

APPENDIX 5.5 BIG-1

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Barstow International Gateway Cultural Resources Assessment

November 2025

Non-Confidential

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (Kimley-Horn), with contribution from BCR Consulting, Inc. (BCR), is under contract to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Barstow International Gateway Project (BIG) in Barstow, California. BIG includes a proposed Specific Plan, as well as the development of a rail yard, a transload warehouse center, private utility, a Mojave River buffer, and corresponding off-site improvements within an approximately 4,936-acre area. Sacred Lands File (SLF) searches through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), cultural resources records searches through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and surveys were conducted for the Project area (the BIG footprint), or Area of Potential Effects (APE), by Kimley-Horn and BCR between 2022 and 2024. Additionally, all identified resources were evaluated for eligibility for listing the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), as well as for significance as potential “historical resources” and, as applicable, “unique archaeological resources” under CEQA. This report presents the result of those efforts and subsequent recommendations.

BCR requested a SLF search through the NAHC in February 2023. The results were negative for known SLFs within or near the APE. Due to slight changes to the APE and the length of time since the original request, Kimley-Horn requested an updated SLF search in April 2024, the results of which were positive. Nine (9) record searches were conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) by BCR and Kimley-Horn staff between on March 2022 and February 2025 for the APE plus a 0.5-mile buffer. The combined results indicated that 71 cultural resources studies have previously taken place and 141 cultural resources have been recorded within the APE plus 0.5-mile buffer. Specifically, the record search noted that 68 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the APE, all of which required consideration as a part of the current study. Pedestrian surveys were conducted across the entirety of the APE by BCR and Kimley-Horn cultural resources management staff between March 2022 and February 2025. During the survey, all previously recorded cultural resources were revisited and a total of 136 cultural resources were newly recorded. As a result of the record search and survey, a total of 204 cultural resources were identified within the APE, including 78 historic built environment resources, 55 historic archaeological sites, 32 prehistoric archaeological sites, 5 multi-component archaeological sites, 4 historic isolates, and 30 prehistoric isolates. As a result of evaluations, 1 historic built environment resource, P-36-2910/National Trails Hwy, was identified as listed in the CRHR/NRHP and 19 additional archaeological resources are recommended for listing in the CRHR and NRHP.

As a result of the inventory and evaluations conducted for the study, it is recommended that BIG include conditions/mitigations measures applied, to include: a) data recovery for significant/eligible archaeological resources, b) archaeological monitoring throughout the duration of BIG for all ground-disturbing activities, c) a process to follow for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources and human remains, and d) the development educational materials related to the prehistory and cultural significance of the area. However, it is recommended that final conditions/mitigation measures be developed in close partnership with Native American Tribes during government-to-government consultation conducted pursuant to CEQA (as amended, 2014) and Section 106 of the NHPA.

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APPENDICES

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
AT&SF	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe
BCR	BCR Consulting, LLC
BIG	Barstow International Gateway
BNSF	BNSF Railway
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
City	City of Barstow
County	unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County, California
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
Kimley-Horn	Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	California Public Resources Code
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SLF	Sacred Lands File
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (Kimley-Horn), with contribution from BCR Consulting, LLC. (BCR), is under contract to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Barstow International Gateway Project (BIG) in the City of Barstow (City) and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County, California (County). BIG consists of a rail yard, a transload warehouse center, private utility, a Mojave River buffer, and off-site improvements. A cultural resources records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search, and a pedestrian survey were conducted for the Project area (the BIG footprint), or Area of Potential Effects (APE), as well as associated research and evaluations for significance of identified cultural resources. This report presents the result of those efforts and is being completed pursuant to requirements under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, since the BIG Project would affect waters of the United States, the project applicant must meet requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and will apply for a 404 Permit through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Therefore, the cultural resources assessment was also completed pursuant to requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to determine the presence of any historic properties that would be affected by the proposed undertaking.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BIG is located within the City and the western portion of unincorporated County, California; see **Figure 1: Vicinity Map**. The BIG footprint, which will be identified in this report as the APE pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA, encompasses approximately 4,936 acres and is generally bounded by the Mojave River to the north, Main Street (also referred to as National Trails Highway or Route 66) to the south, Lenwood Road to the east, and Hinkley Road to the west. However, certain portions of the APE, such as the proposed solar farm, east and west lead tracks, and 33kv distribution line, are located on or beyond these boundaries; see **Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects**.

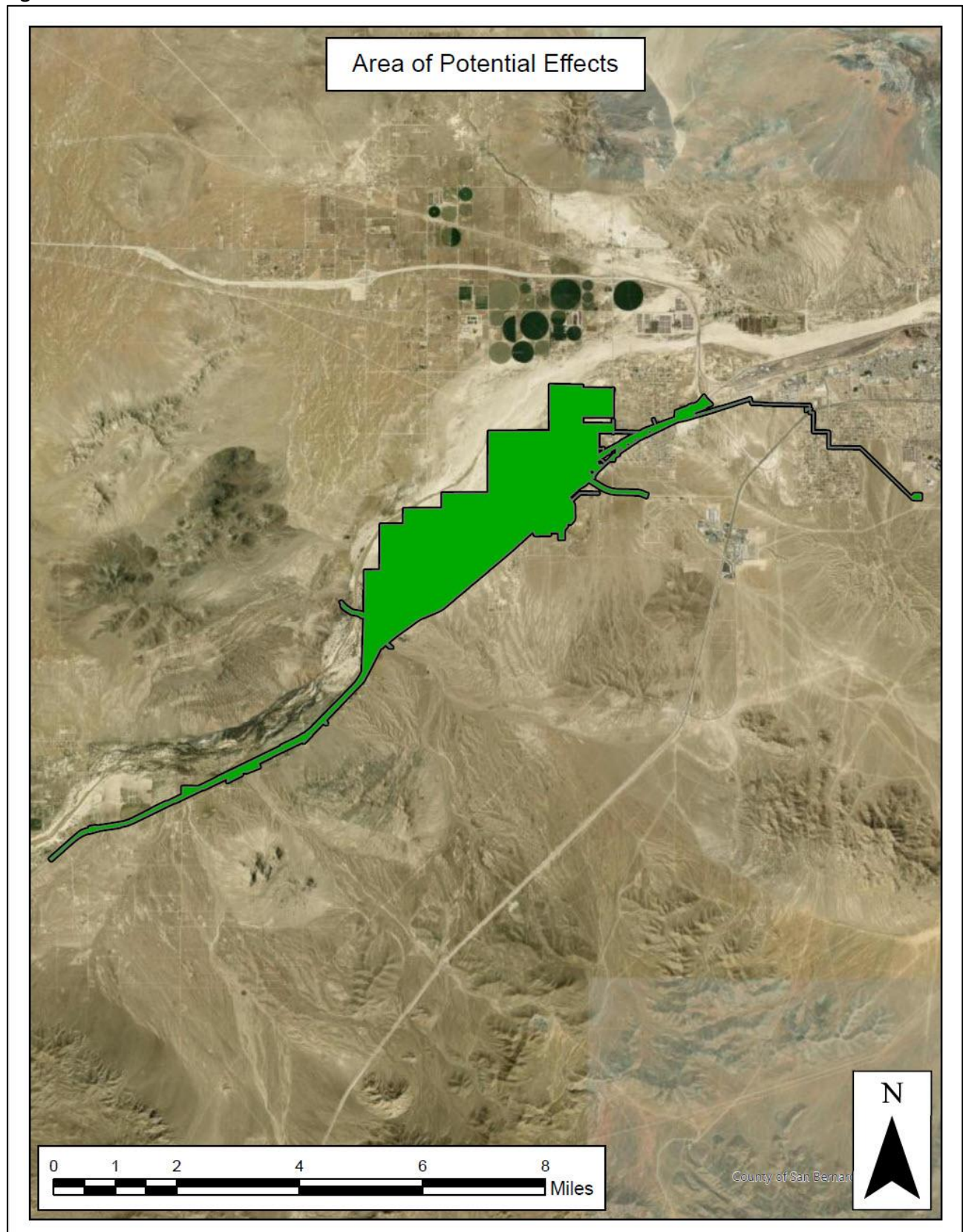
BIG includes a proposed rail yard with an intermodal facility and “block swap” facility, a transload warehouse center, and a solar farm. Additionally, to serve the proposed rail yard and transload warehouse center, BNSF Railway (BNSF) proposes off-site rail improvements (including lead track extensions), and off-site non-rail improvements (including drainage, utilities, and roadways). Most of the BIG footprint is within unincorporated County lands, while the remainder is within Barstow City limits. The BIG footprint is generally flat and gradually slopes north to the Mojave River. Off-site improvements are generally within existing BNSF rail and City/County street rights-of-way. The BIG footprint is primarily vacant undeveloped land, which is traversed by an existing BNSF railroad, and which contains scattered residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. This area is mostly devoid of tall vegetation and trees, with structures and other elements of the built environment scattered throughout. Regional vehicular access to BIG is provided by Main Street from the south, Interstate-15 from the southeast, and SR-58 from the east. Local access to BIG is primarily provided by Lenwood Road and Hinkley Road from the east and west, respectively, in addition to various unpaved roads along Main Street. Regional rail access is provided from the north by BNSF’s Mojave subdivision, from the west by BNSF’s Cajon subdivision, and from the east by BNSF’s Needles subdivision.

Figure 1: Vicinity Map



Source: Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., 2024.

Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects



Source: Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., 2025.

3.0 LAWS, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS

3.1 Federal

National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA establishes the Federal policy on historic preservation and the programs through which this policy is implemented. The NHPA identifies cultural resources, which include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object, as well as Historic Properties, which are cultural resources that are listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Historic Properties also include resources determined to be National Historic Landmarks. National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting United States heritage. A property is considered historically significant if it meets one or more of the NRHP criteria and retains sufficient historic integrity to be able to convey its significance. This act also established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), an independent agency responsible for implementing Section 106 of the NHPA by developing procedures to protect cultural resources included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires that effects on historic properties be taken into consideration in any Federal undertaking. The process has five steps: (1) initiating the Section 106 process, (2) identifying Historic Properties, (3) assessing adverse effects to Historic Properties, (4) resolving adverse effects, and (5) implementing stipulations in an agreement document. Section 106 affords the ACHP and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as well as other consulting parties, a reasonable opportunity to comment on any undertaking that would adversely affect Historic Properties. SHPOs administer the national historic preservation program at the state level, review NRHP nominations, maintain data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated, and consult with Federal agencies during Section 106 review.

Eligibility for the NRHP rests on two factors: significance and integrity. In order to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, a property must meet one or more of the criteria listed below (36 Code of Federal Regulations § 60.4) and retain integrity:

- Criterion A: Association with “events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.”
- Criterion B: Association with “the lives of persons significant in our past.”
- Criterion C: Resources “that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.”
- Criterion D: Resources “that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.”

