CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY
FOR THE
NEWBERRY WINE ROCK
QUARRY EXPANSION
NEWBERRY SPRINGS
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

Prepared for:

Cheryl A. Tubbs
Vice President
Lilburn Corporation
1905 Business Center Drive
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Submitted by:

Michael Baksh, Ph.D.
Andres Berdeja, B.A.

Tierra Environmental Services
10650 Scripps Ranch Blvd., Suite 105
San Diego, CA 92131

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National Archaeological Data Base Information
Type of Study: Cultural Resources Study
Resource: None
USGS Quadrangle: Newberry Springs 7.5'-series
Area: Approximately 24 acres
Key Words: San Bernardino County, Newberry Springs, E ½ of NE ¼ of Section 9, Township 8 North, Range 3 East

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ABSTRACT

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Lilburn Corporation to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Newberry Wine Rock Quarry Expansion (Project) located in Newberry Springs, in San Bernardino County, CA. The Project proposes to expand an existing quarry into an approximately 24-acre area with additional mining.

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

As part of the background data search, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted in September 2021 to request a review of their Sacred Lands File as well as a list of Native American representatives to be contacted for information regarding resources. To date we have received one response from the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation.

A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on December 15, 2021 by Project Archaeologist, Andres Berdeja. Area surveys were accomplished through 10 meter transect intervals with careful attention paid to areas of exposed or exposed soil and road cuts.

The APE for this Project was defined as the geographic area within which the proposed Project may impact cultural resources. The APE has continuously been used as a rock quarry since the 1950's according to historical topographic maps analyzed of the area.

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

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

I. INTRODUCTION

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Lilburn Corporation to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the 24-acre Newberry Wine Rock Quarry Expansion (Project) located in Newberry Springs, in San Bernardino County, CA. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this Project was defined as the geographic area within which the proposed Project may directly impact cultural resources.

A. Project Location

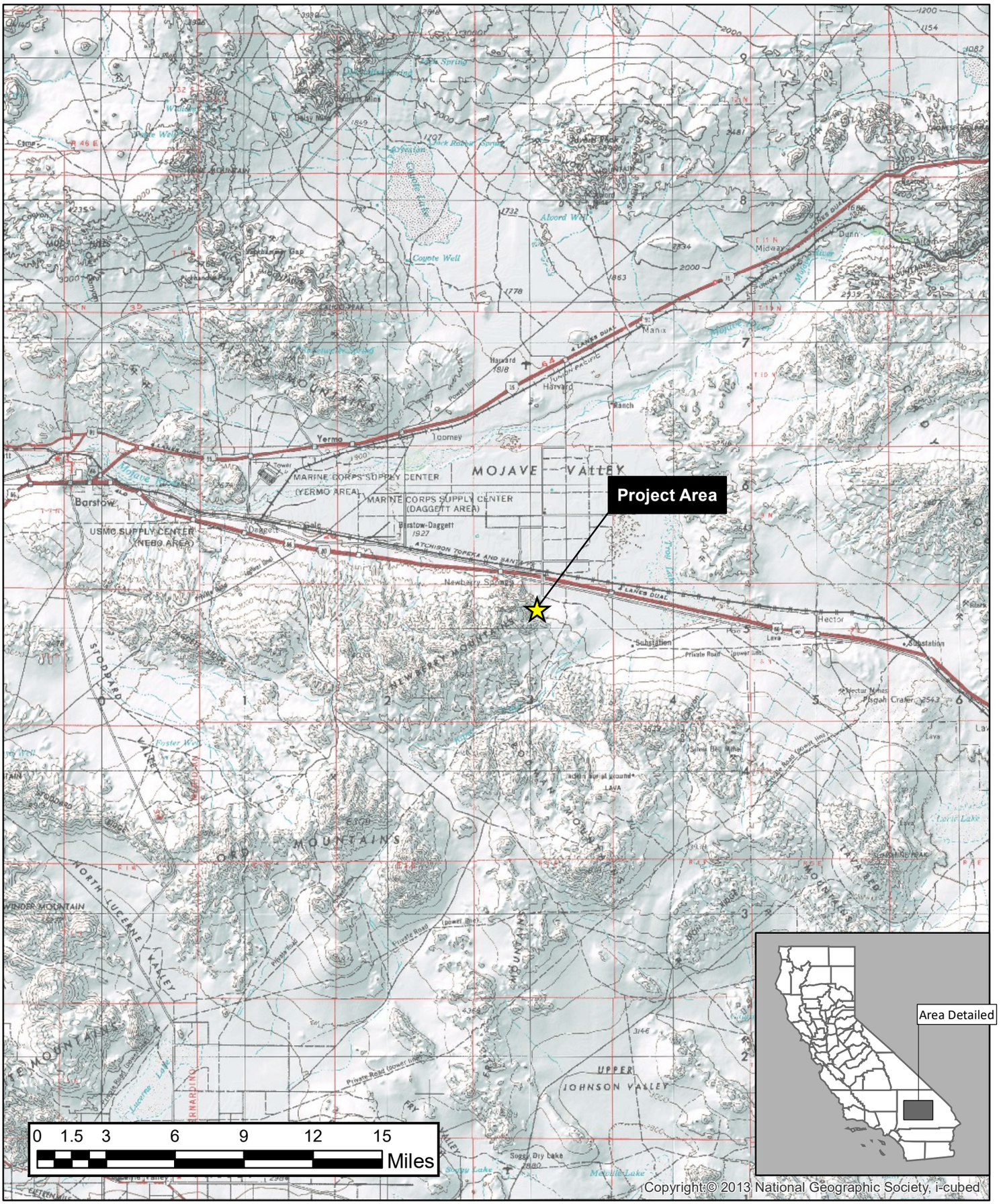
The APE is located south side of Interstate 40 and southeast of the community of Newberry Springs in San Bernardino County, CA. (Figure 1). The APE is located in the eastern half of the NE ¼ of Section 9 of Township 8 North, Range 3 East, as shown on the Newberry Springs USGS 7.5' Quadrangles, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Figure 2). The APE is located along the west side of Earll Road, immediately south of Interstate 40. Surrounding land uses include Newberry Springs Park and low-density rural residential uses (Figure 3). Elevation ranges from about 2,136 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the southeast corner to 2,353 feet AMSL in the northwest corner.

