

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**COVE Borrow Pit PROJECT**

**Near the Community of Lucerne Valley  
San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

San Bernardino County Department of Public Works  
825 East 3rd Street  
San Bernardino, CA 92415

**Prepared for:**

Lilburn Corporation  
1905 Business Center Drive  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

**Prepared by:**

CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

September 1, 2019  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3449

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Cove Borrow Pit Project, near the Community of Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California

**Author(s):** Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator/Archaeologist  
Ben Kerridge, Archaeologist/Report Writer  
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director  
Nina Gallardo, Archaeologist/Native American Liaison

**Consulting Firm:** CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324  
(909) 824-6400

**Date:** September 1, 2019

**For Submittal to:** San Bernardino County Department of Public Works  
825 East 3rd Street  
San Bernardino, CA 92415  
(909) 387-8104

**Prepared for:** Cheryl A. Tubbs, Vice President  
Lilburn Corporation  
1905 Business Center Drive  
San Bernardino, CA 92408  
(909) 890-1818

**USGS Quadrangle:** Lucerne Valley, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Section 3, T4N R1W, and Sections 33 and 34, T5N R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 124 acres

**Keywords:** Lucerne Valley; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Assessor’s Parcel Numbers 0451-022-04, 0452-041-64, and 0464-171-01; Site 3449-1H: late-historic-period refuse scatter (1950s-1960s); no “historical resources” under CEQA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between March and August, 2019, at the request of the Lilburn Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 124 acres of vacant land near the unincorporated community of Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0451-022-04, 0452-041-64, and 0464-171-01, located on both sides of Cove Road near its intersection with Exeter Street, within Section 3 of T4N R1W and Sections 33 and 34 of T5N R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Cove Borrow Pit Project, which proposes the continuation of "cut and fill" aggregate materials mining operations on the property. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH reviewed the results of a historical/archaeological resources records search provided by the County, consulted with Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area. As a result of these research procedures, an archaeological site of late-historic-period origin, temporarily designated 3449-1H, was recorded within the project boundaries. The site consists of a refuse scatter with four concentrations of artifacts dating to the 1950s-1960s.

Representing the results of incidental trash dumping by local residents, Site 3449-1H demonstrates no identifiable associations with any persons or events of recognized historic significance, nor the potential to yield important archaeological information. Therefore, it does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and does not meet the definition of a "historical resource." No other potential "historical resources" were encountered during this study, but the State of California Native American Heritage Commission has identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) that may be present in the general vicinity of the project location, which requires further consultation between the County of San Bernardino and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe as well as other appropriate Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultations. No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless mining plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. If buried cultural materials are discovered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, however, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between March and August, 2019, at the request of the Lilburn Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 124 acres of vacant land near the unincorporated community of Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0451-022-04, 0452-041-64, and 0464-171-01, located on both sides of Cove Road near its intersection with Exeter Street, within Section 3 of T4N R1W and Sections 33 and 34 of T5N R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Cove Borrow Pit Project, which proposes the continuation of "cut and fill" aggregate materials mining operations on the property. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH reviewed the results of a historical/archaeological resources records search provided by the County, consulted with Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

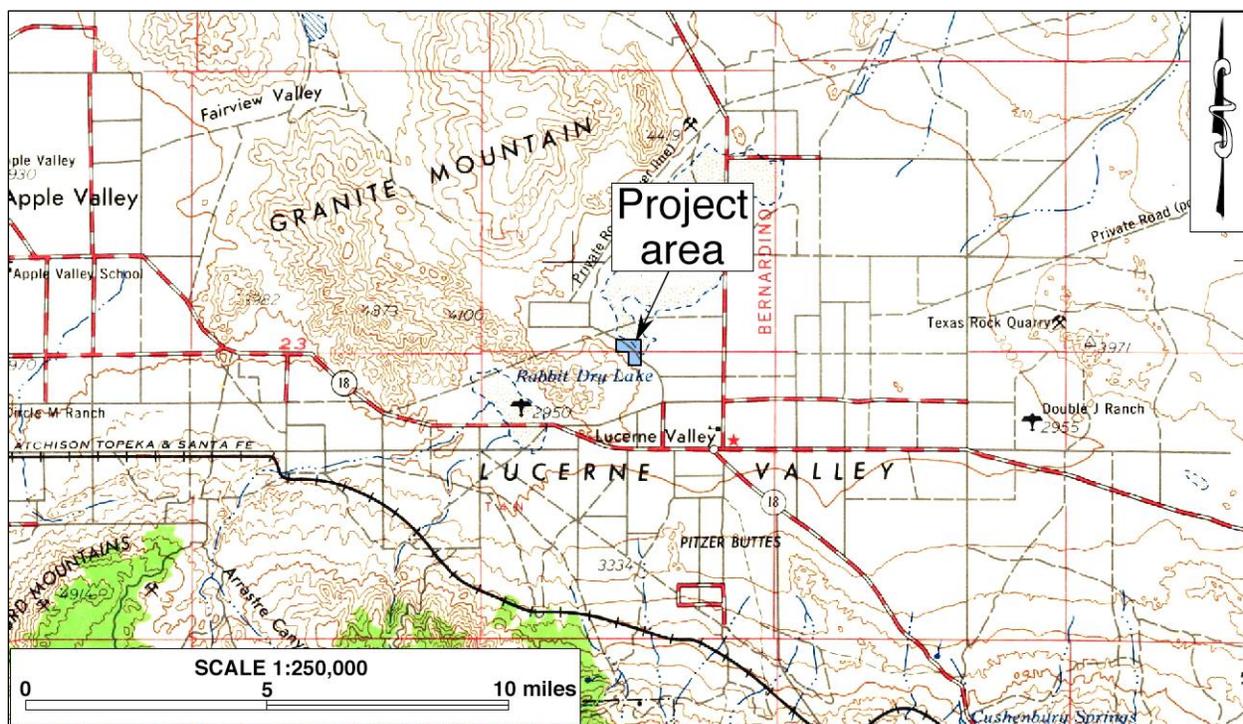


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 30'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

