the west half of Section 1, T3N R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the U.S. Geological Survey Fawnskin and Lucerne Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles.

This study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed PowerFlex Solar Project, which entails the installation of a five photovoltaic medium-voltage system within the two parcels and a 5vK ductline extending from the solar field to the existing mining processing area. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the 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, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

As a result of these research procedures, one isolated find and four previously unrecorded historic-period sites were encountered within the project boundaries that may be affected by the proposed development. These localities, as listed below, were recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under temporary designations, pending assignment of official identification numbers.

- **4115-01H**: Mid 20th century refuse scatter
- **4115-02Iso**: Isolate lithic flake
- **4115-03H**: Segment of Crystal Creek Road converted into a haul road
- **4115-04H**: Segment of Furnace Creek Road
- **4115-05H**: Segment of historic road

None of these appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, they do not meet the definition of "historical resources" for CEQA compliance purposes. No other features or artifacts of prehistoric or historic origin were encountered within or adjacent to the project boundaries.

Based on these findings, this study concludes that no "historical resources" as defined by CEQA are present within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a determination of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. 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. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during 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 March 2024 and June 2024, at the request of ELMT Consulting, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on two parcels of undeveloped land totaling approximately 78 acres and an alignment extending northwesterly from it. This study area is in the Lucerne Valley, north of the San Bernardino Mountains, near the unincorporated community of Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The two parcels of the study area, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0446-033-18 and -19, are located along the north side of Crescent Road, between Crystal Creek Road and Ladera Road, whereas the interconnect alignment extends northwesterly from the northeastern part of the main body of the study area (Figure 2). The project area is within the west half of Section 1, T3N R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the U.S. Geological Survey Fawnskin and Lucerne Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles (Figure 3).

This study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Omya PowerFlex Solar Project, which entails the installation of a five photovoltaic medium-voltage solar system within the 78 acres and an underground duck bank alignment extending to the existing mining operation (Figures 4, 2). The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

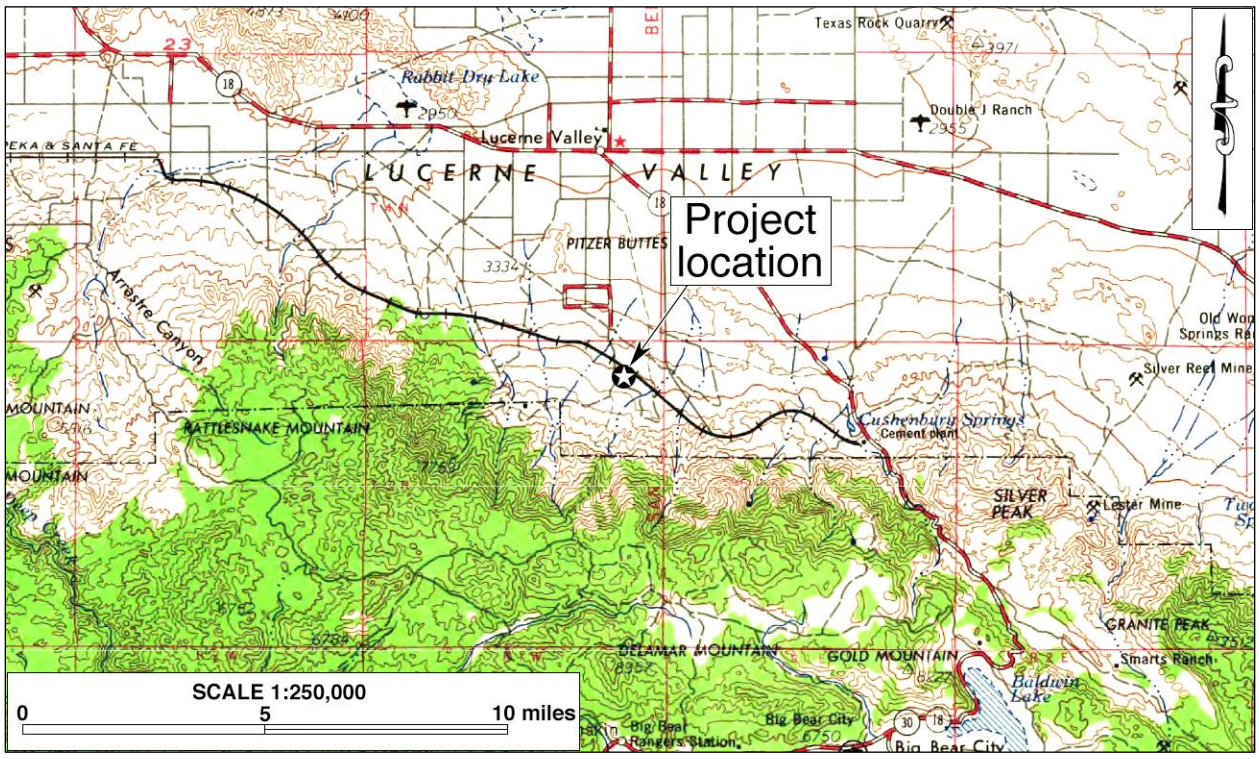

Figure 1. The project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1969])

