

APPENDIX E

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Cultural Resources Assessment
for the
Hesperia Big Box Retail Project,
Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) is under contract to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Hesperia Big Box Retail Project (Project) in the City of Hesperia (City), San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project consists of the construction of a 167,664 square-foot big box retail center with 774 parking spaces, a 14-pump fuel station, 205 square-foot office building and an approximately 2,623 square-foot automated carwash facility with a fire road on a 26.76-acre site along Amargosa Rd. just west of Interstate 15. The Project is subject to environmental review and consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Hesperia acting as the Lead Agency. This report is intended to support the City's review and consideration of the Project and potential impacts it may have on the environment specifically as it relates to cultural resources.

A cultural resources records search was conducted through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Project area plus a half mile buffer, which noted that small portions of the Project area had been previously surveyed as a part of two (2) studies, but that no previously recorded cultural resources had been recorded within the Project area. The record search also identified an additional seventeen (17) studies that had taken place within a half mile of the Project area, which resulted in the recordation of four (4) historic-era resources. In addition to the record search, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of the Sacred Land Files (SLF) for the Project area and its vicinity, which yielded negative results. Upon conclusion of the research effort, a pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted by KHA archaeologists and resulted in the recordation of one cultural resource. The resource, KHA-HSC-2024-01, consists of a historic period site that contains a sparse scatter of cans across the central portion of the Project area, likely associated with adjacent road development/maintenance for Route 66/Interstate 15. KHA conducted an eligibility evaluation for the resource and recommended it not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

One cultural resource was identified within the Project area as a result of this study. The resource, KHA-HSC-2024-01, is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR and does not meet the definition of a "Historical Resource" or "Unique Archaeological Resource", as defined by CEQA. Additionally, it is unlikely that any unidentified subsurface resources are present in the Project area given the Pleistocene age of underlying geologic units and the lack of prehistoric resources recorded within the vicinity of the Project area as a result of numerous prior studies. Additionally, the most culturally significant and archaeologically rich areas of this portion of the Mojave Desert are located along the Mojave River, which is over 7.5 miles east of the Project area. However, it is recommended that mitigation measures for cultural resources be included that outline the process for treatment of any cultural resources and/or human remains inadvertently discovered during Project implementation. With these mitigation measures in place, impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant.

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INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) is under contract to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Hesperia Big Box Retail Project (Project) in the City of Hesperia (City), San Bernardino County, California. The project is subject to environmental review and consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Hesperia acting as the Lead Agency. This report is intended to support the City's review and consideration of the Project and potential impacts it may have on the environment specifically as it relates to cultural resources. Efforts conducted for this study include a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, literature review, review of cultural databases and repositories, review of historic maps and imagery, a pedestrian survey of the Project area, and evaluation of recorded cultural resources. This report presents the results of those efforts, as well as recommended mitigation measures for the Project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is located along Amargosa Rd. just west of Interstate 15 (I-15) and north of Main St. within the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The Project area is located in a semi-urbanized area of the City and is bordered by a hotel, gas station, and fast-food restaurant to the southwest, I-15 to the east and southeast, and vacant land to the north and west (Figure 2). The proposed Project consists of the construction of a 167,664 square-foot big box retail center with 774 parking spaces and a 14-pump (28 fueling positions) fuel station with an approximately 205 square foot office building and an approximately 2,623 square foot automated carwash facility and fire road on 26.76 acres. The Project area is within the Main Street Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP) and is designated Regional Commercial (RC). The closest sensitive receptors include an RV park located approximately 1,300 feet to the west and residences located approximately 1,750 feet to the west. The Project area is currently vacant, though has evidence of grading in the southwestern-most portion of the site and contains an east/west trending paved road, a north/south trending dirt road, and several dirt two-tracks/access roads.

REGULATORY SETTING

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines) section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code

