

5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the existing regulatory and environmental setting and analyzes the Project's potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, and/or to disturb any human remains. Historical resources are resources that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), listed in a local register, or otherwise determined by a lead agency to be significant and, as such, include both historic built historic environment and archaeological resources. An archaeological resource that does not meet the definition of a historical resource may still meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource. As such, a substantial adverse change to an archaeological resource may be a resource that meets the definition a historical resource, a unique archaeological resource, or both. Where significant impacts remain despite compliance with the existing regulatory framework, feasible mitigation measures are recommended to avoid or reduce the Project's potentially significant environmental impacts.

The term "cultural resources" previously had encompassed the historic built environment, prehistoric and historic archaeological, and paleontological resources. However, with the 2018 changes to State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, paleontological resources are now addressed in **Section 5.7: Geology, Soils and Mineral Resources**. Further, tribal cultural resources, which may include cultural resources, are addressed in **Section 5.16: Tribal Cultural Resources**.

Proposed General Plan

The proposed General Plan-related information in this section is based on methodology and information discussed in **Sections 5.5.3** and **Section 5.5.4**, respectively.

Barstow International Gateway Project (BIG)

BIG-related information in this section is based primarily on the following sources:

- *Barstow International Gateway Cultural Resources Assessment (Non-Confidential)*; see **Appendix 5.5 BIG-1: Cultural Resources Assessment**

Summary of Findings – Proposed General Plan

The adoption of the proposed General Plan would not directly impact cultural resources, including historic built environment and archaeological resources. However, future development under the proposed General Plan could impact cultural resources. Impacts such as substantial changes to access, visibility, vibration, visual context, renovations, or modifications could alter or destroy the characteristics that make historic buildings significant. As buildings age, they may become eligible for historic designation and could also be impacted by development. Additionally, grading and intensive excavation that could occur as a result of future development could potentially disturb or unearth previously unknown archaeological resources or impact known sites. Despite implementation of the proposed General Plan policies and

mitigation measures, the permanent loss or alteration of cultural resources is identified as a significant and unavoidable impact.

Summary of Findings – Barstow International Gateway

The BIG project would affect local cultural resources due to construction and operational activities. The Cultural Resources Assessment identified various cultural resources within the BIG footprint, including potentially historic buildings and archaeological sites. Nineteen prehistoric archaeological sites and segments of Route 66 are considered historic and unique archaeological resources. These resources could be disturbed during construction, affecting their historical significance. Despite mitigation measures such as data recovery, monitoring plans, pre-construction training, and reburial of artifacts, the likelihood of uncovering unidentified cultural resources remains, leading to unavoidable impacts. Operational impacts are expected to be less significant due to reburial strategies ensuring the protection of resources from future disturbances. Ultimately, the BIG project would result in significant and unavoidable cultural resource impacts despite efforts to minimize these impacts.

5.5.2 REGULATORY SETTING

5.5.2.1 Federal

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 United States Code [U.S. Code] § 300101 et seq.), including Section 106, 54 U.S. Code § 306108 establishes the federal government policy on historic preservation and the programs, including the NRHP, through which this policy is implemented. Under the NHPA, significant cultural resources, referred to as “historic properties,” include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or determined eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. Historic properties also include resources determined to be National Historic Landmarks. National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places that the Secretary of the Interior designates because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting United States heritage. A property is considered historically significant if it meets one of the NRHP criteria and retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance. This act also established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), an independent federal agency that administers NHPA Section 106 by developing procedures to protect cultural resources included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. Regulations are published in 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 60, 63, and 800 (ACHP 1999).

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 NRHP. Historic Properties also include resources determined to be National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). NHLs are nationally significant historic places that the Secretary of the Interior designates 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 and 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. 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 CFR § 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. 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" (NPS, 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

The process also allows properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a Native American tribe to be determined eligible for NRHP inclusion. In addition, a broader range of traditional cultural properties (TCPs) are also considered and may be determined eligible for or listed in the NRHP. TCPs are places that may be eligible because of their association with cultural practices or beliefs of living communities that (1) are rooted in that community's history, and (2) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. In the NRHP programs, culture is understood to mean the traditions, beliefs, practices, customary ways of life, arts, crafts, and social institutions of any community, be it an Indian tribe, a local ethnic group, or the nation as a whole.

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 D.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S. Code 470) was enacted to secure, for the present and future benefit of the American people, the protection of archaeological resources and sites on public lands and Indian lands. It was also enacted to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals (Sec. 2(4)(b)).

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S. Code 3001–3013) describes the rights of Native American lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations with respect to the treatment, repatriation, and disposition of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, referred to collectively in the statutes as cultural items, with which they can show a relationship of lineal descent or cultural affiliation. One purpose of the statute is to provide greater protection for Native American burial sites and more careful control over the removal of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony on federal and tribal lands.

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 NEPA Section 102 must take into account the effects on cultural resources. Where a project would affect waters of the U.S, the project applicant must meet requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and apply for a Section 404 Permit through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings

These Standards and Guidelines outline recommended standards for historic preservation efforts related to historic buildings. The NHPA names the Secretary of Interior as the responsible party for establishing professional standards and guidance related to historic preservation under federal law. *The Secretary of the Interior Standards for Historic Preservation Projects* (Standards) were first issued in 1978, and later republished with guidelines for applying these Standards in 1979 and 1985. In 1992, the Standards were revised and renamed to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and subsequently codified in the Federal Register in 1995. In the same year, the Standards were published with the additional *Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*, which were then updated in 2017 (Parker et al., 1998).

5.5.2.2 State

California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines

State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3 of the California Code of Regulations) are administrative regulations governing implementation of CEQA. State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5 outlines the process to identify the significance of impacts to unique archaeological and historical resources during the CEQA process. Specifically, this section speaks to the definitions of unique archaeological and historical resources, the process to identify the presence of and potential effects to these resources as a result of a project, and the requirement for agencies to consider actions or measures to avoid or mitigate impacts to these resources. This section extensively refers to various areas of the California Public Resources Code (PRC), to include PRC § 5020.1, 5024.1, 5024.5, 5097.98, 21083.2, and 21084.1, as well as California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, all of which are discussed below.

California Public Resources Code

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5024.1 establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The register 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 Section 106. The criteria for listing on the CRHR, criteria 1 through 4, are similar to those of the NRHP and listed below.

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 California 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 Native American Heritage Commission (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.

PRC §§ 21083.2 and 21084.1 outlines the process for the review and consideration of a project's impact to "unique archaeological resources" and "historical resources." A unique archaeological resource is defined as an "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 that 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.

A historical resource is defined as "a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR." Historical resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in § 5020.1(k), or deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in § 5024.1(g), are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of this section, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in § 5024.1(g) shall not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of this section."

These codes also require the inclusion of impact analysis within environmental documents, as well as describes treatment options, such as avoidance, capping, etc., and appropriate mitigation measures that may be utilized for a project to avoid or mitigate impacts to unique archaeological resources and historical resources.

California Health and Safety Code

California Health and Safety Code §§ 7050.5-7055 govern the process for reporting inadvertent discoveries of human remains to a 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 California Code of Regulations govern the nomination of resources to the CRHR (CRHR) (14 California Code of Regulations [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. 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 a 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 a 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 the 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—California Code of Regulations, 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.