B. Project Description

The Project proposes the permitting and expansion of the current Newberry Wine Rock Quarry mining area by 24-acres. The permitting and expansion of the proposed area will require ground disturbing for expansion, and the continuation of mining activities.

C. Project Personnel

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



Source: National Geographic TOPO

Figure 1. Regional Location Map

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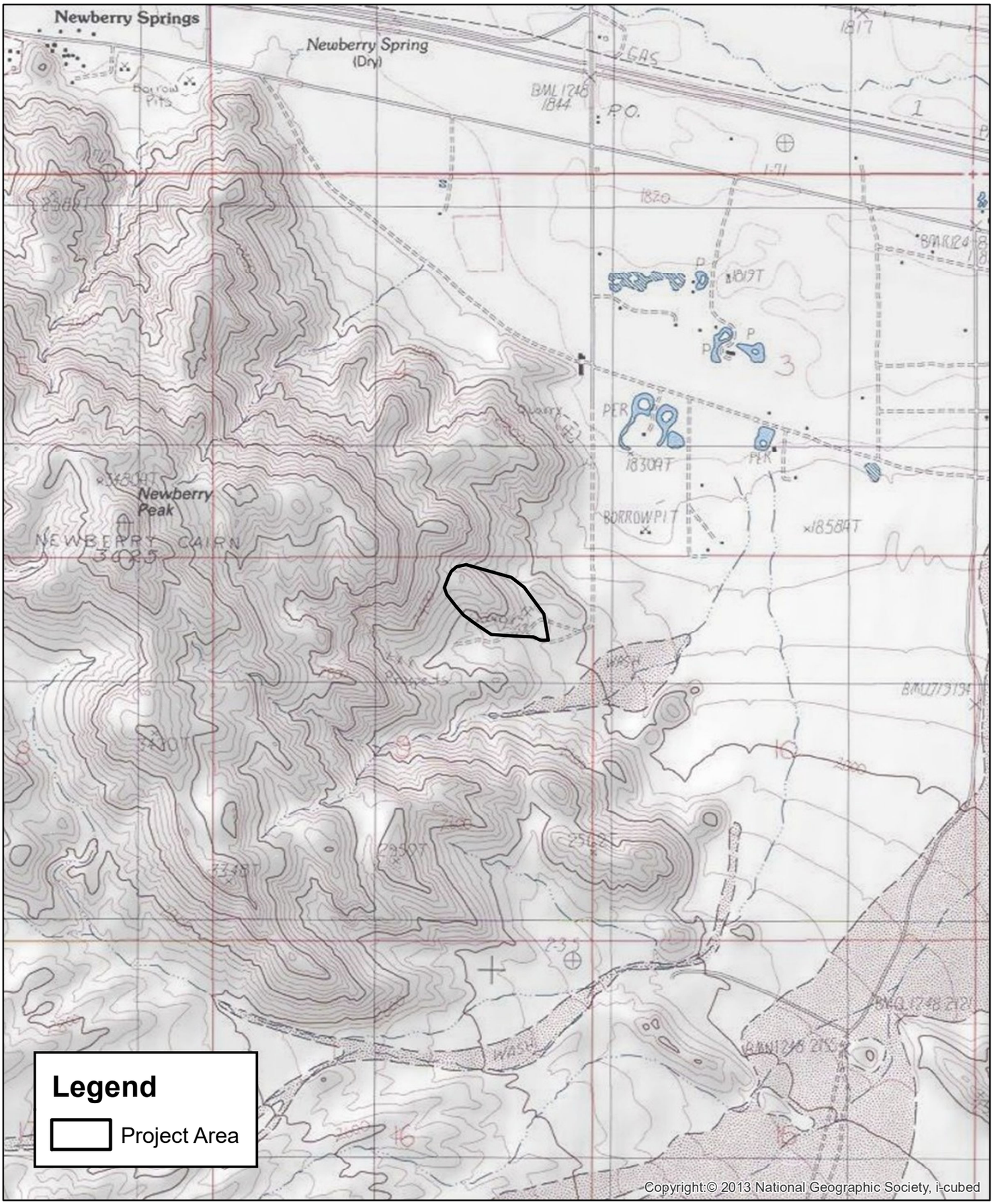

