



**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY  
FOR THE  
BAKER TOW YARD PROJECT,  
COMMUNITY OF BAKER, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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USGS Quadrangle  
*Baker, California*  
Anza Project No. 21-0024

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) was retained by Ken's Towing Service to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project), in the unincorporated Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California. The project proposes to develop a towing yard for 340 standard vehicles and 52 tractor trailer/recreational vehicles on an approximately five-acre project site located on the northeast corner of Silver Lane and Caltrans Avenue, at 56990 Lakeview Road. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with County of San Bernardino serving as lead agency.

This study includes a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping, pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this technical report in compliance with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA.

The cultural resources records search, Native American scoping and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within or near the project site. Based on these results, the archaeological sensitivity of the project site is considered low. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impacts to historical or archaeological resources*** under CEQA. No further cultural resources study is recommended. The following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

### UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1997) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

### UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Anza Resources Consultants (Anza) was retained by Ken's Towing Service to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project), in the Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California.

This study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines (Section 1.2). This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, a summary of Native American scoping for the project, pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this report following the *Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR): Recommended Content and Format* guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is located on the northeast corner of Silver Lane and Caltrans Avenue, at 56990 Lakeview Road, in the Community of Baker, California. The project would develop a towing yard for 340 standard vehicles and 52 tractor trailer/recreational vehicles on approximately five acres. The County of San Bernardino is lead CEQA agency.

The project site is located within the southwest corner of the southwest corner of Section 20, Township 14 North, Range 9 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project site is depicted on a portion of the 2018 United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Baker, CA* 7.5-minute topographical map in Figure 1 and on a Google Satellite aerial background in Figure 2.

### 1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

#### 1.2.1 State

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant 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; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b]. PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about

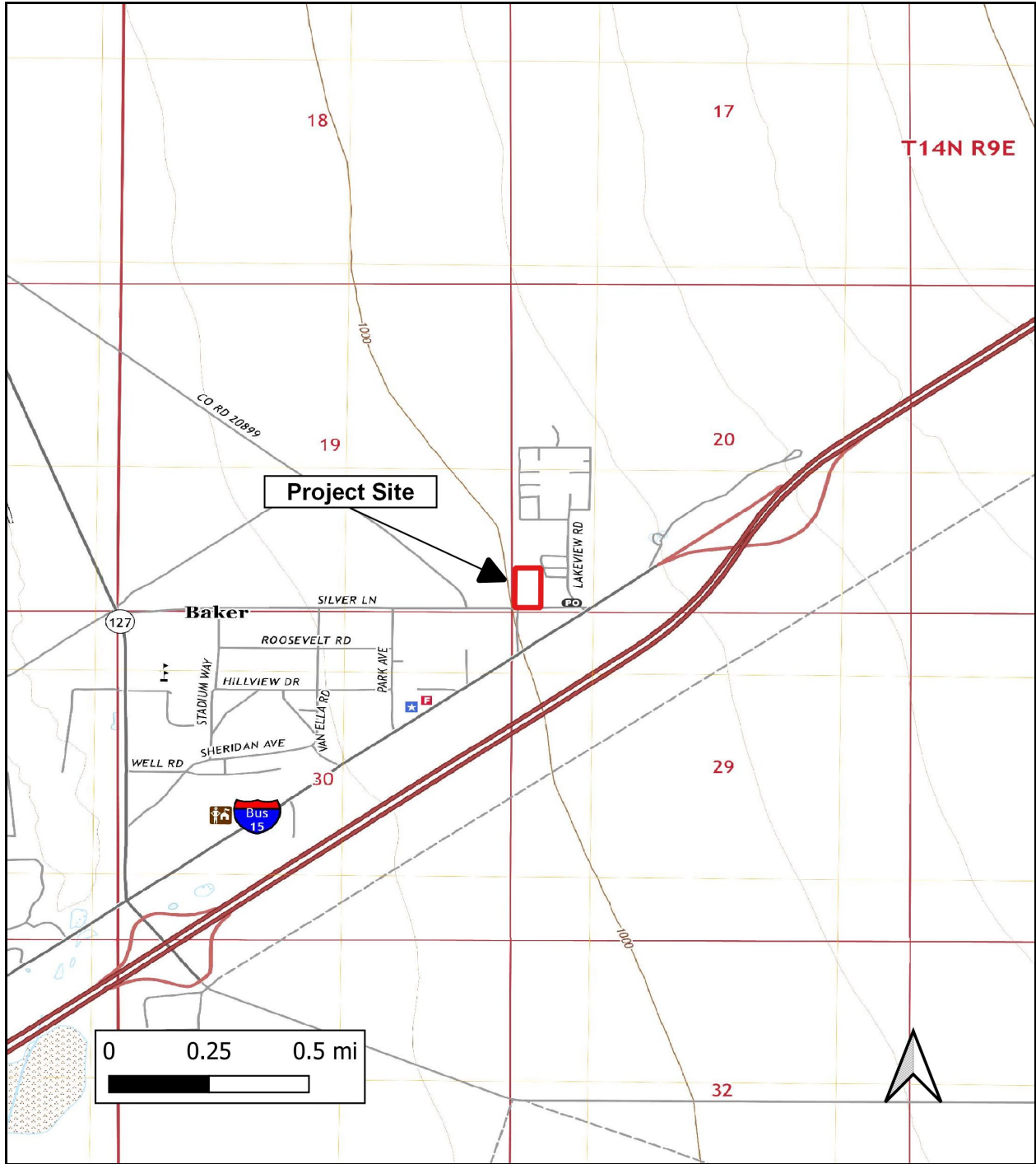
which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, the probability is high that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, and expanded CEQA by establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. The bill specifies that any project that may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” According to the legislative intent for AB 52, “tribes may have knowledge about land and cultural resources that should be included in the environmental analysis for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.” Section 21074 of AB 52 also formalized a category of resources under CEQA called “tribal cultural resources.” Tribal cultural resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on, or eligible for, the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. See also PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

### **1.3 PERSONNEL**

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt requested the cultural resources records search, conducted the Native American scoping and pedestrian survey, prepared all GIS and figures, and was the primary author of this report. Principal Investigator Katherine Collins, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), coauthored this report and served as principal investigator for the study. Ms. Collins meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1997).



Baker, CA 2018 U.S.G.S. quadrangle map

Figure 1. Project Location Map



Google Satellite Image

Figure 2. Aerial Image of Project Site



## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Baker Tow Yard Project is located in the community of Baker, in the southern end of the Death Valley depression. The project site is essentially flat with an elevation of approximately 1,000 feet (305 meters) above mean sea level. The region has a desert sub-arid climate with summer high temperatures regularly exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit and winter low temperatures that drop to below freezing (Baksh 1997). Rainfall averages approximately 4.19 inches (106 millimeters) annually, nearly all in the winter. For the past 15,000 years, the Mojave River, which terminates in the Baker region, has flowed northeast through a series of lakes from the northern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains to Death Valley (Hart 2005). Both Soda Lake and Silver Lake are typically dry because intense evaporation in the region making surface water a scarce resource.

Geologically, the project site is underlain by unconsolidated or semi-consolidated Quaternary alluvium of lake, playa, or terrace deposits (Jennings 1977). Baker is at the southern end of the Death Valley depression, with Silver Lake to the north, the Soda Mountains to the west, Soda Lake and the terminus of the Mojave River to the south, and the Shadow Mountains to the east.

### 3. CULTURAL SETTING

#### 3.1 PREHISTORIC SETTING

For nearly a century, archaeologists have developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). The following chronology is primarily derived from Sutton et al. (2007), who synthesized the most current comprehensive Mojave Desert culture history. Following Sutton et al. (2007), this prehistoric overview is divided into four major periods: Late Pleistocene, Early Holocene, Middle Holocene, and Late Holocene.

##### 3.1.1 Late Pleistocene Period (ca. Pre-12,000 to 10,000 cal B.P.)

The climate of the late Pleistocene Period in the Mojave Desert is generally characterized as cool and wet, with several pluvial lakes present (Sutton et al. 2007). These lakes indicate an environment with considerable food and water resources, especially when compared to the present desert environment. Nevertheless, evidence of pre-Clovis (ca. before 11,500 B.P.) archaeological sites in the Mojave Desert remains scant.

The Clovis Complex is the earliest and only Paleoindian cultural complex widely accepted in the region (Sutton et al. 2007:233-234). Dating to approximately 11,500 B.P., this complex is predominantly defined by large lanceolate-shaped bifaces with fluting, prepared to thin and flatten the base of the artifact for hafting. Other tools associated with the Clovis Complex include large side scrapers, blades derived from prepared cores, and a mixture of expedient flaked tools (Justice 2002:73). Paleo-Indian populations associated with fluted point technology consisted of small, mobile groups who hunted and gathered near permanent sources of water such as pluvial lakes. The tools associated with these populations are most commonly found in the drainage basins of the pluvial lakes (Sutton et al. 2007: 234).

Fluted points have traditionally been interpreted as tools used for hunting Pleistocene megafauna due to their clear association with megafaunal remains in the Great Plains and Southwest, but most fluted points found in California have lacked corroborating Pleistocene radiocarbon dates (Arnold et al. 2004). One exception was found during excavations at China Lake in the early 1970s, where fluted points associated with burned remains of extinct megafauna were uncovered (Davis 1975). As Davis and Panlaqui (1978:31) noted, the sites at China Lake demonstrate that Paleo-Indians exploited many available resources, not just megafauna.

Evidence of terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene habitation in the Mojave Desert has remained sparse until recently. Evidence of late Pleistocene occupation in the Mojave was identified on the southern slopes of the Tehachapi Mountains near Cottonwood Creek in the form of a basal fragment of a fluted Clovis projectile point (Glennan, 1971, 1987).

##### 3.1.2 Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,000 cal B.P.)

The onset of the early Holocene was marked by warmer temperatures, reduced precipitation, and the eventual drying up of the Pleistocene pluvial lakes. These changes are believed to have caused an irregular distribution of resources available to the early Holocene inhabitants (Sutton et al. 2007:237). In the Mojave Desert region, the Lake Mojave Complex emerged at this time. This complex reflects an

increasingly diversified subsistence strategy that was necessary for successful adaptation to climatic changes.

The Lake Mojave Complex is identified primarily by heavy, stemmed projectile points attributable to the Great Basin Stemmed series, such as Lake Mojave and Silver Lake. Other Lake Mojave Complex tools include bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, crescents, the occasional cobble-core tool, and, infrequently, ground stone implements (Justice 2002:91). Settlement organization components include extensive residential accumulations, workshops, and small camps containing a handful of formed tools (Sutton et al. 2007: 237). Basgall and Overly (2004) have found evidence of occupation near Pleistocene China Lake and Fort Irwin yielding radiocarbon dates from 9,500-8,000 cal B.P.

While earlier research presumed a dependence on lacustrine subsistence strategies, recent studies have found Lake Mojave Complex sites in other contexts (e.g., Basgall 2005; Basgall and Jurich 2006; Giambastiani and Berg 2008:14). Sutton et al. (2007:237) stated that the Lake Mojave assemblages included tools that are “consistent with long-term curation and transport.” The presence of exotic lithic materials and marine shell beads in Lake Mojave Complex assemblages further supports the assertion that these people were highly mobile and possibly traded with groups over long distances.

### **3.1.3 Middle Holocene (9,000 to 4,000 cal B.P.)**

During the middle Holocene the climate was generally more arid than before and after, but multiple oscillations between wetter and drier conditions occurred. The desiccation of the lakes and marshes of the Pleistocene and early Holocene required the region’s inhabitants to rely on streams and springs for water, resulting in lower occupational densities (Aikens 1978; Basgall 2000; Cleland and Spaulding 1992; Sutton 1996; Warren 1984). Average temperatures and aridity increased, peaking between 8,000 and 6,000 cal B.P. Settlement patterns adapted, including a shift to upland settings where sources of water still existed and changes in tool assemblage content and diversity marking the emergence of the Pinto Complex (Sutton 1996).

The Pinto Complex was defined by Campbell and Campbell (1935) based on their work at the Pinto Basin site, but it has a wider distribution throughout the southern California Desert Region than previous complexes. During the latter part of the Early Holocene, archaeological data indicate that the Pinto Complex overlaps the Lake Mojave Complex (Sutton et al., 2007:237). The Pinto Complex reflects shifts in subsistence patterns and adaptation to the shrinking of the Pleistocene lakes, including a greater emphasis on the exploitation of plants, with the continued pursuit of artiodactyls and smaller game. The broad distribution of this complex implies a high degree of residential mobility. The hallmarks of the Pinto Complex tool assemblage include concave base and bifurcate base projectile points with strong basal ears and more gradual shoulders (2002:126; Zyniecki 2003:12). Other diagnostic artifacts of this complex include domed and keeled scrapers, large and small leaf-shaped bifaces, core/cobble tools, large metates and milling slabs, and shaped and unshaped handstones.

