

APPENDIX C
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY
FOR THE
AVELLANA MOBILE HOME PARK
APPLE VALLEY
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA**

Prepared for:

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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Study

Resource: None

USGS Quadrangle: Apple Valley South; Fifteenmile Valley California 7.5'-series

Area: Approximately 44.92 acres

Key Words: San Bernardino County, Apple Valley, NE ¼ Section 6, Township 4 North, Range 2 West, APNs 0435-015-13 & 0435-015-35

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
ABSTRACT.....	iii
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Project Location.....	1
B. Project Description.....	1
C. Project Personnel	1
D. Regulatory Framework	5
E. Structure of the Report.....	8
II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING.....	9
A. Natural Setting	9
B. Cultural Setting	11
C. Prior Research	13
D. Native American Correspondence	17
III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS.....	18
A. Research Design.....	18
B. Survey Methods	18
C. Survey Results.....	18
IV. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	20
A. Summary	20
B. Recommendations	20
C. Unanticipated Discoveries	21
V. REFERENCES.....	22
 APPENDICES	
A. Resumes of Principal Personnel	
B. Records Search Results (Confidential)	
C. Native American Correspondence	

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Project Vicinity Map	2
2	Project Location Map.....	3
3	Area of Potential Effect	4

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Cultural Resource Studies within One-Mile of the APE	15
2	Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the APE.....	16

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

<u>Photo</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Representative Overview of the APE	19

ABSTRACT

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Avellana Properties Incorporated, to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the 44.92-acre Avellana mobile home park project (Project) located in Apple Valley, in western San Bernardino County. The Project proposes the development of a 407-lot mobile home park on a 40.2-acre parcel. An adjacent 4.72-acre parcel will be used for water treatment, wastewater treatment, and a solar power station. Development in each of the lots will require ground disturbing activities for construction, and the development of paved roads, parking surfaces, and the installation of utilities, as well as installation of mobile homes.

A records search was procured from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any previously recorded archaeological and historic-era resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to determine the types of resources that might occur. The records search provided by the SCCIC revealed that 10 investigations have been previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project APE. None of the previous investigations involve the APE. The records search indicated that eight cultural resources or historic properties have been previously identified within one-mile radius of the APE. None of the previously recorded resources were recorded within the APE.

As part of the background data search, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted in January 2021 to request a review of their Sacred Lands File as well as a list of Native American representatives to be contacted for information regarding resources. The response received from the NAHC indicated that no sensitive resources or traditional cultural places were identified within the APE. Tierra contacted each of the 11 Native American representatives provided by the NAHC with a request for additional input and to inform them of changes to the Project. To date, two responses were submitted by the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe.

A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on March 8, 2021 by Principal Archaeologist, Dr. Michael Baksh. Area surveys were accomplished through 10 meter transect intervals with careful attention paid to areas of exposed or exposed soil and road cuts.

The APE for this Project was defined as the geographic area within which the proposed Project may impact cultural resources. The APE has been largely cleared of vegetation and disturbed since the 1950's and the first rural residential homes in the immediate vicinity were developed circa 2005.

Cultural resource work has been conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) and pursuant to the *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act* (California Code of Regulations, Title 14 §15000 et seq.). The results of this cultural resources inventory will be used to assess potential impacts to sensitive resources. For the purposes of this documentation, the lead CEQA agency for the project is the County of San Bernardino.

Due to the low frequency of prehistoric or historic resources in the vicinity of the APE, and the lack of any resources identified within the APE, and the anticipation that any subsurface deposits would lack integrity, no further archaeological work is recommended. However, if during the course of the Project, there are any Project changes which would result in a deviation from the current APE then further archaeological work may be required to avoid potential inadvertent impacts to cultural resources.

I. INTRODUCTION

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Avellana Properties Incorporated to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the 44.92-acre Avellana mobile home park project (Project) located in Apple Valley, in western San Bernardino County. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this Project was defined as the geographic area within which the proposed Project may directly impact cultural resources.

A. Project Location

The APE is located in is located along the south side of Bear Valley Road, immediately west of Highway 18 in Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, CA. (Figure 1). The APE consists of APNs 0435-015-13 (-13) and 0435-015-35 (-35) which are located in the NE ¼ of Section 6 of Township 4 North, Range 2 West, as shown on the Apple Valley South and Fifteenmile Valley USGS 7.5' Quadrangles, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Figure 2). Parcel -13 is currently undeveloped and disturbed. Parcel -35 is partly developed by agricultural storage areas and is also disturbed. The APE is located along the south side of Bear Valley Road, immediately west of highway 18 and is bisected by Tussing Ranch Road. Surrounding land uses include disturbed open space and low-density rural residential and agricultural uses (Figure 3). Elevation ranges from about 3,060 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the northeast corner to 3,027 feet AMSL in the northwest corner.

B. Project Description

The Project proposes the development of a 407-lot mobile home park on a 40.2-acre parcel. An adjacent 4.72-acre parcel will be used for water treatment, wastewater treatment, and a solar power station. Development in each of the lots will require ground disturbing activities for construction, and the development of paved roads, parking surfaces, and the installation of utilities, as well as installation of mobile homes.

C. Project Personnel

This cultural resources study was conducted by Tierra, whose staff meets federal, state, and local requirements. Dr. Michael G. Baksh served as Principal Investigator and conducted the field survey of the six lots. Dr. Baksh has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles and has more than 35 years conducting archaeological investigations within the southwestern United States in compliance with CEQA and NEPA. Mr. Kyle Stankowski conducted archival research and served as co-author of the current report. Mr. Stankowski has a B.S. and ten years of experience in southern California archaeology.