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Newberry Springs

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Figure 2. Project Location Map

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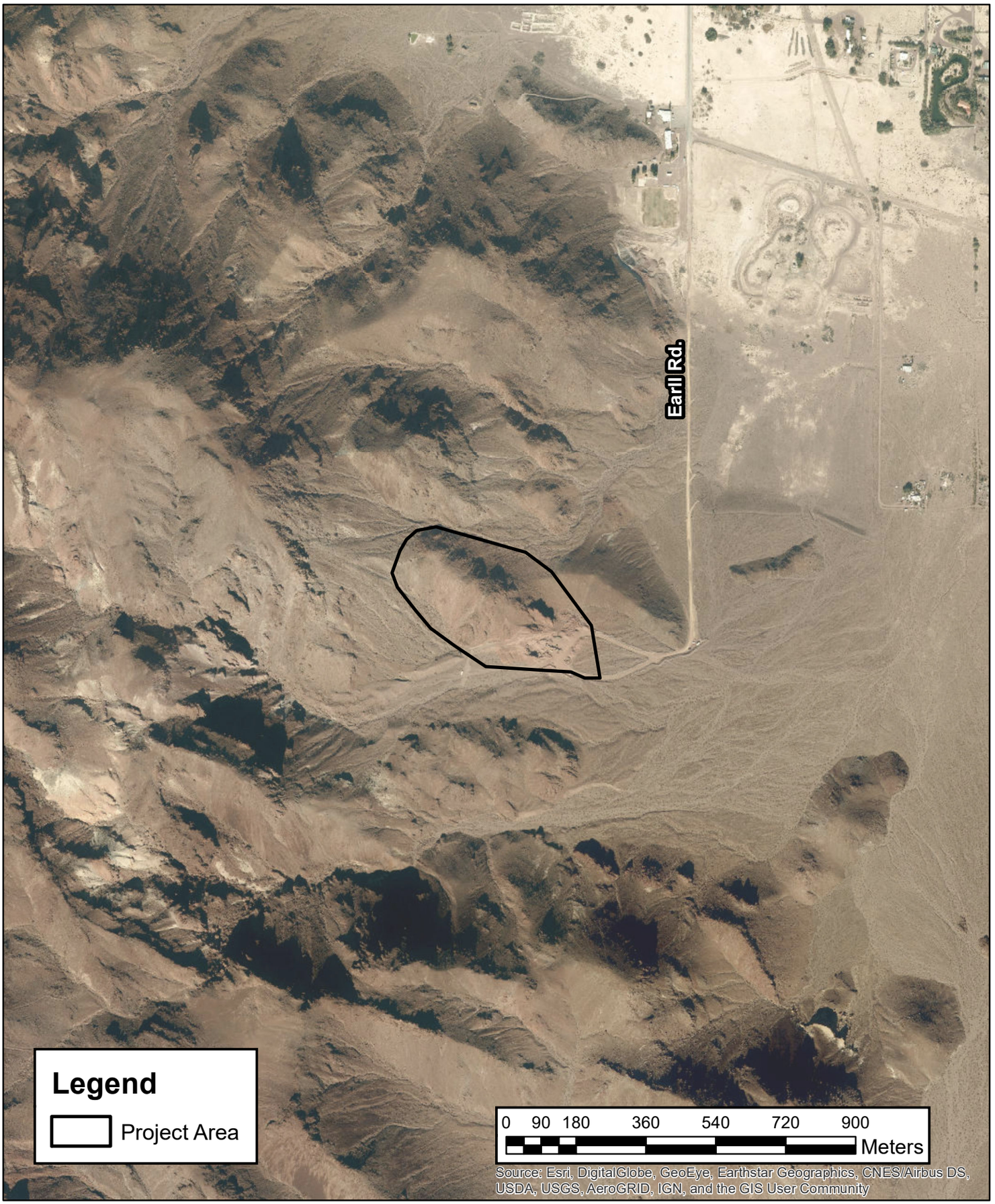