Near the end of the middle Holocene the climate became increasingly hotter and more arid. Very few archaeological sites have been dated to the period between 5,000 and 4,000 cal B.P., suggesting that populations were very low. It is possible that some areas were abandoned during this hot period (Sutton et al. 2007:241). Others argue that the lack of archaeological evidence at this time may be caused by environmental processes resulting in the burial of prehistoric resources (Weide 1976).

### 3.1.4 Late Holocene (4,000 cal B.P. to European Contact)

The climate of the late Holocene was similar to current conditions; cooler and moister than the middle Holocene, but not as cool and moist as the early Holocene. The climate remained highly variable with periods that included the Mojave lakes refilling to levels of earlier high stands, contrasted with at least two major droughts, circa 1,124 to 904 cal B.P., and circa 807 to 660 cal B.P. (Stine 1994). A cooler and wetter period occurred between 550 and 100 cal B.P. (Cleland and Spaulding 1992:4). These climatic changes at the onset of the late Holocene once again resulted in modified subsistence strategies and correlating tool kits of three progressive cultural complexes: Gypsum Complex, Rose Spring Complex, and Late Prehistoric Complex (or period).

Dart-point size projectile points including notched or eared (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small-stemmed (Gypsum) types characterized the projectile points of the Gypsum Complex. In addition to these diagnostic points, Gypsum Complex sites included leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, drills, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984:416). Manos and milling stones were common and the mortar and pestle were also introduced during this period. Other artifacts found at Gypsum Complex sites include split-twigg animal figurines, Olivella shell beads, and *Haliotis* spp. beads and ornaments, which are indicative of trade with people from the southern California coast and southern Great Basin. The inhabitants of the Mojave Desert exported high-quality locally available materials such as obsidian, chalcedony, and chert for the production of stone tools in exchange for exotic items or resources.

By 1,750 cal B.P., a slightly cooler climate appears to have provided for increased population, based on a higher frequency of archaeological sites. The Rose Spring Complex was present from approximately 1,815 to 915 cal B.P., with regional temporal variations known as the Saratoga Springs, Haiwee, or Amargosa periods (Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007:236). The smaller Rose Spring projectile points replaced the dart-size points of previous complexes and heralded the introduction of the bow and arrow (Yohe 1998). The bow and arrow provided its user a way to rapidly fire multiple projectiles during hunting or warfare and from a position of relative security compared to the atlatl or spear. This technological innovation appears to correspond with the onset of the Numic expansion westward to the coast, which some researchers believe started from southeastern California (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Grayson 1993). Bedrock milling features supplement portable milling stones in villages and ancillary sites within the California deserts.

The Late Prehistoric period (circa 900–250 cal B.P.) corresponds to the introduction of ceramic artifacts in the region as well as replacement of Rose Spring projectile points with even smaller Desert Side-notched points and Cottonwood series points. Use of mortar and pestle became more widespread during this period and evidence of food storage facilities becomes increasingly common in the archaeological record (Sutton 1996).

Archeological evidence left by highly mobile hunter-gatherers in the Mojave Desert during the Late Prehistoric period is typified by sparse scatters of flaked stone, ground stone, and ceramic artifacts and features such as hearths, rock rings, and trails.

## 3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project site is located in an area mapped ethnographically by Kelly and Fowler (1978) as Southern Paiute, and by Kroeber (1925) as Chemehuevi, a group closely related to the Southern Paiute. Baksh (1997:15) notes that many ethnographers consider the division or distinction between Southern Paiute and Chemehuevi weak or even artificial. Baksh (1997) discusses the group collectively as

Chemehuevi/Southern Paiute, while noting minor regional differences. A general description of ethnographic Chemehuevi lifeways is presented below.

The Chemehuevi occupied an area roughly extending from Needles south to Blythe, and from near Fort Irwin in the west to the Colorado River in the east, where their principal settlements were located (Baksh and Hilliard 2005:11). The Chemehuevi language belongs to the Ute sub-branch of the Numic branch of the Uto-Aztecan family, and is closely related to Northern Paiute, Southern Paiute, and Kaibab languages (Baksh 1997:9). Kroeber (1925:596) describes the Chemehuevi territory as the largest in California but also the least populated. Adjacent and nearby tribal groups include the Southern Paiute, Mohave, Kawaiisu, and Vanyume (Desert Serrano). The relationship between the Chemehuevi and neighboring tribes varied greatly and changed over time, with differing accounts of how and when relations turned better or worse. For example, Kroeber (1976:594-595) describes the relationship between the Chemehuevi and Mohave as peaceful until a war broke out in 1867, which resulted in the Chemehuevi fleeing to remote spots in the desert. Kelly and Fowler (1978:370) mention stories that state before the Chemehuevi and Las Vegas people separated, they exterminated the Desert Mohave and moved into the territory. By contrast, the Chemehuevi generally had amicable relations with the Quechan, and occasionally teamed up with the Quechan to fight other enemies (Kelly and Fowler 1978:370). The Chemehuevi also largely had good relations with the Kawaiisu, Cahuilla, and Kumeyaay.

Chemehuevi group size ranged from 20 to 50 individuals under the direction of a headman. The position of headman traditionally was occupied by the most senior, knowledgeable, and respected male of a kin group. The role was often, but not always, inherited. The headman was, according to Baksh and Hilliard (2005:22), “the economic manager who scheduled a group’s food resource exploitation and seasonal changes.” Other part-time specialists included game drive leaders and shamans.

Chemehuevi winter homes were made of brush, grass, and arrowweed that were conical or sub-conical in shape (Kelly and Fowler 1986:371). During winter months, extended families camped together in semi-permanent settlements and survived on seeds, pine nuts, and dried meats collected in warmer seasons (Baksh and Hilliard 2005:13). Groups along the Colorado also practiced a form of agriculture that included red and white flour corn, yellow maize, squash and pumpkin varieties, melons, wheat, and semi-cultivated grasses (Kelly and Fowler 1986:371). In spring, the winter village would disperse into small family groups that foraged for seasonally available resources including mesquite, cactus, and yucca. Spring food resources also included caterpillars, locusts, and rattlesnakes (Kelly and Fowler 1986:371).

Throughout the summer, Chemehuevi group size was small and extremely mobile. During the hotter months many of the Chemehuevi built flat-roofed structures under trees for shade (Kelly and Fowler 1986:371- 372). Subsistence strategies in summer focused on mesquite, screwbean, rice grass, fruits, and berries (Baksh and Hilliard 2005:6, 20). During autumn, piñon nuts were harvested in anticipation of lean winter months; autumn was also when men conducted the most hunting. Game harvested included antelope, deer, mountain sheep, rabbits, squirrels, wood rats, desert chipmunks, reptiles, and birds.

Chemehuevi trade and exchange extended to groups on the Pacific Coast, in the Central Valley, and with other groups along the Colorado River and greater Southwest. Willow and split mulberry were used for basketry. The Chemehuevi used baskets for carrying, seed beating, winnowing, parching, boiling water, and storage. Cordage was made from the leaves of the yucca, wild helm, and agave.

The Chemehuevi were first documented by Spanish missionaries in 1776 but their culture remained largely unchanged until the arrival of Mormon colonists sometime after 1847. After the U.S. Civil War, a mass migration of settlers and accompanying livestock further threatened the traditional Chemehuevi subsistence patterns. During this time, many Chemehuevi went to work in mining and building railroads

for the new Euro-American settlers. The U.S. government began attempts to settle the Chemehuevi on a reservation in 1870; however, the majority of Chemehuevi did not relocate onto reservations until the 1900s (Baksh and Hilliard 2006:25).

### 3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The historic period for the state of California generally begins with the establishment of the first Spanish mission and presidio in San Diego in 1769. This marks the beginning of the Spanish period of California history, which lasted until 1822 when news of Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 finally reached California. The Spanish period saw the establishment of a permanent European presence in California in the form of 21 missions located along the coast between San Diego and Sonoma, four military presidios located in San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, and three pueblos (towns) that later became the cities of Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Cruz (Robinson 1948).

The Mexican period of California history saw the seizure of lands once held by the missions through the Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 and the redistribution of those lands to individuals in the form of land grants known as "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During this period the Mexican government in California issued about 700 land grants to Mexican citizens and foreign immigrants (Shumway 1988).

War between the United States and Mexico led to the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ended the Mexican period and signaled the beginning of the American period of California history. The early American period is marked by the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, resulting in a gold rush that saw a massive influx of settlers from other parts of the United States and around the world, greatly impacting California's native population.

In 1869 the transcontinental railroad was completed linking California with the rest of the United States. The gold rush and the establishment of the railroad played major roles in the development of California into a national and worldwide leader in agricultural and industrial production. Today, California has the top gross domestic product of any state in the union, as well as a vibrant and diverse culture.

#### 3.3.1 San Bernardino County

In 1772 Pedro Fages, Spanish Military Commander of California, led the first Europeans into the San Bernardino region (County of San Bernardino n.d.). Francisco Garces, a Spanish missionary priest, followed in 1774. Franciscan missionary Francisco Dumatz, entered the valley on May 20, 1810, the feast day of St. Bernardine of Siena. Dumatz therefore called the valley "San Bernardino," which was subsequently applied to the adjacent mountain range, and later the city and county (County of San Bernardino n.d.). There was no mission established in San Bernardino County but the San Bernardino de Sena Estancia (also known as the San Bernardino Rancho) was established in 1819 near Redlands for grazing cattle owned by the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel.

Mexican Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado granted Tiburcio Tapía the 13,000-acre Rancho Cucamonga in 1839, approximately nine miles west of the project site. Alvarado also granted the Lugo family the Rancho San Bernardino in 1842, which occupied 37,700 acres over most of San Bernardino Valley (County of San Bernardino n.d.).

In 1851 Captain Jefferson Hunt of the Mormon Battalion led a group of 500 Mormon settlers from Utah into San Bernardino. The Mormon Colony purchased Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugo family.

San Bernardino County was created from parts of Los Angeles, San Diego and Mariposa Counties on April 26, 1853. In 1854 the City of San Bernardino was incorporated as the county seat (County of San Bernardino n.d.). Although portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties were used to create

Riverside County in 1893, San Bernardino County remains the largest county in California and in the contiguous United States. Wagon roads and railroads constructed across the Mojave Desert from the 1840s through the 1870s connected San Bernardino County with coastal California with the rest of the country.

Citrus production began in San Bernardino County by the late 1850s. By 1882 San Bernardino County was exporting oranges and lemons grown as far away as Denver (County of San Bernardino n.d.). As transportation access opened by 1887 San Bernardino experienced “a building and buying flurry almost as intense as that of Pasadena (Dumke 1970 [1944]:120).”

In the twentieth century development of the automobile and resultant construction of permanent roadways along the desert trails and wagon roads, better conveyance and storage of water, and farming contributed to San Bernardino County’s rise. The Pacific Electric Railway connected San Bernardino with Los Angeles on February 8, 1911. The Great Depression brought migrants from Oklahoma and Arkansas to work the area farms. San Bernardino Army Air Field (later called Norton Air Force Base and today San Bernardino International Airport) was established during World War II and the post-war boom economy contributed to the region’s growth.

### **3.3.2 Community of Baker**

The Community of Baker is located at the intersection of Interstate 15 and State Route 127, which leads north into Death Valley. Baker was founded as a stop on the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad, which operated through the Death Valley region from Ludlow, California in the south to Goldfield, Nevada in the north from 1907 until 1940. The stop was named Baker in 1908, after Richard C. Baker, business partner of Francis Marion “Borax” Smith. Smith had established the Pacific Coast Borax Company and conceived of the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad as a means to get the borax to market (Hilderbrand 1982). Baker is midway between Barstow and Las Vegas, and through the twentieth century was a popular place to stop for fuel, food, and overnight rest for travelers between the greater Los Angeles region and Las Vegas. Well known landmarks of this era included: the Bun Boy Restaurant, which originally opened in 1926; the adjacent Bun Boy Motel; the tiki-themed Arne’s Royal Hawaiian Motel, which opened in 1957 and closed in 2009; and from 1991 through 2012 and from 2014 to present, the 134-foot World’s Largest Thermometer, whose height reflects the hottest day recorded, 134 degrees Fahrenheit in nearby Death Valley on July 10, 1913.

