Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Company Storage Tank Improvements, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California

APN 0332-094-32
(Township 2 North, Range 3 West, Section 22)
Harrison Mountain, California, 1967 USGS Quadrangle

Prepared for:

Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Company

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RCA Associates, Inc. is under contract with Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Company (AVMSC) to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Company Storage Tank Improvements project in Lake Arrowhead, California. The Project area consists of the majority of APN 0332-094-32 and portions of adjacent travelled ways (Altamont Court and Sycamore Drive). APN 0332-094-32 was formed in 2018 from the merger of four parcels: (0332-094-08), (0332-094-11), (0332-094-12), (0332-094-13) (San Bernardino County Document No. 2018-0102150). The project area is located in (Township 2 North, Range 3 West, Section 22) Harrison Mountain, California 1967 USGS Quadrangle. The study was performed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Field survey investigations were conducted on September 27, 2018 by RCA Associates, Inc. and did not result in the identification of any cultural resources (prehistoric or historic archaeological artifacts, prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, or historic archaeological remains). A cultural resources records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, which resulted in no findings of previously recorded resources within the Project area. Two cultural resources reports have been completed within the Project area. 24 cultural resources have been previously documented within a one-mile radius of the Project area. 68 cultural resources reports have been completed within a one-mile radius of the Project area.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) completed a Sacred Lands File Search, which resulted in negative results for Sacred Lands within the Project area. The NAHC created a list of Native American Tribal entities and individuals who are regionally and culturally affiliated with the general area. This list is referenced in Appendix B. Morongo Band of Mission Indians replied via email message to advise that the Project area location is one in which the Tribe has cultural ties or is considered to be a traditional use area. They will request a copy of this report to further assess potential risk to Native American cultural resources. The Tribe will also request to be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the Project. Serrano Band of Mission Indians' Cultural Resources Analyst replied via email message to advise that the area is within Serrano ancestral territory and is, therefore, of interest to the Tribe. The Tribe will request a copy of this report to further comprehend the potential risk to cultural resources.

If previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving construction activities, a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find. Construction activities shall be diverted if necessary.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must also be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric or protohistoric Native American in origin, the Coroner will notify the NAHC. The NAHC shall determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) that will consult with a qualified archaeologist and recommend the manner of treatment for any human remains and associated offerings. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

INTRODUCTION

RCA Associates, Inc. is under contract with Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Company to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Arrowhead Villas Storage Tank Improvements Project area. The Project area is located in Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California and encompasses the majority of APN 0332-094-32 and portions of adjacent travelled ways (Altamont Court and Sycamore Drive). APN 0332-094-32 was formed in 2018 from the merger of four parcels: (0332-094-08), (0332-094-11), (0332-094-12), (0332-094-13) (San Bernardino County Document No. 2018-0102150). The project area is located in (Township 2 north, Range 3 west, Section 22) Harrison Mountain, 1967 California USGS Quadrangle.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires consideration of project impacts on archaeological or historical sites deemed to be "historical resources." Under CEQA, a substantial adverse change in the significant qualities of a historical resource is considered a significant effect on the environment. For the purposes of CEQA, a "historical resource" is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Historical resources may include, but are 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" (PRC §5020.1(j)).

The eligibility criteria for the California Register are the definitive characteristics for assessing the significance of historical resources for purposes of CEQA (Office of Historic Preservation). Generally, a resource is considered "historically significant" if it meets one or more of the following criteria for listing on the California Register:

(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))

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to assess the environmental effects of their proposed actions prior to making decisions. This cultural report will be used to assess the potential risk to prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the Project area (National Environmental Policy Act).

NATURAL SETTING

The area where the project is located incorporates an immense area of eastern California covering

The Mojave Desert and the San Bernardino Mountains. The area interfaces with the Colorado Desert to the south and the Yuma Desert to the southeast. It is separated from the Great Basin along the Garlock Fault that traverses the base of the El Paso Mountains. Throughout the mountainous area and the Mojave Desert there exists numerous broad playas or dry lake beds that drain internally. These playas can become shallow ephemeral lakes when occasional heavy rains fall. However, in general, the area is a water impoverished region with only four to 13 inches of rain annually. Temperatures vary greatly in the region but summers can be exceedingly hot; however, night-time temperatures drop dramatically and snow fall occurs regularly at higher elevations.

The Mojave Desert characteristically exhibits the grey-green shrubs of the creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) with areas exhibiting alkaline soils containing expressions of saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.). The mountainous areas support a variety of conifers (*Pinus* sp.) and shrub species adapted to the mountain environment. Typical fauna include bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), cottontail, coyote, pronghorn, various reptiles. Other animals include various species of waterfowl and numerous other bird species.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Synthetic treatments of the prehistory of the region are found in a number of academic references. The latter sources include topical treatments in Basgall (1993), Basgall and Hall (1994), Basgall et al. (1988), Bettinger and Taylor (1974), Garfinkel (2007), Garfinkel and Williams (2011, 2015), Garfinkel et al. (2010), Gilreath and Hildebrandt (1997), Grayson (2011), Lengner (2013), Schneider et al. (2000), Sutton et al. (2007), Ugan and Rosenthal (2015), Van Tilburg et al. (2012), Warren (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), Whitley (1998), Ugan and Rosenthal (2015) and Yohe (1992). Perhaps some of the earliest scientific investigations were those conducted by the husband-wife team of William and Elizabeth Campbell working out of the Southwest Museum (Campbell 1931; Campbell and Campbell 1935; Campbell et al. 1935). During this same general time period Malcolm Rogers was conducting studies through his association with the San Diego Museum of Man. His research emphasized the identification of the flaked stone artifacts and prehistoric cultures mainly found in the Colorado Desert but overlapping into the Mojave and surrounding area as well (Rogers 1939). Another very early researcher in the area was Mark Raymond Harrington who conducted archaeological studies at

the Stahl Site, Stahl Site Cave and Fossil Falls sites in the Coso Range while engaged by the Southwest Museum (1948a, 1948b, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1957).

In the 1960s, Edward Lanning worked with the University of California, Berkeley and wrote up the previous research completed at Rose Spring (CA-INY-372) in the Coso Range. This work served as a critical benchmark and anchor to develop the regional chronology. Robert Yohe returned to the site much later and provided an even more detailed and well-supported chronology bolstered by a suite of precise radiocarbon dates for this physically and culturally stratified site (Yohe 1992).

Perhaps the most intensive early studies were at China Lake completed by Emma Lou Davis. Her work continued from the 1960s into the mid to late 1970s and included intensive surface explorations and pioneering geo-archaeological research (Davis 1978). Although her assertions of very early pre-Clovis age occupations have been widely rejected, her multidisciplinary methods have provided well-grounded insights on late Pleistocene and early Holocene aboriginal land use. Excavations at China Lake also uncovered fluted points in putative association with burned; extinct megafaunal remains (Davis 1978). However, recent reassessments (Basgall 2007a, 2007b; Garfinkel et al. 2008) of Davis' findings failed to find support for the idea that artifacts and megafaunal bones were consistently related or that aboriginal activity is contemporaneous with the extinct megafauna.

Much of the scholarly research in the region has been completed under the umbrella of cultural resource management studies. Many federal and state agencies (Bureau of Land Management, California Department of Transportation, California Department of Parks and Recreation, and United States Department of Agriculture) and also private developers (relating to the construction of renewable energy initiatives employing both solar and wind) have been the major proponents and financial underwriters for these investigations.