The National Register bulletin entitled *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states that, for a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP, it must meet at least one of the NRHP criteria by: (1)

being associated with an important historic context, and (2) retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance. The historic context of a resource will define the theme(s), geographical limits, and period of significance by which to evaluate a resource's significance (National Park Service, 1997). Generally, cultural properties must be 50 years of age or more to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, though younger properties may be considered eligible if they are "of exceptional importance" (National Park Service, 1997). In addition to being significant under one or more of the noted criteria, NRHP eligibility requires that a resource retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Integrity is evaluated through consideration of characteristics that existed during a resource's period of significance. The evaluation of integrity is measured against seven aspects:

- Location: The place where the resource was constructed
- Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plans, space, structure, and style of the resource
- Setting: The physical environment of the resource, including the landscape and spatial relationship of the buildings
- Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form the resource
- Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history
- Feeling: The resource's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
- Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a resource

Section 106 of the NHPA requires consultation with Federally-recognized Tribes in all steps of the process when a Federal agency project or effort may affect historic properties that are either located on Tribal lands, or when any Native American Tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization attaches religious or cultural significance to the historic property, regardless of the property's location. In addition, the NHPA allows properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a Native American Tribe to be eligible for NRHP inclusion (Section 101(d)(6)(A)). Moreover, a broader range of Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) are also considered and may be eligible for or listed in the NRHP. TCPs are places associated with the cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (U.S. General Services Administration, 2022). In some states, such as California, a non-Federally-recognized Tribe may be invited to be a consulting party at the discretion of the Federal lead agency or via requirements outlined within a Programmatic Agreement between the applicable Tribe, Federal lead agency, and the SHPO.

Isolated finds, such as single artifact with no other associated cultural materials, are generally considered to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP. However, the nature of the isolated resource and any available ethnographic data regarding affiliated Native American populations should be carefully considered during the evaluation process, particularly as it relates to potential eligibility under Criterion 4.

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) establishes the Federal policy of protecting environmental resources during Federal project planning, to include significant cultural resources. All Federal or Federally-assisted projects requiring action pursuant to Section 102 of NEPA must take into account the effects on cultural resources. According to the NEPA regulations, in considering whether an action may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” an agency must consider, among other things, unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 Code of Federal Regulations § 1508.27[b](3)) and the degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. NEPA regulations also require that, to the fullest extent possible, agencies shall prepare draft Environmental Impact Statements concurrently with and integrated with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by the NHPA. When Section 106 of the NHPA and NEPA are integrated, project actions that cause adverse effects under Section 106 are usually considered to be significant under NEPA.

National Register Bulletin 38

The National Park Service has prepared guidelines to assist in the documentation of TCPs by public entities. While it is Federal guidance, it serves as the best and most recognized guidance for identifying TCPs. National Register Bulletin 38 is intended to aid in determining whether properties have traditional cultural significance and if they are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. It is also intended to assist Federal agencies, the SHPO, Certified Local Governments, Tribes, and other historic preservation practitioners who need to evaluate such properties when considering their eligibility for listing in the NRHP as part of the review process prescribed by the ACHP.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act

The purpose of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code [USC] § 470aa et. seq.) is to ensure preservation and protection of archaeological resources on public and Native American lands. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 places primary emphasis on a Federal permitting process to control investigation and physical disturbance of archaeological sites on Federal lands. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 protective provisions are enforced by civil penalties for violation of the Act, and also mandates consultation procedures before initiation of archaeological research on Native American lands or involving Native American archaeological resources. 16 USC § 470cc(c) requires Native American Tribes be notified of possible harm to, or destruction of, sites having religious or cultural significance to that group. The Federal land manager must notify affected Tribes before issuing the permit for archaeological work. 16 USC § 470cc(g)(2) specifies that permits to excavate or remove archaeological resources from Indian lands require consent of the Native American or Native American Tribe owning or having jurisdiction over such lands. The permit, it is also stipulated, must include such terms and conditions as may be requested by the affected Native Americans.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act is a Federal law passed in 1990 that mandates Federal agencies, museums, and any repository that receives Federal assistance to return

Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated Federally-recognized Native American Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations. This law also governs the process for new discoveries of human remains on Federal lands or projects/undertakings with Federal assistance.

3.2 STATE

California Environmental Quality Act

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 [CCR] 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" (CCR Title 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines § 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 (CRHR)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at California Public Resources Code [PRC] § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC § 5024.1(g)
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (CCR Title 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" (CCR Title 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 listing in the CRHR. 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. PRC § 5024.1 established the CRHR. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (CCR Title 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

Additionally, 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:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

State CEQA Guidelines § 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:

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

With the passing of Assembly Bill 52 in 2014, CEQA was amended to require consideration of a new category of resource under CEQA noted as “Tribal Cultural Resources” (TCRs). TCRs may include cultural resources, as defined above, but may also include culturally significant areas tied to oral histories, ceremony, cultural practices, etc. TCRs are identified and evaluated through consultation between the lead agency and Native American Tribes who respond to an initial project notice within 30 days of receipt. Lead agencies are required to provide invitations to consult to Native American Tribes who have submitted a formal request for such notices within a lead agency’s jurisdiction. As such, while cultural assessments may support government-to-government consultation, they do not include the identification or evaluation of TCRs.

California Public Resources Code

PRC § 5024.1 establishes the CRHR, which lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR also includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, including properties evaluated and determined eligible under § 106.

PRC §§ 5020 to 5029.5 continued the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the CRHR and is responsible for designating State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

PRC §§ 5079 to 5079.65 define the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation, which administers Federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California as well as the California Heritage Fund.

PRC §§ 5097.9 to 5097.991 provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites; identify the powers and duties of the NAHC; require that descendants be notified when Native American human remains are discovered; and provide for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

California Health and Safety Code

California Health and Safety Code §§ 7050.5-7055 govern the process for reporting inadvertent discoveries of human remains to the County Coroner; the process for the County Coroner to report human remains of Native American descent to the NAHC; and the protections offered against removal or desecration of human remains.

California Code of Regulations

The CCR govern the nomination of resources to the CRHR (14 CCR § 4850). The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

California Register of Historical Resources

The State Historical Resources Commission has designed this program for use by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The CRHR is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources.

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, 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. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Is 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.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.
- 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 having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may change its historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Isolated finds, such as single artifact with no other associated cultural materials, are generally considered to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. However, the nature of the isolated resource and any available

ethnographic data regarding affiliated Native American populations should be carefully considered during the evaluation process, particularly as it relates to potential eligibility under Criterion 4.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance. The resource must be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or the City/Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located; be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. A resource must meet at least one of these following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a landmark and a point. If a point is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the point designation is retired. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or be one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

California Historic Building Code

The California Historic Building Code—CCR, Title 24, Part 8—provides regulations for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, relocation, or reconstruction of buildings or properties designated as qualified historical buildings or properties. The California Historic Building Code is intended to provide solutions for the preservation of qualified historical buildings or properties, to promote sustainability, to provide access for persons with disabilities, to provide a cost-effective approach to preservation, and to provide for the reasonable safety of the occupants or users.

3.3 LOCAL

County of San Bernardino Countywide Plan

The County adopted the Countywide Plan (CWP) in October 2020. The CWP Policy Plan addresses the physical, social, and economic issues facing the County's unincorporated portions. **Table 1: Countywide Plan Policy Plan Relevant Goals and Policies - Cultural Resources** includes cultural-related goals and policies identified within the CWP Policy Plan that are relevant to BIG.

Table 1: Countywide Plan Policy Plan Relevant Goals and Policies - Cultural Resources	
Goal or Policy	
CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT	
Goal CR-2	Historic and Paleontological Resources. Historic resources (buildings, structures, or archaeological resources) and paleontological resources that are protected and preserved for their cultural importance to local communities as well as their research and educational potential.
Policy CR-2.1	National and state historic resources. We encourage the preservation of archaeological sites and structures of state or national significance in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's standards.
Policy CR-2.2	Local historic resources. We encourage property owners to maintain the historic integrity of resources on their property by (listed in order of preference): preservation, adaptive reuse, or memorialization.
Policy CR-2.3	Paleontological and archaeological resources. We strive to protect paleontological and archaeological resources from loss or destruction by requiring that new development include appropriate mitigation to preserve the quality and integrity of these resources. We require new development to avoid paleontological and archeological resources whenever possible. If avoidance is not possible, we require the salvage and preservation of paleontological and archeological resources.
Policy CR-2.4	Partnerships. We encourage partnerships to champion and financially support the preservation and restoration of historic sites, structures, and districts.
Policy CR-2.5	Public awareness and education. We increase public awareness and conduct education efforts about the unique historic, natural, tribal, and cultural resources in San Bernardino County through the County Museum and in collaboration with other entities.
Sources: San Bernardino County. 2020. <i>Countywide Plan</i> .	

County of San Bernardino Codified Ordinances

The Codified Ordinances of the County of San Bernardino (County Code) regulations addressing cultural resources are provided below.

County Code Title 8: Development Code. This Title implements the goals and policies of the General Plan by regulating land uses within the unincorporated areas of the County. The code also establishes specific development standards for zoning districts and the procedures to follow to approve a particular use. The development code includes requirements for factors including the identification and preservation of cultural resources, especially in high sensitivity Cultural Resources Preservation Overlay Districts.

County Code Title 8 Division 2 Chapter 82.12: Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlay. Established by County Code § 82.01.020 (Land Use Plan and Land Use Zoning Districts) and § 82.01.030 (Overlays),

this Chapter (County Code § 82.12 et. seq.) is intended to provide for the identification and preservation of important archaeological and historical resources. This is necessary because:

- Many resources are unique and non-renewable; and
- The preservation of cultural resources provides a greater knowledge of County history, thus promoting County identity and conserving historic and scientific amenities for the benefit of future generations.

The CP Overlay may be applied to areas where archaeological and historic sites that warrant preservation are known or are likely to be present. Specific identification of known cultural resources is indicated by listing in one or more of the following inventories: California Archaeological Inventory; California Historic Resources Inventory; California Historical Landmarks; California Points of Historic Interest; and/or NRHP.

County Code § 63.1120: Historic Buildings. This section outlines that all damaged buildings or structures currently considered as historic places, or qualifying structures within established historic districts, shall be repaired in accordance with the standards in County Code § 63.1115, with due consideration given to the historical ratings. Additional standards and criteria, as noted in the State of California Historic Building Code, shall apply. Where conflicts occur between these standards and the State of California Historic Building Code, the standards in § 63.1115 still govern.