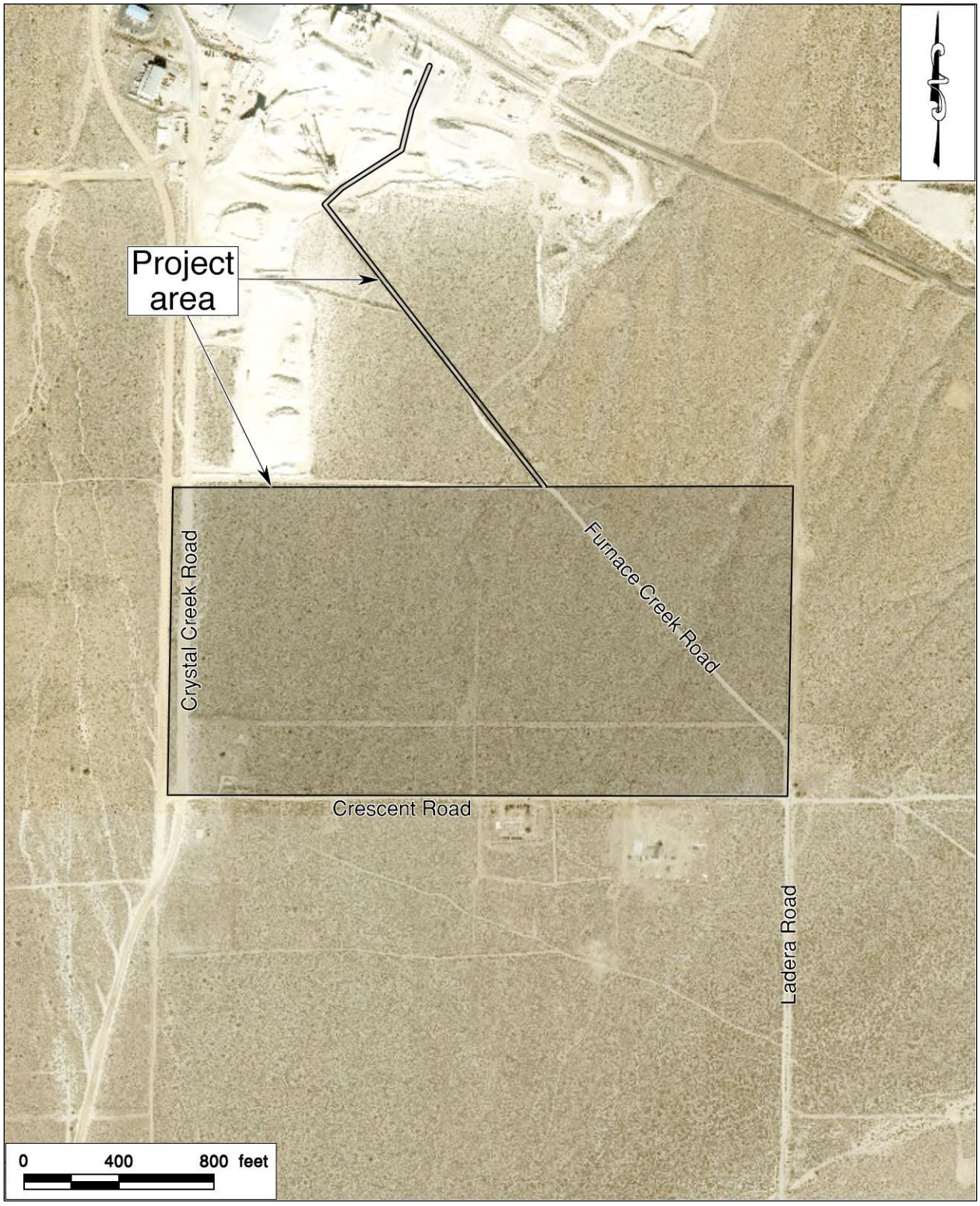

Figure 2. Recent satellite image of the project area and vicinity.

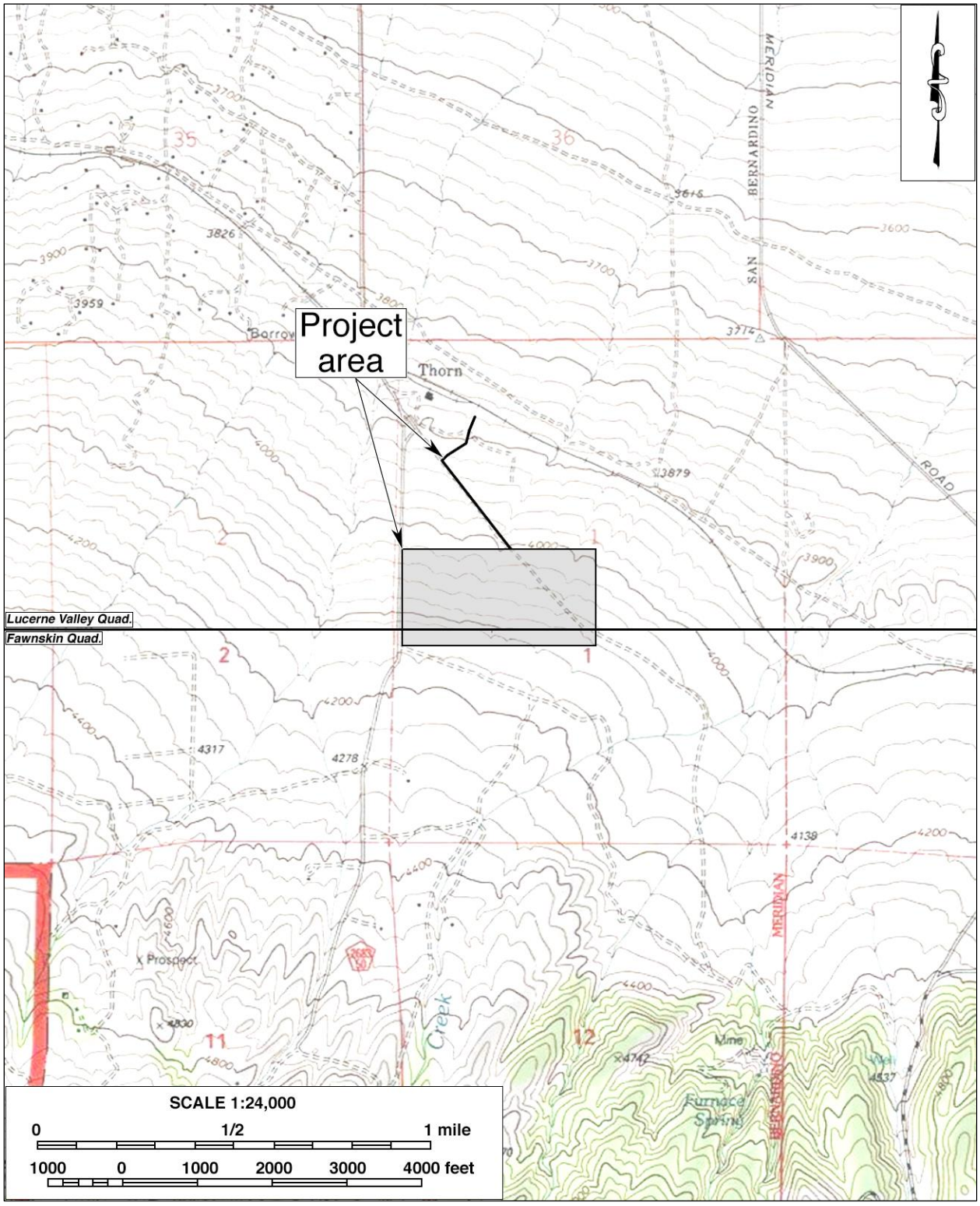

Figure 3. The project area and vicinity depicted on USGS 7.5' quadrangles (the USGS Lucerne Valley and Fawnskin, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1994; 1996]).