The Mojave Desert and the surrounding area has especially seen more archaeological study than perhaps many other areas of California. It has also spawned some of the most contentious dialogues in professional archaeology with respect to competing models attempting to illuminate the nature and antiquity of various prehistoric cultural manifestations. The focus of these debates relates to the nature and timing of various cultural transformations. Such discussions hinge on the age and character of technological shifts, settlement-subsistence change, economic developments, artistic and ideological transitions, prehistoric population movement / replacements and linguistic prehistory (cf. Garfinkel 2006, 2007; Garfinkel and Austin 2011; Garfinkel et al. 2007, 2009, 2010; Grant et al. 1968; Goldsmith and Garfinkel 2013; Gilreath 2007; Gilreath and Hildebrandt 2008, 2011; Hedges 2001; Hildebrandt and McGuire 2002; McGuire and Hildebrandt 2005; Stewart et al. 2005; Van Tilburg et al. 2012; Whitley 1987; 1998; 2003; Whitley and Dorn 1987, 2011). Given the central importance of chronological

controls, the prehistoric cultural sequence and related temporal periods remains an important and salient topic for continuing research.

Cultural Sequence

Late Pleistocene: Paleo-Indian / Western Clovis Period

Basally-fluted, projectile points of the Clovis (aka Western Clovis) cultural complex are generally considered to be the most dominant, hallmark of prehistoric occupation during the Late Pleistocene era. These Clovis points and their associated cultural materials have been the focus of intensive study and the general consensus is that they date from about 13,500 to 12,500 calibrated radiocarbon years (cal) before present (BP). Some researchers have tried to pinpoint the duration of the Clovis tradition to an even more exacting and narrower time span (12,800 to 13,200 cal BP) but recent critiques of that perspective support the notion that at least a millennium of time was necessary for the wide-ranging Clovis tradition to have developed and spread within the continental United States (cf. Goebel et al. 2008; Waters and Stafford 2007).

Until recently, the Clovis complex was considered to be the basement cultural expression in the Americas. However, reports from sites like Monte Verde (Chile), Paisley Cave (Oregon), the Schaefer and Hebior sites (Wisconsin), Meadowcroft Shelter (Pennsylvania), Page-Ladson (Florida), and the Debra L. Friedkin Site (Texas), have now provided substantial and persuasive evidence for pre-Clovis occupation dating to a period from about ca. 16,000 and 14,000 cal BP, the latter archaeological complex having occurred some two to three thousand years before Clovis (Gilbert et al. 2008; Goebel et al. 2008; Waters et al. 2011b).

Early Holocene

Significant environmental changes, correlating with broad shifts in regional temperature, occurred in the post-Pleistocene with only minor changes in rainfall. Increased runoff from glacial melting resulted in the infilling of valleys and basins by streams, marshes, and lakes. Initially these large bodies of water supported great amounts of biota – including big game animals (e.g., deer, antelope, and bighorn). During this time there exists an ancient, well-established and wide-ranging prehistoric tradition in the region dating from ca. 12,000 to 8,000 cal BP. This archaeological complex is a well-known expression and received its geographic referent from the landmark studies of Campbell et al. (1937). The Campbells and their research associates focused their work along the relict shorelines of Pleistocene Soda Lake and Silver Lake in the eastern Mojave Desert near Baker, California. These early Holocene assemblages are recognized for their distinctive formalized flaked stone tool kits. The Lake Mojave flaked stone tools include large stemmed points (identified as either the larger and more robust Lake Mojave type or the smaller Silver Lake form) that are considered chronological diagnostics.

Associated with these temporally sensitive point/tool forms are other stone tools including bifacial crescents, heavily worked domed (steep-sided) unifaces (end scrapers and side scrapers), knives, bifaces, gravers, plano-convex limaces and large core-cobble tools (cf. Beck and Jones 1997).

Throughout southern California, and especially in eastern California, Lake Mojave era sites have been recognized with a variety of other identifiers. In the Colorado Desert, Malcolm Rogers calls similar traditions as his Playa Complex (Rogers 1939, 1966). In the San Diego area, the related assemblages have been designated as San Dieguito (Warren 1967; Warren and True 1961). William Wallace (1962) employs the Lake Mojave moniker for all such expressions throughout southern California. Significantly, the majority of the Lake Mojave sites are exclusively surface expressions making them difficult to date and only infrequently are they dated directly by employing radiocarbon assays. Nonetheless, Beck and Jones (1997, 2010; Willig et al. 1988) have assembled a series of radiocarbon dates for these stemmed point. Their research indicates that the Lake Mojave related materials are older than 9500 cal BP and are possibly as ancient as 13,200 cal BP. If such dates were to apply in California they would be contemporaneous with the ages applied to the Clovis Tradition in the American Southwest and on the Plains. Yet, perhaps contrary to expectations, dates for the Lake Mojave materials at Fort Irwin cluster from 9,500 to 11,000 cal BP (Basgall 1993; Sutton et al. 2007).

Middle Holocene: Little Lake or Pinto Period

In the Middle Holocene during the time from ca. 8,000 to 4,000 cal BP temperature and aridity peaked. Lowland bodies of water shrank in size and associated plant communities dwindled - reaching a state that was incapable of supporting the former abundance of large game (Sutton et al. 2007). With the exception of certain rare refuge areas, human land use shifted to upland areas where a few relict streams and lakes remained. Correlating with these changes was the inception of a cultural expression known as the Pinto Complex.

Researchers have recognized that it has been challenging to clearly articulate the Middle Holocene cultural-historical traditions and settlement systems since few prehistoric sites date within this specific time frame. The latter circumstance may owe to a lack of geological visibility (Basgall 2009; Meyer and Rosenthal 2010) or alternatively this may be a reflection of the heightened aridity or a corollary demographic collapse (Elston 1982; Grayson 2011; Sutton et al. 2007; Warren 1986). From either perspective, there are a paucity of radiocarbon assays that fall within the Middle Holocene time and these expressions are especially absent during the waning years of this period - from ca. 5000 and 4000 cal BP (Sutton et al. 2007).

The Pinto Complex, rather than representing a different cultural group, was posited as an outgrowth of the former hunting tradition of the Lake Mojave Complex of the Early Holocene.

Such a model was based on a variety of similarities in the two traditions. Spatial and temporal overlap in projectile point forms, the continued use of difficult to reduce toolstone (basalt and igneous fine-grained materials) for bifacial tools - distinctly different from the use of cryptocrystalline and obsidian materials so common to later periods, continuity in the character of flaked stone production emphasizing percussion flaking in contrast with a later emphasis on

pressure flaking, and the continued popularity of specialized tool forms (biface knives, ovate domed and keeled scrapers, and engravers) - all suggest a pattern of continuity.

Pinto Complex sites decline in number during the driest portion of the Middle Holocene era from 6500 to 4000 cal BP and are largely restricted to spring side localities. Besides the differing land use patterns, the stone tool assemblage changes at this time from the formalized stone tool forms of the Early Holocene being replaced by flake scrapers, handstones, and milling slabs. Ground stone implements signal an important distinction and a growing emphasis on small seed use. Since hunting equipment persists, Claude Warren and others (Warren 1967, 1984, 1986) have suggested that large game procurement continued despite deteriorating climatic conditions and declining big game populations. The Pinto-like points that were discovered at Little Lake were originally thought to be morphologically distinct from Pinto points identified at the type site in the Pinto Basin in Riverside County in the southern Mojave Desert (Amsden 1937; Campbell and Amsden 1934; Campbell and Campbell 1935; Schroth 1994). In-depth research (Basgall and Hall 2000) relating to the questions of chronology and point classification suggests that the Little Lake points are largely indistinguishable from Mojave Desert examples typically identified as Pinto points.

