

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Piñon Hills Solar Photovoltaic Installation Project San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Mescal Creek, California (1995)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to RGP Planning & Development Services (RGP) to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Piñon Hills Solar Photovoltaic Installation Project (project) in San Bernardino County, California. The project occupies 20 acres and, with the exception of a modern residence to the northwest, is surrounded by undeveloped parcels. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Consultation, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The records search revealed that five previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and two cultural resources (both historic-period roads) have been recorded within one-mile of the project site. One of the historic roads (Fort Tejon Road) has been designated as CA-SBR-4415/P-36-004415 and crosses the southwestern corner of the project site from northwest to southeast. This historic road was locally recorded as part of a regional research effort. The project site has never previously been subject to a full cultural resources assessment.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified the historic-period Fort Tejon Road. The portion of the road located within the project site does not retain integrity and is not considered eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). As such, the portion of the historic-period Fort Tejon Road contained within the project site is not considered a “historical resource” under CEQA, and does not warrant further consideration. BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms have been used to update records for the historic road and are included in Appendix A. Native American Consultation results are provided in Appendix B, the Paleontological Resources Assessment is included as Appendix C, and project photographs are included as Appendix D.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State 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. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to RGP Planning & Development Services (RGP) to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Piñon Hills Solar Photovoltaic Installation Project (project) in San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Consultation, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project involves the development of a solar photovoltaic system. It occupies 20 acres and, with the exception of a modern residence to the northwest, is surrounded by undeveloped parcels. It is located in the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Mescal Creek, California* (1995) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

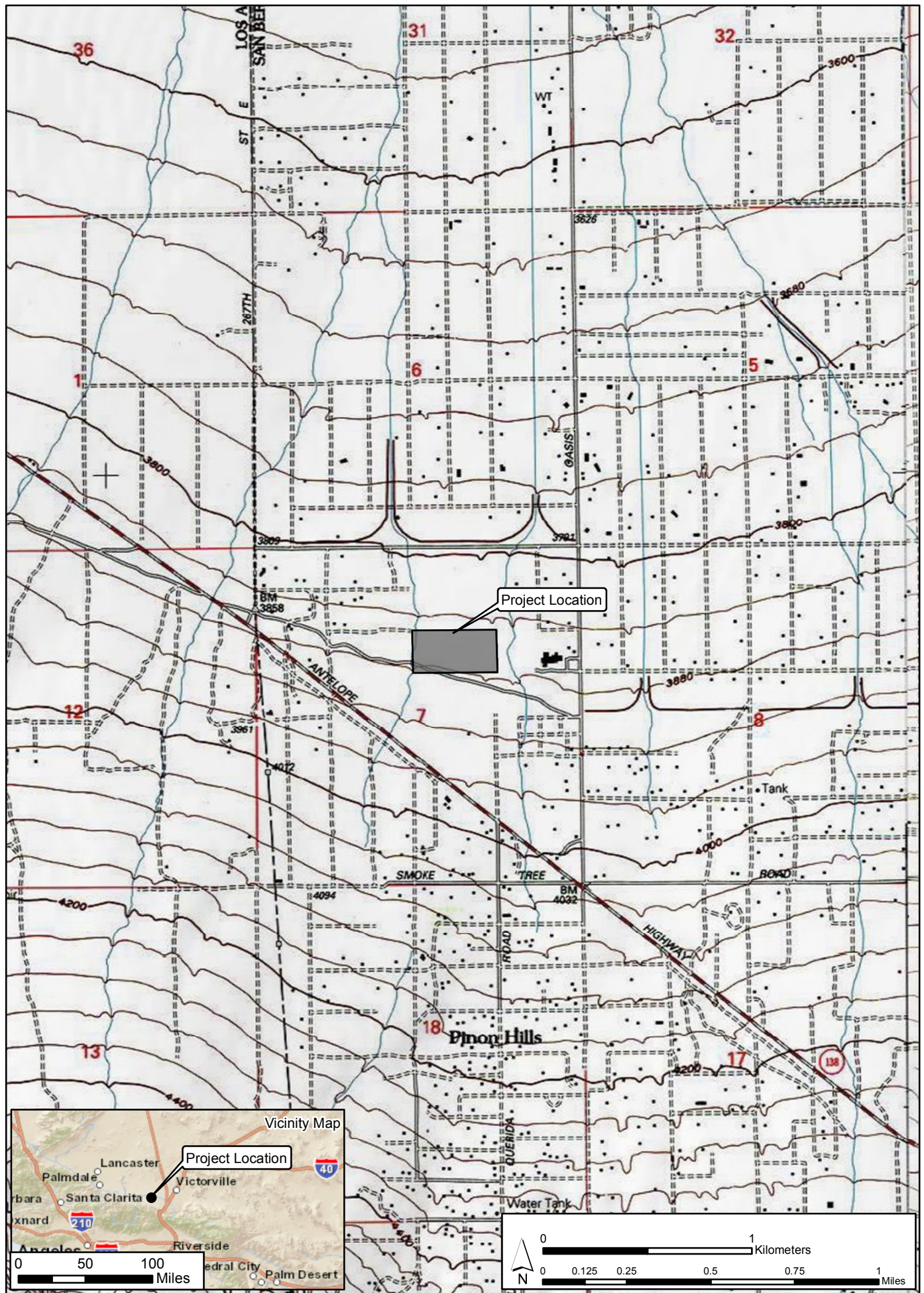
The project is located in the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert. Sediments within the project boundaries include a geologic unit composed of young alluvial fan deposits formed during the late Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs of the Quaternary Period (Miller and Matti 2006, Lambert 1994:17). The unit is composed of “slightly consolidated, undissected to slightly dissected deposits of poorly sorted sand and silt containing scattered subangular pebbles” (Miller and Matti 2006). Field observations during the current study are basically consistent with these descriptions, although surface examinations revealed the presence of some granitic and quartz gravel, pebble, and cobble deposits. None of the materials observed during the field survey exhibited evidence of the manufacture or acquisition of prehistoric stone tools or materials.