Mills Act

Under the Mills Act, California Government Code § 50280 et seq., a city or county may contract with the owner of any qualified historical property to restrict the use of the property. The owner continues to preserve the property and the State reduces property taxes. The City is not currently opted into the Mills Act (OHP, 2023).

5.5.2.3 Local

County of San Bernardino Countywide Plan

The County adopted the Countywide Plan (CWP) in October 2020 (San Bernardino, 2020a). The CWP Policy Plan contains the long-term goals and policies to guide County decisions, investments, and improvements toward achieving the Countywide Vision in unincorporated areas of the County. **Table 5.5-1: Countywide Plan Policy Plan – Relevant Cultural Resources Goals and Policies** includes cultural-related goals and

policies relevant to the Project. For applicability of the CWP goals and policies to the proposed General Plan and BIG, see **Section 5.0: Environmental Analysis**.

Table 5.5-1: Countywide Plan Policy Plan – Relevant Cultural Resources Goals and Policies	
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.
Source: County of San Bernardino. 2020. Countywide Policy Plan. https://countywideplan.sbcounty.gov/policy-plan/	

The San Bernardino County CWP Policy Plan does not contain any Policy Maps that address cultural resources.

See **Section 5.5.4: Environmental Setting** for further discussion concerning the above conditions and their potential presence in the BIG footprint.

Codified Ordinances of the County of San Bernardino

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

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

County Code § 82.01.020: Land Use Plan and Land Use Zoning Districts. This section establishes primary districts and overlays that implement the CWP. County Code Table 82-2 establishes the overlays which

are shown on the Land Use Plan. The Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlay is addressed in County Code Chapter 82.12: Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlay. The CP Overlay is intended to provide for the identification and preservation of important archaeological and historical resources (County Code § 82.12.10). 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. However, at this time, the CP Overlay has only been prepared for the Oak Hills, Phelan, and Pinon Hills area, and does not include the region of the County within or near the study area.

County Code Title 6: Building Regulations, Division 3: Building Regulations, Chapter 11: Disaster Reconstruction, § 63.1120: Historic Buildings. 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 County Code standards and the State of California Historic Building Code, the standards in County Code § 63.1115 still govern.

County Code Title 6: Building Regulations, Division 3: Building Regulations, Chapter 13: Adoption of California Historical Building Code. The County has adopted the 2022 Edition of the California Historical Building Code for the unincorporated area of the County.

For applicability of the County Code standards to the Project, see **Section 5.0: Environmental Analysis**.

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 5.5-2: 2015 General Plan Relevant Goals and Policies** includes the cultural resource-related goals and policies relevant to the Project. For applicability of the 2015 General Plan goals and policies to the Project, see **Section 5.0: Environmental Analysis**.

Table 5.5-2: 2015 General Plan Relevant Goals and Policies	
Goal or Policy ¹	
LAND USE ELEMENT	
Goal 5	Land Use Goals, Policies and Strategies. 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.

Table 5.5-2: 2015 General Plan Relevant Goals and Policies	
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. City of Barstow 2015-2020 General Plan. https://www.barstowca.org/home/showpublisheddocument/5359/636607004808630000 .	

Code of the City of Barstow

The Code of the City of Barstow (Barstow Code) regulations addressing cultural resources are provided below. For applicability of the Barstow Code standards to the Project, see **Section 5.0: Environmental Analysis**.

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 community's historical and cultural identity, such as Main Street, the Old Spanish Trail, railroads, and the local desert environment.

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

5.5.3 METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATING IMPACTS

This section defines the study area (i.e., affected environment) and summarizes the methodology used to analyze the Project's potential impacts concerning cultural resources.

5.5.3.1 Definition of Study Area

The study area is the geographic boundary in which the environmental investigations were conducted specific to each resource topic.

Proposed General Plan

The study area for the proposed General Plan is the City of Barstow and its Sphere of Influence as shown on **Figure 3-1: Regional Vicinity Map** and **Figure 3-2: Local Vicinity Map** in **Section 3.0: Project Description**.

Barstow International Gateway

BIG's study area for direct impacts concerning cultural resources is the BIG footprint, which totals approximately 5,000 acres; see **Section 3.0: Project Description** for additional details concerning the BIG footprint. BIG's study area for indirect impacts concerning cultural resources, referred to in **Appendix 5.5 BIG-1** and in the following analysis as the "records search area," is the BIG footprint plus an one-half-mile radius.

5.5.3.2 Methodology

Proposed General Plan

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), NRHP, and the Cultural Resources Technical Report for the CWP EIR, which includes results of record searches conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), were used to identify previously recorded (including unevaluated, ineligible, eligible, and listed) cultural resources within the study area. Field surveys of the City and SOI areas were not feasible given the combined size of the proposed General Plan area.

Barstow International Gateway

Cultural Resources Records Search

Research and records searches were performed to identify any known cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies within the records search area. Records searches were conducted at the SCCIC in March 2022, January and May 2023, and February, April, May, September, and December 2024, and February 2025, to identify the status of all historic and prehistoric cultural resources recorded, and survey and excavation reports completed, within the records search area. Additional resource inventories, including the NRHP, CRHR, and documents published by the California Office of Historic Preservation, were reviewed. These include lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, National Register Properties, and Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Investigation

Intensive-level cultural resources pedestrian field surveys of the BIG footprint were conducted in March, August and September 2022, January, March and June 2023, April, May, October and December 2024, and February 2025. The surveys were conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart, during which time all surface exposures were carefully examined for evidence of cultural resources. Where cultural resources were discovered, transects were narrowed to between one and five meters. In addition to survey efforts, a site visit was conducted as a part of Tribal consultation in

September 2025. Ground visibility averaged approximately 85 percent within the BIG footprint during all surveys and the field visit.

Subsurface investigations of 23 archaeological sites within the BIG footprint were conducted in October and November 2023. Testing was conducted using hand tools, such as hand shovels and trowels, with shovel test pits spaced approximately 20 meters apart. Shovel test pits were systematically excavated at 10-centimeter intervals and all cultural materials were recorded, measured, and photographed. Shovel test pits were generally excavated to a depth of 50 centimeters, while shovel test pits with resources at a depth of 30 centimeter or below were excavated until 2 sections of sterile soil were observed.

Intact subsurface cultural deposits were identified at 10 of the 23 archaeological sites during testing. For these sites, additional testing was completed, which included additional STPs, as well as Test Units. The Test Units were excavated as 50 by 50 centimeters or 1 by 1 meter units with a maximum depth of 1.5 meters. STPs were excavated to a maximum depth of 80 centimeters. A maximum of four STPs and one Test Unit were conducted per feature or artifact scatter site.

Cultural resources were recorded per the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Instructions for Recording Historical Resources in the field, including recordation on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms, mapping with a hand-held Garmin Global Positioning device, and digital photography. Photographs were taken at various points within the BIG footprint, including overview photographs and detailed photographs of all cultural resources. No resources were collected during the pedestrian survey, and all cultural material retrieved during testing was immediately reburied within its unit before the unit was backfilled with the excavated soil.

5.5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Proposed General Plan

The prehistoric and historic setting for the proposed General Plan area is summarized from data presented in **Appendix 5.5 BIG-1**.