City of Barstow 2015-2020 General Plan

The City adopted the City of Barstow 2015-2020 General Plan (2015 General Plan) in February 2015. The 2015 General Plan is the overarching guide for implementation of the Development Code, which defines development regulations and establishes zoning districts throughout the City. **Table 2: 2015 General Plan Relevant Goals and Policies - Cultural Resources** includes cultural-related goals and policies identified within the 2015 General Plan that are relevant to BIG:

Table 2: 2015 General Plan Relevant Goals and Policies - Cultural Resources	
Number	Goal or Policy
LAND USE ELEMENT	
Goal 5	Expand the range of cultural, aesthetic and recreational opportunities available to city residents and prospective visitors.
Policy 5.A	Encourage the establishment and expansion of museums, art galleries and sites of historical interest at designated locations within the city.
Policy 5.B	Work with entities such as the Bureau of Land Management, the National Parks Service and the State Lands Commission to increase public awareness and utilization of sites of historic interest.
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT	
Goal 4	Strive to preserve and protect important features and sites (historic, archaeological, and paleontological), as defined under this Element's Cultural Resources Management Plan, from degradation or destruction.
Policy 4.A	The City shall encourage efforts to collect and preserve available local historical resources.
Source: City of Barstow. 2015. <i>2015 - 2020 General Plan</i> .	

The Code of the City of Barstow

The Code of the City of Barstow (Barstow Code) regulations addressing cultural resources are provided below.

Barstow Code Chapter 12.20: Street/Facility Naming and Property Numbering. This chapter describes requirements for street names to reflect historical, cultural, natural, and geological resources, local historical figures, and Native American Tribes associated with the High Desert.

Barstow Code Chapter 15.08: Building Codes. This chapter adopts the California Historical Building Code as part of the City's building code.

Barstow Code Chapter 19.06: Development Standards. This chapter includes requirements for the preservation in place or donation to a local museum of historic/vintage signage.

Barstow Code Chapter 19.08: Design Guidelines. This chapter notes that commercial development projects in excess of five acres are encouraged to adopt themes consistent with the historical and cultural identity of the community, such as Route 66, the Old Spanish Trail, railroads, and the local desert environment.

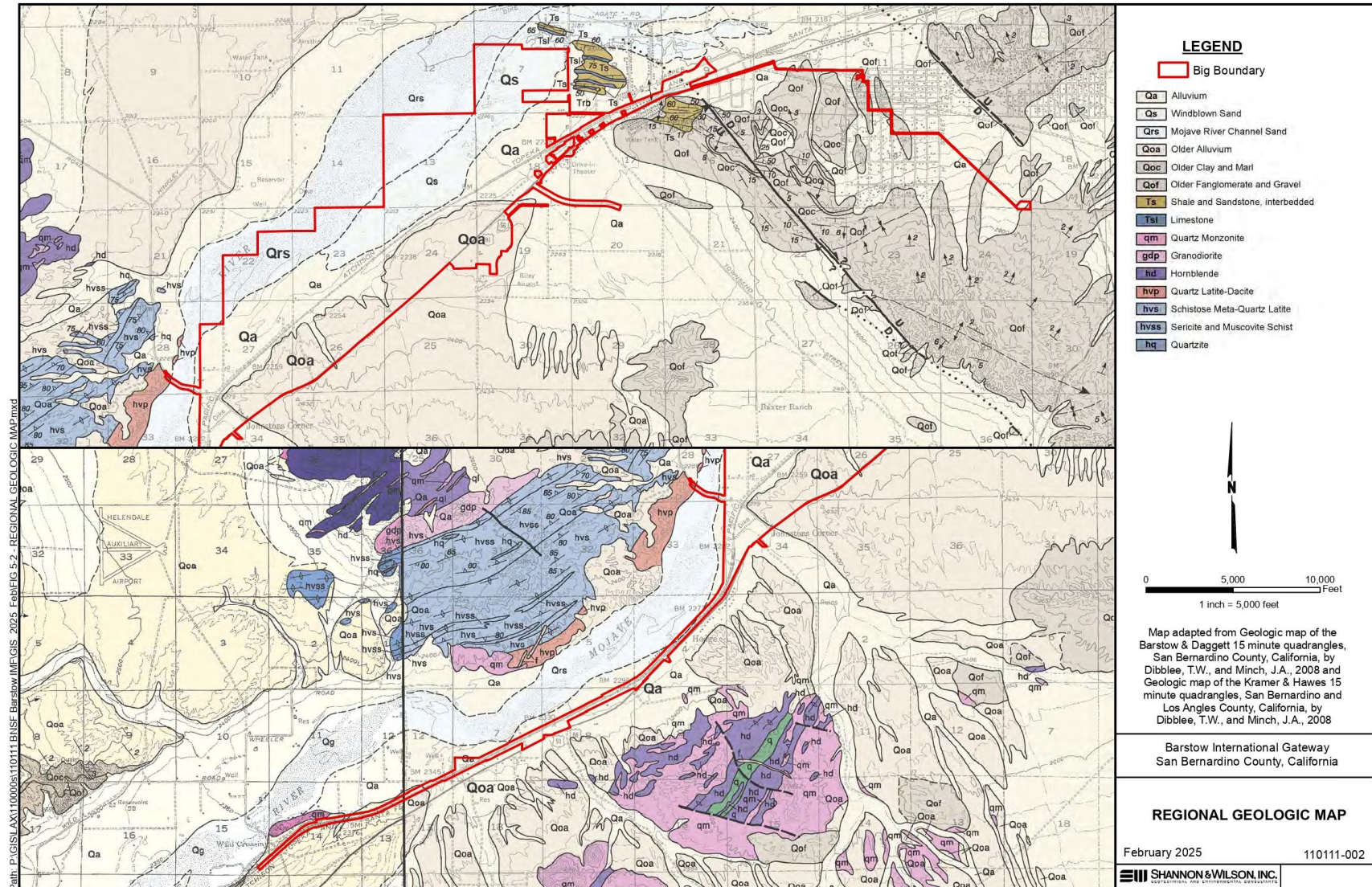
Barstow Code Chapter 19.20: Open Space and Government Districts. This chapter adopts the California Government Code § 65560 related to Open Space, including designation of Open Space with outstanding historic and cultural value.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

BIG is located in the western portion of the Mojave Desert within the southwestern margin of the Miocene Barstow Basin, henceforth referred to as “region.” The region is characterized by alluvial basins or valleys and low-elevation mountain ranges. A major natural resource within the vicinity of the APE is the Mojave River, which is located along the northern boundary of the APE. The Mojave River is an ephemeral watershed of the San Bernardino Mountains that resides primarily underground, but which maintains a surficial flow during and after heavy rain events. Due to its proximity to the Mojave River, the APE is underlain by Mojave-River channel sand (Qrs) and wind-blown dune sand (Qs) in the north, very late Pleistocene and recent young Holocene-aged alluvium (Qa) just south of the Mojave River, and Pleistocene-aged older alluvium (Qoa), Older conglomerate gravels (Qof), and Older clay (Qoc) deposits through the center and southern portions; see **Figure 3: Regional Geologic Map** (Dibblee and Minch, 2008a; 2008b).

Vegetation within the Mojave Desert during the late Pleistocene mainly included a thriving piñon-juniper woodland due to a mild climate. This attracted Rancholabrean fauna such as dire wolf, saber-toothed cat, short-faced bear, horse, camel, antelope, and mammoth, as well as birds such as pelican, goose, duck, cormorant, and eagle (Van Devender et al., 1987; Reynolds 1988). During the middle Holocene, the climate became drier and developed 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, and various grasses. Common native animals include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species (Williams et al., 2008).

Figure 3: Regional Geologic Map



Source: Shannon & Wilson Inc., 2025.

5.0 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The APE was traditionally occupied by the Maara'yam, oftentimes referred to as "Serrano", which was the Spanish term for the clans that occupied the desert and mountain areas around the APE. Like many neighboring culture groups, the Maara'yam are Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers (Lightfoot and Parrish, 2009). The Maara'yam occupied a vast territory of over 7.4 million acres, though the region was sparsely populated and utilized in a seasonal manner with clans occupying valley floors in cool seasons and higher elevations in the warm seasons (San Manuel Website, 2024). The Maara'yam also interacted with other cultural groups, such as the Cahuilla, Luiseno, Mojave, and Gabrieleno, for the purpose of trade and cultural practice. Across the region, Maara'yam were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, Coyote or Wildcat. Villages were typically clan-based and the Maara'yam typically engaged in specific practices between clans/villages, such as marriage outside their clan (Sutton and Earle 2017; Bean and Smith 1978; Strong 1929). Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering which were supplemented by fishing. Food preparation varied, ranging from baking in earth ovens to parching. Food processing tools included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars, and metates (Bean and Smith 1978). Dwellings were usually circular domes that utilized willow and reeds. They also used ramadas, which consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground that provided shade (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Other structures in villages were used for community and ceremonial reason. A lineage leader, or kika', administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages (Sutton and Earle, 2017; Bean and Smith, 1978; Strong, 1929). Studies often refer to the Maara'yam that occupied the desert areas as the "Vanyume", as this term was utilized by Alfred Kroeber, who mistranslated the term "Beñemé" that was first utilized for the desert communities by Father Francisco Garcés in 1776. Given many distinctions that can be made between the mountain and desert communities, researchers often now refer to the Maara'yam as the Mountain Serrano and the Desert Serrano. Evidence of long-term settlement by the Desert Serrano in the immediate area is indicated by the presence of villages along the Mojave River, and the Desert Serrano utilized the river as a trail between villages (Sutton and Earle, 2017). Additional historical information pertaining to the Maara'yam is embedded in the below.

5.1 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The prehistoric cultural setting of the Mojave Desert has been organized into many chronological frameworks within the scientific community (Warren and Crabtree, 1986; Bettinger and Taylor, 1974; Lanning, 1963; Hunt, 1960; Wallace, 1958, 1962, 1977; Wallace and Taylor, 1978; Campbell and Campbell, 1935). However, there is no standard sequence for the region, in part due to the enormity of the land base and lack of cohesive study of prior archaeological research across the area. Further, due to the dry climate and unpredictable geological processes, *in situ* (i.e., undisturbed and in their original strata) preservation of cultural middens have proven to be difficult to find and, therefore, chronologies often rely on less precise temporal indicators, such as groundstone. While helpful, it can lead to imprecise results as the prehistoric population often concurrently used different artifact styles or re-used artifacts. It is further important to note that little attempt has been made to revisit the chronologies of the region since the 1990s and, therefore, prior attempts further lack data related to more recent research, as well as oral histories from descendent communities that have become more available in recent decades. However,

while recognizing the various potential issues with the chronological framework, efforts made by Warren and Crabtree in 1986 are most often utilized in archaeological study and is detailed below.

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods

The transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period is characterized by climatic warming and further marks the end of Pleistocene and beginning of the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been generally defined by isolated fluted projectile points dated by their association with similar artifacts or fossils discovered in situ, such as the fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals dated approximately to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near Ridgecrest in the Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions and resource allocation pointing to more lake-dominant environments (Bedwell, 1973; Hester, 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescent tools (Warren and Crabtree, 1986). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles (Baskall and Hall, 1994).

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP)

The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by drying of the Mojave. As formerly rich, wet environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the Mojave, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler and more moist fringes, along waterways, and near springs. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex, and milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren, 1984).