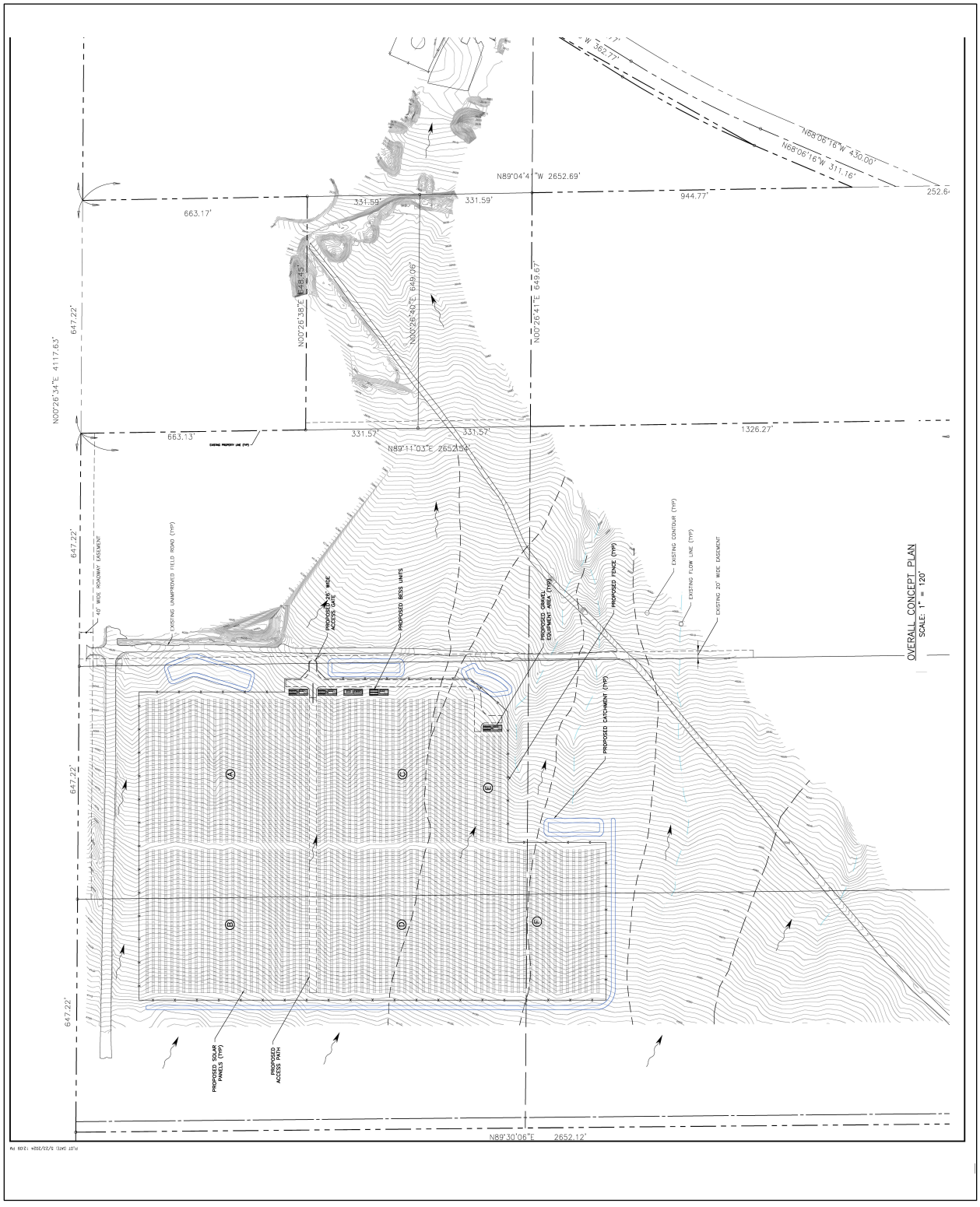

Figure 4. Site plan for the PowerFlex Omya solar project.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted 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.

SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

The small rural community of Lucerne Valley is located on the southern edge of the Mojave Desert, surrounded by the Granite, Ord, and San Bernardino mountains. The geologic composition of the region is primarily of quaternary alluvium, described as "older alluvium, undifferentiated" (Bortugno and Spittler 1986), and consisting mainly of sands and gravels washed down from the San Bernardino Mountains to the south. The region is generally considered a part of the high desert country of southern California, an arid landscape with less than 10 inches of rainfall per year and marked by hot, dry summers and cold winters.

The project area lies north of Crescent Road, east of Crystal Creek Road, and west of Ladera Road (Figure 2). The property remains in a largely undisturbed natural state and is surrounded mostly by open expanses of similar vacant desert land with Furnace Creek Road running through the northeastern portion of the project area (Figures 2, 4). It is situated on an alluvial fan that gently descends to the northeast, with elevations of 3,990-4,150 feet above mean sea level. The study area lies within the California Creosote Bush Scrub Plant Community. Native vegetation of this plant community in this area includes Joshua Trees, yucca plants, creosote bush, box thorn, Encelia, and various cacti varieties, in addition to the typical amalgamation of small desert grasses and shrubs (Figure 5). Fauna common to the area include kit fox, rodents, snakes, lizards, road runners, coyotes, and jackrabbits. Many of these plants and animals were used by Native people.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in inland southern California was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 before present (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1993). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the Cajon Pass area of the San Bernardino Mountains, typically on top of knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

Figure 5. Current natural setting of the project area. (April 5, 2024; view to the northwest)

The cultural history of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of the inland region has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of the recognized cultural horizons vary among different parts of the region, the general framework for the prehistory can be broken into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The present-day Lucerne Valley area is a part of the homeland of the Serrano people, which is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and the Coxcomb Mountains to the east, the Twentynine Palms area to the north, and possibly the southern edge of Kern County to the west. 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 mainly on these sources.