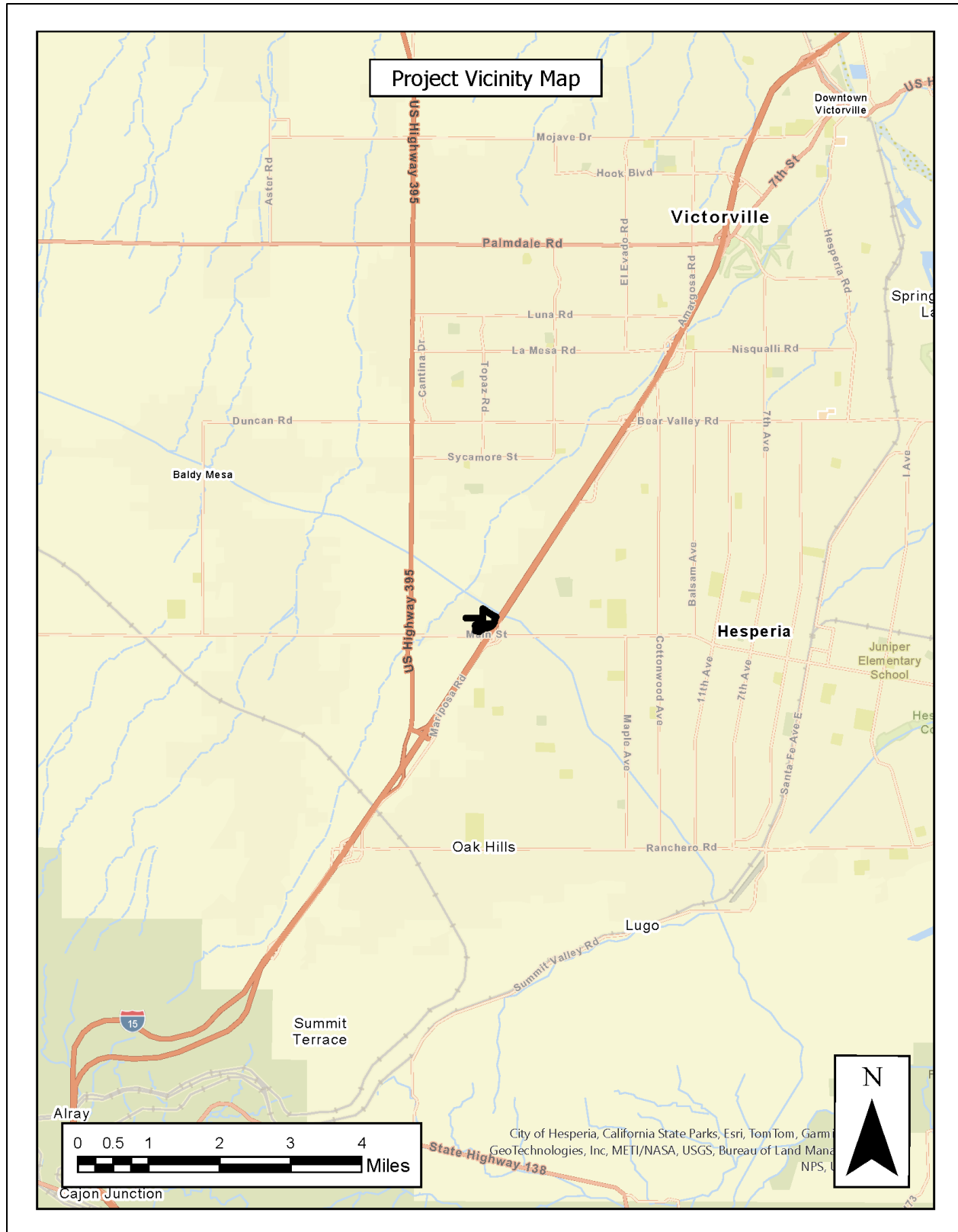


Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map



Figure 2: Project Area Map

- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

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

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

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

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

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 § 106.

California Public Resources Code (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 California Register of Historical Resources and is responsible for designating State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

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

California Public Resources Code (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.

California Health and Safety Code

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5-7055 govern the process for reporting inadvertent discoveries of human remains to the County Coroner; the process for the County Coroner to report human remains of Native American descent to the Native American Heritage Commission (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 California Register of Historical Resources (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 (CRHR)

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

The California Register of Historic Resources (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 the California Environmental Quality Act (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 the County Board of Supervisors or the City/Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located; be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. A resource must meet at least one of these following criteria:

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

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic,

scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a landmark and a point. If a point is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the point designation is retired. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

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

California Historic Building Code

The California Historic Building Code—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.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated in the southwestern Mojave Desert, which is characterized as an arid environment. The nearest water source is the Oro Grande Wash approximately 0.22 miles northwest and the Mojave River located over 7.5 miles east of the Project area. The Mojave River served as a major resource during prehistoric occupation, though is now an ephemeral watershed that primarily flows underground with seasonal surficial flow during and after heavy rainfall. It flows northeast across the desert, originating from the base of the San Bernardino Mountains in the Summit Valley area to the Mojave Sink near Afton Canyon, and was home to numerous prehistoric villages (U.S. Geological Survey 2021; Harrington 1918).

