Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

April 9, 2021

Mike Szarzynski
City of Victorville
Development Department (Planning Division)
14343 Civic Drive, PO Box 5001
Victorville, CA 92393

RE: CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION REPORT FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LOGISTICS AIRPORT LOT 44 WAREHOUSE PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Szarzynski:

In support of the Southern California Logistics Airport (SCLA) Lot 44 Warehouse Project (project), Michael Baker International completed a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, literature and historical map review, archaeological field survey, and one California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) evaluation to determine whether the project could result in a significant adverse change to historical resources. This report was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Methods, results, and recommendations are summarized below.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes the construction and operation of a warehousing/distribution center on an approximately 72.2-acre site. The project includes a warehousing/distribution building on Lot 44 that would function as a fulfillment center, operating 24 hours per day and 7 days a week, employing approximately 850 people. The facility would receive products from vendors and other warehouses, which would be stored and distributed to fulfill customer orders and sorted to downstream transportation connections. Ancillary improvements associated with the warehousing/distribution building would include truck and passenger vehicle parking, landscaping, lighting, and on-site/off-site access, roadway improvements, and utility infrastructure.

PROJECT AREA

The project area identified in **Attachment 1** includes the extent of project activities associated with demolition, site preparation, and construction. This includes the maximum extent of ground disturbance associated with these activities.

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The results of the SCCIC records search, literature and historical map review, archaeological field survey, and California Register evaluation are presented below.

SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER

Michael Baker International conducted a records search (22141.8311) on March 23, 2021. The SCCIC, as part of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Fullerton, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for San Bernardino County. As part of the records search, the following federal and California inventories were reviewed:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976).
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996).
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (OHP 2012).
- Built Environmental Resource Database (BERD) (OHP 2021). The directory includes resources evaluated for listing and listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), National Historic Landmarks, California Register, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest for San Bernardino County.

Results

Two cultural resources are located within the project area as identified below.

> **George Air Force Base (P-36-025787/CA-SBR-016313H)** – The air force base was recorded in 2012. The recordation identifies the resources boundaries and provides a brief history. It has not been evaluated for inclusion in the National Register, California Register, or local register of historical resources.
>
> **Facility 811 (P-36-015466)** – In 1991, preempting the closure of George Air Force Base, Facility 811 was evaluated and recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as the only known structure of its type and use (firing wall). The OHP disagreed with the evaluation findings because the resource was not yet 50 years of age. The resource was evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance and ultimately determined ineligible for the National Register. It was subsequently listed in OHP's BERD with a 6Y status – ineligible for the National Register, not evaluated for state or local significance. Facility 811 has not been reevaluated since reaching 50 years of age. (OHP 2021; Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Science Applications International, and Hatheway & Associates 1991)

Twenty-one cultural resources are located within the one-mile search radius, as briefly identified in the below table.

Resource Name/#	Address	Type	OHP Status Code	Historical Resource?	Relationship to Project Area
P-36-061237	N/A	Isolate	None	No	520 meters N
Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line (P-36-010316/ CA-SBR-010316H)	N/A	Engineering structure; highway/trail; other	2S2	Yes	1,180 meters W
P-36-010885/ CA-SBR-010885H	N/A	Wells/cisterns	None	Yes	1,410 meters NE
P-36-013600	N/A	Cairns/rock features	None	No	320 meters SW
P-36-013601	N/A	Lithic scatter	None	No	320 meters SW
P-36-013604	N/A	Lithic scatter	None	No	320 meters SW
P-36-013607	N/A	Privies/dumps/trash scatters	None	No	390 meters SE
P-36-013896/ CA-SBR-012712H	N/A	Privies/dumps/trash scatters	None	No	1,200 meters E
P-36-021547/ CA-SBR-013853/H	N/A	Foundations/structure pads; privies/dumps/trash scatters; wells/cistern; lithic scatter	None	No	920 meters NE
P-36-021548/ CA-SBR-013854H	N/A	Privies/dumps/trash scatters	None	No	180 meters W
P-36-021620	17645-17865 Adelanto Road	Single-family residence; community center/ social hall	None	No	360 yards SW
P-36-021621	18336 Adelanto Road	Single-family residence	None	No	340 yards S
P-36-027569	17640 Adelanto Road	Single-family residence	None	No	360 yards SW
P-36-061259	N/A	Privies/dumps/trash scatters; other	None	No	1,250 meters W
P-36-061260	N/A	Privies/dumps/trash scatters; other	None	No	1,250 meters W
P-36-061261	N/A	Privies/dumps/trash scatters; other	None	No	1,600 meters W
P-36-061265	N/A	Other	None	No	400 meters SE
P-36-061266	N/A	Other	None	No	560 meters N
P-36-064032	N/A	Lithic scatter	None	No	880 meters W
P-36-064033	N/A	Lithic scatter	None	No	800 meters W