December 2021 Aerial

Figure 3. Project Aerial

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D. Regulatory Framework

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

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

1. *Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;*

2. *Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;*

3. *Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or*

4. *Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

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

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

Specific NRHP significance criteria are applied to evaluate cultural resources and are defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60.4 as follows:

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

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

San Bernardino County Development Code

The County of San Bernardino will serve as the lead agency for compliance of the Project with CEQA. San Bernardino County Development Code implements the goals and policies of the General Plan by regulating land uses within the unincorporated areas of the County. As such, the Development Code includes Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlays, which are intended to provide for the identification and preservation of important archaeological and historical resources (County of San Bernardino 2016:82.12). The CP Overlay may be "applied to areas where archaeological and historic sites that warrant preservation are known or are likely to be present." The identification of such cultural resources is determined by a listing in one or more of the following:

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

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

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

The ordinance further states that:

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

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

E. Structure of the Report

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

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

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

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the northernmost foothills of the Rodman Mountains, and about 8 miles south of the Mojave River in eastern San Bernardino County. The project slopes from the northwest to the northeast with elevation ranging between 2,136 and 2,353 feet AMSL with the highest terrain in its northwestern corner part. The APE is located in Newberry Springs along south of Interstate 40; southeast of the City of Barstow; and south and southwest of the towns of Harvard and Yermo, respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is one soil series and one rock outcrop that occur within the APE.

The Arizo Gravelly Loamy Sand (100) is recorded in the southern portion of the APE. The Arizo series consists of shallow, excessively drained soils on recent alluvial fans. These soils formed in mixed alluvium derived mainly from igneous and/or sedimentary rock sources. Slope is 2 to 9 percent slopes. The mean annual precipitation is about 4 inches and the mean annual temperature is about 61 degrees F. These soils are not primed for farmland. Native vegetation is mostly-Artemisia tridentata, annual grasses, and forbs.

The rock outcrop (158) is the Lithic Torriorthents Complex recorded within the majority of the APE. The Lithic Torriorthents Complex consists of shallow, excessively drained rock that formed on the backslopes and summits of mountainflanks. Slopes range from 15 to 50 percent. The mean annual precipitation is about 14 inches and the mean annual temperature is about 64.5 degrees F. These rock outcrops are not primed for farmland.

B. Cultural Setting

Prehistory

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

Ethnographic

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

Spanish explorers to the mountainous areas east of Los Angeles provided the name "Serrano" (meaning 'mountaineer' or 'highlander') to the indigenous people they encountered in this region of the Transverse Ranges. The Serrano are speakers of the Takic language sub-family of the Uto-Aztecan family. The Takic ("person") sub-family includes several Shoshonean groups in California, and was formerly known as southern California Shoshonean (Kroeber 1925:574). Kroeber organized groups of the Southern California Shoshonean branch into three linguistic divisions, and called them Serrano, Gabrielino, and Luiseño-Cahuilla. The Serrano division included the Kitanemuk, Alliklik, Serrano, and Vanyume groups; the Gabrielino division included the Fernandeño, Gabrielino, and San Nicoleño groups; and the Luiseño-Cahuilla division included the Juaneño, Luiseño, Cupeño, Pass Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Desert Cahuilla groups (Kroeber 1925:577). Kroeber was convinced that these Shoshonean groups migrated to their current locations from the Great Basin area, thereby splitting peoples of the Yuman languages.

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

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

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

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

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

been forwarded that tribes may have manipulated the environment to encourage the growth of oaks, palm trees, grasses, and other plants.

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

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

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

C. Prior Research

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

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

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

The records search provided by the SCCIC revealed that five investigations have been previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project APE. None of the previous studies involve the Project area. See Table 1 for a summary of each of the previously conducted studies.

The records search indicated that four cultural resources or historic properties have been previously identified within one-mile radius of the APE. Three of the previously recorded resources are prehistoric in age, and one is a multi-component prehistoric/historic site. All four resources are mapped, one occurs within a 1/4 mile of the APE, three occur within a 1/2 mile and none occur within the APE. Of the three previously recorded prehistoric resources, two are rock shelters, one with pictographs, and one lithic scatter. The multicomponent includes a prehistoric occupation site and a historic trash scatter. See Table 2 for a summary of each of the previously recorded resources.