Geologic units underlying the Project area consist of older alluvial fan gravel deposits from the Pleistocene (Qof). This is generally true of adjacent areas as well, with the exception of the Oro Grande Wash to the northwest, which is underlain by Holocene-aged alluvium (Dibblee and Minch 2008). Common native animals that inhabit the Mojave Desert include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species. Native plants in this region include creosote, cacti, rabbit bush, interior golden bush, cheesebush, species of sage, and various grasses (Sutton and Earle 2017; Bean and Smith 1978; Strong 1929). The Project area is currently undeveloped with evidence dumping, squatting, etc., and retains native vegetation such as creosote bushes, Joshua Tree, and native grasses. Adjacent areas have undergone development, including the development of historic Route 66, which was later transformed into Interstate 15, to the east/southeast of the Project area.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING

Ethnography

The project area 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 around the project area. Like many neighboring culture groups, the *Maara'yam* are Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). The *Maara'yam* occupied a vast territory of over 7.4 million acres, though the region was sparsely populated and utilized in a seasonal manner with clans occupying valley floors in cool seasons and higher elevations in the warm seasons (San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2024). Research shows that other villages were located along the length of the Mojave River and that the *Maara'yam* utilized the river as a trail between villages (Sutton and Earle 2017). 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 (Benedict 1924; Harrington 1918). Across the region, *Maara'yam* were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, Coyote or Wildcat. Villages were typically clan-based and the *Maara'yam* typically engaged in specific practices between clans/villages, such as marriage outside their clan (Sutton and Earle 2017; Bean and Smith 1978; Strong 1929; Benedict 1924; Harrington 1918).

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 (Byrd and McGuire 2009; Byers and Broughton 2004; Bean and Smith 1978). Dwellings were usually circular domes that utilized willow and reeds. They also used ramadas, which consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground that provided shade (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009; Harrington 1918). Other structures in villages were used for community and ceremonial reason. A lineage leader, or *kika'*, administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages (Sutton and Earle 2017; Bean and Smith 1978; Strong 1929; Benedict 1924; Harrington 1918). Additional historical information pertaining to the *Maara'yam* is embedded in the below.

Pre-Contact Era

The prehistoric cultural setting of the Mojave Desert has been organized into many chronological frameworks within the scientific community (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1977; Wallace and Taylor 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935). 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 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods

The transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period is characterized by climatic warming and further marks the end of Pleistocene and beginning of the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been generally defined by isolated fluted projectile points dated by their association with similar artifacts or fossils discovered *in situ*, such as the fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals dated approximately to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near Ridgecrest in the Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions and resource allocation pointing to more lake-dominant environments (Bedwell 1973; Hester 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescent tools (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles (Basgall 2000; Basgall and Hall 1994).

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

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

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

It is thought that the Gypsum Period offered a brief return to a moist environment and encouraged more diverse technologies due to the abundance of resources (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appear around 2,000 BP, as evidenced by the Rose Spring point, which is much smaller than other points (Rogers 1939; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP)

During the Saratoga Springs Period, regional technological diversification from the Gypsum Period is apparent and widespread across the Mojave. Basketmaker III (Anasazi) pottery appears during this period and has been associated with turquoise mining in the eastern Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern Mojave and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1984). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ceremonial objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by the presence of large villages, and three types of

identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988).

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact)

The Shoshonean period is the first to contain ethnographies from indigenous people. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). Diversification of site assemblages continued in this period and shows a reduction of Anasazi influence. This coincides with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, as evidenced by the presence of desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular diagnostic projectile points. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the southern Mojave during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established across the Mojave, particularly the Mojave Trail, which transported goods and news across the desert.

Contact (Historic) Era

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

The first recorded European to pass through the region was Father Francisco Garces, a Spaniard who later became a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 (Beck and Haase 1974). At this time, an estimated thousands of Native Americans, including the *Maara'yam* desert clans of the Antelope Valley and potentially the Mojave River region, were either taken to the Mission, removed to work as forced agricultural labor at the *estancia* in Redlands that served as outpost for the Mission, fled the region, or were killed (Beattie 1923). 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. (San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2024; Madley 2016).

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 (Del Castillo 1992). 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 (Vredenburg 1999). 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 (Madley 2016). 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 (Bacich 2017; Beck and Haase 1974; Kroeber 1925).

At the same time, both the Federal and State governments promoted military campaigns to eliminate remaining indigenous populations or remove them to Reservations. This included the establishment of Reservations for two (2) Federally-recognized Tribes of *Maara'yam* affiliation: Morongo Band of Mission Indians in 1865 and Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) in 1891. Though the population of the broader *Maara'yam* was greatly diminished in the historic era and many important resources and significant places were destroyed or impacted, the remaining communities have successfully retained their cultural identity and have worked diligently to revitalize cultural practices and remain stewards of their ancestral lands (San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2024; Beck and Haase 1974; Kroeber 1925; Lighfoot and Parrish 2009).

METHODS

All efforts made for the completion of this report were completed pursuant to requirements set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study is intended to identify whether cultural resources are located within the Project area, whether any cultural resources are potentially significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific recommendations that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks completed include:

- A cultural resources records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any studies conducted and/or cultural resources recorded within or adjacent to the Project area,
- A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC),
- A review of cultural resource databases, historical imagery, and various maps,
- A pedestrian survey of the of the Project area and recordation of identified cultural resources,
- Development of recommendations and/or mitigation measures for cultural resources identified or potentially unrecorded within the Project area.