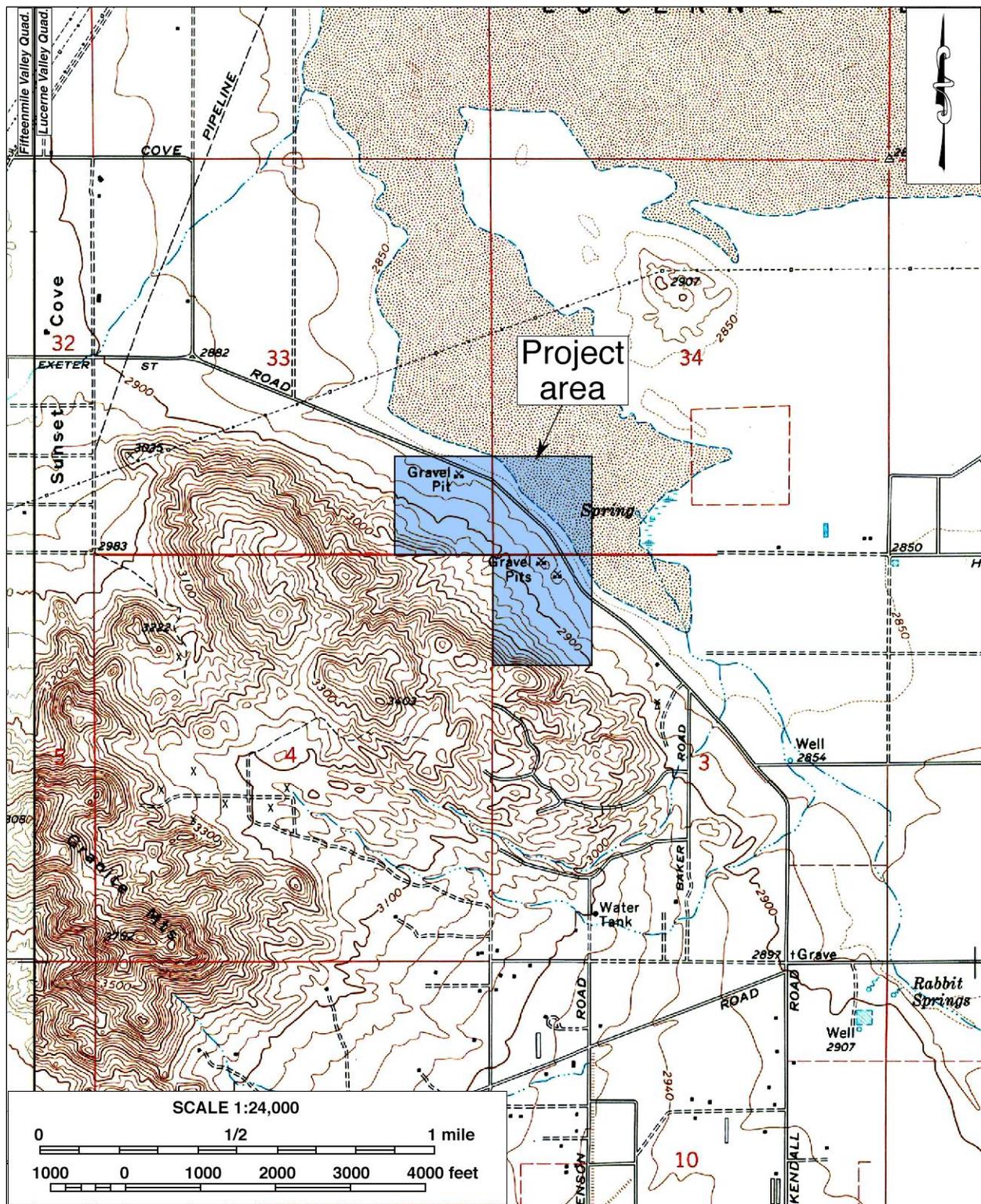


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Fifteenmile Valley and Lucerne Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1971; 1994])

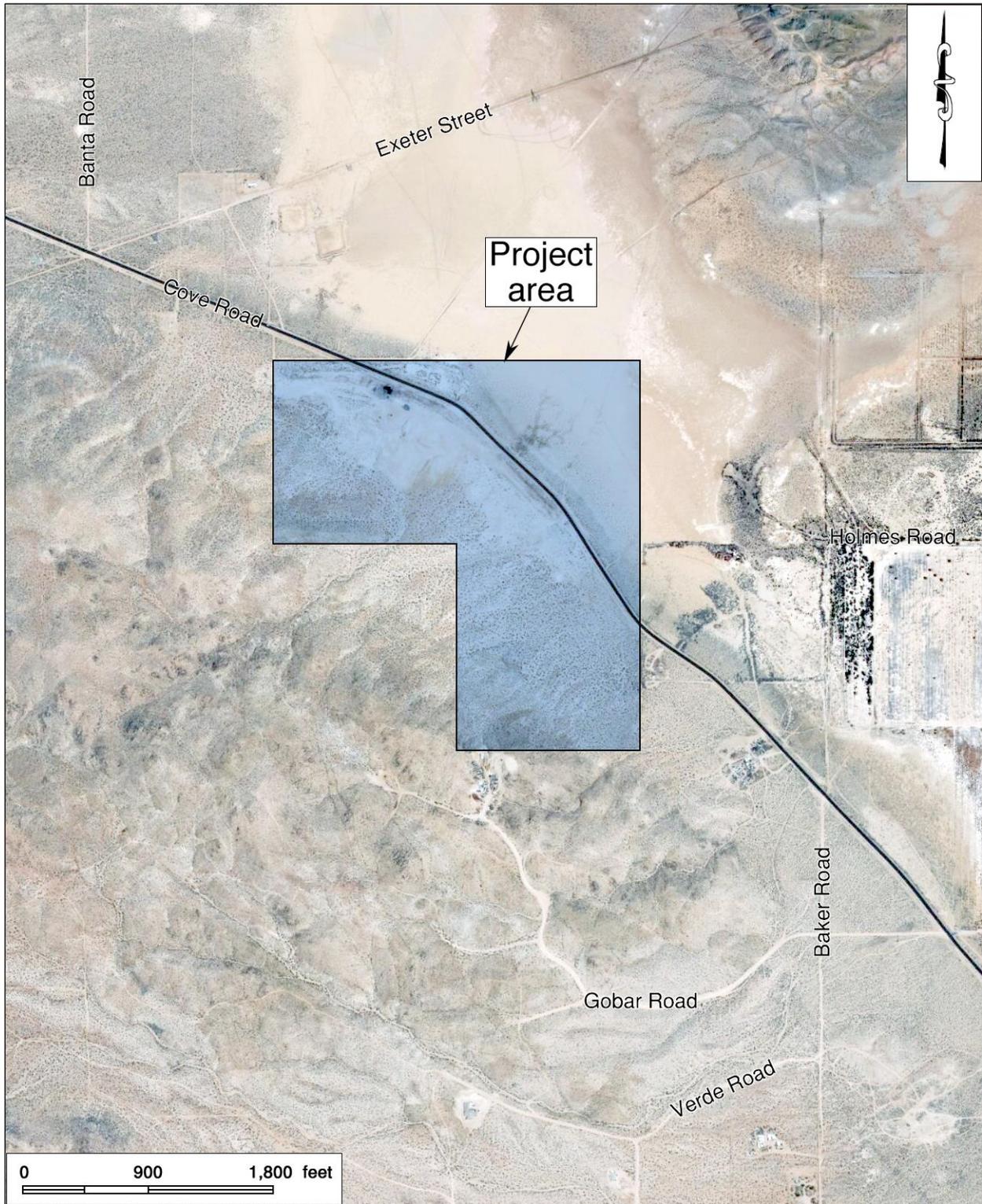


Figure 3. Aerial photograph of the project area.

