

**Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment For
Proposed 3 MW AC Photovoltaic Solar Array
“Apple Valley East”**

**(23.4 Acres; APN #s 0438-212-01,-02)
Apple Valley South 7.5 Minute Quadrangle,
Section 14, Township 4 N, Range 3 W
San Bernardino County, California**

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Executive Summary:

At the request of Clean Focus Corporation (CFC), Phoenix Biological Consulting (Phoenix) initiated a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the Apple Valley East Project. Clean Focus proposes to construct and operate a 3.0-Megawatt MW AC photovoltaic (PV) solar energy generation facility (the "Apple Valley East") on approximately 21.6 of the 23.4-acre, multiple assessor parcel (APNs 0438-212-01, 02) located south east of Apple Valley. The parcels are bordered to the west by Central Road and to the north by Tussing Ranch Road. The parcels are bordered to the west, east and south by vacant land, and to the north by vacant land populated by a single residence. Spanning outward, the parcels are bordered by more densely populated residences. The parcels are within the jurisdiction of the County of San Bernardino and is zoned Rural Living (RL).

All 23.4 acres of the project site were surveyed on December 7, 2012 by Linda Honey. The purpose of this investigation was to identify prehistoric and historic cultural resources that could be impacted by the proposed project, following the terms and conditions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The initial part of the cultural resources assessment consisted of a records search to identify any previously recorded sites and resources within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area. A cultural records search was conducted on November 30, 2012 at the Archaeological Information Center San Bernardino County, 8 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area, none of which took place within a portion of the proposed project area. The site records review indicates that 3 previously recorded cultural resources are likewise located within a one-mile radius of the project area, none of which occurred inside of the proposed project area (Table 2). Two previously unrecorded historic sites were identified on the project area. One historic trash scatter (A-001H) and one historic can scatter (A-002H) were observed on the project area. The two historic sites are not recommended as eligible or potentially eligible resources for listing on the CRHR or the National Register of Historic Places.

Introduction and Purpose:

At the request of Clean Focus, Phoenix initiated a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the 23.4 -acre, multiple assessor parcel (APNs 0438-212-01, 02) located south east of Apple Valley. The parcels are bordered to the west by Central Road and to the north by Tussing Ranch Road. The parcels are bordered to the west, east and south by vacant land, and to the north by vacant land populated by a single residence. Spanning outward, the parcels are bordered by more densely populated residences. The parcels are within the jurisdiction of the County of San Bernardino and is zoned Rural Living (RL).

This report provides the results of the Phase I cultural resources assessment for the proposed project. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §21083.2(a) and §15064.5, requires that a cultural resources evaluation of the project area be completed before construction work can proceed. Under CEQA, a “*historical resource*” is defined as being generally older than 50 years of age and eligible for (or listed on) the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Cultural resources are defined as historic and prehistoric archaeological objects or sites which can include buildings, historic structures, and districts. CEQA requires an initial study to determine whether the proposed project will have a significant effect on any unique archaeological resources.

Southern California Edison may require line upgrades, telecommunication and interconnection facilities associated with photovoltaic development of the project site that could require installation of riser poles, line extensions, metering boxes, breakers, telecommunication systems, etc. within their pre-existing utility line infrastructure. While any such interconnection improvements onsite will be addressed in the project's CEQA review, no similar environmental review should be required for line improvements and interconnection facilities occurring off the project site, as they would be categorically exempt from CEQA, under 15301 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Ch.3, Article 19 which includes minor alterations of existing public or private structures and facilities.

In compliance with CEQA, Linda Honey M.A. of Phoenix Biological Consulting performed a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the proposed project. This Phase I consisted of a records search to identify any cultural resources within one-mile of (or on) the project area, and a pedestrian field survey to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources that may exist on-site.

Project Description:

Clean Focus proposes to construct and operate a 3.0-Megawatt MW AC photovoltaic (PV) solar energy generation facility (the “Apple Valley East”) on approximately 21.6 of the 23.4-acre, multiple assessor parcel (APNs 0438-212-01, 02) located south east of Apple Valley. The parcels are bordered to the west by Central Road and to the north by Tussing Ranch Road. The parcels are bordered to the west, east and south by vacant land, and to the north by vacant land populated by a single residence. Spanning outward, the parcels are bordered by more densely populated residences. The parcels are within the jurisdiction of the County of San Bernardino and is zoned Rural Living (RL).

The Apple Valley East Project will utilize PV modules mounted in rows, on racks with a fixed tilt angle of 20 degrees from horizontal and facing 195 degrees from magnetic north. The modules will be wired together and connected to inverters, which convert Direct Current (DC) into electrical Alternating Current (AC). The electricity will then be stepped up to 12kV and collected via underground lines that terminate at the northwest corner of the parcel, at the

point of interconnection to the local electricity grid via the existing Southern California Edison (SCE) Tussing 12kV power line.

Location and Environmental Setting:

The parcel is located in Apple Valley. The parcels are bordered to the west by Central Road and to the north by Tussing Ranch Road. The parcels are bordered to the west, east and south by vacant land, and to the north by vacant land populated by a single residence. Spanning outward, the parcels are bordered by more densely populated residences. The parcels are within the jurisdiction of the County of San Bernardino and is zoned Rural Living (RL) (Figures 1-4). The legal description of the parcel is NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 14, Township 4 N, and Range 3 W, San Bernardino County. The proposed project area is approximately 11.34 miles east of Highway 15.

