

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Exclusive Tent Rentals Project Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Hesperia, California* (1980)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Exclusive Tent Rentals to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Exclusive Tent Rentals Project (project) located in the City of Hesperia (City), San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search, and vertebrate paleontological resources overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The records search results revealed 32 previous cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 10 cultural resources identified within the one-mile research radius. The project site has been subject to one previous cultural resources assessment and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. Three historic-period resources (temporarily designated ETR2501-H-1, ETR2501-H-2, and ETR2501-H-3) were identified during the field survey and evaluated for California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) listing eligibility (i.e. CEQA significance). All three resources are recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register and as such are not significant under CEQA. Therefore, 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 the Sacred Lands File search were positive and the NAHC recommended contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for more

information (see Appendix C). The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required 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”. A paleontological overview was requested at the Western Science Center on February 13, 2025. Results are summarized as follows and the full report is provided in Appendix D:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial deposits dating from the Quaternary (Dibblee 1965, *Geologic map of the 15-minute Hesperia quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California*). Quaternary alluvial units are considered to be fossiliferous and highly paleontologically sensitive. Although the Western Science Center does not have any fossil localities within the project area or 1-mile radius, Quaternary alluvial units throughout Southern California have produced large quantities of fossils, such as the extensive collection from Diamond Valley Lake housed at Western Science Center.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Quaternary 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 from the study area.

If human remains are encountered during any project activities, 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 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

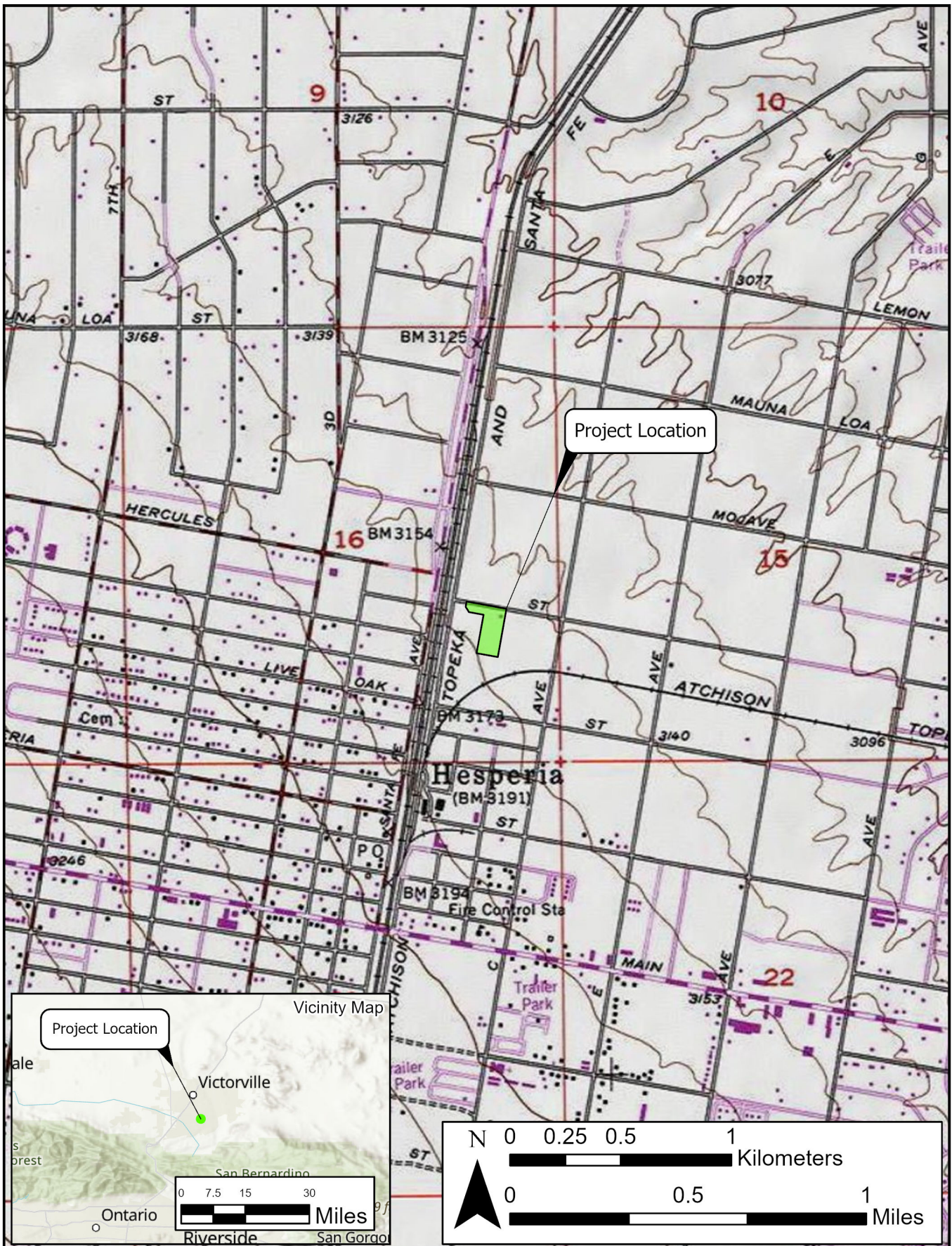
BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Exclusive Tent Rentals to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Exclusive Tent Rentals Project (project) located in the City of Hesperia (City), San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search, and vertebrate paleontological resources overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site occupies a portion of Section 16 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's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

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



Project Location Site
Exclusive Tent Rentals Project

Figure 1

Exclusive Tent Rentals



BCR CONSULTING LLC

Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Hesperia, California (1980)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview was requested at the Western Science Center on February 13, 2025, and the results are provided in Appendix D.