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated approximately two miles north of the rural community of Lucerne Valley, in the northwestern portion of the desert valley bearing the same name, and at the southeastern end of Lucerne Dry Lake. The location lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert, to the north of the San Bernardino Mountains, and at the eastern base of the Granite Mountain. The climate and environment of the project vicinity are typical of the southern California high-desert country, so named because of its relatively higher elevation than the Colorado Desert region to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than 10 inches.

The project area is surrounded by other parcels of open desert land in a mostly natural state in all directions (Fig. 3). Cove Road, a paved two-lane public road, runs through the project area in a generally northwest-southeast direction. Elevations in the project area range approximately from 2,855 feet to 3,140 feet above mean sea level. The southernmost and westernmost portions of the project area are characterized by a hillside landscape dotted with granitic outcrops, and the northeastern portion lies on the dry lakebed of Lucerne Lake (Fig. 4). These portions are roughly delineated by the course of Cove Road.

A large stockpile of soil is located northeast of Cove Road, and the area along the southwestern side of the road displays signs of heavy disturbance from past quarrying activities. Further to the



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on March 27, 2019; view to the northeast)

southwest, the project area begins to slope steeply upward into the Granite Mountain. Native soils in most of the project area consist of brownish-yellow, fine- to coarse-grained sands mixed with small to large rocks and boulders, while in wash areas the sand was light gray and coarse. The surface soils also contain a significant amount of decomposing granite. Vegetation observed within the project area include yucca, foxtails, tumbleweeds, wild mustards, and other small desert shrubs, flowers, and grasses (Fig. 4).

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Archaeological Context**

In order to understand the progress of Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks on the basis of artifacts and site types that date back some 12,000 years. Currently, the chronology most frequently applied in the Mojave Desert divides the region's prehistory into five periods marked by changes in archaeological remains, reflecting different ways in which Native peoples adapted to their surroundings. According to Warren (1984) and Warren and Crabtree (1986), the five periods are as follows: the Lake Mojave Period, 12,000 years to 7,000 years ago; the Pinto Period, 7,000 years to 4,000 years ago; the Gypsum Period, 4,000 years to 1,500 years ago; the Saratoga Springs Period, 1,500 years to 800 years ago; and the Protohistoric Period, 800 years ago to European contact.

More recently, Hall (2000) presented a slightly different chronology for the region, also with five periods: Lake Mojave (ca. 8000-5500 B.C.), Pinto (ca. 5500-2500 B.C.), Newberry (ca. 1500 B.C.-500 A.D.), Saratoga (ca. 500-1200 A.D.), and Tecopa (ca. 1200-1770s A.D.). According to Hall (*ibid.*:14), small mobile groups of hunters and gatherers inhabited the Mojave Desert during the Lake Mojave Period. Their material culture is represented by the Great Basin Stemmed points and flaked stone crescents. These small, highly mobile groups continued to inhabit the region during the Pinto Period, which saw an increased reliance on ground foods, small and large game animals, and the collection of vegetal resources, suggesting that "subsistence patterns were those of broad-based foragers" (*ibid.*:15). Artifact types found in association with this period include the Pinto points and *Olivella* sp. spire-lopped beads (*ibid.*).

Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period, in comparison to the earlier periods, including "geographically expansive land-use pattern...involving small residential groups moving between select localities," long-distance trade, and the diffusion of trait characteristics (Hall 2000:16). Typical artifacts from this period are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by groundstone artifacts (*ibid.*:16).

Hall (*ibid.*) states that "late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density" and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads typed as Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass (*ibid.*).

## **Ethnohistorical Context**

The Lucerne Valley area is situated near the presumed boundary between the traditional territories of the Serrano and the Vanyume peoples. The basic written sources on Serrano and Vanyume cultures are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978), and the following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano and Vanyume peoples is based on these sources. Linguistically the Vanyume were probably related to the Serrano, their southern neighbor, although politically they seem to have differed from the Serrano proper. The number of Vanyumes, never large, dwindled rapidly between 1820 and 1834, when southern California Indians were removed to the various missions and their *asistencias*, and the group virtually disappeared well before 1900. As a result, very little is known about the Vanyume today.

The Serrano's territory is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far east as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains. However, it is nearly impossible to assign definitive boundaries for the Serrano territory due to the nature of the tribe's clan-based organization as well as the lack of reliable data. The name of the group, Serrano, was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander."

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers and occasionally fishers, and settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The clans were patrilineal, but their exact structure, function, and number are unknown, except that the clans were the largest autonomous political and landholding units. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans, but they shared strong trade, ceremonial, and marital connections that sometimes also extended to other surrounding nations, such as the Kitanemuk, the Tataviam, and the Cahuilla.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was negligible until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

## **Historical Context**

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

then has continued to the present time, yielding a diverse variety of mineral products ranging from gold to clay (*ibid.*:173, 175-176).

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

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

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

The historical/archaeological resources records search results were provided to CRM TECH by San Bernardino County Archaeologist Jesse Yorck, M.A., who conducted the records search on December 20, 2018, at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to identify known cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project location. Known cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

At the commencement of the study, Jesse Yorck also provided CRM TECH with a written response to the County’s inquiry from the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which includes the results of a records search in the commission’s Sacred Lands File. After reviewing the NAHC’s response, CRM TECH contacted a total of five Native American

representatives in the region in writing on March 22, 2019, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The correspondence with the Native American representatives is summarized below and attached to this report as Appendix 2.

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history and historic maps and aerial photographs of the Lucerne Valley area. Among maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office’s (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855 and the U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1994. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs, taken between 1952 and 2018, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On March 27, 2019, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologists Michael Richards and Hunter O’Donnell carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south and east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Visibility of the native ground surface was fair (60-70 percent) to good (80-90 percent) over most of the property but was poor (0-20 percent) where pockets of dense vegetation or other ground cover, such as road pavement, were present.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

The SCCIC records search results identified seven previously completed cultural resources studies within the one-mile scope of the records search, including a 2005 survey that covered a narrow strip of the project area along Cove Road. No cultural resources were previously identified within the current project area, but 12 historical/archaeological sites and eight isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—have been recorded within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

Five of these known cultural resources, specifically four of the sites and one of the isolates, were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. They consisted mainly of scattered lithic artifacts but also included a rock shelter with a diverse artifact deposit. Among them, the nearest to the project location was the rock shelter, known as the Sunset Cove Cave and designated Site 36-001418, which was found approximately 0.65 mile to the west, across a rocky ridge.