Gypsum Period (4,000 to 1,500 BP)

It is thought that the Gypsum Period offered a brief return to a moist environment and encouraged more diverse technologies due to the abundance of resources (Warren, 1984; Warren and Crabtree, 1986). 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, stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appear around 2,000 BP, as evidenced by the Rose Spring point, which is much smaller than other points (Rogers, 1939; Schroeder, 1953, 1961; Shutler, 1961; Yohe, 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP)

During the Saratoga Springs Period, regional technological diversification from the Gypsum Period is apparent and widespread across 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). 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). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ceremonial 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).

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact)

The Shoshonean period is the first to contain ethnographies from indigenous people. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups and plot them geographically (Kroeber, 1925; Gifford, 1918; Strong, 1929). Diversification of site assemblages continued in this period and shows a reduction of Anasazi influence. This coincides 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, as evidence by the presence of desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular diagnostic projectile points. 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.

5.2 HISTORIC SETTING

Regional History

The Contact/Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769-1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821-1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The first recorded European to pass through the region was Father Francisco Garces, a Spaniard who later became a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 (Beck and Haase, 1974). At this time, an estimated thousands of Native Americans, including the Maara'yam desert clans of the Antelope Valley and potentially the Mojave River region, were either taken to the Mission, removed to work as forced agricultural labor at the estancia in Redlands that served as outpost for the Mission, fled the region, or were killed. 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 the indigenous people that remained. However, the remaining Maara'yam continued to face issues under Mexican rule and were eventually forced to provide labor for various industries, such as agriculture, lumber, etc.

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was introduced, triggering the start of the American Period. In 1849, the Anglo population greatly increased in California as a result of the Gold Rush and, in 1850, California was accepted into the Union. As a result of land grants previously established under Mexican leadership that created large pastoral estates in California, as well as a high demand for beef during the Gold Rush, the state saw a cattle boom from 1849–1855. The increased Anglo population and pursuit of land and gold led to drastic conditions for the remaining indigenous communities, who were once again forced to provide labor or simply killed to make way for new residents. Eventually the beef market collapsed as a result of imported sheep and cattle from New Mexico and the mid-west, and many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure, once again releasing many Maara'yam from servitude (Beck and Haase, 1974; Kroeber, 1925).

At the same time, both the Federal and State governments promoted military campaigns to eliminate remaining indigenous populations or remove them to Reservations. This included the establishment of Reservations for two Federally-recognized Tribes of Maara'yam affiliation: Morongo Band of Mission Indians in 1865 and Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) in 1891. Though the population of the broader Maara'yam was greatly diminished in the historic era and many important resources and significant places were destroyed or impacted, the remaining communities have successfully retained their cultural identity and have worked diligently to revitalize cultural practices and remain stewards of their ancestral lands (San Manuel Website, 2024; Beck and Haase, 1974; Kroeber, 1925; Lighfoot and Parrish, 2009).

Local History

Barstow was founded due to the combination of railroad and mining industries in the area in the late nineteenth century. In 1853, the U.S. Congress authorized the survey of western territories to establish a location for a railroad line from the Mississippi River westward to the Pacific Ocean, which resulted in the selection of a location adjacent to the Mojave River in present-day Barstow (Mojave River Valley Museum, 2007). Around the same time, Waterman Porter discovered silver 4 miles north of present-day Barstow, which led to the establishment of a milling camp near the Mojave River to support the mine by 1881 that included a general store, hotel, 10-stamp silver mill, post office, and school (Toppenberg and Atkinson, 2015; Hensher and Vredenburg, 1991). With additional mining operations coming to the area after the discovery of silver in the nearby Calico area, as well as infrastructure and settlement brought on by the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe (AT&SF) rail line, the population in the region increased and provided the foundation for municipal growth by 1882 (Baker, 2015; Toppenberg and Atkinson, 2015). This included a large number of the Native American communities from across the southwestern US, such as members of the Pueblo of Laguna and Pueblo of Acoma from New Mexico. They worked and lived along the AT&SF railroad tracks from Arizona to California. The Native American communities established large colonies in key areas along the railroad tracks, including a colony in Barstow, known as "Indian Camps". These colonies contained a central area for gathering and ceremony, and oral histories note that the community in Barstow lived in four (4) box quarters (Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2025; Youngdahl 2011).

Even after silver mining began to wane, Barstow continued its growth with nearby Daggett and Calico's Borax rush (City of Barstow; Weiser, 2016). Barstow eventually came to be an essential and renowned stop along the AT&SF rail line at a time when railroad transportation was the preferred mode of transportation. Following Barstow's formal founding, business in the town was centered around travelers moving between the areas east and west of Barstow. The early 1910s saw automobile travelers venturing into the town using the dirt and crude paved roads established for stagecoaches. Many travelers from eastern states were lured to Barstow by advertisements of plentiful and cheap land, while many people arrived from the west on their way to visit their old homes back east. This increasing traffic brought demand for hospitality services at railroad stopping points, and resources like the railroad depot and Harvey House restaurant provided luxurious amenities to travelers passing through. The Barstow Harvey House, designed and built in 1911, was located in the Casa del Desierto and was renowned for providing gracious service at excellent prices. The railroad depot and Harvey House became the focal point of

Barstow's commercial and civic life through the early twentieth century (Ramounachou Moon, 1980; Toppenberg and Atkinson, 2015).

The first transcontinental road known as the Santa Fe, Grand Canyon, and Needles Highway arrived in Barstow by 1913, beginning a passage for motorists to the area (Swisher, 1999). By the 1910s and 1920s, the Harvey House complex began to service Barstow locals as well as travelers. In 1925, the AT&SF rail line decided to expand its facilities around the depot and Harvey House. Barstow's main street, originally located along the south front of the depot and Harvey House, was moved further south and came to occupy a stretch of Route 66, which was established in 1926, shifting Barstow's commercial center but still diverting automobile travelers to railroad facilities (Weiser, 2016; Mojave River Valley Museum, 2007). Businesses that served travelers fueled the local economy, providing capital and new residents that allowed the City to thrive as a railroad and automobile travel hub. Gas and service stations, department stores, restaurants, and desert hostleries sprang up along Main Street (Toppenberg and Atkinson, 2015).

With Barstow's growth, several smaller neighboring communities were also established, including the small community of Lenwood that borders Barstow on the west. Like many small townsites along the Mojave River railroad alignment, Lenwood began as a railroad water stop and was previously known as Cottonwood and Sulphur Springs (Toppenberg and Atkinson, 2015). In the 1920s, advertisements for available land in the area appeared in California newspapers under the name "Lenwood Colony", which was originally a 50-lot townsite organized by Los Angeles-based developers along the Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroad alignments and Route 66 (Santa Ana Register, 1922). By 1925, the town was officially beginning to form with its own irrigation district proposed, approved, and planned by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors (San Bernardino County Sun, 1925). A 1939 "Guide to the Golden State" authored by the Works Progress Administration described early Lenwood as having a population of 200 surrounded by "desert growths...sprawling alfalfa fields and an occasional chicken ranch" (Whittall, 2020).

In the 1940s, war boosted Barstow's rail industry, as well as established the Mojave Anti-Aircraft Range near Barstow (later named Camp Irwin and Fort Irwin). In 1942, the U.S. Marine Corps Storage and Repair Depot (later named the Marine Corps Logistics Base) also began operating in Barstow, providing supplies and repair for combat-support equipment. These two military compounds served as top local employers for years to come (Toppenberg and Atkinson, 2015). The railroad industry continued to be a major employer during this period, with workers coming from across the country, many of whom were Mexican, Native American, and African American. With the deployment of the male workforce overseas, women began to secure positions at local rail yards as well. Facilities at the depot and Harvey House were converted to dormitories for workers at the rail yards and service station. By 1947, continued growth led to the incorporation of the City of Barstow (Toppenberg and Atkinson, 2015).

By 1950, the Barstow facilities had become part of the largest rail complex in the region. In 1953, businesses within the City numbered twenty-six service stations, seventeen motels, four hotels, and sixteen cafes, in addition to supply stores, markets, food stands, and bars (Garrison, 1953). After extensive planning and fundraising, Barstow Community Hospital was built in 1958 to become the first large-scale healthcare center for the City (Mojave River Valley Museum, 2007). The trajectory of Barstow's development changed course in 1957, when it was announced that the 29-mile Barstow-Victorville Freeway would be constructed for a projected cost of \$6.7 million, linking the area with California's

growing interstate highway system (San Bernardino County Sun, 1955). The freeway (later numbered Interstate Highway 15) was completed in December 1958, with the City of Barstow holding an all-day celebration in dedication of the new stretch of highway (San Bernardino County Sun, 1958). While the new highway provided more expedient and integrated travel for Mojave Desert residents, it had an adverse effect on the local economy and businesses. The Barstow-Victorville Freeway bypassed Barstow and its Main Street (Route 66). As a result, downtown traffic in Barstow reduced by ninety percent, causing the decline of commercial activity along the old road (Toppenberg and Atkinson, 2015).

Nevertheless, the City as a whole continued to attract business from the busy new highway due to nearby military facilities. Apart from a brief closure from 1972 to 1979, Fort Irwin has remained an important National Guard Training Facility. Barstow College held its first classes in April 1960 at Barstow High School and moved to its own facilities in 1964 (City of Barstow, 2019; Toppenberg and Atkinson, 2015). Despite the reconfiguration of Barstow's commercial traffic, the City has continued to grow steadily and attract new residents. Its 1986 population of approximately 20,000 expanded to 23,737 in 2007 (Mojave River Valley Museum, 2007).

6.0 METHODS

All efforts made for the completion of this report was completed pursuant to requirements set forth in CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA by cultural resources management staff within two organizations: BCR and Kimley-Horn. Tasks completed include:

- Cultural resources records searches conducted at the SCCIC to identify any previous studies completed and cultural resources recorded within the APE plus a 0.5-mile buffer;
- SLF searches through the NAHC to identify any resources on file with the NAHC within or near the APE;
- Review of applicable geological and topographic maps, historical and aerial imagery, historical and archival records, etc. associated with the APE and general region;
- A non-collective pedestrian survey via 15-meter transects to re-visit any previously recorded cultural resources and record any newly identified cultural resources within the APE;
- Non-collective presence/absence Shovel Test Pits excavated within 23 sites for which physical integrity and/or subsurface potential was uncertain;
- Evaluation of CRHR/NRHP eligibility and potential as a “historical resource” and/or “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA for cultural resources identified within the APE; and
- Development of management recommendations, to include mitigation measures, for any eligible/significant cultural resources identified within the APE.

Due to the size and nature of BIG, as well as minor footprint changes since field surveys initially commenced, cultural staff conducted multiple record searches and field surveys in support of this study, with BCR staff managing tasks in 2022 and 2023, and Kimley-Horn staff managing tasks in 2024.

7.0 RESULTS

BCR requested a SLF search through the NAHC in February 2023 and the results were negative for known SLFs within or near the APE. Due to changes to the APE and the length of time since the original request, Kimley-Horn requested an updated SLF search through the NAHC for the final APE in April 2024. The results of the updated search were positive. The CEQA and Federal Lead Agencies will conduct government-to-government consultation with Native American Tribes pursuant to CEQA (as amended, 2015) and Section 106 of the NHPA and, therefore, the results of consultation are not included in this report.

