

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
Assessor Parcel Numbers 0631-201-68
Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California

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Data Base Information:

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USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Joshua Tree North, California (1994)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Vista Community Planners to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Assessor Parcel Number 0631-201-68 (the project) located in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The site encompasses approximately 7.6 acres. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and paleontological resources overview. These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The records search revealed that five cultural resource studies have taken place within one-half mile of the project site. One of these studies has assessed a portion of the project site. No cultural resources have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project site. No cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. During the field survey one historic-period building was recorded and has been temporarily designated JTP2401-H-1. This building is recommended not eligible for California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) listing. As such it is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. No other cultural resources of any kind (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period architectural resources) were identified within the project site boundaries. 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.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. 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. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix D.

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

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial units from the Holocene and Pleistocene epochs (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 APN 0631-201-[68] 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 JT Prospecting LLC to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Assessor Parcel Numbers 0631-201-68 (the project) located in an unincorporated Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. The site encompasses approximately 7.5 acres. The project site is in Section 24 of Township 2 North, Range 6 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Joshua Tree North, California* (1994) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

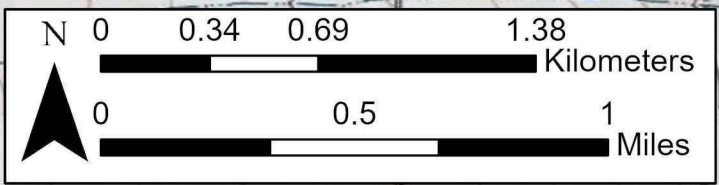
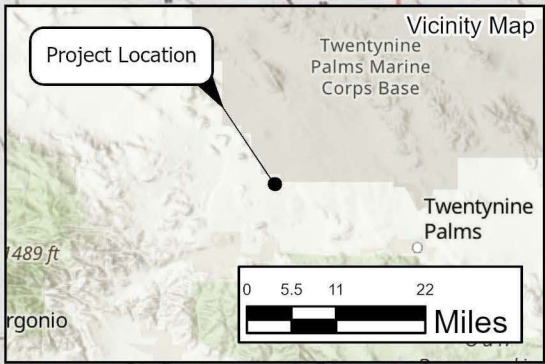
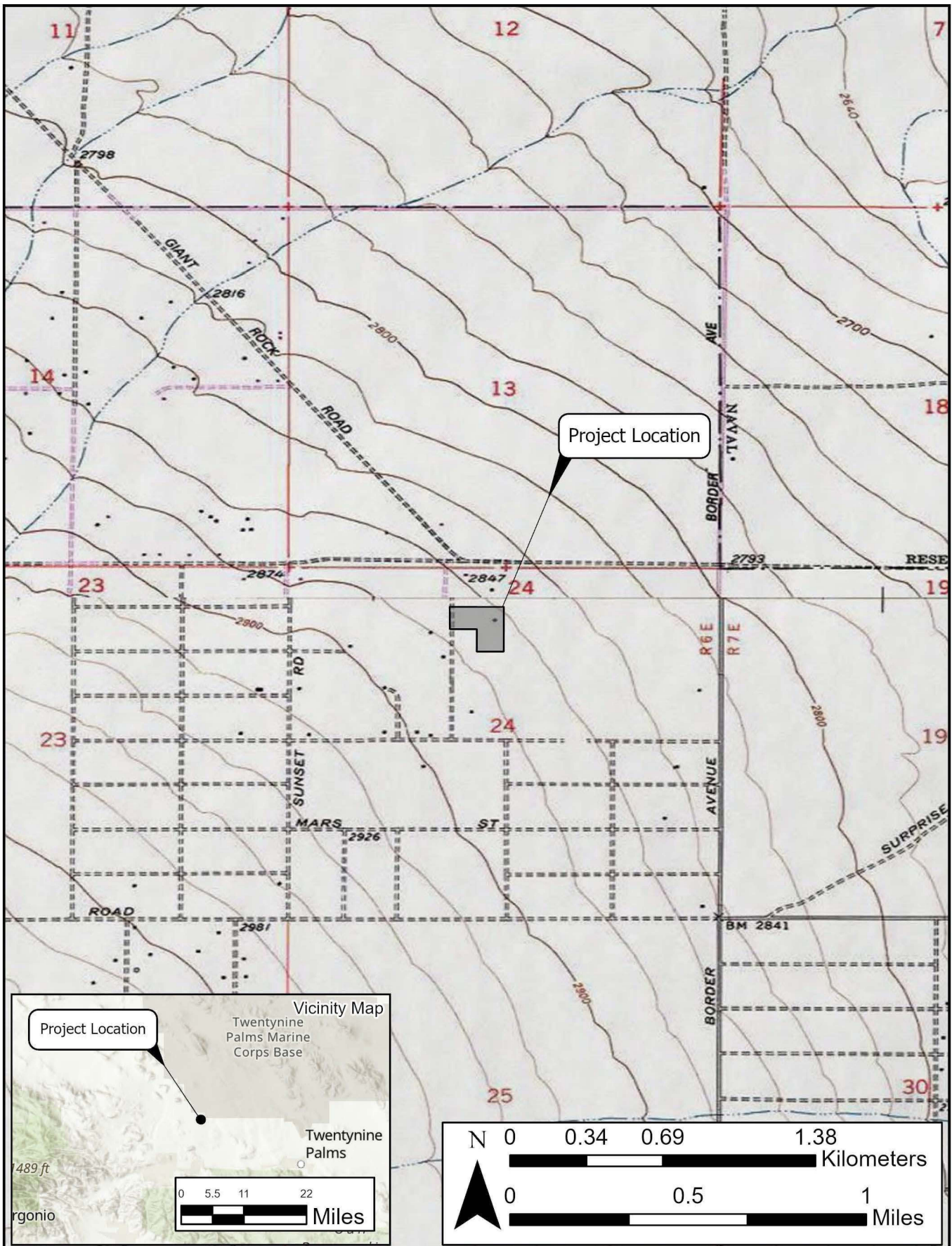
Regulatory Setting

