CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Assessor Parcel Numbers 3057-131-15, -22, and -28 Project

Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:

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Project No. CCP2401

Data Base Information:
Type of Study: Intensive Survey
Resources Recorded: CCP2401-H-1
Keywords: Historic-Period Building Foundation
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Hesperia, California* (1980)

BCRCONSULTING LLC

April 18, 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to CCPT Investment Group LLC to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of Assessor Parcel Numbers 3057-131-15, -22, and -28 Project (project) in the City of Hesperia (City), San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search revealed that 19 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 15 cultural resources within one mile of the project site. None of the previous studies have assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel identified a single cultural resource, CCP2401-H-1, a historic-period building foundation within the project site boundaries. This resource has been recorded on California State Department of Parks and Recreations (DPR) 523 forms, as required. It has also been evaluated and is recommended not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) listing eligibility. As such, this resource identified within the project site boundaries is recommended not significant under CEQA. Based on these results, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;

- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The NAHC recommended contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for more information. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview has been requested from the Western Science Center in Hemet. Results are pending.

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

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to CCPT Investment Group, LLC to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of Assessor Parcel Numbers 3057-131-15, -22, and -28 Project (project) in the City of Hesperia (City), San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were initiated for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project is located on the south side of Main Street west of its intersection with Maple Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 4 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Hesperia, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

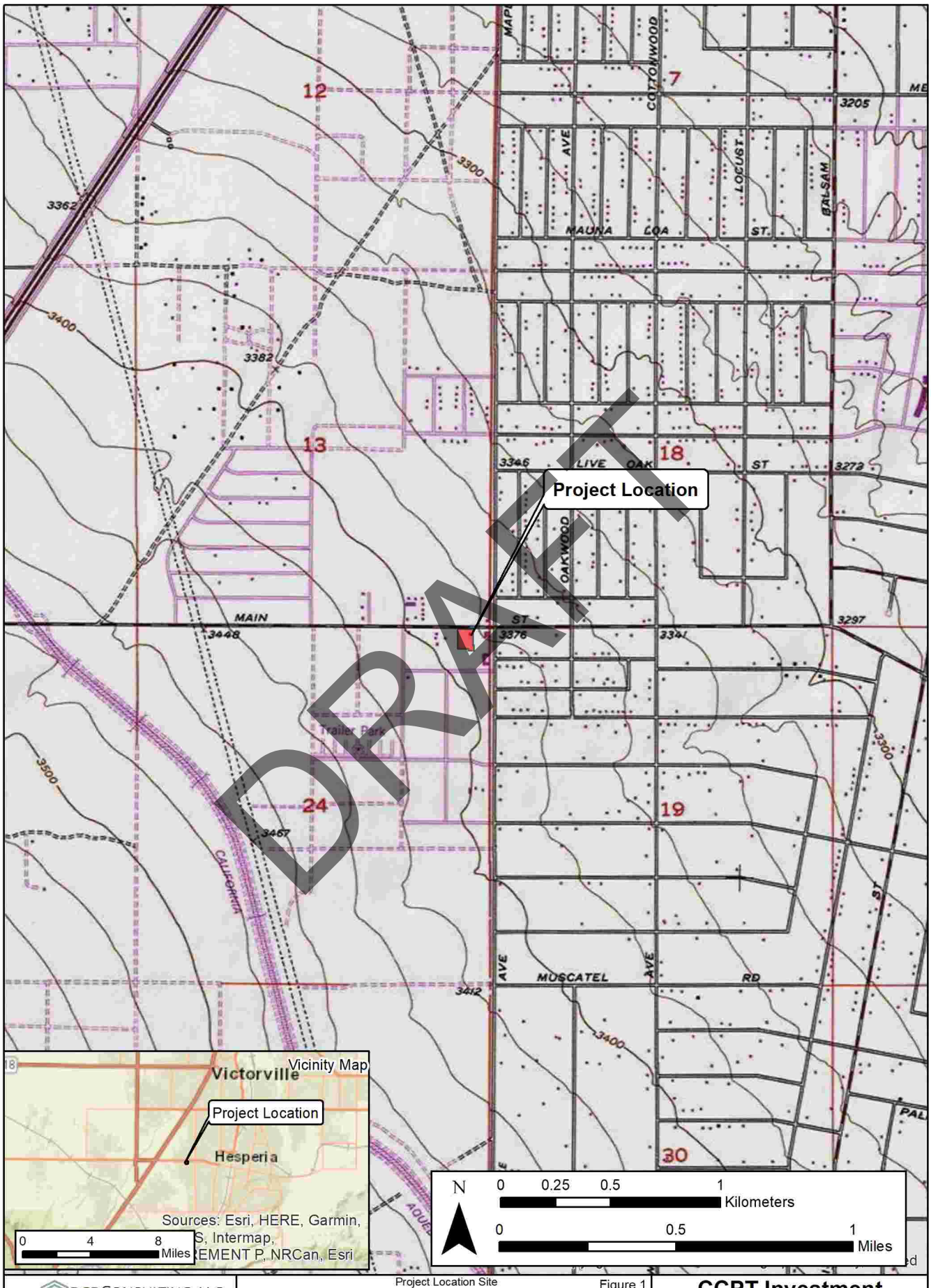
Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect 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" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California…Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.