Prehistoric Context

Ethnographic Setting. The region 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 regions in the area. Like many neighboring culture groups, the Maara'yam are Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers. 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. 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 moieties, or clan subgroups, 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. 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. 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. 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. Studies often refer to the Maara'yam that occupied the desert regions 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 in the immediate area is indicated by the presence of villages along the Mojave River, and that the Desert Serrano utilized the river as a trail between villages. Additional historical information pertaining to the Maara'yam is embedded in the historic context below.

Archaeological Framework. Prehistoric archaeological sites in California are places where Native Americans lived or carried out activities during the prehistoric period before 1769 A.D. (Kimley-Horn 2025). According to the San Bernardino Countywide Plan, archaeological resources in the region are dominated by prehistoric lithic scatters and prehistoric temporary camps. Roasting pits, milling stations, and shelter/cave sites are also common throughout the region. Intaglios (engraved stones) unique to the region due to their localized cultural affiliation are located near and along the Colorado River. Historic archaeological resources in the area are primarily refuse scatters. Archaeological site types generally include prehistoric lithic scatters, prehistoric rock alignments/cairns, prehistoric habitation, prehistoric temporary camp, prehistoric quarry, prehistoric roasting pit, prehistoric petroglyph, prehistoric intaglio, prehistoric rock shelter/cave, and historic refuse scatter. Well-documented and publicly known archaeological resources in the area include the Bitter Spring Archaeological Site, Rodman Mountains Petroglyphs Archeological District, Calico Mountains Archeological District, Fossil Canyon Petroglyph Site, and Black Canyon–Inscription Canyon–Black Mountain Rock Art District (San Bernardino, 2019).

The prehistoric setting of the Mojave Desert has been organized into many chronological frameworks within the scientific community. 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* 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 Before Present) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 Before Present) 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 circa 13,300-10,800 Before Present 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. Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescent tools. Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles.

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 Before Present). 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.

Gypsum Period (4,000 to 1,500 Before Present). 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. 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. 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 Before Present, as evidenced by the Rose Spring point, which is much smaller than other points.

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 Before Present). 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. 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. 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.

Shoshonean Period (800 Before Present 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. 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. 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 but are more common in the southern Mojave during this period. Trade routes have become well established across the Mojave, particularly the Mojave Trail, which transported goods and news across the desert.

Historic Context

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. 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.

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.

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. 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. 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.

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

Even after silver mining began to wane, Barstow continued its growth with nearby Daggett and Calico’s Borax rush. Barstow eventually came to be an essential and renowned stop along the 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 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 20th century.

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. 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. 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 hostelrys sprang up along Main Street. Additionally, P-36-2910/Route 66 is a National Trails Highway that traverses the proposed General Plan area and is listed on the NRHP and CRHR. Therefore, it is considered a “historical resource” under CEQA and “historic property” under the NHPA.

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. 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 established by Los Angeles-based developers along the Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroad alignments and Route 66 (Main Street). 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. 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.”

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. 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.

By 1950, the Barstow facilities had become part of the largest rail complex in the region. In 1953, businesses within the City numbered 26 service stations, 17 motels, 4 hotels, and 16 cafes, in addition to supply stores, markets, food stands, and bars. After extensive planning and fundraising, Barstow Community Hospital was built in 1958 to become the first large-scale healthcare center for the City. 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. The freeway (later numbered Interstate Highway 15 [I-15]) was completed in December 1958, with the City holding an all-day celebration in dedication of the new stretch of highway. 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 90y percent, causing the decline of commercial activity along the old road.

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. Despite the reconfiguration of Barstow’s commercial traffic, the City has continued to grow steadily and attract new residents.

Barstow International Gateway

The approximately 5,000-acre BIG footprint is in the western part of the City and southwestern part of the County; see **Figure 3-1: Regional Vicinity Map**. The BIG Specific Plan footprint is generally bordered by the Mojave River on the north, Historic Main Street (also referred to as National Trails Highway or Route 66) on the south, Lenwood Road on the east, and Hinkley Road on the west. **Figure 3-2: Local Vicinity Map** depicts the location of the BIG Specific Plan area and the locations of BIG’s other components (i.e., solar farm and off-site improvements).

Geomorphology of the BIG Footprint

BIG is in the western portion of the Mojave Desert. Specifically, it is at the southwestern margin of the Barstow Basin, which was formed during the Miocene epoch (23 to 5 million years ago). This area, referred herein as “the region” in this EIR section, is characterized by alluvial basins or valleys and low-elevation

mountain ranges. The BIG footprint mostly occupies younger alluvium (Qa) sediments that comprise recent alluvial silt, sand, gravel, and conglomerate derived from sedimentary and volcanic rocks from adjacent higher ground. Pleistocene (2.5 million years ago to 12,000 years ago) age alluvial deposits with an exposed depth of approximately 800 feet underlie recent sediments and are exposed in areas immediately outside the BIG footprint in the south. The Mojave River channel to the north is primarily composed of sedimentary and volcanic sand (Qrs).

Cultural Resources

The records search conducted for BIG concluded that 71 cultural resource studies have taken place within the records search area, resulting in the recordation of 68 cultural resources within the BIG footprint. During the field surveys, all previously recorded resources and an additional 136 cultural resources were identified with the BIG footprint. As such, the records search and surveys identified a total of 204 cultural resources within the BIG footprint. The 204 cultural resources identified within the BIG footprint are comprised of the following:

- 78 historic built environment resources (45 or more years old)
- 55 historic archaeological sites (45 or more years old)
- 32 prehistoric archaeological sites
- 5 multi-component archaeological sites (sites with prehistoric and historic-period components)
- 4 historic isolate (45 or more years old)
- 30 prehistoric isolates

Additional information related to all 204 identified resources is provided in **Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG**. Of these 204 cultural resources, one previously recorded resource, P-36-2910/Route 66/National Trails Highway, was identified as currently listed in the CRHR/NRHP and, as such, qualifies as a “historical resource” under CEQA. 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 BIG footprint has retained its original alignment location, the portion within the easternmost part of BIG has been heavily modified with bridges, roadway widening, etc. While the central and westernmost portions of the segment within BIG 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 identification that connect the segment to the important events in history that make Route 66 significant. As such, it is not anticipated that BIG would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of Route 66.

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

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 Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
5	22294 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
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 Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
8	24744 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
9	24756 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
10	24954 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
11	24974 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
12	25058 Main Street	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 Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
14	25088a Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
15	25088b Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
16	25250 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
17	25268 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
18	25414 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
19	25434 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
20	25448 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
21	25538 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommending being eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
22	25564-25570a Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
23	25578 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
24	25588 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
25	25596 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
26	25600 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
27	25616 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
28	25644 Main Street	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

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
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 Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
41	34351 Hannan Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
42	34351 Townsend Street	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 Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
46	3681 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
47	3691 Main Street	Historic-Period Residence/Building	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource under CEQA
48	542 Main Street	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

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
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
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 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

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
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

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
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
96¹	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
98¹	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
100¹	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
101¹	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
103¹	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
104¹	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

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
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
107¹	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
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

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
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
124¹	P-36-00188	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-36-00719	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
126¹	P-36-01549	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
127¹	P-36-02910	Historic National Old Trails Highway/Route 66	Listed in the CRHR/NRHP, considered a historical resource under CEQA (segment within BIG footprint lacks integrity)
128	P-36-06793	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
129¹	P-36-07118	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-36-07119	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
131	P-36-07120	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
132	P-36-07121	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
133¹	P-36-07122	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
134¹	P-36-07123	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
135¹	P-36-07124	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
136	P-36-07125	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
137¹	P-36-07126	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-36-07855	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
139	P-36-07856	Prehistoric Ground Stone Scatter	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
140¹	P-36-07857	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Recommended eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D, considered a historical resource and unique archaeological resource under CEQA
141¹	P-36-07858	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
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
148¹	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

