

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Lime Street Hesperia Project

Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

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BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Adam Musavvir to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Lime Street Hesperia Project (project) in the City of Hesperia (City), San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search revealed that 13 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of one cultural resource within one half-mile of the project site. None of the previous studies have assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified one previously unrecorded cultural resource and recorded it using California Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. The resource consisted of a historic-period concrete foundation designated LUS2301-001. This resource cannot be associated with any specific context or other archaeological materials. Therefore, this concrete foundation is recommended ineligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and as such is not a "historical resource" under CEQA. It does not warrant further consideration. Based on these results, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

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

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

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

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

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

According to CEQA Guidelines, project subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial units from the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee and Minch 2008). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive. Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius; however it does have localities in similar mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossil specimen from the Lime Street Hesperia Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

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

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Adam Musavvir to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Lime Street Hesperia Project (project) in the City of Hesperia (City), San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were initiated for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project is located on the north side of Lime Street at its intersection with E Avenue, in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 4 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Hesperia, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

Regulatory Setting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 1097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview has been requested at the Western Science Center and the results are pending.

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project is located in the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert. Sediments within the project boundaries include a geologic unit composed of dissected surficial sediments characterized by lower remnants of older alluvium, gray to brown, of locally derived detritus (Dibblee and Minch 2008). Field observations during the current study are basically consistent

with these descriptions, although surface examinations revealed the presence of granitic and quartz gravels and pebbles.

Hydrology

The project elevation is approximately 3260 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Sheetwashing and some rilling occurs from southwest to northeast, and local water drains into Antelope Valley Wash located approximately 0.5 miles to the southeast. This wash flows into the Mojave River at a point approximately 3.5 miles to the east of the subject property. To the south, the peaks of the San Bernardino Mountains rise above 10,000 feet and are often capped with snow until late spring or early summer. The area currently exhibits a relatively arid climate, with dry, hot summers and cool winters (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain or snow at high elevations, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer.

Biology

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

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

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

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

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

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

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the Mojave. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the Mojave, indicating occupants' recession to the more hospitable fringes (Warren 1984). Pinto Period sites are rare, and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1984), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1990). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1984).

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

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

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

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography –as well as be subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued differentiation of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Tatic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1966). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the southern Mojave during this period (Warren and Crawford 1987). Trade routes have become well established across the Mojave, particularly the Mojave Trail, which transported goods and news across the desert via the Mojave River to the west of the current project. Trade in the western Mojave was more closely related to coastal groups than others.

Ethnography

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

History

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

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

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

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

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1863. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1991).

PERSONNEL

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

METHODS

Research

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

Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An archaeological field survey of the project was conducted on September 29, 2023. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the study area, where accessible. Soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Research

Data from the SCCIC revealed that 13 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of one cultural resource within one half-mile of the project site. None of the previous studies have assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The recorded research is summarized in Table A and the records search bibliography is provided in Appendix C.

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

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle	Cultural Resources within One Half-Miles of Project Site	Studies Within One Half-Mile of Project Site
Hesperia, California (1980)	P-36-1645: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter (1/2 Mile East)	SB-507, 2420, 3973, 3978, 3986, 3987, 4784, 4795, 4974, 5208, 5463, 6118, 7848

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified one previously unrecorded cultural resource, and recorded it on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (Appendix B). The resource consisted of a historic-period concrete foundation, which has been assigned temporary site number MUS2301-H-1 and is described in detail below. No other cultural resources were identified during the survey. Vegetation in the area includes desert scrubland characterized mainly by creosote and Joshua trees. Sediment was dry, light yellowish-brown, fine-grained loamy sand with various levels of gravel. Visibility was 90 percent throughout the site. Disturbances in the immediate vicinity include mechanical grading and paving for development.

MUS2301-H-1. This archaeological site consists of a historic-period concrete foundation. The foundation measures approximately eight feet by fourteen feet and one-half inch. Historic aerials indicate the foundation was constructed between 1952 and 1959 and supported an unknown structure. The structure was demolished between 1969 and 1984, exposing the concrete foundation (USDA 1938, 1959, 1969, and 1984). Environmental conditions were notably the same as the rest of the subject property.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

Because this work was completed pursuant to CEQA, all resources discovered during the field survey require evaluation for the California Register.