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

Author	I.D.	Report Title	Year
Smith, Gerald A.	SB-01915	Archaeological Survey of the Mojave River Area and Adjacent Regions	1963
Jefferson, George T.	SB-02004	A Fragment of Human Skull from Schuiling Cave, Mojave Desert, California	1983
White, Robert S.	SB-03524	An Archaeological Assessment of a 20+/- acre Portion of the Newberry Springs Sanitary Landfill Located in Newberry Springs, San Bernardino County, CA. 15PP	1998
Lerch, Michael	SB-03729	Cultural Resources Inventory of a Land Transfer of Solid Waste Landfill Facilities from the BLM to the County of San Bernardino, CA	1997
None	SB-06643	None	None

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

Resource No.	Period	Description	Recording Year(s)
P-36-000199	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Pictographs, Rock Shelter/Cave, Other	1938, 1939, 1956, 1959, 2000, 2004
P-36-000316	Prehistoric	Rock Shelter/Cave	1959,1972
P-36-000317	Prehistoric/Historic	Prehistoric occupation site/village, Lithic scatter, Ceramic scatter, Bedrock milling feature. Historic privies/ dumps/ trash scatter.	1940, 1968, 1970, 1973, 1985, 1989, 1990, 2001, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2017
P-36-002381	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	1978

D. Native American Correspondence

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

Tierra contacted each of the thirteen Native American representatives provided by the NAHC with a request for additional input and to inform them of the Project. To date one response was received. The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation responded stating that they defer to Tribes in closer proximity to the Project Area. All Native American correspondence is included in Appendix C.

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

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Research Design

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

B. Previous Survey Methods

A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on December 15, 2021 by Project Archaeologist, Andres Berdeja. Area surveys were accomplished through 10-meter transect intervals with careful attention paid to exposed areas, rodent backfill, and road cuts.

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

C. Survey Results

The southeastern portion of the APE has been heavily disturbed by off-road vehicles. The property is considered somewhat largely representative of the foothills of the Newberry Springs Mountain Range (Photograph 1), with rocky hillsides, and instances of desert scrub type habitat which are dominated by shrubby species of creosote (*Larrea tridentata*) and sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), with instances of Rubber Rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*).

The APE has been disturbed since the 1950s by continuous mining; the surrounding area has been mostly undeveloped.

Surface visibility ranges from 50% to 75% with an overall of 62.5% visibility. Throughout the southwestern half of the APE are modern blocks of concrete, bricks, roofing materials and floor tiles, cans, glass, plywood, lumber, other wood barbed wire. The majority of the APE's surface is covered by various types of volcanic rock with scattered vegetation in-between.

Photograph 1. Representative Overview of APE. Image Date: 12/15/21. View: West

The intensive archaeological survey resulted in the identification and recordation of one cultural resource within the APE. The single resource is a prehistoric metavolcanic unifacial scraper found near a drainage on the northern boundary of the APE (see Appendix C). Due to the lack of significant resources and parent lithic materials conducive for tool production, no intact cultural deposits are likely.

IV. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Summary

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Lilburn Corporation to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the 24-acre Newberry Wine Rock Quarry (Project) located in Newberry Springs, in western San Bernardino County. The Project proposes the permitting and expansion of the current Newberry Wine Rock Quarry mining area by 24-acres. The permitting and expansion of the proposed area will require ground disturbing for expansion, and the continuation of mining activities.

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

Tierra submitted a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in September 2021 to request a review of their Sacred Lands File as well as a list of Native American representatives to be contacted for information regarding resources and to update interested parties on changes made to the APE. To date we have not received a response from the Native American Heritage Commission.

A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on December 15, 2021 by Project Archaeologist, Andres Berdeja. Area surveys were accomplished through 10 meter transect intervals with careful attention paid to exposed areas, rodent backfill, and road cuts whenever possible. The survey did result in the identification of a single prehistoric isolate that is not considered to be a significant resource.

Consistent with 36 CFR 800.16(d), the APE for this Project was defined as the geographic area within which the proposed Project may impact cultural resources. A single cultural resource was identified and recorded within the current APE.

No significant cultural resources were found within the project area. As such, no significant impacts to cultural resources are expected to occur from implementation of the proposed project.

B. Recommendations

Careful review of available archival information and the preliminary assessments of the APE and vicinity suggests that intact buried cultural resources or historic properties would be very unlikely, and due to the disturbances observed, any resources would lack integrity to be considered significant.

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

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

C. Unanticipated Discoveries

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

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

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APPENDICES

A. Resumes of Principal Personnel
B. Archaeological Records Searches (Confidential)
C. Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records (Confidential)

APPENDIX A

RESUMES OF PRINCIPAL PERSONNEL

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Professional Affiliations

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

Qualifications

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

Relevant Projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mt. Israel Reservoir and Pipelines *(Olivenhain Municipal Water District and Bureau of Land Management).*
Dr. Baksh served as Senior Archaeologist for preparation of the cultural resources study for this proposed reservoir, flood control channel, and pipeline project in San Diego County. The cultural resource study also included record search analyses and intensive surveys of four alternative access roads. Located in an area traditionally utilized by the Luiseño Indians, this project included ethnohistoric research in addition to the archaeological survey.

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

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

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

KYLE STANKOWSKI

Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Qualifications

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

Notable Projects

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

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

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

and/or Tribal interest.