Resource Name/#	Address	Type	OHP Status Code	Historical Resource?	Relationship to Project Area
P-36-064534	N/A	Privies/dumps/trash scatters	None	No	1,320 meters W

Five cultural resources studies have been completed within the project area, and 25 have been completed within the one-mile search radius. The project area has been previously surveyed except for a small portion at the southern end of Gateway Drive near the intersection with Air Expressway.

Authors	Date	Title	In Project Area?
Harris, Ruth D.	1976	*Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment for City of Adelanto Street Lighting Program, Senior Center Project, Street Construction Project*	No
Geoscientific Systems and Consulting	1980	*Final Report: Archaeological/Historical Assessment of George Air Force Base*	Yes
Murray, John	1989	*Archeological Resource Assessment Completed for a 350+/- Acre Proposed Runaway Construction Project on George Air Force Base, Victorville California*	No
Sheets, Robert and Craig Woodman	1990	*Archaeological Survey and Inventory of George Air Force Base, California*	Yes
Woodward, Craig and Roger Hatheway	1991	*George Air Force Base, California: WWII Building/Facilities Architectural & Historic Evaluation Study. 3 Volumes. 778PP*	No
Shepard, Richard and Jeanette A. McKenna	1997	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Two 9 Acre Parcels and Associated Rights-of-Way, Adelanto, CA. 16PP*	No
Love, Bruce	1997	*Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield – Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California*	No
O'Connell, Keith	2002	*Results of Archaeological Survey Conducted at Proposed "Spruce" Verizon Wireless Tower Site, San Bernardino County, CA. 13PP*	No
Dahdul, Miriam	2003	*Identification & Evaluation of Historic Properties: Aircraft Storage & Maintenance Facility Project, Southern California Logistics Airport, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, CA. 35PP*	No

Authors	Date	Title	In Project Area?
Bholat, Sara and Evelyn Chandler	2006	*Cultural Resources Investigation of a 10-Acre Property East of U.S. Highway 395, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California*	No
Dahdul, Miriam, Laura Hensley Shaker, Josh Smallwood, and Daniel Ballester	2006	*Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Southern California Logistics Airport Fuel Farm, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California*	Yes
McGlade, John A.	2009	*Section 106 Consultation for Construction of Two Water Distribution Pipelines, Innovation Way, Victorville, CA*	No
McGlade, John A.	2009	*Section 106 Consultation for Construction of Gas Pipeline, Southern California Logistics Airport, Victorville, CA*	Yes
Wetherbee, Matthew	2009	*Phase I Archaeological Assessment for Various Water Projects in the City of Victorville San Bernardino County, California*	No
Self, William	2010	*Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernardino County, California*	Yes
Wilson, Stacie, M.K. Meiser, and Theodore G. Cooley	2011	*Cultural Resources Class III Survey Report for the Proposed Mojave Solar Project and Lockhart Substation Connection and Communication Facilities, San Bernardino County, California*	No
Strudwick, Ivan	2013	*Cultural Resource and Paleontology Monitoring Report - SCE Sandlot (Water Valley) Project*	No
Dietler, Sara, Elizabeth Denniston, and Steven Treffers	2013	*Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Analysis for the Adelanto North 2035 Sustainable Community Plan, City of San Bernardino County, California*	No
Gust, Sherri M.	2014	*Combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report Without Survey for the High Desert Corridor Freeway, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California*	No
Sikes, Nancy, Dustin Keeler, Molly Valasik, and Sherri M. Gust	2014	*Extended Phase I Testing Proposal, P-19-004366, P-36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182) and P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336), High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project From SR 14 to SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138 EA No. 116720*	No