Nine cultural resources record searches were conducted at the SCCIC in March 2022, January and May 2023, February, April, May, September, and December 2024, and February 2025 for the APE plus a 0.5-mile buffer. All record searches were conducted for portions of the APE prior to field surveys of subject parcels. The combined results indicate that 71 cultural resources studies have taken place within the APE and 0.5-mile buffer. In addition, the results noted that 68 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the APE, including 25 historic built environment resources, 7 historic archaeological sites, 18 prehistoric archaeological sites, 2 multi-component archaeological sites, 1 historic isolate, and 15 prehistoric isolates. The record search also indicated that an additional 73 cultural resources have been previously recorded within 0.5-mile of the APE.

Cultural resources pedestrian surveys were conducted across the entire APE on March 9, 2022, between August 29 and September 30, 2022, on January 6, 2023, on March 3, 2023, between March 30 and June 2, 2023, on June 5, 2023, on April 2, 2024, between April 11 and 12, 2024, between May 29 and 30, 2024, on October 1, 2024, between December 17 and 18, 2024, and on February 18, 2025. Parallel transects were spaced approximately 15 meters apart, carefully examining all surface exposures for evidence of cultural resources. Ground visibility was excellent and averaged approximately 90 percent across the APE. Surveyors observed impacts to the APE in various areas, which included: a) previous or existing development, such as housing, railway, paved roads, and dirt roads, b) unauthorized activity, such as off-roading, dumping, and squatting, and c) natural impacts, such as rodent burrowing, wind erosion, and water erosion as shown in **Figure 4: Overview of APE, Facing North from Center**, **Figure 5: Overview of APE, Facing South/Southeast from Center**, and **Figure 6: Example of Built Environment within Portions of the Southern APE**. In addition, one (1) resource was observed and recorded during a site visit conducted as a part of Tribal consultation in September 2025. During the survey, all previously recorded cultural resources were revisited and a total of 136 cultural resources were newly recorded, including 53 historic built environment resources, 48 historic archaeological sites, 14 prehistoric archaeological sites, 3 multi-component archaeological sites, 3 historic isolate, and 15 prehistoric isolates.

As a result of the record search and survey, a total of 204 cultural resources have been identified within the APE that require consideration within this study. This includes:

- 78 historic built environment resources
- 55 historic archaeological sites
- 32 prehistoric archaeological sites

- 5 multi-component archaeological sites
- 4 historic isolate
- 30 prehistoric isolates

Figure 4: Overview of APE, Facing North from Center



Figure 5: Overview of APE, Facing South/Southeast from Center



Figure 6: Example of Built Environment within Portions of the Southern APE



In October and November 2023, BCR revisited 23 sites, including 4 historic and 17 prehistoric archaeological sites, as well as 1 historic built environment resource, to conduct non-collective presence/absence testing. Testing was conducted to ascertain physical integrity and/or the potential for subsurface materials to be present within the sites. Sites selected for testing were those that presented little to no surface manifestations during the pedestrian survey.

A list of reports and resources identified during the records search and field survey are identified in **Table 3: Cultural Resources Studies Conducted within the APE Plus Record Search Buffer**, **Table 4: Cultural Resources Located within the Record Search Buffer**, and **Table 5: Cultural Resources Located within the APE**.

Table 3: Cultural Resources Studies Conducted within the APE Plus Record Search Buffer				
List Number	Report Number	Author	Year	Title
1	SB-78	Walker, Clifford	1967	Life and Adventure Along the Mojave River Trail
2	SB-166	San Bernardino County Museum Association	1973	Archaeological Survey of the Mojave River Aqueduct and Recharge Areas
3	SB-1057	Leonard, Joanne	1980	Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Proposed 348 Lot Subdivision and Zone Change For 163 Acres Near Lenwood
4	SB-1161	Lerch, Michael K.	1981	Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 11874, Lenwood Area, San Bernardino County
5	SB-1174	Smith, Gerald and Michael K. Lerch	1981	An Archaeological Assessment of the Relocation of the Bingo Gas Truck Stop, Barstow, California
6	SB-1176	Lerch, Michael K.	1981	Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 11961, Lenwood Area, San Bernardino County
7	SB-1243	Yohe II, Robert M.	1990	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of 320 Acres of Land Located Near Barstow In San Bernardino County, California
8	SB-1286	Lerch, Michael K.	1982	Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 12170, Lenwood Area, San Bernardino County, California
9	SB-1344	Lerch, Michael K.	1983	Cultural Resources Assessment of The Lenwood Village Large Scale Housing Project, Lenwood Area, San Bernardino County, California
10	SB-1479	Dames and Moore	1985	Mead/McCullough-Victorville/Adelanto Transmission Project Technical Report: Volume IV, Cultural Resources
11	SB-1449	Weil, Edward B., Jill Weisbord, and E.R. Blakley	1984	Cultural Resources Literature Search, Records Check and Sample Field Survey for the California Portion of the Celeron/All American Pipeline Project
12	SB-1650	Lerch, Michael K.	1987	Negative Resource Field Reconnaissance: Minor Subdivision on 23.5 Acres (#111986002), Lenwood Area

Table 3: Cultural Resources Studies Conducted within the APE Plus Record Search Buffer

List Number	Report Number	Author	Year	Title
13	SB-1734	Shackley, M.S., R. Mccorkle Apple, J. Wooley, R.E. Reynolds	1987	Cultural And Paleontological Resources Survey: U.S. Sprint Fiber-Optic Cable Project, Rialto, California to Las Vegas, Nevada
14	SB-1915	Smith, Gerald A.	1963	Archaeological Survey of the Mojave River Area and Adjacent Regions
15	SB-1979	New Mexico State University	1989	Cultural Resources Report of the All American Pipeline Project: Santa Barbara, California to Mccamey, Texas and Additional Areas to the East Along the Central Pipeline Route in Texas
16	SB-2120	Macko, Michael E.	1990	Results of an Intensive Archaeological Survey of Desert Rock Product's Proposed Barstow Sand Pit in the Mojave River Channel, Sections 3 and 4, T.9n.
17	SB-2233	Clay, Vickie L. and Larry L. Hause	1990	An Archaeological Inventory of Two Proposed PG&E Pipeline Corridor Segments: Newberry Springs to Hinkley, San Bernardino County and Arvin to Kern River, Kern County CA.
18	SB-2257	Bureau of Land Management	1978	Archaeological Site of the California Desert Area (Calico, Kramer, Stoddard, Johnson, Morongo, Twentynine Palms) Transect Forms
19	SB-2388	McGuire, Kelly R.	1990	A Cultural Resources Inventory and Limited Evaluation of the Proposed Mojave Pipeline Corridor in California and Arizona
20	SB-2422	Laska, Robin E. and Mark T. Swanson	1991	Cultural Resource Survey of the Mojave River Phase III Project
21	SB-2541	Mason, Roger D.	1992	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Lenwood Ranch Project, San Bernardino County, California
22	SB-2582	Wohlgemuth, Eric	1991	A Cultural Resources Inventory of a Corridor Segment Realignment in San Bernardino County, California
23	SB-2629	Hogan, Michal	1992	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Mojave River Section 2 Levee Improvement Project, Barstow Area of San Bernardino County, California
24	SB-2747	McKenna, Jeanette	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations of the Leung Project Area, APNs 420-07-11 and 420-07-14, Hinkley, San Bernardino County
25	SB-2799	Peak & Associates	1993	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Barstow Veterans Home, San Bernardino County, CA
26	SB-2854	Cunkelman, Sarah C. and John R. Murray	1993	Cultural Resource Report for the Exchange of P & V Enterprise Selected Public Lands
27	SB-2888	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1993	An Archaeological Survey Report Documenting the Effects of the Interstate-15/40 Widening Project in the City of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California
28	SB-2954	Moffitt, Linda and Kyle B. Moffitt	1993	Evidence of Prehistoric Conflict: an Osteological Analysis of a Vanyume Burial

Table 3: Cultural Resources Studies Conducted within the APE Plus Record Search Buffer

List Number	Report Number	Author	Year	Title
29	SB-3015	Cunkelman, Sarah C.	1995	Cultural Resources Report for the Exchange of P & V Enterprise Selected Public Lands, Phase III
30	SB-3106	Parr, Robert E.	1997	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel #2 of TPM 15023, Near Barstow, San Bernardino County, CA
31	SB-3187	Hammond, Stephen R. and David Bricker	1994	Second Supplemental: Historic Property Survey Report for the Realignment of SR58 Between Hinkley & Barstow
32	SB-3251	McDonald, Meg and Jerry Schaefer	1997	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of 4810 Acres in the Western Mojave Land Tenure Area
33	SB-3719	Hatheway, Roger	2001	A Resurvey, Reevaluation & Revised Mitigation Plan for CA-SBR-4597
34	SB-3725	White, Robert S. and Laurie White	1999	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Fuel Delivery Pipeline Project, Barstow
35	SB-3728	Love, Bruce	2000	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Lenwood Sewer Line Installation in the Community of Lenwood, San Bernardino County, CA. 25pp
36	SB-3819	Perry, Richard	1999	Archaeological Assessment of 3 Parcels in Barstow, San Bernardino County, CA, For The Proposed Prison Review & Environmental Assessment Alternatives Analysis
37	SB-4272	Lerch, Michael K.	1997	Cultural Resources Inventory & Evaluation of the P&V Enterprises Phase V Land Exchange, Barstow
38	SB-4453	Eckhardt, William T.	2003	Cultural Resources Survey of Workstations on the Robin, Kenp & Mack 12kV Circuit & TH Portland, Poco & Doble 33kV Circuits, SCE Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program, San Bernardino County, CA
39	SB-4571	Anonymous	2001	Environmental Documentation Barstow Detention Facility
40	SB-4651	Wise, Michael and K. Ross Way	2004	Final Cultural Resource Survey of one Workstation and Linear Corridor on the Dairy 12kv Circuit, Southern California Edison Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program, San Bernardino County, California
41	SB-4652	Buddinger, Fred	2001	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Verizon Wireless Wildwash Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site to be Located South of Old Route 66 Near Palameno Road, Barstow
42	SB-4653	Wise, Michael and K. Ross Way	2004	Final Cultural Resource Survey of One Work Station On The Turkey 12kv Circuit, Southern California Edison Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program
43	SB-4693	Whitley, David and Joe Simon	2006	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Walmart Distribution Center, Barstow, San Bernardino County

Table 3: Cultural Resources Studies Conducted within the APE Plus Record Search Buffer