Hydrology

The project elevation ranges from approximately 3,850 to 3,890 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Significant rilling is apparent from local drainages that convey water from south to north across the project site. To the southeast, the peaks of the San Bernardino Mountains rise above 10,000 feet and are often capped with snow until late spring or early summer. The area currently exhibits an arid climate, with dry, hot summers and cool winters. Rainfall ranges from five to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain or snow at high elevations, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer.

Biology

The mild climate of the late Pleistocene allowed piñon-juniper woodland to thrive throughout most of the Mojave (Van Devender et al. 1987). The vegetation and climate during that epoch attracted significant numbers of Rancholabrean fauna, including dire wolf, saber-toothed cat, short-faced bear, horse, camel, antelope, mammoth, pelican, goose, duck, cormorant, and eagle (Reynolds 1988). The drier climate of the middle Holocene resulted in the local development of complementary flora and fauna, which remain largely intact to this day. Common native plants currently include creosote, cacti (various species), rabbit bush, interior golden bush, cheesebush, sage (various species), buckwheat (at high elevations and near drainages), Joshua tree, and seasonal grasses. Common native animals include



coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species (see Williams et al. 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The prehistoric cultural setting of the Mojave Desert has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1977; Wallace and Taylor 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for the Mojave are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the Mojave and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, Mojave chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study synthesizes Warren and Crabtree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods.

Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973; Hester 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the Mojave. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the Mojave, indicating occupants' recession to the more hospitable fringes (Warren 1984). Pinto Period sites are rare, and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1984), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1984).

Gypsum Period. (4,000 to 1,500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the relative abundance of resources (Warren 1984:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident within the Mojave. Basketmaker III (Anasazi) pottery appears during this period, and has been associated with turquoise mining in the eastern Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern Mojave, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1984:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by the presence of large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography –as well as be subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the southern Mojave during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established across the Mojave, particularly the Mojave Trail, which transported goods and news across the desert via the Mojave River, to the west of the current project. Trade in the western Mojave was more closely related to coastal groups than others.

Ethnography

The Uto-Aztecan “Serrano” people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term “Serrano” to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the

Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. The Serrano lived mainly to the south (Bean and Smith 1978). All may have used the western Mojave area seasonally. Historical records are unclear concerning precise territory and village locations. It is doubtful that any group, except the Vanyume, actually lived in the region for several seasons yearly.

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the project area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garcés. Having become familiar with the area, Garcés acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). This is the first recorded group crossing of the Mojave Desert and, according to Father Garcés' journal, they camped at the headwaters of the Mojave River, one night less than a day's march from the mountains. Today, this is estimated to have been approximately 11 miles southeast of Victorville (Marenczuk 1962). Garcés was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the western Mojave region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled north through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. Mr. Brunzell also conducted the cultural resources records search at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) located at the San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands, California. David Brunzell and BCR Consulting Staff

Archaeologist/Geographic Information Systems (GIS) specialist Joseph Brunzell completed the field assessment. David Brunzell compiled the technical report, and provided oversight.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This work was completed pursuant to the CEQA, Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey is intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15 meter transect intervals, where accessible.