## 4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Anza requested a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The search was requested to identify previous cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project site. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search will also include a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

#### 4.1.1 Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 27 cultural resources studies that were conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site (Table 1). One of the studies (SB-07980) was conducted approximately 0.25-mile southeast of the project site; the remaining 26 studies were conducted greater than 0.25-mile from the project site and not mapped by SCCIC for the records search results. None of studies identified cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Site**

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
SB-00007	Campbell, Elizabeth W. Crozer and William H. Campbell	1937	The Archaeology of Pleistocene Lake Mohave: The Lake Mohave Site	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00008	Antevs, Ernst	1937	Age of the Lake Mohave Culture	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00009	Amsden, Charles Avery	1937	The Lake Mohave Artifacts	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00010	Barbieri, Joseph A.	1937	Technique of the Implements from Lake Mohave	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00011	Bode, Francis D.	1937	Geology of Lake Mohave Outlet Channel	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00068	Heizer, Robert F.	1965	Problems in Dating Lake Mojave Artifacts	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00075	Tadlock, W. Lewis	1966	Certain Crescentic Stone Objects as a Time Marker in the Western United States	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site



Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
SB-00082	Carter, George F.	1967	A Cross Check on the Dating of Lake Mojave Artifacts	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00095	Tuohy, Donald R.	1969	Breakage, Burin Facets, and the Probable Technological Linkage Among Lake Mohave, Silver Lake, and Other Varieties of Projectile Points in the Desert West	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00096	Davis, Emma Lou and Richard Shutler, Jr.	1969	Recent Discoveries of Fluted Points in California and Nevada	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00097	Warren, Claude N.	1970	Time and Topography: Elizabeth W.C. Campbell's Approach to the Prehistory of the California Deserts	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00098	Heizer, Robert F.	1970	Environment and Culture: The Lake Mohave Case	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00567	Venner, William T.	1977	An Analysis of a Survey of the Northeast Shoreline of Pluvial Lake Mojave	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00755	Warren, Claude N. and John De Costa	1964	Dating Lake Mohave Artifacts and Beaches	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-00756	Ore, H. Thomas and Claude N. Warren	1971	Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene Geomorphic History of Lake Mojave, California	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-01723	De Munck, Victor C. and Stephen J. Bouscaren	1987	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological and Historical Resources Assessment of 75 Acres in the Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-02315	Cook, John and Drew Pallette	1991	A Cultural Resource Assessment for Ten Proposed Pac Tel Microwave Tower Sites, I15/Barstow to Mountain Pass	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-02343	Warren, Claude N. and Anthony J. Ranere	1968	Outside Danger Cave: A View of Early Man in the Great Basin	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-02345	Brainerd, George W.	1952	A Re-examination of the Dating Evidence for the Lake Mohave Artifact Assemblage	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-02470	Cook, John and Drew Pallette	1991	Draft: A Cultural Resource Assessment for Thirteen Proposed Pac Tel Microwave Tower Sites, I-15/Barstow to Mountain Peak	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-02680	Franklin, Leta J and Jeanette A. McKenna	1992	The Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations and Inventory for the Proposed McCook Billboards (AP #544-321-17), Baker, San Bernardino County, California	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
SB-03658	Love, Bruce	2000	Identification & Evaluation of Historic Property: AT&T Wireless Site C921, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, CA	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-03661	Hatheway, Roger	1997	Historic, Architectural & Archaeological Survey Report for TPM #14892	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-03668	York, Andrew, W.G. Spaulding, D. Powers, L. Peterson, G. Davis, and T. Wahoff	1995	Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for LA Dept of Water & Power-Mead to Adelanto Transmission Line Project: Stateline & Baker Divisions	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-06714	Leach-Palm, Laura et al	2010	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 9 Rural Conventional Highways in Inyo, Eastern Kern, Mono and Northern San Bernardino Counties.	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-07960	Self, William	2010	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernadino County, California	Greater than 0.25-mile from project site
SB-07980	Heidelberg, Kurt	2005	Archaeological Survey Report for the Interstate 15 Median Regrade Project from East Yermo Crossing to the Nevada State Line, San Bernardino County, California EA 0C040	Approximately 0.25-mile southeast of project site

Source: SCCIC, January 2022

#### 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

Ten cultural resources were identified within a one-mile radius of the project site (Table 2). None of these resources is within or adjacent to the project site. Four of the ten resources are historic built environment resources, two are historic refuse scatters, two are isolated historic cans, and two of the resources are prehistoric isolated ground stone artifacts.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Site**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to Project Site
P-36-007364	CA-SBR-007364H	Historic refuse scatter	Insufficient data	1992 (A. York, Dames & Moore); 2011 (Justin Lev-Tov, SRI); 2012 (C. Bodmer, Chambers Group, Inc); 2017 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP)	Approximately 0.8-mile west

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to Project Site
P-36-007689	CA-SBR-007689/H	Arrowhead Trail Highway	Recommended ineligible for CRHR listing	1993 (A. York, Dames & Moore); 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates, Inc); 2001 (K. Swope, Caltrans Dist 8); 2009 (J. Berg, Far Western); 2010 (J. Howard, ECORP); 2011 (W. Jones, ECORP); 2011 (P. Stanton, SRI); 2012 (G. Cardenas, CH2M Hill); 2012 (A. McCabe, Far Western); 2012 (B. Bartram, Chambers Group, Inc); 2013; 2014 (K. Lindgren, ECORP); 2016 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	Approximately 0.65-mile southwest
P-36-008316	CA-SBR-008316H	Baker Airport Ditch Bridge	Determined ineligible for NRHP	1996 (J. Brock, Archaeological Advisory Group)	Approximately 0.75-mile southwest

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to Project Site
P-36-010315	CA-SBR-010315H	Edison Company Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Electrical Transmission Line	Status code 2S2: Individually determined eligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CRHR	"1988 (N. Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates, Inc); 1989 (J. Brock, Archaeo Advisory Group); 1993; 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates); 1997 (Carrie Wills, WSA); 2006 (Roger Hatheway, Hatheway & Associates); 2008; 2008 (Jay K. Sander, Chambers); 2009 (Stephen Pappas, ECORP); 2010 (J. Howard, ECORP); 2011 (S. Kremkau, SRI); 2011 (Justin Lev-Tov, SRI); 2012 (C. Bodmer, Chambers Group, Inc); 2012 (N. Lawson, CH2M Hill); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy); 2014 (Wendly L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2015 (Audry Williams, SCE); 2018 (Carole Denardo, L&L)"	Approximately 0.5-mile northwest
P-36-024534		Historic period road segment	Insufficient data	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Approximately one mile southwest
P-36-029718	CA-SBR-029718H	Historic refuse scatter	Recommended ineligible for NRHP or CRHR listing	2016 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	Approximately one mile southwest
P-36-062918		Prehistoric isolated mano	Presumed ineligible for CRHR listing	1977 (Venner)	Approximately 0.85-mile west
P-36-062919		Prehistoric isolated metate fragment	Presumed ineligible for CRHR listing	1992 (Dames & Moore)	Approximately 0.5-mile northwest
P-36-062920		Isolated historic can	Presumed ineligible for CRHR listing	1992 (Dames & Moore)	Approximately 0.85-mile west

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to Project Site
P-36-062921		Isolated historic can	Presumed ineligible for CRHR listing	1993 (Dames & Moore)	Approximately 0.5-mile northwest

Source: SCCIC, January 2022

## 4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Anza requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 18, 2021. The NAHC sent a response on November 29, 2021, stating that a search of the SLF was completed with negative results (i.e., sacred lands or resources important to Native Americans are not recorded within the vicinity of the project site; Appendix B). The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts that may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources within the project vicinity.

In anticipation of the NAHC's response, Anza mailed letters on October 22, 2021, to 14 Native American contacts describing the project and asking if they had knowledge regarding cultural resources of Native American origin within or near the project site (Appendix B).

The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) responded via email on December 1, 2021, stating that the proposed project area is project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting to receive consulting party status with the lead agency or to participate in the scoping, development, or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates.

Shanandoah Anderson, Cultural Manager of the Moapa Band of Paiutes, responded via email on January 7, 2022. Ms. Anderson stated that the "Moapa band of Paiutes do not have any knowledge of any cultural resources in the [project site]" and provided no further comment or recommendations.

No additional responses have been received as of January 12, 2022. All Native American correspondence is presented in Appendix B.

## 5. FIELDWORK

### 5.1.1 Survey Methods

On November 9, 2021, Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the approximately five-acre project site. The pedestrian survey consisted of walking north-south trending transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart, except in the smaller fenced portion of the site where east-west transects were employed.

Mr. Hunt examined all areas of exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. Mr. Hunt recorded the characteristics of the project site and survey conditions using a notepad and digital camera. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are maintained by Anza in cloud storage online.

### 5.1.2 Results

The project site contains two separately fenced areas including an approximately 0.62-acre portion in the north, and an approximately 3.34-acre portion in the south (Figure 2). The remaining approximately 1.04 acres are unfenced areas to the south and west, and a small area to the east of the northern fence portion. An unpaved access road from Silver Lane to the north is present within the unfenced area on the west side of the project site. Ground visibility during the survey was good to excellent (approximately 75 to 85 percent), with limitations including gravel over some areas and sparse weeds (Photographs 1-4). Modern trash was observed within the project site, with more along the eastern edge adjacent to the mobile home residences. A berm of pushed sediments was present in the southern fenced portion of the project site, indicating past brushing or minor earthwork within the project site (Photograph 3). Some parked vehicles were present within the project site, mostly in the northern fenced portion (Photograph 4). The survey was negative; no archaeological, historic built environment, or tribal cultural resources were observed within the project site.

A mobile home park is present to the east and north of the project site, vacant land to the west, and across Silver Lane commercial and industrial businesses are present to the south. No historic period buildings were observed in the vicinity of the project site.



**Photograph 1. View of project site from near southwest corner, facing north.**



**Photograph 2. View of southern portion of project, facing south.**



**Photograph 3. View of southern portion of project site, facing west.**



**Photograph 4. View of north fenced portion of project site, facing east.**



## 6. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources records search, Native American scoping and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within or near the project site. Based on these results, the archaeological sensitivity of the project site is considered low. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impacts to historical or archaeological resources*** under CEQA. No further cultural resources study is recommended. The following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

### 6.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1997) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

### 6.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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**Appendix A:**  
**Records Search Summary**

**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](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

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

1/11/2022

Records Search File No.: 23067.9194

Kevin Hunt  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Drive, #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Record Search Results for the Baker Tow Yard (21-0024)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Baker, 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: 10	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within 1-mile radius: 27	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](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](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 [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Isabela Kott  
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist



Enclosures:

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

(X) Custom Maps – 2 pages

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 10 lines

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 27 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 395 pages

## **Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches**

**These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.**

**WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. WE ARE NOT PROVIDING SHAPEFILE DATA FOR SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY; YOU WILL ONLY RECEIVE A CUSTOM DIGITAL MAP.**

We can only provide you information that is already in digital format; therefore, your record search may or may not be complete. Some records are only available in paper formats and so may not be available at this time. This also means that there may be data missing from the database bibliographies; locations of resource and report boundaries may be missing or mis-mapped on our digital maps; and that no pdf of a resource or report is available or may be incomplete.

As for the GIS mapped data, bibliographic databases, and pdfs of records and reports; not all the data in our digital archive for San Bernardino County was processed by SCCIC, therefore, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. Accuracy checking and back-filling of missing information is an on-going process under normal working conditions and cannot be conducted under the emergency protocols.

This is an extraordinary and unprecedented situation. Your options will be limited so that we can help as many of you as possible in the shortest amount of time. You may not get everything you want and/or you may get more than you want. We appreciate your patience and resilience.

**Please send in your request via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf map of the project area.** If you have multiple SBCO jobs for processing, you may not get them all back at the same time. Use this data request form:

<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

**Please make your selections on the data request form based on the following instructions.**

1. Keep your search radius as tight as possible, but we understand if you have a requirement. The wider the search radius, the higher the cost. You are welcome to request a Project area only search, but please make it clear on the request form that that is what you are seeking.