Other Projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Andres Berdeja
Anthropologist/Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

B.A., Indigenous Anthropology, California State University of San Marcos, United States
A.S., Advanced Geographic Information Systems, Palomar Community College, United States

Professional Experience

Tierra Environmental Services (2020-Present): Project Archaeologist within Cultural Resources Management. Responsibilities include cleaning and sorting sensitive cultural material from La Jolla, CA. Archaeological, monitoring, survey, excavation, cataloging, record searches, cultural resources assessment, coordinating with Native American Monitors, and managing projects. Creating, editing, and analyzing geospatial data using ArcMap for cultural resource record searches proposals, and cultural reports.

HELIX Environmental Planning (2017-2020): Field Archaeologist within Cultural Resources Management. Responsibilities include conducting construction monitoring of culturally sensitive areas throughout Southern California, cultural resources surveys, archaeological testing and data recovery, and cartography using ArcMap.

The Rio Frio Regional Archaeological Project - RiFRAP (2019-Present): Field Archaeologist within Belize Maya Archaeology. Investigated the ritual caves and ceremonial landmarks in the archaeologically unknown Rio Frio region, and the rock quarries in the adjacent Mountain Pine Ridge, Cayo District, Belize, Central America. Responsibilities include photogrammetry and virtual tours, and traditional archaeological methods for understanding the region, rifrap.org.

RECON Environmental (2018): Field Archaeologist within Cultural Resource Management. Responsibilities include excavating cultural material belonging to the Luiseno Native Americans, which included ethically handling human remains in the field.

Togolese Archaeological Project (2015-Present): Assistant Archaeologist within West African Archaeology in Togo. Responsibilities include mapping, survey, excavation, ethnographic data collection, laboratory analysis, and artifact illustration.

Palomar Archaeology Field School (2015-2017): Teachers Aid for Palomar Community College. Responsibilities include teaching basic skills to students learning archaeological excavation, assisting professors of Archaeology with different meta-analysis of the site, and establishing new methods to ensure efficient data collection in the future.

Qualifications

Mr. Berdeja serves as a Project Archaeologist. He has conducted cultural resources monitoring, cultural resources surveys, archaeological testing, cataloging, record searches, cartography using ArcMap, and has authored and co-authored many technical cultural reports for City, State and Federal agencies. Project types on which he has worked throughout southern California include residential and commercial developments, solar sites, fee-to-trust transfers, and multiple rock quarry extensions. He

has experience with international projects, working in Togo, West Africa on a large village site associated with contemporary and historic people from the Bassar region of the country. Di-tour; the project involved extensive survey, excavation, mapping and ethnography in the region to determine the use of a village site date back to the 17th century. As well as working in Belize, Central America on ritual caves and ceremonial landmarks associated with the Late Classic Period Maya in the Mountain Pine Ridge region of Belize. The Rio Frio Archaeological Project (RiFRAP); involved multiple excavation units located at the entrance of ritual caves, photogrammetry, mapping, and exploration of the ritual caves in the region.

Relevant Projects

0855 La Jolla Waterscreening *(Dudek Environmental)*
Staff Archaeologist for water screening sensitive artifacts from La Jolla, CA and participated in construction monitoring when needed.

1869 La Jolla 548-Acre Fee-To-Trust Transfers *(Tierra Environmental Services)*
Served as a Field Archaeologist for archaeological survey, mapping cultural resources, recording new and existing sites, as well as preparing DPR forms for Information Centers to review. The results of the survey were positive that resulted in many cultural resources, such as Bedrock Milling Stations, Lithic tools and debitage, ceramic sherds, etc.

1878 Augustine 4 Fee-To-Trust Transfers *(Tierra Environmental Services)*
Served as a Project Archaeologist for the preparation of multiple reports that included drafting a handful of graphic maps for the client appropriate for the project parameters. Included doing background research and reviewed cultural resources relative to the area and the project area in Riverside County.

1881 Newberry Quarry Cultural *(Tierra Environmental Services)*
Served as a Project Archaeologist for surveying assessment for historic and prehistoric resources as well as report preparation and creating map graphics. The results of the survey were positive, and a single prehistoric isolate was identified and recorded.

7830 Moreno Valley *(Tierra Environmental Services)*
Served as a Field Archaeologist for testing/assessment of historic and prehistoric sites within the project area in Moreno Valley San Bernardino County. The results of the testing were positive and identification and documentation were required to successfully conduct sensitivity of each site excavated.

7831 City Pure Water *(Tierra Environmental Services)*
Served as a Field Archaeologist for monitoring assessment of possible historic and prehistoric resources in designated areas that required construction monitoring. The results are ongoing but have since been negative to date.