The other eight sites and seven isolates dated to the historic period and included various roads and refuse items. Most notable among these was Site 36-028276, which represented an unpaved

<b>Primary No.</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Description</b>
36-000575	CA-SBR-000575	Lithic flakes and hammerstone
36-001418	CA-SBR-001418	Rock shelter with lithic flakes, basketry, and tools
36-012020	CA-SBR-012020	Lithic flake scatter
36-012021	CA-SBR-012021	Lithic flake scatter
36-012022	CA-SBR-012022H	Refuse deposit
36-024192	CA-SBR-015377H	Rabbit Springs Road
36-024226	CA-SBR-015411H	Holmes Road
36-024227	CA-SBR-015412H	Dirt road (Gobar Road)
36-028364	CA-SBR-028364H	Dirt road (Waverly Road)
36-028366	CA-SBR-028366H	Refuse scatter
36-028367	CA-SBR-028367H	Dirt road (Exeter Street)
36-028376	CA-SBR-028376H	Unpaved segment of Cove Road
36-028398	N/A	Isolate: metal pail
36-028399	N/A	Isolate: metal can
36-028400	N/A	Isolate: metal can
36-028402	N/A	Isolate: metal cans
36-028403	N/A	Isolate: metal can
36-028404	N/A	Isolate: metal can
36-028405	N/A	Isolate: metal can
36-060743	N/A	Isolate: hammerstone

segment of Cove Road running north-south about 0.7 mile to the northwest of the project location. The nearest historic-period resources were two other roads, 36-024226 and 36-024227, recorded approximately 0.3 mile to the east. Since none of these sites or isolates was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, they require no further consideration during this study. However, the fact that another segment of Cove Road was previously recorded nearby was taken into consideration in the treatment of the segment extending across the project area.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In the response letter to the County of San Bernardino, dated February 20, 2019, the NAHC states that the Sacred Lands File records search produced a positive finding (see App. 2). However, since the correspondence between the NAHC and the County covered this project as well as another quarry project near the Town of Apple Valley, it is unclear whether the potential Native American cultural resource is located in the vicinity of this project area or the other one. As usual, the NAHC released no information on the location of the resource and referred further inquiries to the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe. In addition, the commission also recommended that other local Native American groups be contacted and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on March 22, 2019, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all five tribal organization on the referral list, including the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe (see App. 2). For some of the tribes, CRM TECH contacted the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues in lieu of the individuals recommended by the NAHC, as requested by tribal government staff in the past. In all, five tribal representatives were contacted:

- Matthew Leivas, Director, Chemehuevi Cultural Center, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe;
- Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;

- Donna Yocum, Chairperson, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians;
- Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians;
- Mark Cochrane, Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Indians.

As of this time, two of the five tribes have responded to the inquiry (see App. 2). In an e-mail dated March 26, 2019, Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst for the San Manuel Band, states that the tribe has concluded its consultation on this project with the County in light of the existing ground disturbance within the project area. Nevertheless, the tribe has requested a copy of this report upon completion. In an e-mail sent on April 24, Travis Armstrong indicates that the Morongo Band has no additional information to provide at this time but may provide other information to the County during future consultations.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. In the mid-1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the vicinity, no man-made features were observed in or near the project area (Fig. 5). By the turn of the century, a road following roughly the alignment of present-day Cove Road had been established across the project location, leading to the settlement of Rabbit Springs to the southeast (Fig. 6).

The current alignment of Cove Road dates at least to the 1940s-1950s (Fig. 7; NETR Online 1952). Other than the presence of the road, the desert landscape in the project area remained largely

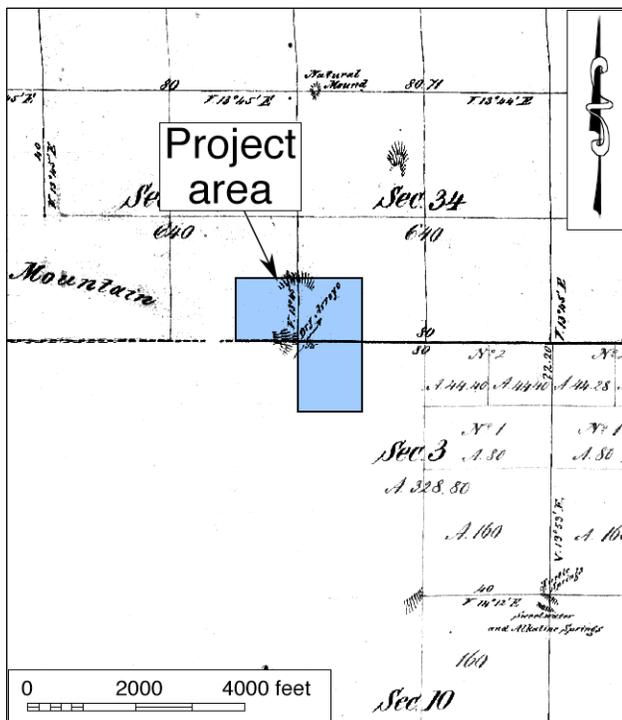


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

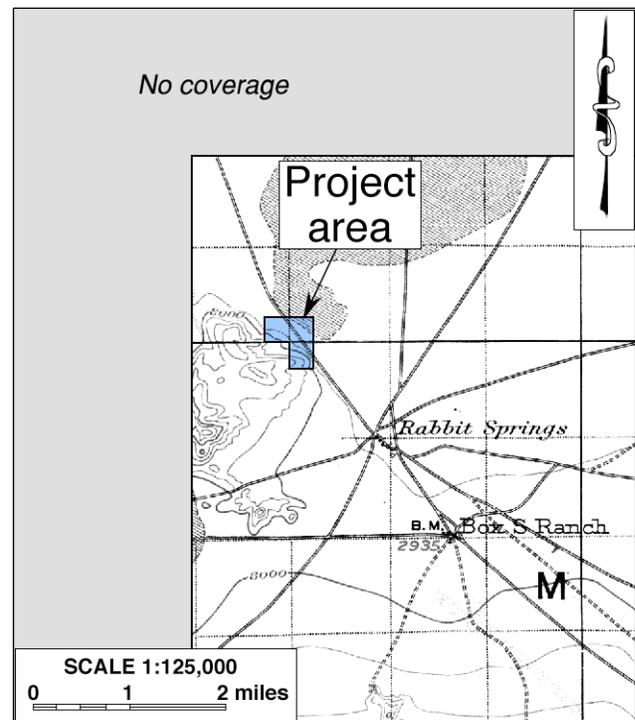


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1899. (Source: USGS 1902)