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 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 County 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 completed by the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix E.

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 2830 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). It has been subject to disturbances that included modern refuse dumping as well as disturbances related to in progress construction that included grading and excavation for utilities, roads, and tent structures related to the project. The project site sediments include older alluvium of the Quaternary Period (see Appendix E). The current study has not yielded any evidence that such sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture. Local rainfall ranges from 2 to 5 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-

37). The project is located in a relatively flat area that exhibits a northeasterly aspect. The nearest water source is an unnamed intermittent drainage 1.35 miles to the south. 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 Rancholabrean 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 various grasses. Common native animals include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for western San Bernardino County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area 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, local 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 recommends review of Warren and Crabtree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

Serrano. 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. "The Serrano resided in an area that extended east of the Cajon Pass, located in the San Bernardino Mountains, to Twenty-nine Palms, the north foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and south to include portions of the Yucaipa Valley" (Bean and Smith 1978:570). Both the Serrano and Cahuilla utilized the western Mojave region seasonally. Evidence for longer term/permanent Serrano settlement in the western Mojave most notably includes the Serrano-

named village of Guapiabit in Summit Valley. Access to water determined where the Serrano built their settlements/villages (Bean and Smith 1978). Most of the villages were located within the Sonoran life zone (Scrub Oak [*Quercus* sp.] and sagebrush [*Salvia* sp.]), or forest transition zone, (Ponderosa pine [*Pinus ponderosa*]) (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Like many neighboring tribes, the Serrano and Cahuilla were Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341). Serrano traded with their neighbors and actively participated in a shell bead exchange economy with the Cahuilla, Luiseno, and Gabrielino (McCawley 1996). Occasionally, villages were located in the desert, adjacent to permanent water sources. Structures for families were usually circular domes, constructed of willow frames and tule thatching. Individual family homes were used primarily for sleeping and storage. Families conducted many of their daily routines outside of their house or under a ramada. A ramada consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground, which provided a shaded work area (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:344). Other village structures included a ceremonial house, granaries and sweathouses. Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering, occasionally supplemented by fishing. Food preparation varied and included a variety of cooking techniques. These ranged from baking in earth ovens to parching. Food processing utilities included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars, and metates (Bean and Smith 1978). A lineage leader, or kika, administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. The size of lineages is a matter of some dispute, but most probably numbered between 70 and 120 individuals (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Serrano people were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. Clans were led by a hereditary chief who occupied the village “big house” where ceremonies took place and shamans were initiated (Bean and Smith 1978:572; Strong 1929).