2. You will get custom maps of resource locations for the project area and the radius that you choose. We will only be providing maps of report locations for the project area and up to a ¼-mile radius. If you need bibliographic information for more than ¼-mile radius – you will be charged for all report map features within your selected search radius. You can opt out of having us create custom maps but you still pay for the map features in the project area or the selected search radius if you want the associated bibliographic information or pdfs of resources or reports.
3. You can request copies of site records and reports if they are digitally available.
4. You will also get the bibliographies (List, Details, Spreadsheet) that you choose for resources and reports. Because the bibliographic database is not yet complete, you will only get what is available at the time of your records search.
5. If you request more than what we are offering here, we may provide it if it is available or we reserve the right to default to these instructions. If you want copies of resources and reports that are not available digitally at the time of the search, you can send us a separate request for processing when we are allowed to return to the office. Fees will apply.
6. **You will need to search the OHP BERD yourself for your project area and your search radius.** This replaces the old OHP HPD. It is available online at the OHP website.
7. You can go online to find historic maps, so we are not providing them at this time.
8. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.
9. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and reports according to the "custom map charges", even if you don't get a custom or hand-drawn map. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, as usual. Quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads. The fee structure for custom maps was designed to mimic the cost of doing the search by hand so the fees are comparable.
10. **A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don't understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you.**

**Appendix B:  
Native American Scoping**

## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: Baker Tow Yard Project

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Names: Baker, CA

Township: 14N Range: 9E Section(s): SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 20

Company/Firm/Agency: Anza Resource Consultants

Street Address: 603 Seagaze Dr. #1018

City: Oceanside Zip: 92054

Phone: 760-207-9736

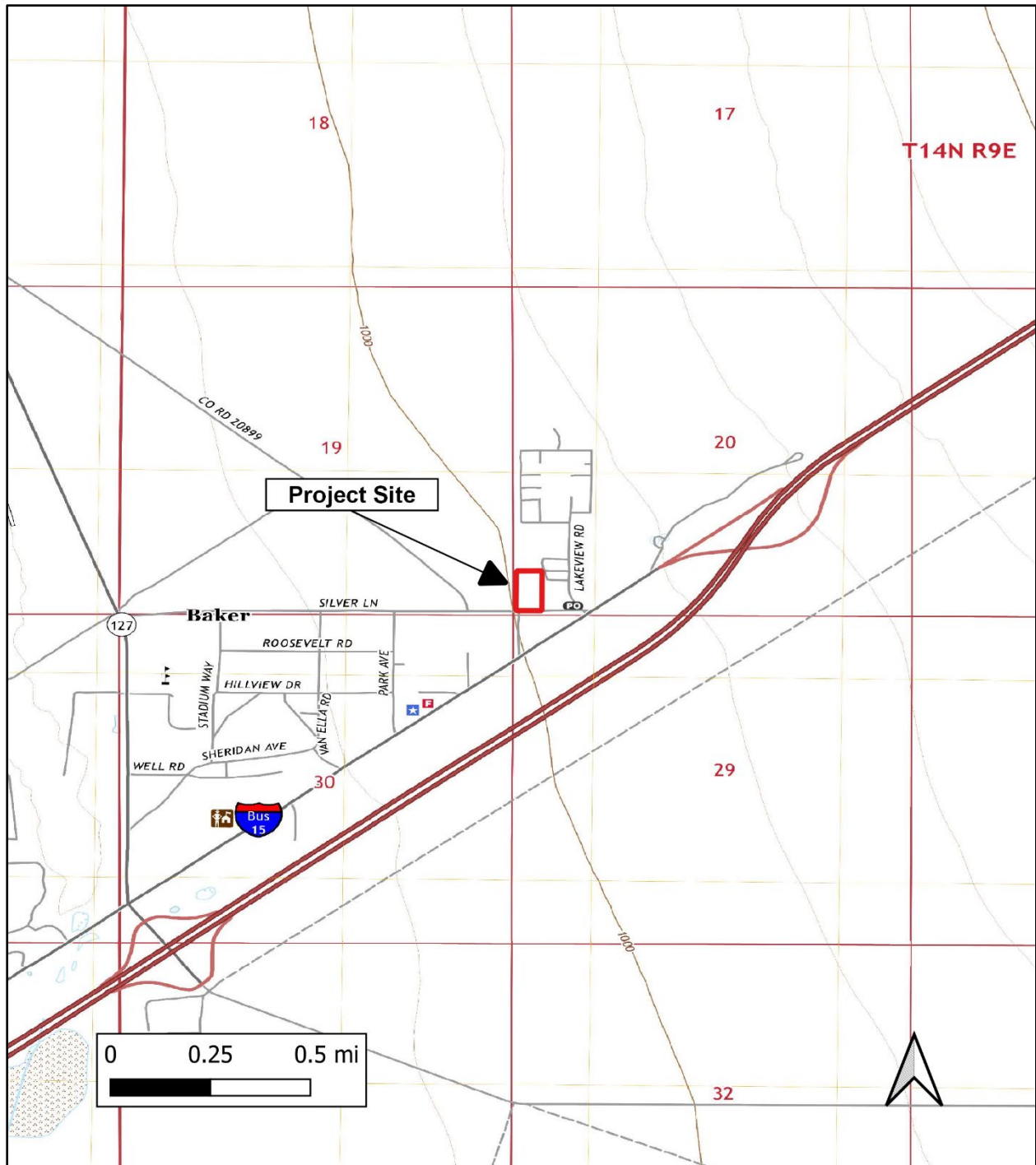
Fax: N/A

Email: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Date: 10/18/2021

#### Project Description:

The Baker Tow Yard Project would develop an automobile tow yard on a vacant five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the County of San Bernardino is lead CEQA agency.



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Baker, CA

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 29, 2021

Kevin Hunt  
Anza Resource Consultants

Via Email to: [kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com](mailto:kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com)

**Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Baker Tow Yard Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

*Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.*

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
San Bernardino County  
11/29/2021

**Kern Valley Indian Community**

Robert Robinson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1010  
Lake Isabella, CA, 93283  
Phone: (760) 378 - 2915  
bbutterbredt@gmail.com

Kawaiisu  
Tubatulabal  
Koso

**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

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Baker Tow Yard Project, San Bernardino County.



October 22, 2021

Charles Wood, Chairperson  
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe  
PO Box 1976  
Havasu Lake CA 92363-1976

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Chairperson Wood:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project). The project would develop an automobile tow yard on an approximately five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California (see enclosed map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Anza has not yet received received a response from the NAHC but anticipates that NAHC will suggest we contact you for comment.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at [kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com](mailto:kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com) or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

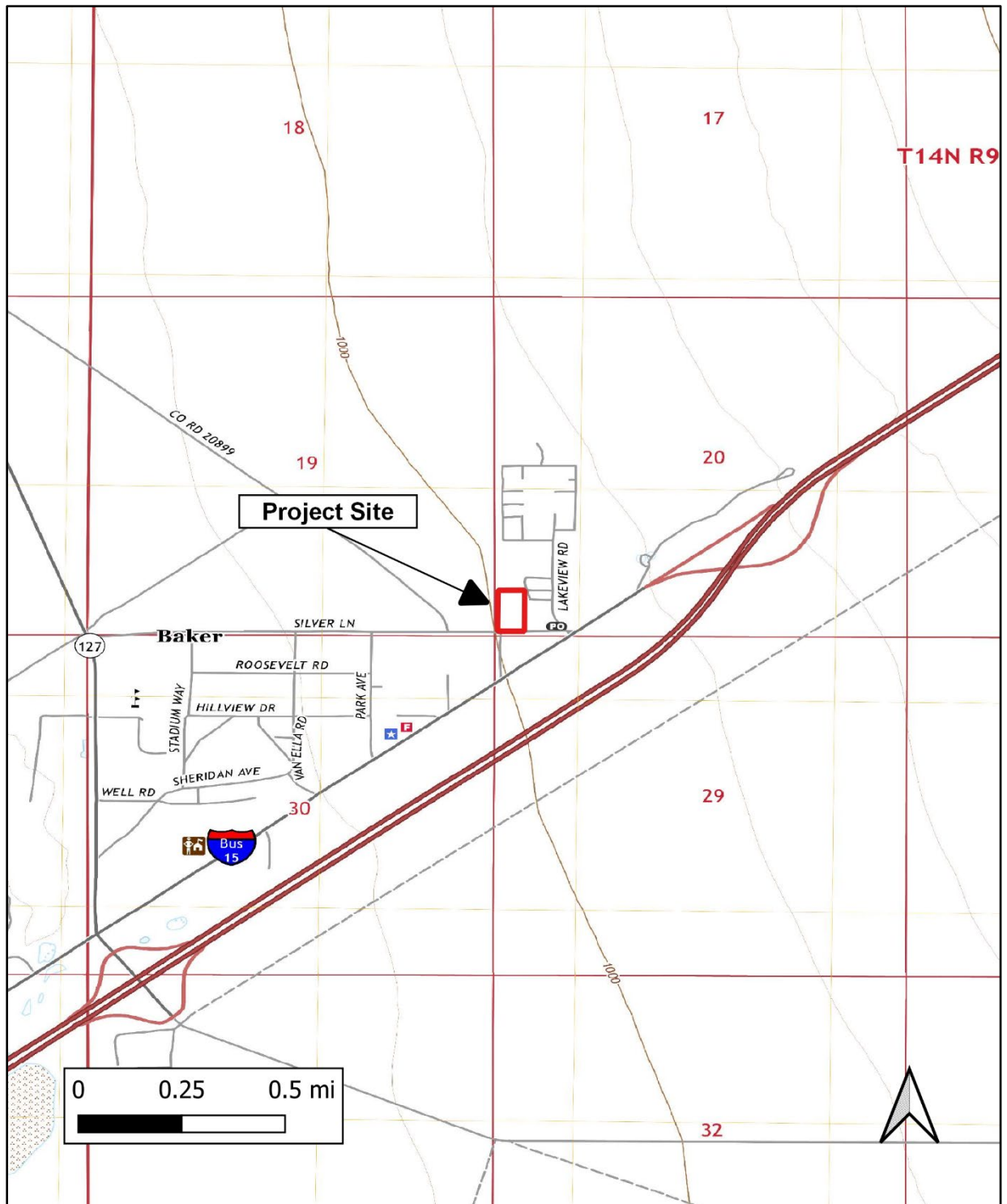


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

Lee Clauss, Vice President of Tribal Affairs and THPO  
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland CA 92346

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear THPO Clauss:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project). The project would develop an automobile tow yard on an approximately five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California (see enclosed map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

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Oceanside, CA 92054

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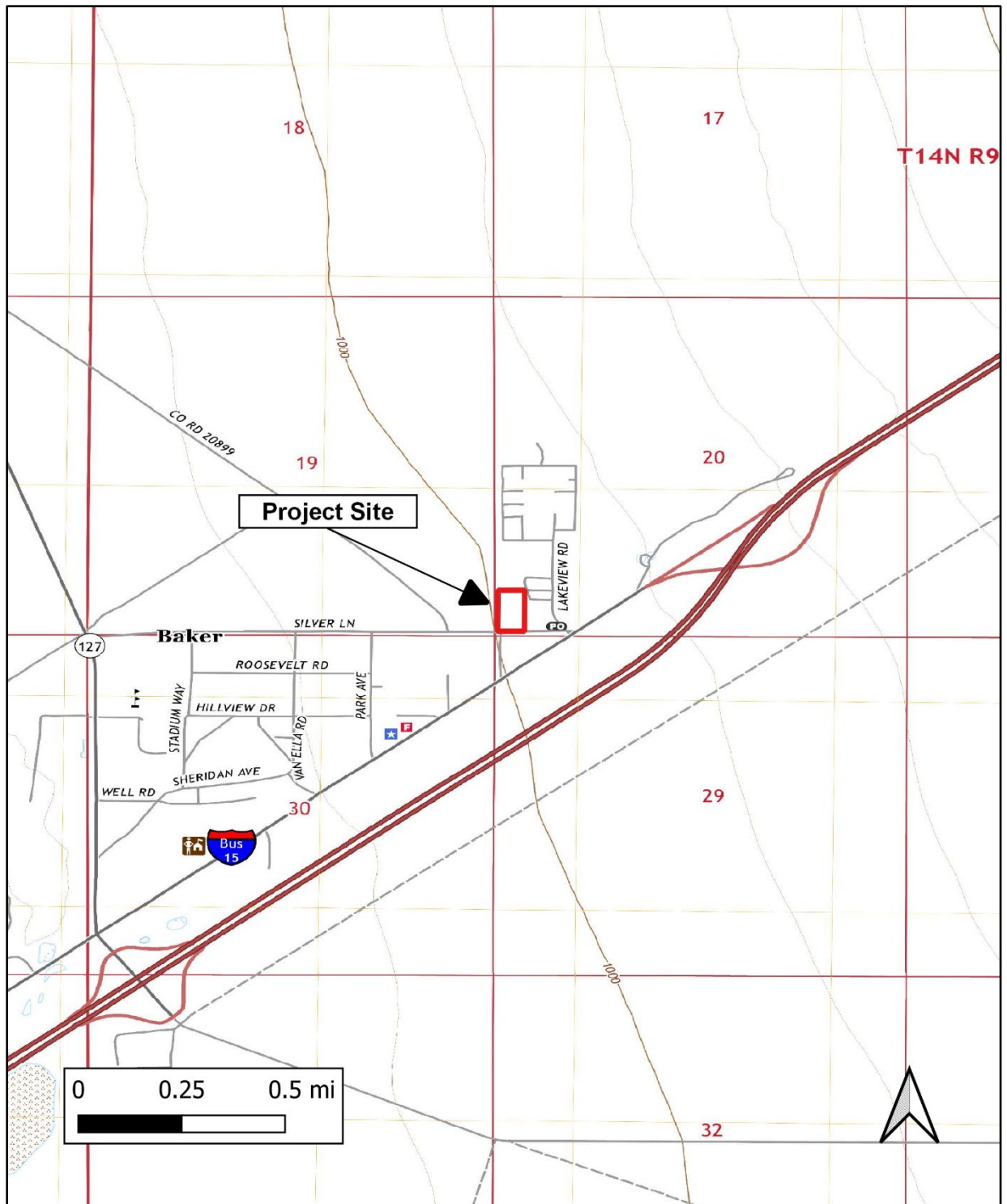