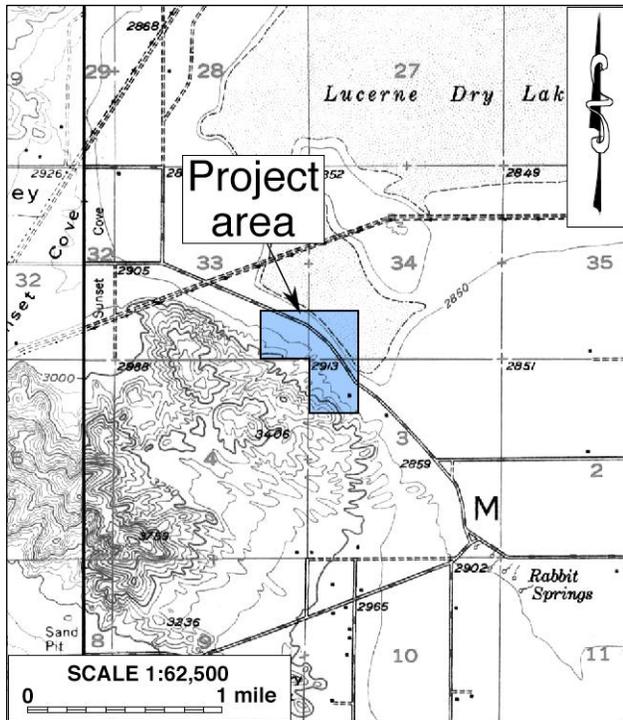


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1945-1952.  
(Source: USGS 1947; 1956)

unchanged until sometime between 1969 and 1995, when the quarry operations began along the southwestern side of Cove Road (NETR Online 1969; 1995; Fig. 2). Since then, no major changes in land use have been noted in or near the project area (NETR Online 1995-2016; Google Earth 1995-2018).

## FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, a previously unknown archaeological site of late-historic-period origin was recorded in the central portion of the project area and temporarily designated 3449-1H, pending the assignment of an official site number in the California Historical Resources Inventory by the SCCIC. The site is a large historic-period refuse scatter located in a drainage and consisting of four concentrations of mostly domestic trash and automobile parts (see App. 3 for record forms). Each concentration appears to represent a separate dumping episode.

The refuse includes more than 800 rusted metal cans along with hay bale wire, chicken wire, other pieces of metal, glass fragments, ceramic sherds, and numerous automobile parts. The assemblage represents mainly cans and bottles dating to the 1950s-1960s. Cans from different concentrations have been moved down the drainage by either water or wind, resulting in some mixing.

Concentration 1, the easternmost among the four, measures approximately 66 x 25 feet and consists of approximately 75 rusted cans (40 Bi-metal beverage cans, 24 sanitary cans, 2 cone top cans, 2 square meat cans, 1 aerosol can, 2 flat cans, and 4 paint cans), glass fragments, 5 lumber fragments, plastic fragments, 6 glass bottle bases, 1 steel turntable, and some chicken wire. The dates found on the base marks of the bottle bases are from the 1950s and the 1960s.

Concentration 2 consists of approximately 71 rusted cans (15 Bi-metal beverage cans, 52 sanitary cans, 2 cone top cans, and 2 rectangle meat cans), 4 lumber fragments, steel barrel rings, 1 yellow plastic bowl, 1 glass bottle base with a mark of "Duraglas" (1953) and several feet of chicken wire. The concentration measures approximately 25 x 19 feet.

Concentration 3 measures approximately 92 x 28 feet and consists of approximately 333 rusted cans (305 sanitary cans, 6 Bi-metal beverage cans, 11 cone top cans, 1 paint can, 1 1-gallon gas can, 3 spice cans, and 6 rectangle meat cans), 12 bottle caps, 50 glass fragments (including 6 glass bases with markers), and over 25 ceramic sherds. Several automotive parts were also found in this concentration. The glass bottle bases bear dates from the 1950s-1960s.

Concentration 4 measures approximately 61 x 35 feet and consists of approximately 353 rusted cans (150 sanitary cans, 200 Bi-metal beverage cans, 1 cone top can, and 2 paint cans), approximately 12 glass fragments, and 12+ ceramic sherds. Several car parts were found in the concentration (car hood, driver side door, a trunk lid, and a tire), which was also dated to the 1950s-1960s.

Other than Site 3449-1H, the only feature of prehistoric or historical origin encountered in the project area is Cove Road, which is known to have been in place along its current alignment since at least the 1940s-1950s, as discussed above. An asphalt-paved two-lane highway with soft shoulders, the road is of standard design and construction, and its current configuration and appearance reflect the results of constant maintenance and repeated upgrading over the years. As a result, the road today does not exhibit any distinctively historical character. As a working component of the modern transportation infrastructure, Cove Road shows little potential for any historic significance and requires no further study.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the County of San Bernardino in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

As a result of the research procedures carried out during this study, a refuse scatter dating to the 1950s-1960s era was recorded within the project boundaries and designated temporarily as Site 3449-1H. Representing the results of incidental trash dumping by local residents, Site 3449-1H demonstrates no identifiable associations with any persons or events of recognized historic significance, nor any other special merits. Furthermore, the common refuse items found at the site

show little potential to yield any important archaeological data pertaining to the 1950s-1960s, a period that is very well documented in historical literature as well as popular culture.

Based on these considerations, this study concludes that Site 3449-1H does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and thus does not qualify as a “historical resource,” as defined above. Since no other potential “historical resources” were encountered, this study further concludes that no “historical resources” are known to exist within or adjacent to the project area.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary, the present study encountered no “historical resources” within or adjacent to the project area, but the NAHC has identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) that may be present in the general vicinity of the project location, which requires further consultation between the County of San Bernardino and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe as well as other appropriate Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- A finding of *No Impact* on cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of Native American consultation process by the County of San Bernardino pursuant to AB 52 to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”
- No additional cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

## REFERENCES

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Fife, Don

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 1856b Plat Map: Township No. V North Range No. I West, SBBM; surveyed in 1855.
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 1995-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity, taken in 1995, 2003, 2005-2006, 2009, and 2013-2018. Available through the Google Earth software.
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- Hall, M.C.  
 2000 Archaeological Survey of 2472 Acres in Adjacent Portions of Lava, Lead Mountain, and Cleghorn Pass Training Areas, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California (Volume I). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.  
 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
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 1952-2016 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity, taken 1952, 1969, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
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- Strong, William Duncan  
 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26. University of California Press, Berkeley.
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 1902 Map: San Gorgonio, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1899.  
 1947 Map: Lucerne Valley, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1945  
 1956 Map: Lake Arrowhead, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952.  
 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.  
 1971 Map: Fifteenmile Valley, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1969, field-checked in 1971.  
 1994 Map: Lucerne Valley, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1971 edition with minor revisions.
- Warren, Claude N.  
 1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
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 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L.D'Azevedo(ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN  
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

**Education**

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.  
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.  
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.  
1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.  
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.  
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.  
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.  
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.  
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.  
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.  
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (With Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST

Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA\*

### Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.  
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.  
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,  
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the  
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.  
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

### Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.  
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.  
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside  
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.  
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.  
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.  
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.  
1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern  
California cultural resources management firms.

### Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange  
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural  
Diversity.

### Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources  
management study reports since 1986.

### Memberships

\* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California  
Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Ben Kerridge, M.A.**

**Education**

2014 Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.  
2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.  
2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

**Professional Experience**

2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.  
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.  
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, various locations, California.

**Papers Presented**

- Geomorphological Survey of Tracts T126–T151 to Support Archaeological Shoreline Research Project. Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece, 2014.
- The Uncanny Valley of the Shadow of Modernity: A Re-examination of Anthropological Approaches to Christianity. Graduate Thesis, California State University, Fullerton, 2010.
- Ethnographic Endeavors into the World of Counterstrike. 74th Annual Conference of the Southwestern Anthropological Association, 2003.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2013.

**Memberships**

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S.**

**Education**

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.  
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.  
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.  
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.  
2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.  
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.  
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.  
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael D. Richards, M.A., RPA**

**Education**

- 2002 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge (CSUN).  
1986 B.A., Anthropology: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).  
1982 A.A., Los Angeles Valley College, Los Angeles, California.
- 2015 Section 106 workshop.  
2000 CSUN “Olmec” field excavation and lab analysis; La Venta, Mexico.  
1999 Rock art recording, UCLA Extension; Little Lake, California.  
1998 Rock art symposium, UCLA Extension.

**Professional Experience**

- 2016-2018 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, LSA Associates Inc.  
2012-2016 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, ICF International (Jones & Stokes).  
2010-2012 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, various CRM firms (on call).  
2007-2010 Principal Investigator/Field Director/Crew Chief, ASM Affiliates, Inc.  
2004-2007 Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator, ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.  
2003-2004 Staff Archaeologist/Crew Chief, SRI, Inc.  
2000-2003 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, Ancient Enterprises (Clewlow, Jr.).  
1999-2000 Staff Archaeologist/Lab Crew Chief, CSC/Edwards Air Force Base.

**Research Interests**

Pottery and rock art analysis; prehistory the American southwest; Mesoamerica; Japan.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1999.

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Archaeological Institute of America; Conejo Open Space Trails Advisory Committee; Conejo Valley Historical Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2018 M.A. (anticipated), Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

**Professional Experience**

- 2016- Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
- 2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
- 2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**  
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* Five local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
2/20/2019**

***Chemehuevi Indian Reservation***

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

***San Manuel Band of Mission Indians***

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933  
Fax: (909) 864-3370  
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

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

***Serrano Nation of Mission Indians***

Goldie Walker, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (909) 528 - 9027

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

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

***San Fernando Band of Mission Indians***

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

***San Manuel Band of Mission Indians***

Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933  
jcoin@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Cove and Ocatillo Quarries Project, San Bernardino County.

**From:** Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>  
**Sent:** Friday, March 22, 2019 9:46 AM  
**To:** cultural@cit-nsn.gov; chairman@cit-nsn.gov  
**Subject:** NA Scoping Letter for Cove Borrow Pit Project near the Community of Lucerne Valley and Ocotillo Quarry Project near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3449A and #3450A)

Hello Mr. Leivas,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting cultural resources studies for the proposed Cove Quarry Project near the Community of Lucerne Valley and Ocotillo Quarry Project near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3449A and #3450A). We have been provided with a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) SLF Response that was requested by the County. The NAHC states that the results of the Sacred Lands File record search are positive. It is, however, unclear if the results are positive for the Cove Quarry project area, the Ocotillo Quarry project area, or both. The Commission's letter also states that we should contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe for further information (see attached).

I'm contacting you to see if the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe has any specific information regarding cultural sites located within the project areas. I'm also attaching the NA Scoping Letter, NAHC Positive SLF Results, and project area maps.

Thanks for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive Ste. A/B  
Colton, CA 92324  
(909) 824-6400

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March 22, 2019

Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
49750 Seminole Drive  
Cabazon, CA 92220

RE: The Cove Quarry Project, near the Community of Lucerne Valley  
The Ocotillo Quarry Project, near and Town of Apple Valley  
San Bernardino County, California  
CRM TECH Nos. 3449A and 3450A

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

I am writing to bring to your attention to the ongoing CEQA-compliance studies for the two quarry projects referenced above. The accompanying USGS map depicts the locations of the two project

areas (Map 1). The Cove Quarry is within Sections 33 and 34 of T5N R1W and Section 3 of T4N R1W, SBBM. The Ocotillo Quarry is within Section 24 of T4N R3W, SBBM. The two quarry project areas are approximately 9.5 miles apart.

The Cove Quarry Project encompasses approximately 124 acres of partially disturbed lands in APNs 0464-171-01, 0452-041-64, and 0451-022-04. It is located near the intersection of Cove Road with Exeter Street/Banta Road, northwest of the community of Lucerne Valley (Map 2). According to the records search results provided by the County, there are no known historical/archaeological sites within or adjacent to the Cove Quarry project area.

The Ocotillo Quarry Project encompasses approximately 20 acres of mostly disturbed land in APN 0438-082-01. It is located at the southeast corner of Ocotillo Way and Valley Vista Avenue, southeast of the Town of Apple Valley (Map 3). According to the records search results, there is one known historical/archaeological site within the boundaries of the Ocotillo Quarry project area. That site, 36-004276, is a segment of the historic-era Coxe Road, which is a portion of a larger stretch of road known as the Van Dusen Road.

In a letter dated February 20, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission states that the results of the Sacred Lands File record search are positive. It is, however, unclear if the results are positive for the Cove Quarry project area, the Ocotillo Quarry project area, or both. The Commission's letter also states that we should contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe for further information, which we are doing. The Commission further suggests that we contact all of the tribes on the referral list they provided. Therefore, as part of the cultural resources studies for these two projects, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near either of these two project areas.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near either of these two project areas that we should consider as part of the cultural resources investigation. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the County of San Bernardino.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the projects, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near either of these two project areas that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project areas. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison  
CRM TECH

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter, aerial maps, and project location maps

---

**From:** Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 26, 2019 5:49 PM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Cc:** Sansonetti, Nancy  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for Cove Quarry Project near the Community of Lucerne Valley and Ocotillo Quarry Project near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3449A and #3450A)

Hi Nina,

Thank you for the information request. Please note that SMBMI concluded consultation on this project with the County due to existing disturbance within the project areas. However, please note that the Tribe would appreciate a copy of CRM Tech's final report upon completion.