RESULTS

KHA cultural resources management staff reviewed local, State, and National Registers, though no resources were identified within the Project area as a result of this research. Staff also conducted a cultural resources record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Project area and half-mile buffer on May 1, 2024 (Figure 3). The results of the record search noted that only portions of the Project area, particularly within/along Amargosa Rd. and the dirt roads around the perimeter of the Project area, have been previously surveyed, and that no resources have been previously recorded within the Project area. An additional seventeen (17) cultural resources assessments have been conducted within a half-mile of the Project area, which resulted in the recordation of four (4) historic-era archaeological resources (Table 1; Appendix A).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of the Sacred Lands Files (SLF) for the Project area and vicinity at the request of KHA. The NAHC responded on May 13, 2024 and indicated that the results are negative for documented sacred lands in or near the Project area (Appendix B). The City of Hesperia will perform Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Consultation with the Native American Tribes. The results of tribal consultation are not included in this report.

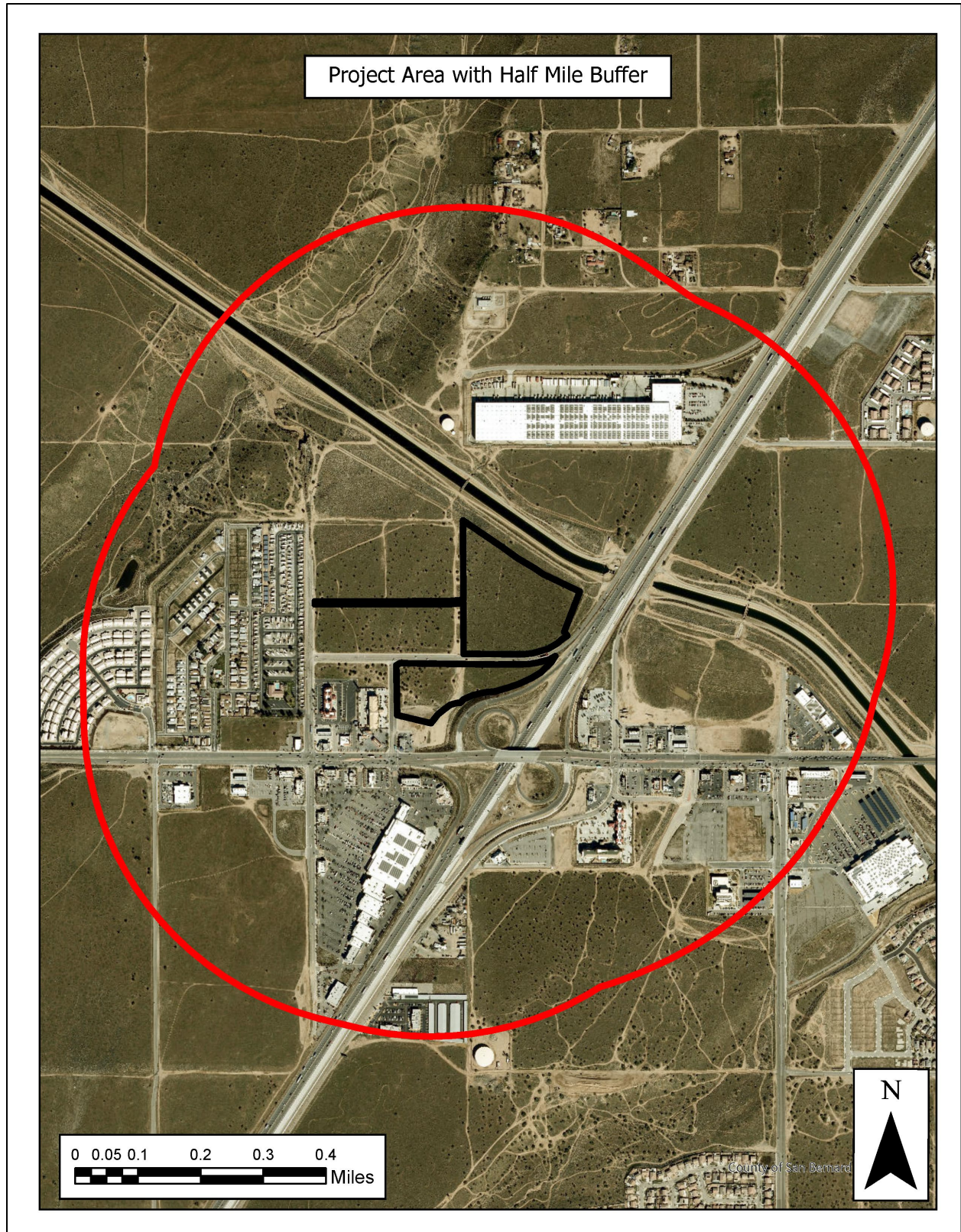


Figure 3: Project Area with Half Mile Buffer

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Half-Mile Buffer*		
Site Number	Age	Description
P-36-012056/CA-SBR-12056H	Historic	Remains of a historic period structure and associated artifacts
P-36-020473	Historic	Isolated bottle fragment with inverted base (1939-1957)
P-36-021366/CA-SBR-013725H	Historic	Trash and refuse scatter
P-36-026213/CA-SBR-16622H	Historic	Dense historic trash dump (700+ cans, 1,000+ crown caps, broken bottles, and household items)