Prior to European contact, Serrano subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the gathering of wild and cultivated foods and hunting, exploiting nearly all of the resources available. Their long-term settlements were located mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near reliable sources of water, especially in foothills and along major rivers. Loosely organized into exogamous clans led by hereditary heads, the clans were in turn affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, the Wildcat (*Tukutam*) or the Coyote (*Wahiiam*). 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 the unit was the patrilineage, although women retained their own lineage names after marriage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans and socio-political organization/hierarchy and daily activities would have varied with activities and leadership differing when numerous groups coalesced for ceremonial and communal resource collecting activities compared to that of smaller group dynamics during other times (Graeber and Wengrow 2021).

The Serrano had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire food, shelter, and clothing as well as to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink. Much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

Knowledge of the presence of, and occasional contact with, Spanish conquerors and explorers during the 1500s to the 1700s undoubtedly created changes in Serrano worldview and lifeways. Direct Spanish influence on the Serrano, however, was minimal 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 Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (previously, or also, recognized as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

Historic Context

Situated far from the coastline and any of the major desert trails, the Lucerne Valley area saw little change during the Spanish and Mexican periods, although sporadic mining activities reportedly took place in the vicinity (Fife 1988:172). After the American annexation of California in 1848, mining and prospecting in the area began in earnest, especially in the aftermath of gold discoveries in the San Bernardino Mountains in the early 1860s. As in the rest of the vast Mojave Desert, mining remained for a long time the dominant economic pursuit in Lucerne Valley, and since then has continued to the present time, yielding a diverse variety of mineral products ranging from gold to clay (Fife 1988:173, 175-176).

The mid-19th century mining boom in the vicinity brought the earliest settlers to the Lucerne Valley. In the 1870s, "Uncle Pete" Davidson, a former prospector in the San Bernardino Mountains, became the first homesteader in the area (Stack 1984:26; Fife 1988:174). The miniature gold rush in the San Bernardino Mountains and later the construction of the Big Bear dam in 1883-1884 brought a steady flow of traffic along a wagon road through the valley, so much so that Davidson's ranch came to be known as "Davidson's Stage and Way Station" (Garret 1996:117). In 1897, James "Dad" Goulding, a silver miner from Colorado, acquired the Box S Ranch near the project location, which had been established in 1886 but since abandoned (Fife 1988:174; Anonymous n.d.:1). In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Goulding played a pivotal role in the growth of the small community that he named Lucerne Valley, after the type of alfalfa grown in the area by the Mormons (Goulding 1948:120).

Around the turn of the century, more homesteaders started to filter into the valley, especially after Goulding's discovery of artesian water in 1905 (Goulding 1948:118-119; Stack 1984:26). Over the next few decades, the settlers attempted a number of money-making schemes, such as cultivating deciduous fruits and alfalfa, raising chicken, turkeys, and rabbits, and even luring Hollywood movie makers to the area, in most cases these endeavors only saw short-lived success (Gobar 1969:213-217, 256-263; Stack 1984:27). After WWII, guest ranches sprouted up throughout the valley, offering city dwellers a brief relief from the pressures of urban life (Stack 1984:27). Throughout these various "fevers," however, growth remained relatively slow for the remote desert community, which has allowed it to retain much of its rural character to the present day.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On March 27, 2024, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino, and a part of the California Historical Resource Information System established and maintained under the auspices of the California Office of Historic Preservation.

During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports 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 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Frank Raslich. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history, historic maps of the Hesperia and Lucerne Valley area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856-1896 and USGS topographic maps dated 1902-1996, which are accessible at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1945-2023, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On March 19, 2024, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a record search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074 and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the NAHC is summarized below and attached as Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On April 4, 2024, CRM TECH crew chief Hunter O'Donnell and archaeologists Nicolena Berry and Melissa Portilla conducted an intensive-level on-foot field survey of the project area. During the intensive-level field survey, they walked parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) apart across the two parcels and transects spaced approximately 5 meters apart covering 15 meters on each side of the alignment. They were not, however, permitted to inspect the alignment inside of the mining operation (see Figure 2). That area, however, being previously and repeatedly heavily disturbed has no potential for cultural resources to be present on the surface or near surface soils. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was fair (75-80%) due to light but consistent vegetation growth over the project area.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the overall project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, but two linear surveys crossed the project area including an archaeological survey of the Morongo-Yucca-Upper Coachella Valley Pipeline running through the southern half of the project area (King 1971; SB-00108 in Figure 6) and a linear survey that crossed Furnace Creek Road north of the main project parcels (Rosenthal 1993; SB-003019 in Figure 6). According to