Thank you,

Jessica Mauck  
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST  
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249  
M: (909) 725-9054  
26569 Community Center Drive Highland California 92346

---

**From:** Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 24, 2019 4:24 PM  
**To:** 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for Cove Quarry Project near the Community of Lucerne Valley and Ocotillo Quarry Project near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3449A and #3450A)

Hello,

Regarding the above referenced project, we have no additional information to provide at this time but may provide other information to the lead agency during the AB 52 consultation process.

Thank you for reaching out to our office.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
951-755-5259  
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov

**APPENDIX 3**

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
RECORD FORMS, SITE 3449-1H**

**(Confidential)**

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 6Z  
Other Listings  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3449-1H

- 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 Lucerne Valley, Calif. Date 1994  
T4N; R1W; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 4; S.B. B.M.
- c. Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 501,837 mE/3,814,595 mN  
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad  GPS (NAD 83)
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN 0451-022-04; approximately 625 feet to the west and 700 feet to the south of Cove Road

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site is a large historic-period refuse scatter located in a drainage and consisting of four concentrations of mostly domestic trash and automobile parts. Each concentration appears to represent a separate dumping episode. The refuse includes more than 800 rusted metal cans along with hay bale wire, chicken wire, other pieces of metal, glass fragments, ceramic sherds, and numerous automobile parts. The assemblage represents mainly cans and bottles dating to the 1950s-1960s. Cans from different concentrations have been moved down the drainage by either water or wind, resulting in some mixing.

- \*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4: Refuse scatter
- \*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): Concentration 4, view to the east; photo taken on March 27, 2019

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1950s-1960s

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
County of San Bernardino

\*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Daniel Ballester, Hunter O'Donnell, and Michael Richards, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

\*P9. Date Recorded: March 27, 2019

\*P10. Survey Type (describe): Intensive-level for CEQA-compliance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Ben Kerridge, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (2019): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Cove Borrow Pit Project, near the Community of Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California

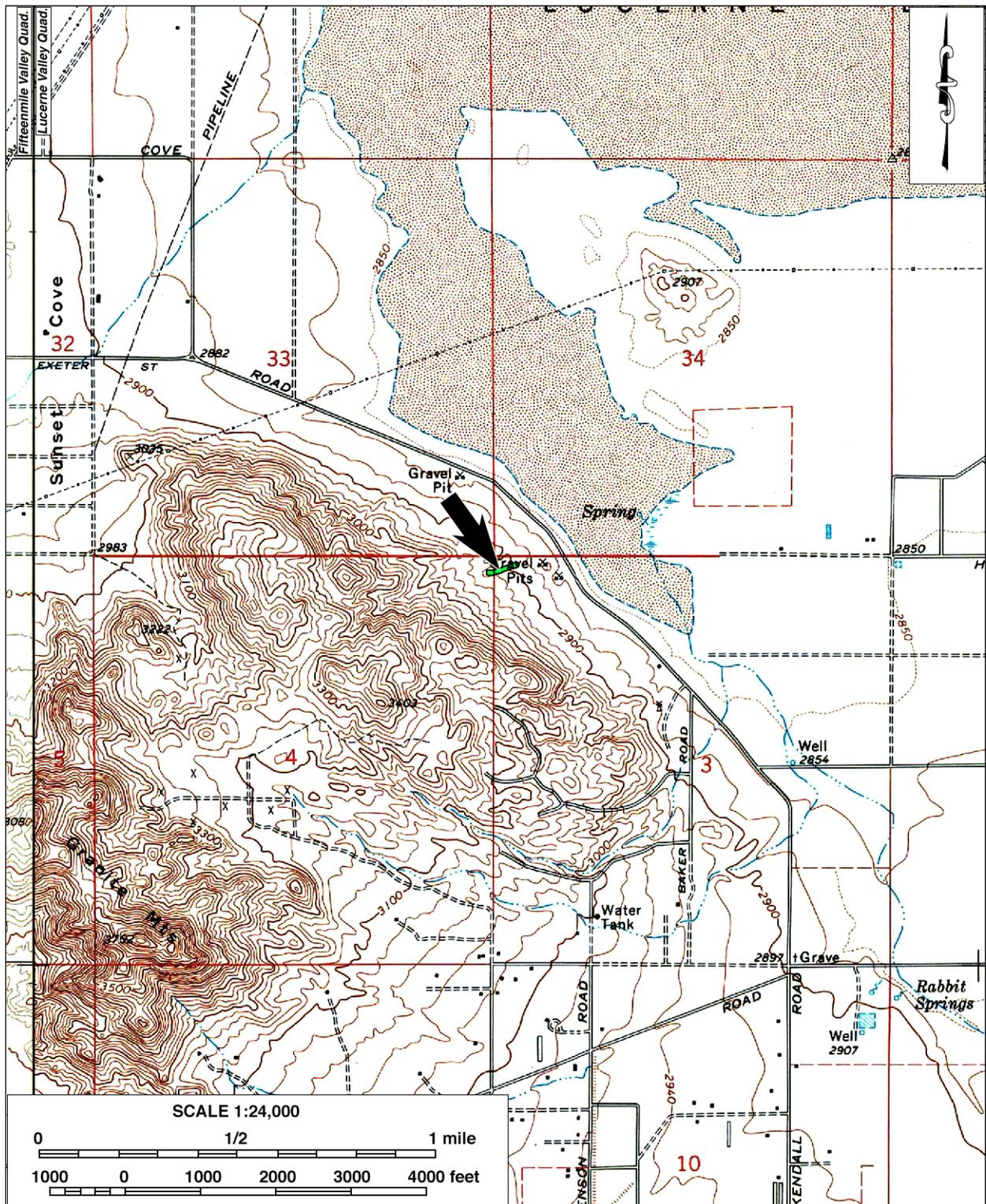
- \*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Resource Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