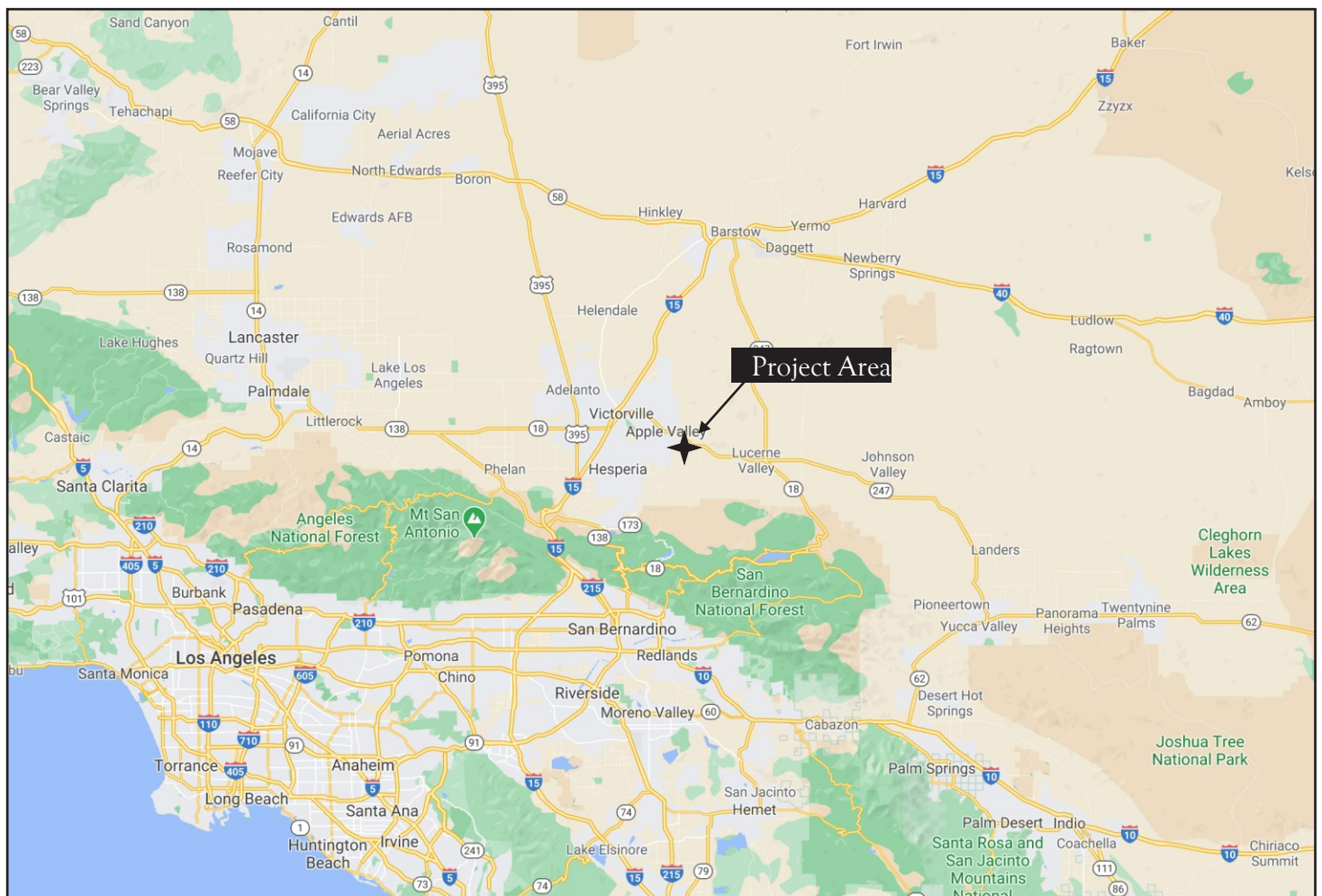
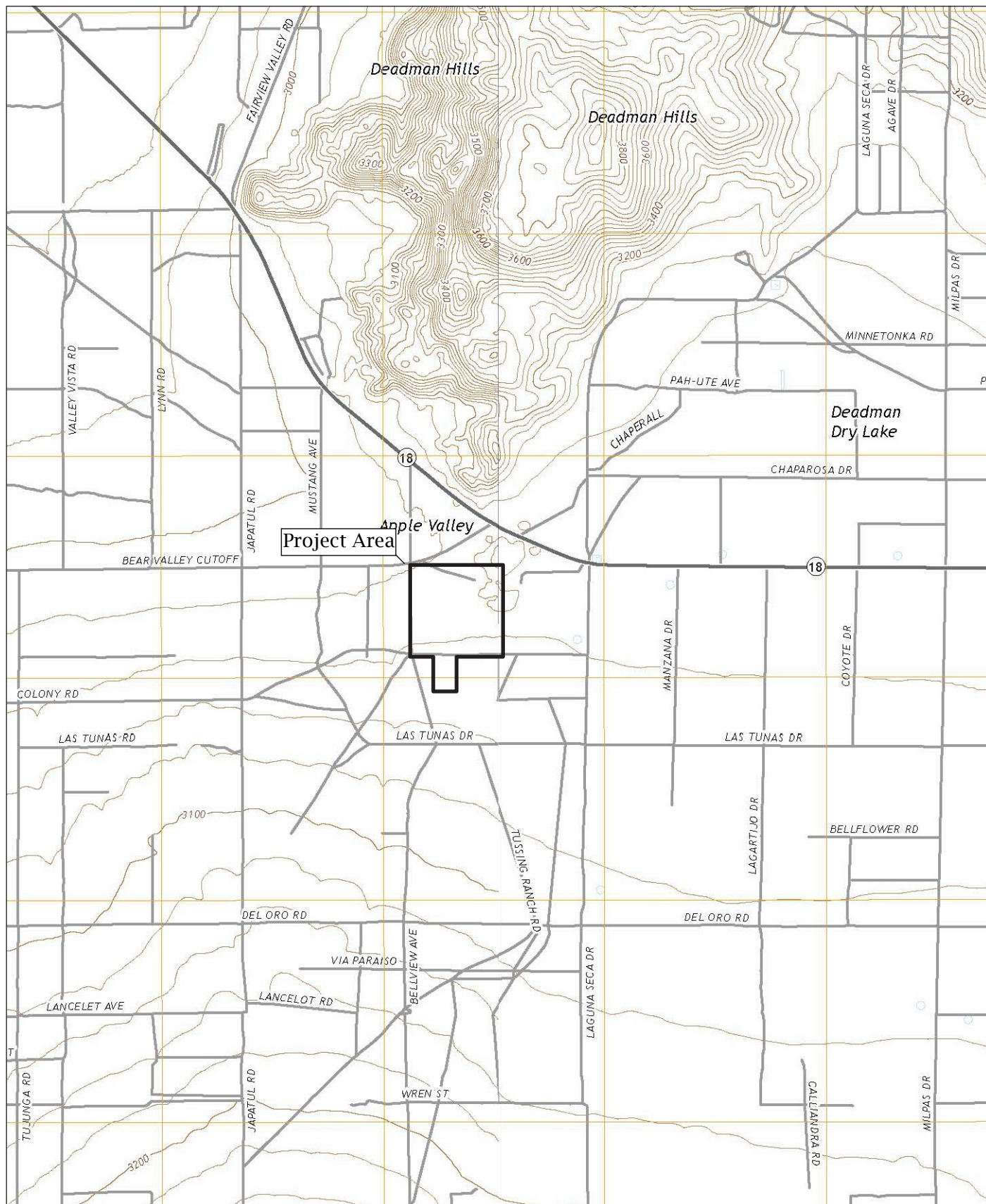


Figure 1
Regional Location Map





USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Apple Valley South (2018) & Fifteenmile Valley (2018)



Figure 2. Project Location Map



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Imagery Date: February 2020



Figure 3. Area of Potential Effect (APE)



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D. Regulatory Framework

For the purposes of this report, cultural resources describe any expression of human activity on the landscape whether past or present. Within the cultural resources framework are resource types including but not limited to, prehistoric archaeological sites, historical archeological sites, districts, historical buildings and structures, ethnographic sites, Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), and isolated artifacts and features. Each of these resources may be evaluated for their potential significance, and if determined eligible to the California Register, are designated as “historic properties”.

This archaeological investigation was conducted in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements pertaining to the determination of whether the proposed project may have an effect on significant cultural resources (PRC 21083.2 and CCR 15064.5). According to CEQA, an impact is considered significant if it would disrupt or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic-era archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community, ethnic or social group. The State CEQA Guidelines define a significant historical resource as a resource listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (PRC 5024.1). A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

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

If encountered, significant cultural resources may be avoided by the proposed project through a redesign of the project or construction planning, or protected and preserved through various means. If avoidance or protection of a significant cultural resource is not possible, mitigation measures shall be required as set forth in Public Resources Code 21083.2 (c-1). A non-significant cultural resource need not be given any further consideration (PRC 21083.2 [h]).

The study was also conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Under federal regulations, cultural resource significance is evaluated in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Historic properties include, but are not limited to, prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, the historic built environment, and TCPs.

Specific NRHP significance criteria are applied to evaluate cultural resources and are

defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60.4 as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- a) *are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- b) *are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- c) *embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- d) *have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.*

City/County General Plans/Guidelines etc,

The APE is located very close to, but is outside of, the Town of Apple Valley. Town of Apple Valley's General Plan, adopted in 2009, follows guidelines set forth under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, described above. Section III of the General Plan, *Archaeological and Historic Resources Element*, states:

The Town, when acting as Lead Agency, is required to ensure that archaeological, historical, and cultural sites within its jurisdiction, are located, identified, and evaluated to the greatest extent feasible. The possibility of documenting and preserving archaeological and historic sites and artifacts will diminish as the development continues in the community. The Town should encourage the research and registration of appropriate sites and structures within its jurisdiction in order to maintain its important traditions and heritage for future generations.

Where future development has the potential to negatively impact sensitive cultural resources, it will be required to conduct site-specific cultural resources studies and mitigate any potential impacts (Town of Apple Valley 2009).

A cultural resources sensitivity map provided in the General Plan does not place the APE in an area of elevated sensitivity for prehistoric or historic-period sites (Town of Apple Valley 2009: Exhibit III-7).

San Bernardino County Development Code

The County of San Bernardino will serve as the lead agency for compliance of the Project with CEQA. San Bernardino County Development Code implements the goals and policies of the General Plan by regulating land uses within the unincorporated areas of the County. As such, the Development Code includes Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlays, which are intended to provide for the identification and preservation of important archaeological and historical

resources (County of San Bernardino 2016:82.12). The CP Overlay may be “applied to areas where archaeological and historic sites that warrant preservation are known or are likely to be present.” The identification of such cultural resources is determined by a listing in one or more of the following:

- a) California Archaeological Inventory;
- b) California Historic Resources Inventory;
- c) California Historical Landmarks;
- d) California Points of Historical Interest; and/or
- e) National Register of Historic Places.