The proposed project area is situated within the Mojave Desert. The Mojave Desert covers 50,000 km² of southeastern California. This desert, *“Merges with the desolate Yuma and Colorado Deserts on the southeast and south, respectively; on the north it confronts the Sierra Nevada and is separated from the Great Basin rather arbitrarily at the Garlock Fault”* (Moratto 1984:16). The project area is located at an elevation of approximately 3,110 feet AMSL. The environmental setting consists of flat desert terrain and desert pavement. The 23.4-acre terrain is composed of gravelly, sandy soils. The sands are the result of granitic alluvium. The vegetation community within the site is comprised of creosote bush scrub (*Larrea tridentata*)/Bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*) scrub.

Cultural Setting:

Prehistory:

The cultural sequences of the Mojave Desert region fall within the context of the Pleistocene, early Holocene, middle Holocene, and late Holocene Periods. There is a proposed Pre-Clovis Complex Period pre-dating 10,000 B.C. (Sutton et al. 2007). However, there is little or no solid evidence of this in the archaeological record in the Mojave Desert.

It is generally believed that the Pleistocene or Paleo-Indian Period (10,000 to 8,000 B.C.) was when human occupation of southern California began. Artifacts that are characteristic of this period include fluted points (Clovis). However, there is little data to indicate the occupation of the Mojave Desert region during this time.

The Lake Mojave Period (8,000 to 5,000 B.C.) is associated with the early Holocene Lake occupation. Silver Lake and Lake Mojave stemmed projectile points are an indication of this time period. The Stahl site, located in the northwestern Mojave Desert, contains a midden which includes Silver Lake and Lake Mojave points (Moratto 1984:413). A hunting economy existed during this time and large animals were consistently butchered. Plant grinding tools and small animal bones were found during the Lake Mojave. Based on the archaeological record,

only a small number of individuals passed through but did not permanently occupy the Mojave Desert for an extended length of time (Wallace 1978).

The Pinto Period (5,000 to 2,000 years B.C.) is characterized by Pinto and leaf-shaped projectile points. At 6,000 years B.C. there was a shift in focus from hunting towards a greater reliance on vegetal resources. Metates, manos, and other milling tools were utilized for processing these resources; therefore this time period is referred to as the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1978). Based on the discovery of extensive middens, it is believed that group size and settlements likewise increased during this period.

The Gypsum Period (2,000 B.C. to A.D. 200) is characterized by the presence of Elko and Gypsum series projectile points. Humboldt concave base points also occur within this period. The reliance on hunting and plant gathering seemed to have continued during this time. Stone tools became refined and bone tools became more prevalent. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for vegetable processing.

The Rose Spring Period (A.D. 200 to 1,200) is also identified as the Saratoga Springs Period. The Rose Spring site (CA-INY-372) and diagnostic projectile point series distinguish this period which were located in Rose Valley, which lies between two of the saline lakes of the western Great Basin, Owens Lake to the north and Little Lake to the south. It seems that the major occupation of the Fremont Valley occurred during the Rose Spring Period due to abundant food resources. During this time, the bow and arrow were introduced and the dart (or Elko series) was phased out (Sutton 1989:19). Population densities increased and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Subcultures began to develop, each with its own language or dialect and geographical territory (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984).

The Late Prehistoric or Shoshonean Period (A.D. 1,200 to Historic Contact) is defined as when the Desert series Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood projectile points were present in the archaeological record. It is believed that the Mojave Desert was largely populated during the Late Prehistoric Period (Sutton 1989:20).

Ethnohistory:

The proposed project is located in the territory known to have been occupied primarily by the Vanyume. The Vanyume are considered a small subgroup of the Serrano that occupied areas along the Mojave River from the eastern Mojave Desert to the Victorville region. It is postulated that the Vanyume participated in an active trade route that followed the Mojave River that connected the Colorado River tribes. It also appears that they occupied portions of the southern and southwestern Antelope Valley. The Vanyume population declined from 1820 to 1834, when the Spanish gathered the southern California Native American populations into missions (Kroeber 1925).

The Serrano historically occupied the San Bernardino Mountains, east into the Mojave Desert, the San Gabriel Mountains through the Sierra Pelona Mountains to the Tehachapi Mountains. The Serrano also occupied the area south of Victorville, and intermarried with the Vanyume. Traditionally, the Serrano were hunter-gatherers. Their villages typically consisted of 25 to a hundred people. Food resources consisted primarily of acorns, pine nuts, yucca, Manzanita berries, deer, and rabbit (Moratto 1984: 345).

Table 1: Cultural Sequences for the Mojave Desert Region of California

Approximate Time Period	Geological Epoch	Cultural Complex	Key Diagnostic Artifacts
10,000-8,000 B.C.	Pleistocene	Pleistocene Period or Paleo Indian Period	Clovis or Fluted points
8,000-5,000 B.C.	Early Holocene	Lake Mojave Period	Silver Lake and Lake Mojave stemmed projectile points
5,000-2,000 B.C.	Middle Holocene	Pinto Period	Pinto and leaf-shaped projectile points
2,000 B.C.-A.D. 200	Late Holocene	Gypsum Period	Elko and Gypsum series projectile points
A.D. 200-1,200	Late Holocene	Rose Spring Period or Saratoga Spring Period	Rose Spring and Eastgate Series points
A.D. 1,200 to Historic Contact	Late Holocene	Late Prehistoric or Shoshonean Period	Desert series Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood projectile points