The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Sacred Lands File Search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and sending consultation letters to recommended tribes and individuals
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
- Cultural resources records search to review any studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Additional research through various local and regional resources (see Methods)
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- Evaluation of California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures to any cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA and County guidelines
- Completion of Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.

METHODS

Research

Records Search. Prior to fieldwork, a records search was conducted at the SBAIC. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the current project. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Additional Research. Additional research was conducted through the Phelan Memorial Library, and through various internet resources. BCR Consulting has also initiated a Sacred

Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) followed by consultation with recommended tribes and individuals. The Sacred Lands File Search revealed no cultural resources within one-half mile of the project site boundaries. The NAHC provided a list of potentially concerned tribes and individuals to be contacted regarding the current project. BCR Consulting sent letters and emails, and made follow-up phone calls to those individuals to document any concerns. The results of these communications are summarized in Appendix B.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on May 13, 2013. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. Cultural Resources were recorded on DPR 523 forms. Ground visibility averaged approximately 60 percent within project boundaries. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR Forms (see Appendix A);
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes;
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (see Appendix D).

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. Data from the SBAIC revealed that five previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and two cultural resources (both historic-period roads) have been recorded within one-mile of the project site. One of these historic roads (CA-SBR-4415/P-36-004415) crosses the southwestern corner of the project site from northwest to southeast. This historic road is known as the Fort Tejon Road and was locally plotted as part of a previous regional research effort. The project site has never previously been assessed for cultural resources. The records search is summarized as follows:

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site	Studies Within One Mile of Project Site
<i>Mescal Creek, California</i> (1995)	CA-SBR-4415*, 4417	SB-1060711, 1060712, 1060713, 1060714, 1063371

*Crosses project site.

Additional Research. Additional research revealed that the Fort Tejon Road was surveyed and constructed during the mid-19th century and locally remains in the same approximate alignment that it occupied at least since the early 20th century. It also revealed that this road was the main local thoroughfare by which travelers, freight, and mail were conveyed between Fort Tejon (approximately 40 miles south of Bakersfield) to southern California. Further detail and citations are provided in the Evaluation section, below.

Field Survey

During the field survey, David Brunzell and Joseph Brunzell carefully inspected the project site, and identified the Fort Tejon Road (designated as CA-SBR-4415) in the southwest corner, as indicated during the Research. No other cultural resources were noted. Surface visibility was approximately 60 percent within the project site. Artificial ground disturbances were limited to off-road vehicle activity. Natural disturbances included sheet washing and rilling.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey, one historic-period resource was identified. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluation

CA-SBR-4415. The historic-period Fort Tejon Road was originally surveyed circa 1858 and replaced previous Native American and Spanish Roads located along the same basic alignment. It was intended to provide a mail and freight route between Fort Tejon and southern California (Wilson 2008), and locally connected West Cajon Pass to Lanes Crossing on the Mojave River via the Mormon Road, the Sanford Road, Piñon Hills, and the

Fort Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff (Reynolds 1981). Field survey and research for the current project has shown that the road has locally remained roughly within its original alignment (USGS 1995, 1943, 1925, 1903 [Figure 2]; United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1955), and as a result retains a measure of locational integrity. By 1955 the construction of the Lancaster Road (State Route 138) had made the Fort Tejon Road obsolete as a main thoroughfare (ibid). The Fort Tejon Road is not currently paved and is mainly used by off road vehicles. As a result, its integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association has been compromised. Due to its lack of integrity, this portion of the Fort Tejon Road is not considered eligible for listing in the California Register and as such is not considered a historical resource under CEQA.