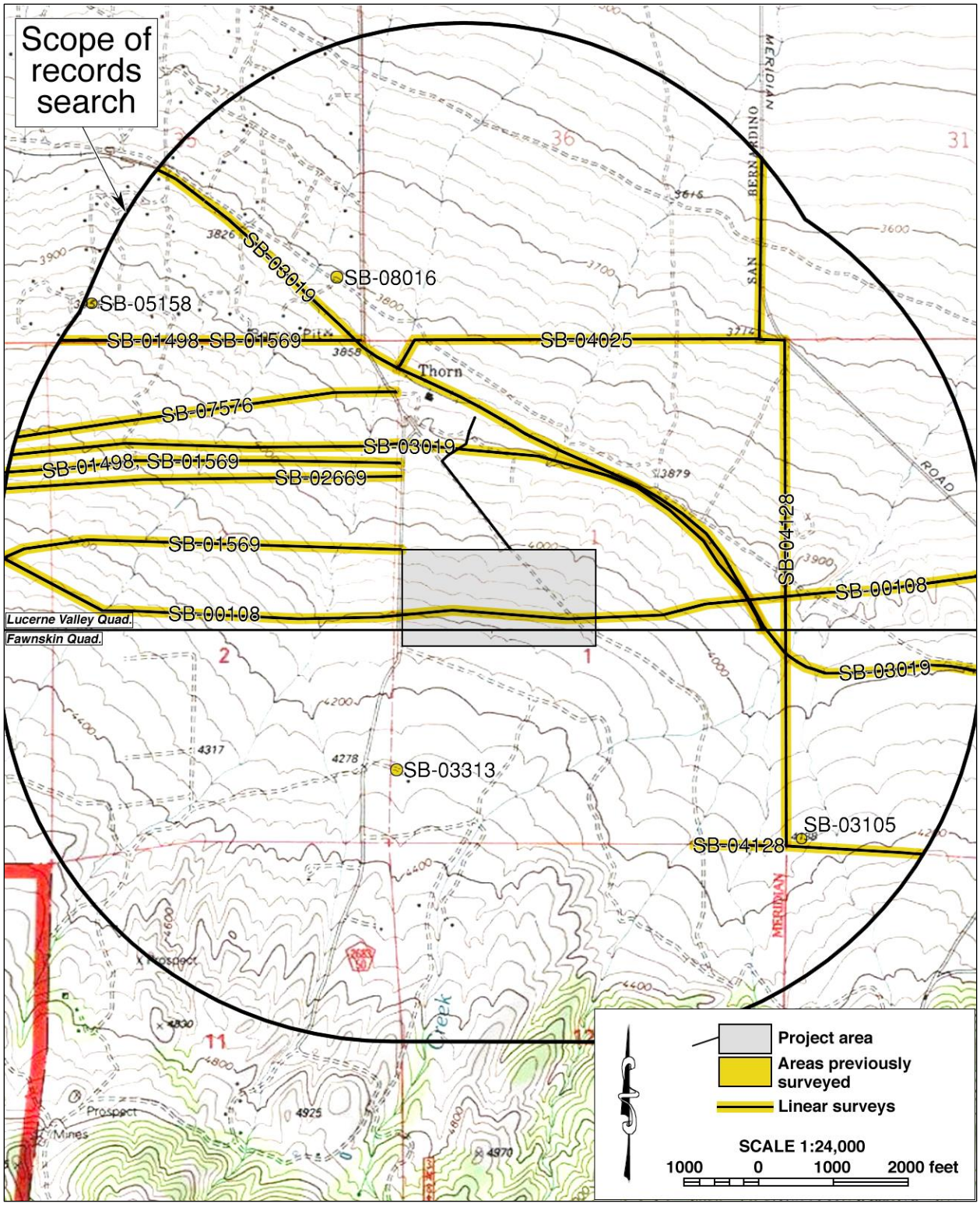

Figure 6. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

SCCIC records, no cultural resources have been recorded within the project boundaries. Within a one-mile radius of the project area, SCCIC records show 12 previous studies, 8 of which are surveys of linear features and the other 4 being surveys for telecommunication towers or power pole replacement projects (Figure 6; see Appendix 3). As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, four (4) historical/archaeological resources were previously recorded within the one-mile scope of the records search (Table 1).

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

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Description
36-027083	CA-SBR-1709814	Historic	Segment of historic era railroad
36-033043	CA-SBR-33043H	Historic	Historic era refuse scatter
36-060751	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolate: Lithic flake
36-060752	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolate: Worked lithic flake

Two of these four resources are Native American isolated resource consisting of one isolated lithic flake each. These isolates are situated more than a half-mile northwest of the project area. The other two resources recorded in the Scope of the Records Search date to the historic period and include the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and a refuse scatter slightly to the north of the railroad alignment. None of the recorded sites or isolates are found in the immediate vicinity of the project area and, therefore, they do not require any further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historic maps consulted for this study indicate that the earliest man-made features located in the project vicinity were two roads established during the second half of the 19th century (Figures 7, 8). By the mid-1900s additional roads are present in the area, but no buildings exist near the project area (Figure 9). The project area itself has remained unsettled and undeveloped to the present time (NETR Online 1945-2020; Google Earth 1995-2023). Based on the historic maps and aerial photographs, the project area appears to be relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated April 5, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File inquiry results were negative, that is, the NAHC identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of known site information does not preclude the presence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended contacting local Native American representatives in the region for further information and provided a referral list of 12 individuals representing 5 tribal organizations for that purpose (see App. 2). The NAHC's reply is attached in Appendix 2 for reference for future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary (App. 2).

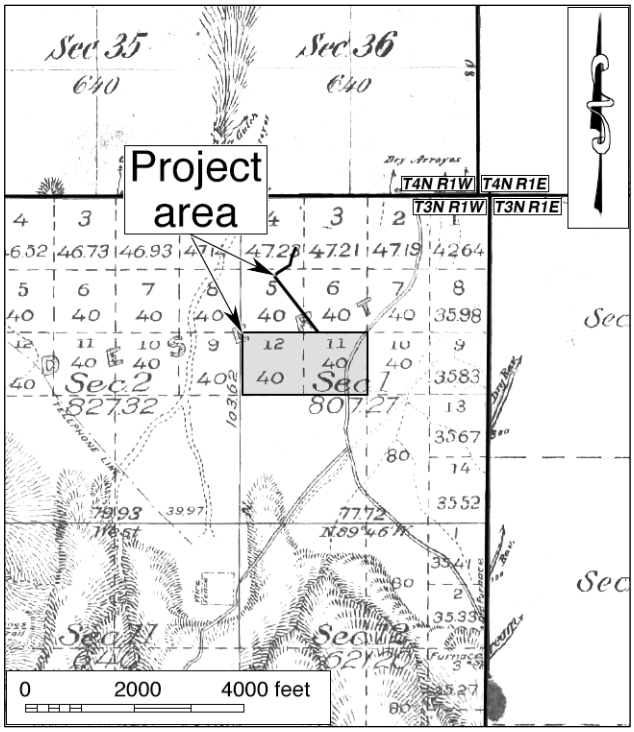

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1856-1896. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b, 1856c, 1896)