History:

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

The Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821) is characterized by the establishment of Spanish Colonial military outposts, and marked the first establishment of European settlement of California. The first outpost was built in 1769, and named the *Mission San Diego de Alcalá*. During the 1770s there were a number of expeditions into the southern California desert. While exploring a route across the Mojave Desert from Mission San Gabriel, Father Francisco Garces, accompanying the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza, passed through the region in 1776. The expedition party is believed to have camped southeast of present-day Hesperia. The first known European visitors to the Mojave Desert via the Cajon Pass were Lieutenant Pedro Fages and a small party of soldiers, who traversed the pass and along the north side of the San Gabriel

Mountains toward the west in 1769. The missions dominated political and economic life over the majority of the California region. The purpose of the missions was to exercise control over the Native American population and to force assimilation to Catholicism and into Spanish society (Castillo 1978). In 1834, the Decree of Secularization ended the Mission Period in California.

The Rancho or Mexican Period (1821 to 1848) began with the success of the Mexican Revolution in 1821, but changes to the mission system were slow to follow. When secularization of the missions occurred in the 1830s, the land holdings of the California missions were divided into land grants called *ranchos*. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Hispanic and Spanish settlers and soldiers (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941).

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period (1848 to present), when the United States took possession of California. The discovery of gold that same year sparked the California Gold Rush of 1849, bringing thousands of miners and settlers to California from various parts of the United States, most of who settled in the north. For those settlers who chose to come to southern California, much of their economic prosperity was fueled by cattle ranching rather than by gold. This prosperity came to a halt in the 1860s as a result of severe droughts and floods, which put many ranchos into bankruptcy (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941).

Methodology:

Cultural Records Search:

A cultural records search was conducted on November 30, 2012 at the Archaeological Information Center, located at the San Bernardino County Museum. The purpose of this review was to access any existing cultural resources assessment reports and archaeological site records to evaluate whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites exist in or within a one-mile radius of the project area. The record search was also conducted to evaluate whether any historic properties listed on (or determined eligible for) listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) exist within the project area.

Field Survey:

Following the records search, a qualified archaeologist (Linda Honey) conducted a high-resolution pedestrian survey of the proposed project area. The survey was accomplished using transects spaced at 30-meter intervals. In this manner, the entire project area was visually inspected for the presence of cultural resources.

Linda Honey reviewed archaeological site records relevant to the general project area to develop a research design to guide the survey. It seemed possible that historic refuse could be located on the proposed project area especially with the proximity to the Atchison, Topeka and

Santa Fe Railway. If historic refuse was identified, some could be of sufficient age to merit documentation.

The archaeologist carefully inspected the project area for any historic sites, refuse deposits, fences, ditches, depressions, berms, foundations, and roads. The cultural resources records search suggested that prehistoric archaeological sites might be present on the project area, and would likely consist of lithic scatters consisting of stone that had been ground and flaked. The archaeologists scrutinized the project area for any lithic scatters, isolated prehistoric artifacts, fire-affected rocks, and milling implements.

Results:

Cultural Resources Records Search Results:

The results of the literature review indicates that for the Archaeological Information Center San Bernardino County, 8 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area, none of which took place within a portion of the proposed project area. The site records review indicates that 3 previously recorded cultural resources are likewise located within a one-mile radius of the project area, none of which occurred inside of the proposed project area (Table 2). There are no National Register Eligible Properties located within the proposed project area and one-mile radius.

Table 2: Previous Investigations within One Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Date	Author	Project Focus
1060240	1974	Connelly, Carole M.	Located 0.90 mile south of project area.
1060426	1976	Hearn, Joseph E.	Located 0.88 mile west of project area.
1060900	1979	Weil, Edward B.	Located 0.90 mile south of project area.
1060901	1980	Weil, Edward B.	Located 0.90 mile south of project area.
1062515	1992	Lerch, Michael K.	Located 0.02 mile north of project area.
1064702	2005	Sander, Jay K.	Located 0.15 mile east of project area.
1065555	2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Located 0.78 mile northwest of project area.
1066702	2010	Sander, Jay K.	Located 0.79 mile northwest of project area.

Field Survey Results:

The pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted by Phoenix Biological Consulting archaeologist Linda Honey. The project area was surveyed by walking north-south transects at 30-meter intervals. The surface visibility was excellent, affording the surveyor a broad view of all surface sediments and rocks. One historic trash scatter (A-001H) and one historic can scatter (A-002H) were identified on the project area. The two historic sites are not recommended as eligible or potentially eligible resources for listing on the CRHR or the National Register of Historic Places. No other archaeological materials were observed or collected on the project area. There was a large amount of modern trash on the proposed project area.

Evaluation:

Evaluations for eligibility to the CRHR were made for the two newly-discovered historic sites. The criteria for listing on the CRHR (Table 3) and the qualities of integrity related to eligibility for listing on the CRHR (Table 4) were applied for making the evaluation for CRHR eligibility.

As provided in the California Public Resources Code Section 5020.4, the California Register established the CRHR in 1992 and was put into effect by California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 11.5 and Public Resources Code (PCR) Sections 5020.1, 5020.4, 5020.7, 5024.1, 5024.5, 5024.6, 21084 and 21084.1. The purpose of the California Register is to act as *“an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change”* (CCR Title 14 §4850.1). A historical resource as defined by the PCR *“includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, 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”* (PCR §5020.1 q). A substantial adverse change as defined by the PCR constitutes *“demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired”* (PCR §5020.1 q).