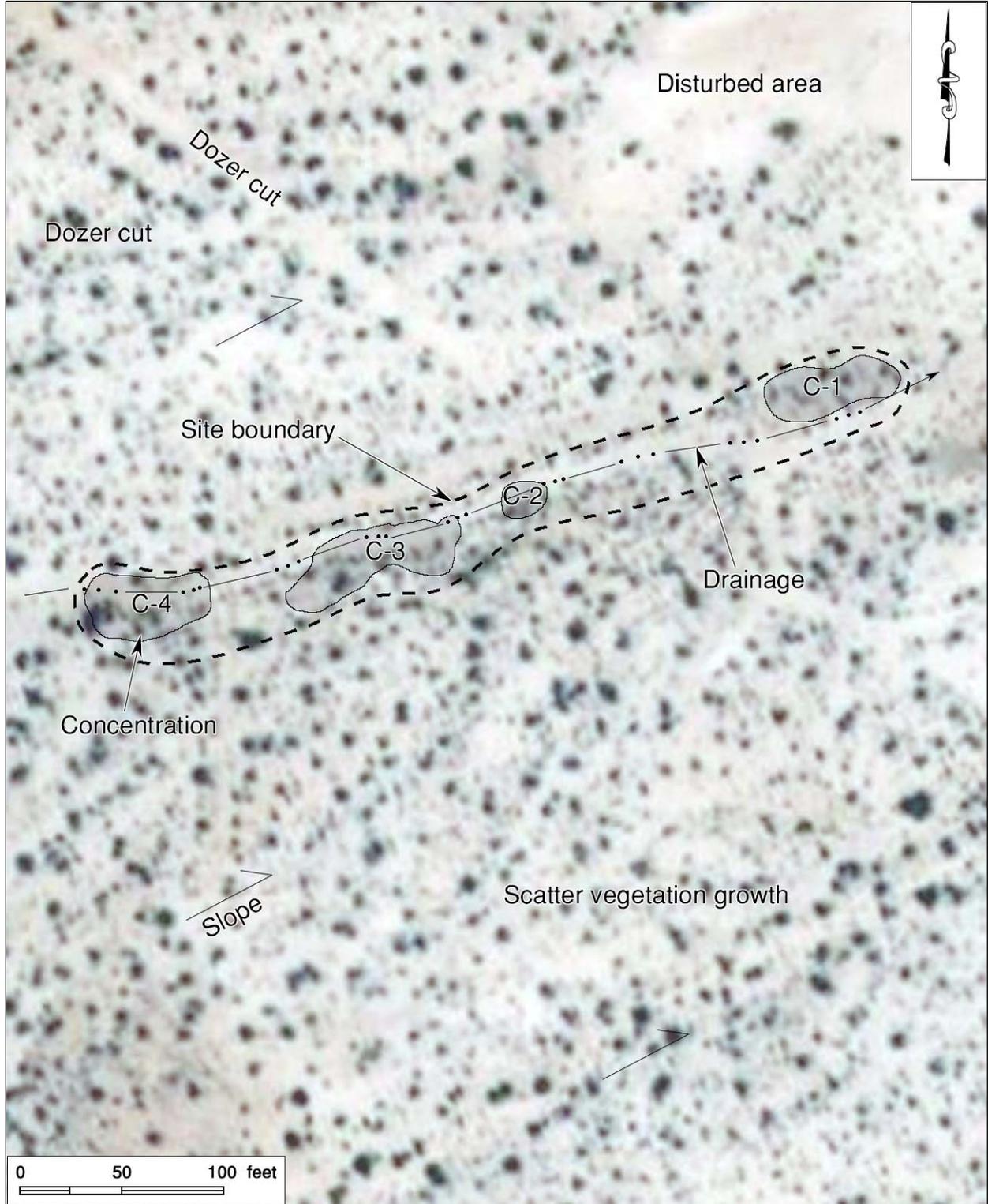
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD**

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3449-1H

- A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 425 feet (NE-SW) b. Width 36 feet (NW-SE)  
**Method of Measurement:**  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate Other: GIS Trimble Yuma  
**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply.):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography  
 Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other (Explain): Trowel probing  
**Reliability of Determination:**  High  Medium  Low Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
**Limitations** (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined  
 Disturbances  Vegetation  Other (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_
- A2. **Depth:** \_\_\_\_\_  None  Unknown Method of Determination: Trowel probing
- \*A3. **Human Remains:**  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_
- \*A4. **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): None
- \*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): The site comprises four late-historic-period refuse concentrations that represent four distinct dumping episodes. Concentration 1 measures approximately 66 x 25 feet and consists of approximately 75 rusted cans (40 Bi-metal beverage cans, 24 sanitary cans, 2 cone top cans, 2 square meat cans, 1 aerosol can, 2 flat cans, and 4 paint cans), glass fragments, 5 lumber fragments, plastic fragments, 6 glass bottle bases, 1 steel turntable, and some chicken wire. The dates found on the basemarks of the bottle bases are from the 1950s and the 1960s.  
Concentration 2 consists of approximately 71 rusted cans (15 Bi-metal beverage cans, 52 sanitary cans, 2 cone top cans, and 2 rectangle meat cans), 4 lumber fragments, steel barrel rings, 1 yellow plastic bowl, 1 glass bottle base with a mark of "Duraglas" (1953) and several feet of chicken wire. The concentration measures approximately 25 x 19 feet.  
Concentration 3 measures approximately 92 x 28 feet and consists of approximately 333 rusted cans (305 sanitary cans, 6 Bi-metal beverage cans, 11 cone top cans, 1 paint can, 1 1-gallon gas can, 3 spice cans, and 6 rectangle meat cans), 12 bottle caps, 50 glass fragments (including 6 glass bases with markers), and over 25 ceramic sherds. Several automotive parts were also found in this concentration. The glass bottle bases bear dates from the 1950s-1960s. (continued on p. 5)
- \*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?**  No  Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- \*A7. **Site Condition:**  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances.): \_\_\_\_\_
- \*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): An unnamed spring is located approximately 1,940 feet northeast of the site, adjacent to the Lucerne dry lakebed.
- \*A9. **Elevation:** 2,900-2,930 feet above sea level
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located near the eastern slopes of a large hill, within a drainage. Vegetation observed in the area includes yucca, creosote, cholla, tumbleweed, foxtail, and other small grasses and shrubs. The soil consists of fine- to coarse-grained sands mixed with decomposing granite and small to large rocks, including some bedrock outcrops.
- A11. **Historical Information:** \_\_\_\_\_
- \*A12. **Age:**  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  
 Post 1945  Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** \_\_\_\_\_
- A13. **Interpretations** (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): \_\_\_\_\_
- A14. **Remarks:** This site does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. **References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. **Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): \_\_\_\_\_  
**Original Media/Negatives Kept at:** CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- \*A17. **Form Prepared by:** Daniel Ballester and Ben Kerridge **Date:** April 10, 2019  
**Affiliation and Address:** CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324





State of California - Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary# \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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Recorded by Daniel Ballester Date March 28, 2019 Continuation  Update   
Form Prepared by Daniel Ballester and Ben Kerridge Date April 10, 2019  
Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton Project No: CRM TECH 3449  
Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3449-1H

- \*A5. **Cultural Constituents (continued):** Concentration 4 measures approximately 61 x 35 feet and consists of approximately 353 rusted cans (150 sanitary cans, 200 Bi-metal beverage cans, 1 cone top can, and 2 paint cans), approximately 12 glass fragments, and 12+ ceramic sherds. Several car parts were found in the concentration (car hood, driver side door, a trunk lid, and a tire), which was also dated to the 1950s-1960s.