List Number	Report Number	Author	Year	Title
44	SB-4890	Bonner, Wayne H. and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	2005	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-005-01 (Agate Road), 26238 Agate Road, Barstow
45	SB-4892	Bonner, Wayne H. and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24097A (Diamond Pacific), 2620 West Mail Street, Barstow
46	SB-4990	Buyse, Johnna L.	2005	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Home Depot Water Line Extension Project, Barstow, California
47	SB-5055	Lerch, Michael K.	1998	Reach 1B, 2, 3A Addendum: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Mojave River Pipeline Project, Phelan to Minneola, San Bernardino County
48	SB-5109	Perry, Richard	2001	Archaeological Survey of 564 Acres for the Proposed Rimrock Ranch Mixed-Use Development in the City of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California
49	SB-5279	Dibble, Stephen D.	2006	An Evaluation of The Cultural Resources Potential of Three Parcels for Proposed Annexation by the City of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California
50	SB-5409	Schmidt, James J.	2006	DWO 6072-4800; J.I. No. 6-4804: Dairy 12kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Hinkley Area, San Bernardino County, California
51	SB-5431	Schmidt, James J.	2007	WO 4173-1533: Kramer-Tortilla 115kV Transmission Line Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Hinkley and Barstow Areas, San Bernardino County, California
52	SB-5435	Anonymous	2006	Cultural Resources Technical Report, Groundwater Wells, Mojave Water District
53	SB-5454	Schmidt, James J.	2007	Coolwater-Tiefert 115 kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Yermo Area
54	SB-5644	Bholat, Sara and Roger D. Mason	2007	Cultural Resources Investigation of a 258-acre Residential Development at the Barstow Golf and Country Club, Barstow, San Bernardino County, California
55	SB-5645	Perry, Richard M. and Melissa Montag	2006	Archaeological Survey of 35 Acres for the Future Sweeten Road Development in the City of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California
56	SB-6134	Blair, Lynda	2001	Cultural Resource Class I and Class III Investigations for the Proposed 2003 Kern River Expansion Project
57	SB-6183	Unknown	Unknown	No Information Available
58	SB-6188	Unknown	Unknown	No Information Available
59	SB-6336	Molenaar, Mollie	2002	The Kern River Expansion Project: Native American Consultation and Identification of Traditional Cultural Practices
60	SB-6383	Schmidt, James	2009	Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Mojave Desert Area

Table 3: Cultural Resources Studies Conducted within the APE Plus Record Search Buffer

List Number	Report Number	Author	Year	Title
61	SB-6504	Lerch, Michael K.	1994	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Mojave River Pipeline Project, Phelan to Minneola, San Bernardino County, California
62	SB-6716	Moffitt, Steven A. and Linda R. Moffitt	2010	Final: A Cultural Resources Inventory of Nine Selected Locations Between Needles and Newberry Springs, San Bernardino County, California
63	SB-6894	Chandler, Evelyn N., Stephen Pappas, and Roger D. Mason	2010	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Seagatt-Tortilla Fiber Optic Line, Barstow Vicinity, San Bernardino County, California
64	SB-7381	Wilson, Stacie, M.K. Meiser, and Theodore G. Cooley	2011	Cultural Resources Class III Survey Report for the Proposed Mojave Solar Project and Lockhart Substation Connection and Communication Facilities, San Bernardino County, California.
65	SB-7570	Underwood, Jackson and James H. Cleland	2002	Cultural Resources Survey of Line 1903, All American Pipeline Conversion Project from Mettler, Kern County to Daggett, San Bernardino County
66	SB-7899	Strudwick, Ivan	2013	Cultural Resource and Paleontology Monitoring Report - SCE Sandlot (Water Valley) Project
67	SB-7994	Dice, Michael	2007	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment, and Paleontological Records Review, Barstow Industrial Park Specific Plan
68	SB-8031	Higgins, Courtney, Rebecca Kellawan, Daron G. Duke, and Thomas Lucas	2013	Cultural Resources Inventory of 5,300 Acres for the PG&E Pipelines 300A and 300B, San Bernardino and Kern Counties, California
69	SB-8043	Higgins, Courtney, Jennifer Thomas, and Jack Meyer	2011	Cultural Resources Inventory of a Hydrostatic Pressure Test Segment on L-300A between MP 151.066 and 156.4, San Bernardino County
70	SB-8183	Fulton, Phil and Casey Tibbet	2015	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Deanza Facility, City of Barstow, County of San Bernardino, California
71	SB-8184	Fulton, Phil and Casey Tibbet	2015	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Eaton-Barstow Facility, City of Barstow, County of San Bernardino, California

Table 4: Cultural Resources Located within the Record Search Buffer

List Number	Site Name/Number	Site Period and Type
1	P-36-187	Prehistoric Camp Site
2	P-36-717	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
3	P-36-718	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
4	P-36-888	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
5	P-36-2291	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
6	P-36-3677	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Bedrock Milling, and Quarry
7	P-36-4272	Historic-Period Trail
8	P-36-5076	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
9	P-36-5434	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
10	P-36-5435	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
11	P-36-5436	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
12	P-36-6152	Prehistoric Lithic Quarry
13	P-36-6695	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
14	P-36-7017	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
15	P-36-7034	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Bedrock Milling, Hearth/Pits
16	P-36-7301	Prehistoric Trail
17	P-36-7302	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
18	P-36-7304	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
19	P-36-7305	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
20	P-36-7851	Historic-Period Refuse
21	P-36-7852	Historic-Period Refuse
22	P-36-7853	Historic-Period Structures, Foundations, Water System
23	P-36-7854	Historic-Period Refuse
24	P-36-7860	Historic-Period Refuse
25	P-36-10157	Historic-Period Refuse/Foundation
26	P-36-12234	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
27	P-36-12308	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
28	P-36-12309	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
29	P-36-12310	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
30	P-36-12382	Historic-Period Refuse
31	P-36-12501	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
32	P-36-12658	Historic-Period Roadway (Interstate-15)
33	P-36-12690	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
34	P-36-12691	Prehistoric Isolate
35	P-36-12692	Prehistoric Isolate
36	P-36-12693	Historic-Period Refuse
37	P-36-13100	Historic-Period Refuse
38	P-36-13101	Historic-Period Refuse, Concrete Foundations

Table 4: Cultural Resources Located within the Record Search Buffer

List Number	Site Name/Number	Site Period and Type
39	P-36-13102	Historic-Period Refuse
40	P-36-13105	Prehistoric Isolate
41	P-36-14465	Historic-Period Buildings
42	P-36-23240	Historic-Period Concrete Foundations
43	P-36-23241	Historic-Period Refuse
44	P-36-23249	Historic-Period Refuse, Concrete Foundations
45	P-36-23250	Historic-Period Refuse
46	P-36-23258	Historic-Period Refuse/Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
47	P-36-23259	Historic-Period Refuse/Prehistoric Lithic Tool
48	P-36-23276	Historic-Period Concrete Foundations
49	P-36-23278	Historic-Period Concrete Foundations
50	P-36-23279	Historic-Period Concrete Foundations
51	P-36-23280	Historic-Period Isolate
52	P-36-23281	Historic-Period Concrete Foundations
53	P-36-23305	Prehistoric Isolate
54	P-36-23307	Historic-Period Isolate
55	P-36-23535	Historic-Period Refuse
56	P-36-26523	Historic-Period Roadway
57	P-36-26528	Historic-Period Roadway
58	P-36-26545	Historic-Period Refuse
59	P-36-34197	Historic-Period Roadway
60	P-36-34198	Historic-Period Roadway
61	P-36-34200	Historic-Period Roadway
62	P-36-34201	Historic-Period Roadway
63	P-36-34202	Historic-Period Roadway
64	P-36-34203	Historic-Period Concrete Foundations
65	P-36-34207	Historic-Period Roadway
66	P-36-34209	Historic-Period Roadway
67	P-36-34215	Historic-Period Residence/Building
68	P-36-34216	Historic-Period Residence/Building
69	P-36-34217	Historic-Period Residence/Building
70	P-36-61591	Prehistoric Isolate
71	P-36-61592	Prehistoric Isolate
72	P-36-61621	Prehistoric Isolate
73	P-36-61624	Prehistoric Isolate

Table 5: Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/Number	Site Period and Type
1	Sickner Residence	Historic-Period Residence/Building
2	21800 Hinkley Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
3	21914 Hinkley Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
4	22178 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
5	22294 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
6	22404 Cannae Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
7	24040 Dundee Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
8	24744 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
9	24756 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
10	24954 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
11	24974 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
12	25058 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
13	25061 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
14	25088a Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
15	25088b Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
16	25250 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
17	25268 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
18	25414 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
19	25434 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
20	25448 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
21	25538 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
22	25564-25570a Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
23	25578 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
24	25588 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
25	25596 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
26	25600 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
27	25616 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
28	25644 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
29	32088 Jiggs Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
30	32125 Hinkley Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
31	32310 Hinkley Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
32	32453 Hinkley Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
33	32464 Camino Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
34	32489 Camino Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
35	33237 Delaney Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
36	33251 Delaney Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
37	33275 Delaney Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
38	33326 Delaney Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building

Table 5: Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/Number	Site Period and Type
39	33328 Delaney Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building
40	34348 Hannan Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
41	34351 Hannan Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
42	34351 Townsend Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
43	34388 Woods Avenue	Historic-Period Residence/Building
44	34392 Woods Avenue	Historic-Period Residence/Building
45	3673 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
46	3681 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
47	3691 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
48	542 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building
49	KHA-BIG-2024-01	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
50	KHA-BIG-2024-04	Historic-Period Refuse
51	KHA-BIG-2024-05	Historic-Period Refuse
52	KHA-BIG-2024-06	Historic-Period Refuse
53	KHA-BIG-2024-07	Historic-Period Refuse/Prehistoric Isolate
54	KHA-BIG-2024-08	Historic-Period Refuse
55	KHA-BIG-2024-09	Historic-Period Refuse/Prehistoric Isolate
56	KHA-BIG-2024-10	Historic-Period Refuse
57	KHA-BIG-2024-11	Historic-Period Refuse
58	KHA-BIG-2024-12	Historic-Period Refuse
59	KHA-BIG-2024-13	Historic-Period Refuse
60	KIM1807-H-1	Historic-Period Refuse
61	KIM1807-H-2	Historic-Period Refuse
62	KIM1807-H-6	Historic-Period Refuse
63	KIM1807-H-8	Historic-Period Concrete Foundations
64	KIM1807-H-11	Historic-Period Refuse
65	KIM1807-H-13	Historic-Period Refuse
66	KIM2202-H-12	Historic-Period Utility Pole
67	KIM2202-H-17	Historic-Period Wooden Pylons
68	KIM2202-H-23	Historic-Period Railroad Ties
69	KIM2202-H-27	Historic-Period Steel Riser Valve
70	KIM2202-H-28	Historic-Period Steel Riser Valve
71	KIM2202-H-29	Historic-Period Steel Riser Valve
72	KIM2202-H-35	Historic-Period Concrete Pad
73	KIM2202-H-36	Historic-Period Concrete Pad
74	KIM2202-H-37	Historic-Period Concrete Pad
75	KIM2202-H-38	Historic-Period Abandoned Building
76	KIM2202-H-39	Historic-Period Concrete Pad
77	KIM2202-H-40	Historic-Period Concrete Pad