The CRHR as instituted by the California Public Resources Code automatically includes all California properties already listed in the NRHP and those formally determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) states that *“a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment”* (PRC §21084.1). The resource needs to be evaluated to determine its significance as a historic resource, and whether impacts to it should be considered significant on the environment. There are four criteria for determining eligibility to the CRHR for historic significance. These criteria are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Criteria for Listing on the CRHR

Criterion	Characteristic
1	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2	Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3	Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4	Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

A property must have historical significance and integrity to be eligible to the CRHR. Integrity is the property's ability to convey its demonstrated historical significance. The seven qualities that comprise integrity are discussed in Table 4. A property must display two of these aspects of integrity to be considered CRHR-eligible (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1998a). Some resources are listed on the California Register automatically (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1998a) include: properties that are listed on the NRHP; properties that have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP whether by the Keeper of the National Register or through a consensus determination; and California Historical Landmarks from Number 777 on. To qualify for consideration under Criterion 4; sites, buildings, or structures must possess the potential to yield information important to history. It would therefore appear that the location is potentially eligible to meet the National Register criteria. Kern County General Plan contains guidelines for the preservation of historical and cultural resources in the county that are considered to possess value to the visitors and/or residents.

The San Bernardino CEQA Implementation and Environmental Checklist states that a project could have a significant impact on cultural resources if the project could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource (as defined in PRC §15064.5), directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, and disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Table 4: Qualities of Integrity Related to Eligibility for Listing on the CRHR

Qualities	Description
Location	The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The integrity of location refers to whether the property has been moved or relocated since its construction. A property is considered to have integrity of location if it was moved before or during its period of significance. Relocation of an aid during its active career if the move enhanced or continued its function is not a significant loss of integrity.
Design	Design is the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
Setting	Setting is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place. Integrity of setting remains when the surroundings of an aid to navigation have not been subjected to radical change.
Materials	Materials are the physical elements combined in a particular pattern or configuration to form the aid during a period in the past. Integrity of materials determines whether or not an authentic historic resource still exists.
Workmanship	Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history. Workmanship is important because it can furnish evidence of the technology of the craft, illustrate the aesthetic principles of a historic period, and reveal individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles.
Feeling	Feeling is the quality that a historic property has in evoking the aesthetic or historic sense of a past period of time.
Association	Association is the direct link between a property and the event or person for which the property is significant. A period appearance or setting for a historic aid to navigation is desirable; integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling combine to convey integrity of association.

Evaluation of Sites:

A-001H- Historic Trash Scatter: Based on the investigation, it was determined that the historic trash scatter has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, therefore, the historic trash scatter is not recommended eligible for listing to CEQA under Criteria 1 or 2. The site does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing to CEQA under Criterion 3. Finally, the site has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important in history. It is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4. No further study is required.

A-002H- Historic Can Scatter: Based on the investigation, it was determined that the historic can scatter has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, therefore, the historic can scatter site is not recommended eligible for listing to CEQA under Criteria 1 or 2. The site does

not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing to CEQA under Criterion 3. Finally, the site has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important in history. It is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4. No further study is required.

The standards of significance for the proposed project were determined from the following sources: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, California Penal Code (CPC), California Public Resources Code (CPRC), California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), and the San Bernardino County General Plan.

CEQA states that the impacts to cultural resources would be considered significant if the project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological and/or historical resource (Section 15064.5), or disturb any human remains (including those interred outside of formal cemeteries). A substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is defined as the physical demolition, destruction, alteration, or relocation of the resource from its immediate surroundings. Any activity that might demolish or materially alter the physical characteristics of a cultural resource justifies its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR.

Table 5: Recorded Sites within the Proposed Project Area

Temporary Number	Project	Site Type	Recommendation
A-001H		Historic Trash Scatter	Not CRHR eligible
A-002H		Historic Can Scatter	Not CRHR eligible

The two historic sites were assessed and did not meet the criteria for the CRHR or CEQA for uniqueness, and are not recommended as eligible. Their destruction as a result of construction activities will not constitute a significant impact to any historical resources under CEQA. Thus, they are not recommended for evaluation and CRHR inclusion.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

The cultural resources record search did not result in the identification of any CRHR- or NRHP-listed or eligible properties within a one-mile radius of the project area. The historic trash scatter (A-001H) and the historic can scatter (A-002H) were observed on the project area. These two historic sites were assessed and did not meet the criteria for the CRHR or CEQA for uniqueness, and are not recommended as eligible. The entire project area has been carefully surveyed for cultural resources, and no prehistoric archaeological materials have been identified within its boundaries therefore, no further cultural resources work is recommended.

Given the lack of prehistoric and historic sites within the project area, the potential for intact subsurface prehistoric and/or historic materials to exist is considered moderate to low. The overall sensitivity of the project area is considered low and archaeological monitoring is not recommended.

It is recommended that any grading permit or conditional use permit contain a clause regarding the appropriate actions to take in the event that any subsurface archaeological deposits are unearthed during ground-disturbing construction activities. In that event, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposit(s) are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If any kind of human remains are found, all activities must cease immediately and the San Bernardino County Corner, San Bernardino County Planning and Community Development Department, and a qualified archaeologist must be notified immediately. If the San Bernardino County Corner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, they will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the likely descendants to be consulted regarding treatment and/or repatriation of the remains.