California Register of Historical Resources

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

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

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

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

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

MUS2301-H-1 Evaluation. BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the subject property and recommends that the resource is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American or California history and cultural heritage (California Register Criterion 1). That research has also failed to show that the resource is associated with the lives of persons important to our past, or that persons of significant regional or national stature can be linked to the resource (California Register Criterion 2). Historic period sites of this type are found throughout the vicinity and, as such, there is nothing to suggest that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values (California Register Criterion 3). This resource is a single concrete foundation and cannot be associated with any specific context or other archaeological materials. As such, the information potential is negligible, and the site has not and is not likely to yield information important to the history or prehistory of the region (California Register Criterion 4). Based on this evaluation, this historic-period concrete foundation is recommended not eligible for California Register listing, and is not a historical resource under CEQA. Also, it does not appear to be a unique archaeological resource. It does not:

- appear to have potential to answer important scientific research questions,
- exhibit potential for a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type,
- indicate potential association with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix E has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial units from the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee and Minch 2008). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive. Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius; however it does have localities in similarly mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossil specimen from the Lime Street Hesperia Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

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

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Draft

APPENDIX A

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Draft

Report List

MUS2301

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00507	NADB-R - 1060507; Voided - 77-6.3	1977	LEONARD III, N. NELSON	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THREE JOB SITES WITHIN HESPERIA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-001645
SB-02420	NADB-R - 1062420; Voided - 91-5.9	1991	PARKER, COLE	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF PARCEL NOS. APN 410-212-2, APN 410- 212-3, APN 410-212-4, AND APN 410-212- 39, A 9-ACRE TRACT IN THE AREA OF C AND MUSCATEL, CITY OF HESPERIA, CA	CHAMBERS GROUP	
SB-03973	NADB-R - 1063973	2003	BUDINGER, FRED	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 5 ACRES FOR THE HESPERIA 225 PROJECT LOCATED AT SULTANA ST & C AVE IN THE CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 53PP	TETRA TECH	
SB-03978	NADB-R - 1063978	2003	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	RESULTS OF A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF THE TMS CONSORTIUM PROPERTY (APN: 410-1- 02, 08 & 09 (7 ACRES), SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP	MCKENNA ET AL	
SB-03986	NADB-R - 1063986	2003	BUDINGER, FRED	A PHASE I, ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 2.8 ACRES OF LAND ASSOCIATED WITH THE CROSSINGS AT HESPERIA PROJECT NEAR C AVE & SULTANA ST, CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 53PP	TETRA TECH	
SB-03987	NADB-R - 1063987	2003	BUDINGER, FRED	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 2.2 ACRES AT JOSHUA ST & C AVE, CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 42PP	TETRA TECH	
SB-04784	NADB-R - 1064784	2006	SHACKFORD, THOMAS and PORTER, ROBERT ALLEN	HISTORICAL/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 0410- 221-27, -29, -32, AND -39, CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		

Report List

MUS2301

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04795	NADB-R - 1064795	2006	BONNER, WAYNE H.	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE ES-0216-01 (LIME ST. PARK), 16292 LIME STREET, HESPERIA, SAN BERNADINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-04974	NADB-R - 1064974	2005	Tibbett, Casey	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map 17236 in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-05208	NADB-R - 1065208	2006	SANDER, JAY	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF 21 ACRES: TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 17236, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 42-001-03 HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-05463	NADB-R - 1065463	2005	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Assessor Parcel Number 10-241-02, Approximately 11 Acres in the Hesperia Area, San Bernardino County, California.	McKenna et al	
SB-06118	NADB-R - 1066118	2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen Crawford	Direct APE and Historic Architectural Assessment of the El Street Communications, California LLC Candidate License 145B (SCE Chino, Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 M200T3N), Fern Avenue and Edison Avenue, Chino, San Bernardino County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-07848	NADB-R - 1067848; OHP OTIS Report Nbr - FCC_2014_0617_002	2014	Puckett, Heather R.	Cultural Resource Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Jellico Site, 9200 E. Avenue, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California 92345.	Tetra Tech, Inc	

Resource List

MUS2301

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-001645	CA-SBR-001645	Other - SBCM-2484; Resource Name - Antelope Valley Terrace	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP11	1977 (Leonard)	SB-00507

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APPENDIX B
CALIFORNIA DPR 523 FORMS

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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: MUS2301-H-1

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Bernardino

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Hesperia, California Date: 1980

T 4 N; R 4 W; Section 28; SBBM

c. Address: City: Hesperia

Zip: 92345

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 472658 mE/ 3807191 mN (G.P.S.; NAD83)

Elevation: 3260' Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: This resource is located at the northwest intersection of Lime Street and E Avenue. The concrete foundation is located at the northeast portion of the property.

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

This historic-period concrete foundation is part of a former residential complex that was constructed on the subject property between 1952 and 1959. Historic aeries indicate the housing complex was likely abandoned by 1969 and was demolished by 1984 (USDA 1952, 1959, 1969, 1984). The small size of the foundation suggests it likely supported a small structure and not a residence.

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of

Photo: (View, date, accession) P10, View E, September 29, 2023

*P6. Date Built:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both Aerial photos indicate 1952-1959.