Late Holocene: Newberry Period or Gypsum Complex

In the Late Holocene, beginning ca. 4000 / 3500 cal BP and continuing to about 2000 cal BP, significant interregional variability in aboriginal land use can be recognized. With respect to the local environmental conditions, Mehringer and Sheppard (1978) based on lake-core sampling at Little Lake, identify that available water increased about 3000 cal BP, with a subsequent dry period at about 2000 cal BP. Hence, cool winters and relatively wet intervals were characteristic of what is known as the Neo-Pluvial Period that occurred between 4000 and 2000 rcybp (Wigand and Rhode 2002). In the Mojave Desert and surrounding areas, Basgall and Hall (1992, 1994) identified cultural deposits from Fort Irwin that include a full complement of milling equipment, flaked stone tools, and the replacement of basalt and rhyolite by cryptocrystalline silicate toolstone. The occurrence of bifaces increases dramatically during this time. Nonetheless, prehistoric sites are often small and it has been argued that these settlements represent wide-ranging mobility oriented to short-term occupations rather than targeted procurement of specialized resources.

Prehistoric settlements dating to the Late Holocene are marked by the occurrence of medium-

sized to large stemmed and notched points. The most frequent forms are variants of the Elko, Humboldt (Concave Base and Basal-notched), and Gypsum Series. Heizer and Baumhoff (1961) were the first to define Elko points. This series is composed of large, heavy, notched points with variable stem characteristics (Heizer et al. 1968; O'Connell 1967). These include eared, corner- and side-notched specimens. Elko Contracting stem forms are often assigned to the Gypsum type having the same general chronological frame. In the western Great Basin, Elko points have often been found in contexts dating from 3750-1290 cal years B.P. (Basgall and McGuire 1988; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Gilreath and Hildebrandt 1997; Heizer and Hester 1978; Justice 2002; Thomas 1981). Such a chronological position is supported by a plethora of radiocarbon, stratigraphic and obsidian hydration data. However, it is becoming increasingly apparent that large corner-notched and side-notched variants of this Elko form sometimes occur in earlier contexts.

Late Holocene: Haiwee, Rose Spring, Saratoga Springs Period

The region witnessed a significant series of adaptation shifts beginning in this time period (ca. 2000 to 700 cal BP). During the onset of the period a dramatic set of subsistence-settlement changes were documented. These changes include: the introduction of the bow and arrow replacing the dart and atlatl, a dramatic decrease in large game hunting, increased reliance on dryland hard seeds, the beginning of intensive green-cone piñon pine nut exploitation, and the development of sites emphasizing the acquisition of easily procured and abundant small game animals (especially with respect to large numbers of lagomorphs and grebes). These cultural changes may reflect a Numic (Great Basin Paiute-Shoshone) in-migration. Certain technological innovations and labor-intensive adaptive strategies are also broadly consistent with those of the intrusive Numic groups (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Delacorte 1994, 1995). In the western area of Southern California specialized sites first occur that are single component loci targeting small, easily-harvested, game animals harvested through communal hunts and mass capture that focus on jack rabbits and grebes (Gold 2005; Garfinkel 2006; McGuire et al. 1982). These sites and similar localities often contain abundant portable milling equipment, rock ring structures, bedrock milling, and plant food threshing features. These data reflect a shift to more intensive use of small game and local plants (dryland hard seeds) perhaps as a means of mitigating increasing human population pressure – consistent with the model presented by Bettinger and Baumhoff for Numic adaptations (1982).

Recent Holocene: Marana, Late Prehistoric

This final cultural period (700 cal BP to the historic) represents the ethnographic occupation by the Mojave Desert and adjacent mountains by the Kawaiisu, Panamint Shoshone, Serrano, Chemehuevi, Serrano and Mohave. Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood arrow points are characteristic and brownware ceramics, imported soapstone beads, and pictographs also date to this time frame, as do many sites associated with systematic and intensive upland piñon

exploitation (Bettinger 1978; Garfinkel and McGuire 1980; McGuire and Garfinkel 1976, 1980).

Resource intensification that began in the prior period continues and strengthens with settlements tied to seasonal differences in resource availability. The most spatially confined seasonal movement and the smallest foraging ranges occur during this time period. Region-wide expansion of diet breadth and intensification of small seed resources involved a change in the technology used in the collection and processing of these resources. It is argued that cutting and mass collecting of green, dryland, hard seeds provided a considerably higher return than was possible using the former method of seed beating. This pattern begins about 1300 cal BP but increases substantially throughout the Late Prehistoric (650 cal BP – Contact) and into the Protohistoric era. Direct flotation evidence indicates mass harvesting and threshing of Indian rice grass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*), cattail (*Typha* spp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.), and blazing star (*Mentzelia* spp.) seeds.

Table 1. Prehistoric Cultural Sequence for the Region

Cultural Complex	**Calibrated Radiocarbon Years Before Present (cal B.P.) and Calendar Date Approximated as AD/BC**	**Temporally Sensitive Artifacts**
Late Pleistocene (Paleoindian) Period	13,500 – 12,000 cal B.P. 10,000 BC – 11,500 BC	Fluted points and Concave Base points (Western Clovis)
Lake Mojave Period	12,000 – 8,000 cal B.P. 10,000 BC – 6,000 BC	Western Stemmed points (Lake Mojave, Silver Lake)
Little Lake (Pinto) Period	8,000 – 4,000 cal B.P. 6,000 – 2,000 BC	Pinto and Leaf-shaped points
Newberry (Gypsum) Period	4,000 – 2,000 cal B.P. 2,000 BC – AD 1	Gypsum, Elko, and Humboldt points
Haiwee (Saratoga Spring) Period	2,000 – 700 cal B.P. A.D. 1 – 1300	Rose Spring, Eastgate, Saratoga Springs points
Marana (Late Prehistoric or Shoshonean) Period	700 cal B.P. – Historic A.D. 1300 – Historic	Desert Series points and Ceramics

(Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Warren 1980, 1984)

Ethnography

The project area is located within the aboriginal territories of several ethnolinguistic groups including the Chemehuevi and Serrano. Anthropological research on these groups is rather extensive and data on these Native Californian pre-contact cultures has been collected since about 1900 (Barrows 1900; Bean 1972, 1978; Bean and Saubel 1972; Bean and Shipek 1978; Kelly and Fowler 1968; Kroeber 1908, 1925; Laird 1976; Sparkman 1908; Strong 1929; White 1963).

Chemeheuvi: The Chemehuevi are recognized as an ethnic and cultural group that inhabited large areas of the western Mojave Desert. They also abided at times along the Mojave River, and importantly they have been identified as inhabiting the Daggett-Barstow area in particular, especially during the late protohistoric era (post AD 1830) (Earle 2005c). David Earle has documented the movement of the Chemehuevi during the years before intensive Euroamerican contacts and believes a migration was precipitated into the Project area as a search for more productive hunting territories and the need for greater access to plant food resources ensued. This migration may have occurred in the mid-19th century at which time the tribe may have been present in the Lake Arrowhead area (Earle 2005c). The targeted resources included mesquite beans, *carrizo* grass, aphid sugar, yucca, pinyon pine nuts, and the juniper berries.