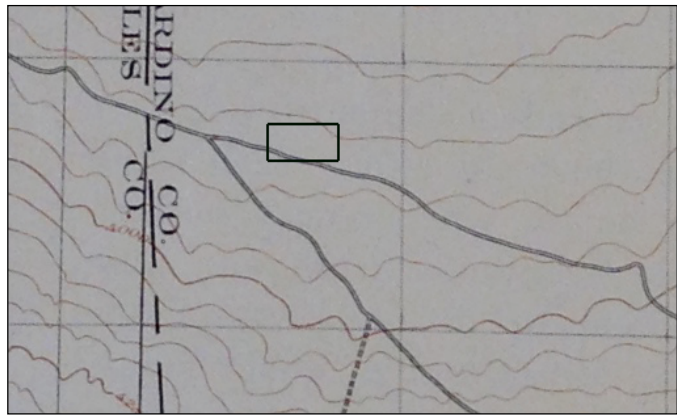


Figure 2. Project Site in Relationship to Fort Tejon Road (USGS 1903; see also Figure 1).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed project activities associated with the Piñon Hills Solar Photovoltaic Installation Project. Therefore, no significant impacts related to archaeological or historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- the proposed project is changed to include areas not subject to this study;
- the proposed project is changed to include the construction of additional facilities;
- cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

This study is not intended to evaluate the Fort Tejon Road as a whole, or portions outside the current project boundaries. Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State 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. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

DPR523 FORMS

CONTINUATION SHEET

*Recorded by: David Brunzell

*Date: May 12, 2013 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

This resource was recorded as the Tejon Road (commonly known as the Fort Tejon Road) by Robert E. Reynolds in 1981. That recording cited historic topographic maps to show that the route connected the West Cajon Pass to Lanes Crossing on the Mojave River via the Mormon Road, the Sanford Road, and the Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff. It also noted that its first recorded historic use was by "Fr. Zalvidea in 1806" (Reynolds 1981). Photographs and information regarding its condition and exact location at the time of recording were not offered.

BCR Consulting has conducted systematic pedestrian field survey and research for a portion of the Fort Tejon Road that spans the northern half of Section 7 (T4N, R7W, SBBM) in Piñon Hills at a northwest by southeasterly orientation. This work has shown that the road has locally remained within its current approximate alignment since the early 20th Century (USGS 1903, 1925, 1943, 1995, United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1955). By 1955 the construction of Lancaster Road (State Route 138) had made Fort Tejon Road obsolete as a local thoroughfare (ibid). Fort Tejon Road is not locally paved and is mainly used by offroad vehicles.

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United States Geological Survey

1903 *San Antonio, California* 15-minute Topographic Quadrangle.

1925 *San Antonio, California* 15-minute Topographic Quadrangle.

1943 *San Antonio, California* 15-minute Topographic Quadrangle.

1995 *Mescal Creek, California* 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle.

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Subject: Sacred Lands File and List of Tribes/Individuals for the Pinon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

From: joseph brunzell (joebrunzell@gmail.com)

To: ds_nahc@pacbell.net;

Cc: david.brunzell@yahoo.com;

Date: Thursday, April 25, 2013 10:36 PM

Hi Dave,

I'd like to request a Sacred Lands File search and list of potentially interested tribes for the proposed Pinon Hills Project located in San Bernardino County, California . The proposed project is located in Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the USGS *Mescal Creek*(1995), California 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached map).*

Please send the list to my email or the below fax number, and please get in touch with any questions.

PLEASE NOTE: BCR CONSULTING HAS A NEW FAX NUMBER (SEE BELOW)!!

--

Joseph Brunzell
Staff Archaeologist
BCR Consulting LLC
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, Ca. 91711
Phone: 909/210-7452
Fax: 909/992-3065

www.bcrconsulting.net

*See Report Figure 1.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

April 26, 2013

Mr. Joseph Brunzell, Staff Archaeologist

BCR Consulting, LLC

1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, CA 91711

Sent by FAX to: 909-992-3065
No. of Pages: 3

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the
"Piñon Hills Project," located in the Community of Piñon Hills near the
Antelope Highway and Boneyard Canyon area; San Bernardino County, California.

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project site location submitted, based on the USGS coordinates, the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Also, NAHC SLF Inventory is not exhaustive; therefore, the absence of archaeological or Native American sacred places does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,


Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

**Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
April 26, 2013**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3724 - FAX
(909) 864-3370 Fax

Chemehuevi Reservation
Edward Smith, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1976 Chemehuevi
Chemehuevi Valley CA 92363
chair1cit@yahoo.com
(760) 858-4301
(760) 858-5400 Fax

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Timothy Williams, Chairperson
500 Merriman Ave Mojave
Needles , CA 92363
(760) 629-4591
(760) 629-5767 Fax

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Fernandefio
Newhall , CA 91322 Tataviam
tsen2u@hotmail.com Serrano
(661) 753-9833 Office Vanyume
(760) 885-0955 Cell Kitanemuk
(760) 949-1604 Fax