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by:
J. Orozco, D. Kazmier
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

*P9. Date: 09/29/23

*P10. Survey Type:
Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation
*Cultural Resources
Assessment of the Lime
Street Hesperia Project,
The City of Hesperia, San
Bernardino County,
California.*

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

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

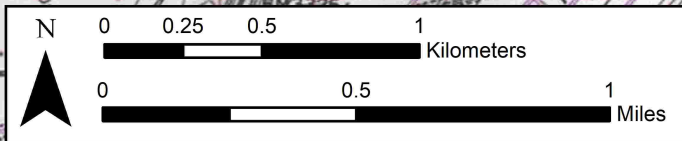
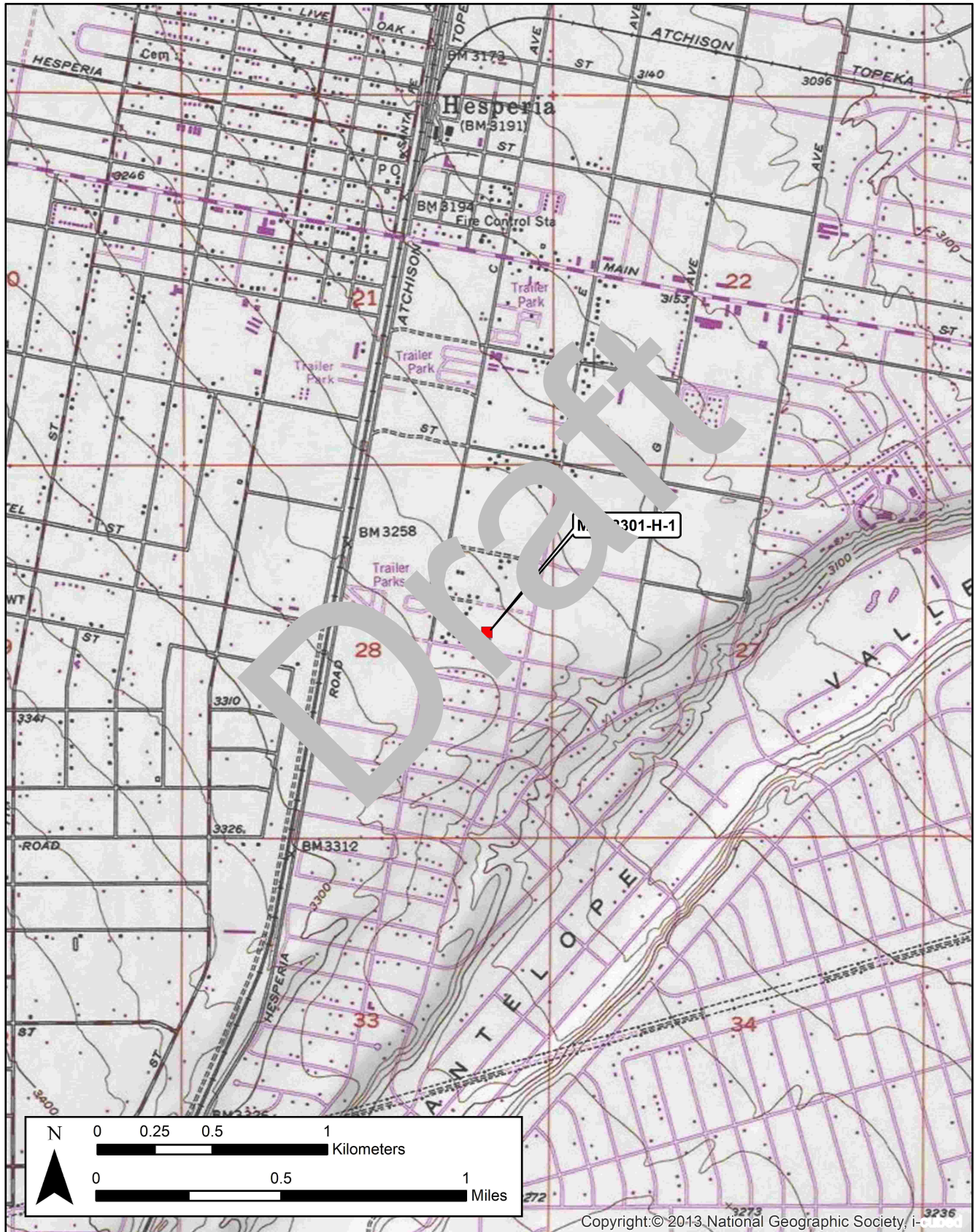
Primary #:
HRI #:
Trinomial:

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: MUS2301-H-1

*Map Name: Hesperia, California

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1980



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APPENDIX C

NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

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APPENDIX D

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Draft



October 27th, 2023

BCR Consulting, LLC
Joseph Orozco
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for Lime Street Hesperia Project located in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, CA. The project site is located north of Lime Street, south of Muscatel Street, and west of E Avenue in Township 4 North, Range 4 West, in Section 28 of the *Hesperia, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial units from the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee and Minch 2008). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive. Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius; however it does have localities in similarly mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossil specimen from the Lime Street Hesperia Project could be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and create any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Brittney Stoneburg', with a stylized flourish at the end.