Table 5: Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/Number	Site Period and Type
78	KIM2202-H-41	Historic-Period Concrete Pad
79	KIM2202-H-42	Historic-Period Concrete Pad
80	KIM2202-H-48	Historic-Period Irrigation Line
81	KIM2202-H-49	Historic-Period Distribution Line
82	KIM2202-H-50	Historic-Period Abandoned Building
83	KIM2202-H-53	Historic-Period Refuse
84	KIM2202-H-60	Historic-Period Refuse
85	KIM2202-H-63	Historic-Period Distribution Line
86	KIM2202-H-84	Historic-Period Concrete Pad
87	KIM2202-H-100	Historic-Period Refuse
88	KIM2202-H-101	Historic-Period Refuse
89	KIM2202-H-102	Historic-Period Refuse
90	KIM2202-H-103	Historic-Period Refuse
91	KIM2202-H-104	Historic-Period Refuse
92	KIM2202-H-105	Historic-Period Roadway
93	KIM2202-H-108	Historic-Period Refuse
94	KIM2202-H-109	Historic-period Cement Cistern/Trough
95	KIM2202-MC-002	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter; Historic Isolate
96	KIM2202-P-10	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
97	KIM2202-P-11	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
98	KIM2202-P-12	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
99	KIM2202-P-14	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
100	KIM2202-P-15	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
101	KIM2202-P-16	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
102	KIM2202-P-17	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter w/ Groundstone
103	KIM2202-P-19	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
104	KIM2202-P-29	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
105	KIM2202-P-33	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
106	KIM2202-P-34	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
107	KIM2202-P-36	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
108	KIM2202-P-37	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
109	KIM2202-P-200	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
110	KIM2202-PI-8	Prehistoric Isolate
111	KIM2202-PI-9	Prehistoric Isolate
112	KIM2202-PI-10	Prehistoric Isolate
113	KIM2202-PI-11	Prehistoric Isolate
114	KIM2202-PI-12	Prehistoric Isolate
115	KIM2202-PI-14	Prehistoric Isolate
116	KIM2202-PI-15	Prehistoric Isolate

Table 5: Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/Number	Site Period and Type
117	KIM2202-PI-16	Prehistoric Isolate
118	KIM2202-PI-17	Prehistoric Isolate
119	KIM2202-PI-18	Prehistoric Isolate
120	KIM2202-PI-19	Prehistoric Isolate
121	KIM2202-PI-100	Prehistoric Isolate
122	KIM2202-PI-101	Prehistoric Isolate
123	KIM2202-PI-102	Prehistoric Isolate
124	P-36-188	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Habitation, and Human Remains
125	P-36-719	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
126	P-36-1549	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter w/ Human Remains
127	P-36-2910	Historic National Old Trails Highway/Route 66
128	P-36-6793	Historic-Period Railway
129	P-36-7118	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
130	P-36-7119	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
131	P-36-7120	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
132	P-36-7121	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
133	P-36-7122	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
134	P-36-7123	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
135	P-36-7124	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
136	P-36-7125	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
137	P-36-7126	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
138	P-36-7855	Historic-Period Refuse
139	P-36-7856	Prehistoric Ground Stone Scatter
140	P-36-7857	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
141	P-36-7858	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
142	P-36-10317	Prehistoric Lithics and Historic-Period Transmission Line
143	P-36-10318	Telecommunications Line
144	P-36-12500	Historic-Period Refuse
145	P-36-13103	Historic Isolate
146	P-36-13396	Historic-Period Refuse
147	P-36-13397	Historic-Period Refuse
148	P-36-13398	Isolated-Burned Bone Fragment, Possibly Human Skull
149	P-36-13399	Historic-Period Foundations/Orchard
150	P-36-13400	Historic-Period Farm/Ranch
151	P-36-13401	Historic-Period Farm/Ranch
152	P-36-13402	Historic-Period Buildings
153	P-36-13403	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Potential Human Long Bone
154	P-36-13404	Historic-Period Refuse
155	P-36-13405	Prehistoric Isolate

Table 5: Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/Number	Site Period and Type
156	P-36-13406	Historic-Period Refuse
157	P-36-13407	Historic-Period Refuse
158	P-36-23251	Historic-Period Refuse
159	P-36-23260	Historic-Period Refuse/Prehistoric Lithic Quarry
160	P-36-23263	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
161	P-36-26464	Historic-Period Roadway
162	P-36-26529	Historic-Period Residential Subdivision
163	P-36-26530	Historic-Period Residential Complex
164	P-36-26538	Historic-Period Roadway
165	P-36-34155	Historic-Period Roadway
166	P-36-34160	Tortilla-Kramer Transmission Line
167	P-36-34199	Historic-Period Roadway
168	P-36-34208	Historic-Period Roadway
169	P-36-34210	Historic-Period Roadway
170	P-36-34211	Historic-Period Roadway
171	P-36-34212	Historic-Period Roadway
172	P-36-34213	Historic-Period Roadway
173	P-36-34214	Historic-Period Roadway
174	P-36-34218	Historic-Period Roadway
175	P-36-34219	Historic-Period Roadway
176	P-36-34220	SCE Tortilla Substation
177	P-36-34221	Historic-Period Roadway
178	P-36-61618	Prehistoric Isolate
179	P-36-61619	Prehistoric Isolate
180	P-36-61620	Prehistoric Isolate
181	P-36-61625	Prehistoric Isolate
182	P-36-61626	Prehistoric Isolate
183	P-36-61627	Prehistoric Isolate
184	P-36-61628	Prehistoric Isolate
185	P-36-61629	Prehistoric Isolate
186	P-36-61630	Prehistoric Isolate
187	P-36-61631	Prehistoric Isolate
188	P-36-61632	Prehistoric Isolate
189	P-36-61633	Prehistoric Isolate
190	P-36-61634	Prehistoric Isolate
191	KHA-BIG-101	Historic Isolate
192	KHA-BIG-104	Historic-Period Refuse
193	KHA-BIG-105	Historic-Period Dairy Farm
194	KHA-BIG-106	Historic-Period Dairy Farm

Table 5: Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/Number	Site Period and Type
195	KHA-BIG-107	Historic-Period Livestock Basin
196	KHA-BIG-108	Historic-Period Fence Line
197	KHA-BIG-109	Historic-Period Refuse
198	KHA-BIG-110	Historic-Period Refuse
199	KHA-BIG-111	Historic-Period Refuse
200	KHA-BIG-112	Historic-Period Refuse
201	KHA-BIG-113	Historic-Period Rock Alignment
202	KHA-BIG-121	Historic Isolate
203	KHA-BIG-122	Historic Isolate
204	KHA-BIG-2025-01	Prehistoric Isolate

7.1 SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

A total of 204 cultural resources were identified within the APE as a result of the record search and field efforts for this study, including:

- 78 historic built environment resources
- 55 historic archaeological sites
- 32 prehistoric archaeological sites
- 5 multi-component archaeological sites
- 4 historic isolates
- 30 prehistoric isolates

A summary of all site significance/eligibility evaluations can be found in **Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE** below.