Serrano: The Serrano band of Mission Indians is one of several clan of Serrano Indians who are indigenous people of the San Bernardino Highlands, passes, valley mountains, and high desert who share a common language and culture. The Serrano Indians may have been present in the Project area in the early 19th Century (Bean 1978). The Serrano reservation was established in 1891 in the home of the Yuhaaviatam Clan of the Serrano Indians. The reservation was named after Santos Manuel, who was one of the leaders of the tribe.

History

The Historic era of California is divided into the Mission or Spanish Period (1769 to 1831), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1831 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period (1769-1831)

The first known European explorers to pass through the region and travel into the San Bernardino Mountains were Lieutenant Pedro Fages and a party of soldiers in 1769. This group of explorers were led by Spanish priest, Francisco Garces, who guided Juan Bautista de Anza through the high desert region. In 1771, De Anza led a group from Arizona to create a headquarters at the Mission San Gabriel Archangel near the City of Pasadena. Mission San Gabriel proved to be the most economically successful of all the California missions. Its outlying ranch lands, grain fields, orchards, and vineyards constituted a vast pastoral empire, eventually extending many miles inland into the San Bernardino Valley. Cattle ranching during this time became a thriving industry. Cattle bred rapidly in the rather amenable Mediterranean climate. Soon hundreds of thousands of head of cattle were ranging across the verdant pasture lands.

In 1772, Pedro Fages, a military commander, tracked deserters throughout San Bernardino County. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza led an expedition from Mexico and set up camp along San Antonio Creek. The Anza camp site was near the City of Ontario. Anza named that place *Arroyo de los Osos*, or "Bear Gulch."

Mexican or Rancho Period (1831-1846)

The notable Old Spanish Trail was established between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico in the 1830s (Beck and Haase 1974). Traders from New Mexico traveled for two months to cross the rugged terrain bringing woolen goods on mules and pack horses and trading goods for local horses, mules, silks, and Chinese wares from California. The San Bernardino Valley provided an excellent pasturage for the animals involved in these trading affairs.

Spanish rule was overthrown by Mexico in 1791, and eventually the missions lost their land holdings as the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act in 1833 (Beattie and Beattie 1974). Following the secularization of the missions, large land grants were provided to the most prestigious and well-connected citizens. This change in land tenure ultimately led to European settlement of the ranchos for raising cattle in the San Bernardino Valley.

The Rancho Period lasted from 1831 until the beginning of the Mexican War in 1846. Colonists were encouraged to settle in the San Bernardino Valley to help protect the region from raids by local Indians. Recipients of the land grants included Spanish gentlemen (dons) from many of what came to be known as the first families of California, such as the Lugos, Sepulvedas, Yorbas, Bandinis, Tapias, Palomares, and Picos.

American Period (1846- Present)

After the Mexican-American War ended in 1848 and the discovery of gold in California occurred in 1849, the Old Spanish Road was a widely-used trade route for the shipment of goods including Mexican mules and horses. The Road allowed travelers from Salt Lake City to Las Vegas to travel through the Cajon Pass to reach San Bernardino and Los Angeles. In 1853 the County of San Bernardino was created and was divided into three townships: San Bernardino, San Salvador and Chino. San Bernardino was designated as the county seat, with the Mormon Council House serving as the first courthouse.

Beginning in 1873, San Bernardino County saw many new railroad lines and a number of train depots were constructed. By 1886, the San Bernardino Valley had two transcontinental railroad systems. In the 1870s and 1880s, cowboys continued to lead herds of cattle over trails through the valley to the railroads. Small towns in the high desert region and near the Calico Mountains were established as railway stops on the Santa Fe Railroad (Kyle 1990). A silver strike in the Calico Mountains provided a modest mining boom in 1881 (Schuiling 1984:95).

Lake Arrowhead Local History

The area of what is now known as Little Bear Valley was previously inhabited by Serrano and Paiute Native American Tribes. In 1852, the first "Mormon Road" was built by settlers, and in the 1960s, lumber mills in the Valley were attracted to the lumber of Little Bear Valley. In the early 1890s, Little Bear Valley was chosen as a reservoir location, which would supply water to the San Bernardino Valley. The land at what is now the bottom of the lake was cleared. Legal issues halted the dam from diverting the water away from its natural course. The project was abandoned.

The Arrowhead Lake Company, a group from Los Angeles, bought Little Bear Lake and the surrounding 4,800 acres of land in 1920. They changed the name to Lake Arrowhead, which came from the rock formation that is in the form of an arrowhead and is located on the face of the San Bernardino Mountain. They planned to develop the area behind the dam into a resort community. A village was developed along the river consisting of an outdoor movie theatre, dance pavilion, restaurant and beach to the lake. Three hotels were built: the Arlington Lodge, Village Inn and North Shore Tavern, as well as the 9-hole golf course.

In 1946, the Los Angeles Turf Club (owners of the Santa Anita Race Track) purchased the lake and surrounding properties known as Arrowhead Woods. The Turf Club donated some land to various organizations, such as the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, the County of San Bernardino, churches, Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange (builders of the hospital), and donated $50,000 toward the construction of the hospital. The North Shore Tavern was donated to the University of California and is now used as a conference center. Ownership of Lake Arrowhead would change a few times within the 1960s. The property owners in Arrowhead Woods bought Lake Arrowhead

in October, 1975. A group of investors bought the Village and Lodge properties. In 1979, a "Burn to Learn" exercise was conducted by the Lake Arrowhead Fire Protection District with the San Bernardino County Fire Departments and the Air Corps. This exercise involved the burning of all structures in the Village except the original dance pavilion building, the post office, bank and real estate office.

The new Lake Arrowhead Village was built with the same architecture in mind and is the area's main commercial hot spot for both visitors and locals. The Village provides a shopping experience, dining and lodging, as well as a summer concert series. The Village is known for hosting water sports during the spring and summer time, and other outdoor activities such as hiking, mountain biking, and camping.

PERSONNEL

Following receipt of the data from SCCIC, a systematic pedestrian field survey was conducted by David Jacobsen, Elliot D'Antin, and Alina Landa, B.S. Following completion of the field survey, this report was prepared based on the results of the data search and the field investigations. The report was edited by David Jacobsen, M.A., RPA.

METHODS

Research

A cultural resources records search was conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) staff at California State University, Fullerton. The results of the records search are summarized in this report. The records search details the previously documented cultural resources in the Project area and employs a one-mile buffer surrounding it. A Sacred Lands File search was also conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Interested parties of Native American heritage were identified as being associated with the area and were contacted for consultation. A copy of the transmittal letter and documentation of the RCA Associates Inc. outreach program are provided in Appendix B.

Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey was conducted by David Jacobsen, RPA, Archaeologist Elliot D'Antin and staff member Alina Landa on September 27, 2018. The survey was conducted by walking 10-meter transects with occasional meandering within the Project area.

RESULTS

Native American Consultation

The NAHC conducted a Sacred Lands File Search and returned negative results for Sacred Lands within the Project area. The NAHC also sent a list of Native American Tribes and entities which are culturally associated with the Project area. Correspondence with these Tribal entities was made initially via mailed letter, an example of which is found in Appendix B.