The ordinance includes provisions for projects proposed within a CP Overlay, which include a report prepared by a qualified professional that determines the absence or presence of archaeological and/or historical resources on the project site and within the project area and recommends appropriate data recovery or protection measures. These protection measures may include:

- a) Site recordation;
- b) Mapping and surface collection of artifacts, with appropriate analysis and curation;
- c) Excavation of sub-surface deposits when present, along with appropriate analysis and artifact curation;
- d) Preservation in an open space easement and/or dedication to an appropriate institution with provision for any necessary maintenance and protection; and/or Proper curation of archaeological and historical resource data and artifacts collected within a project area pursuant to federal repository standards. Such data and artifacts shall be curated at San Bernardino County Museum. Pursuant to State Historical Resources Commission motion dated February 2, 1992, the repository selected should consider 36 C.F.R. 79, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collection, Final Rule, as published Federal Register, September 12, 1990, or a later amended for archival collection standards.

The ordinance further states that:

- a) The proposed project shall incorporate all measures recommended in the report required by §82.12.030 (Application Requirements).
- b) Archaeological and historical resources determined by qualified professionals to be extremely important should be preserved as open space or dedicated to a public institution when possible.

Lastly, the CP Overlay chapter states that “if Native American cultural resources are discovered during grading or excavation of a development site or the site is within a high sensitivity Cultural Resources Preservation Overlay District, the local tribe will be notified. If requested by the tribe, a Native American Monitor shall be required during such grading or excavation to ensure all artifacts are properly protected and/or recovered.”

E. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office’s guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the APE and previous research. Section III describes the research design and survey methods, while Section IV describes the inventory results. Section V provides a summary and recommendations for future project efforts.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the northernmost foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, and four miles east of the Mojave River in eastern San Bernardino County. The project slopes from the east to the northwest with elevation ranging between 3,027 and 3,060 feet AMSL with the highest terrain in its northeastern corner part. The APE is located in Apple Valley along Highway 18; southwest of the City of Barstow; and south and southwest of the towns of Oro Grande and Adelanto, respectively.

In terms of mountainous regions, the San Bernardino Mountains are to the immediate south; Silver and Quartzite Mountain to the north reaching 4,211 and 4,532 feet in height, respectively; and Fairview Mountain and Bell mountains to the northeast peaking at 4,329 and 3,897 feet, respectively. The Granite mountain range is to the east and the Ord Mountains are to the southeast, reaching maximum heights of 4,783 and 4,485 feet, respectively.

In terms of the regional geology, the Project area is located at the southern edge of the Western Mojave Desert. The mountains in the general vicinity were created by late Tertiary and Quaternary extension type faulting, and are composed of Mesozoic crystalline rocks, volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Tertiary age, and local basalt flows and sediments of the Quaternary. Typically, the mountains are separated by basins (or valleys) that have no external drainage network leading to the creation alluvial basins characterized by playas or dry lakes or sinks into which seasonal rains drain, often disappearing before they reach them (Dibblee 1967; Wright and Frey 1965:289, cited in McCorkle-Apple and Lilburn 1992:2). Lithic resources useful to prehistoric populations include ridges and buttes which rise above an unconsolidated alluvium composed of granitic and metamorphic cobbles and gravels eroding from the San Bernardino Mountains. This includes outcrops of cryptocrystalline (chert, chalcedony, vein quartz) and volcanic (basalt, rhyolite, felsite) rocks, as well as a range of these same materials in the cobble deposits of streambeds and washes (Hall 1993:6). The general area around Apple Valley is mined for its high-quality limestone, calcium carbonate and gravels for the construction industry (Duke and Shattuck 2003 cited in McKenna 2019:6). Settlement was greatly determined by the presence of various sources of water, such the Mojave River, especially where it flows above ground, subsurface aquifers, and intermittent creeks and washes, including those that originate in the higher mountains and springs (Earle 1998; Thompson 1929, as cited in Potter *et al.* 2014:13).

The moderately arid climate can be described as transitional between the colder climate of the Great Basin and the subtropical Sonoran Desert. Temperatures range from below 60° to over 100° F. Evaporation exceeds precipitation due to low precipitation and high temperatures, especially in

areas below 5,000 feet (Warren and Crabtree 1986:183). Rainfall ranges from 14-16 inches (35-40 cm) in the western end of Antelope Valley to 5-6 inches (12-14 cm) east of Barstow. This rainfall gradient creates changes in vegetation from west to east, from foothill scrub oak woodlands to Joshua-juniper woodland to creosote and shadscale scrub (Potter *et al.* 2014:13).

Flora is predominately creosote bush scrub (*Larrea divaricata*) and salt bush (*Atriplex confertifolia*). Both communities are drought-tolerant with salt bush often associated with nearby dry lakes or playas. Other species include various types of cactus and blackbrush (*Coleogyne ramosissima*) (Barbour and Major 1977). A survey of the Project area observed a basic desert scrub biotic community, but without the standard creosote bushes. The existing flora is dominated by desert sagebrush and an occasional Joshua Tree.

Local fauna includes birds, reptiles, rodents, and small carnivores. Reptiles include the desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizi*), shovelnose snake (*Chionactis occipitalis*), rattlesnakes (*Crotalus* sp.), chuckawalla (*Sauromalus obesus*) as well as various species of lizards. Birds include the sage thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*), raven (*Corvus corax*), LeConte thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei*), cactus wren (*Heleodytes brunneicapillus*), American coot (*Fulica americana*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensi*) and various species of ducks. Carnivores include the bobcat (*Felis rufus*), desert kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*), coyotes (*Canis latrans*) and the badger (*Taxidea taxus*). Small mammals include ground squirrels (*Spermophilus* sp.), cottontail jackrabbits (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), woodrats (*Neotoma* sp.) and black-tailed jackrabbits (*Lepus californicus*). Large herbivores are not common but include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) at higher elevations.

Three soil series and a rock outcrop occur within the APE.

A rock outcrop (158) (lithic torriorthents complex, 15 – 50% slopes) exists in the northeastern portion of APN -13.

The Wasco Series (174) is recorded in the northern portion of APN -13. The Wasco series consists of very deep, well drained soils on recent alluvial fans and flood plains. These soils formed in mixed alluvium derived mainly from igneous and/or sedimentary rock sources. Slope is 0 to 5 percent slopes. The mean annual precipitation is about 6 inches and the mean annual temperature is about 64 degrees F. These soils are used for growing field, forage and row crops. Some areas are used for livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation and homesites. Native vegetation is *Atriplex* spp., annual grasses, and forbs.

The Hellendale Series (131) is recorded in the mid portion of APN -13. The Hellendale series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitoid rocks. Hellendale soils are on fan piedmonts, fan remnants, alluvial fans and terraces. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent. The mean annual precipitation is about 125 millimeters (5 inches) and the mean annual temperature is about 17 degrees C (62.5 degrees F). These soils are used for irrigated agriculture

and pasture, homesites, military operations, recreation, and wildlife habitat. Vegetation is mainly creosote bush, burrobush, Nevada jointfir, Joshua trees and annual forbs and grasses.

The Lucerne Series (142) is recorded in the southern portion of APN -13 and the entirety of APN -35. The Lucerne series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from dominantly granitic sources. Lucerne soils are on alluvial fans, fan terraces and terraces and have slopes of 0 to 15 percent. The mean annual precipitation is about 8 inches and the mean annual temperature is about 63 degrees F. These soils are used mainly for homesites and recreation. Vegetation is Utah juniper, scattered Joshua, annual grasses and forbs, and perennial grasses.

B. Cultural Setting

Prehistory

The prehistory of Southern California can be divided into four broad periods: the PaleoIndian Period, and the Early, Middle and Late Periods. The PaleoIndian Period occurred approximately 12,000-7,000 years ago (Moratto 1984). Little is known of this Period, but reports from Mojave Desert sites like Calico Hills (Simpson 1980), China Lake (Davis 1982), and Manix Lake (Simpson 1958, 1960, 1964) have made claims in excess of 10,000 years. The evidence for these claims have often been rooted in the similarity of the crude “tools” from Paleolithic sites in the Old World, relative patination and/or embeddedness of the artifacts. In contrast more is known of the following Early Period, spanning 7,000-3,000 B. P. This Period is represented by dozens of sites throughout southern California and reflects technological adaptations focused on handstones, millingstones and large scrapers. The Middle Period (3,000-900 years B. P.) features a greater frequency of bifaces and projectile points, the appearance of mortar and pestle technology, and a greater variety of ornament and bead types than earlier Periods. Late Period material culture, as described by King (1981) includes small projectile points, steatite bowls, bone tools, and diverse shell bead types that may have been used as currency (King 1981).