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This concludes the Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the 23.4-acre survey (Apple Valley East; APNs 0438-212-01, 02) within San Bernardino County, California.

Certification: *I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Field work conducted for this report was performed by me or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the project applicant or applicant's representative and that I have no financial interest in the project. Any federally and/or state threatened/endangered species cannot be taken under State and Federal law. The report and recommended mitigation measures included in this report do not constitute authorization for incidental take of the desert tortoise or any other sensitive species.*

Field Work Performed BY:

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Linda Honey, Associate Archaeologist

Archaeological Technical Report Prepared BY:

Date: January 9, 2013 Signature: 
Linda Honey, Associate Archaeologist

Date: December 23, 2013 Signature: 
Ryan Young, Senior Biologist & Principal

Figure 1: Topographic View of Apple Valley East Solar Project

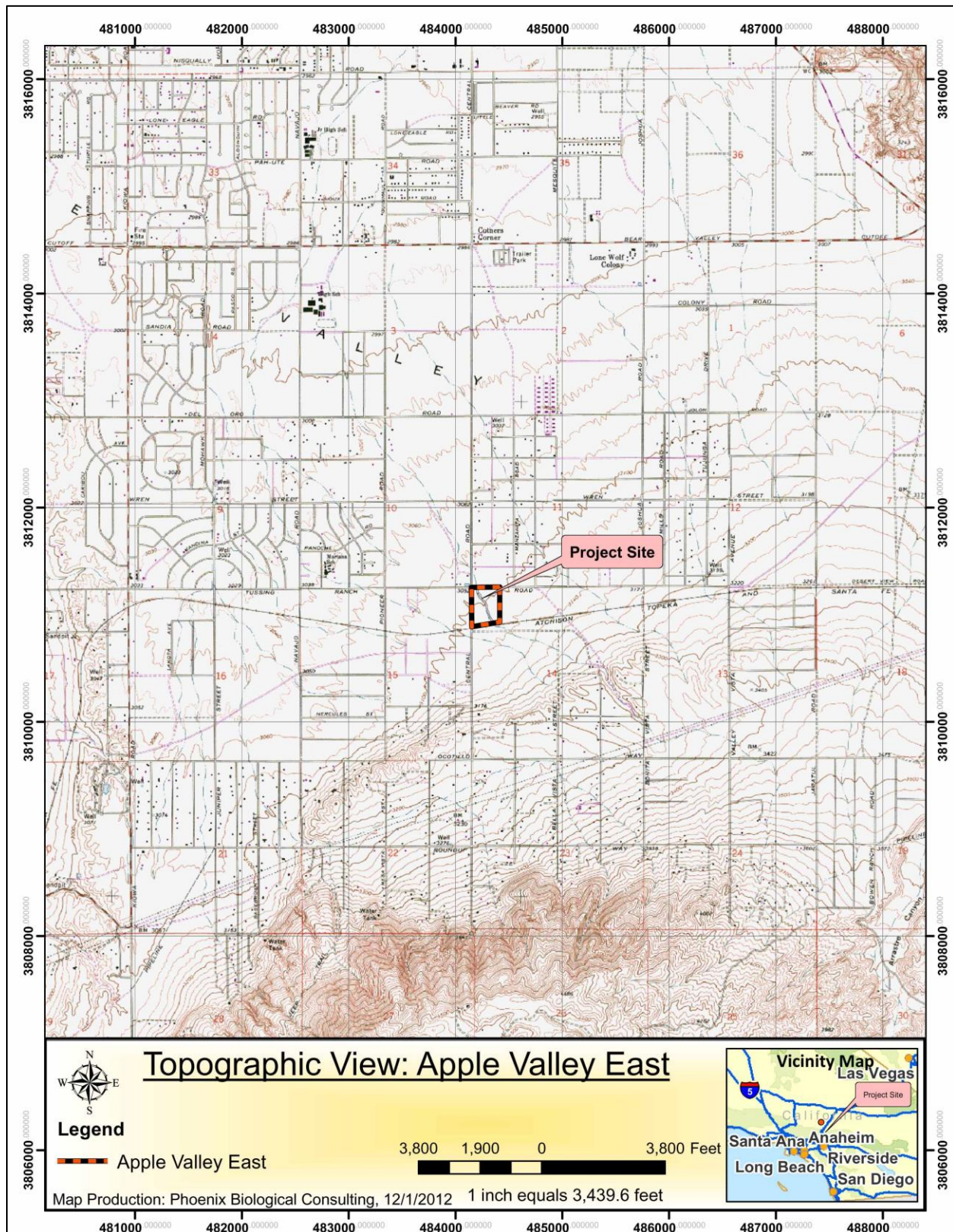


Figure 2: Aerial View of Apple Valley East Solar Project

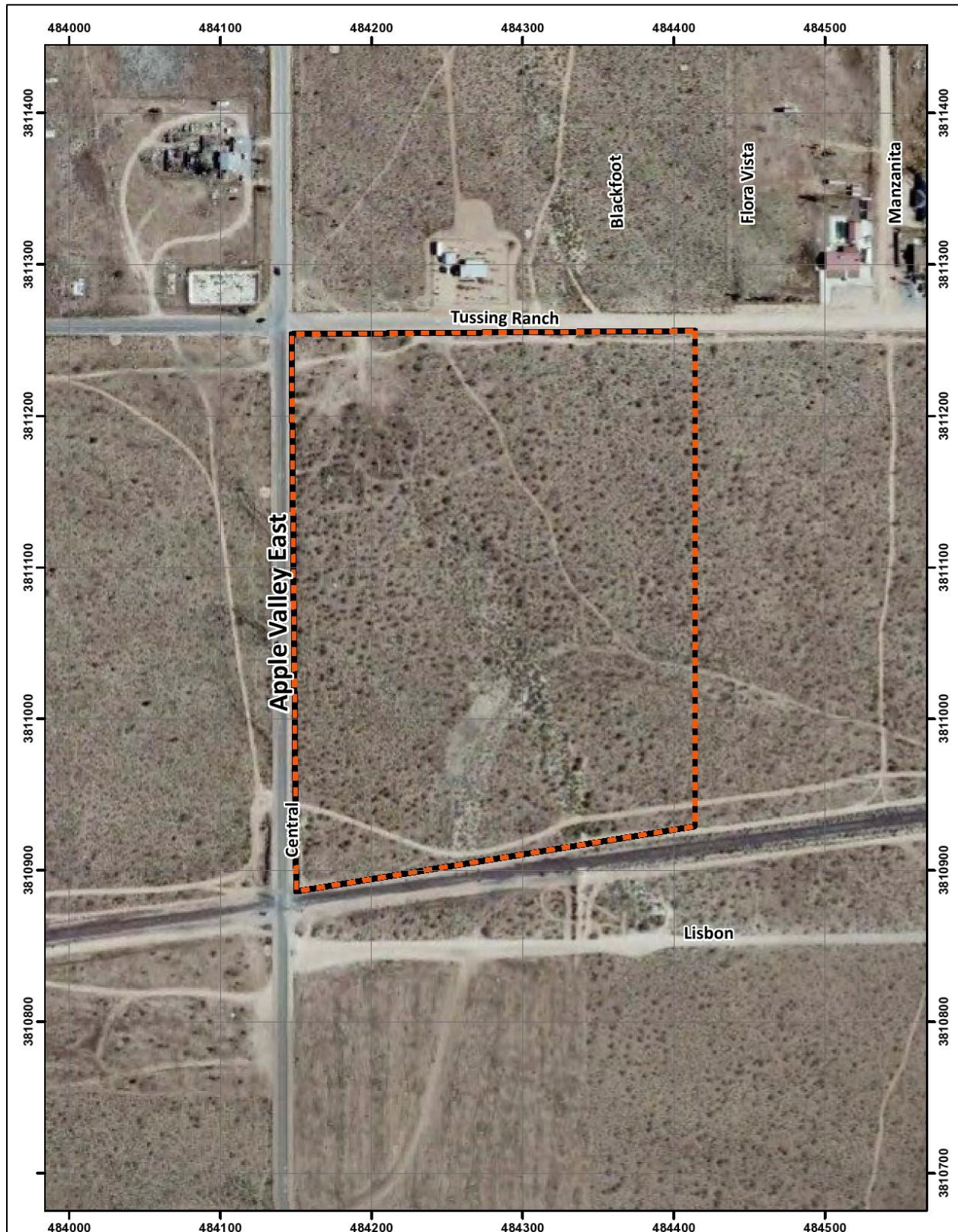


Figure 3: Apple Valley East Site Plan

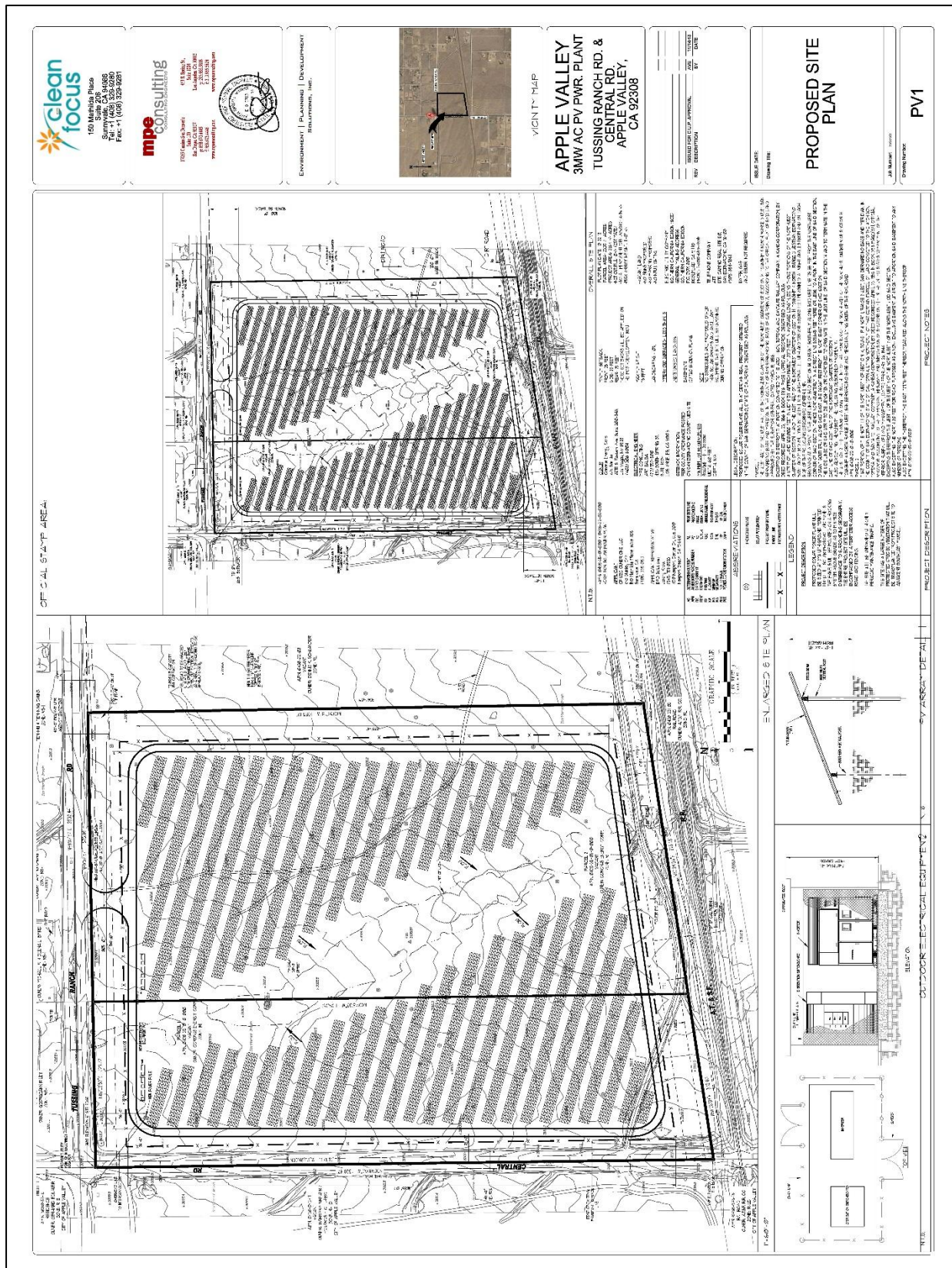


Figure 4: Overview of survey area facing north



Figure 5: Overview of survey area facing south



Figure 6: Overview of survey area facing east



Figure 7: Overview of survey area facing west



Figure 8: Overview of historic trash scatter (A-001H) facing north

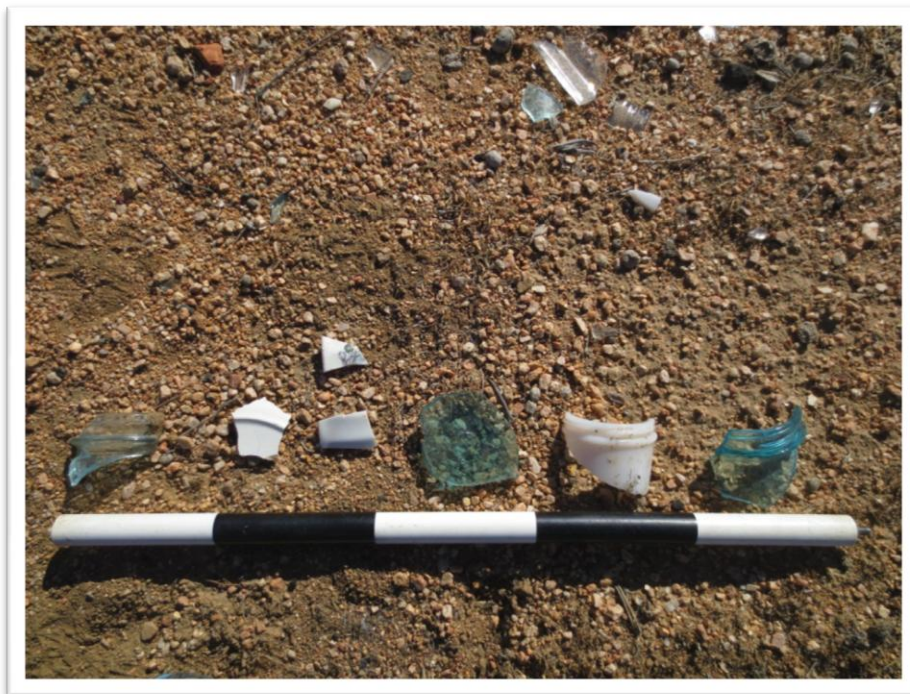


Figure 9: Overview of historic can scatter (A-002H) facing north



Appendix A:
DPR Forms (CONFIDENTIAL)

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: A-001H

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Apple Valley South

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 484297 mE/ 3811168 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: Elevation is 3,105 feet above mean sea level.

*P3a. Description: The resource is a historic trash scatter measuring 40 feet in length and 30 feet in width. The site is in poor condition. The trash scatter includes approximately 100 white glass body sherds, one white glass rim sherd, one white glass base sherd, 8 aqua glass body sherds, and one milk glass base sherd.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH4- Privies/dumps/trash scatters

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other



P5b. Description of Photo: Overview of historic trash scatter facing north.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Private

***P8. Recorded by:**

Linda Honey M.A. Phoenix Biological Consulting, LLC, P.O. Box 720949, Pinon Hills, CA, 92372-0949

*P9. Date Recorded: 12-07-2012

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: "Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Proposed Photovoltaic Solar Array "Apple Valley East" (23.69 Acres; (APNs 0438-212-01, 02) Apple Valley South 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Section 14, Township 4 N, Range 3 W, San Bernardino County, California"