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 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). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled 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 1849–1855. 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 further 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 Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study and compiled the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Timothy Blood, M.S., and BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A. Mr. Shepetuk completed the archaeological records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Douglas Kazmier, M.A. and Staff Historian George Brenter, B.A. completed the pedestrian field survey.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15-meter transect intervals. This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, and whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards. Tasks included:

- Cultural resources records search to review studies and archaeological/historical resources recorded within a one half-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- Development of recommendations, following CEQA
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through the Western Science Center

Records Search

Prior to fieldwork, an archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC by Mr. Shepetuk. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as

well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects completed within one half-mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on February 7, 2024. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across the project site. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site.

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from the SCCIC revealed that five cultural resource studies have taken place within one-half mile of the project site. One of these studies has assessed a portion of the project site. No cultural resources have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project site. No cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. Aerial photographs show that the project site was vacant prior to 1983 (United States Department of Agriculture 1983). The records search is summarized in Table A, and a bibliography is provided in Appendix A.

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

USGS 7.5 Min. Quad.	Cultural Resources Within One Half-Mile of Project Site	Studies Within One Half-Mile of Project Site
Joshua Tree North, <i>California</i> (1994)	None	SB-4, 5, 483, 1724*, 2256

*Covers a portion of the project site

Field Survey

During the field survey, Mr. Kazmier and Mr. Brentner carefully inspected the project site and identified several small structures and tents on the property. Aerial photographs and General Land Office Records indicate that one of the structures was built between 1968 and 1970 (United States Department of Agriculture 1970, Bureau of Land Management 1968). As such it merits consideration as a potential historical resource and has been temporarily designated JTP2401-H-1. The required Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms are provided as Appendix B. This structure is a small wood-framed construction house with stucco-covered walls, a window opening in the north elevation, and doorway in the west elevation. It currently does not have a roof, but aerial photos and its current appearance suggest that it had a flat roof. A wood slat porch has been recently added to the north elevation

and the doorway and window opening have been partially refurbished but remain uncovered. The patent to the property was acquired by Beulah Ruth Page in 1968 (Bureau of Land Management 1968), and by 1970 the subject building was in place (United States Department of Agriculture 1970). Ms. Page was born Ruth Yazell in Illinois in 1923, and married Joseph Lee Page Sr. in Michigan in 1941. Her son Joseph Lee Page Jr. was born in 1942 and the family was living in Ohio in 1950 and in San Bernardino, California in 1960. Joseph Sr. died in 1979, by which time they were living in Morongo Valley (Hi-Desert Star, Wed, 7 Nov. 1979: p1). Ms. Page married Philip Rousculp in Las Vegas in 1980, with whom she already resided in Morongo Valley (Hanson 1980). By 1980 Mr. and Mrs. Rousculp were both listed as property owners of the subject property (San Bernardino County Assessor 2024). Records have not shown that they ever lived there. They both died in 2016. Research has not revealed any other owners during the historic period. Regarding potential for California Register listing, research and fieldwork have not shown that the building is associated with important events or persons (Criteria 1 and 2). It does not embody any distinctive characteristics and has not and does not have the potential to yield important information (Criteria 3 and 4). Based on this information, the building is not eligible for the California Register and is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. It does not warrant further consideration.

No other cultural resources of any kind (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological sites, or historic-period architectural resources) have been identified within the project site boundaries. The project has been subject to severe artificial disturbances associated with mechanical clearing and grading. Vegetation includes desert creosote, seasonal grasses, and prickly pear cactus. The visibility in the project site was approximately 80 to 100 percent. Surficial sediments observed within the site were light brown, dry silty loam with moderate levels of gravel.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Assessor Parcel Number 0631-201-68 Project in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. One historic-period building was recorded (temporarily designated JTP2401-H-1), but is recommended not eligible for California Register listing. As such it is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. No other cultural resources of any kind (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period architectural resources) were identified within the project site boundaries. Based on these results, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated 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:

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Any fossil specimen from the APN 0631-201-[68] 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.