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
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
153¹	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-36-023251	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
159¹	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
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

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
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
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

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
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
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-102	Historic -Period Structure	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
193	KHA-BIG-104	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
194	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
195	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

Table 5.5-3: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations – BIG

List Number	Site Name/ Number	Site Period and Type	Evaluation Summary
196	KHA-BIG-107	Historic-Period Basin	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
197	KHA-BIG-108	Historic Fence Alignment	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
198	KHA-BIG-109	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
199	KHA-BIG-110	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
200	KHA-BIG-111	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
201	KHA-BIG-112	Historic-Period Refuse	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
202	KHA-BIG-113	Historic Rock Alignment	Not recommend eligible for listing in CRHR/NRHP, not a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA
203	KHA-BIG-121	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
Note: 1. “Text” denotes resource listed, or recommended eligible for listing, in CRHR/NRHP.			

The remaining 203 cultural resources underwent evaluation for potential eligibility for listing the CRHR/NRHP, as well as their qualifications as a “historical resource” and/or “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA. As a result of the eligibility evaluations, the following 19 prehistoric archaeological sites within the BIG footprint are recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR/NRHP and qualify as “historical resources” and “unique archaeological resources” under CEQA.

- KIM2202-P-10
- KIM2202-P-12
- KIM2202-P-15
- KIM2202-P-16
- KIM2202-P-19
- KIM2202-P-29
- P-36-13398
- P-36-13403
- P-36-23260
- KIM2202-P-36
- P-36-00188
- P-36-01549
- P-36-07118
- P-36-07122
- P-36-07123
- P-36-07124
- P-36-07126
- P-36-07857
- P-36-07858

5.5.5 IMPACT THRESHOLDS AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

State CEQA Guidelines **Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form** includes questions concerning cultural resources. The issues presented in the Environmental Checklist Form have been used as thresholds of significance in this section. Accordingly, the Project would have a significant effect on the environment if it would:

- **Impact 5.5-1:** Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5.
- **Impact 5.5-2:** Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5.r
- **Impact 5.5-3:** Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

5.5.6 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Applicable Proposed General Plan Policies

Open Space Conservation Element

- **Policy OSC-7.7 Paleontological and archaeological resources.** Protect paleontological and archaeological resources from loss or destruction by requiring that new development includes appropriate mitigation to preserve the quality and integrity of these resources. Require new development to avoid paleontological and archeological resources whenever feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, require the appropriate treatment of paleontological and archeological resources.
- **Policy OSC-7.8 Cultural resources protocol.** Require appropriate treatment/preservation of cultural resources, in accordance with state and federal standards, and in consultation with interested Native American tribes that have traditional cultural affiliation with proposed project areas and/or resources affected by proposed projects.

Impact 5.5-1 Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Proposed General Plan

The proposed General Plan is a regulatory document that sets the framework for future growth and development in the proposed General Plan area. Future development under the proposed General Plan could adversely impact some cultural resources in the proposed General Plan area through changes to accommodate adaptive reuse, removal, or reconstruction of historic structures, as well as via ground-disturbance that results in impacts to archaeological resources. Cultural resources listed, or eligible for listing, in the National or California registers would be subject to consideration through local ordinances, the proposed General Plan policies (such as Policy OSC-7.7, which calls for the protection of archaeological resources from loss or destruction by requiring mitigation for preservation when possible or other appropriate treatment, and Policy OSC-7.8, which requires consideration of appropriate treatment of cultural resources), **MM GP CUL-1** through **MM GP CUL-4**, and State and federal regulations. Additionally, at the time a development project is proposed, the project-level review of the development project would need to identify any historical resources, including archaeological resources, within or near the project area and any impacts, direct or indirect, that the project could have on these resources.

Before any development or redevelopment activities occur in the General Plan area, all such activities are required to be analyzed for conformance with the proposed General Plan, zoning requirements, and other applicable local, State, and federal requirements; to comply with the requirements of CEQA; and to obtain all necessary clearances and permits. On a project-by-project basis, CEQA requires the evaluation and disclosure of significant effects on historical resources listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register, California Register, or local register.

However, historical resources, including archaeological resources, may be vulnerable to development activities accompanying infill, redevelopment, or revitalization that would be accommodated by the proposed General Plan. For instance, infill projects that have otherwise never been subject to ground-disturbing activities may impact historical resources that are archaeological in nature. Additionally, the placement of new buildings adjacent to a historical resource may result in indirect impacts to access, visibility, vibration, and visual context, while renovations or modifications to a historic building may change or possibly destroy character-defining features that contribute to the significance and eligibility of a historical resource.

As buildings will continue to age over the horizon of the proposed General Plan, they will meet the 45-year age threshold to be evaluated for eligibility for listing in the CRHR and NRHP. Eligible properties might be impacted by development or redevelopment activities that would be accommodated by the proposed General Plan. It should be noted that age is not the sole criteria for determining if a resource is eligible for listing, and that newer resources, such as a monument, could be listed on the NRHP or CRHR if they may be likely to yield important historical or prehistorical information. It is also important to point out that many older buildings may still be in use, and the City has an interest in ensuring that the property owner

can continue to use the building, as opposed to letting it be abandoned for lack of viable modern uses, even though they may need to change its appearance over time to meet the demand of the new land use. Adaptive reuse of buildings encourages owners to invest in their older building and prevents indirect demolition through decay brought about through lack of maintenance or even outright abandonment.

MM GP CUL-1 through **MM GP CUL-4** below, which require assessments to identify and evaluate resources that may be impacted during the environmental review stage of projects subject to CEQA, along with the implementation of the proposed General Plan policies, seek to reduce impacts to historical resources. However, avoidance of some historical resources may not always be feasible, and requirements outlined in **MM GP CUL-1** through **MM GP CUL-4** and the proposed General Plan policies may not be sufficient in reducing impacts to historical resources to a less than significant level. As such, impacts to historical resources as a result of implementation of the proposed General Plan would be significant and unavoidable.

Impact 5.5-1: General Plan: Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Mitigation Measures

MM GP CUL-1 **Assessment of Historic Built Environment Resources.** Prior to any construction or demolition activities on the site of a federal, state, or local registered landmark or historic resource, a Historical Resources Assessment shall be prepared by an architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professionally Qualified Standards (PQS) in architectural history. This shall include a records search and the qualified architectural historian or their designee shall conduct a reconnaissance-level and/or intensive-level survey of the project site in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines to identify and record any previously unrecorded historic structures that may be potentially affected by the proposed project.