Authors	Date	Title	In Project Area?
Gust, Sherri, Victoria Harvey, Kim Scott, Dustin Keeler, Tadhg Kirwan, Nancy Sikes, David Earle, Karolina Chmiel, Mark C. Robinson, and Catharine M. Wood	2014	*Archaeological Survey Report for the High Desert Corridor, Los Angeles & San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/08 SBD, SR-14 To SR-18, EA 116720*	No
Gust, Sherri M., Tadhg Kirwan, and Lynn Furnis	2014	*Extended Phase I Testing and Phase II Evaluation Proposal, High Desert Corridor/SR 138 Widening Project from SR 14 to SR 18 Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138 EA No. 116720*	No
Sikes, Nancy	2014	*Historic Property Survey Report for the High Desert Corridor, Los Angeles & San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/08 SBD, SR-14 to SR-18, EA 116720 EFIS 07-1200-0035*	No
Furnis, C. Lynn, Victoria Harvey, Tadhg Kirwan, Christina Peterson, Sheri Gust, Andrea Galvin, Jenn Kachour, and Amanda Yoder	2014	*Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the High Desert Corridor, Los Angeles & San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/ 08-SBD, SR-14 to SR-18, EA 116720 EFIS 07-120000-35*	No
Gust, Sherri M., Lynn Furnis, Justin Lev Tov, Ian Seharlotta, Desiree Martinez, and Capl'ice "Kip" Harper	2015	*Preliminary Historic Property Treatment Plan for the High Desert Corridor Project SR-14 to SR-18 Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/08 SBD EA 116720, EFIS 07-1200-0035*	No

LITERATURE AND HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

Michael Baker International reviewed various sources of information about the project area and its vicinity. Below is a list of maps, aerial photographs, and online resources reviewed, followed by a narrative description of the results.

- Barstow, Calif. 1:125,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1932)
- Barstow, Calif. 1:125,00 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1934)
- San Bernardino, Calif. 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1953)
- Adelanto, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1956)
- San Bernardino, Calif. 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1966)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: C-679 (UCSB 1929)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: AXL-1953B (UCSB 1953)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: AXL-1959 (UCSB 1959)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: AXL-1968 (UCSB 1968)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: TG-3358 (UCSB 1973)
- Historicaerials.com (Historicaerials.com 2021)

- *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Southern California Logistics Airport Specific Plan Amendment Technical Study Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California* (Applied Earthworks 2019)
- *George Air Force Base, California: WWII Building/Facilities Architectural & Historic Evaluation Study* (Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Science Applications International, and Hatheway & Associates 1991)
- *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory Volumes I through 4: Inventories of Historic Buildings and Structures on California Military Installations* (Foster Wheeler Environmental and JRP Historical Consulting 2000)
- "The Desert Region" (Warren 1984)
- "Prehistory of the Southwestern Area" (Warren and Crabtree 1986)
- "Serrano" (Bean and Smith 1978)
- "Advances in Understanding Mojave Desert Prehistory" (Sutton et al. 2007)

Results

Prehistoric Overview

The prehistoric cultural setting of the Mojave Desert is generally understood by archaeologists through chronologies based upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as ceramic sherds from pottery. Six prehistoric periods have been previously identified for the Victorville area and have been summarized from Sutton et al. (2007), Warren (1984), and Warren and Crabtree (1986).

The Paleoindian Period (12,000 to 10,000 years before present [BP]) has been defined by fluted (i.e., Clovis) projectile points. Some fluted points have been found in association with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals near China Lake. Artifacts that characterize the Lake Mojave Period (10,000 to 7,000 BP) include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, and crescentics. 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.

The artifact record of the Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP) reveals more sporadic occupation of the Mojave Desert in the Adelanto area. Pinto Period sites are rare, characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack in situ or stratified remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex. Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period.