*The resource table in Appendix A provided by the SCCIC incorrectly includes two resources: P-36-004251/CA-SBR-004251H, which is mis-plotted and actually located several miles away near the Cajon Pass, and P-36-002613/CA-SBR-002613, which was intended to be P-36-026213/CA-SBR-16622H.

KHA staff conducted additional research of the historic aerial imagery of the Project area, which concluded that it has never been developed or undergone any extensive grading. As such, research concluded that the majority of the Project area has retained its native soil.

Upon conclusion of the research efforts, KHA archaeologists conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project area on May 16, 2024 and July 22, 2025. Transects were spaced approximately 15 meters apart and all surface exposures were carefully inspected. Digital photographs were taken at various points in the Project area. Ground visibility ranged from poor to moderate (0-40%) due to dense vegetation across the Project areas, though visibility in graded areas was excellent (100%) (Figures 4-5). It was confirmed during survey that the graded areas are limited to those that were noted in the historical imagery, which includes the southwestern-most portion of the Project area and several two-tracks/dirt roads within the Project area that appeared to regularly used. There was also evidence of recent dumping and squatting, primarily south of Amargosa Rd., and the adjacent parcels to the west contained active squatting camps (Figure 6).

As a result of the field survey, KHA identified and recorded one cultural resource, KHA-HSC-2024-01, within the Project area (Figure 7). This site consists of a very sparse historic-age trash dump with a mixture of church key and pull tab cans likely associated with adjacent road development/maintenance for Route 66/Interstate 15 (Appendix C). No other resources were identified within the Project area as a result of the survey.

EVALUATION

One cultural resource, KHA-HSC-2024-01, was identified within the Project area as a result of this study. The below includes an analysis of the resource's potential eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources:

Criterion 1: The resource is interpreted as a sparse trash/can scatter from the mid-20th century. It not associated with events that have made significant contributions to local, state, or national history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under criterion 1.



Figure 4: Overview of Project Area with Dense Vegetation



Figure 5: Overview of Grading in the Southwestern Portion of the Project Area



Figure 6: Evidence of Trash Dumping in the Project Area South of Amargosa Rd.



Figure 7: Close View of Two Cans/Can Fragments Located Within KHA-HSC-2024-01

Criterion 2: The site is not associated with the lives of any persons significant to the past. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under criterion 2.

Criterion 3: The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values. The site consists of common historic refuse and debris that lack in distinctive characteristics or artistic value. It is recommended not eligible under criterion 3.

Criterion 4: This archaeological resource is a common, well-understood resource type and it is highly unlikely that any data retrieved from the site would contribute to our historic knowledge of the region, state, or nation. Therefore, it is not likely to yield important information about the prehistory or history of the region, state, or nation and is not recommended eligible under criterion 4.

In summary, KHA-HSC-2024-01 is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR. Additionally, it does not meet the definition of a “Historical Resource” or “Unique Archaeological Resource” under the CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

One cultural resource was identified in the Project area during the research and field efforts undertaken for this study. This resource, KHA-HSC-2024-01, was newly recorded during the field survey as a historic-age refuse site likely associated with adjacent road development/maintenance for Route 66/Interstate 15. The site is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) as it does not meet any of the required eligibility criteria. Additionally, it does not meet the definition of a “Historical Resource” or “Unique Archaeological Resource” under CEQA. Refuse identified at the site includes common cans sparsely scattered across the site, which has also been impacted by modern dumping, squatting, and overland driving.

No other resources were identified within the Project area as part of this study. Furthermore, the Project area has a low potential for unidentified buried archaeological resources. Though the majority of the Project area retains native soils, the geologic deposits underlying the Project area are from the Pleistocene, which pre-dates human occupation. Additionally, no prehistoric archaeological resources have been recorded within a half mile of the Project area as a result of numerous prior studies, and the historic resources identified within the vicinity have all been surficial in nature. Furthermore, the most culturally significant and archaeologically rich areas of this portion of the Mojave Desert are located along the Mojave River, which is over 7.5 miles east of the Project area. However, it is recommended that mitigation measures for cultural resources be included that outline the process for treatment of any cultural resources and/or human remains inadvertently discovered during Project implementation. With these mitigation measures in place, impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant. An example of such mitigation is included below:

- **Inadvertent Discoveries of Cultural Resources:** In the event that cultural resources are discovered during Project implementation, all earthwork and ground-disturbing activities will halt within 50 feet of the discovery. An archaeologist that meets Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications

in Archaeology (Project Archaeologist) will be contacted to review the find and will coordinate with the City of Hesperia to identify whether the resource is potentially significant and if it requires further evaluation. If the cultural resources are Native American in origin, the Consulting Tribe(s) must be immediately contacted and consulted regarding potential significance and treatment of the resource. For any potential significant cultural resources, the Project Archaeologist will make recommendations to the City to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.