AhaMaKav Cultural Society, Fort Mojave Indian
Linda Otero, Director
P.O. Box 5990 Mojave
Mohave Valley AZ 86440
(928) 768-4475
LindaOtero@fortmojave.com
(928) 768-7996 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3248
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.
gov
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Pinon Hills Project; located in the Community of Pinon Hills in Bonyard Canyon area west of the Community of Phelan; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
April 26, 2013**

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton , CA 92369

(909) 528-9027 or
(909) 528-9032

Kern Valley Indian Council
Robert Robinson, Co-Chairperson
P.O. Box 401 Tubatulabal
Weldon , CA 93283 Kawaiisu
brobinson@iwvisp.com Koso
(760) 378-4575 (Home) Yokuts
(760) 549-2131 (Work)

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4676

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Pinon Hills Project; located in the Community of Pinon Hills in Bonyard Canyon area west of the Community of Phelan; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Consultation Summary for the Piñon Hills Solar Photovoltaic Project, San Bernardino County, California.

Native American Heritage Commission replied to BCR Consulting Request on April 26, 2013. Results of Sacred Land File Search did not indicate presence of Native American cultural resources, and recommended that the below groups/individuals be contacted.

Groups Contacted	Letter/Email Date	Response from Tribes
Joseph Hamilton Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Letter: 5/1/13 Email: 5/1/13	None
John Valenzuela San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Letter: 5/1/13 Email: 5/1/13	None
Carla Rodriguez San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Letter: 5/1/13 Email: N/A	None
Linda Otero AhaMaKav Cultural Society, Ft. Mojave Indian Reservation	Letter: 5/1/13 Email: 5/1/13	None
Edward Smith Chemehuevi Reservation	Letter: 5/1/13 Email: 5/1/13	None
Daniel McCarthy San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Letter: 5/1/13 Email: 5/1/13	5/15/13: Mr. McCarthy responded by email requesting to review the cultural resources report, and to comment if resources are recorded (email attached).
Timothy Williams Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Letter: 5/1/13 Email: N/A	None
Robert Martin Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter: 5/1/13 Email: N/A	None
Goldie Walker Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Letter: 5/1/13 Email: N/A	None
Robert Robinson, Co-Chairperson Kern Valley Indian Council	Letter: 5/1/13 Email: N/A	None
Ernest H. Siva Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder	Letter: 5/1/13 Email: 5/1/13	None



May 1, 2013

Joseph Hamilton
Chairman
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, California 92539

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Pinon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Joseph:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed Pinon Hills Project site is located within Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the *Mescal Creek* (1995), *California* USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by May 15, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map



May 1, 2013

John Valenzuela
Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, California 91322

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Piñon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear John:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed Piñon Hills Project site is located within Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the *Mescal Creek* (1995), *California* USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map



May 1, 2013

Carla Rodriguez
Chairwoman
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, California 92346

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Piñon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Carla:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed Piñon Hills Project site is located within Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the *Mescal Creek* (1995), *California* USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by May 15, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map



May 1, 2013

Linda Otero
Director
AhaMaKav Cultural Society
P.O. Box 5990
Mohave Valley, Arizona 86440

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Piñon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Linda:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed Piñon Hills Project site is located within Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the *Mescal Creek* (1995), *California* USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by May 15, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map



May 1, 2013

Edward Smith
Chairperson
Chemehuevi Reservation
P.O. Box 1976
Chemehuevi Valley, California 92363

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Piñon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Edward:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed Piñon Hills Project site is located within Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the *Mescal Creek* (1995), *California* USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by May 15, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map



May 1, 2013

Daniel McCarthy, M.S.
Director-CRM Department
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, California 92346

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Piñon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Daniel:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed Piñon Hills Project site is located within Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the *Mescal Creek* (1995), *California* USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by May 15, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map

Subject: RE Tribal Consultation for Pinyon Hills, Duncan Road and White Road projects in San Bernardino County

From: Daniel McCarthy (DMcCarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com;

Cc: Abrierty@SanManuel-NSN.Gov;

Date: Wednesday, May 15, 2013 2:50 PM

David, thank you for the opportunity to provide input on these projects. The results of a records search was not provided so it is difficult to determine what might be known about each of these project areas. We recommend that surveys be completed and that the resulting archaeological survey reports be provided to the Tribe for review. If cultural resources are identified, the Tribe would like that opportunity to provide comment. Thank you.