Cultural Resources Records Search

The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton conducted a records search of previously documented cultural resources sites and cultural resources surveys on the Project area and within one-mile radius of the Project area. The search

included a review of all historic and prehistoric cultural resources and any built-environment resources. Additionally, this review includes an archival search of the existing cultural resources reports on file with the Information Center. Also included was a search of the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Register of Historical Resources (CALREG), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and California State Historic Properties Directory (CHPD) listings. The results from the Information Center show that two cultural resources reports have been completed within the Project area. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project area. 68 cultural resources reports have been completed within a one-mile radius of the Project area. From these studies completed, 24 cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project area.

Table 2 (below) shows known cultural resources survey reports within the Project area.

Table 2. Known Cultural Resources Survey Reports Within Project Area

Report No.	Authors	Title	Year
SB-05527	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 436 Parcels Encompassing 105.7 Acres Within the Urban Large Parcel LA 196 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service	2006
SB-06761	Gardner, Jill K., Audry Williams, and Hubert Switalski	A Heritage Resources Inventory for the Hazard Tree Removal Project in the Mountain Top and Front Country Districts of the San Bernardino National Forest on Behalf of Southern California Edison Company	2005

24 cultural resources have been previously documented within one-mile radius of the Project area. Of these 24 resources, three of them are prehistoric in age, while the remainder of them are historic in age. Site P-36-000929 consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter and a bedrock milling feature (Brunzell 2015). Site P-36-002309 consists of a bedrock milling feature (Bridges 2003). Site P-36-060191 consists of a prehistoric-age metate (Largent). Table 3 (below) shows the known cultural resources within one-mile radius of the Project area.

Table 3. Known Cultural Resources Within One-mile Radius of the Project Area

Primary Number	Resource Name	Age	Type	Evaluation
P-36-000929	Santa's Village Site; SBCM-1657; Reeder-White #76	Prehistoric	APO2 (Lithic Scatter); AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	1969 (Reeder/ White); 2015 (Dave Brunzell, BCR)
P-36-002309	Santa's Village Bedrock Mortar Site; SBCM-1229; Voided-	Prehistoric	AP04 (Bedrock Milling Feature)	1970 (Morrison); 1974 (Robinson); 2003 (Bridges)

	36-0015161			
P-36-007049	Rim of the World Drive; USFS-05-12-52-245; USFS-05-12-51-061; Other-SRI-3556; USFS-05-12-53-245; USFS-05-12-53-080; USFS-05-12-54-021	Historic	AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/ Trail)	1991 (M.K. Lerch & Associates); 1997 (Maxwell, SRI); 2001 (McCarthy); 2002 (USFS); 2005 (M. Tuma); 2010 (Denniston; ECORP); 2011 (Trampier, J.)
P-36-012758	AE-SV-1; Santa's Village Historic District	Historic	HP25 (Amusement park)	2004; 2015 (Kara Brunzell, BCR)
P-36-012760	AE-AD-1	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/ structure pads)	2004 (B. Sheets, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-012764	AE-HWY173-1	Historic	AH05 (Wells/cisterns)	2005 (B. Sheets, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-012765	AE-HWY173-2	Historic	AH05 (Wells/cisterns)	2005 (B. Sheets, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-01267	AE-LACEE-1	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/ structure pads)	2005 (B. Sheets, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-012771	AE-RWD-3	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/structure pads); AH11 (walls/fences)	2006 (B. Sheets, B. and M. Kile, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-012778	AE-HWY18-3	Historic	HP26 (Monument/mural/gravestone)	2004 (B. Sheets, B. Gothar, T Everette, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-012779	AE-HWY18-4	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2004 (B. Sheets, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-012780	AE-HWY18-5	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2004 (B. Sheets, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-012781	AE-HWY18-6	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	2004 (B. Sheets, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-013496	AE-LA196-1H	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/ structure pads); AH15 (standing structures)	2006 (Linder, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-013503	AE-LA217-1H	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/ structure pads); AH03 (Landscaping/orchard); AH11 (walls/fences)	2007 (Lichtenstein, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-013585	AE-LW-1H	Historic	AH (Foundations/structure pads)	2007 (B. Sheets, Applied Earthworks)

P-36-014084	AE-HWY18-13H	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/structure pads); AH11 (Walls/fences); AH16 (other)	2006 (B. Sheets, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-014411	AE-AW-1H	Historic	AH05 (Wells/cisterns)	2008 (Lichtenstein, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-015499	Saddleback Inn Lake Arrowhead; Other- AE-LA207-1H; PHI-SBR-109	Historic	HP05 (Hotel/motel)	1986 (Robert Hoover, Dept. of Parks & Rec); 2006 (Kurt Campbell, Applied Earthworks)
P-36-015500	Bracken Fern Manor	Historic	HP05 (Hotel/motel)	1989 (Allan Griesemer, SBCM); 1993 (Cheryl Weaver)
P-36023982	SRI-3567	Historic	AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); HP37	2011 (Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research, Inc)
P-36-023983	SRI-3570	Historic	AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades)	2011 (Joshua Trampier, SRI)
P-36-024629	SRI-3577	Historic	AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades)	2011 (Joshua Trampier, SRI)
P-36-060191	Other- 886; Orchard Creek; metate; Other- IA1062-1	Prehistoric	AP16 (Other)	(Largent)

Field Survey

A pedestrian field survey investigation was conducted on September 27, 2018. The field survey was conducted by walking parallel 10-meter transects with occasional meandering transects throughout the Project area. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were discovered during this field investigation. The tank site location shows evidence of use and is currently fenced off. The project area was previously utilized for potable water storage Arrowhead Villas; however, this previous usage is not considered culturally significant and no cultural artifacts were observed which would be considered significant. The Project area is located in a residential neighborhood.

CONCLUSION

A cultural resources records search was conducted by the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, and returned no findings of previously documented cultural resources within the proposed Project area. Two cultural resources reports have been previously completed within the Project area. The search also included a one-mile search radius surrounding the Project area. Within the one-mile search radius, 68 cultural resources reports have been completed, resulting in findings of 24 documented cultural resources within one mile of the Project area. Three of the

cultural resources previously discovered within the Project area are prehistoric in age, while the remaining 21 cultural resources are historic in age.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) completed a Sacred Lands File Search, which did not result in findings of Sacred Lands within the Project area. The NAHC also created a list of Native American Tribal entities and individuals who are regionally and culturally affiliated with the general area. This list is referenced in Appendix B. Morongo Band of Mission Indians replied via email message to advise that the Project area location is one in which the Tribe has cultural ties or is considered to be a traditional use area. They will request a copy of this report to further assess potential risk to Native American cultural resources. The Tribe will also request to be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the Project. Serrano Band of Mission Indians' Cultural Resources Analyst replied via email message to advise that the area surrounding the Project area is generally sensitive to cultural resources. The Tribe will request a copy of this report to further assess the potential risk to cultural resources.

If previously undocumented prehistoric or historic cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction activities from the location of the discovery until the findings' significance is established.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 70.50.2 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her representative, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD shall consult with the Project Archaeologist and will make recommendations as to the manner in which to treat the human remains and any associated offerings.