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

Lynn Valbuena, Chairperson  
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland CA 92346

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Chairperson Valbuena:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project). The project would develop an automobile tow yard on an approximately five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California (see enclosed map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

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Oceanside, CA 92054

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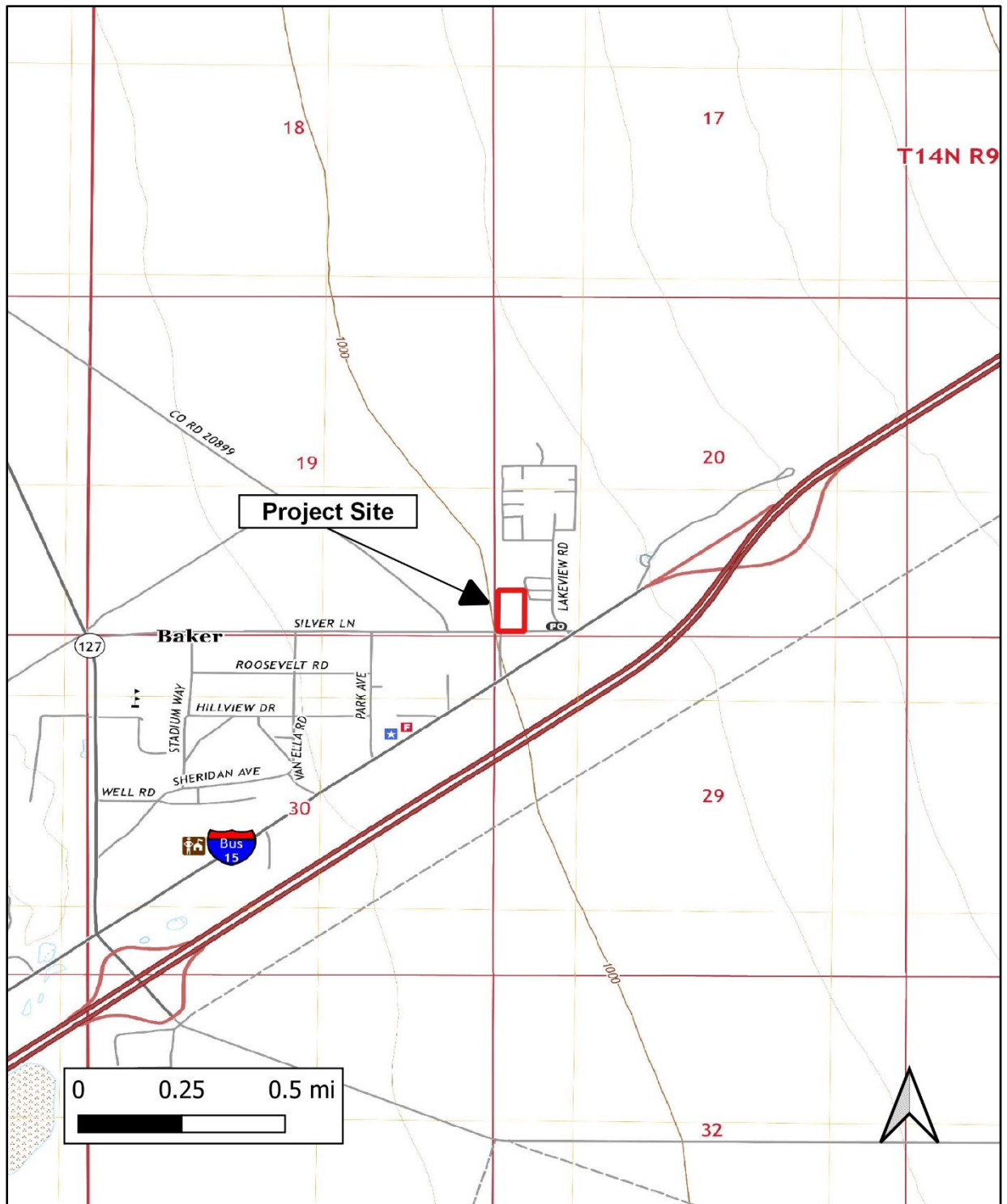


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

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

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Chairperson Mike:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project). The project would develop an automobile tow yard on an approximately five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California (see enclosed map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

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Kevin Hunt, Principal  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



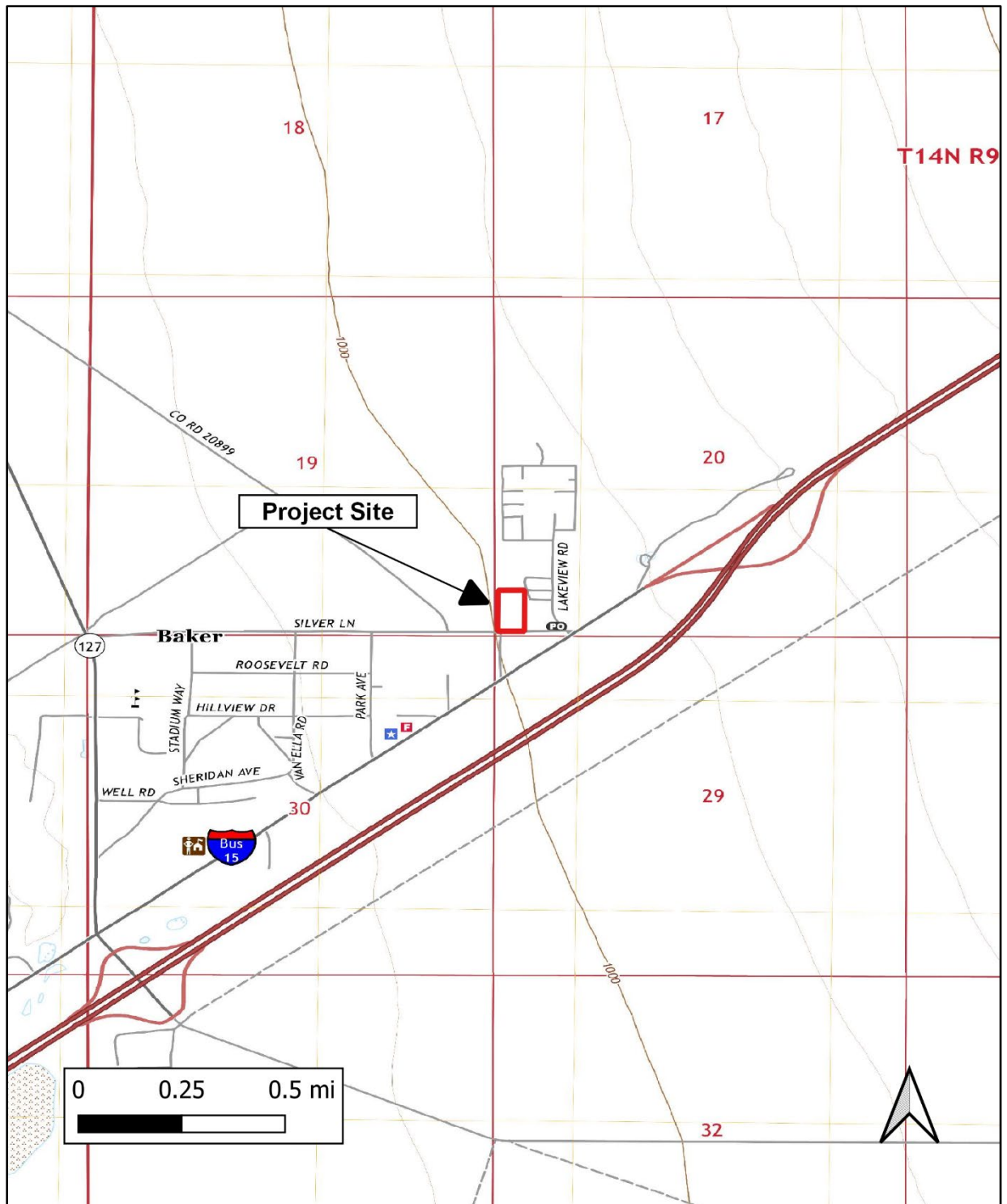


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

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

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear THPO Madrigal:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project). The project would develop an automobile tow yard on an approximately five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California (see enclosed map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

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Oceanside, CA 92054

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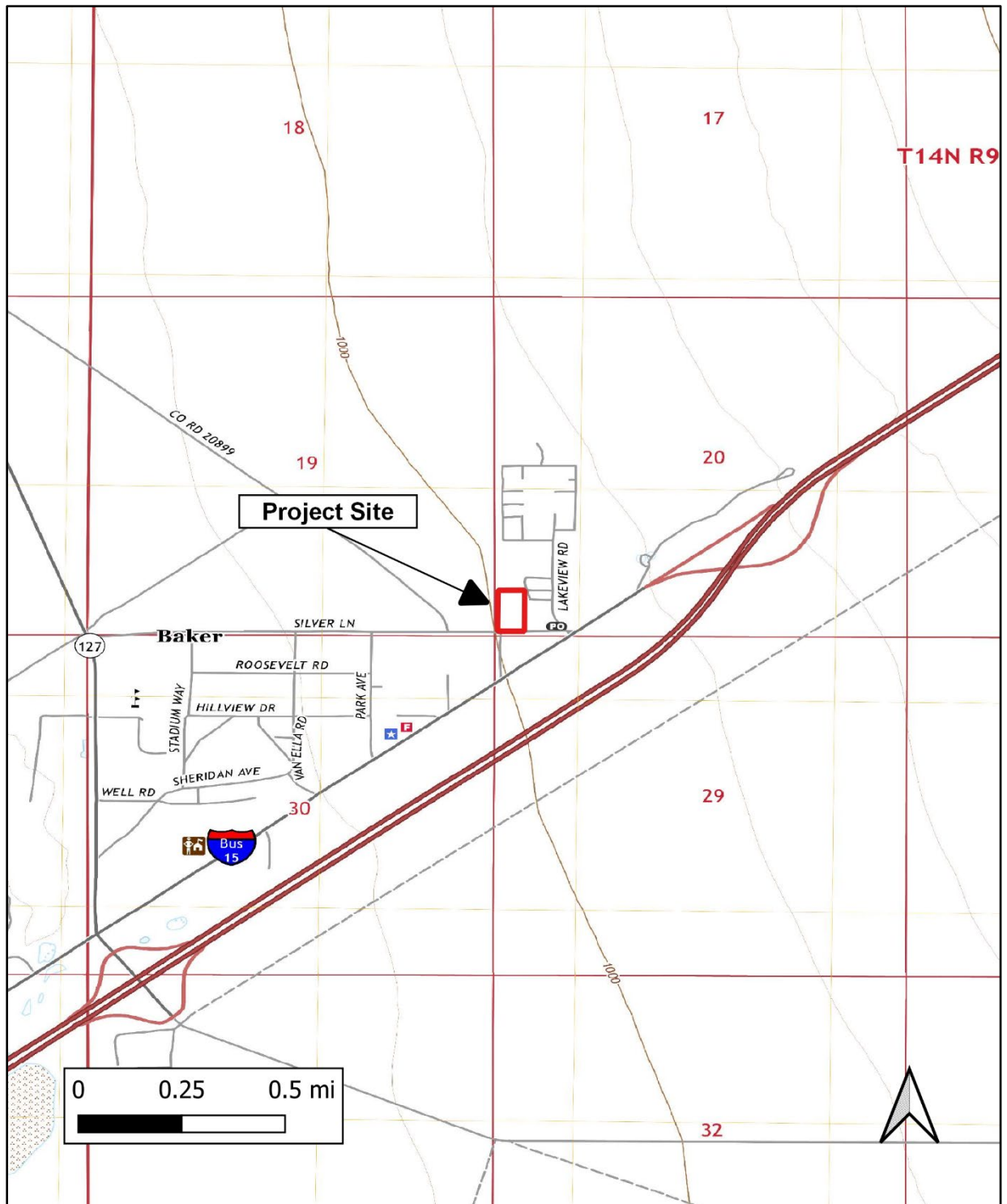


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

Benny Tso, Tribal Chairman  
Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians  
One Paiute Drive  
Las Vegas NV 89106-3515

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Chairman Tso:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project). The project would develop an automobile tow yard on an approximately five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California (see enclosed map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Anza has not yet received received a response from the NAHC but anticipates that NAHC will suggest we contact you for comment.