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APPENDIX A
RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

JTP2401

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00004	NADB-R - 1060004; Voided - 31-11.1A	1931	WALKER, EDWIN F.	INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION	SOUTHWEST MUSEUM PAPERS 11, SOUTHWEST MUSEUM, LOS ANGELES, CA	
SB-00005	NADB-R - 1060005; Voided - 31-11.1B	1931	CAMPBELL, ELIZABETH W. CROZER	AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TWENTY NINE PALMS REGION	SOUTHWEST MUSEUM PAPERS 7, SOUTHWEST MUSEUM, LOS ANGELES, CA	
SB-00483	NADB-R - 1060483; Voided - 77-4.1	1977	FENENGA, FRANKLIN and JOHN R. MURRAY	A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS CAMP AT TWENTYNINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT LONG BEACH	36-000161, 36-000397, 36-000424, 36-000426, 36-003619, 36-003620, 36-003621, 36-003622, 36-003623, 36-003624, 36-003625, 36-003626, 36-003627, 36-003628, 36-003629, 36-003630, 36-003631, 36-003632, 36-003633, 36-003634, 36-003635, 36-003636, 36-003637, 36-003638, 36-003639, 36-003640, 36-003641, 36-003642, 36-003643, 36-003644, 36-003645, 36-003646, 36-003647, 36-003648, 36-003649, 36-003650, 36-003651, 36-003652, 36-003653, 36-003654, 36-003655, 36-003656, 36-003657, 36-003658, 36-003659, 36-003660, 36-003661, 36-003662, 36-003663, 36-003664, 36-003665, 36-003666, 36-003667, 36-003668, 36-003669, 36-003670, 36-003671, 36-003672, 36-003673
SB-01724	NADB-R - 1061724; Voided - 87-9.3	1987	BROCK, JAMES and JOHN F. ELLIOTT	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT'S ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NUMBER 87-1, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	36-006027, 36-006028, 36-060140, 36-060144
SB-02256	NADB-R - 1062256; Voided - 89-0.8	1989	LUDWIG, VERLE E.	U.S. MARINES AT TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA	U.S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, DC	

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: JTP2401-H-1

P1. Other Identifier:

*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: Joshua Tree North, California Date: 1994 T 1S; R 8W; Section 13; SBBM

c. Address: 1028-1044 W 4th Street City: Ontario Zip: 91762

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 563693mE/3790015mN

Elevation: 2,036' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The subject building is southeast of the intersection of Moon Drive and Adele Lane north of Joshua Tree.

*P3a. Description: The subject property is a structure built between 1968 and 1970 (United States Department of Agriculture 1970, Bureau of Land Management 1968). As such it merits consideration as a potential historical resource and has been temporarily designated JTP2401-H-1. This structure is a small wood-framed construction house with stucco-covered walls, a window opening in the north elevation, and doorway in the west elevation. It currently does not have a roof, but aerial photos and its current appearance suggest that it had a flat roof. A wood slat porch has been recently added to the north elevation and the doorway and window opening have been partially refurbished but remain uncovered. The patent to the property was acquired by Beulah Ruth Page in 1968 (Bureau of Land Management 1968), and by 1970 the subject building was in place (United States Department of Agriculture 1970). Ms. Page was born Ruth Yazell in Illinois in 1923, and married Joseph Lee Page Sr. in Michigan in 1941. Her son Joseph Lee Page Jr. was born in 1942 and the family was living in Ohio in 1950 and in San Bernardino, California in 1960. Joseph Sr. died in 1979, by which time they were living in Morongo Valley (Hi-Desert Star, Wed, 7 Nov. 1979: p1). Ms. Page married Philip Rousculp in Las Vegas in 1980, with whom she resided in Morongo Valley (Hanson 1980). By 1980 Mr. and Mrs. Rousculp were both listed as property owners of the subject property (San Bernardino County Assessor 2024). Records have not shown that they ever lived there. They both died in 2016. Research has not revealed any other owners during the historic era.

References:

Bureau of Land Management. 1968. Land Patent Records of the General Land Office. <https://glorerecords.blm.gov>.

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San Bernardino County Assessor. 2024. Property Information Management System Report for APN 063120160000.