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency

Primary #

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

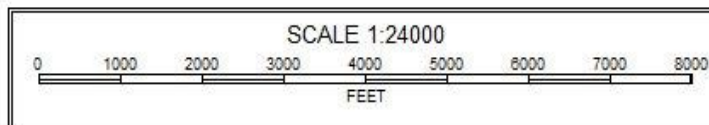
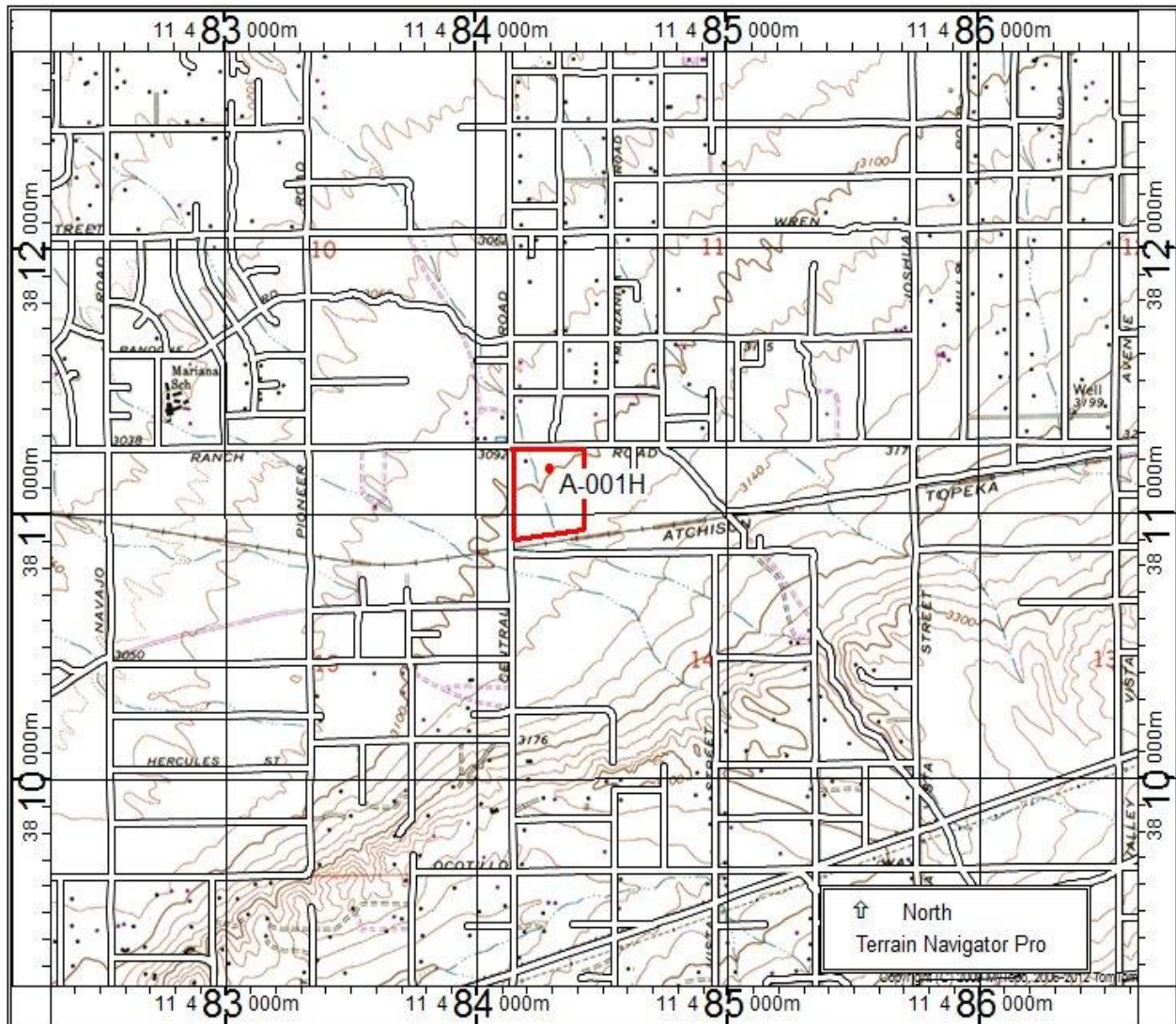
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: A-001H

*Map Name: Apple Valley South

*Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 12-7-2012



State of California — The Resources Agency

Primary #

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: A-002H

*P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Apple Valley South

Date: 2012 T 4 N; R 3 E; NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 14

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 484428 mE/ 3811150 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: The elevations is 3,110 feet above mean sea level.

*P3a. Description: The resource is a historic can scatter measuring 25 feet in length and 10 feet in width. The site is in very poor condition. The can scatter includes 4 sardine cans, 6 solder-dot cans, 12 hole-in-top cans, and 15 unidentifiable crushed cans.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH4- Privies/dumps/trash scatters

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: Overview of historic can facing north.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic☐ Prehistoric☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Private

*P8. Recorded by:

Linda Honey M.A. Phoenix Biological Consulting, LLC, P.O. Box 720949, Pinon Hills, CA, 92372-0949

*P9. Date Recorded: 12-07-2012

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: "Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Proposed Photovoltaic Solar Array "Apple Valley East" (23.69 Acres; (APNs 0438-212-01, 02) Apple Valley South 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Section 14, Township 4 N, Range 3 W, San Bernardino County, California"

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: A-002H

*Map Name: Apple Valley South

*Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 12-7-2012