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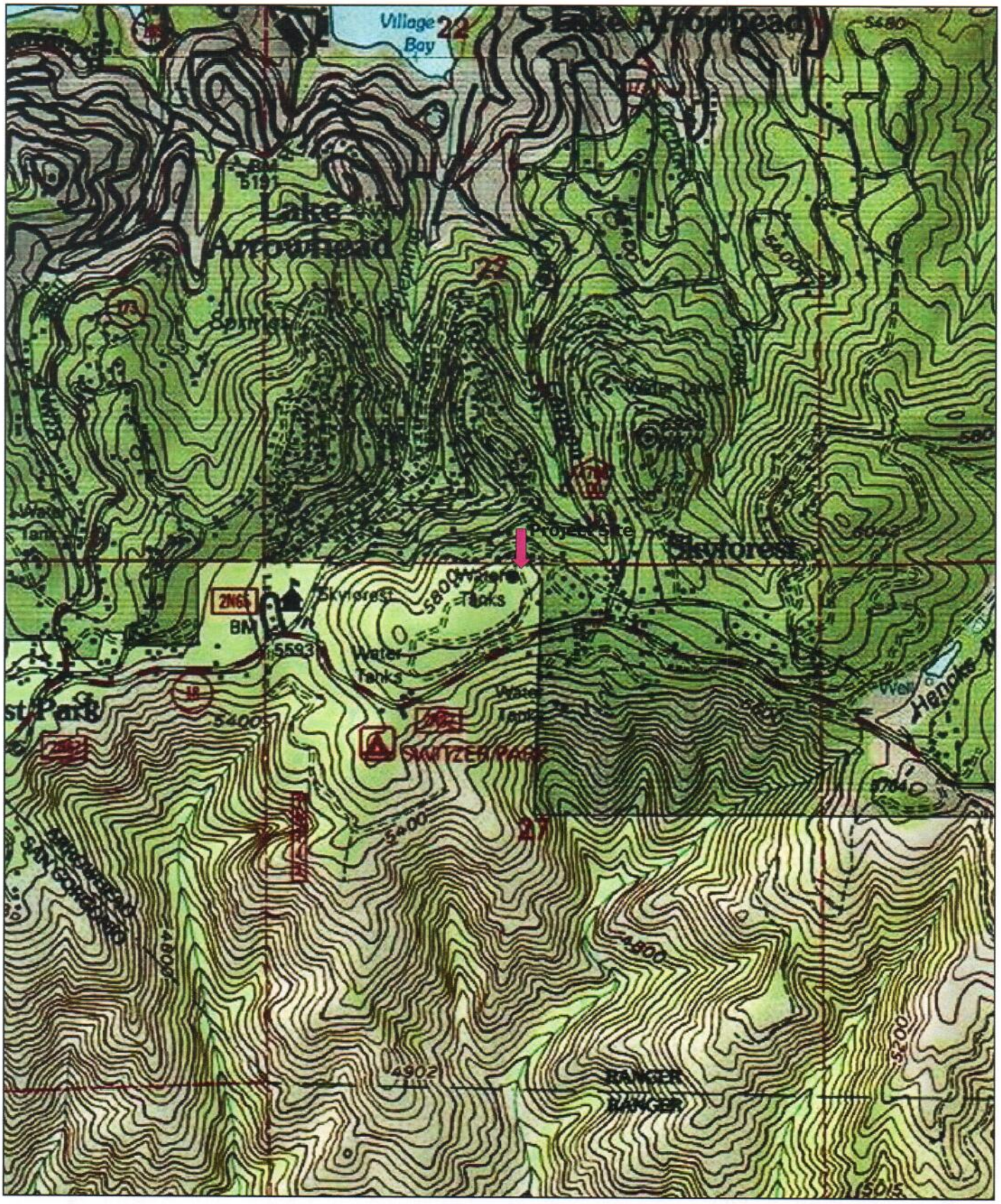
APPENDIX A
FIGURES

Figure 1

Regional Vicinity Map

Figure 2

Topographic Map



RCA ASSOCIATES, INC

Figure 3

Local Vicinity Map

0 50 100 150 m

Legend

Property Border

N

RCA ASSOCIATES, INC

APPENDIX B
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Co Storage Tank Improvements

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Harrison Mountain, CA 1967USGS 7.5 minute

Township: T 2 north **Range:** 3 west **Section(s):** 22

Company/Firm/Agency: RCA Associates/Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Co/San Bernardino County

Street Address: Lake Arrowhead, Ca (See APNs listed below)

City: Lake Arrowhead **Zip:** 92352

Phone: 760-596-0017

Fax: 760-956-9212

Email: alinalanda@ymail.com

Project Description: Storage Tank Improvements
APNs (0332-094-08) (0332-094-11) (0332-094-12) (0332-094-13)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

August 23, 2018

Alina Landa

RCA Associates

Sent by Email: alinalanda@ymail.com

Re: Arrowhead Villas Storage Tank Improvements, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Landa,

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 preclude the presence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the 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 to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 916-573-1033 or frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
August 23, 2018

ıqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
eff Grubbe, Chairperson
401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
'alm Springs , CA 92264
760) 699-6800

760) 699-6919 Fax

Kern Valley Indian Community
Robert Robinson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1010 — Tubatulabal
Lake Isabella , CA 93283 — Kawaiisu
brobinson@jwvisp.com
(760) 378-2915 Cell

lorongo Band of Mission Indians
:obert Martin, Chairperson
2700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla
ianning , CA 92220 — Serrano
951) 849-8807
951) 755-5200
951) 922-8146 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581 — Cahuilla
iontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137
(951) 654-4198 Fax

'echanga Band of Luiseño Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairman
'.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
emecula , CA 92593
preston@pechanga-nsn.gov
951) 770-6000

951) 695-1778 Fax

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrielino
Covina , CA 91723
admin@gabrielenoindians.org
(626) 926-4131

errano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairperson
'.O. Box 343 — Serrano
'atton , CA 92369

909) 528-9027
909) 528-9032

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Jr. THPO
46-200 Harrison Place — Chemehuevi
Coachella , CA 92236
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.
(760) 775-3259
(760) 625-7872 Cell
(760) 863-2449 Fax

.qua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
'atricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO
401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
'alm Springs , CA 92264
CBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net
760) 699-6907
760) 567-3761 Cell
760) 699-6924 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena
26569 Community Center Dr. — Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933

his list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

istribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, ection 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

his list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
rrowhead Villas Storage Tank Improvements, San Bernardino County

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
August 23, 2018

lia Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley ✓
Genevieve Jones. Chairperson
P. O. Box 700 — Paiute - Shoshone
lia Pine , CA 93513
760) 938-2003

976) 938-2942 Fax

Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation
Dennis Patch. Chairman
26600 Mojave Road — Mojave ✓ Chemehuevi
Parker , AZ 85344
crit.museum@yahoo.com
(928) 669-9211 Tribal Office
(928) 669-8970 ext 21
(928) 669-1925 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla ✓
Joseph Hamilton. Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 — Cahuilla
anza , CA 92539
dmin@ramonatribe.com
951) 763-4105

951) 763-4325 Fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians ✓
Anthony Morales. Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

(626) 286-1262 Fax

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians ✓
Darrell Mike. Chairperson
6-200 Harrison Place — Chemehuevi
Coachella , CA 92236
9chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov
760) 863-2444

760) 863-2449 Fax

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation ✓
Sandonne Goad. Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90012
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
(951) 807-0479

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe ✓
Charles F. Wood. Chairperson
P.O. Box 1976 — Chemehuevi
Havasu Lake , CA 92363
hairman@cit-nsn.gov
760) 858-4219

760) 858-5400 Fax

✓ San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss. Director-CRM Dept. ✓
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933

(909) 864-3370 Fax

ort Mojave Indian Tribe ✓
Timothy Williams. Chairperson
00 Merriman Ave — Mojave
leedles , CA 92363
760) 629-4591

760) 629-5767 Fax

Bia Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley ✓
Danelle Gutierrez THPO
P.O. Box 700 — Paiute
Bia Pine , CA 93513
d.gutierrez@bigpinepaiute.org
(760) 938-2003, ext. 228

(760) 938-2942 Fax

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istribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, ection 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

his list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
rrowhead Villas Storage Tank Improvements, San Bernardino County

RCA
ASSOCIATES, INC

15555 Main Street, #D4-235
Hesperia, California 92345
(760) 956-9212 fax (760) 244-0791
rca123@aol.com
www.rcaassociatesllc.com

September 14, 2018

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Dear Mr. Grubbe,

I am writing you to bring to your attention a proposed project in compliance with CEQA and the County of San Bernardino. The proposed project is Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Company Storage Tank Improvement Project located in Lake Arrowhead (Township 2 North, Range 3 West, Section 22) Harrison Mountain, 1967 USGS California Quadrangle. The project boundary APNs are: (0332-094-08) (0332-094-11) (0332-094-12) (0332-094-13).