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 older dissected surficial sediments consisting of lower remnants of gray to brown alluvium made of locally derived detritus (Dibblee and Minch 2008). Field observations during the current study are basically consistent with these descriptions, and are described further in the Results section below.

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, cheese bush, species of sage, buckwheat at higher elevations and near drainages, Joshua tree, and various grasses. Common native animals include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species (see Williams et al. 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

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

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancho La 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 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1984).

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

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident within the Mojave. Basketmaker III (Anasazi) pottery appears during this period, and has been associated with turquoise mining in the eastern Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern Mojave, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1984:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by the presence of large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

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

Ethnography

The Uto-Aztecan “Serrano” people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term “Serrano” to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River 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 Garcés. Having become familiar with the area, Garcés 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 Garcés’ 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). Garcés 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 west 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. The Gold Rush had attracted huge numbers of American settlers and in 1850, California was accepted into the Union. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep and cattle from the eastern U.S. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Principal Investigator for the current study and provided project oversight. BCR Consulting Project Manager Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA managed the project and wrote the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Field Director Nicholas Shepetuk, M.A., RPA and BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Timothy Blood, M.S. Mr. Blood also performed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist/Historian George Brentner, B.A., carried out the pedestrian field survey.

METHODS

Research

BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Timothy Blood, M.S., completed an archaeological records search using SCCIC records at California State University, Fullerton for the current project. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within the project site boundaries and within a one-mile radius of it. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, the Built Environmental Resource Directory (BERD), 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 intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on February 19, 2025. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across the project site. Historic-period buildings were recorded on DPR 523 forms, and digital overviews and detail photographs were taken at various points around the project site. Historic-period buildings were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR Forms (see Appendix B)
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (see Appendix B)

RESULTS

Research

Data from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) revealed that 32 previous cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 10 cultural resources identified within the one-mile research radius. The project site has been subject to one previous cultural resources assessment and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. The records search results are summarized in Table A, and a bibliography is provided in Appendix A.

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

USGS Quad	Cultural Resources	Studies
<i>Hesperia</i> (1980), <i>California</i>	P-36-4255: Historic-Period Transmission Line (0.3 Mile SW) P-36-20419: Historic-Period Foundation (0.9 Mile NE) P-36-26953: Historic-Period Single Family Property (0.6 Mile NW) P-36-27442: Historic-Period Building (0.3 Mile W) P-36-29070: Historic-Period Single Family Property (0.8 Mile W) P-36-29071: Historic-Period Single Family Property (0.8 Mile W) P-36-29072: Historic-Period Single Family Property (0.8 Mile W) P-36-29073: Historic-Period Single Family Property (0.8 Mile W) P-36-29074: Historic-Period Single Family Property (0.5 Mile W) P-36-29075: Historic-Period Single Family Property (0.5 Mile W)	SB-365, 679, 2109, 2231, 2431, 2667*, 3272, 3697, 3701, 3894, 3976, 4037, 4413, 4419, 4789, 4970, 5766, 6120, 6507, 6859, 7117, 7156, 7495, 7496, 7848, 7860, 7952, 7952A, 7952B, 8150, 8168, 8168A

*Previously Assessed the Project Site.

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified three historic-period structures within the project site (temporarily designated ETR2501-H-1, ETR2501-H-2, and ETR2501-H-3). Each resource is described below. The project site has been subject to off-highway vehicle traffic, trenching for a fence, and modern refuse dumping. Vegetation consisted of pine trees and dry seasonal grasses. Surface visibility was approximately 70 percent. Sediments included sandy loam with approximately five percent granitic inclusions.

ETR2501-H-1. This resource consists of a pre-fabricated, corrugated steel industrial building with metal gabled roof that was utilized as a garage. The building was installed in 1980 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1972, 1980; San Bernardino County Property Information Management System [PIMS] 2025). Fenestration includes three steel doors and two single-pane glass windows on the northern elevation. Two corrugated steel doors and two corrugated steel garage doors are on the southern elevation.

ETR2501-H-2. This resource consists of a pre-fabricated corrugated metal industrial building attached to a wooden building. San Bernardino County records and historic aerials show that the building was constructed in 1980 (USDA 1972, 1980; San Bernardino County PIMS 2025). The corrugated metal building is on the south side and has a simple gabled corrugated metal roof. The south elevation has two swinging barn-style doors that are made of the same corrugated metal as the building and may have been cut from the building after it was installed. The wood building is composed of simple wooden planks and has one wooden door and one sliding window on the eastern elevation. The northern elevation has one wooden door that is flanked by two sliding windows on either side. The western elevation has two sliding windows. The roof is flat and is constructed of composite shingles with boxed eaves.

ETR2501-H-3. This resource consists of a pre-fabricated corrugated metal single-wide mobile home. Historic aerials show that the building was present on the property in 1980 (United States Department of Agriculture 1972, 1980). Fenestration includes two sliding windows, two double hung windows and one simple wooden door on the eastern elevation, one sliding window on the southern elevation, and two sliding windows and one door with a double hung window inset on the western elevation. The eastern elevation also has a door that appears to access a storage closet with a water heater or electrical equipment.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey, two historic-period residences were identified. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more 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 U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). 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.