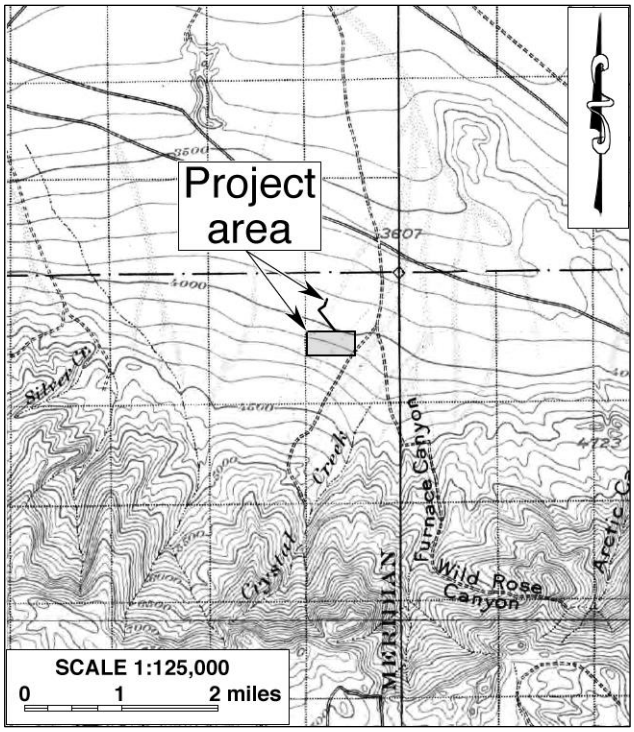

Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1899. (Source: USGS 1902)

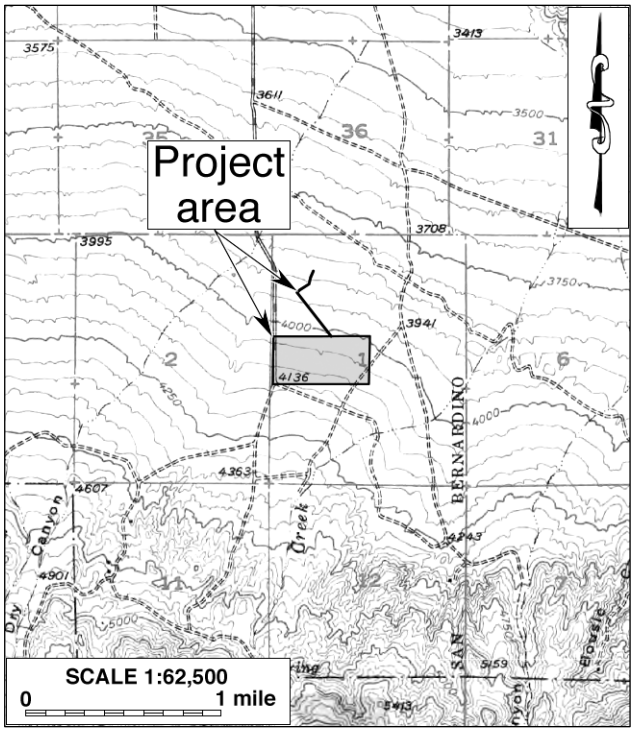

Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1945. (Source: USGS 1947)

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, one prehistoric isolate (i.e. a location with less than 3 artifacts) and four historic-period sites were identified and recorded. No other historic-period or prehistoric sites, features, or artifacts were observed in the project area. These resources have been assigned temporary designations pending assignment of official identification numbers in the California Historical Resource Information System and are described below.

4115-01H: Site 4115-01H consists of 3 concentrations of mid-20th century refuse that includes some 37 cans, 1 bottle base, 2 mesh screens and chicken wire. The can variety includes sanitary, corrugated sanitary (3 coffee cans), hole-in-top, external friction closure, internal friction closure, a chemical can, and a 1950s Hudson Motor Oil can. The glass bottle base is an amber base produced by Latchford Glass Co. in 1958.

4115-02 Iso: Isolate 4115-02 consists of a single reddish-orange jasper secondary flake with black mottling and retaining approximately 5% cortex. No edge modification was noted. The flake measures 0.9 x 0.7 x 0.3 cm.

4115-03H: Site 4115-03H consists of a segment of Crystal Creek Road, now being used as a haul road for the Omya mine. The segment recorded during this study is approximately 0.25 miles long and has a current width of approximately 35 ft. The historic-era road continues out of the current study area to the north and south. It first appears in historic aerial imagery between 1945 and 1952 (see Figure 9) and originally served residents and activities along its path and into Crystal Creek Canyon. The expansion of the now-Omya operations in 1960, however, necessitated the creation of a public road immediately to the west between 1969 and 1983 while the historic-in-age Crystal Creek Road was converted into a haul road (Figure 2).

4115-04H: Site 4115-04H consists of a segment of Furnace Creek Road. As recorded during this investigation, the segment measures approximately 0.3 miles in length and 25 in width. The historic-era road continues out of the current study area to the southeast, while the northwestern end has been impacted by the Omya mining operation (Figure 2).

4115-05H: Site 4115-05H consists of a segment of a historic-era road which appears to be a continuation of "Sundance Road" located to the southwest. The segment in the project area measures approximately 555' in length and 8' across where visible. The heavily overgrown state of the road segment in the project area makes it only barely discernable visually with the only indication being two faint parallel depressions running the length of the segment. It first appears on GLO maps between 1856 and 1896 (Figure 7) servicing a location in Crystal Canyon identified as "Roger's Hse". It is depicted on the 1901 USGS Topographic map for San Gorgonio (Figure 8). The September 21, 1887 edition of *The Daily Courier* states that "A couple of men were making a trail through a lovely ride to the head of [Crystal Creek]" possibly indicating the creation of this site (The Daily Courier 1887). A note in the June 3, 1893 edition of the *Weekly Courier* provides a sale of "Crystal Creek" from Beatty Cook to Geo W Rogers, possibly coinciding with the Rogers indicated on the 1896 GLO map (The Weekly Courier 1893).

SUMMARY DISCUSSION

Current models of lifeways of Native people in inland southern California, especially during the Late Prehistoric Period, suggest, among other things, that they generally established camps (and villages) in sheltered areas near sources of water. Catchment areas, or resource procurement areas, were the areas around their campsites. Typically, people established camps/villages in different parts of their traditional use area to take advantage of available resources in the different areas during different seasons.

As noted above, the precontact natural environment of the Lucerne Valley area included numerous plants and animals that Native people used for food, clothing, tools, ceremonies, and other applications. Results of the records search, other archaeological investigations, and ethnographic sources indicate that the valley floor would have been used for resource procurement, but habitation

sites were established along water courses and at the base of the mountains. The two isolated flakes noted in the results of the records search and the one found during the current study are indicative of resource procurement, not habitation. Additionally, an Amerindian camp site is recorded southwest of the project area (outside of the 1-mile radius scope of the records search) on a bench adjacent to a spring fed stream at the foot of the mountains.