As part of the cultural resources study for the project, I am requesting your insight on potential Native American cultural properties and resources in or near the area of potential effect. Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any information to consider for this study. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Alina Landa
Cultural Resource Specialist
RCA Associates, LLC
Email: alinalanda@ymail.com

MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
A SOVEREIGN NATION

MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220
OFFICE 951-755-5059 FAX 951-572-6004

Date: 10/1/2018

Re:
Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Co.

Dear,
Alina Landa
Cultural Resource Specialist
RCA Associates LLC

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) Cultural Heritage Department regarding the above referenced project(s). After conducting a preliminary review of the project, the tribe would like to respectfully issue the following comments and/or requests:

☒ The project is located within the Tribe's aboriginal territory or in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties. In order to further evaluate the project for potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, we would like to formally request the following:

- ☒ A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Archaeological Information Centers and a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.
- ☒ Tribal monitor participation during the initial pedestrian field survey of the Phase I Study of the project and a copy of the results of that study. In the event the pedestrian survey has already been conducted, MBMI requests a copy of the Phase I study be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.
- ☒ MBMI Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the project.

Please be aware that this letter is merely intended to notify your office that the tribe has received your letter requesting tribal consultation for the above mentioned project and is requesting to engage in consultation. Specific details regarding the tribe's involvement in the project must be discussed on a project by project basis during the tribal consultation process with the lead agency. This letter does not constitute "meaningful" tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. Under federal and state law, "meaningful" consultation is understood to be an ongoing government-to-government process and may involve requests for additional information, phone conferences and/or face-to-face meetings. If you have any further questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact the Morongo Cultural Heritage office at (951) 755-5259.

Please include this response in your report to your client.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5059

APPENDIX C
RESUMES

David M. Jacobsen

6554 N. Caleb Ln. Anthropologist
San Bernardino, CA 92407
Phone: 909-241-8344
Email: djaco001@csu.fullerton.edu

Education: California State University Fullerton (CSUF), Fullerton, CA
Degree Earned: ***Master's Degree***, M.A. 01/2013
Major: Anthropology/ Archaeology
G.P.A: 4.0

University California Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA
Pimu, Catalina Island Archaeological Field School Program, Avalon,
Santa Catalina Island
Degree Earned: ***Certificate of Completion***, 07/2009
Major: Archaeology
G.P.A: 4.0

University of California Riverside (UCR), Riverside, CA
Degree Earned: ***Bachelor's Degree***, B.S. 07/2005
Major: Anthropology
Overall G.P.A: 3.369
Major G.P.A: 3.586

Honors: Lambda Alpha National Honor Society, ETA Chapter, California State University Fullerton (CSUF), Fullerton, CA (2012)
Dean's List, University of California Riverside (UCR), Riverside, CA (2003-2005)
President's Award, University of California Riverside (UCR), Riverside, CA

Certification: Registered Professional Archaeologists (R.P.A), R.P.A. Certified (2013-Present) RPA ID#: 989929
UCLA- Pimu Catalina Island Archeological Field School Program (PCIAP) Certification (2009)

Memberships: Lambda Alpha National Honor Society, ETA Chapter (2011- Present)
Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Program (PCIAP) (2009- 2013)

Foreign Language Skills: Spanish

David M. Jacobsen

Publications: Asphaltum Sourcing Among the Tongva of Santa Catalina Island. California State University Fullerton (CSUF), 2012

Additional Information: Proficient at computer programs such as: Microsoft Word, Excel, Power Point, Outlook, Canvas, Blackboard, MyGateway, Course Reserves, and SPSS Version 18, 19, 20.

Work Experience:

Chaffey College
(Chino, Fontana, and Rancho Cucamonga campuses)
5885 Haven Ave, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737 Phone: (909) 652-6000
Title: ***Adjunct Professor***
Dates of Employment: 08/2014-**Present**
Duties: Teach Biological Anthropology Lab(s), Biological Anthropology Lecture(s) and Social/Cultural Anthropology Lecture(s).
Social Science Division-Department of Anthropology.

Cypress College
9200 Valley View St, Cypress, CA 90630
Phone: (714) 484-7000
Title: ***Adjunct Professor***
Dates of Employment: 08/2014-**Present**
Duties: Teach Biological Anthropology Lab(s), Biological Anthropology Lecture(s), and Cultural Anthropology Lecture(s).
Social Science Division-Department of Anthropology.

Fullerton College
321 E. Chapman Avenue, Fullerton, CA 92832
Phone: (714) 992-7000
Title: ***Adjunct Professor***
Dates of Employment: 08/2013-**Present**
Duties: Teach Physical Anthropology Lab(s), Physical Anthropology Lecture(s), Cultural Anthropology Lecture(s), and Introduction to Archaeology Lecture(s).
Social Science Division-Department of Anthropology.

Golden West College
15744 Golden west St, Huntington Beach, CA 92647
Phone: (714) 892-7711
Title: ***Adjunct Professor***
Dates of Employment: 08/2017- **Present**
Duties: Teach Biological Anthropology Lab(s).
Social Science Division-Department of Anthropology.

David M. Jacobsen

Top Learning Center
17451 Bastanchury Rd, Yorba Linda, CA 92886
Phone: (714) 927-9477
Title: ***Teacher/Tutor***
Dates of Employment: 08/2013-08/2014 Duties: Lecture, tutor students grades K-12, on various academic subjects including: Biology, Human Geography, Life Science, Earth Science English, European History, U.S. History, Mathematics, and Spanish.

University California Los Angeles (UCLA) Fowler Museum
405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90095
Museum Curator: Dr. W. Teeter (310) 825-1864
Title: ***Volunteer Anthropologist/ Archaeologist***
Dates Of Employment: 09/2009-12/2012
Duties: Archaeological human remains analysis (UCLA/ Santa Catalina Island), human remains excavation (Santa Catalina Island), survey (Santa Catalina Island) cataloging and report writing, researcher, field school preparation, data analysis, site analysis, and artifact interpretation and analysis.