California Register Evaluation

ETR2501-H-1. Criterion 1: Extensive research has not connected the property to any important events at the local, state or national level. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Substantial research has not linked the property with individuals who have been notable in local, state, or national history. Criterion 3: The building (including the prefabricated metal portion and the wooden addition) was constructed in 1980 and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. Criterion 4: This resource has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The historic-period building is therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

ETR2501-H-2. Criterion 1: Extensive research has not connected the property to any important events at the local, state or national level. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Substantial research has not linked the property with individuals who have been notable in local, state, or national history. Criterion 3: The building was constructed in 1980 and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. Criterion 4: This resource has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The historic-period building is therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

ETR2501-H-3. Criterion 1: Extensive research has not connected the property to any important events at the local, state or national level. As a result, it is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Substantial research has not linked the property with individuals who have been notable in local, state, or national history. Criterion 3: The building was present in 1980 and is a single-wide mobile home that does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. Criterion 4: This resource has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. The historic-period building is therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Exclusive Tent Rentals Project in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. Three historic-period cultural resources were identified within the project site boundaries. Each resource was evaluated and is recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated under CEQA and no further investigations are recommended 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 the Sacred Lands File search were positive and the NAHC recommended contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for more information (see Appendix C). The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required 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”. A paleontological overview was requested at the Western Science Center on February 13, 2025. Results are summarized as follows and the full report is provided in Appendix D:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial deposits dating from the Quaternary (Dibblee 1965, *Geologic map of the 15-minute Hesperia quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California*). Quaternary alluvial units are considered to be fossiliferous and highly paleontologically sensitive. Although the Western Science Center does not have any fossil localities within the project area or 1-mile radius, Quaternary alluvial units throughout Southern California have produced large quantities of fossils, such as the extensive collection from Diamond Valley Lake housed at Western Science Center.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Quaternary 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 from the study area.

If human remains are encountered during any project activities, 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 NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

ETR2501

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00365	NADB-R - 1060365; Voided - 76-7.4	1976	HARRIS, RUTH D.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERSECTION OF MAIN STREET AND "G" IN THE HESPERIA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00679	NADB-R - 1060679; Voided - 78-9.1	1978	LITEL, GERALD F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED PROJECT HO 6801, HESPERIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-02109	NADB-R - 1062109; Voided - 90-6.4	1990	OLSON, RICHARD V.	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF PARCELS PPD-89-61 AND PM-13151 IN THE CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	
SB-02231	NADB-R - 1062231; Voided - 91-2.2	1991	SWANSON, MARK T.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF APN 410-172-50, A 0.92-ACRE TRACT, 16869 MAIN STREET, HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	
SB-02431	NADB-R - 1062431; Voided - 91-6.8	1991	GOODMAN, JOHN	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: KERN MORTUARY PROJECT, PARCEL MAP 13844, HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	
SB-02667	NADB-R - 1062667; Voided - 92-6.8	1992	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I LINEAR SURVEY: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE CITY OF HESPERIA INDUSTRIAL REVITALIZATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (91-020), A-1 (A.P.N. 410), HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-03272	NADB-R - 1063272	1997	MCLEAN, DEBORAH and BROOKS SMITH	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY (CM360-02) IN THE CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 12PP	LSA	
SB-03697	NADB-R - 1063697	2002	WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURIE S. WHITE	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF A 9.76 ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NE OF THE INTERSECTION OF 8TH AVE & JUNIPER ST, HESPERIA, CA. 13PP]	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	

Report List

ETR2501

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-03701	NADB-R - 1063701	2001	CHANDLER, EVELYN and ROGER MASON	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORD SEARCH & LITERATURE REVIEW FOR AN AMERICAN TOWER CORPORATION TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY #BC_810_N2, HESPERIA HOSE SUPPLY, HESPERIA, CA. 6PP	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	
SB-03894	NADB-R - 1063894	1999	DUKE, CURT	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR PBMS FACILITY CM 660-01, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA. 4PP	LSA	
SB-03976	NADB-R - 1063976	2002	NICHOLS, JOEL	SPECTRA SITE HESPERIA (CA-0576), 16630 SPRUCE ST, HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 10PP	EARTHTOUCH, LLC	
SB-04037	NADB-R - 1064037	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD and CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR APN: 0410-201-03 & -08, CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 13PP	ANALYTIC ARCHAEOLOGY	
SB-04413	NADB-R - 1064413	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD and CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR 5.62 ACRES IN THE CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 21PP	ANALYTIC ARCHAEOLOGY	36-020419
SB-04419	NADB-R - 1064419	2004	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	RESULTS OF A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF TEH BRIAN HOLM PROPERTY, APN'S 0407-061- 110 & -120 (3 ACRES) IN THE CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 28PP	MCKENNA ET AL	
SB-04789	NADB-R - 1064789	2005	CERRETO, RICHARD and MALAN, CHRISTY	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR APN 0410-172-32, CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-04970	NADB-R - 1064970	2005	Goodwin, Riordan and David Brunzell	Cultural Resource Assessment: Centex Homes-Mojave Street Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	LSA	
SB-05766	NADB-R - 1065766	1997	Love, Bruce	Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield—Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM TECH	
SB-06120	NADB-R - 1066120	2006	Lantsberger, Steven J.	Form SF-424 Preapplication for Economic Development Administration (EDA) Grant Funds.	City of Hesperia	