To minimize the potential for projects requiring the relocation, rehabilitation, or alteration of a historical resource to adversely change the significance of a historical resource, the proposed action on the site of a federal, state, or local registered landmark or historic resource must follow *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatments of Historic Properties*. The application of the standards shall be overseen by a qualified architectural historian or historic architect meeting Secretary of the Interior's PQS. Prior to any construction or demolition activities that may affect the historical resource, a report identifying and specifying the recommended treatment of the resource, any actions to preserve the resource's character-defining features, and recommended measures for pre-construction and construction phase actions shall be provided to the City of Barstow for review and approval. All final documentation shall be submitted to the City of Barstow and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

MM GP CUL-2 **Treatment of Historic Built Environment Resources.** If a proposed project on the site of a federal, state, or local registered landmark or historic resource would result in

the demolition or significant alteration of a historical resource , then prior to any demolition or alteration, an architectural historian who meets the PQS, shall conduct additional recordation of the resource. Recordation shall take the form of Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), or Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) documentation. The specific scope and details of documentation shall be developed at the project level but shall follow the standards for documentation as outlined in the Department of the Interior's Archaeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, and the National Park Service Heritage Documentation Program guidelines for HABS/HAER/HALS. Final documentation shall be submitted to the City of Barstow, the Barstow Branch of the San Bernardino County Library, and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

MM GP CUL-3

Assessment of Archaeological Resources. For projects for which CEQA requires an environmental impact report, mitigated negative declaration, or negative declaration, and that are proposed in areas that have not been previously graded or disturbed by development, or would extend below the area previously disturbed, an Archaeological Resources Assessment shall be prepared, during environmental review and prior to project approval, by an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professionally Qualified Standards (PQS) in archaeology. The Assessment shall include a records search for the project area to determine if any archaeological resources have been previously recorded, evaluated, and/or listed, or recommended eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), and/or any local registers. Following the records search, the qualified archaeologist or their designee shall conduct a reconnaissance-level and/or intensive-level survey in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines to identify and record any previously unrecorded archaeological resources that may be potentially affected by the proposed project. If tribal resources are discovered during the preparation of the Archaeological Resources Assessment, the City shall consult with the tribes on record as required by law. Following recordation, the archaeologist shall evaluate any identified resources for eligibility for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and any local registers, as well as its potential as a historical resource and/or unique archaeological resource under CEQA. Final documentation shall be submitted to the City of Barstow and the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC)

MM GP CUL- 4

Treatment of Archaeological Resources. If archaeological resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and/or local register are identified within or adjacent to a proposed development evaluated under **GP CUL-3**, the City shall consider the feasibility of avoidance, or preservation in place, of the resource. For resources that would be avoided and preserved in place, the site of the archaeological resource, plus a 50 foot buffer around the archaeological resource, shall be clearly flagged to identify the construction avoidance area and assure impacts to these resources are avoided

during construction activities. Flagging may be completed using construction tape, caution tape, or installing fencing around the area, and off-limits signs may be placed near the area. Once areas are delineated, and prior to any ground disturbance, a qualified archaeologist shall verify that the flagging clearly delineates the avoidance area and construction limits. Since the location of some archaeological resources is confidential, these resources shall be flagged as environmentally sensitive areas (ESA). The qualified archaeologist or their designee shall be present to monitor any ground disturbing activity for any projects that have eligible archaeological resources. For any archaeological resources that cannot be avoided or preserved in place, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare a data recovery (i.e., excavation) plan that shall be submitted to the City for review and approval. The plan shall include methods for treatment of recovered resources, such as reburial or curation, that are appropriate for the specific project.

Impact 5.5-1: General Plan: Level of Significance After Mitigation: Significant and Unavoidable Impact.

Barstow International Gateway

Construction

Refer to **Table 5.5-3** for a list of 204 cultural resources identified within the BIG footprint and the resulting eligibility recommendations for each resource. There are 19 cultural resources that are eligible for listing and one resource (P-36-2910/Route 66/National Trails Highway) that is currently listed in the CRHR/NRHP. Therefore, 20 cultural resources within the BIG footprint meet the definition of “historical resources” under CEQA.

As discussed, the eastern portion of P-36-2910/Route 66/National Trails Highway lacks integrity and the central/westernmost portions of the segment has undergone physical upgrades over time and is not particularly recognizable as Route 66 due to lack of period-significant businesses, landmarks, or identification that connect the segment to the important events in history that make Route 66 significant. As such, BIG will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of this resource.

The remaining 19 historical resources within the BIG project site are prehistoric archaeological sites that would be subject to ground disturbances, grading, and other physical impacts. As such, BIG construction activities could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. **MM BIG CUL-1** through **MM BIG CUL-7** would require the following: that the 19 eligible sites be subject to Phase III archaeological data recovery (i.e. excavation); that a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Management Plan (CRMMP) that would outline requirements for pre-construction sensitivity training, archaeological construction monitoring, and the process for inadvertent discoveries be prepared prior to ground-disturbing activities; that a pre-construction training take place for all on-site personnel with regard to requirements related to addressing cultural resources during construction; that archaeological and Native American monitors be on site throughout ground-disturbing activities to address inadvertent discoveries; that resources collected via the pre-construction stage data recovery and construction-stage archaeological monitoring be reburied in an area that would not be impacted by future grading or earth-

moving activities identified prior to construction; and that a public education program for the Barstow area be prepared after the project is concluded that provides information related to the Serrano (Maara'yam) people indigenous to the area.

MM BIG CUL-1 through **MM BIG CUL-7** seek to avoid/reduce impacts to unique archaeological resources. However, despite compliance with the established regulatory framework and implementation of mitigation, such measures may not be sufficient to reduce impacts to these resources to a less than significant level. As such, BIG construction activities would result in significant and unavoidable impacts concerning potential adverse changes in the significance of known and unknown historical resources under **Impact 5.16-1:BIG** in **Section 5.16: Tribal Cultural Resources**.

Operations

Following completion of BIG construction, a rail yard with intermodal facility, block swap yard, and transload warehouse center would operate within the BIG Specific Plan area. Additionally, BIG would involve off-site operations, including the lead track extensions and other infrastructure. However, proposed treatment outlined in **MM BIG CUL-5** is to rebury cultural resources within BIG or its vicinity in an area that would not be impacted by future earth-moving activities or operations. Additionally, reburial areas have been identified that will not be impacted as a result of the project or its operations. Therefore, BIG's operational impacts to unique archaeological resources would be less than significant.

Impact 5.5-1: BIG: Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Mitigation Measures

MM BIG CUL-1 **Phase III Data Recovery.** Prior to any ground-disturbing activities, a Phase III Data Recovery Plan for the 19 archaeological sites identified as historical resources and unique archaeological resources shall be planned and implemented. Prior to BIG approval, an archaeologist that meets Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications in Archaeology and who has at least 10 years of experience in the Mojave Desert for both prehistoric and historic era resources, henceforth identified as the BIG Project Archaeologist, shall prepare a Phase III Data Recovery Plan. Approval of the Plan may be completed after BIG approval, though implementation of the Plan must occur prior to, or concurrent with, installation of fencing for Desert Tortoise that is required as biological resources mitigation. The Plan shall include details related to research design, excavation methodology, and final disposition, and shall be reflective of requirements outlined in BIG CUL mitigation measures. Additionally, the plan shall be reflective of BIG design and proposed ground disturbance, in that if any of the 19 archeological sites or portions of sites that will not be subject to physical impacts should be left in place. The Plan shall be submitted to the Lead Agency, as well as the Cultural Resources Management Department for the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation and the Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, henceforth referred to as the consulting Tribes, for review and comment. Parties shall be provided with a comment period of 20 business days from the date of receipt. Once approved by the City and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the plan shall

be overseen by the BIG Project Archaeologist, with fieldwork overseen and implemented by archaeological field staff that have demonstrated experience in the Mojave Desert for both prehistoric and historic era resources. The BIG Project Archaeologist and City (or City and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as applicable) shall coordinate with consulting Tribes who have elected to place a Native American monitor onsite during data recovery regarding schedule and monitor acquisition. For any consulting Tribe that requires a formal agreement to obtain a Native American monitor, the applicant shall enter into said agreement with the respective Tribe. Data recovery shall require a Tribal monitor. Upon completion of the data recovery field efforts, a draft Phase III Data Recovery Report shall be compiled and submitted to the implementing entity, City, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and consulting Tribes for review and comment no later than 120 days after fieldwork completion. Once approved and considered final by the consulting Tribes, City, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a final copy shall be submitted to the aforementioned recipients, as well as the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