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Project Location Site
APN 3057-131-15, -22, and -28 Project (CCP2401)
Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Hesperia (1980), California

Figure 1

CCPT Investment Group LLC

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

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.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by professional paleontologists from the Western Science Center will be provided (Appendix C).

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project is located in the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert. Sediments within the project boundaries include a geologic unit composed of dissected surficial sediments characterized by lower remnants of older alluvium, gray to brown, of locally derived detritus

(Dibblee and Minch 2008). Field observations during the current study are basically consistent with these descriptions.

Hydrology

The project elevation is approximately 3395 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Sheetwashing and some rilling occurs from southwest to northeast, and local water drains into the Mojave River at a point approximately six miles to the northeast of the subject property. To the south, the peaks of the San Bernardino Mountains rise above 10,000 feet and are often capped with snow until late spring or early summer. The area currently exhibits a relatively arid climate, with dry, hot summers and cool winters (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain or snow at high elevations, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer.

Biology

The mild climate of the late Pleistocene allowed piñon-juniper woodland to thrive throughout most of the Mojave (Van Devender et al. 1987). The vegetation and climate during this epoch attracted significant numbers of Rancho La Brean fauna, including dire wolf, saber-toothed cat, short-faced bear, horse, camel, antelope, mammoth, as well as birds which included pelican, goose, duck, cormorant, and eagle (Reynolds 1988). The drier climate of the middle Holocene resulted in the local development of complementary flora and fauna, which remain largely intact to this day. Common native plants include creosote, cacti, rabbit bush, interior golden bush, cheesebush, species of sage, buckwheat at higher elevations and near drainages, Joshua tree, and various grasses. Common native animals include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species (see Williams et al. 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

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

(1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancho La Brean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973; Hester 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

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

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

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident within the Mojave. Basketmaker III (Anasazi) pottery appears during this period, and has been associated with turquoise mining in the eastern Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern Mojave, and include buff and

brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1984:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by the presence of large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

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

Ethnography

The Uto-Aztecan “Serrano” people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term “Serrano” to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River near Apple Valley at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. The Serrano lived mainly to the south (Bean and Smith 1978). All may have used the western Mojave area seasonally. Historical records are unclear concerning precise territory and village locations. It is doubtful that any group, except the Vanyume, actually lived in the region for several seasons yearly.

History

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

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the project area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). This is the first recorded group crossing

of the Mojave Desert and, according to Father Garces' journal, they camped at the headwaters of the Mojave River, one night less than a day's march from the mountains. Today, this is estimated to have been approximately 11 miles southeast of Victorville (Marenczuk 1962). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the western Mojave region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled north through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

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

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

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Principal Investigator for the current study. BCR Consulting Project Manager/Archaeologist Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA conducted the cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Johnny DeFachelle, B.A. completed the field survey. Mr. Orozco authored the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Doug Kazmier, M.A. and Crew Chief Timothy Blood, M.S.