Report List

ETR2501

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06507	NADB-R - 1066507	2008	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Government Center Site in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	McKenna et al	
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-07117	NADB-R - 1067117	2012	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey-- Crosswalk: Hesperia Experimental Learning Pathways to College, APNs 0413-161-11, -12, -13, -18, -20, -22, -23, -25, -27, -30, and -31, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	
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
SB-07495	NADB-R - 1067495	2011	Gust, Sherri and Molly Valasik	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Mojave Water Agency Groundwater Regional Recharge and Recovery (R3) Project, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	36-002910, 36-003033, 36-004179, 36-004269, 36-004272, 36-004275, 36-006793, 36-007545, 36-007694, 36-010316, 36-021744, 36-021745, 36-021746, 36-021747, 36-021748, 36-021749, 36-021750, 36-021751, 36-021752, 36-021753, 36-021754, 36-021755
SB-07496	NADB-R - 1067496	2012	Gust, Sherri and Courtney Richards	Monitoring Compliance Report for Construction of the Mojave Water Agency Regional Recharge and Recovery (R3) Project, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	
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, 9209 E. Avenue, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California 92345.	Tetra Tech, Inc	
SB-07860	NADB-R - 1067860	2014	Fulton, Phil, Elisa Bechtel, M. Litt, and Casey Tibbett	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory: Verizon Wireless Services VZT Cashew Facility, City of Hesperia, County of San Bernardino, California.	LSA	36-027442

Report List

ETR2501

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07952	Caltrans - SRTS 5452 (016)	2014	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Historic Property Survey Report; Willow Street Paseo Project City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech	36-029070, 36-029071, 36-029072, 36-029073, 36-029074, 36-029075
SB-07952A		2014	Hogan, Michael and Terri Jacquemain	Archaeological Survey Report. Willow Street Paseo Project City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-07952B		2014	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Historical Resources Evaluation Report. Willow Street Paseo Project City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech	
SB-08150		2015	Thomas, Roberta	Cultural Resource monitoring Report for the Jellico Cell Tower Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
SB-08168	Caltrans -	2015	Hogan, Michael and Terri Jacquemain	Archaeological Survey Report, Third Avenue Storm Drain Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County Caltrans District 8 ER-4809 (004)	CRM TECH	
SB-08168A		2015	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Terri Jacquemain	Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Third Avenue Storm Drain Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County Caltrans District 8 ER-4809 (004)	CRM TECH	

Resource List

ETR2501

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-004255	CA-SBR-004255H	USFS - 05-12-53-0086; Resource Name - Hesperia Pole Line; Resource Name - SBCM-4645H	Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH07; HP11; HP39		SB-01027, SB-01670, SB-01734, SB-01899, SB-02447, SB-02795, SB-02796, SB-03020, SB-03418, SB-06855
P-36-020419		Resource Name - TS-1	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04		SB-04413
P-36-026953		Resource Name - 10325 Fourth Ave; Other - CRM TECH 2527-1	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-027442		Resource Name - 16555 Hercules St; Other - Verizon	Building	Historic	HP09		SB-07860
P-36-029070		Resource Name - CRM TECH 2787-1	Building	Historic	HP02		SB-07952
P-36-029071		Resource Name - CRM TECH 2787-2	Building	Historic	HP02		SB-07952
P-36-029072		Resource Name - CRM TECH 2787-3	Building	Historic	HP02		SB-07952
P-36-029073		Resource Name - CRM TECH 2787-4	Building	Historic	HP02		SB-07952
P-36-029074		Resource Name - CRM TECH 2787-5	Building	Historic	HP02		SB-07952
P-36-029075		Resource Name - CRM TECH 2787-6	Building	Historic	HP02		SB-07952

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION FORMS

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: ETR2501-H-1

P1. Other Identifier: None

***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, CA*

Date: 1980

T4N; R4W; Section 16; SBBM

c. Address: 16801 Hercules Street City: Hesperia

Zip: 92345

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 472681 mE/ 3810116 mN

Elevation: 3159 FAMS

e. Other Locational Data: The subject property is located approximately 540 feet east of the intersection of Santa Fe Avenue East and Hercules Street.

***P3a. Description:** This resource consists of a pre-fabricated, corrugated steel industrial building that was utilized as a garage. According to San Bernardino County Records and historic aerals, the building was built on the property in 1980 (United States Department of Agriculture 1972, 1980; San Bernardino County Property Information Management System 2025). Fenestrations include 3 steel doors and 2 single-pane glass windows on the northern elevation. 2 corrugated steel doors and 2 corrugated steel garage doors are on the southern elevation. The gabled roof is also constructed of corrugated metal.

References

United States Department of Agriculture. 1972, 1980. Aerials of San Bernardino County. Historicaerials.com. Electronic Document. Accessed February 20, 2025.