Hanson, Denise. 1980. *Morongo Valley*. High Desert Star. December 17, 1980. <https://www.newspapers.com>

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



141°SE (T) 11 N 563666 3790032 ±13ft ▲ 2865ft



Buildings on project area
George Brentner

JTP2401
07 Feb 2024, 11:01:45

***P4. Resources Present:**

- Building Structure Object
- Site District Element of District
- Other

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1: JTP2401-H-1 (Foreground)

***P6. Date Constructed/ Age and Sources:** Historic 1968-1970 (San Bernardino County Assessor; USDA 1970) Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner:**
JT Prospecting LLC
Joseph Milburn
milburnjf@gmail.com
201-786-3167

***P8. Recorded by:**
Doug Kazmier
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, California 91711

***P9. Date Recorded:** 2/7/2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Cultural Resources Assessment of APNs 0631-201-25 and -60, 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

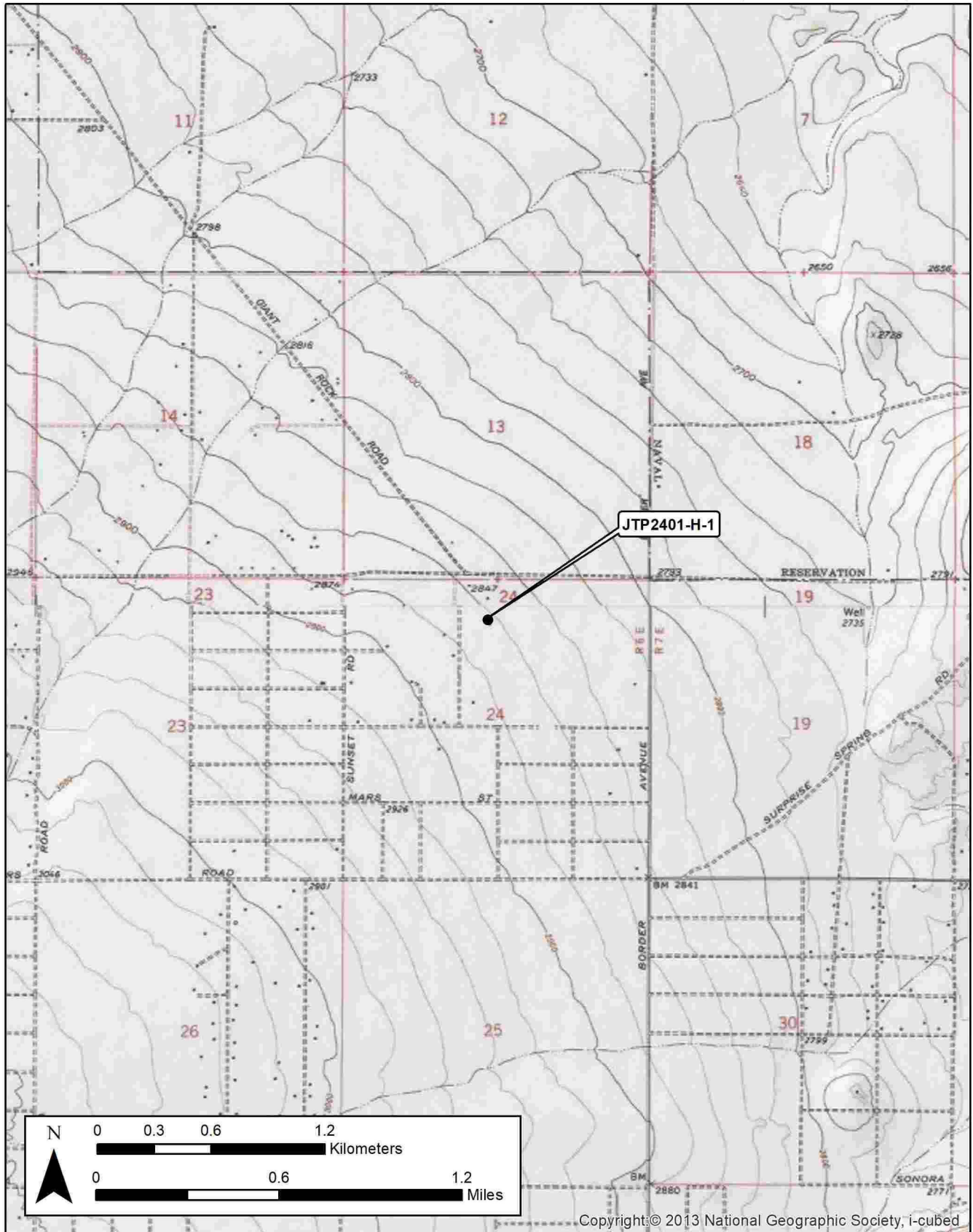
Primary #:
HRI #:
Trinomial:

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or #: JTP2401-H-1

*Map Name: Joshua Tree North, California

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1984



APPENDIX C
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Project and Disturbance Overview



Photo 2: Road Disturbance

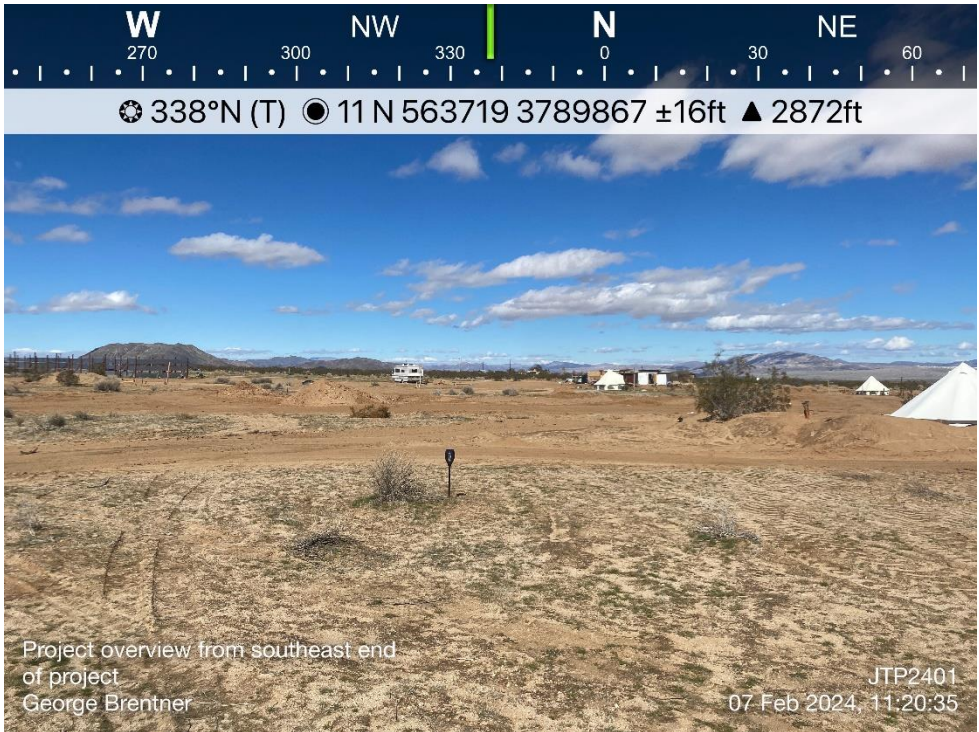


Photo 3: Project and Disturbance Overview

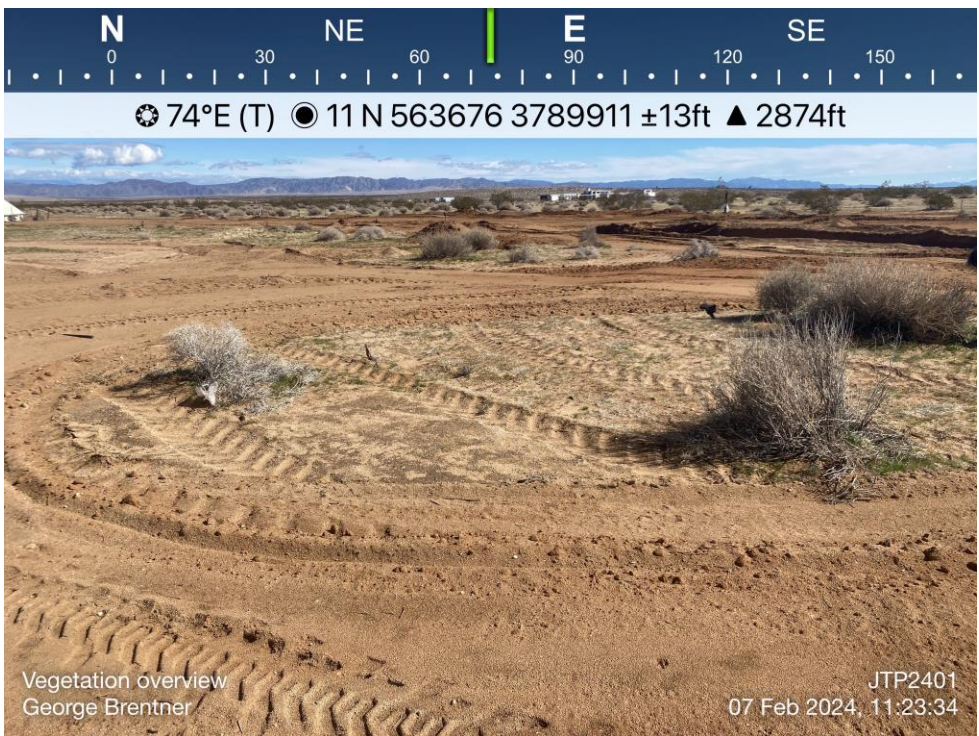


Photo 4: Disturbance Overview



Photo 5: Disturbance Overview

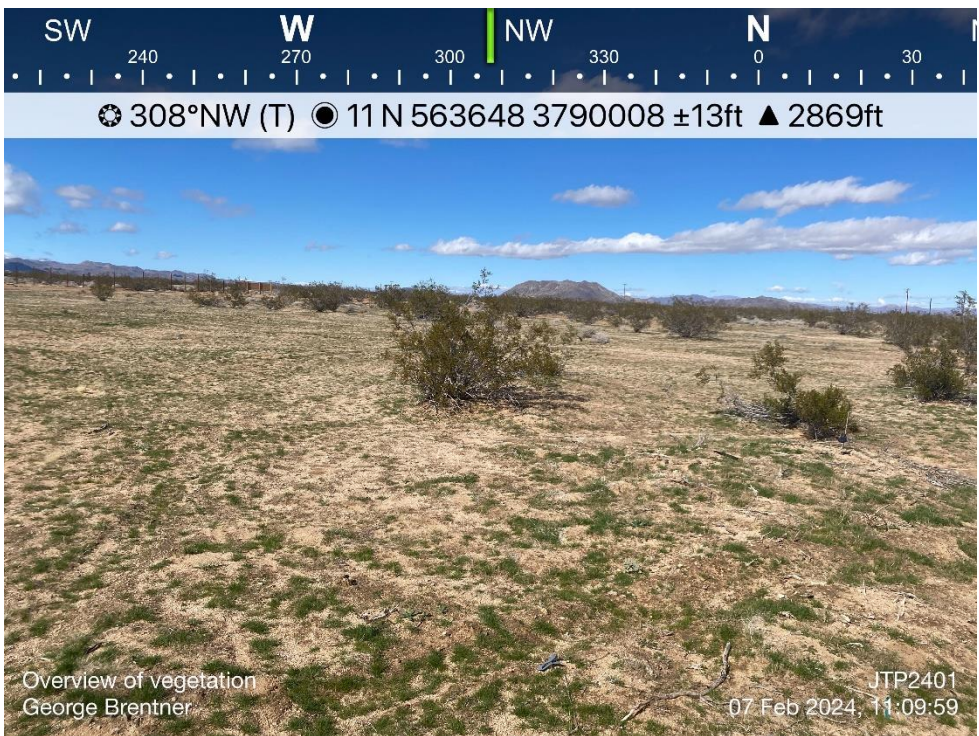


Photo 6: Project Overview

APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 13, 2024

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: APN 0631-201-25 & -60 Project (JTP2401) Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



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APPENDIX E
PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



March 22nd, 2024

BCR Consulting, LLC
Doug Kazmier
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Kazmier,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for APN 0631-201-25 & 60 Project in the City of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, CA. The project site is located on the west side of Sunburst Avenue and south of Cil Los Amigos in Township 2 North, Range 6 West, in Section 24 of the *Joshua Tree North, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial units from the Holocene and Pleistocene epochs (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 APN 0631-201-25 & 60 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 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, appearing to read 'Brittney Stoneburg', written in a cursive style.

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc
Collections Manager

APN 0631-201-25 & 60 Project

project area + 1 mile radius

Legend

-  1 Mile Radius
-  APN 0631-201-25 & 60 Project
-  Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)