The Gypsum Period (4,000 to 1,500 BP) is a return to a more diverse artifact assemblage which likely reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The chronologically diagnostic artifacts include the Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points. Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled

slate tubes. The bow and arrow potentially appear around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of the smaller Rose Spring type projectile point.

During the Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP), regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident within the Mojave. Pottery appears during this period, and in the southern Mojave, buff and brown wares appear. Other characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and ornamental and ritual objects. Settlement patterns shift to villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) have been identified. Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

The Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact) sees the continued diversification of site assemblages. Culturally, the southern Mojave Desert includes the expansion and adaptation of Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California. Hunting and gathering continue to diversify. Two types of bow and arrow technology projectile points, the Cottonwood, and Desert Side-Notched styles, become widespread. Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the southern Mojave during this period.

Ethnographic Overview

The following is summarized from Bean and Smith (1978). The Uto-Aztecan "Serrano" people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. The term "Serrano" is generally applied 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." Both the Serrano and Cahuilla utilized the western Mojave region seasonally.

Access to permanent water sources determined where the Serrano built their settlements/villages. 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*]). Serrano traded with their neighbors and actively participated in a shell bead exchange economy with the Cahuilla, Luiseno, and Gabrielino.

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 shade structure known as a ramada. Other structures included a ceremonial house, granaries, and sweathouses. Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering. Food preparation varied and included a variety of cooking techniques, such as baking in earth ovens and parching. Food processing utilities included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars, and metates. A lineage leader administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. Serrano

people were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties (i.e., marrying within the other clan). Clans were led by a hereditary chief who occupied the village "big house" where ceremonies took place and shamans were initiated.

Project Area Development History

The project area is first depicted as vacant in 1929 aerial photographs. By 1952, the project area is depicted as part of the now-closed George Air Force Base and displays two aircraft runways through the northeast corner of the project area, as well as a dirt utility road running parallel to the runways. In 1953, the project area displays four aircraft revetments just south of the runaways. Facility 811 (P-36-015466) was constructed in the northeast portion of the project area in 1954; it included two wing walls and a massive earthen abutment. By 1956, only one runway is depicted in the northern portion of the project area (Applied Earthworks 2019: 90-91; Historicaerials.com 2021; Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Science Applications International, and Hatheway & Associates 1991: 21-24, 526-527; UCSB 1929, 1953, 1959, 1968, 1973; USGS 1932, 1934, 1953, 1956, 1966).

In 1959, the project area is depicted with Facility 811 (P-36-015466) in the north, as well as the four aircraft revetment structures directly south of Facility 811 (P-36-015466). George Air Force Base closed in 1992. By 2009, the four aircraft revetments are no longer depicted within the project area, and by 2010, Facility 811's wing walls and earthen abutment are no longer extant. Lastly, by 2010, Gateway Drive is depicted within the project area to the south (Applied Earthworks 2019: 90-91; Foster Wheeler Environmental and JRP Historical Consulting 2000: 26; Historicaerials.com 2021; Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Science Applications International, and Hatheway & Associates 1991: 21-24, 526-527; Foster Wheeler Environmental and JRP Historical Consulting 2000: 26; UCSB 1929, 1953, 1959, 1968, 1973; USGS 1932, 1934, 1953, 1956, 1966).

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

An intensive survey of the project areas was conducted on March 18-19, 2021, by Nicholas Hearth, Senior Archaeologist, and Marcel Young, Archaeologist. Pedestrian transects were spaced 30 meters apart. Photographs were taken of the project area, and location and a description for each photograph was recorded. The project area is heavily disturbed through grading and earth-moving activities to create a gravel parking lot and ditches and berms associated with the roadways. Surface visibility was high ranging from 75 to 90 percent. No native soils or archaeological resources were observed. Facility 811 (P-36-015466), was observed and photographed during the survey.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION – FACILITY 811

Facility 811 (P-36-015466), located on an abandoned runway on the former George Air Force Base, was constructed in 1954. It is a reinforced concrete and timber structure that measures 40 feet in height, 40 feet 4 inches in width, and 58 feet 10 inches in length. The interior and southeast facade displays timber cladding and an open bay filled with an earthen mound. The earthen mound was

intended to contain live ammunition fire from military aircraft. The structure displays an external structural concrete support system. Originally, the structure had two 100-foot timber wing walls and a massive surrounding earthen abutment necessary for its use as a firing wall. In 2010, the wing walls and earthen abutment were removed.