San Bernardino County Property Information Management System. 2025. "Property Information for Parcel 0410-081-02-0000". Electronic Document. Accessed February 20, 2025.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial Building

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



***P4. Resources Present:**

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site
☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview of Building

***P6. Date Constructed/ Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both 1980 (San Bernardino County Property Information Management System 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Victor and Isabel Castellon Family Trust

***P8. Recorded by:**
T. Blood
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, California 91711

***P9. Date:** 2/20/2025

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

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Exclusive Tent Rentals Project, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.*

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

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

Primary #:
HRI #:
Trinomial:

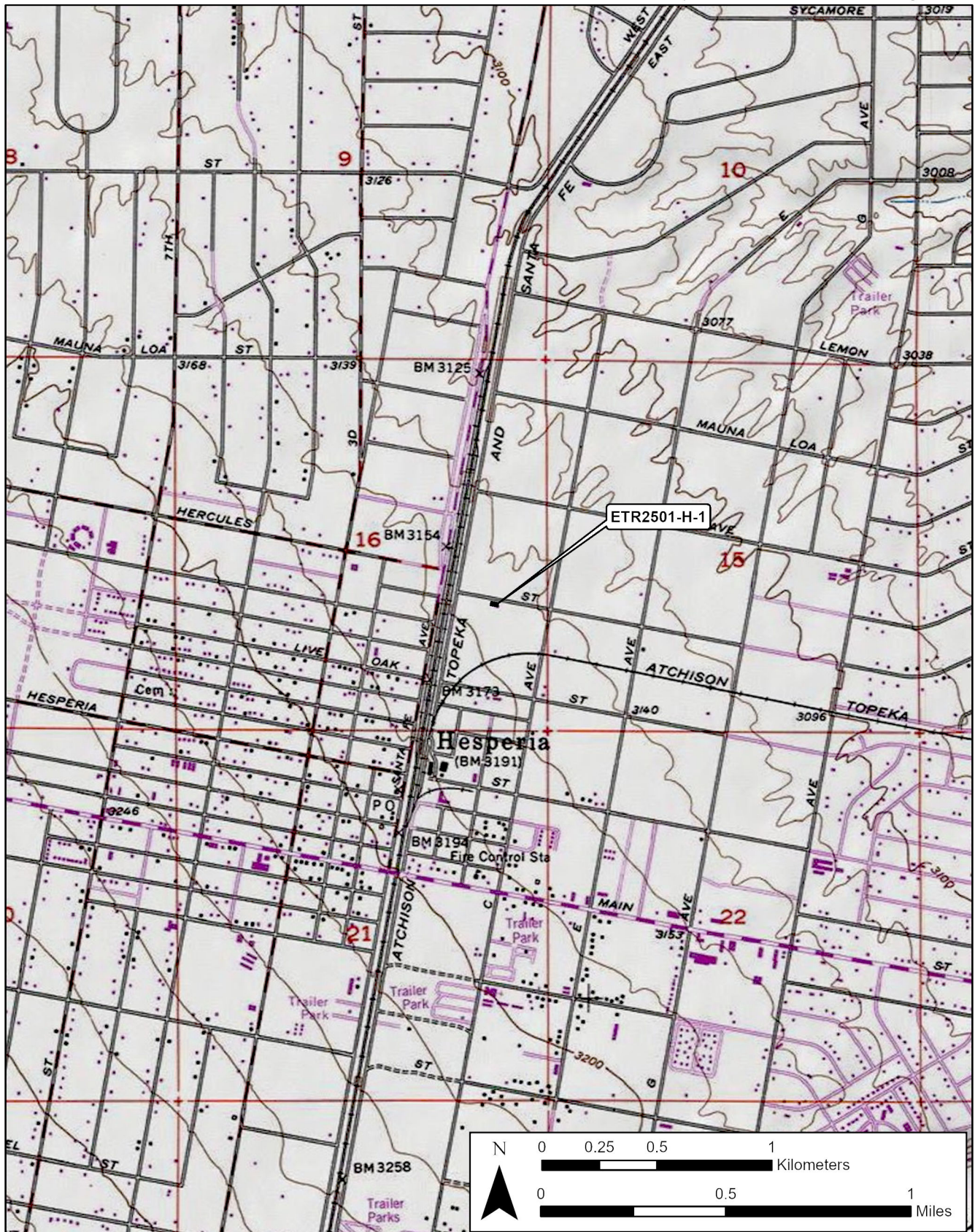
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #:ETR2501-H-1

*Map Name: *Hesperia, California*

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1980



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: ETR2501-H-2

P1. Other Identifier: None

*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, CA* Date: 1980

T4N; R4W; Section 16; SBBM

c. Address: 16801 Hercules Street City: Hesperia

Zip: 92345

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 472626 mE/ 3810103 mN

Elevation: 3162 FAMS

e. Other Locational Data: The subject property is located approximately 324 feet southwest of the intersection of Santa Fe Avenue East and Hercules Street.

*P3a. Description: This resource consists of a pre-fabricated corrugated metal industrial building attached to a wooden building. San Bernardino County records and historic aerals show that the building was constructed in 1980 (United States Department of Agriculture 1972, 1980; San Bernardino County Parcel Management System 2025). The corrugated metal building is on the south side and has a simple gabled corrugated metal roof. The south elevation has 2 swinging barn-style doors that are made of the same corrugated metal as the building and may have been cut from the building after it was installed. The wood building is composed of simple wooden planks and has 1 wooden door and 1 sliding window on the eastern elevation. The northern elevation has 1 wooden door that is flanked by 2 sliding windows on either side. The western elevation has 2 sliding windows. The roof is flat and is constructed of composite shingles with boxed eaves.

References

United States Department of Agriculture. 1972, 1980. Aerials of San Bernardino County. *Historicaerials.com*. Electronic Document. Accessed February 20, 2025.