MM BIG CUL-2 Cultural Resources Monitoring and Management Plan. Prior to the installation of fencing for Desert Tortoise that is required as biological resources mitigation, as well as any other ground-disturbing activities connected to BIG, a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Management Plan (CRMMP) must be approved by the City and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that shall be enforced for all ground-disturbing activities that take place within the BIG footprint after BIG approval. The CRMMP shall be prepared by the BIG Project Archaeologist and be reflective of cultural resources mitigation and outlines requirements for conducting Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, archaeological and Native American monitoring, and inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources. The CRMMP shall include, but is not limited to, roles and responsibilities, summary description of known and potential cultural resources, monitoring procedures, process for inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, process for determining treatment of cultural resources, and process for inadvertent discovery of human remains. The CRMMP shall also include appendices with the approved mitigation measures/conditions of approval, as well as contact information for all relevant parties. The draft CRMMP shall be submitted to the implementing entity, City, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and consulting Tribes for review and comment. Parties shall be provided with a comment period of 15 business days from the date of receipt. Once approved by the City and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the CRMMP shall be enforced through the duration of all ground-disturbing activities associated with BIG site preparation and construction.

MM BIG CUL-3 Worker's Environmental Awareness Program. Concurrently with the preparation of the CRMMP, the BIG Project Archaeologist shall prepare a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for all onsite personnel related to cultural resources for BIG. The draft WEAP training shall be submitted to the implementing entity, City, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and consulting Tribes for review and

comment. Parties shall be provided with a comment period of 15 business days from the date of receipt. Once approved by the City and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the training shall be utilized for all WEAP trainings provided by the BIG Project Archaeologist, or their designee, throughout BIG site preparation and construction. The WEAP shall include an overview of the requirements in the CRMMP, applicable mitigation measures, and information related to cultural resources that may be identified during BIG site preparation and construction, how to identify them, and the process to follow in the case of inadvertent discovery. The consulting Tribes shall be contacted with an invitation to participate in the initial training at least 10 business days prior to the scheduled date. All personnel that access the site during BIG site preparation and construction must undergo this training, to include any personnel that access the BIG footprint after the initial WEAP training is provided but prior to completion of construction. Methods and timing for providing the training may vary throughout BIG construction depending on schedule, though the training itself shall not exceed 1 hour and all participants shall be required to add their name to a sign-in sheet for tracking purposes.

MM BIG CUL-4 **Construction Monitoring.** Archaeological monitors shall be present during all ground-disturbing activities. Archaeological monitors shall be designated as either a Crew Chief or Field Technician, with a ratio of no fewer than one Crew Chief for every eight Field Technicians. Crew Chiefs are required to have a Bachelor's Degree in Anthropology, Archaeology, or a related field and at least 3 years of demonstrated experience in Mojave Desert archaeology. Field Technicians are required to have a Bachelor's Degree in Anthropology, Archaeology, or a related field. All Field Technicians are required to undergo an Archaeological Resources Training prepared by the BIG Project Archaeologist or their designee prior to accessing the BIG footprint. A sufficient number of archaeological monitors shall be present each work day to ensure that simultaneously occurring ground disturbing activities receive thorough levels of monitoring coverage. The monitors would work under the direct supervision of the BIG Project Archaeologist, who shall serve as the Principal Investigator for BIG. In addition, the consulting Tribes shall be contacted with an invitation to provide Native American monitors representing each respective Tribe who shall be present during all ground-disturbing activities. However, ground-disturbing activities shall be permitted to continue on any days that were included in the schedule and for which a Tribal monitor is not provided. Ground-disturbing activities include, but are not limited to, tree/shrub removal and planting, clearing/grubbing, grading, excavation, trenching, fence/gate removal and installation, drainage and irrigation removal and installation, and archaeological work. The tribal representative, in coordination with the BIG Project Archaeologist, and review of the CRMMP, may determine that certain ground-disturbing activities are exempt from monitoring. For any consulting Tribe that requires a formal agreement to obtain a Native American monitor, the implementing entity shall enter into said agreement with the respective Tribe. All

archaeological and Native American monitors shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt ground-disturbing activities to address potential inadvertent discoveries.

MM BIG CUL-5 Inadvertent Discoveries of Cultural Resources. In the event that cultural resources are discovered during BIG construction, all earthwork and ground-disturbing activities shall halt within 50 feet of the discovery. The onsite archaeological monitor shall immediately notify the BIG Project Archaeologist, who shall work with both the archaeological monitor to identify if the resource is potentially a Historical Resource and/or Unique Archaeological Resource (i.e., significant). All prehistoric resources shall be considered tribal cultural resources.

For any resources that are not potentially significant, or within the boundary of previously recorded site that was identified as ineligible/not significant during BIG environmental review, the BIG Project Archaeologist shall prepare a site record or site record update, as appropriate, and the monitors shall collect the resource for later reburial as treatment for its status as a tribal cultural resource. Work shall continue in the area once this is completed.

Should a resource be identified within a previously recorded site that is potentially significant and, therefore, potentially increase the eligibility status of the site from ineligible to eligible, the site shall be treated as a potentially significant resource, and steps A through B below shall be followed. Similarly, for any previously unknown and unrecorded resources that are potentially significant, steps A through B below shall be followed.

- A. An Archaeological Resource Area (ARA) shall be established around the find plus the 50 foot buffer via the placement of a physical barrier/demarcation, such as fencing or caution tape. This material shall be provided by the implementing entity and put in place by construction personnel in the presence of, and at the direction of, the archaeological and Native American monitors.
- B. The archaeological monitors shall immediately contact the BIG Project Archaeologist, who shall contact the consulting Tribes, City, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers within 1 business day to provide notification of the find, details related to the nature of the resource, and evaluation recommendations or recommended effort to support evaluations, such as subsurface testing of the resource. Parties must respond within 1 business day with feedback. Should no response be provided by the City and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers within 1 business day, the evaluation recommendations or recommendations for additional effort to support evaluations shall be considered approved. For resources that require additional effort, implementation of the additional work shall occur within 1 business day of approval or non-response. Upon completion of the additional work, the BIG Project Archaeologist shall submit the evaluation recommendations to the parties. Parties must respond within 1 business day with

feedback. Should no response be provided by the City and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers within 1 business day, the evaluation recommendation shall be considered approved.