METHODS

Research

A cultural resources records search was conducted at the SCCIC. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the current project. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register, and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These

include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An archaeological field survey of the project was conducted on March 27, 2024. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the study area, where accessible. Soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Research

Data from the SCCIC revealed that 19 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 15 cultural resources within one mile of the project site. None of the previous studies have assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search is summarized in Table A and the records search bibliography is provided in Appendix E.

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

USGS 7.5 Min Quad	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site	Studies Within One Mile
Hesperia, California (1980)	P-36-4251: Historic-Period Utility Alignment (0.6 Miles NW) P-36-7739: Historic-Period Refuse Scatter (0.7 Miles SW) P-36-10315: Historic-Period Utility Alignment (0.6 Miles SW) P-36-10316: Historic-Period Utility Alignment (0.6 Miles SW) P-36-11268: Historic-Period Refuse Scatter (0.7 Miles SW) P-36-11269: Historic-Period Refuse Scatter (0.9 Miles SW) P-36-12674: Historic-Period Refuse Scatter (0.7 Miles SW) P-36-20764: Historic-Period Residence (0.2 Miles W) P-36-20765: Historic-Period Residence (0.2 Miles E) P-36-21301: Historic-Period Refuse Scatter (0.9 Miles NW) P-36-21302: Historic-Period Refuse Scatter (0.9 Miles SW) P-36-21303: Historic-Period Refuse Scatter (0.7 Miles SW) P-36-21304: Historic-Period Refuse Scatter (0.8 Miles W) P-36-21351: Historic-Period California Aqueduct (0.9 Miles W) P-36-64587: Historic-Period Refuse Scatter (0.9 Miles SW)	SB-191, 480, 1025, 1026, 1027, 2150, 2314, 2395, 2476, 3020, 4190, 4192, 6652, 6858, 6859, 7406, 7494, 7845, 7846

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel identified one historic-period resource, CCP2401-H-1. This resource is described in detail below. Vegetation in the area includes desert scrubland characterized mainly by Joshua Trees, white cedar trees, and seasonal grasses. Sediment was dry, light yellowish-brown, fine-grained sandy loam with various levels of gravel. Visibility was 90 percent throughout the site. Disturbances in the immediate vicinity include dumping of modern refuse, construction debris, and off highway vehicle activity.

CCP2401-H-1. This historic-period site is a concrete foundation and wall of a structure that was on the property (APN 3057-131-22) from approximately 1959 until 2005 (United States Department of Agriculture 1959, 1968, 1984, 1985, 1995, 2005). Both the foundation and wall

are composed of wooden railroad ties. The foundation is approximately 12 feet by seven feet and has two round wooden posts, one on both north and south sides, that may have been used as footings. The wall is approximately six feet by eight feet and lies approximately three feet to the north of the foundation. Wall corners are fastened together with metal L-shaped brackets. Vegetation in the area consists of seasonal grasses and two white cedar trees. Ground visibility was approximately 80 percent. Soil is a light brown sandy loam.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel identified one historic-period archaeological resource, which has been temporarily designated CCP2401-H-1. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

California Register of Historical Resources

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

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It 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; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be

considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Significance Threshold Criteria

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

California Register Evaluations

The one cultural resource identified during the field survey is evaluated for the California Register listing eligibility below.