San Bernardino County Property Information Management System. 2025. "Property Information for Parcel 0410-081-02-0000". Electronic Document. Accessed February 20, 2025.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP8. Industrial Building

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P4. Resources Present:

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site
☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview of Building

*P6. Date Constructed/ Age and Sources: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both 1980 (San Bernardino County Parcel Management System 2025)

*P7. Owner and Address: Victor and Isabel Castellon Family Trust

*P8. Recorded by: T. Blood
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, California 91711

*P9. Date: 2/20/2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural resources Assessment of the Exclusive Tent Rentals Project, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.*

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

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

Primary #:
HRI #:
Trinomial:

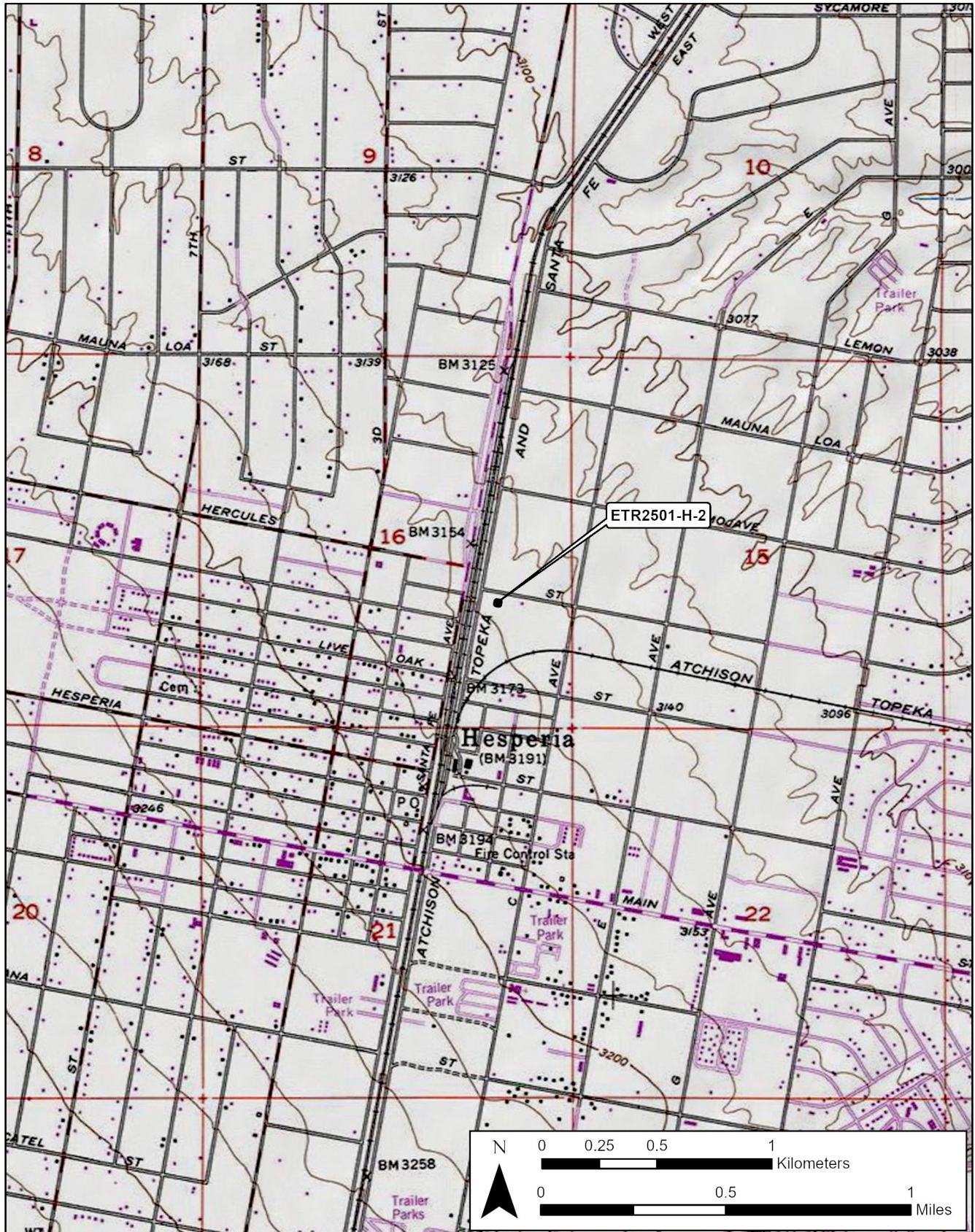
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: ETR2501-H-2

*Map Name: Hesperia, California

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1980



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: ETR2501-H-3

P1. Other Identifier: None

*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, CA* Date: 1980

T4N; R4W; Section 16; SBBM

c. Address: 16801 Hercules Street City: Hesperia

Zip: 92345

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 472686 mE/ 3810052 mN

Elevation: 3162 FAMS

e. Other Locational Data: The subject property is located approximately 620 feet southwest of the intersection of Santa Fe Avenue East and Hercules Street.

*P3a. Description: This resource consists of a pre-fabricated corrugated metal single-wide mobile trailer. Historic aerials show that the building was present on the property in 1980 (United States Department of Agriculture 1972, 1980). Fenestrations include 2 sliding windows, 2 double hung windows and 1 simple wooden door on the eastern elevation, 1 sliding window on the southern elevation, and 2 sliding windows and 1 door with a double hung window inset on the western elevation. The eastern elevation also has a door that most likely houses a water heater or electrical equipment.