- a. For resources that are evaluated as ineligible, the previously noted steps in this mitigation measure related to recordation and collection shall be followed.
- b. For significant/eligible cultural resources, the BIG Project Archaeologist shall make recommendations to the City and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and consulting Tribes regarding the measures that shall be implemented to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource. Parties must respond within 3 business days with feedback. Should no response be provided by the City and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers within 3 business days, the recommendations shall be considered approved. Treatment measures shall be considered in the following order:
 1. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. In this case, the site shall be recorded on a site record and the established ARA shall remain in place until all ground-disturbing activities are completed within that area of the BIG footprint.
 2. If preservation in place is determined to be infeasible by the BIG Project Archaeologist based on input from the implementing entity, City, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery (i.e., excavations) to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Should this be the case, a Data Recovery Plan shall be prepared by the BIG Project Archaeologist and submitted to the City and consulting Tribes for review and approval. Timelines for review and approval may vary depending on the resource, but all Data Recovery Plans for inadvertent discoveries should be approved within 10 business days of discovery. Upon conclusion of Data Recovery, all findings shall be recorded on site records, as well as included in a report drafted by the BIG Project Archaeologist after the completion of BIG and submitted to the City, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and consulting Tribes for review and approval.
- i. Prehistoric archaeological material shall be reburied in an area that shall not be impacted by future earth-moving activities and reside in a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction. Such an area shall be identified by the Lead Agency in consultation with the applicant, BIG Project Archaeologist, and consulting Tribes. Should reburial be infeasible, the material and associated site records/reports shall be curated at a Tribal-accredited facility or an American

Association of Museums (AAM)-accredited facility within the County or adjacent Counties, as agreed by the consulting Tribes.

- ii. Historic archaeological material shall be curated at an American Association of Museums (AAM)-accredited facility within the County or adjacent Counties. If no institution accepts the historic archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes. If no one accepts the material, the resource may be destroyed after recordation.

MM BIG CUL-6 Reporting Protocols. Once all ground-disturbing activities are complete and all resources have been appropriately reburied or curated, the BIG Project Archaeologist shall draft a Monitoring Report that includes details related to BIG construction, duration of monitoring, inadvertent discoveries, eligibility evaluations, and final disposition of all inadvertent discoveries. The draft Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the implementing entity, City, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and consulting Tribes for review. In addition to the submission of the Phase III Data Recovery Report to the SCCIC, as noted in **MM BIG CUL-1**, the Monitoring Report, CRMMP, any additional data recovery plans and reports, and all site records shall be submitted to the implementing entity, consulting Tribes, City, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and SCCIC once final.

MM BIG CUL-7 Public Education. Once all ground-disturbing activities are complete and all resources have been appropriately reburied or curated for the construction of the railyard, the BIG Project Archaeologist shall work with the consulting Tribes to develop a public education program focused on the history and culture of the Serrano people indigenous to the Barstow area. The program shall include broad information related to the archaeological resources identified within the BIG footprint, as appropriate to preserve the confidentiality of archaeological data and as agreed upon by the consulting Tribes, as well as information that demonstrates the long history and connection the Serrano people have to the area. Additionally, the program shall underline the living Serrano communities and their active stewardship of their ancestral lands, including the Barstow area. BNSF shall be responsible for funding, completing, and disseminating the materials. All materials, to include any text, imagery, and format, shall be subject to final approval by the consulting Tribes. The program shall include:

- A. An educational booklet (10-15 pages) that shall be provided to local museums, libraries, schools, historical societies, and the consulting Tribes. The product shall be primarily geared toward a younger audience and shall be printed and available online. The educational booklet shall be due within one year of railyard construction being completed.

- B. Outreach to a local museum, library, or a publicly accessible administrative building/community center to identify a location to develop a museum exhibit or mural. Should a property agree to house such an exhibit, the exhibit shall be completed within 5 years of project completion.
- C. A plaque acknowledging that the City of Barstow and BIG occupy unceded Maara'yam (Serrano) ancestral territory, to be developed in consultation with the consulting Tribes. This plaque shall be displayed in any location identified by the City of Barstow that agrees to do so, as well as on the home page of the BIG project website, within 1 year of railyard construction completion.

Impact 5.5-1: BIG Level of Significance After Mitigation: Significant and Unavoidable Impact.

Impact 5.5-2	<i>Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?</i>
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Proposed General Plan

The proposed General Plan is a regulatory document that sets the framework for future growth and development in the City. Adoption of the proposed General Plan and associated long-term implementation could allow development (e.g., new development, infill development, redevelopment, and revitalization/restoration), including grading of known and unknown sensitive areas. Grading and construction activities of undeveloped areas or redevelopment that requires more intensive soil excavation than in the past could potentially cause the disturbance of archaeological resources. Therefore, future development that would be accommodated by the proposed General Plan could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of previously known or unknown archaeological resources.

Archaeological sites are considered for protection by a wide variety of State policies and regulations enumerated under the California Public Resources Code. Significant or unique archaeological resources receive consideration for protection under the California Public Resources Code and CEQA. Per PRC § 21083.2, the lead agency is required to determine whether a development project may have a significant effect on these types of archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the project-level CEQA document being prepared for the development project is required to address the issue of those resources.

Additionally, the proposed General Plan includes Policy OSC-7.7, which aims to minimize impacts to archaeological resources by requiring that new development include appropriate mitigation, when feasible, to preserve the quality and integrity of these resources. Furthermore, before any development or development activities can occur, they must be analyzed for conformance with the proposed General Plan, zoning requirements, and other applicable local and State requirements; comply with the requirements of CEQA; and obtain all necessary clearances and permits. Long-term implementation of the proposed General Plan could allow development (e.g., infill development, redevelopment, and

revitalization/restoration), including grading of known and unknown sensitive areas. However, grading activities of undeveloped areas or redevelopment that requires more intensive soil excavation than in the past could potentially cause impacts to archaeological resources.

MM GP CUL-3 and **MM GP CUL-4**, along with the implementation of the proposed General Plan policies, seek to reduce impacts to archaeological resources. However, avoidance of some archaeological resources may not always be feasible and treatment requirements outlined in **MM GP CUL-4** and the proposed General Plan policies may not be sufficient to reduce impacts to these resources to a less than significant level. As such, impacts to archaeological resources as a result of implementation of the proposed General Plan would be significant and unavoidable.

Impact 5.5-2: General Plan: Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact 5.5-2: General Plan: Mitigation Measures: **MM GP CUL-3** and **MM GP CUL-4** are applicable.

Impact 5.5-2: General Plan: Level of Significance After Mitigation: Significant and Unavoidable Impact.

Barstow International Gateway

Construction

As previously noted, **Table 5.5-3** is a list of cultural resources identified within the BIG footprint subject to eligibility evaluations and the resulting recommendations for each resource. There are 19 prehistoric archaeological resources eligible for listing in the CRHR/NRHP, all of which also meet the definition of “unique archaeological resources” under CEQA. All 19 sites would be subject to ground disturbances, grading, and other physical impacts. As such, BIG construction activities could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource. Consequently, BIG would be required to incorporate **MM BIG CUL-1** through **MM BIG CUL-7**, which would require the following: that the 19 eligible sites be subject to Phase III archaeological data recovery (i.e. excavation); that a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Management Plan (CRMMP), which would outline requirements for pre-construction sensitivity training, archaeological construction monitoring, and the process for inadvertent discoveries, be prepared prior to ground-disturbing activities; that a pre-construction training take place for all on-site personnel with regard to requirements related to addressing cultural resources during construction; that archaeological and Native American monitors be on site throughout ground-disturbing activities to address inadvertent discoveries; that resources collected via the pre-construction stage data recovery and construction-stage archaeological monitoring be reburied in an area that would not be impacted by future development identified prior to construction; and that a public education program for the Barstow area be prepared after the project is concluded that provides information related to the Serrano (Maara’yam) people indigenous to the area.