As noted above, mining was the dominant economic pursuit in Mojave Desert, including the Lucerne Valley area, during the early historic-period. The only evidence of human incursion in the around the project area during this time was roads going to other areas. The area did not even experience the post-WWII homesteading boom seen in other areas of the desert region. The railroad and refuse scatter noted in the records search results and the roads and refuse scatter recorded during this study support this perception of the area during the historic-period.

Information gathered during this study, including the recordation of one isolated precontact lithic flake and three historic period road alignments support the existing model of precontact Amerindian habitation and resource procurement in the area and also indicates that the project area was not the site of historic-period activities. As such, the project area appears to have a low potential to contain significant cultural resources dating to the prehistoric or historic periods.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the County of San Bernardino in determining whether or not such resources meet the official definition of a "historical resource," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to 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 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))

In summary of the research results discussed above, one prehistoric isolate (a location with less than 3 artifacts) and four historic sites were identified and recorded within the project area during the current study. Each of these localities were evaluated for their qualifications as a "historical resource," and the results are summarized below.

- **4115-01H**: This mid-20th century refuse scatter consisting of rather common metal and glass discards. Such refuse deposits of unclear background and without associated built-environ features constitute the most common type of historic-period cultural remains found in the desert regions of southern California. They typically represent the results of one episode, or a few episodes of incidental trash dumping at unknown times and do not have documented association with any specific persons or events. In the absence of exceptional quality or quantity of artifacts, these sites hold little potential for any important archaeological data. Site 4115-01H fits this profile and does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it does not qualify as a "historical resource" under CEQA provisions.

- **4115-02**: This isolate consists of a single reddish orange jasper secondary flake. According to the guidelines set forth by the California Office of Historic Preservation, isolates like these, consisting of fewer than 3 artifacts, by definition, do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity and do not meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. As such, Isolate 4115-02 is not considered potential "historical resources" and require no further consideration in the CEQA compliance process.

- **4115-03H**: This site consists of a segment of Crystal Creek Road, now being used as a haul road for the Omya mine. The conversion to a haul road widened the road to its current size, impacting its historical integrity. As a working component of modern transportation infrastructure, this nondescript haul road does not exhibit any distinctive historical characteristics. There is no evidence that it is associated with any persons or events of recognized significance in history, nor does it provide any important historical data. Therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register and does not qualify as a "historical resource," thus requiring no further consideration in the CEQA compliance process.

- **4115-04H**: This site consists of a segment of Furnace Creek Road. It first appears in historic aerial imagery between 1945 and 1952 and was used to access Furnace Canyon from Crystal Creek Road. The historic road continues out of the current study area to the southeast and used to continue to the northwest. As a working component of the modern transportation infrastructure, this nondescript road does not exhibit any distinctive historical characteristics. This study has yielded no evidence that it is associated with any persons or events of recognized significance in history, nor does it provide any important historical data. Therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register and does not qualify as a "historical resource," requiring no further consideration in the CEQA compliance process.

- **4115-05H**: This site consists of a segment of a historic road that now bears the name "Sundance Road" in a non-contiguous segment to the southwest. This study has yielded no evidence that it is associated with any persons or events of recognized significance in history, nor does it provide any important historical data. Therefore, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register and does not qualify as a "historical resource," requiring no further consideration in the CEQA compliance process.

Based on these findings, the present report concludes that *no historical resources* as defined by CEQA 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 conclusion, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered within the project area throughout the course of this study and none are expected to be encountered. As such, it appears that the proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a "historical resource" and will not have a significant effect on the environment. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources."
- No other cultural resources investigations will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work at that location should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1856b Plat map: Township No. 4 North Range No. I East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-56.
1856c Plat Map: Township No. IV North Range No. I West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855.
1896 Plat Map: Township No. 3 North Range No. 1 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1894.

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2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino.

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1993 Archaeological Treatment Plan for CA-RIV-2798/H, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

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2008 CA-RIV-6069: Early Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the San Jacinto Valley, Western Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

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2008 Archaeological Investigation at Baldy Mesa-Cajon Divide for the Baldy Mesa Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Trails Project, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-53-091. San Bernardino.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online
1945-2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1945, 1952, 1969, 1983, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. http://www.historicaerials.com.

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APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

FRANK J. RASLICH, M.A.
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER

Education

2016-	Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2010	M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005	B.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
2019	Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology online seminar.
2014	Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.

Professional Experience

2022-	Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022	Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
2014-2022	Board of Directors, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
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.
2016-2018	Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017-2018	Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.
2009-2017	Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2008-2014	Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
2010-2013	Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
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.
2013	Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. Geological Society of America *Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 2022.

HUNTER C. O'DONNELL, B.A.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CREW CHIEF

Education

2016-	M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015	B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012	A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011	A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2014	Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

2022-	Field Crew Chief, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2017-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018	Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2016-2017	Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
2015	Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015	Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

MELISSA A. PORTILLA, B.A.
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Education

2023	A.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, Fullerton College.
2019	B.A., Ancient History: Classics, University of Hawaii, Manoa.

Professional Experience

2023-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2023-2024	Project Archaeologist, Psomas, Pasadena, California.
2020-2020	Collections Assistant, Museum of Us, San Diego, California.

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.

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 PowerFlex Solar Project on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 00446-033-18 and 0446-033-19 (CRM TECH No. 4115)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Fawnskin and Lucerne Valley, Calif.

Township 3 North **Range** 1 West SB **BM; Section(s)** 1

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 a solar development on approximately 78 acres of land, is located northeast of the intersection of Crescent Road and Crystal Creek Road (APNs 0446-033-18 and 0446-033-19) near Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.