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Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

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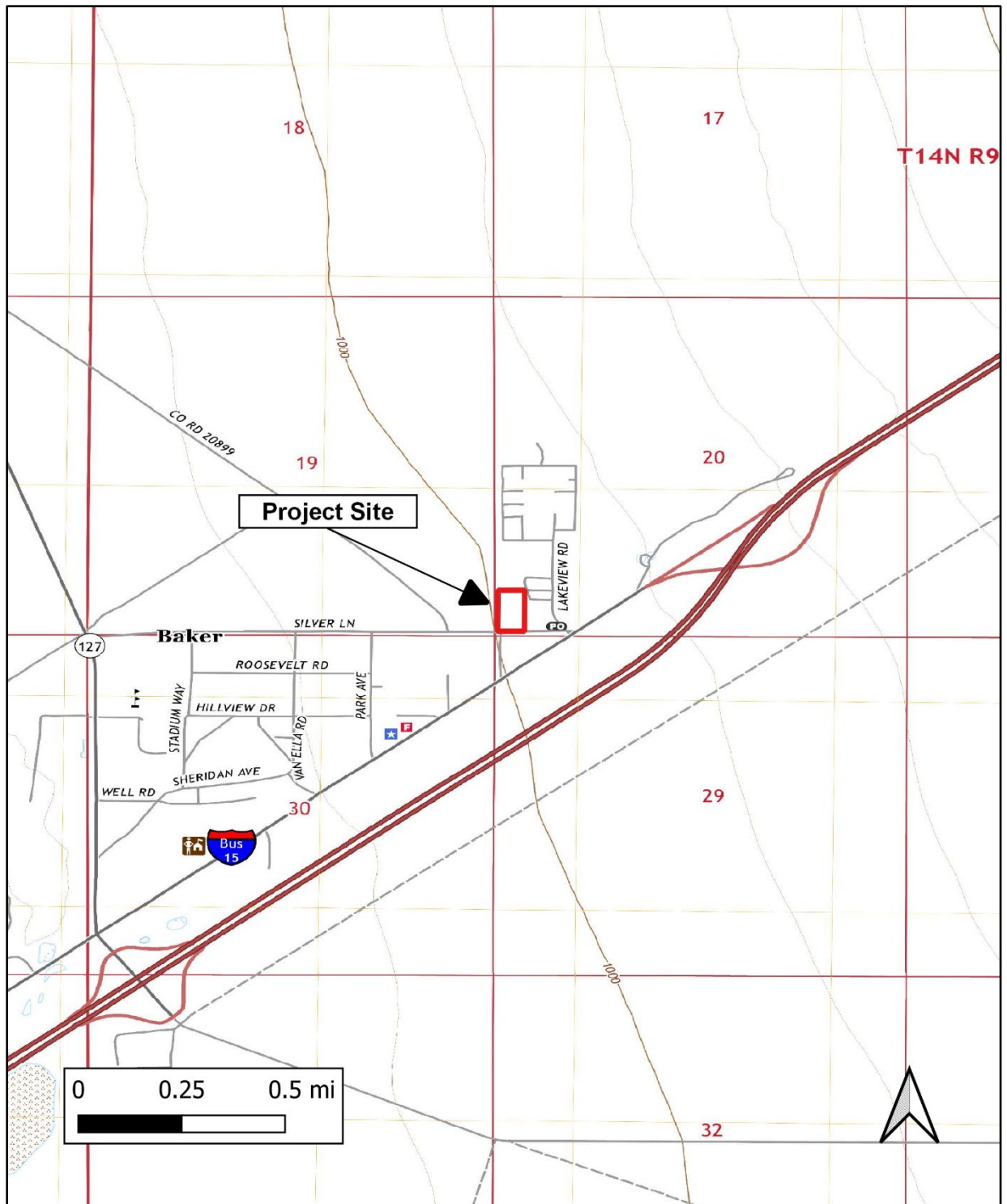


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

Ruben Balderas, President  
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation  
PO Box 17779  
Fountain Hills AZ 85268-7779

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear President Balderas:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project). The project would develop an automobile tow yard on an approximately five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California (see enclosed map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

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603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

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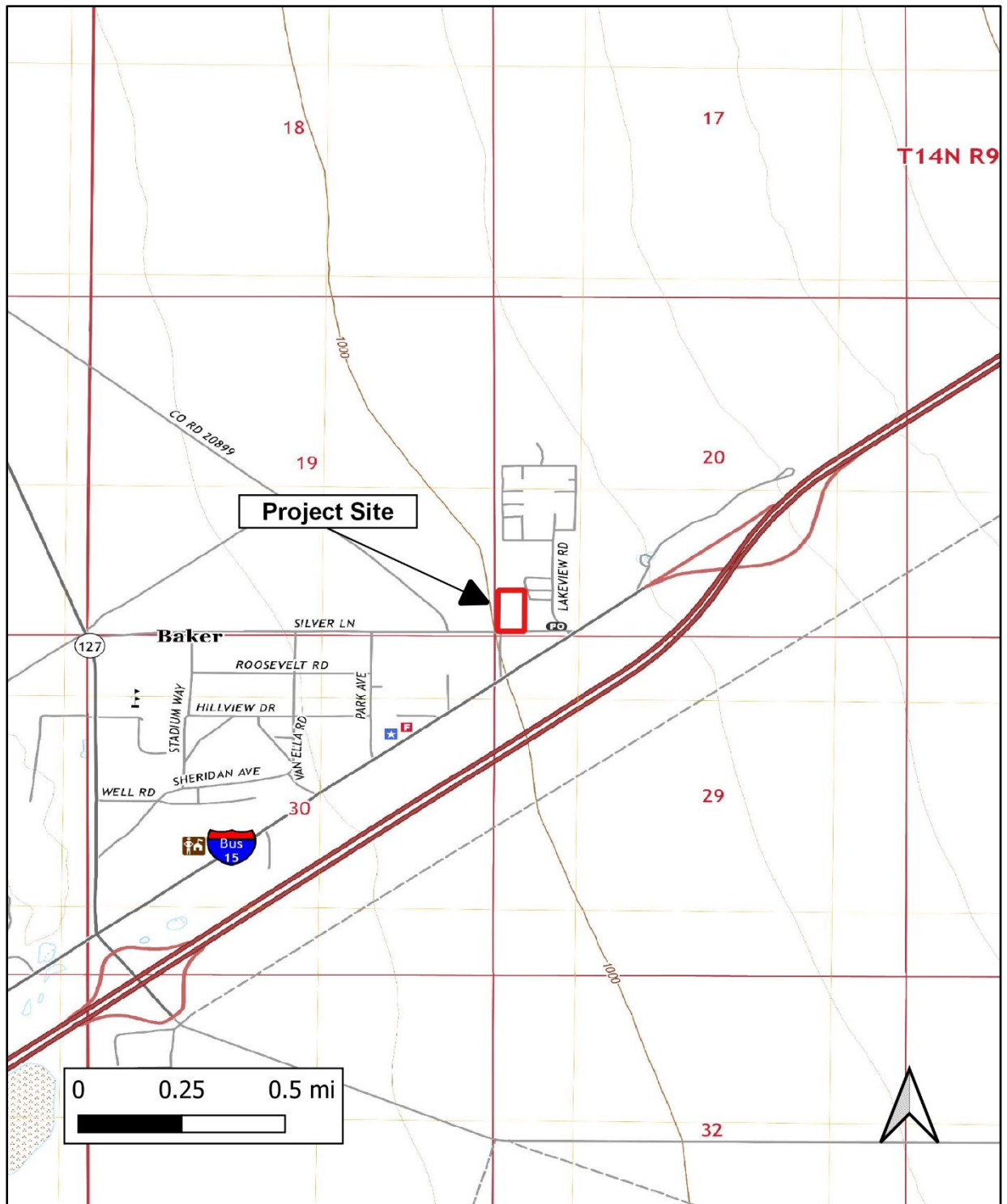


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

Karen Ray, THPO  
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation  
PO Box 17779  
Fountain Hills AZ 85268-7779

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear THPO Ray:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project). The project would develop an automobile tow yard on an approximately five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California (see enclosed map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

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Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



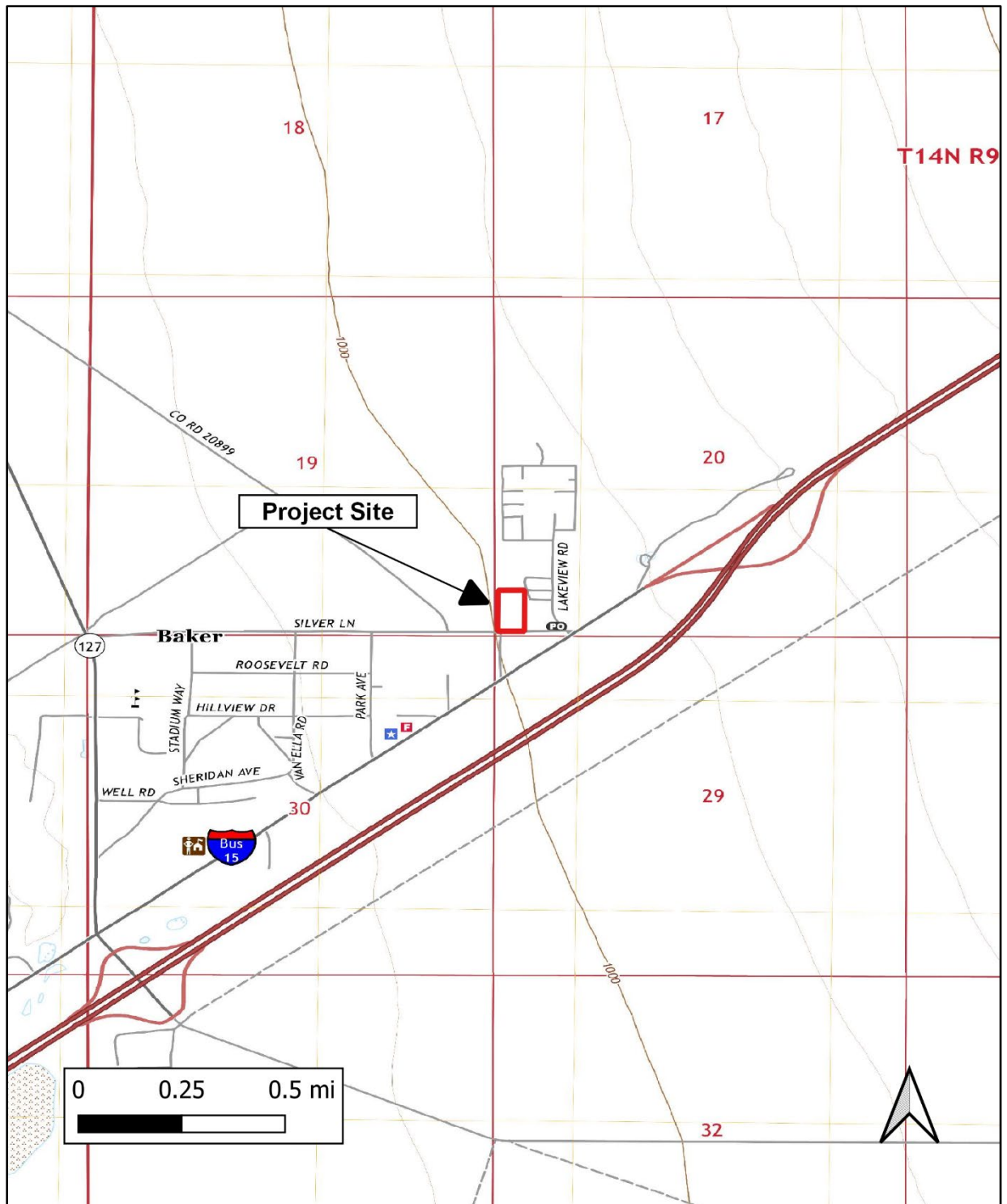


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

Timothy Williams, Chairperson  
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe  
500 Merriman Avenue  
Needles CA 92363

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Chairperson Williams:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project). The project would develop an automobile tow yard on an approximately five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California (see enclosed map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