MM BIG CUL-1 through **MM BIG CUL-7** seek to reduce impacts to archaeological resources. However, despite compliance with the established regulatory framework and implementation of mitigation, such measures may not be sufficient to reduce impacts to these resources to a less than significant level. As such, BIG construction activities would result in significant and unavoidable impacts concerning potential adverse changes in the significance of known and unknown archaeological resources under **Impact 5.16-2**.

Operations

Impacts to archaeological resources associated with BIG operations would be the same as discussed in **Impact 5.5-1: BIG**. Following completion of BIG construction, a rail yard with intermodal facility, block swap yard, and transload warehouse center would operate within the BIG Specific Plan area. Additionally, BIG would involve off-site operations, including the lead track extensions and other infrastructure. However, proposed treatment outlined in **MM BIG CUL-5** is to rebury cultural resources within BIG or its vicinity in an area that would not be impacted by future earth-moving activities or operations. Additionally, reburial areas have been identified that will not be impacted as a result of the project or its operations. Therefore, BIG's operational impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant.

Impact 5.5-2: BIG: Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact 5.5-2: BIG Mitigation Measures: MM BIG CUL-1 through MM BIG CUL-7 are applicable.

Impact 5.5-2: BIG Level of Significance After Mitigation: Significant and Unavoidable Impact.

Impact 5.5-3	<i>Would the Project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?</i>
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Proposed General Plan

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5, and PRC § 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Specifically, California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered on a project site, disturbance of the site shall stop and necessary steps to ensure the integrity of the immediate area are taken until the coroner has conducted an investigation into the circumstances, manner, and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in PRC § 5097.98. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to their authority and if the coroner recognizes or has reason to believe the human remains to be those of a Native American, the coroner must contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission, who would, in turn, notify the person the NAHC identifies as the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions would be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner would, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Although soil-disturbing activities associated with development in accordance with the proposed General Plan could result in the discovery of human remains, compliance with existing law would ensure that the remains would be treated appropriately and that there would be no significant impacts to human remains. Additionally, projects shall comply with the process identified in **MM BIG CUL-8** included in **Impact 5.5-3: BIG** below.

Therefore, following compliance with the regulatory requirements noted above and **MM BIG CUL-8**, the proposed General Plan's potential impacts concerning disturbance to human remains would be less than significant.

Impact 5.5-3: General Plan: Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact 5.5-3: General Plan: Mitigation Measures: See MM BIG CUL-8 below.

Impact 5.5-3: General Plan: Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

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Construction

The records search identified four cultural resources: P-36-188, P-36-1549, P-36-13398, and P-36-13403 within the BIG footprint that included human remains. P-36-188 is a long-term habitation site with at least one set of identified human remains. P-36-1549 is a lithic scatter with exposed human remains that were previously collected and curated. P-36-13398 is comprised of an isolated-burned bone fragment, possibly human skull. P-36-13403 includes four (potentially human) long bone fragments. While resources associated with P-36-188 were relocated during the survey in 2022, human remains at P-36-188, P-36-1549, P-36-13403, and P-36-13398 were not relocated. Because these resources are in a sand dune, it is possible that the human remains were obscured by deposition since the time of the original recording. As such, each site was subjected to subsurface testing to ascertain if these human remains were buried. Results of testing concluded that no evidence of these previously recorded human remains remained within the BIG footprint. However, the entirety of the BIG footprint is considered sensitive for human remains due to the presence of archaeological sites and isolated resources that contain them, and ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal human remains.

Due to the high archaeological sensitivity of the BIG footprint and previous instances of human remains, soil-disturbing activities associated with BIG could result in the discovery of previously unidentified human remains. Compliance with existing law and **MM BIG CUL-8** would ensure that the remains would be treated appropriately and that there would be no significant impacts to human remains. Therefore, following compliance with the regulatory requirements noted above, BIG's potential construction impacts concerning disturbance to human remains would be less than significant.

Operations

Impacts to human remains associated with BIG operations would be the same as discussed under **Impact 5.5-1: BIG** and **Impact 5.5-2: BIG**. Following completion of BIG construction, a rail yard with intermodal facility, block swap yard, and transload warehouse center would operate within the BIG Specific Plan area. Additionally, BIG would involve off-site operations, including the lead track extensions and other infrastructure. Due to the high cultural and archaeological sensitivity of BIG and previous instances of human remains being identified within the BIG footprint, potential areas for future reburial have been identified that will not be subject to impact as a part of BIG operations. California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5, and PRC § 5097.98, along with **MM BIG CUL-8**

below, identify reburial as a treatment option for human remains that have been removed from their original discovery location. Therefore, following compliance with the noted regulatory requirements, BIG's potential construction impacts concerning disturbance to human remains would be less than significant.

Impact 5.5-3: BIG: Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Mitigation Measures

MM BIG CUL-8 Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains. For discoveries of Native American human remains, PRC § 5097.98 and HSC § 7050.5 shall be followed. If human remains are encountered, all ground-disturbing activities shall halt within 100 feet of the find. A Sensitive Resource Area (SRA) shall be established around the site plus the 100 foot buffer via the placement of a physical barrier/demarcation, such as fencing or caution tape. The human remains, along with any associated grave goods and associated burial and sacred items, shall remain in place until the procedures as outlined in PRC § 5097.98 and HSC § 7050.5 are completed. No photographs of the remains or associated funerary objects shall be taken unless specifically requested by the County Coroner as a part of the legal process.

Impact 5.5-3: BIG: Level of Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

5.5.7 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

Proposed General Plan

Based on the analyses, the proposed General Plan would result in a significant and unavoidable impact concerning historical and archaeological resources, but no significant unavoidable impact concerning human remains would occur.

For **Impact 5.5-1: General Plan** and **Impact 5.5-2: General Plan**, **MM GP CUL-1** through **MM GP CUL-4** would reduce potential impacts associated with historical and unique archaeological resources. However, if a proposed project would result in the demolition, significant alteration, and/or destruction of a resource, it is possible it cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level. Therefore, impacts to historical and unique archaeological resources would be significant and unavoidable.

Barstow International Gateway

Based on the analyses, BIG would result in a significant and unavoidable impact concerning historical and unique archaeological resources, but a less than significant impact to human remains.

For **Impact 5.5-1: BIG** and **Impact 5.5-2: BIG**, **MM BIG CUL-1** through **MM BIG CUL-7** would reduce potential impacts associated with historical and unique archaeological resources. These measures, such as reburial of identified resources and the identification of a reburial area that will not be subject to future disturbance, is sufficient to reduce operation impacts to less than significant. However, due to the high likelihood of previously unidentified historical and unique archaeological resources to be impacted by

ground-disturbing activities and physical impacts that may cause adverse effects to said resources, even with process in place to address inadvertent discoveries, construction impacts to historical and unique archaeological resources as a result of BIG would be significant and unavoidable.

For **Impact 5.5-3: BIG, MM BIG CUL-8** and implementation of applicable laws, including CCR § 15064.5(e), HSC § 7050.5 through § 7055, and PRC § 5097.98 and § 5097.99, would reduce potential construction and operational impacts to human remains to a less than significant level.

5.5.8 REFERENCES

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