Preservation in place (i.e. avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery to excavate the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Disposition of significant Native American archaeological materials, such as reburial or curation by a qualified repository within San Bernardino County, will be agreed upon by the City and Consulting Tribe(s). Any significant non-Native American archaeological material shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials within San Bernardino County, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

All identified cultural resources will be recorded on appropriate CA DPR 523 series forms and evaluated for significance. All findings will be included within a Monitoring Report drafted by the Project Archaeologist and submitted to the City and Consulting Tribe(s) for review. Final copies of the Monitoring Report will be submitted to the City of Hesperia, Consulting Tribe(s), and South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

- **Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains:** If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that excavation shall stop and no further disturbance shall occur within 100 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery within 48 hours of notification. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, the MLD fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his/her authorized representative rejects the recommendation, the human remains and associated items will be interred on the property with appropriate dignity in a location that will not be subject to future disturbance.

It is important to note that this report does not include discussion related to the presence of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), as defined by CEQA, as this is determined via government-to-government consultation between the City of Hesperia and Native American Tribes. As such, recommendations made within this report as it relates to cultural resources of Native American origin should be considered alongside the results of Tribal consultation.

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APPENDIX A

Record Search Results from the South Central Coastal Information Center

Report List

Sams Club Hesperia

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00191	NADB-R - 1060191; Paleo - ; Voided - 73-12.2A	1973	Smith, Gerald A.	Archaeological, Historical, and Paleontological Site Survey for County Service Area No. 70 Improvement Zone "J". Assessments of Impact and Recommendations.	San Bernardino County Museum Association	36-002208
SB-01025	NADB-R - 1061025; Paleo - ; Voided - 80-9.13A	1973	HARRIS, RUTH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENTS OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-002208
SB-01026	NADB-R - 1061026; Paleo - ; Voided - 80-9.13B	1974	HARRIS, RUTH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70, IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENTS OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-002208
SB-01027	NADB-R - 1061027; Voided - 80-9.13C	1980	REYNOLDS, ROBERT E.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: BALDY MESA WATER LINES, COUNTY SERVICE AREA 70, IMPROVEMENT ZONE J, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-001081, 36-003698, 36-004179, 36-004203, 36-004251, 36-004252, 36-004253, 36-004254, 36-004255, 36-004256, 36-004257, 36-004258, 36-004259, 36-004260, 36-004261, 36-004262, 36-004263, 36-004264, 36-004265, 36-004266, 36-004267, 36-004268, 36-004269, 36-004270, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-004273, 36-004274, 36-004275, 36-004276, 36-004277, 36-004278, 36-004279
SB-01474	NADB-R - 1061474; Voided - 84-12.2	1984	SMITH, GERALD A. and E. GARY STICKEL	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE PHELAN ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, HO9155, BALDY MESA AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-02202	NADB-R - 1062202; Voided - 90-11.6	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF PROPOSED WATER PIPELINE ROUTES AND RESERVOIR/PUMPING LOCATIONS, IN THE BALDY MESA/PHELAN AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-02476	NADB-R - 1062476; Voided - 91-11.6	1991	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I LINEAR SURVEY: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE HESPERIA IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-02803	NADB-R - 1062803	1993	LOVE, BRUCE	MAIN ST./I-15 INTERCHANGE, HESPERIA	CRM TECH	