CCP2401-H-1. BCR Consulting has completed substantial research regarding the project, and this resource is not associated with any important events. The site is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. San Bernardino County Property Information Management System shows that the building formerly located on the property was owned in the historic-period by Jones A. Gilliland and Wanda L. Trust. Research has failed to show that these people did anything notable or contributed to the national, state, or local levels of history. The resource is therefore not associated with the lives of persons important to our past, or that persons of significant regional or national stature can be linked to it (California Register Criterion 2). Such sites are not indicative of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (California Register Criterion 3). This site appears to be the foundation and wall of a demolished historic-period building that existed on the parcel between approximately 1959 and 2005. No visible potential for subsurface deposits were observed during the field survey, and buried remains from this era are rarely significant. As such, this resource has not and is not likely to yield information important to the history of the region (California Register Criterion 4). Based on these results, this resource is not recommended a potential historical resource under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results presented in this cultural resources assessment, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel identified one historic-period resource, temporarily designated CCP2401-H-1. This resource has been recorded on California State Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, as required. It has been evaluated and is recommended not eligible for California Register listing. The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the record search and field survey, ground disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

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

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The NAHC recommended contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for more information. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning

process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource". The Paleontological Overview has been requested from the Western Science Center in Hemet. Results are pending.

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

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APPENDIX A

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATIONS 523 FORMS

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***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:** *Hesperia, California* **Date:** 1980 **T** 4 N; **R** 5 W; Section 24**;** SBBM

c. Address: N/A City: Hesperia Zip: N/A

d. UTM: Zone: 11N 468065 mE/ 3809518 mN (G.P.S.; NAD83) Elevation: 3395 feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: This resource is located approximately 330 feet southwest of the intersection of Main Street and Maple Avenue.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)

This historic-period site is the potential foundation and wall of a structure that was on the property (APN 3057-131-22) from approximately 1959 until 2005 (United States Department of Agriculture 1959, 1968, 1984, 1985, 1995, 2005). Both the foundation and wall are composed of wooden railroad ties. The foundation is approximately 12 feet by seven feet and has two round wooden posts, one on both north and south sides, that may have been used as footings. The wall is approximately six feet by eight feet and lies approximately three feet to the north of the foundation. At two of the corners of the wall, they are held by metal L-shaped brackets. Vegetation in the area consists of seasonal grasses and two white cedar trees. Ground visibility was approximately 80 percent. Soil is a light brown sandy loam.

References.

United States Department of Agriculture. 1959, 1968, 1984, 1985, 1995, 2005. Historic Aerial Photographs of San Bernardino County. Electronic documents, https://historicaerials.com/viewer, accessed 4/16/2024.

P5a. Photo or Drawing

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH2. Foundations/Structure Pads

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession) Northeast, 3/27/2024

***P6. Date Built:** ☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
CCPT Investment Group LLC
4833 Schaefer Avenue Chino,
California 91710