University California Los Angeles (UCLA)
Laura Stein Volunteer Camp, Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, 90704
Title: ***Teaching Assistant***
Dates of Employment: 06/2010-08/2010
Program Director: Dr. Wendy Teeter (310) 825-1864
Duties: Taught and supervised incoming undergraduate and graduate students attending both the UCLA Pimu Catalina Island Archaeological Field School (PCIAP) and the UCLA Tribal Field School on the appropriate archaeological methods including: field/ land survey, excavation, and laboratory analysis

Alina Landa
alinalanda@ymail.com
(909) 543-9442

Experience

RCA Associates, Inc., Victorville, California **January 2017-Present**

Cultural Resources Specialist

Conduct pedestrian field surveys in the California High Desert region for the presence of prehistoric and historic archaeological cultural resources with a qualified archaeologist. Contact Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and California Historical Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) to request sensitive archaeological information. Coordinate initial contact with Native American Tribes. Prepare CEQA Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment reports under a qualified archaeologist.

Education

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California **June 2016**

B.S. General Anthropology

Chaffey College, Rancho Cucamonga, California **June 2013**

Associate of Arts in Behavioral and Social Sciences

Relevant Coursework

Archaeological Field Methods, Lake Arrowhead, California **Spring 2015**

Conducted excavations in a small group setting. Documented unit elevations and learned basic excavations skills such as troweling and dry screening.

Cultural Resources Management **Winter 2015**

Studied basic laws regarding the protection of historic resources (CEQA, Section 106). Involved in group effort to nominate the Santa Anita Racetrack to be on the National Register of Historic Properties.

California Archaeology **Winter 2015**

Leadership

San Bernardino County Library Page, Fontana, California **June 2017- Sept. 2018**

Lewis Library and Technology Center

San Bernardino County Museum Volunteer **Jan. 2016- June 2016**

Elliot D'Antin
(626) 484-1059
elliotdantin@ymail.com

Education

Charter Oak High School class of 2011

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.
Bachelor of Science in Anthropology, Winter 2016 GPA: 3.28

Employment

Logan Simpson 2016 - Greater Sage Grouse 2016 Class III CRI, Leak Peak Class III CRI, Picket West Class III CRI

Employed as an Archaeological Field Technician from the months of August to December of 2016. Workload included shovel test pit excavations, Class III Survey of 16,500 acres in Crook County, Oregon, and smaller Class III surveys in Klamath County, and Jackson County, Oregon for the BLM and Forest Service until snowfall mid-December. Responsibilities included photography, site mapping with a Trimble, debitage analysis, tool description, and navigation.

Duke CRM - Data recovery at Vila Borba

Employed as an Archaeological Field Technician from February 1, 2017 - April 7, 2017. Phase III investigation recovering prehistoric hearths in Chino Hills, CA. Responsibilities included excavation, profile mapping, mapping, floating, wet screening, and photography.

Logan Simpson 2017 - Oregon: Bendire Juniper Treatments Class III CRI, Cheery Road Fire Class III CRI, Greater Sage Grouse 2017 Class III CRI, Ten Cent Prescribed Burn Class III CRI

Idaho: Jarbidge Section 110 Class III CRI
Nevada: Virginia Mountain Vegetation Treatments Project Class III CRI

Reemployed by Logan Simpson as an Archaeological Field Technician from May 16, 2017 - October 21, 2017. Workload consisted of Class III Cultural Surveys characterized primarily by prehistoric sites for the BLM and Forest Service in Crook County, Malheur County, Umatilla County, Owyhee County, and Washoe County. The Ten Cent Prescribed Burn Project was an historic project focusing on a local dredge mining site. Responsibilities included site mapping with a Trimble, debitage analysis, tool description, and photography.

Logan Simpson 2018 – Nevada: Bravo 17 and Draw Fires Class III CRI, Long Valley Year 2 Class III CRI, Home Camp Class III CRI, Virginia Mountain Vegetation Treatment Project #2 Class III CRI

Reemployed by Logan Simpson briefly in February from the 13th to the 20th, and in April from the 3rd to the 10th, then regularly from June 12 to the present. Workload consisted of Class III Cultural Surveys under BLM contracts for post-fire, and vegetation treatment in Churchill and Washoe County, as well as Surveys to improve ranchlands in Washoe County. Sites were characterized primarily by prehistoric artifacts. Responsibilities included site mapping with a Trimble, debitage analysis, tool descriptions, and photography.

Aspen Environmental Group 2018 – California: Athos Solar Project Class III CRI, Puerco Canyon Class II CRI

Employed as a Cultural Resource Technician (Staff II) from April 16 – May 9 for a Class III Survey prior to the construction of a Solar Farm in Riverside County. Responsibilities included site mapping with a Trimble, tool analysis, and photography. Ranch steads were recorded for the National Park Service in Puerco Canyon, and house features were mapped along canyon roads with a Trimble.

Internships

During the summer of 2014 from June 7 to August 8 I interned for Nourish International with California State Polytechnic University, Pomona's chapter. As an intern I traveled to Cameroon where Cal Poly Pomona's Nourish Chapter had partnered with a local grassroots organization based in Fundong, Cameroon. Together we **initiated a safe sex seminar with a focus on STI/HIV for the youth and young adults of Fundong, as well as the initiation of a water project in Muteff**, a small rural village 6 kilometers from Fundong. The seminar was funded in cooperation with The Peace Corps, and part of an ongoing project led by local Peace Corps Volunteers to provide information and booklets to the population in an effort to improve health conditions. The water project required us to dig trenches and carry 25-40 lb stones up to a distance of 10 kilometers. Local village volunteers, and a couple hired professional engineers helped in the construction of a water tank, a filtration system, and PVC pipelines reaching 5 standpipes for access to be used by an estimated 1,200 people with the intent of preventing water borne illnesses by providing clean water for bathing, washing clothes, preparing food, and clean drinking water.

Volunteer Programs

August 7, & 8, 2013: Volunteer for Joshua Tree National Park Service under the supervision of archaeologist Dave Henley. With a team we applied Elephant Snot, a powerful chemical cleaner, to wash away black spray paint graffiti within an archeological site. Careful measures were taken to ensure soil quality was not affected by chemical runoff.

June 2016: Volunteer for Dr. Matthew Des Lauriers of California State University, Northridge. With Dr. Des Lauriers, David Madsen, Dr. Loren Davis, Dr. Sam Willis, and Dr. Des Lauriers' Master student, we surveyed for lithics, shell deposits, and house features on Isla Cedros, a Pacific coastal island in Mexico with a heritage spanning back 12,000 years ago. Village sites were recorded, scrutinizing over access to raw materials by analyzing obsidian debitage in situ. Expansive shell midden deposits were mapped using a Trimble Juno.

Related Coursework

- Introduction to Archaeology
- Archaeological Field Methods in the Mojave Desert, and Lake Arrowhead
- Lab Methods in Archaeology
- Archaeological Theory and Methods - Archaeology of Ancient Maya
- History of Anthropological Theory - Urban Geography

School Achievements

Received Golden Seal Merit for excelling in multiple state tests.
President of Nourish International at California Polytechnic University Pomona's Chapter, 2014 - 2015 school year

Personal Profile

As a young archaeologist I feel confident and successful due to the teachings of respected professors from Cal Poly Pomona's Geography and Anthropology Department, as well as professionals in the archaeological field I am glad to call my friends. With their teachings, and insights I have learned valuable knowledge in the study, and application of anthropology with a focus in archaeology. **I am capable of properly identifying, labeling, and recording artifacts to the standard held by American archaeologists.** I am **motivated, respectful, and enthusiastic**, qualities I have relied on to fulfill many personal, and professional goals throughout my endeavors. With the knowledge I have gained, I believe myself to be physically and mentally ready to work in various fields.

References
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Dr. Claudia Garcia-Des Lauriers: (909) 569-6264, clauriers@cpp.edu