APPENDIX B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCHES

CONFIDENTIAL

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

12/8/2021 Records Search File No.: 22946.9103

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

Re: Record Search Results for the 1881 - Newberry Wine Rock Quarry Expansion

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Newberry Springs, 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: 4	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within 1-mile radius: 5	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

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

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

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

Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC

Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Isabela Kott

Digitally signed by Isabela Kott
Date: 2021.12.08 17:36:07 -08'00'

Isabela Kott
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

Enclosures:

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

(X) Custom Maps – 1 page

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

(X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 7 pages

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 4 lines

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 2 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (details) – 7 pages

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 5 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 172 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 C

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

TIERRA
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

January 31, 2022

Ms. Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322

Dear Ms. Yocum,

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) has been retained to conduct an intensive archaeological survey of 24-acres for a project in the City of Newberry Springs, in southcentral San Bernardino County, CA (Figure 1). The project is located in Section 9, Township 8 North, Range 3 East of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the Newberry Springs 7.5' California Quadrangle (Figure 2). A cultural resources study is required by the City as part of this agency's compliance with CEQA, and specifically to ensure that no potentially significant cultural resources are inadvertently impacted by the project.

A records search has been conducted at the have been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF), for the project area plus a one-mile radius buffer.

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

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

Sincerely,

Andres Berdeja
Project
Archaeologist

Enclosures Fig. 1, Fig.2

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

October 14, 2021

Andres Berdeja
Tierra Environmental Services

Via Email to: TierraEnv@aol.com

Re: Newberry Wine Rock Quarry Expansion Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Berdeja:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

From: tierraenv@aol.com,
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com,
Subject: Re: Newberry Wine Rock Quarry Cultural
Date: Wed, Feb 2, 2022 9:50 am

Ok great! Thank you for the quick response.

Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.
10650 Scripps Ranch Blvd., Ste. 105
San Diego, CA 92131
P: (858) 578-9064
tierraenv@aol.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
To: 'Tierra Environmental' <tierraenv@aol.com>
Sent: Tue, Feb 1, 2022 6:50 am
Subject: RE: Newberry Wine Rock Quarry Cultural

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

From: Tierra Environmental [mailto:tierraenv@aol.com]
Sent: Monday, January 31, 2022 4:24 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Subject: Newberry Wine Rock Quarry Cultural

Dear Ms. McCormick,

Please see the attached document notifying you of an upcoming project. Please let us know if you have any questions, concerns or pertinent information related to the project.

Thank You

Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.
10650 Scripps Ranch Blvd., Ste. 105
San Diego, CA 92131
P: (858) 578-9064
tierraenv@aol.com

From: Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov,
To: tierraenv@aol.com,
Subject: Newberry Wine Rock Quarry Cultural
Date: Wed, Feb 23, 2022 1:31 pm

Dear Andres Berdeja,

Thank you for reaching out to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the proposed project area. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on January 31st. The proposed project is not located within one-mile of any known Serrano cultural resources. Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness
Cultural Resource Analyst
Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
O:(909) 864-8933 Ext 50-2022
M:(909) 838-4053
26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346
SAN MANUEL
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

APPENDIX D

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION SITE RECORD (CONFIDENTIAL)

State of California ♁ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder): TES-AB-001i
P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. **Location:** ■ **Not for Publication** □ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** San Bernardino **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Newberry Springs **Date** NAD 1983 **T**8N **; R** 3E **;** eastern ½ **,** of the northwest ¼ **of Sec** 9 **; SBBM**
c. Address City Zip
d. UTM: Zone 11S, 530450.90mE/ 3851637.71mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This resource is a prehistoric lithic tool. The lithic tool is a gray metavolcanic unifacial tertiary scraper with a broken platform, the bulb of percussion is visble on the ventral side of the tool. The artifact was located on a north to south sloping hillside with avout a 10% grade in-between two sage scrub bushes; adjacent is a rock pile adjacent to a very rocky drainage about 5 meters due east. The ground visibility is 5% to 10% due to the high amount of rock observed covering the surface throughout the entire survey area.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16 Other (Lithic Tool Isolate)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.

***P4. Resources Present:**
___Building ___Structure ___Object
___Site ___District
___Element of District
__x__Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): Overview of Metavolcanic scraper

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
___Historic __x__ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
AR Rock Quarry
Newberry Springs, CA 92365

P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Andres Berdeja
Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.
9915 Businesspark Ave, Ste C. San Diego, CA 92131

***P9. Date Recorded:**
12/15/21

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
None

***Attachments:**
___ None
__x__ Continuation Sheet
___ Building, Structure, Object
___ Archaeological Record
___ District Record
___ Linear Feature
___ Milling Station
___ Rock Art
__x__ Artifact Record
__x__ Photo Record
__x__ Sketch