Report List

Sams Club Hesperia

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04283	NADB-R - 1064283	2002	BUDINGER, FRED E.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES PAHSE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE 138 ACRE HESPERIA MASTER PLAN PARCEL, CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 39PP	TETRA TECH	36-004251, 36-004275
SB-04285	NADB-R - 1064285	2004	GREEN, JULIA K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY & EVALUATION: TIMBISHA SHOSHONE HOTEL & CASINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 22PP	ECORP	
SB-04582	NADB-R - 1064582	2005	Duff, Gabrielle and Manuel R. Palacios-Fest	Archaeological and Paleontological Survey of the Ludwig Property, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-04975	NADB-R - 1064975	2005	Wetherbee, Matthew	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Baldy Mesa Water District Arsenic Treatment Project, Cities of Victorville and Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-05818	NADB-R - 1065818	2007	Budinger, Fred E.	An Archaeological Survey of 10-Acres (APN 3064-601-01) for the Proposed Holiday Inn Hesperia Project to located Southeas of the Intersection of Main Street and Mesa Linda Street in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California 92392.	Tetra Tech, Inc	
SB-06333	NADB-R - 1066333	2005	HORNE, MELINDA C.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE MOJAVE WATER AGENCY WATER BANKING PROJECT		36-000176
SB-06858	NADB-R - 1066858	2010	Smallwood, Josh	Cultural Resources Study: Main Street Corridor Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	Ecorp	
SB-06859	NADB-R - 1066859	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Harry Quinn	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Town of Apple Valley and City of Hesperia Wastewater Reclamation Plants and Related Facilities Project, Victor Valley Area, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07156	NADB-R - 1067156	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom", Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Water Supply System Improvements Projects, Fiscal Years 2010/2011 – 2014/2015, Victorville Water District, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM TECH	36-000968, 36-002910, 36-006793, 36-007545, 36-007694, 36-009360, 36-010316, 36-012658

Report List

Sams Club Hesperia

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-08179	Paleo -	2015	Hogan, Michael	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program, Tractor Supply Company Retail Facility Project, 12543 Main Street, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, CRM TECH Contract No. 2956	CRM TECH	
SB-08232		2016	Tang, Bai, Jesse Yorck, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Country Inn and Suites Project	CRM Tech	

Resource List

Sams Club Hesperia

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-002613	CA-SBR-002613	SBCM-4196; RM-159	Site, Element of district	Prehistoric	AP05	1975 (OLSON); 2007 (FERREE)	SB-00362, SB-00710
P-36-004251	CA-SBR-004251H	Resource Name - Baldy Mesa Pole Line; Other - SBCM-4641; Other - SRI-6309	Structure	Historic	AH04; AH07; HP11; HP37	1980 (R.Reynolds, SBCM); 1991 (J Petersen, Archaeological Research Unit); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW Paleo); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW Paleo); 2009 (Kathrine Anderson, ESA); 2010 (J Coleman, Solano Archaeological Services); 2011 (Josh Trampier, SRI); 2018 (Carleton Bennett, LSA)	SB-01027, SB- 01258, SB-02447, SB-03020, SB- 03364, SB-04283, SB-06869, SB-07840
P-36-012056	CA-SBR-012056H	Resource Name - Ludwig 101	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	2005 (Gabrielle Duff, SRI)	
P-36-020473		Resource Name - Isolate 1	Other	Historic	AH16	2005 (Gloriella Duff, SRI)	
P-36-021366	CA-SBR-013725H	Resource Name - D-35	Site	Historic	AH04	2009 (Bray, Madeliene, ESA)	

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Search Results from the Native American Heritage Commission



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 13, 2024

Jessica Mauck
Kimley-Horn

Via Email to: Jessica.Mauck@kimley-horn.com

Re: Hesperia Sam's Club Project, San Bernardino County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Murphy Donahue

Murphy Donahue
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan

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

APPENDIX C

CA DPR 523 Forms

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) KHA-HSC-2024-01

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Baldy Mesa Date 2021 T 4N; R 5W; SW ☐ of SW ☐ of Sec 14; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address Vacant lot, Amargosa Rd, City Hesperia Zip 92345

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 468006 mE/ 3820889 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

The site is located south of the California Aqueduct, west of Interstate 15, and east of Catapa Rd. The site is bisected by east/west trending paved Amargosa Rd. and primarily on the east side of north/south trending unpaved Amargosa Rd.

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

The site is a sparse historic can scatter likely associated with adjacent roadway development/maintenance for Route 66/Interstate 15. The scatter contains approximately 20 cans within a 250mx150m area. Cans include pull tab and church key cans, many of which are deteriorating.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View of cans within site

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both



*P7. Owner and Address:

Sam's Club, 2101 SE Simple Savings Dr., Bentonville, AR 72712

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA - Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., 3801 University Ave, Ste 300, Riverside, CA 92501

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/16/2024

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Assessment for the Sam's Club Hesperia Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

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

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

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☒ Other (List): Sketch Map

State of California — Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or #: KHA-HSC-2024-01

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 250 m. (N/S) × b. Width: 150 m. (E/W)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GIS measurement

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☒ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: ☒ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination: Very sparse surface scatter

*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Cans are spread thinly across the site and are in poor and deteriorating condition. No features or loci were observed within the site.

*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

Cans are spread thinly across the site and amount to approximately 20 cans.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Roads cut through site, grading, modern dumping within site, squatting, etc., artifacts deteriorating

*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Oro Grande Wash ~0.22 miles northwest

*A9. Elevation: 3,600 ft

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):

Generally flat, partially graded and impacted by modern dumping, squatting, roads, etc.; heavy native grasses and creosote were observed during survey, as well as invasive weeds/grasses often found in disturbed soil and Joshua Trees

A11. Historical Information: The site has never been developed, but is adjacent to Route 66, which later became Interstate 15.