Ethnographic

The primary objective of the cultural setting section is to present a synthesized account of the Native American tribes who potentially occupied the APE during the Ethnohistoric period. The Serrano, who are related to the Shoshonean groups that migrated into southern California roughly two thousand years ago. The focus of this section is to review the adaptive and religious practices of the tribes and the potential implications of those features for occupation or use of the APE.

Spanish explorers to the mountainous areas east of Los Angeles provided the name “Serrano” (meaning ‘mountaineer’ or ‘highlander’) to the indigenous people they encountered in this region of the Transverse Ranges. The Serrano are speakers of the Takic language sub-family of the Uto-Aztecan family. The Takic (“person”) sub-family includes several Shoshonean groups in

California, and was formerly known as southern California Shoshonean (Kroeber 1925:574). Kroeber organized groups of the Southern California Shoshonean branch into three linguistic divisions, and called them Serrano, Gabrielino, and Luiseño-Cahuilla. The Serrano division included the Kitanemuk, Alliklik, Serrano, and Vanyume groups; the Gabrielino division included the Fernandean, Gabrielino, and San Nicoleño groups; and the Luiseño-Cahuilla division included the Juaneño, Luiseño, Cupeño, Pass Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Desert Cahuilla groups (Kroeber 1925:577). Kroeber was convinced that these Shoshonean groups migrated to their current locations from the Great Basin area, thereby splitting peoples of the Yuman languages.

Aside from the close linguistic affiliation of the Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Serrano tribes, these tribes traditionally shared numerous other remarkably similar traits. Most ethnographies on these tribes, for example, provide numerous references as to how certain characteristics of one tribe were virtually identical to those of one or more of the others. Many of the shared cultural traits were no doubt attributable to the observation that these tribes were essentially parts of the original Shoshonean cultural and linguistic population that diffused or migrated into southern California as recently as 2,000 years ago. Other shared characteristics, particularly those of a subsistence nature, are understandable in view of these tribes' adaptation to similar environments.

As indicated above, the Vanyume which was a related group to the Serrano lived north of the mountainous region for which the Serrano name is derived. The Vanyume occupied a significant portion of the western Mojave Desert from the San Bernardino Mountains east of the Cajon Pass northward and beyond the Mojave River. The eastern boundary extended to nearly the Providence Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978). It should also be noted that some accounts indicate that villages of the Serrano extended into this area as well reaffirming the relationship between the Vanyume and the Serrano proper. However, the Vanyume remain a relatively poorly documented group in the archives. Since the APE is situated at the edge of the Mojave Desert, the following is based on the known information of the Serrano interspersed with Vanyume data whenever possible.

The Serrano in addition to the Vanyume, have historically been divided into a third subgroup, the Kitanemuk (western edge of Mojave desert) all of which were socially organized by moieties, clans and lineages (Bean and Smith 1978). Clans were organized exogamously and were associated with either the *tukwutam* (Wildcat) and *wahi?iam* (Coyote) moiety. Descent was traced patrilineally, although women retained their own lineage names after marriage. Today, most Serrano live on the San Manuel Reservation and the Morongo Reservation, which is also home to many Cahuilla.

Regarding subsistence, a review of the ethnographic summaries shows that with few major exceptions, the Serrano hunter-gatherers exploited animal and plant resources in very similar ways. In the mountainous regions, the Serrano maintained a dependence on acorns as a major plant food as was the reliance on numerous other wild plant foods. Similarly, while hunters targeted large game, they relied heavily on small game and birds, and fished local streams.

Principal game included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, birds, and other small mammals. The primary staples depended on the location of each hamlet, but each supplemented their diets with various other roots, bulbs, and shoots. Early travelers like Jedediah Smith observed that the Vanyume processed acorns and pine nuts to make an edible “mush”. The presence of acorns and pine nuts suggest that an active trade network or gathering area was present to have such staples along the Mojave River at the time of his crossing in 1826. Technologically, they were known to utilize shell, wood, bone, stone, and plant fibers to make a variety of implements (Bean and Smith 1978). The Serrano were not known to rely upon agriculture, although some arguments have been forwarded that tribes may have manipulated the environment to encourage the growth of oaks, palm trees, grasses, and other plants.

The Serrano social and political organization emphasized moiety systems comprised of clans and patrilineages. Politically, this organization was not carried out at the tribal level, but rather, at the level of clans and lineages. Villages were inevitably led by lineage leaders who inherited their positions from their fathers, and by ceremonial leaders who also inherited their positions.

The Serrano also communicated regularly with the Cahuilla and Luiseño which as expressed above contributed to their cultural similarities. All three tribes are known to have intermarried, and all three engaged in the economic exchange of both necessities and luxury items.

Finally, the religious beliefs and practices of the Serrano were markedly similar to that of the Luiseno and Cahuilla. The spirit world of the Luiseño, for example, centered around the god *Wiyot*, his children, and his death. This creation myth varied in its details from clan to clan and from place to place, but the same basic story is known for the Serrano and Cahuilla.

C. Prior Research

Tierra conducted an archaeological inventory in support of a larger project which encompasses the APE and a one-mile radius. In addition to Tierra’s field survey, the archaeological inventory included archival and other background studies. The archival research consisted of literature and records searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, aerial photographs, and historic-era site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and to determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area.

The records and literature search for the project was procured from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University at Fullerton. The records search includes a one-mile radius of the APE in order to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) were checked through the National

Register website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1992) were also checked for historic-era resources in the vicinity. A series of topographic maps (Apple Valley South and Fifteenmile Valley USGS 7.5') are available for review ranging in dates from 1957 to 2018. Several of these maps were consulted in addition to aerial imagery. There are several aerial images available for review which range in date from 1952 to 2016 (historicaeriels.com). These aerial images did not show any historic development. The records search from the SCCIC did not reveal any historic maps or imagery.

The records search provided by the SCCIC revealed that 10 investigations have been previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project APE. None of the previous studies involve the Project area. A study conducted by Nelson N. Leonard III in 1978 involved the 40-acre lot immediately east of the APE. This study did not result in the identification or recordation of any cultural resources. See Table 1 for a summary of each of the previously conducted studies.

The records search indicated that eight cultural resources or historic properties have been previously identified within one-mile radius of the APE. Seven of the previously recorded resources are historic in age, and one is indeterminate as the specific details of the resource are not available at this time. All eight resources are mapped, four occur within ¼ mile of the APE and none occur within the APE. Of the seven previously recorded historic resources, six are paved or graded roads and one is a mechanic's workshop. See Table 2 for a summary of each of the previously recorded resources.

Table 1. Cultural Resources Studies within One-Mile of the APE

Author	I.D.	Report Title	Year
Suss, Terry	SB-00231	Archaeological Survey: Horseman's Center, Apple Valley Recreation And Park District	1974
Leonard iii, N. Nelson	SB-00629	Archaeological Reconnaissance, Tentative Tract 7150, Bear Valley Region	1978
Ahmet, Koral And Lerch, Michael K.	SB-05158	Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project Archaeological Survey Of Ten Pole Locations On The Poco 33kv, Cement 33KV, Rabbit 12KV, Sky Hi 12 KV, And Cushenbury 33V Transmission Lines, San Bernardino County, California	2005
Winslow, Diane And Sherri Andrews	SB-07366	Class III Inventory for the Granite Wind Energy Telecommunication Lines Granite Mountain, Gentie Line and Jasper Substation Interconnection Projects, San Bernardino County, California.	2013
Gust, Sherri M.	SB-08161	Combined Paleontological Identification And Evaluation Report Without Survey For The High Desert Corridor Freeway, Los Angeles And San Bernardino Counties, California	2014
Sikes, Nancy, Dustin Keeler, Molly Valasik, And Sherri M Gust	SB-08162	Extended Phase I Testing Report P-19-004366, P-36-000066 (Ca-Sbr-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182), And P-36-012609 (Ca-SBR-12336), High Desert Corridor Project From SR 14 To Sr 18 Los Angeles And San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720	2014
Sikes, Nancy And Sherri M Gust	SB-08162a	Extended Phase I Testing Proposal, P-19-004366, P-36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182) and P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336), High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project From SR 14 to SR 18, Los Angeles and San Benrardino Counties, California, 07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138 EA No. 116720	2014
Gust, Sherri, Victoria Harvey, Kim Scott, Dustin Keeler, Tadhg Kirwan, Nancy Sikes, David Earle, Karolina Chmiel, Mark C. Robinson, And Catharine M. Wood	SB-08163	Archaeological Survey Report For The High Desert Corridor, Los Angeles & San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/ 08-SBD, SR-14 To SR-18, EA 116720	2014
Earle, David D.	SB-08163a	Historic Context and Potential National Register Eligibility of Archaeological Sites at Turner Springs, San Bernardino County	2014