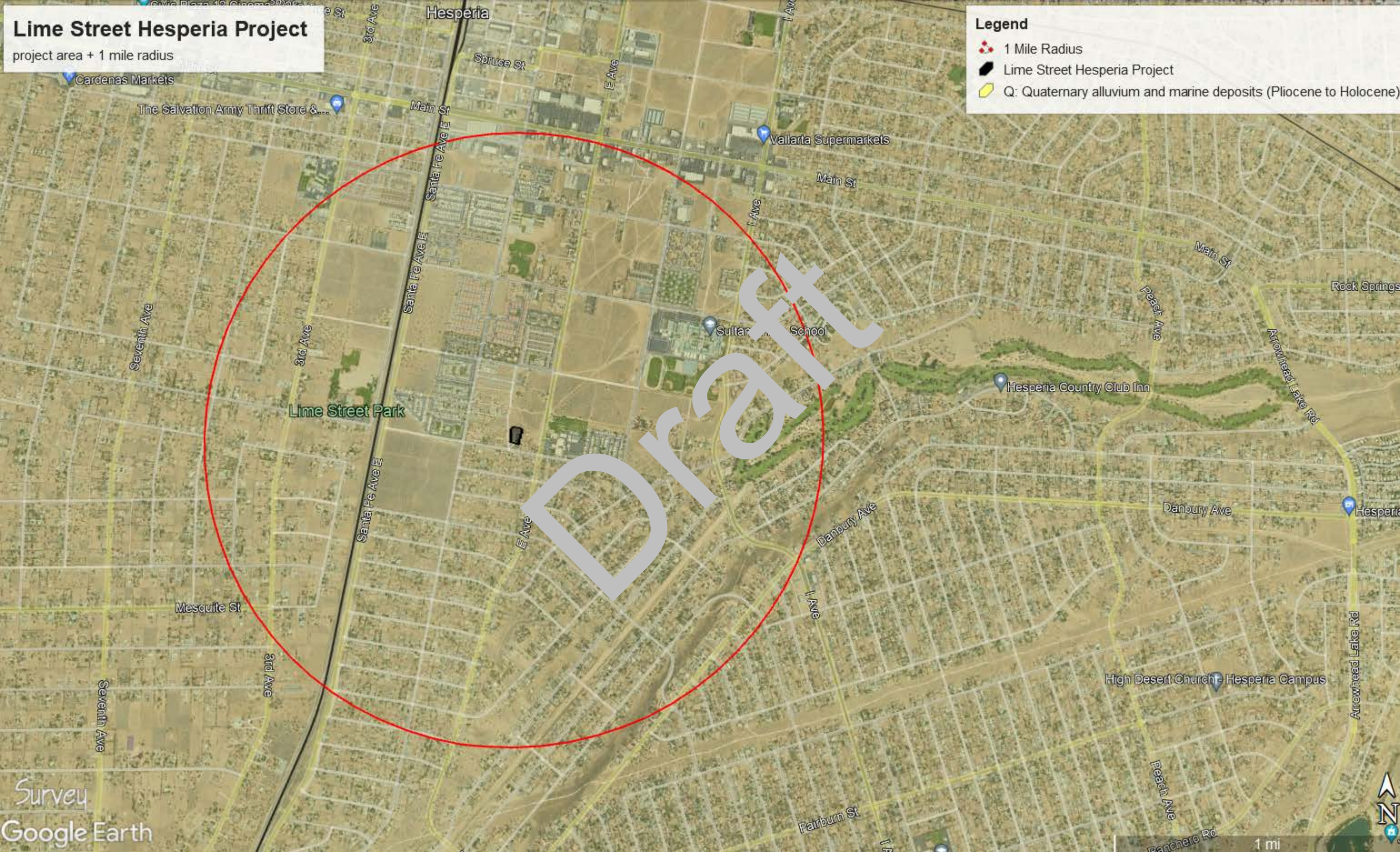
Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc
Collections Manager

Lime Street Hesperia Project

project area + 1 mile radius

Legend

- 1 Mile Radius
- Lime Street Hesperia Project
- Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)



APPENDIX E

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

Draft



Photo 1: Project Overview: View NW



Photo 2: Project Overview: View South



Photo 3: Project Overview: View North



Photo 4: MUS2301-H-1 Overview: View South