*A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945
☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

Few diagnostic artifacts are location within the site, though they mainly date between the 1940s to 1980s.

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

The site is a sparse can/trash dump likely associated with development/maintenance of Route 66/Interstate 15. Cans are in poor and deteriorating condition and no loci were observed within the site. There is no information available to indicate that the site is eligible for listing in the CRHR/NRHP under Criteria 1/A, 2/B, 3/C, or 4/D.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Kimley-Horn (address below)

*A17. Form Prepared by: Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA

Date: 6/03/2024

Affiliation and Address: 3801 University Ave, Ste 300, Riverside, CA 92501

*Required information

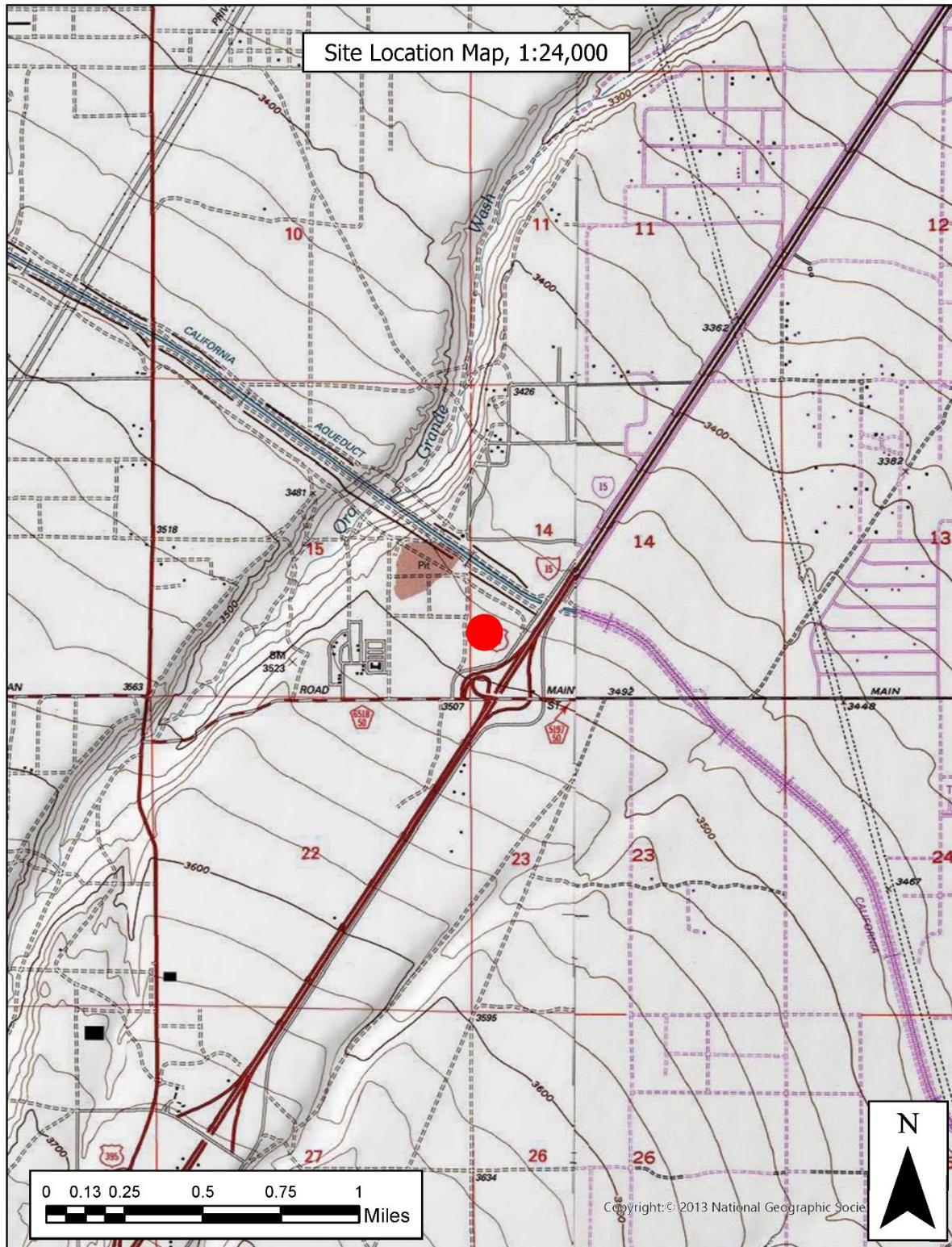
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 3 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) KHA-HSC-2024-01

*Map Name: Site Location Map *Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of map: 6/03/2024



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*Drawn by: Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA *Date of map: 6/03/2024