Table 1. Cultural Resources Studies within One-Mile of the APE

Author	I.D.	Report Title	Year
Gust, Sherri M., Lynn Furnis, Justin Lev Tov, Ian Seharlotta, Desiree Martinez, and Caplice "Kip" Harper	SB-08165	Preliminary Historic Property Treatment Plan For The High Desert Corridor Project SR-14 To Sr-18 Los Angeles And San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/ 08-SBD EA 116720, EFIS 07-1200-0035	2015
Cogstone Resources Management, Inc.	SB-08165a	HDC Shell Bead Analysis	2015
Martinez, Desiree	SB-08165b	Lithic Analysis by Desiree Martinez	2015
Cogstone Resources Management, Inc.	SB-08165c	Reflectance Transformation Imagery (RTI) Analysis	2015
Cogstone Resources Management, Inc.	SB-08165d	Variable Pressure Scanning Electron Microscopy (VPSEM) Analysis	2015
Riches, Mark	SB-08165e	Geophysical Investigation for the High Desert Corridor SR-138 Widening Project in Victorville, California	2015
Sikes, Nancy	SB-08166	Historic Property Survey Report For The High Desert Corridor, Los Angeles & San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/ 08-SBD, SR-14 To SR-18, EA116720 EFIS 07-1200-0035	2014
Furnis, C. Lynn, Victoria Harvey, Tadhg Kirwan, Christina Peterson, Sheri Gust, Andrea Galvin, Jenn Kachour, And Amanda Yoder	SB-08167	Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the High Desert Corridor, Los Angeles & San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/ 08-SBD, SR-14 to SR-18, EA 116720 EFIS 07-120000-35	2014

Table 2. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the APE

Resource No. (P-36-)	Period	Description	Recording Year(s)
007061	Historic	Paved highway: Bear Valley Cutoff	1991
010564	Historic	Structure: Mechanic's Workshop	1999
023950	Historic	Asphalt paved road	2011
023951	Historic	Graded dirt road	2011
023970	Historic	Graded dirt road	2011
023971	Historic	Graded dirt road	2011
024614	Historic	Graded dirt road	2013
024613	-	Details not available from SCCIC	-

D. Native American Correspondence

Tierra submitted a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in January 2021 to request a review of their Sacred Lands File as well as a list of Native American representatives to be contacted for information regarding resources and to update interested parties on changes made to the APE. The response received from the NAHC on February 1, 2021 (Appendix C) indicated that no sensitive resources or traditional cultural places were identified within the project boundaries. Tierra contacted each of the eleven Native American representatives provided by the NAHC with a request for additional input and to inform them of the Project. A sample of the information package provided to each of the representatives is also included in Appendix C.

To date, two responses were received by the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe. These responses acknowledge the Project and offer deferment of Native American commentary to those Tribes within closer proximity to the Project Area.

Native American correspondence for this Project is included in Appendix C.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Research Design

The goal of this study was to determine if any archaeological resources or historic properties eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Places or National Register of Historic Places would be affected by the proposed project. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed. Based on a review of the archival research including previous work conducted by Tierra, and a historic map check, it was determined that both prehistoric and historical resources exist within the project vicinity. Research topics considered during the survey included acculturation, the history of reservation life, lithic material use, and settlement patterns.

B. Previous Survey Methods

A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on March 8th 2021 by Principal Archaeologist, Dr. Michael Baksh. Area surveys were accomplished through 10-meter transect intervals with careful attention paid to exposed areas, rodent backfill, and road cuts.

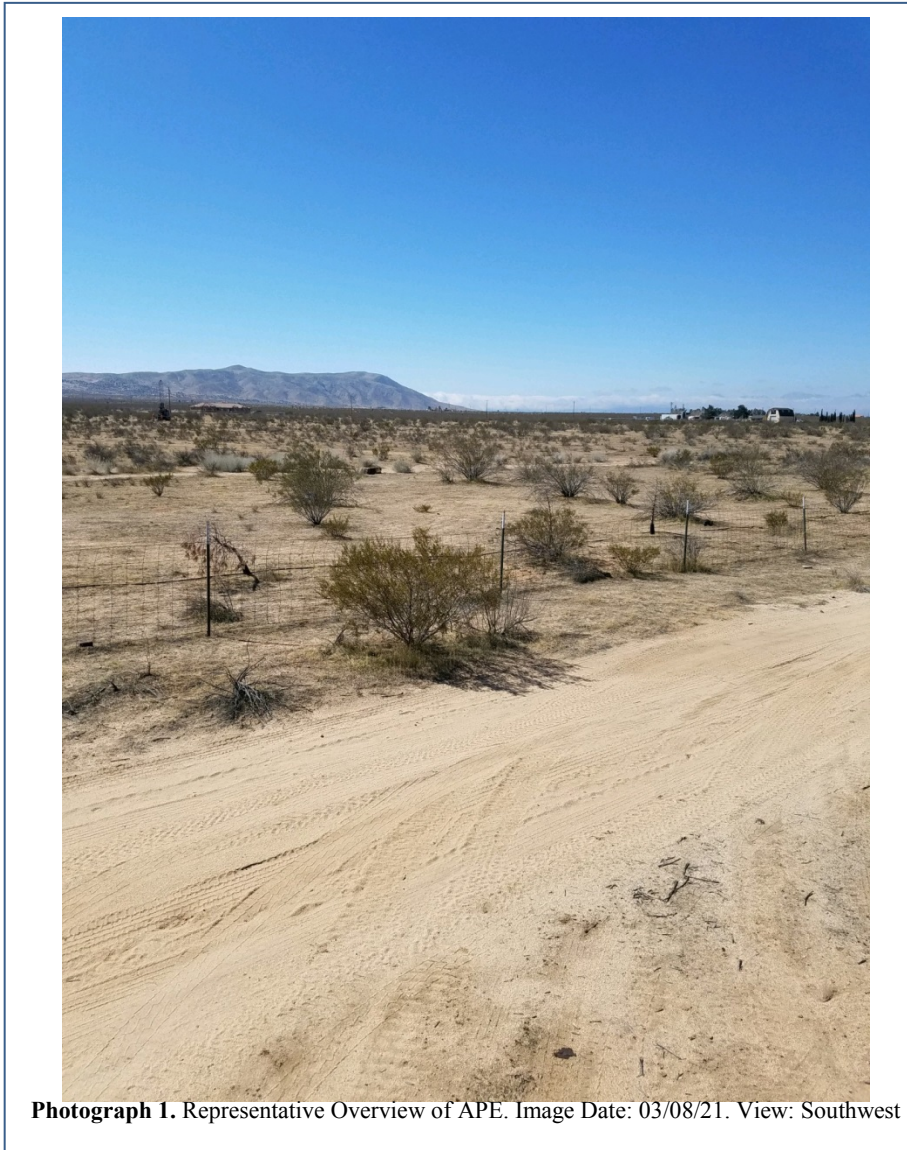
Resources identified during the survey were to be assigned consecutive temporary field numbers (*i.e.* TES-MB-001) that may contain an “H” suffix, used to denote historic period resources (*i.e.* TES-MB-001H) or in the case of a resource representative of both historic and prehistoric periods the suffix “/H” would be added (*i.e.* TES-MB-001/H). Resources identified as isolates would receive an “i” to indicate isolated finds. As per industry standards, historical period artifacts or features would be recorded in feet and inches while prehistoric resources would be recorded using the metric system. Resources assigned with a temporary number would be submitted to the SCCIC for a permanent trinomial or primary number as required.

C. Survey Results

The APE has been heavily disturbed by off-road vehicles. The property is considered somewhat largely representative of the southern Mojave Desert (Photograph 1), with open, sandy areas and instances of desert scrub type habitat which are dominated by shrubby species of creosote (*Larrea tridentata*) and instances of Rubber Rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*).