***P8. Recorded by:**
J. Defachelle
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

***P9. Date:** 4/16/2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive.

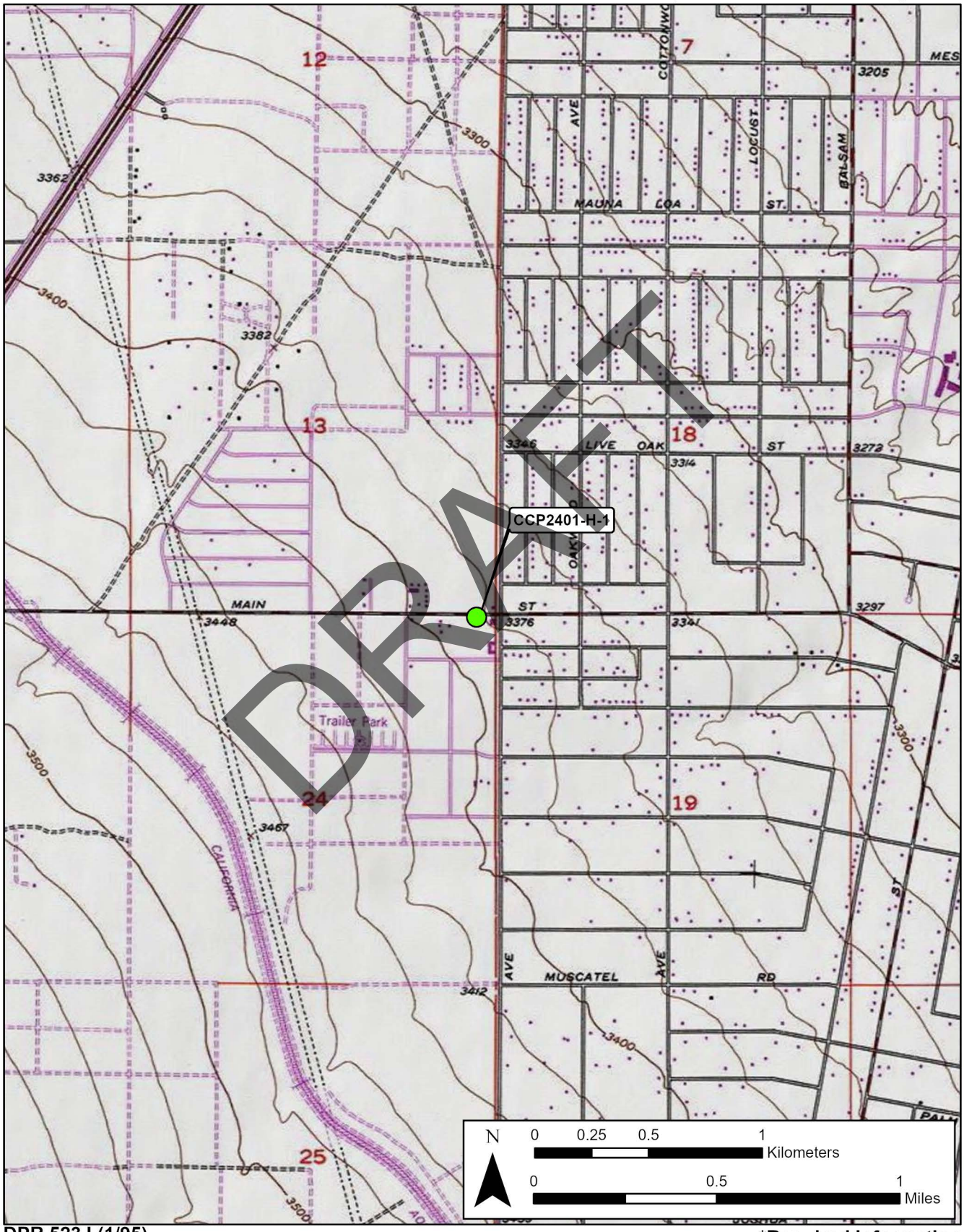
***P11. Report Citation** *Cultural Resources Assessment Assessor Parcel Numbers 3057-131-15, -22, and -28 Project Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California*

***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):

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	**Primary #:** **HRI #:** **Trinomial:**

***Resource Name or #:** CCP2401-H-1

***Map Name:** *Hesperia, California* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1980



*Required Information

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

April 9, 2024

Doug Kazmier
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: APN: 3057-131-15, -22, and -28 (CCP2401) Project, San Bernardino County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Murphy.Donahue@NAHC.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Murphy Donahue