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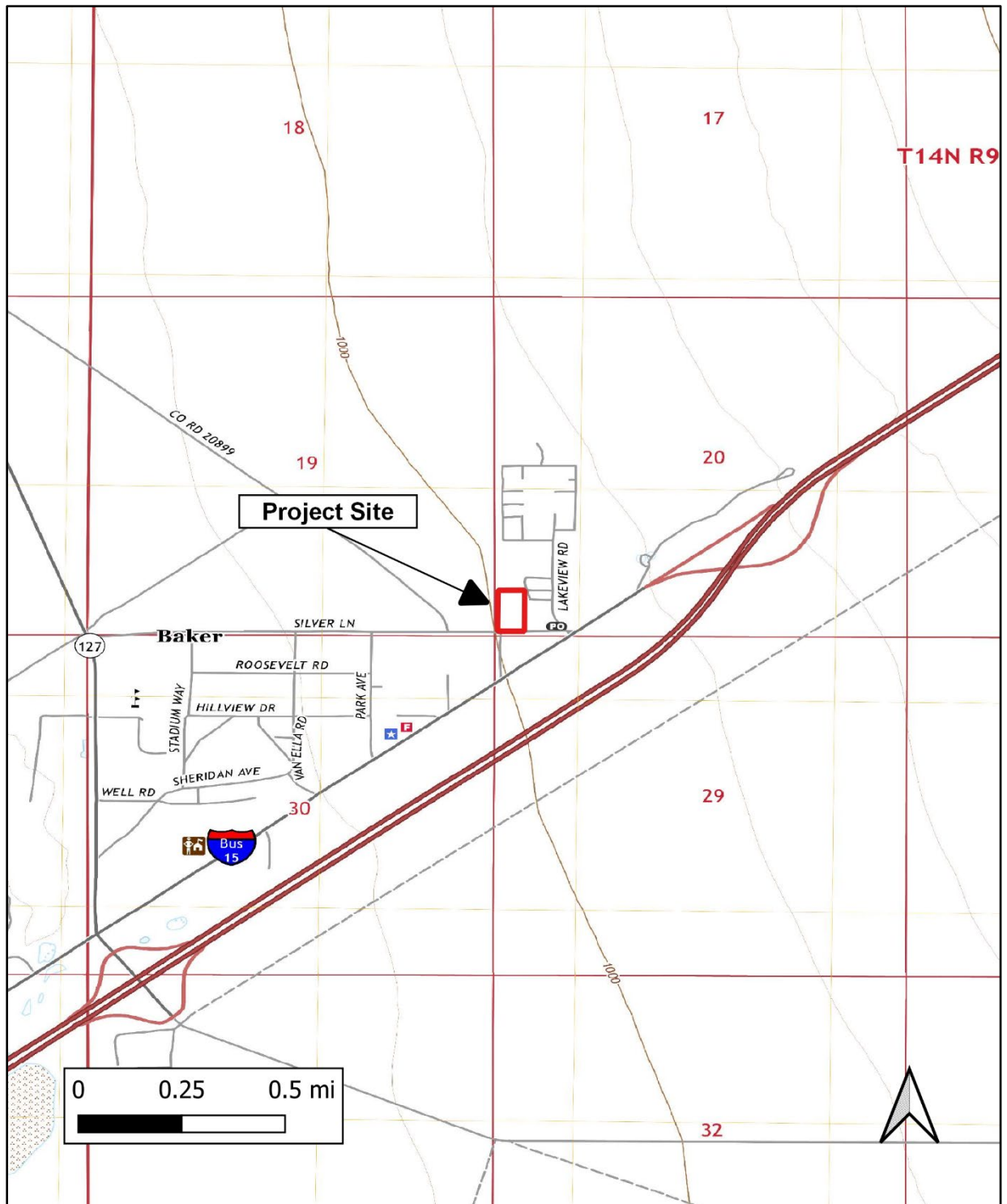


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

Dorena Martineau, Cultural Resource Manager  
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah  
440 North Paiute Drive  
Cedar City UT 84721-6181

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Cultural Resource Manager Martineau:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project). The project would develop an automobile tow yard on an approximately five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California (see enclosed map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

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Anza Resource Consultants  
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Oceanside, CA 92054

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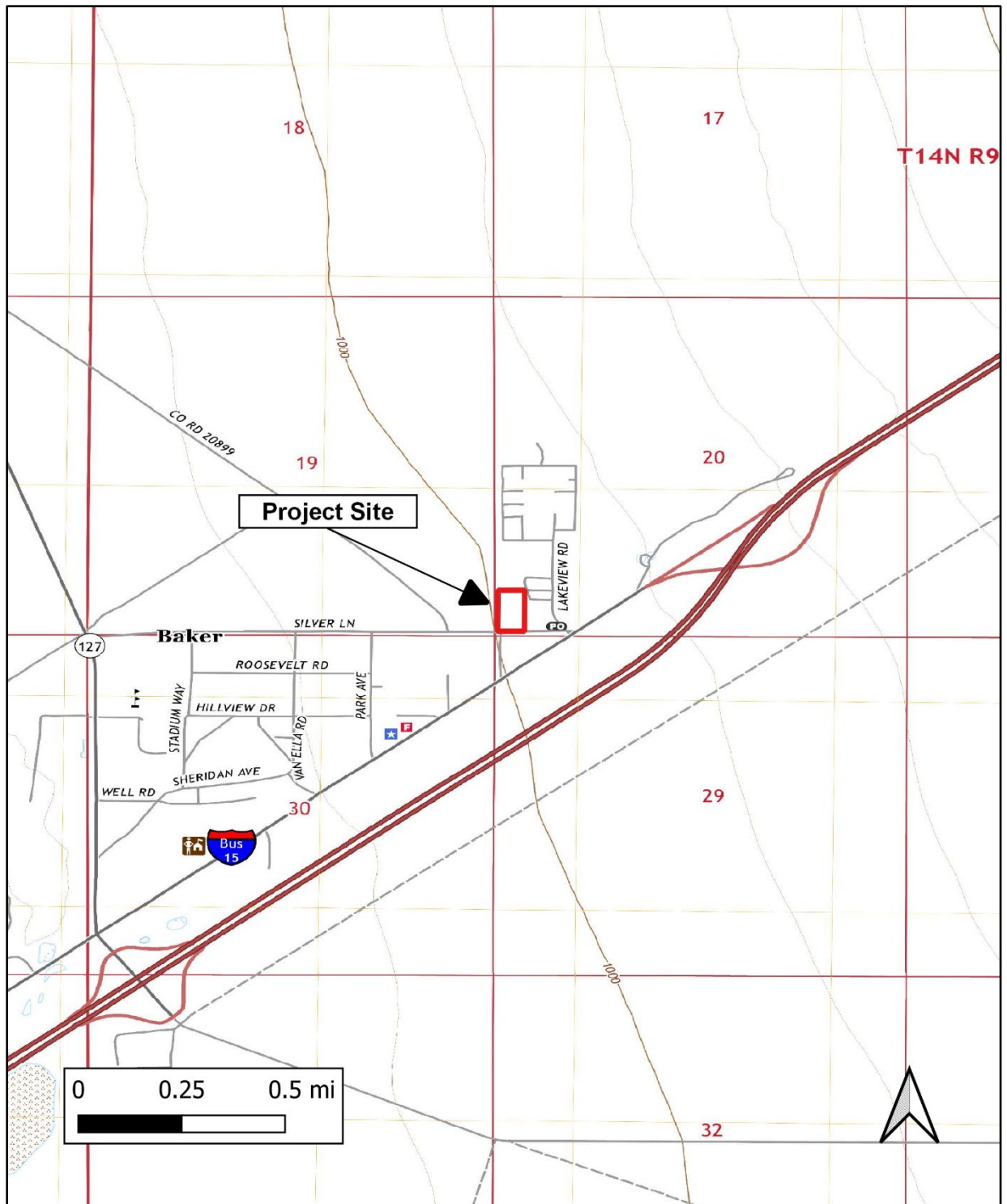


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

Brian Etsitty, Acting THPO  
Colorado River Indian Tribes  
26600 Mohave Road  
Parker AZ 85344

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Acting THPO Etsitty:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Tow Yard Project (project). The project would develop an automobile tow yard on an approximately five-acre site located at 56990 Lakeview Road in Baker, California (see enclosed map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Anza has not yet received a response from the NAHC but anticipates that NAHC will suggest we contact you for comment.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at [kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com](mailto:kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com) or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

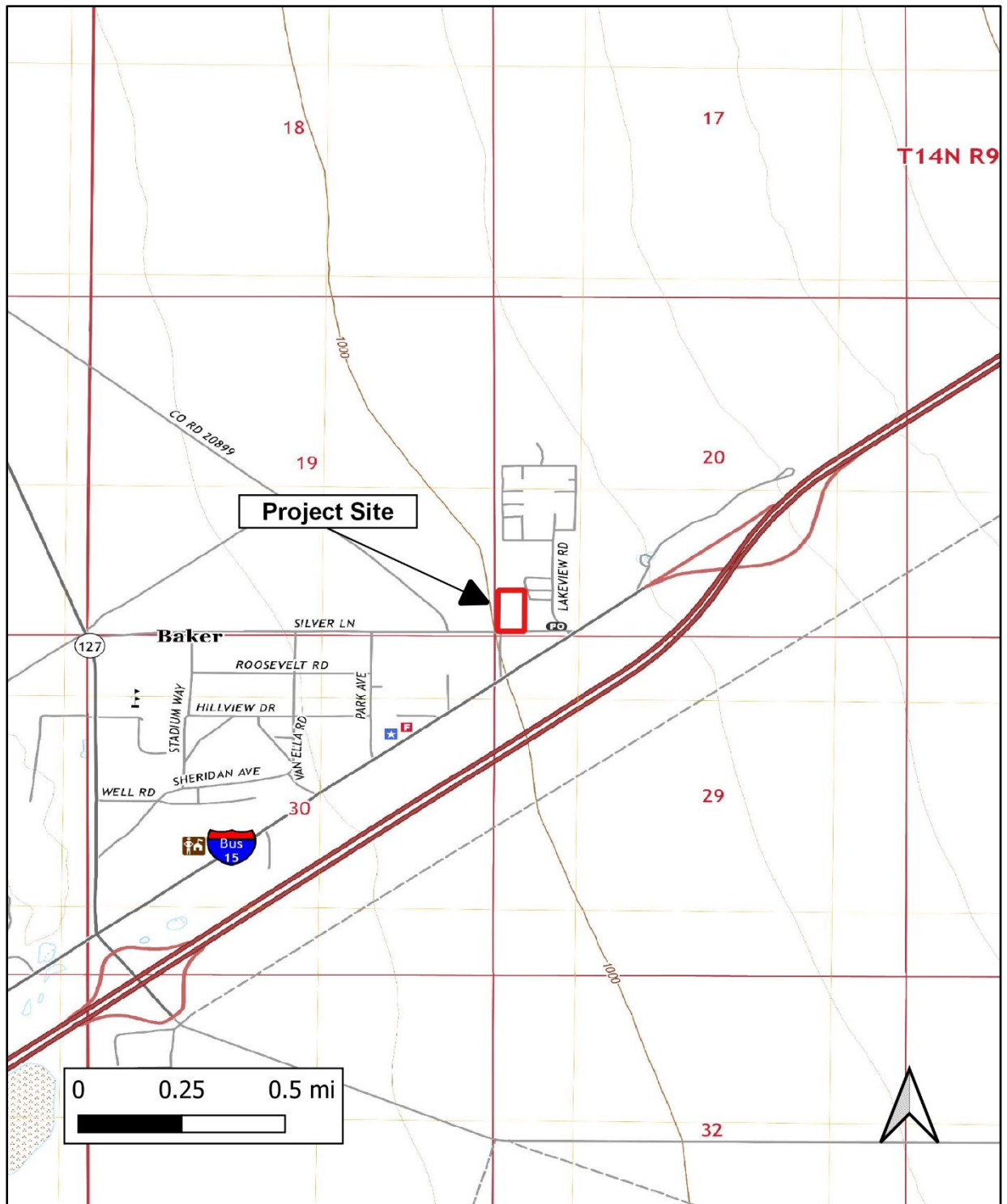


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

Dennis Patch, Chairman  
Colorado River Indian Tribes  
26600 Mohave Road  
Parker AZ 85344

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Chairman Patch:

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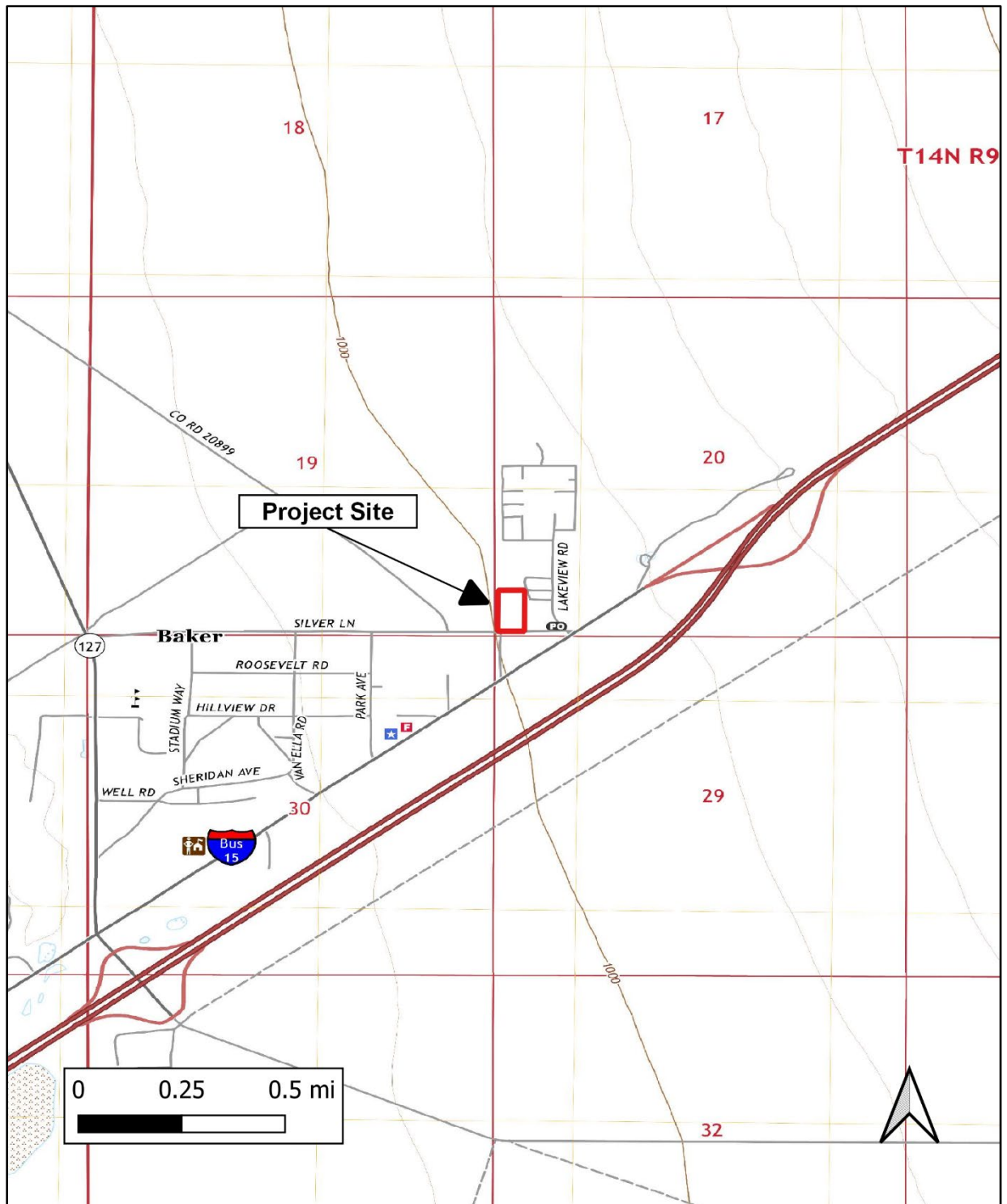


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

Darren Daboda, Chairperson  
Moapa Band of Paiute Indians  
One Lincoln Street  
Moapa NV 89025-0340

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Chairperson Daboda:

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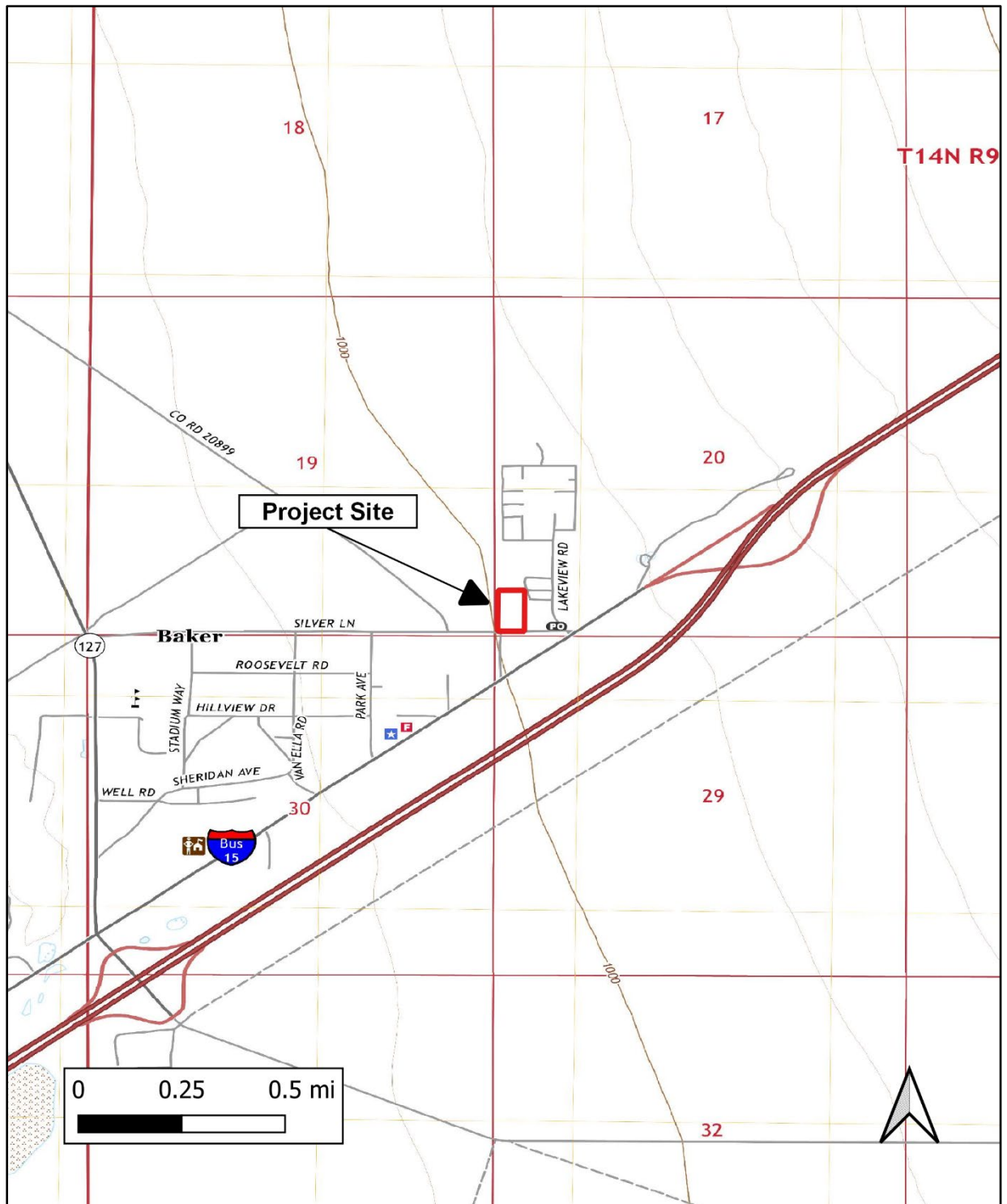


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map



October 22, 2021

Roland Maldonado, Chairperson  
Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians  
HC 65 Box 2  
Fredonia AZ 86022-9600

**RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Chairperson Maldonado:

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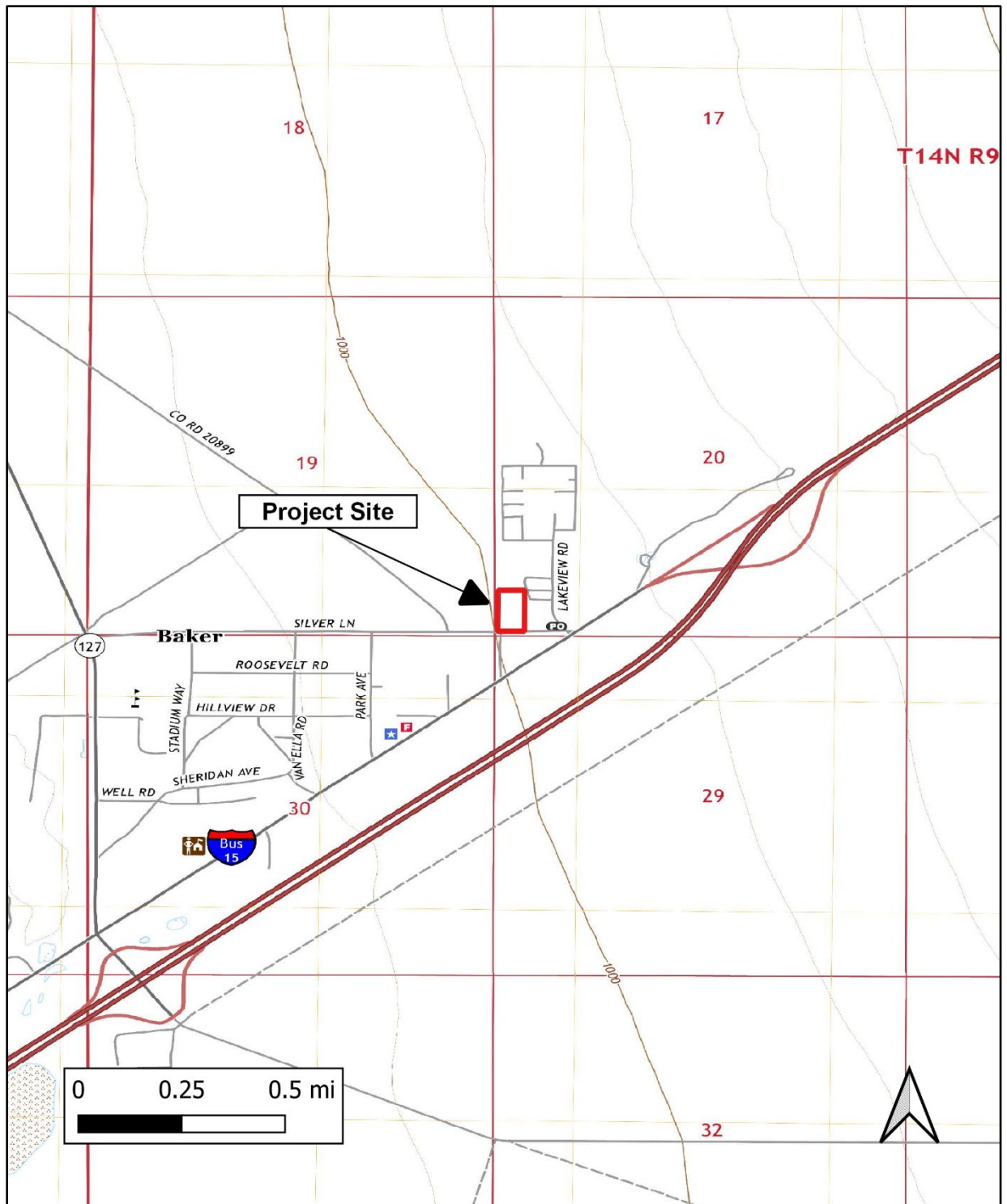


Figure 1. Project Site

USGS Baker, CA quadrangle map

**From:** [Ryan Nordness](#)  
**To:** [Kevin Hunt](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino county  
**Date:** Wednesday, December 1, 2021 11:57:02 AM

---

Hello Kevin,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above-referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on October 27th. The proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting to receive consulting party status with the lead agency or to participate in the scoping, development, or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates.

Kind regards,

Ryan Nordness

Cultural Resource Analyst

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

**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:** [Ryan Nordness](#)  
**To:** [Kevin Hunt](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Baker Tow Yard Project, Community of Baker, San Bernardino county  
**Date:** Wednesday, December 1, 2021 11:57:02 AM

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Kind regards,

Ryan Nordness

Cultural Resource Analyst

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

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**From:** [Shanan Anderson](#)  
**To:** [Kevin Hunt](#)  
**Subject:** Baker Tow Yard Project  
**Date:** Friday, January 7, 2022 4:24:07 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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Hi Mr. Hunt

Thank you for your letter concerning the Baker Tow yard project. The Moapa band of Paiutes do not have any knowledge of any cultural resources in the APE.

Thank you for contacting the Moapa Band of Paiutes.

*Shanandoah Anderson*

**Cultural Manager**

**Moapa Band of Paiutes**

**Office: 702-865-2787 ext. 91**

**Cell: 702-371-7802**