The APE has been largely disturbed since the 1950s by extensive vehicle access and, with the exception of dirt access trails appearing in APN -13 in the 1970’s and 1980’s, both parcels remained undeveloped until circa 2005 when two metal structures were installed on APN-35. In the northeast portion of the APN -13, recent efforts were made to grow pine trees; numerous abandoned trees, hoses and faucets exist on the property.

Surface visibility ranges from 50% to 100% with an overall of 75% visibility. Scattered throughout the parcels are modern blocks of concrete, bricks, roofing materials and floor tiles, cans, glass, plywood, lumber, other wood barbed wire.



The intensive archaeological survey did not result in the identification or recordation of any cultural resources or historic properties within the APE. Due to disturbances and a lack of food or shelter resources or parent lithic material conducive for tool production, intact cultural deposits are unlikely.

IV. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Summary

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Avellana Properties Incorporated, to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the 44.92-acre Avellana mobile home park project (Project) located in Apple Valley, in western San Bernardino County. The Project proposes the development of a 407-lot mobile home park on a 40.2-acre parcel. An adjacent 4.72-acre parcel will be used for water treatment, wastewater treatment, and a solar power station. Development in each of the lots will require ground disturbing activities for construction, and the development of paved roads, parking surfaces, and the installation of utilities, as well as installation of mobile homes.

A records search was procured from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any previously recorded archaeological and historic-era resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to determine the types of resources that might occur. The records search provided by the SCCIC revealed that 10 investigations have been previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project APE. None of the previous investigations involved the APE. The records search indicated that eight cultural resources or historic properties have been previously identified within one-mile radius of the APE. None of the previously recorded resources were recorded within the APE.

Tierra contacted each of the eleven Native American representatives provided by the NAHC with a request for additional input and to inform them of changes to the Project. To date, two responses were received. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated that while the Project area is located within Serrano Ancestral Territory, they have no records of cultural resources within the APE itself. The Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe responded stating that they defer to Tribes in closer proximity to the Project Area. All Native American correspondence is included in Appendix C.

A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on March 8, 2021 by Principal Archaeologist, Dr. Michael Baksh. Area surveys were accomplished through 10 meter transect intervals with careful attention paid to exposed areas, rodent backfill, and road cuts whenever possible. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural resources or historic properties.

Consistent with 36 CFR 800.16(d), the APE for this Project was defined as the geographic area within which the proposed Project may impact cultural resources. No cultural resources were identified or recorded within the current APE.

B. Recommendations

Careful review of available archival information and the preliminary assessments of the APE and Cultural Resources Study - Avellana Mobile Home Park, Apple Valley, CA

vicinity suggests that intact buried cultural resources or historic properties would be very unlikely, and due to the disturbances observed, any resources would lack integrity to be considered significant.

Cultural Resources Monitoring

Due to the absence of intact cultural resources within the APE, and the anticipation that potential subsurface components would not hold sufficient integrity, an archaeological monitor is not recommended for the project as described. However, if during the course of the project, there are any project changes which would result in a deviation from the current APE then an archaeological monitor or formal evaluation may be required to avoid potential inadvertent impacts to cultural resources.

No responses were received from the Native American community requesting or recommending monitoring. However, if significant changes to the APE are considered or if unanticipated cultural resources are encountered, then they requested to be notified immediately and the County of San Bernardino should keep all interested Native American representatives apprised of the Project during AB52 consultation as representatives of interested Native American tribes may wish to implement monitoring.

C. Unanticipated Discoveries

In the event unanticipated, buried prehistoric archaeological resources (lithic material, faunal, pottery, etc.) or historical archaeological resources (ceramics, building materials, glassware, etc.) be unearthed during construction or any ground disturbing activities within the project APE, additional resource treatments would become necessary. Once a potential resource has been identified, all work within 100 ft must be halted until the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered during the proposed work, no further excavation or disturbance may occur in the vicinity of the find or in any area which may also harbor similar remains until the County Coroner has been contacted. If the Coroner identifies the remains as Native American, the descendants will be notified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

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APPENDICES

- A. Resumes of Principal Personnel
- B. Archaeological Records Searches (Confidential)
- C. Native American Correspondence

APPENDIX A
RESUMES OF PRINCIPAL PERSONNEL

MICHAEL G. BAKSH, PH.D.
Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

University of California, Los Angeles, Doctor of Philosophy, Anthropology, 1984
University of California, Los Angeles, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1977
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1975

Professional Experience

1993-Present	Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California
1993-Present	Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University
1990-1993	Senior Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1985-1990	Research Anthropologist, University of California, Los Angeles
1980-1985	Consulting Anthropologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1976-1983	Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles
1973-1975	Supervisory Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California
1970-1973	Assistant Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Fellow, American Anthropological Association
Member, American Ethnological Society
Member, Association of Environmental Professionals
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Advisory Council Member, San Diego Archaeological Center
Permitted by Bureau of Land Management for Cultural Resource Surveys in California
Principal Investigator, City of San Diego
Member, City of San Diego Historic Resources Board

Qualifications

Dr. Michael Baksh received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1984. He has been Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist at Tierra Environmental Services for 22 years. Dr. Baksh's area of specialty is cultural resource management, and he has conducted numerous archaeological surveys, testing projects, and data recovery programs throughout southern California. He has also conducted numerous Native American consultation and ethnohistoric projects throughout the southwestern United States in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. He has established an excellent rapport with Native Americans on a wide range of cultural resource management, land use, and planning projects.

Relevant Projects

Ocotillo Express Wind Archaeological Construction Monitoring (*Pattern Energy*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological construction monitoring for the Ocotillo Express Wind Project in Ocotillo, California. The Ocotillo Express Wind Project involved a year-long construction of 112 wind turbines, more than 30 miles of new roads, and numerous associated facilities on desert lands managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Tierra employed approximately 20 full-time archaeologists and 10 Native Americans for the project.

As-Needed City of San Diego Cultural Resources (*Helix Environmental*).

Dr. Baksh is managing a multi-year As-Needed Cultural Resources contract for the City of San Diego (through Helix Environmental). Commencing in 2011, numerous task orders have been issued for archaeological studies including surveys, testing programs, monitoring projects, historic evaluations, and records searches throughout the City. In addition to providing archaeological staff Tierra is also responsible for coordinating and retaining Native American monitors. Tierra also coordinates with the San Diego Archaeological Center to ensure that all collections resulting from the As-Needed project are properly curated.

Sunrise Powerlink (*San Diego Gas & Electric*).

Dr. Baksh managed the Native American monitoring of the 2010-2012 construction of the Sunrise Powerlink project. The project included the construction of a 118-mile-long 230-kV/500kV transmission line between SDG&E's Imperial Valley Substation near El Centro, Imperial County, to its Sycamore Canyon Substation near Interstate 15 in San Diego, California, and a new substation in Alpine, California. Native Americans monitored whenever ground-disturbing activities occurred within 50 feet of known cultural resource sites. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management served as lead federal agency under NEPA and the National Historic Preservation Act, and the California Public Utilities Commission served as lead state agency under CEQA from October 2010 to June 2012. Tierra retained 43 Native Americans from six Tribes who worked on a daily basis and logged 24,913 hours.

Caltrans As-Needed Cultural Resource Services (*California Department of Transportation*).

Dr. Baksh served as Principal Anthropologist on the Caltrans District 11 (San Diego and Imperial County) As-Needed Cultural Resources contracts from 1992 through 2010. He managed several archaeological surveys and testing programs and was responsible for coordinating Native American involvement and input on specific task orders. One task order included the development of a comprehensive list of Native Americans capable of providing archaeological monitoring and/or ethnographic consultation services on future Caltrans cultural resource management projects. In consultation with over 20 reservations including Kumeyaay, Luiseño, and Quechan Indians, Dr. Baksh prepared a list for Caltrans to draw upon during future projects and thereby help ensure compliance Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other regulations. Development of the list also involved consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local cultural resource management firms.

Model Marsh Archaeological Studies (*California State Coastal Conservancy*).