Murphy Donahue
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

APPENDIX C

PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

APPENDIX D

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Project Overview

Photo 2: Project Overview

Photo 3: Project Overview

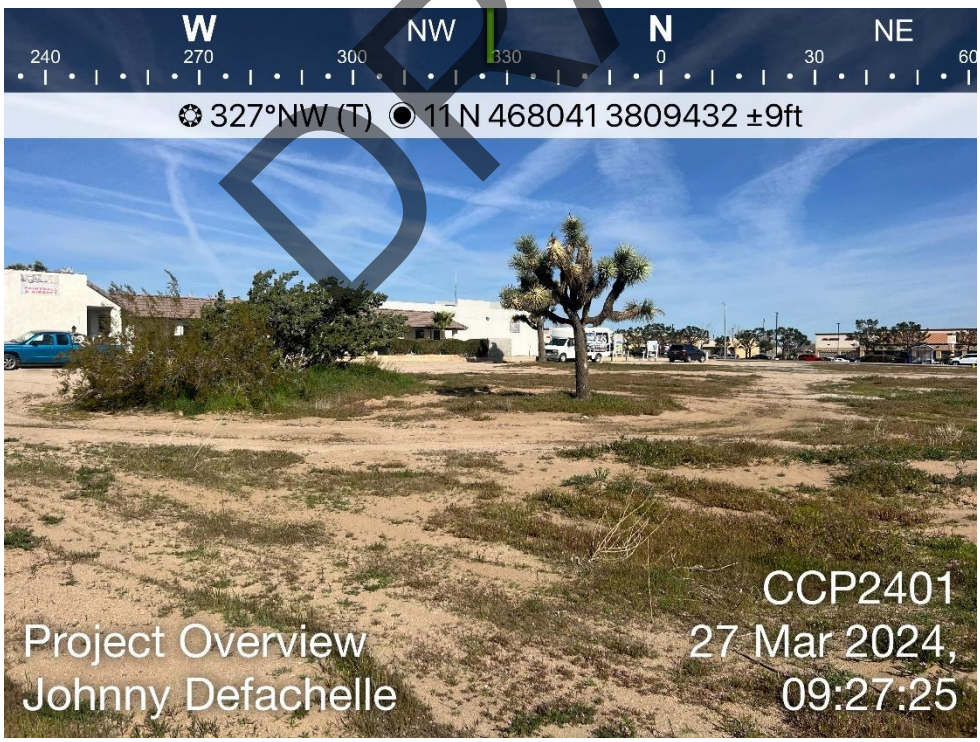


Photo 4: Project Overview

Photo 5: Project Overview

Photo 6: Overview of CCP2401-H-1

APPENDIX E

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

CCP2401

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00191	NADB-R - 1060191; Paleo - ; Voided - 73-12.2A	1973	Smith, Gerald A.	Archaeological, Historical, and Paleontological Site Survey for County Service Area No. 70 Improvement Zone "J". Assessments of Impact and Recommendations.	San Bernardino County Museum Association	36-002208
SB-00480	NADB-R - 1060480; Voided - 77-3.2	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF MAIN STREET, HESPERIA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01025	NADB-R - 1061025; Paleo - ; Voided - 80-9.13A	1973	HARRIS, RUTH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENTS OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-002208
SB-01026	NADB-R - 1061026; Paleo - ; Voided - 80-9.13B	1974	HARRIS, RUTH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70, IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENTS OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-002208
SB-01027	NADB-R - 1061027; Voided - 80-9.13C	1980	REYNOLDS, ROBERT E.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: BALDY MESA WATER LINES, COUNTY SERVICE AREA 70, IMPROVEMENT ZONE J, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-001081, 36-003698, 36-004179, 36-004203, 36-004251, 36-004252, 36-004253, 36-004254, 36-004255, 36-004256, 36-004257, 36-004258, 36-004259, 36-004260, 36-004261, 36-004262, 36-004263, 36-004264, 36-004265, 36-004266, 36-004267, 36-004268, 36-004269, 36-004270, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-004273, 36-004274, 36-004275, 36-004276, 36-004277, 36-004278, 36-004279
SB-02150	NADB-R - 1062150; Voided - 90-6.10	1990	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TT14591, A 7.57-ACRE PARCEL LOCATED ADJACENT TO MAPLE AVENUE IN HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
SB-02314	NADB-R - 1062314; Voided - 91-2.18	1991	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A 9.23-ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NORTHEAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF MAIN STREET AND TOPAZ AVENUE IN HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	