References

United States Department of Agriculture. 1972, 1980. Aerials of San Bernardino County. Historicaerials.com. Electronic Document. Accessed February 20, 2025.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP8. Industrial Building

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P4. Resources Present:

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site
☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview of Single-Wide Home

*P6. Date Constructed/ Age and Sources: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both 1980 (United States Department of Agriculture 1972, 1980)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Victor and Isabel Castellon Family Trust

*P8. Recorded by:
T. Blood
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, California 91711

*P9. Date: 2/20/2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural resources Assessment of the Exclusive Tent Rentals Project, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.*

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

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

Primary #:
HRI #:
Trinomial:

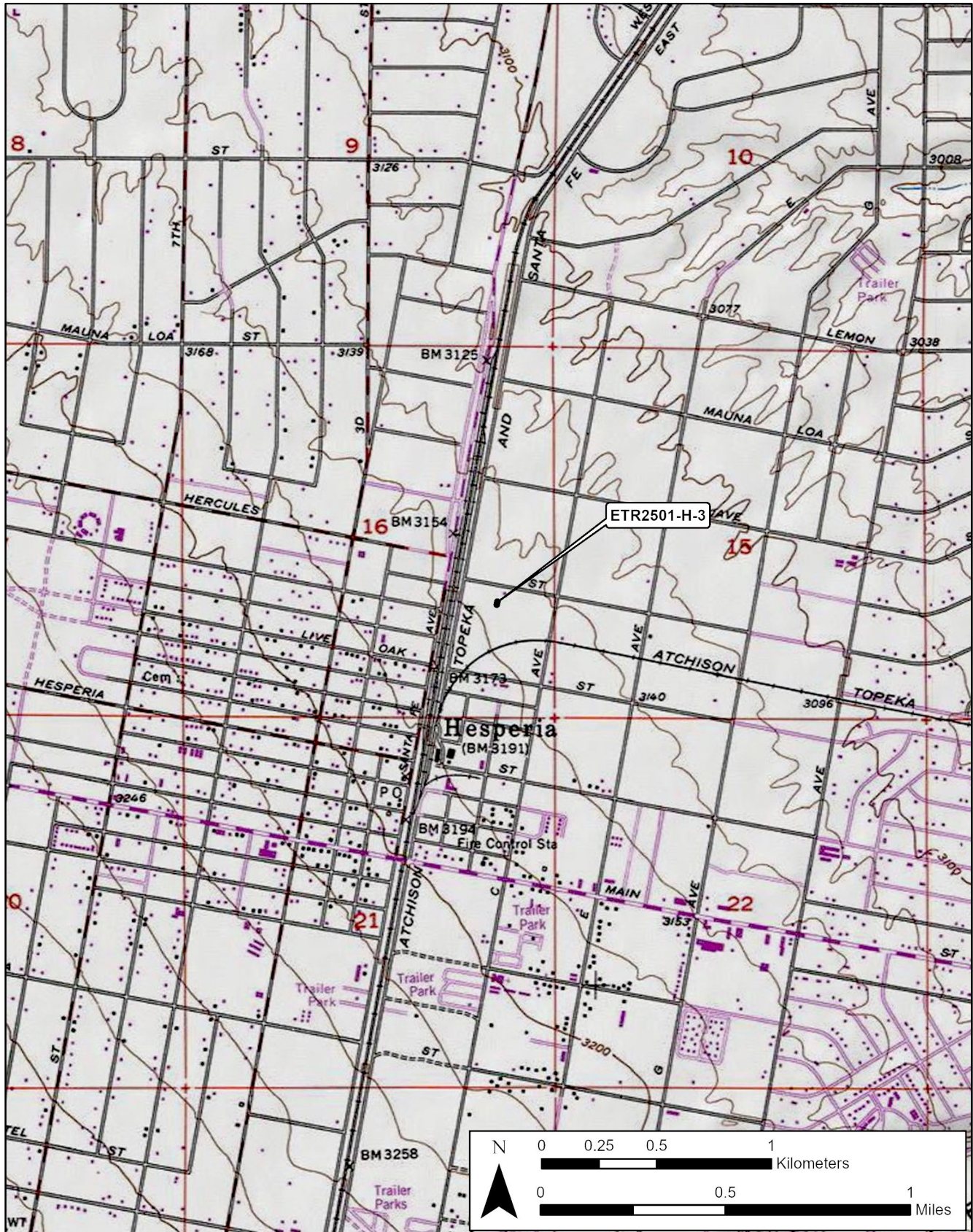
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: ETR2501-H-3

*Map Name: Hesperia, California

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1980



APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 13, 2025

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLCVia Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: Exclusive Tent Rentals (ETR2501) Project, San Bernardino County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

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

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at melina.carlos@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

*Melina Carlos*Melina Carlos
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansActing Executive
Secretary
Steven QuinnNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/13/2025**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Last Updated
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Glenn Lodge, Chairman	PO Box 1976 Havas Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219	chairman@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	9/29/2023
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Kaitlyn Snodgrass, Cultural Director	PO Box 1976 Havas Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219	cultural@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	9/29/2023
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(760) 919-3600	executivesecretary@quech antribe.com	Quechan	1/31/2025
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(928) 261-0254	historicpreservation@quec hantribe.com	Quechan	1/31/2025
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	5/8/2023
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054	alexandra.mccleary@sanm anuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	1/16/2024
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co- Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167	serranonation1@gmail.co m	Serrano	10/10/2023
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co- Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598	serranonation1@gmail.co m	Serrano	10/10/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/13/2025**