In 1991, preempting the closure of George Air Force Base, Facility 811 (P-36-015466) was evaluated and recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as the only known structure of its type and use (firing wall). The OHP disagreed with the evaluation findings because the resource was not yet 50 years of age. The resource was evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance and ultimately determined ineligible for the National Register. It was subsequently listed in OHP's BERD with a 6Y status – ineligible for the National Register, not evaluated for state or local significance.

Note that it's unknown if the resource is the only one of its type, but a review of *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory* (Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation and JRP Historical Consulting Services 2000) confirms that it likely is the only structure of its type in California. The study documented the architectural history of approximately 100 military installations with approximately 4,000 individual resources in California. No other firing walls were identified in the study.

Because Facility 811 (P-36-015466) was evaluated for significance prior to reaching 50 years of age, Michael Baker International evaluated it for inclusion in the California Register. Please see **Attachment 2** for the DPR523 forms with full evaluation. Below are the four criteria and integrity arguments.

> **Criterion 1** – Facility 811 was constructed in 1954 as part of George Air Force Base. It appears to be a relatively obscure structure with an obscure use. The only other buildings previously surveyed as part of George Air Force Base included World War II era buildings and structures. Research failed to suggest that Facility 811 played an important role in the development of George Air Force Base or military technology during the early Cold War or Korean War periods. As such, the resource does not appear to be associated with a significant theme in national military history and is not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1.
>
> **Criterion 2** – Research failed to identify information regarding significant individuals associated with Facility 811. The structure does not appear to be associated with persons significant in our past and is not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 2.
>
> **Criterion 3** – Facility 811 is a utilitarian structure that lacks a specific architectural style. Furthermore, research failed to identify an associated builder or architect. The 1991 evaluation of the structure identifies this structure as the only known structure of its type and use and a review of *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory*

(Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation and JRP Historical Consulting Services 2000) confirms that it likely is the only structure of its type in California. Therefore, Facility 811 embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction of a military aircraft firing wall. It is eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3. Its character-defining features include the thick, reinforced concrete structural supports, timber interior and exterior wall-cladding, interior earthen mound, large massing, 100-foot timber wings, and surrounding earthen abutment. Its period of significance is 1954, its year of construction. However, for a resource to be eligible for listing in the California Register, it also must display integrity. Please review the integrity discussion below.

Criterion 4 – The subject property is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not—nor was it ever—the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects like mid-twentieth-century military architecture. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a historical resource to convey its significance and the reasons for which it is eligible for listing in the California Register. The seven aspects of integrity, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Park Service 1997), are discussed below.

Location is the place where the historical resource was constructed or the place where a historic event occurred. Facility 811 retains integrity of location as it has not been moved from its original location on an abandoned World War II-era runway.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of the property. Facility 811 no longer retains important design aspects that contribute to its reason for listing in the California Register. Since its period of significance, two main features of the structure have been removed—the 100-foot timber wing walls and massive earthen abutment—features essential to the structure's function as a firing wall. The original form, plan, space, structure, and style of the resource were drastically different from what it is today.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Facility 811 retains integrity of setting as it is located within a remote area of George Air Force Base. The setting has changed since its construction. These changes include the construction of Gateway Drive and the manufacturing and distribution facility at 18180 Gateway Drive.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Facility 811 no longer retains important materials that contribute to its reason for listing

in the California Register. Since its period of significance, two main features of the structure have been removed—the 100-foot timber wing walls and massive earthen abutment—features essential to the structure's function as a firing wall. The loss of these materials means the structure is no longer recognizable as a firing wall.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Facility 811 no longer retains important features that contribute to its reason for listing in the California Register. Since its period of significance, two main features of the structure have been removed—the 100-foot timber wing walls and massive earthen abutment—features essential to the structure's function as a firing wall and elements of the structure's workmanship. The loss of these materials means the original workmanship is no longer visible.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Facility 811 no longer retains integrity of feeling because it is no longer recognizable as a firing wall.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The resource does not appear associated with a historic event or person as discussed above, and because it no longer displays the original character-defining features of a firing wall (timber wings and earthen abutment) for which it is eligible for the California Register, it also lacks integrity of association. Due to the loss of its earthen abutment and timber-reinforced wings, the structure's ability to convey its historically intended capacity as a utilitarian military structure is detrimentally affected.