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
1	Sickner Residence	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
2	21800 Hinkley Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
3	21914 Hinkley Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
4	22178 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
5	22294 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
6	22404 Cannae Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
7	24040 Dundee St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
8	24744 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
9	24756 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
10	24954 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
11	24974 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
12	25058 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Significant under Criterion 1/A but lacks integrity; not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
13	25061 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
14	25088a Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
15	25088b Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
16	25250 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
17	25268 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
18	25414 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
19	25434 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
20	25448 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
21	25538 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
22	25564-25570a Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
23	25578 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
24	25588 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
25	25596 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
26	25600 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
27	25616 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
28	25644 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
29	32088 Jiggs Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
30	32125 Hinkley Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
31	32310 Hinkley Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
32	32453 Hinkley Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
33	32464 Camino Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
34	32489 Camino Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
35	33237 Delaney Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
36	33251 Delaney Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
37	33275 Delaney Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
38	33326 Delaney Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
39	33328 Delaney Road	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
40	34348 Hannan St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
41	34351 Hannan St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
42	34351 Townsend St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
43	34388 Woods Avenue	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
44	34392 Woods Avenue	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
45	3673 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
46	3681 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
47	3691 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
48	542 Main St	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Significant under Criterion 1/A but lacks integrity; not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
49	KHA-BIG-2024-01	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
50	KHA-BIG-2024-04	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
51	KHA-BIG-2024-05	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
52	KHA-BIG-2024-06	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
53	KHA-BIG-2024-07	Historic-Period Refuse/Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
54	KHA-BIG-2024-08	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
55	KHA-BIG-2024-09	Historic-Period Refuse/Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
56	KHA-BIG-2024-10	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
57	KHA-BIG-2024-11	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
58	KHA-BIG-2024-12	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
59	KHA-BIG-2024-13	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
60	KIM1807-H-1	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
61	KIM1807-H-2	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
62	KIM1807-H-6	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
63	KIM1807-H-8	Historic-Period Concrete Foundations	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
64	KIM1807-H-11	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
65	KIM1807-H-13	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
66	KIM2202-H-12	Historic-Period Utility Pole	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
67	KIM2202-H-17	Historic-Period Wooden Pylons	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
68	KIM2202-H-23	Historic-Period Railroad Ties	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
69	KIM2202-H-27	Historic-Period Steel Riser Valve	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
70	KIM2202-H-28	Historic-Period Steel Riser Valve	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
71	KIM2202-H-29	Historic-Period Steel Riser Valve	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
72	KIM2202-H-35	Historic-Period Concrete Pad	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
73	KIM2202-H-36	Historic-Period Concrete Pad	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
74	KIM2202-H-37	Historic-Period Concrete Pad	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
75	KIM2202-H-38	Historic-Period Abandoned Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
76	KIM2202-H-39	Historic-Period Concrete Pad	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
77	KIM2202-H-40	Historic-Period Concrete Pad	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
78	KIM2202-H-41	Historic-Period Concrete Pad	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
79	KIM2202-H-42	Historic-Period Concrete Pad	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
80	KIM2202-H-48	Historic-Period Irrigation Line	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
81	KIM2202-H-49	Historic-Period Distribution Line	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
82	KIM2202-H-50	Historic-Period Abandoned Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
83	KIM2202-H-53	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
84	KIM2202-H-60	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
85	KIM2202-H-63	Historic-Period Distribution Line	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
86	KIM2202-H-84	Historic-Period Concrete Pad	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
87	KIM2202-H-100	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
88	KIM2202-H-101	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
89	KIM2202-H-102	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
90	KIM2202-H-103	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
91	KIM2202-H-104	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
92	KIM2202-H-105	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
93	KIM2202-H-108	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
94	KIM2202-H-109	Historic-period Cement Cistern/Trough	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
95	KIM2202-MC-002	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter; Historic Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
96	KIM2202-P-10	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
97	KIM2202-P-11	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
98	KIM2202-P-12	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
99	KIM2202-P-14	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
100	KIM2202-P-15	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
101	KIM2202-P-16	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
102	KIM2202-P-17	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter w/ Groundstone	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
103	KIM2202-P-19	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
104	KIM2202-P-29	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
105	KIM2202-P-33	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
106	KIM2202-P-34	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
107	KIM2202-P-36	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
108	KIM2202-P-37	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
109	KIM2202-P-200	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
110	KIM2202-PI-8	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
111	KIM2202-PI-9	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
112	KIM2202-PI-10	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
113	KIM2202-PI-11	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
114	KIM2202-PI-12	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
115	KIM2202-PI-14	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
116	KIM2202-PI-15	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
117	KIM2202-PI-16	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
118	KIM2202-PI-17	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
119	KIM2202-PI-18	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
120	KIM2202-PI-19	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
121	KIM2202-PI-100	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
122	KIM2202-PI-101	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
123	KIM2202-PI-102	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
124	P-36-188	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Habitation, Human Remains	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
125	P-36-719	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
126	P-36-1549	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter w/ Human Remains	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
127	P-36-2910	Historic National Old Trails Highway/Route 66	Listed in the CRHR/NRHP, considered a historical resource under CEQA
128	P-36-6793	Historic-Period Railway	Significant under Criterion 1/A but lacks integrity; not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
129	P-36-7118	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
130	P-36-7119	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
131	P-36-7120	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
132	P-36-7121	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
133	P-36-7122	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
134	P-36-7123	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
135	P-36-7124	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
136	P-36-7125	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
137	P-36-7126	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
138	P-36-7855	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
139	P-36-7856	Prehistoric Ground Stone Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
140	P-36-7857	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
141	P-36-7858	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
142	P-36-10317	Prehistoric Lithics and Historic-Period Transmission Line	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
143	P-36-10318	Telecommunications Line	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
144	P-36-12500	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
145	P-36-13103	Historic Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
146	P-36-13396	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
147	P-36-13397	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
148	P-36-13398	Isolated-Burned Bone Fragment, Possibly Human Skull	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
149	P-36-13399	Historic-Period Foundations/Orchard	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
150	P-36-13400	Historic-Period Farm/Ranch	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
151	P-36-13401	Historic-Period Farm/Ranch	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
152	P-36-13402	Historic-Period Buildings	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
153	P-36-13403	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Potential Human Long Bone	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
154	P-36-13404	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
155	P-36-13405	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
156	P-36-13406	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
157	P-36-13407	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
158	P-36-23251	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
159	P-36-23260	Historic-Period Refuse/Prehistoric Lithic Quarry	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
160	P-36-23263	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
161	P-36-26464	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
162	P-36-26529	Historic-Period Residential Subdivision	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
163	P-36-26530	Historic-Period Residential Complex	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
164	P-36-26538	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
165	P-36-34155	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
166	P-36-34160	Tortilla-Kramer Transmission Line	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
167	P-36-34199	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
168	P-36-34208	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
169	P-36-34210	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
170	P-36-34211	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
171	P-36-34212	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
172	P-36-34213	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
173	P-36-34214	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
174	P-36-34218	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
175	P-36-34219	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
176	P-36-34220	SCE Tortilla Substation	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
177	P-36-34221	Historic-Period Roadway	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
178	P-36-61618	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
179	P-36-61619	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
180	P-36-61620	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
181	P-36-61625	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
182	P-36-61626	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
183	P-36-61627	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
184	P-36-61628	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
185	P-36-61629	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
186	P-36-61630	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
187	P-36-61631	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
188	P-36-61632	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
189	P-36-61633	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
190	P-36-61634	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
191	KHA-BIG-101	Historic Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
192	KHA-BIG-104	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
193	KHA-BIG-105	Historic-Period Dairy Farm	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
194	KHA-BIG-106	Historic-Period Dairy Farm	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
195	KHA-BIG-107	Historic-Period Livestock Basin	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
196	KHA-BIG-108	Historic-Period Fence Line	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
197	KHA-BIG-109	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
198	KHA-BIG-110	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
199	KHA-BIG-111	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
200	KHA-BIG-112	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
201	KHA-BIG-113	Historic-Period Rock Alignment	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 6: Summary of Evaluations of Cultural Resources Located within the APE			
List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
202	KHA-BIG-121	Historic Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
203	KHA-BIG-122	Historic Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
204	KHA-BIG-2025-01	Prehistoric Isolate	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA

8.0 CONCLUSION

As a result of the evaluation of 204 cultural resources identified within the APE, a total of 20 cultural resources are noted as significant and require additional consideration related to potential adverse effects and appropriate treatment/mitigation. It is important to note, however, that evaluations for significance included within this report do not include consideration of the resource's potential or qualifications as a TCR under CEQA, nor do these evaluations take into account information that may be learned during consultation with Native American Tribes for the Project. The Federal and CEQA lead agencies will initiate and conduct Tribal consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA (as amended in 2014) to address potential TCRs and gather any additional ethnographic information that warrants consideration in relation to the cultural sensitivity of the APE. For the purposes of this study, the below resources warrant further consideration as it relates to potential adverse effects/impacts and appropriate mitigation/treatment.

P-36-2910 - Route 66/National Trails Highway

The National Trails Hwy/Route 66 is listed in the NRHP and CRHR and, therefore, is considered a "historical resource" under CEQA and "historic property" under the NHPA. However, there are segments within the greater Route 66 alignment that are overwhelmed by modern development and/or have been realigned or otherwise changed and, as such, lack integrity sufficient to convey the resource's significance. While the segment of Route 66 that resides within the APE has retained its original alignment location, the portion within the easternmost part of the APE has been heavily modified with bridges, widening, etc. Furthermore, while the central and westernmost portions of the segment within the APE have retained much of its locational integrity, it has undergone physical upgrades over time and is not particularly recognizable as Route 66 due to lack of period-significant businesses, landmarks, or badging that connect the segment to the important events in history that make Route 66 significant. As such, it is not anticipated that BIG will cause an adverse effect/impact to the significance of Route 66.

Archaeological Resources

The below 19 archaeological sites and isolates are considered eligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP under Criterion 4/D and qualify as "historical resources" and "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA. Due to their eligibility for listing in the NRHP, these resources are also considered "historic properties" under the NHPA.

- **KIM2202-P-10** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **KIM2202-P-12** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **KIM2202-P-15** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **KIM2202-P-16** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **KIM2202-P-19** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **KIM2202-P-29** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **KIM2202-P-36** – prehistoric archaeological site

- **P-36-188** – prehistoric archaeological site (potential human remains)
- **P-36-1549** – prehistoric archaeological site (human remains)
- **P-36-7118** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **P-36-7122** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **P-36-7123** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **P-36-7124** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **P-36-7126** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **P-36-7857** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **P-36-7858** – prehistoric archaeological site
- **P-36-13398** – prehistoric isolate (potential human remains)
- **P-36-13403** – prehistoric archaeological site (potential human remains)
- **P-36-23260** – multicomponent archaeological site

Any resources that are determined eligible for listing the CRHR by the lead agency would be considered “historically or culturally significant” under CEQA. Furthermore, any BIG activity with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource would be a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Per PRC §§ 21083.2(b) and (c), preservation in place is the preferred method of treatment for such resources. Should this treatment be infeasible, to the extent that unique archaeological resources are not preserved in place or not left in an undisturbed state, BIG would require mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA and significant impacts to historical resources under CEQA. Mitigation options for archaeological resources that have been determined eligible typically include the development of a Phase III data recovery plan, which provides for adequately recovering scientifically consequential information from and about the resource. This plan shall be prepared and adopted prior to any undertaking or project-related excavation. Data recovery plans are specific to the resource and cannot be adequately described before archaeological testing takes place. Furthermore, data recovery plans should be prepared in consultation with affiliated Native American Tribes, specifically those who elected to consult on the Project during environmental review. For general data recovery plan guidelines see ACHP’s *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archeological Sites* (ACHP, 1999).

The prehistoric and historic resources identified as a part of the study within and near the APE, as well as ethnographic knowledge of the uses of this area by the Maara’yam (Serrano) people prior to the historic era, indicate a high sensitivity for buried cultural resources within the APE, particularly within close proximity to the Mojave River. Therefore, in addition to data recovery for eligible resources, it is recommended that archaeological monitors, with oversight by Principal Investigator that meets Secretary of Interior professional qualifications in archaeology and who has at least 2 years of full-time experience working within the region, be present during all earthmoving activities related to BIG. If cultural resources are identified during BIG activities, ground disturbance should stop within 50 feet of the discovery. The archaeological monitors will be required to assess and make a recommendation to the lead agency

regarding the significance and proposed treatment of the resource, which should be reviewed in conjunction with the consulting Tribes. BIG activity would be allowed to continue outside of the 50 ft buffer, provided another archaeological monitor is available to monitor. Once treatment of the resource (i.e. avoidance, data recovery, etc.) is agreed upon and implemented, work may continue within the buffered area. Resources should be reburied on site in a place that will be protected from further harm. Should reburial be infeasible, the landowner will be responsible for all costs a liability associated with preparing and transferring the collection to a repository that is accredited by the American Alliance of Museums within San Bernardino County.

Finally, it is recommended that an educational component related to the prehistoric resources and Tribal cultural significance of the area be included as BIG mitigation. This could include, but is not limited to, on-site educational material, such as interpretive panels near the APE (but away from archaeological resources) along publicly accessible driving routes, parking areas, etc., or off-site but publicly available materials, such as a workbook with narrative and activities suitable for children and families. Any educational materials developed for the APE should be done so in close partnership with the consulting Tribes. All use of the Maara'yam (Serrano) language within the educational materials is required to undergo review and approval through the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation's (formerly know as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) Serrano Language Revitalization Program, which has been developed in close partnership with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Human Remains

Given at least four archaeological sites and isolates (P-36-188, P-36-1549, P-36-13398, and P-36-13403) have evidence of certain or possible human remains, there is an increased probability of uncovered human remains within the APE during BIG activities. If human remains are encountered during BIG activity, California State Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 states that excavation shall stop and no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner, who must be notified immediately, has made a determination of origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to PRC § 5097.98. A 100-ft buffer will be placed around the discovery to ensure any displaced remains and/or associated funerary materials are protected. If the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, who 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. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, the MLD fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his/her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD, the human remains and associated items will be interred on the property with appropriate dignity in a location that will not be subject to future disturbance.

Findings

Though developed mitigation measures reflective of the above recommendations would reduce impacts associated with identified historical and unique archaeological resources, there remains a high likelihood of previously unidentified historical and unique archaeological resources to be impacted by ground-disturbing activities. Given physical impacts may cause adverse effects to said resources even with process

in place to address inadvertent discoveries, impacts to historical and unique archaeological resources as a result of the project would be significant and unavoidable.

9.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

**SACRED LANDS FILE RESULTS FROM THE NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION – CONFIDENTIAL
(EXCLUDED)**

APPENDIX B

**MAPS OF RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS – CONFIDENTIAL
(EXCLUDED)**

APPENDIX C

CA DPR 523 FORMS – CONFIDENTIAL (EXCLUDED)