Report List

CCP2401

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02395	NADB-R - 1062395; Voided - 91-3.6	1991	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 14596, A 235.33-ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IN HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
SB-02476	NADB-R - 1062476; Voided - 91-11.6	1991	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I LINEAR SURVEY: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE HESPERIA IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-03020	NADB-R - 1063020	1993	STURM, BRAD, D. MCLEAN, K. BECKER, and J. ROSENTHAL	(DRAFT) ADELANTO-LUGO TRANSMISSION PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	WOODWARD-CLYDE	36-002910, 36-004019, 36-004251, 36-004255, 36-004266, 36-004267, 36-004268, 36-004269, 36-004272, 36-004274, 36-004275, 36-004276, 36-004411, 36-006353, 36-006532, 36-006533, 36-007739, 36-007740, 36-007741, 36-007742, 36-007743, 36-007744, 36-007745, 36-007746, 36-007747, 36-007748, 36-007749, 36-007750, 36-007751, 36-007752, 36-007753, 36-007754, 36-007755, 36-007756, 36-007757, 36-007758, 36-007759, 36-007760, 36-007761, 36-007762, 36-007763
SB-04190	NADB-R - 1064190	2004	GOODWIN, RIORDAN and PATTIE TUCK	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: TPN 16886, CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 13PP	LSA	
SB-04192	NADB-R - 1064192	2004	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE HALL W. WATTS HOMESTEAD. 128PP	ACS	36-011659, 36-011660
SB-06652	NADB-R - 1066652	2010	ESA	PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR 98 LINEAR MILES OF THE EAST BRANCH EXTENSION OF THE CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT FOR THE DWR EAST BRNACH ENLARGEMENT PROJECT LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES (CA)		36-002910, 36-021351, 36-021352, 36-021353, 36-021354, 36-021355, 36-021359, 36-021360, 36-021361, 36-021362, 36-021370, 36-021371, 36-021372
SB-06858	NADB-R - 1066858	2010	Smallwood, Josh	Cultural Resources Study: Main Street Corridor Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	Ecorp	

Report List

CCP2401

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06859	NADB-R - 1066859	2010	Tang, Bai “Tom”, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Harry Quinn	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Town of Apple Valley and City of Hesperia Wastewater Reclamation Plants and Related Facilities Project, Victor Valley Area, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07406		2012	Brewster, Brad	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Seismic Retrofit of Six Bridges over the California Aqueduct, San Bernardino County and Kern County, California	Cultural Resources Group	
SB-07494	NADB-R - 1067494	2013	Clark, Fatima V. and Dave Hanna	G.O. 131-D Victor-Aqueduct-Phelan 115kV Replacement Project	Southern California Edison	36-010316
SB-07845	NADB-R - 1067845; OHP OTIS Report Nbr - FCC_2014-0403-008	2014	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC, Candidate IE24883A (IE883 M5-T2 Lugo SCE), 9950 Pyrite Avenue, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	EAS	
SB-07846	OHP OTIS Report Nbr - 1067846; OHP OTIS Report Nbr - FCC_2014_0403_008	2014	Crawford, Kathleen A.	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC, Candidate IE24883A (IE883 M5-T2 Lugo SCE), 9950 Pyrite Avenue, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	EAS	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-004251	CA-SBR-004251H	Resource Name - Baldy Mesa Pole Line; Other - SBCM-4641; Other - SRI-6309	Structure	Historic	AH04; AH07; HP11; HP37	1980 (R.Reynolds, SBCM); 1991 (J Petersen, Archaeological Research Unit); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW Paleo); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW Paleo); 2009 (Kathrine Anderson, ESA); 2010 (J Coleman, Solano Archaeological Services); 2011 (Josh Trampier, SRI); 2018 (Carleton Bennett, LSA)	SB-01027, SB-01258, SB-02447, SB-03020, SB-03364, SB-04283, SB-06869, SB-07840
P-36-007739	CA-SBR-007739H	Resource Name - 322+00	Site	Historic	AH04	1992 (BECKER & PHILLIPS, RMW)	SB-03020
P-36-010315	CA-SBR-010315H	Resource Name - Edison Company Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Electrical Transmission Line; Other - San Bernardino-Boulder Dam 132 Kv Line; Other - Boulder Dam-San Bernardino 115Kv Line; Other - SRI-451; Other - IF-88-25, AT&T 6; Other - PSBR-38H; Other - 132kV Hoover Dam Transmission Line	Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH07; AH11; AH16; HP11; HP37	1988 (N. Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates, Inc); 1989 (J. Brock, Archaeo Advisory Group); 1993; 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates); 1997 (Carrie Wills, WSA); 2006 (Roger Hatheway, Hatheyway & Associates); 2008; 2008 (Jay K. Sander, Chambers); 2009 (Stephen Pappas, ECORP); 2010 (J. Howard, ECORP); 2011 (S. Kremkau, SRI); 2011 (Justin Lev-Tov, SRI); 2012 (C. Bodmer, Chambers Group, Inc); 2012 (N. Lawson, CH2M Hill); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy); 2014 (Wendly L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2015 (Audry Williams, SCE); 2018 (Carole Denardo, L&L)	SB-02315, SB-03668, SB-03729, SB-03789, SB-03795, SB-03799, SB-03842, SB-03843, SB-04427, SB-04861, SB-04878, SB-04898, SB-05335, SB-06042, SB-06517, SB-06731, SB-06893, SB-07523, SB-07623, SB-07870, SB-08031, SB-08083