Facility 811 maintains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association because it no longer displays the important features (earthen abutment and timber wing walls) that would justify its inclusion in the California Register. The structure, therefore, lacks integrity.

In conclusion, Facility 811 is not eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria due to lack of integrity. The structure was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)–(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and it is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The SCCIC records search, literature and historical map review, archaeological field survey, and California Register evaluation identified no historical resources, as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a), within the project area. Due to existing disturbance, the project has a low potential to disturb archaeological resources. Nonetheless, there is a potential for disturbing previously unknown archaeological resources during excavation into native soil materials. The below

recommendations account for inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources and human remains during earth-moving activities.

> **Archaeological Resources Inadvertent Discovery.** In the event that any subsurface cultural resources are encountered during earth-moving activities, it is recommended that all work within 50 feet be halted until an archaeologist can evaluate the findings and make recommendations. Prehistoric materials can include flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, choppers) or obsidian, chert, or quartzite toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (i.e., midden soil often containing heat-affected rock, ash, and charcoal, shellfish remains, and cultural materials); and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones). Historical materials might include wood, stone, or concrete footings, walls, and other structural remains; debris-filled wells or privies; and deposits of wood, metal, glass, ceramics, and other refuse. The archaeologist may evaluate the find in accordance with federal, state, and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, to assess the significance of the find and identify avoidance or other measures as appropriate.
>
> **Human Remains Inadvertent Discovery.** If human remains are found, those remains would require proper treatment, in accordance with State of California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5-7055. Specifically, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 describes the requirements if any human remains are accidentally discovered during excavation of a site. As required by state law, the requirements and procedures set forth in Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code would be implemented, including notification of the County coroner, notification of the Native American Heritage Commission, and consultation with the individual identified by the Native American Heritage Commission to be the "most likely descendant." If human remains are found during excavation, excavation must stop in the vicinity of the find and any area that is reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the County coroner has been called out, and the remains have been investigated and appropriate recommendations have been made for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

This memo was prepared by Michael Baker International Architectural Historian Chris Wendt, Senior Archaeologist Nicholas F. Hearth, MA, RPA, and Senior Cultural Resources Manager Margo Nayyar. Archaeologist Marcel Young aided in the archaeological field survey.

Mr. Wendt conducts National Register, California Register, and various local register evaluations for projects subject to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. For these evaluations, he conducts a variety of tasks, including field survey and photographic documentation of historic-era resources, property research, writing architectural descriptions, and developing historic statements. He is

deeply entrenched in issues of local history and has taught history at the secondary and college levels both domestically and abroad. He has served as the visitor services and volunteer coordinator for the Los Angeles Museum of the Holocaust and Museum of Sonoma County. He also worked with the Petaluma Historical Museum and Library and Cotati Museum and Historical Society where he conducted archival research and aided in the identification of historical resources. He is a Secretary of the Interior Professionally Qualified historian and architectural historian.

Mr. Hearth has worked as an archaeologist in cultural resource management since 2002. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology. He received his BA in anthropology in 2003 from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and his MA in anthropology in 2006 from the University of California, Riverside. Mr. Hearth has worked in California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and multiple states both in the Midwest and New England. Mr. Hearth is well versed in applying Section 106 of the NHPA, CEQA, and NEPA on a variety of projects across many market sectors. He has completed projects in all phases of archaeology: Phase I pedestrian and shovel test surveys, extended Phase I survey, buried site testing, archaeological sensitivity assessments, Phase II testing and evaluations, Phase III data recovery, and Phase IV monitoring. His project responsibilities include overseeing archaeological, historical, and paleontological studies, directing all phases of archaeological field and laboratory work, and ensuring that the quality of analysis and reporting meets or exceeds appropriate local, state, and federal standards.