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486	nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	11/15/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972	christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	11/15/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460	sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	11/15/2023

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Exclusive Tent Rentals (ETR2501) Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2025-000890
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San

APPENDIX D

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW



March 21, 2025

BCR Consulting LLC
Eduardo Gutierrez

Dear Eduardo Gutierrez,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Exclusive Tent Rentals Project (ETR2501) in Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial deposits dating from the Quaternary (Dibblee 1965, *Geologic map of the 15-minute Hesperia quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California*). Quaternary alluvial units are considered to be fossiliferous and highly paleontologically sensitive. Although the Western Science Center does not have any fossil localities within the project area or 1-mile radius, Quaternary alluvial units throughout Southern California have produced large quantities of fossils, such as the extensive collection from Diamond Valley Lake housed at Western Science Center.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Quaternary 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 from the study area.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads 'Andrew McDonald' in a cursive script.

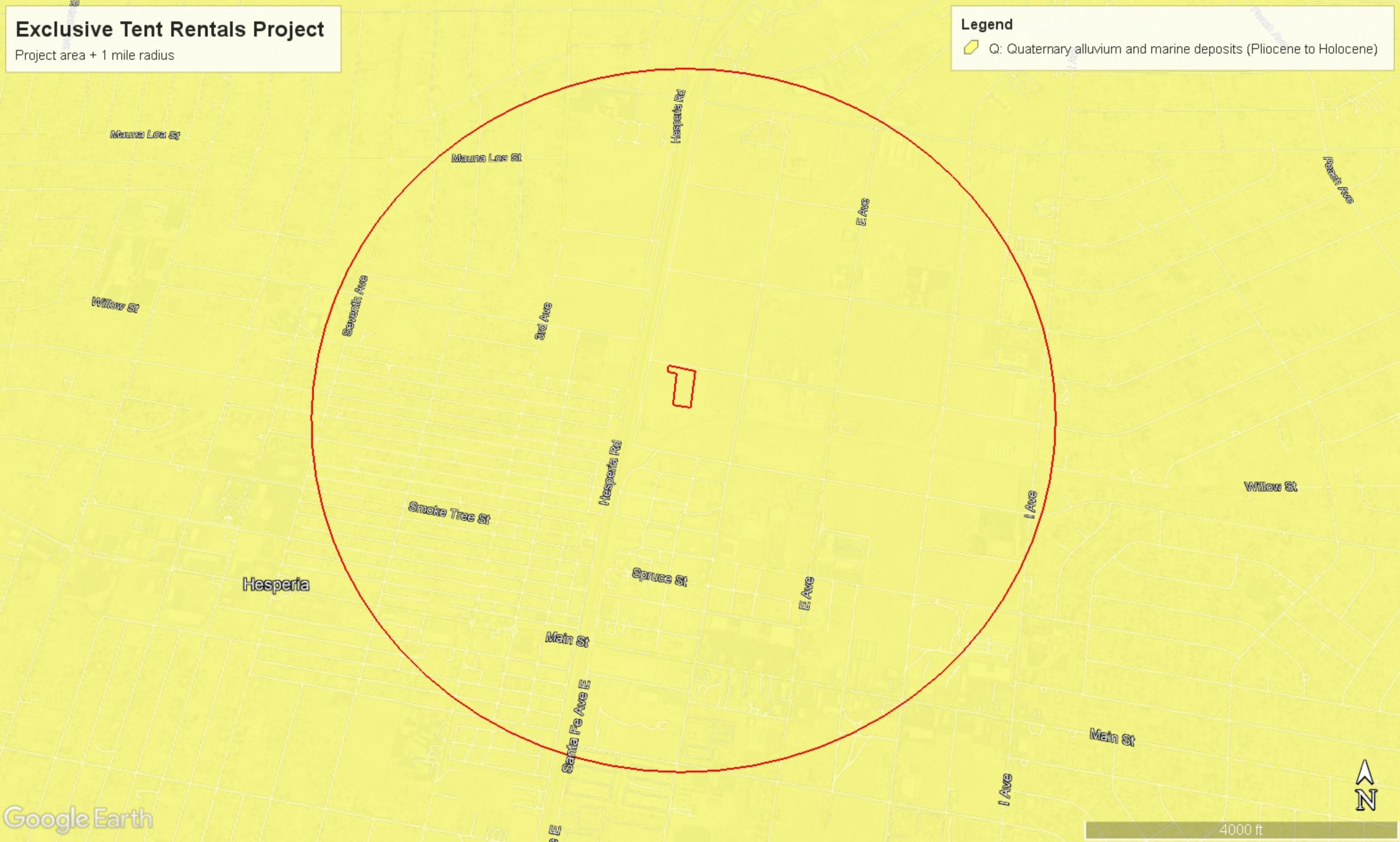
Andrew McDonald, PhD
Curator

Exclusive Tent Rentals Project

Project area + 1 mile radius

Legend

 Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)



APPENDIX E

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Overview of Project Area.



Photo 2: Overview of Project Area.



Photo 3: Overview of Project Area



Photo 4: Overview of Project Area



Photo 5: Overview of ETR2501-H-1



Photo 6: Overview of ETR2501-H-2