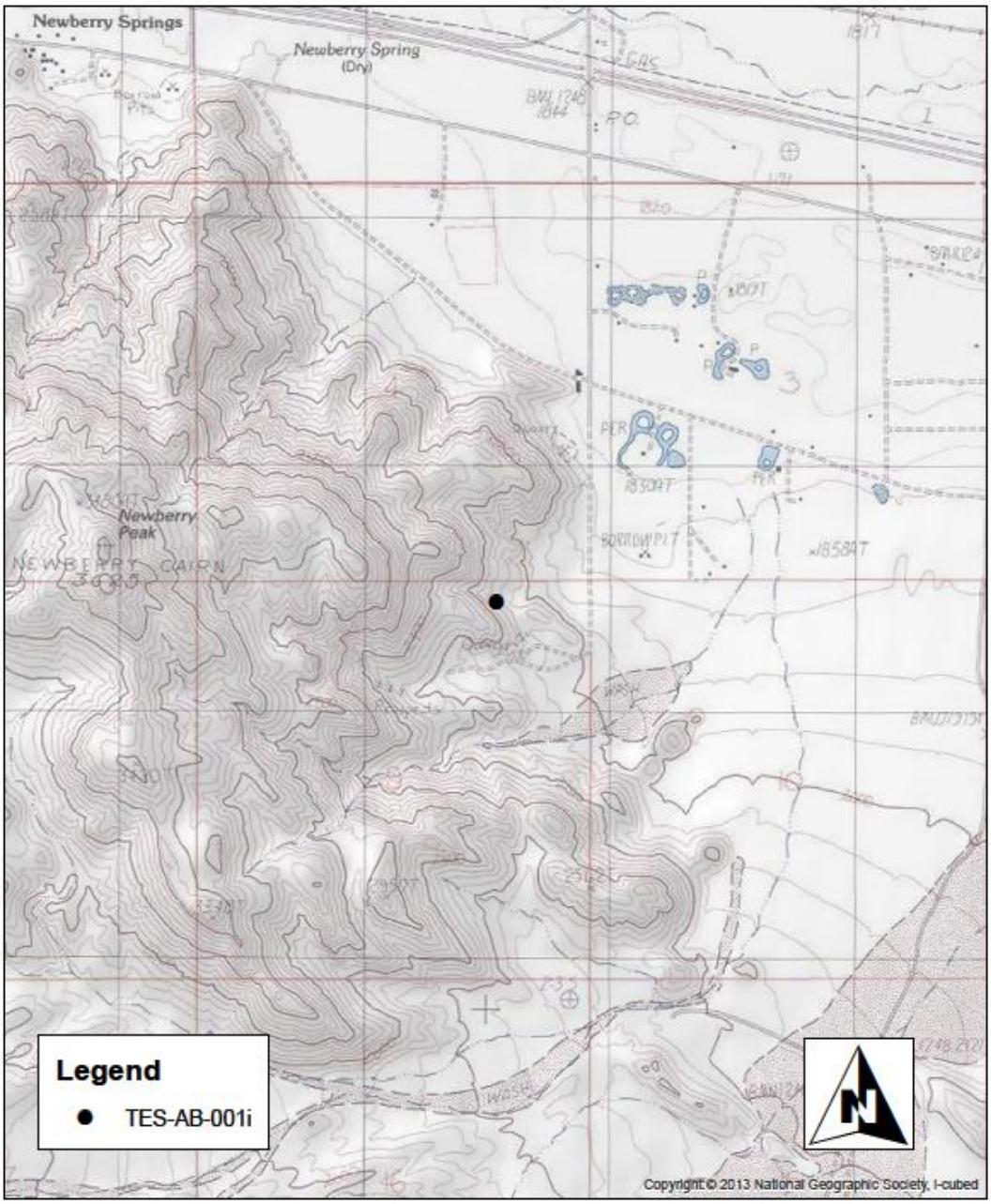
State of California - The Resources Agency Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder): TES-AB-001i

***Map Name:** Newberry Springs ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 12/15/2021



State of California — Natural Resources Agency
Department of Parks and Recreation

Primary #
Trinomial

ARTIFACT RECORD

Page 3 **of** 5 **Resource Name or #:** TES-AB-001i

Form Completed by: A. Berdeja Date: 12/15/21

Artifact #	Type	Condition	Description (form, material, etc.)	Dimensions (mm) L W TH	Locational Data (distance/bearing to datum)	Photo #	Collected?
001	L	C	Unifacial, metavolcanic scraper	78mm (L) x 54mm (W) x 11mm (TH)	11S 530450.90mE/ 3851637.71mN	1-2	Yes

Type Key: (list abbreviations used)
L - Lithic

Condition Key:
F Fragmentary
C Complete
Other:

Page 4 of 5
***Drawn by: A. Berdeja**

***Resource Name or #:** TES-AB-001i
***Date of map:** 12/15/2021

January 2022 Aerial

Figure 4. Cultural Resources Located within the APE

TIERRA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Photo 1 – Dorsal surface of tertiary metavolcanic scraper with visible edge and flake scars

Photo 2 – Ventral surface of metavolcanic scraper with broken platform and visible bulb.