Ms. Nayyar is a senior architectural historian with 11 years of cultural management experience in California. Her experience includes built environment surveys, evaluation of historic-era resources using guidelines outlined in the National Register and the California Register, and preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, including identification studies, finding of effect documents, memorandum of agreements, programmatic agreements, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey mitigation documentation. She prepares cultural resources sections for CEQA environmental documents, including infill checklists, initial studies, and environmental impact reports, as well as NEPA environmental documents, including environmental impact statements and environmental assessments. She also specializes in municipal preservation planning, historic preservation ordinance updates, Native American consultation, and provision of Certified Local Government training to interested local governments. She develops Survey 123 and Esri Collector applications for large-scale historic resources surveys, and authors National Register nomination packets. Ms. Nayyar meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

Marcel Young, Archaeologist/Archaeological Field Technician, has worked in various capacities in cultural resource management since 2013. He is experienced in surveying and conducting evaluations of historic archaeological sites in California. Mr. Young is versed in conducting fieldwork within frameworks of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and CEQA. He has participated in projects in several

phases of archaeology: Phase I pedestrian and shovel test surveys, buried site testing, Phase III data recovery, and Phase IV monitoring. His project highlights include archaeological surveying to update and verify built environment structures and features, many of which have included prehistoric components as well. His other project responsibilities include implementing strategic work patterns, delineating best access routes, and conducting post impact assessments, and reporting to the National Park Service, National Forest Service, private clients, Southern California Edison, and CalRecycle.

Sincerely,

Chris Wendt, MA	Nicholas F. Hearth, MA, RPA	Margo Nayyar, MA
Architectural Historian	Senior Archaeologist	Senior Cultural Resources Manager

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Figures

Attachment 2 – DPR 523 Forms

REFERENCES

Applied Earthworks. 2019. *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Southern California Logistics Airport Specific Plan Amendment Technical Study Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for Michael Baker International by Applied Earthworks, Incorporated.

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith. 1978. "Serrano." In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 570-574. *Handbook of North American Indians*, volume 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Foster Wheeler and JRP (Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation and JRP Historical Consulting Services). 2000. *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory Volumes I through 4: Inventories of Historic Buildings and Structures on California Military Installations*. Prepared for the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Historicaerials.com. 2021. Historic and contemporary aerial photo views of the project area. Electronic resource, https://www.historicaerials.com/, accessed multiple.

Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Science Applications International, and Hatheway & Associates. 1991. George Air Force Base, California: World War II Building/Facilities Architectural and Historical Evaluation. Prepared for Tactical Air Command.

OHP (California Office of Historic Preservation). 1976. California Inventory of Historic Resources. Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation.

———. 1992. California Points of Historical Interest. Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation.

———. 1996. California Historical Landmarks. Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation.

_____. 2012. Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility for Los Angeles County. Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation.

———. 2021. Built Environment Resource Directory for San Bernardino County. Electronic database, https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338, accessed multiple.

Sutton, Mark Q., Mark E. Basgall, Jill K. Gardner, Mark W. Allen. 2007. "Advances in Understanding Mojave Desert Prehistory." In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 229-246. New York: AltaMira Press.

UCSB (University of California Santa Barbara). 1929. Aerial photograph C-679. Electronic resource, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/apcatalog/report/report.php?filed_by=C-679, accessed multiple.

_____. 1953. Aerial photograph AXL-1953B. Electronic resource, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/apcatalog/report/report.php?filed_by=AXL-1953B, accessed multiple.

_____. 1959. Aerial photograph AXL-1959. Electronic resource, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/apcatalog/report/report.php?filed_by=AXL-1959, accessed multiple.

_____. 1968. Aerial photograph AXL-1968. Electronic resource, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/apcatalog/report/report.php?filed_by=AXL-1968, accessed multiple.

_____. 1973. Aerial photograph TG-3358. Electronic resource, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/apcatalog/report/report.php?filed_by=TG-3358, accessed multiple.