Dr. Baksh managed several archaeological studies associated with the construction of the 20-acre Model Marsh located in the Tijuana Estuary. These resulted in the identification of a historic resource that was found to be associated with the Naval Electronic Laboratory on Point Loma. Tierra subsequently conducted monitoring and during construction of the Model Marsh and discovered a buried prehistoric site. Tierra tested the site, found it to be significant, and implemented a data recovery program. A total of 41 one-square-meter units were excavated in a timely manner to allow completion of project construction. The investigations were conducted in compliance with all federal, state, and local cultural resource laws and in close coordination with State Parks and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

IID Niland to Blythe Powerline Replacement (*Greystone*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological survey of an approximately 60-mile transmission line corridor along an existing transmission line between substations near Blythe and Niland. Archaeological and historical research included a review of records and literature searches and an archaeological field inventory of the transmission line corridor. The BLM and Department of Defense served as Federal lead agencies for NEPA and NHPA compliance, and the Imperial Irrigation District served as the lead agency for CEQA compliance. The survey of the 60-mile-long 500-foot-wide corridor identified 20 previously located sites and 170 new sites including prehistoric flaking stations, lithic scatters, trails, rock rings, pottery scatters, and rock shelters, and historic trash dumps, military encampments, building foundations, cairns, and survey markers. Dr. Baksh also managed the project's Native American consultation.

Sabre Springs (*Parsons Brinckerhoff*).

Tierra conducted a cultural resource study for the proposed Sabre Springs Project adjacent to Interstate 15 and Ted Williams Parkway in the community of Sabre Springs. The project includes the construction of a Transit Center and access road on a 6.2-acre property. The environmental review was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Land Development Code. The Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB) will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance, and Caltrans served as agent for the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) and federal review.

Carroll Canyon (*Parsons Brinckerhoff*).

Tierra conducted several cultural resource studies for the proposed Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project in the area of Interstate 805. These studies have included general cultural surveys, archaeological testing and historic evaluations, and Native American consultation. The City of San Diego has served as the lead agency for CEQA review and Caltrans has served as the lead agency for NEPA review and compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Black Mountain Pipeline (*City of San Diego*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies associated with the construction of the Black Mountain Pipeline in the Mira Mesa and Penasquitos communities of San Diego. The project included several miles of pipeline constructed in Black Mountain Road and several adjacent streets. Tierra conducted construction monitoring of the project for a nearly two-year period.

Penasquitos Sewer (*BRG*).

Dr. Baksh conducted the archaeological studies associated with the Penasquitos trunk sewer for the City of San Diego. The project site consisted of a pipeline route of approximately two miles adjacent to Penasquitos Canyon. The study included a records search, Native American consultation, an archaeological survey, and an archaeological testing program.

City Trunk Sewers (*EarthTech*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for trunk sewers and access routes located in 18 canyons the City of San Diego. The goal of the project was to identify any cultural resources that could be impacted by routine maintenance and emergency repairs to aging sewer lines throughout the City. Records searches and archaeological surveys were conducted for all 18 canyons.

City Sewers As-Needed (*BRG*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for the City of San Diego on an As-Needed contract in 2004-2005. Most of the effort involved construction monitoring during the replacement of sewer lines in City streets.

City Water Group Jobs (*Arrieta, BRG, RBF*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for numerous City Water Group Jobs including 689, 744, 903, 904, and 905. Most of the effort associated with these projects involved construction monitoring during the replacement of water pipelines in existing City streets.

San Diego Water Repurification (*Montgomery Watson*).

Dr. Baksh prepared an archaeological feasibility study for the San Diego Water Repurification Project proposed by the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department. This project included analyses of records searches and existing archaeological studies, as well as field reconnaissance studies, for several alternative pipeline conveyance corridors and Advanced Water Treatment Facilities located between the North City Water Reclamation Plant and San Vicente Reservoir.

Mt. Israel Reservoir and Pipelines (*Olivenhain Municipal Water District and Bureau of Land Management*).

Dr. Baksh served as Senior Archaeologist for preparation of the cultural resources study for this proposed reservoir, flood control channel, and pipeline project in San Diego County. The cultural resource study also included record search analyses and intensive surveys of four alternative access roads. Located in an area traditionally utilized by the Luiseño Indians, this project included ethnohistoric research in addition to the archaeological survey.

SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resources (*San Diego County Water Authority*).

Dr. Baksh served as the Project Ethnographer on the SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resource Services contract. Task orders focused on Native American consultation and ethnographic research related to an archaeological test excavation and subsequent data recovery program at the Harris Site in association with Pipeline 5.

As Needed Archaeological Services For The MTDB Light Rail Project (*Metropolitan Transit Development Board*).

Dr. Baksh managed the As-Needed archaeological services for the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board for construction of the Mission Valley Light Rail Project between Old Town and Fashion Valley. As-needed services included on-going construction monitoring, site testing, and data recovery activities. During monitoring, a buried prehistoric archaeological site was found at a location scheduled for immediate construction. In consultation with the Army Corps of Engineers and the City of San Diego, a testing project was implemented within days and the site was determined to be significant. Dr. Baksh managed the preparation of an evaluation and treatment plan (for the Heron site) and coordination with the ACOE and City. The plan was approved and Dr. Baksh managed the data recovery fieldwork, which was completed in less than one month after initial discovery of the site and just prior to crucial construction deadlines. He subsequently managed all phases of data analysis and preparation of the draft and final reports.

Clean Water Program/Native American Memorandum Of Understanding (*City of San Diego Metropolitan Waste Water Department*).

Dr. Baksh prepared a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Metropolitan Waste Water Department and Native American groups in San Diego County. The MOU specifies Native American involvement in archaeological investigations and the treatment of archaeological and human remains associated with construction of CWP facilities in San Diego County.

KYLE STANKOWSKI
Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

B.S., Human Geography, University of Leicester, England
Associates Degree, Social Studies, University of East Anglia, England

Professional Experience

December 2010 - Current Associate Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.

Qualifications

Mr. Stankowski has a variety of experience in cultural resources management in southern California and England. Mr. Stankowski has been involved in surveys for a number of energy installations, infrastructure and development related projects. He has served as Associate Archaeologist for various projects including fieldwork regarding survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, site recording, site and artifact illustration, and lab analysis. Additionally, he has authored and co-authored many technical reports in formats required by City, State and Federal agencies.

Notable Projects

Ocotillo Express Wind Energy Project – Geotechnical Construction Monitoring Effort

Following the completion of the archaeological survey effort, Mr. Stankowski oversaw the monitoring effort. Additionally, Mr. Stankowski participated in the coordination and preparation of the construction monitoring effort. Per the request of the BLM, Mr. Stankowski participated in a Tribal Participation Plan to convey details of the proposed monitoring efforts by the participating Native American Tribes, Kumeyaay and Colorado River Tribes. Mr. Stankowski assisted with the coordination of the monitoring crews and assist with the monitoring reports.

Ocotillo Express Wind Energy Project - Archaeological Survey

Mr. Stankowski served as associate archaeologist for the Ocotillo Wind Express Project. The project consisted of a Class II and Class III survey totaling 12,436 acres for the proposed installation of 112 wind turbines in Imperial County, CA. Mr. Stankowski participated in the coordination of field crews, both field technicians and Native American monitors, and served as liaison between the office and the field. When needed, Mr. Stankowski accompanied archaeologists during site visits and maintenance of environmentally sensitive areas. Mr. Stankowski assisted with the post-survey analysis of the data and the authorization of the technical report, as well as key aspects of the post-construction management and coordination.

Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route

Mr. Stankowski served as supporting Native American Coordinator for the construction monitoring effort for the Sunrise Powerlink; an 118-mile transmission line from San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Imperial Valley Substation near El Centro, Imperial Valley, to SDG&E's Sycamore Canyon Substation in coastal San Diego, California. Mr. Stankowski coordinated and scheduled monitors from the Kumeyaay Indian Tribes and the Cocopah Indian Tribe. Mr. Stankowski discussed with and matched cultural monitors with construction activities in potentially culturally sensitive locations based on proximity

and/or Tribal interest.

Other Projects

El Cuervo Adobe

Mr. Stankowski served as crew chief for a testing project for the City of San Diego involving the El Cuervo Adobe Ruins, Los Penasquitos Canyon. Mr. Stankowski scheduled crew, excavated four 1 meter x 1 meter test units, managed data collection and conducted laboratory work. Mr. Stankowski also served as co-author of the testing report.

Lake Arrowhead Taco Bell

Mr. Stankowski conducted archival research, served as a graphic artist and supporting author of the archaeological report for the commercial development of a lot in Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County.