March 19, 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

April 5, 2024

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ***ngallardo@crmtech.us***

Re: Proposed Power Flex Solar 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 you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: 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
4/5/2024

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, THPO Operations Manager	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,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,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	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,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
	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	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
	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	Kern,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	Kern,Los Angeles,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	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	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 Power Flex Solar Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2024-001865
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX 3

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

Report Num	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher	InventoryNotes	Resources	Resource Count	Maps
SB-00108	KING, THOMAS F.	1971	M-YUC: An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Right-of-Way of the Morongo-Yucca-Upper Coachella Valley Pipeline	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE, ANTHROPOLOGY DEPT.	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT; FOOD PROCESSING SITES; LITHIC REDUCTION SITES; ROCK ART SITES; PETROGLYPHS; CREMATIONS; FLAKED LITHICS; POTTERY; PROJECTILE POINTS; GLASS TRADE BEADS; SHELL BRACELETS; MOJAVE DESERT; MOJAVE RIVER; LUCERNE VALLEY; TRANSVERSE RANGES; LITTLE SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS; ELKO; COTTONWOOD; DESERT SIDE-NOTCHED]	36-000349, 36-000555, 36-000556, 36-000557, 36-000558, 36-000559, 36-000560, 36-000561	8	Apple Valley South, Big Bear City, Cougar Buttes, Emerson Lake (15'), Fifteenmile Valley, Lake Arrowhead, Lucerne Valley, Morongo Valley, Old Woman Springs (15'), Silverwood Lake, Yucca Valley North, Yucca Valley South
SB-01498	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	1985	Archaeological Survey of Pluess-Staufer (California), Inc., White Knob Project Claim Area and Proposed Access Routes, San Bernardino County, California	LERCH AND ASSOCIATES	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; ROCK ART; CUPULES; BEDROCK MORTARS; ROASTING PITS; VILLAGE; BEDROCK SLICK; LITHIC SCATTER; FIRE HEARTHS; COTTONWOOD; DESERT SIDE-NOTCHED; FLAKED LITHICS; GROUND STONE; STEATITE; ARROWSHAFT STRAIGHTENERS; POTTERY; SHELL BEADS; PROJECTILE POINTS; OBSIDIAN; HAMMERSTONE; QUARTZITE; QUARTZ; JASPER; MOJAVE DESERT]	36-000937, 36-001603, 36-001606, 36-005318, 36-005319, 36-060751	6	Butler Peak, Fifteenmile Valley, Lucerne Valley
SB-01569	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	1986	Cultural Resources Assessment of Pluess-Staufer (California), Inc., White Knob/White Ridge Project, Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California	LERCH AND ASSOCIATES	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; ROCK ART; CUPULES; VILLAGE; BEDROCK MORTARS; CAMPSITE; BEDROCK SLICKS; LITHIC SCATTERS; ROASTING PITS; FLAKED LITHICS; GROUND STONE; POTTERY; HAMMERSTONES; QUARTZITE; JASPER; QUARTZ; TRANSVERSE RANGES; SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS]	36-000937, 36-001603, 36-001606, 36-005318, 36-005319, 36-005555, 36-005556	7	Butler Peak, Fifteenmile Valley, Lucerne Valley
SB-02669	OSBORNE, RICHARD H.	1992	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Southern California Edison Pluess-Staufer Transmission Line Project in Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California	CALIF. STATE UNIV. BAKERSFIELD, CULTURAL RESOURCE FACILITY	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; MOJAVE DESERT; TRANSVERSE RANGES; SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS; NO RESOURCES]		0	Butler Peak, Fifteenmile Valley, Lucerne Valley
SB-03019	ROSENTHAL, JANE	1993	Results of a Cultural Resources Assessment Crystal Creek Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Facility, Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, CA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; WATER TRANSPORTATION SITE; FOUNDATION; GLASS; CERAMICS; CHALCEDONY; FLAKED LITHIC; JASPER; SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS; TRANSVERSE RANGE; MOJAVE DESERT; HISTORIC; PREHISTORIC; HYDROELECTRIC]	36-001603, 36-007283, 36-007284, 36-060753, 36-060779	5	Fawnskin, Fifteenmile Valley, Lucerne Valley
SB-03105	DEMCAK, CAROL	1996	Report of Archaeolgical Survey for L.a. Cellular Site #C254, Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, Ca.	ARMC	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; MOJAVE DESERT; NO RESOURCES]		0	Fawnskin
SB-03313	BRECHBIEL, BRANT	1998	Cultural Resource Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobiles Services Telecommunictions Facility: Cm230-13, Near Lucerne Valley, CA.	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS; TRANSVERSE RANGES; NO RESOURCES]		0	Fawnskin
SB-04025	SCHMIDT, JAMES	2002	SKY HI 12kV (#2154412E & 2154413E) Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, San Bernardino County, Ca.	COMPASS ROSE	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; MOJAVE DESERT; LUCERNE VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	Lucerne Valley
SB-04128	DUKE, CURT and PAUL SHATTUCK	2003	Archaeological Survey Report: Camprock Circuit, Sothern California Edison, San Bernardino County, CA.	LSA	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; PREHISTORIC; CAMPSITE; SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS; TRANSVERSE RANGES; MOJAVE DESERT]	36-007141	1	Big Bear City, Fawnskin, Lucerne Valley
SB-05158	Ahmet, Koral and Michael K. Lerch	2005	Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project Archaeological Survey of Ten Pole Locations on the Poco 33kV, Cement 33kV, Rabbit 12kV, Sky Hi 12kV, and Cushenbury 33kV Transmission Lines, San Bernardino County, California	Statistical Research, Inc.			0	Big Bear City, Fifteenmile Valley, Lucerne Valley, Victorville, White Horse Mountain, Wild Crossing
SB-07576	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2012	A Class III Cultural Resources Investigation for Improvements to the White Knob Haul Road Located in Lucerne Valley of San Bernardino County, California.	McKENNA et al.		36-000937, 36-001603, 36-001606, 36-005318, 36-005319, 36-005555, 36-005556, 36-006142, 36-007283, 36-024510, 36-024511, 36-024512, 36-024513, 36-024514, 36-060751, 36-060752, 36-060753	17	Butler Peak, Fawnskin, Fifteenmile Valley, Lucerne Valley
SB-08016	Heidelberg, Kurt and Gabrielle Duff	2013	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company's Replacement of Two Deteriorated Power Pole Structure on an the Apple Valley-Cottonwood-Pluess-Savage 115kV Circuit, (TD752450 T/L), on BLM Land Near Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California	Inland Environmental Associates			0	Lucerne Valley