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-010316	CA-SBR-010316H	Other - Arrowhead-Mojave Siphon-Devil Canyon-Shandin 115kv; Resource Name - Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line; Other - AE-Shapiro-2H; Other - Southern Sierras Tower Line; Other - PSBR-39 H; Other - SRI-3459; Other - Bishop Creek Control - San Bernardino Transmission Line	Structure	Historic	HP11; HP37; HP39	2000 (J Underwood, S Rose, KEA Environmental); 2004 (Allen Estes, WSA); 2005 (B Sheets, M Linder, Applied Earthworks); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Christeen Taniguichi, Galvin Preservation Assoc); 2008 (Gina Austerman, Caprice Harper, SWCA); 2008 (Koji Tsunoda, Unknown); 2008 (Ahmet, K., SCE); 2009 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM); 2011 (S Kremkau, Statistical Research); 2013 (Linda Honey, Great Basin Sage, Inc); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Pacific Legacy); 2013 (Fatima Clark, SCE); 2018 (Eric Martin, Far Western); 2020; 2021 (O. Romansik, SWCA)	SB-03725, SB-04272, SB-05225, SB-05319, SB-05698, SB-06224, SB-06291, SB-06536, SB-07079, SB-07156, SB-07381, SB-07494, SB-07495, SB-07570, SB-07944, SB-07953, SB-07971, SB-08031, SB-08403
P-36-011268	CA-SBR-011268H	Resource Name - PC-5	Site	Historic	AH04	2001 (John S. Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services, ACS)	
P-36-011269	CA-SBR-011269H	Resource Name - PC-6	Site	Historic	AH04	2001 (John S. Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services, ACS)	
P-36-012674		Site 5552-IF10			AH04	2006 (ROSS-HAUER)	SB-05227
P-36-020764		Resource Name - 14393 Main St, Hesperia	Building	Historic	HP02	2009 (Josh Smallwood, ECORP Consulting, Inc)	
P-36-020765		Resource Name - 14602 Main St, Hesperia	Building	Historic	HP02	2009 (Josh Smallwood, ECORP Consulting, Inc)	
P-36-021301		Resource Name - VV2 Site 41	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (WSA)	
P-36-021302		Resource Name - VV2 Site 42	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (Allen Estes, William Self Associates)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-021303		Resource Name - VV2 Site 43	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (Allen Estes, William Self Associates, Inc)	
P-36-021304		Resource Name - VV2 Site 44	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (Estes, Allen; Buckley, David, William Self Associates)	
P-36-021351	CA-SBR-015913H	Resource Name - East Branch of the California Aqueduct; Other - Goodwin Drive/Goss Road Bridge; Other - Duncan Road Bridge; Other - Maple Avenue Bridge; Other - Mesquite Street Bridge; Other - Ranchero Road Bridge; Other - SRI-5124; Other - CNX-19	Structure	Historic	AH06; HP19; HP20	2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS); 2009 (ESA); 2011 (Kremkau, SRI); 2011 (Ambacher, AECOM); 2011 (Anderson, ESA); 2012 (M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy); 2018 (Laura Voisin George, ASM); 2019	SB-06652, SB-07405
P-36-064587		Resource Name - PC-Isolate 1; bottle fragments	Other	Historic	AH04	2001 (ALEXANDROWICZ, ACS)	