Lakeview Mutual Water Company System Upgrade

Mr. Stankowski served as a graphic artist, consultant and assisted in the preparation of site forms and an archaeological survey report for improvements to potable water systems in the community of Weldon, Kern County.

Millards Road Property Assessment

Mr. Stankowski conducted archival research, served as project archaeologist and authored the archaeological report for the cultural assessment of a 32-acre property, located in Poway, San Diego County.

“Arms & the Dudes” Film Set

Mr. Stankowski served as a field technician for a cultural resources investigation in support of the construction, installation and decommission of a temporary film set and associated areas in Imperial County.

Jurupa Commercial Development

Mr. Stankowski conducted archival research, served as a graphic artist and supporting author of the archaeological report for the commercial development of two lots in Riverside County.

Big Pine Travel & Gaming Facility

Mr. Stankowski served as a consultant and assisted in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment for the development of a travel and gaming plaza for the Big Pine Paiute Tribe in Owens Valley.

Chandi Commercial Park

Mr. Stankowski conducted archival research, served as field technician, and authored the report for the survey of a 21-acre lot located in Coachella Valley.

Ramona Fee-To-Trust

Mr. Stankowski conducted archival research and served as field technician for the survey of ten parcels totaling 80-acres for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, located in Anza, Riverside County. Mr. Stankowski also served as graphic artist, co-authored the archaeological survey report, assisted in the completion of site forms and served as supporting author for the Environmental Assessment.

Pechanga Pu'eska

Mr. Stankowski conducted archival research and served as field technician for the programmatic study of Pu'eska Mountain for the Pechanga Indian Tribe, located in Riverside County.

El Camino Real Bridge Widening Project

Mr. Stankowski served as a graphic artist and supporting author of the archaeological report for improvements to a segment of the El Camino Real bridge in San Diego County.

Descanso Water

Mr. Stankowski served as a graphic artist and supporting author of the archaeological report and Environmental Assessment for the upgrade of potable water systems in central San Diego County.

Los Coyotes Powerline

Mr. Stankowski served as a field technician for the installation of a utility line on the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians Reservation.

Torres Martinez Compost

Mr. Stankowski served as a consultant to the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla for the development of a composting facility on 60 acres of vacant Tribal Trust Land, located in Riverside County. Mr. Stankowski also conducted archival research, served as archaeological field crew and completed associated site forms.

Mooretown

Mr. Stankowski conducted archival research, served as graphic artist and supporting author of the cultural resources survey report for the programmatic study of the Mooretown Rancheria located in Butte County.

Little Baldy

Mr. Stankowski served as a graphic artist, consultant and assisted in the preparation of site forms and an archaeological survey report for improvements to potable water systems in the community of Weldon, Kern County.

Torres Martinez Agricultural Lease

Mr. Stankowski served as a consultant to the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla for the agricultural lease of 40 acres of vacant Tribal Trust Land, located in Riverside County. Mr. Stankowski also served as a graphic artist for the Environmental Assessment which addressed.

Campo Homes

Mr. Stankowski served as archaeological crew for a survey of six one-acre parcels of land for prospective new homes of residents in the Campo Indian Reservation. Mr. Stankowski assisted in the preparation of the survey report.

385-acre Fee to Trust Transfer Property

Mr. Stankowski served as field crew for the archaeological survey for the Barona Band of Mission Indians' proposal to transfer 385 acres from simple fee status into Federal trust status. Mr. Stankowski conducted archival research, archaeological survey, and assisted the production of the technical report.

127-acre Fee to Trust Transfer Property

Mr. Stankowski served as field crew for the archaeological survey for the Barona Band of Mission Indians' proposal to transfer 127 acres from simple fee status into Federal trust status. Mr. Stankowski conducted archival research, archaeological survey, and assisted the production of the technical report.

Campo Hazardous Fuel Reduction

Mr. Stankowski served as a consultant to the Campo Band of Mission Indians' hazardous fuel reduction project. Mr. Stankowski also served as a technical writer and graphic artist for the Environmental Assessment which addressed fuel reduction plans for the 16,512-acre Reservation.

Golden Acorn Wind Turbine

Mr. Stankowski served as a consultant to the Campo Band of Mission Indians' Golden Acorn Casino Wind Turbine project. Mr. Stankowski also served as a technical writer and graphic artist for the Environmental Assessment which addressed the single turbine and associated electrical transmission lines.

Two Fee to Trust Transfer Properties

Mr. Stankowski served as field crew for the archaeological survey for the Barona Band of Mission Indians' proposal to transfer 93 acres from simple fee status into Federal trust status. Mr. Stankowski conducted archival research, archaeological survey, and assisted the production of the technical report.

Santa Ysabel Homes

Mr. Stankowski served as survey crew for seven parcels of land proposed for the development of single family houses on the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation. Each parcel surveyed consisted of a one-acre allotment for the housing. Mr. Stankowski assisted in the completion of the report and site forms.

San Elijo Pump Station

Mr. Stankowski served as a graphic artist for the development of a potable water pump station, located in San Diego County.

Padre Dam

Mr. Stankowski served as archaeological crew for the Padre Dam monitoring project, located in Alpine, San Diego County. Mr. Stankowski assisted in data recovery, testing, monitoring, collections and curation of recovered resources.

APPENDIX B
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCHES
CONFIDENTIAL

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

2/23/2021

Records Search File No.: 22049.8209

Michael Baksh
Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.
10650 Scripps Ranch Blvd., Ste. 105
San Diego, CA 92131

Re: Record Search Results for Avellana 45.2-Acre

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Apple Valley South and Fifteenmile Valley, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle(s). Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within 1-mile radius: 8	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within 1-mile radius: 11	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>

Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC

Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC

Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the **C**alifornia **H**istorical **R**esources **I**nformation **S**ystem,

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 1 page

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 9 pages

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 8 lines

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 3 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (details) – 18 pages

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 11 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all – scanned only) 55 pages

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 1, 2021

Hillary Murphy
Tierra Environmental Services

Via Email to: tierraenv@aol.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

Re: Avellana 45.2-Acre Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Murphy:

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 positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe on the attached list for more information. 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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/1/2021**

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

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

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Avellana 45.2-Acre Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/1/2021**

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

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

Chemehuevi

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 Avellana 45.2-Acre Project, San Bernardino County.



SAMPLE LETTER PROVIDED TO NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) has been obtained to conduct an intensive archaeological survey of 45.20 acres proposed for the development of a of a 407-lot mobile home park in Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The project area is located in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 4 North, Range 2 West of the USGS Apple Valley South 7.5-minute California Quadrangle (Figure 2). A cultural resources study is required by the County of San Bernardino (County) as part of this agency's compliance with CEQA, and specifically to ensure that no potentially significant cultural resources are inadvertently impacted by the project.

A records search has been conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at the University of California, Riverside for the project area plus a one-mile radius buffer.

In addition to informing you about this project's status, a major purpose of this letter is to request any information that you and other tribal elders may have regarding cultural resources located in the vicinity of the project site. Any information you may have about cultural resources on the property would greatly benefit our study.

If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 578-9064. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "H. Murphy". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Hillary Murphy
Archaeologist

Enclosures: Figure 1, Figure 2

From: Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov,

To: tierraenv@aol.com,

Subject: RE: Information Request for 407-lot mobile home park in Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Date: Wed, Mar 3, 2021 5:35 pm

Attachments:

Hey Hillary,

Thank you for reaching out to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the 407-lot mobile home park in Apple Valley project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on March 3, 2021. While the proposed project area is located within Serrano ancestral territory, a review of our SLFs found none were within 2 miles of the proposed project space.

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

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness

CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYST

Email: Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O: (909) 864-8933 x50-2022

Internal: 50-2022

M: 909-838-4053

674 E Brier Dr San Bernardino, California 92408

SAN MANUEL | **SAN MANUEL**
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS | CASINO

BUILD SOMETHING GREATER. TOGETHER.

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You

From: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com,
To: tierraenv@aol.com,
Subject: RE: New Project Information
Date: Wed, Mar 3, 2021 2:41 pm

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

From: Tierra Environmental [mailto:tierraenv@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 03, 2021 3:22 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Subject: New Project Information

Hello Ms. McCormick,

Please see attached project notification and information for the development of 45-acres in Apple Valley, CA.

Thank you,

Hillary Murphy

Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.

10650 Scripps Ranch Blvd., Ste. 105

San Diego, CA 92131

P: (858) 578-9064

tierraenv@aol.com



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