Regards,
//daniel

Daniel McCarthy, MS, RPA
Director
Cultural Resources Management Department
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346
Office: 909 864-8933 x 3248
Cell: 909 838-4175
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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



May 1, 2013

Timothy Williams
Chairperson
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
500 Merriman Ave.
Needles, California 92363

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Piñon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Timothy:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed Piñon Hills Project site is located within Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the *Mescal Creek* (1995), *California* USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by May 15, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map



May 1, 2013

Robert Martin
Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Piñon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Robert:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed Piñon Hills Project site is located within Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the *Mescal Creek* (1995), *California* USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map



May 1, 2013

Goldie Walker
Chairwoman
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 343
Patton, California 92369

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Piñon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Goldie:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed Piñon Hills Project site is located within Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the *Mescal Creek* (1995), *California* USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by May 15, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map



May 1, 2013

Robert Robinson
Co-Chairperson
Kern Valley Indian Council
P.O. Box 401
Weldon, California 93283

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Piñon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Robert:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed Piñon Hills Project site is located within Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the *Mescal Creek* (1995), *California* USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map



May 1, 2013

Ernest Siva
Tribal Elder
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
9570 Mias Canyon Road
Banning, California 92220

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Piñon Hills Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ernest:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed Piñon Hills Project site is located within Section 7 of Township 4 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the *Mescal Creek* (1995), *California* USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by May 15, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map

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 or PO Box No. P.O. Box 391670
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 Street, Apt. No.,
 or PO Box No. 26509 Community Center Dr.
 City, State, ZIP+4 Highland, CA. 92346
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 or PO Box No. P.O. Box 1976
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 or PO Box No. 500 Merrimon Ave.
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 Street, Apt. No.,
 or PO Box No. 4570 Mtns Canyon Road
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 Street, Apt. No.,
 or PO Box No. 12700 Remora Road
 City, State, ZIP+4 Banning, CA. 92220
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Sent To Robert Robinson
 Street, Apt. No.,
 or PO Box No. P.O. Box 401
 City, State, ZIP+4 Weldon, CA. 93283
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Sent To Nana McDowell
 Street, Apt. No.,
 or PO Box No. P.O. Box 5990
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APPENCIX C

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325
Fax: (213) 746-7431
e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

14 June 2013

BCR Consulting
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, CA 91711

Attn: Joseph Brunzell, Staff Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Pinon Hills Project, near the community of
Pinon Hills, San Bernardino County, project area

Dear Joseph:

I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Pinon Hills Project, near the community of Pinon Hills, San Bernardino County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Mescal Creek topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 1 May 2013. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have vertebrate fossil localities somewhat in the general vicinity from sedimentary deposits similar to those that occur in the proposed project area.

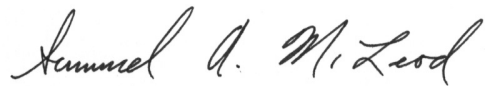
Surficial deposits in the proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, primarily derived as fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the south. At relatively shallow depth in this area, however, there are older Quaternary deposits that are exposed in the major drainages. The uppermost layers of the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed in the proposed project area typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, but deeper excavations may well encounter terrestrial Late Pleistocene vertebrate fossils such as those found at the Rancho La Brea asphalt deposits in Los Angeles. Our closest vertebrate fossil localities in deposits similar to these occur some miles from the west-northwest to the north-northwest of the proposed project area along Rancho Road / Avenue S from Little Rock east. These localities, LACM 5942-5953, are from pipeline excavations in the Quaternary Alluvium and older Quaternary sediments that produced a fauna of small fossil vertebrates including gopher snake,

Pituophis, kingsnake, *Lampropeltis*, leopard lizard, *Gambelia wislizenii*, cottontail rabbit, *Sylvilagus*, pocket mouse, *Chaetodipus*, kangaroo rat, *Dipodomys*, and pocket gopher, *Thomomys*.

Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the uppermost few feet of the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed in the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations in those areas that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Note that some of the fossils recovered from the Quaternary deposits west of the proposed project area are very small and can only be detected by screen-washing and picking matrix. We recommend that sediment samples from these deposits be collected and processed to determine their suitability for producing vertebrate microfossils. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX D

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Fort Tejon Road Overview (WNW)



Photo 2: Overview from SE Corner (W)



Photo 3: Overview from SE Corner (NNW)



Photo 4: Overview from SE Corner (N)