USGS (US Geological Survey). 1932. Barstow, Calif. 1:125,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

———. 1934. Barstow, Calif. 1:125,500 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 1953. San Bernardino, Calif. 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

_____. 1956. Adelanto, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

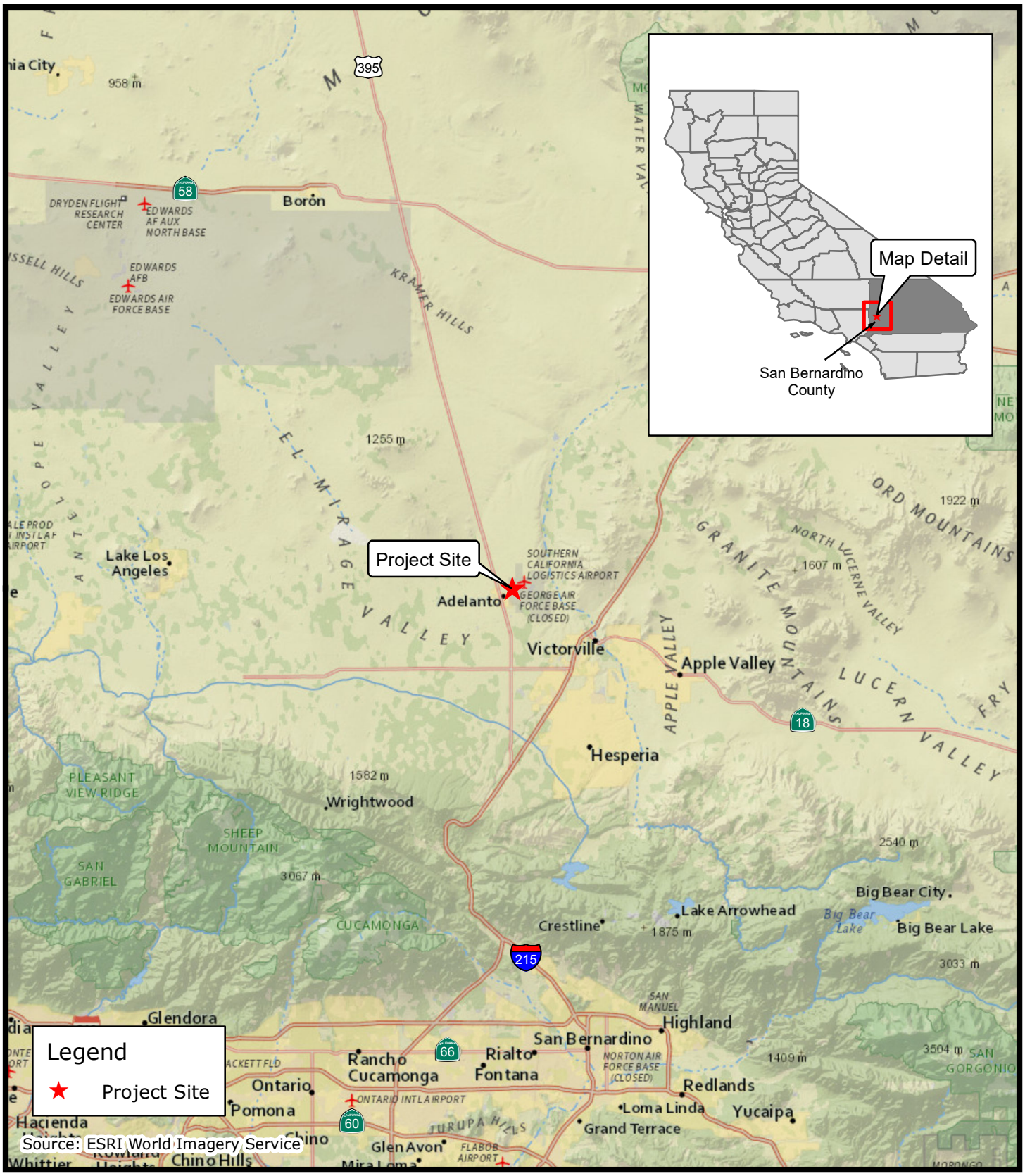
_____. 1966. San Bernardino, Calif. 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

Warren, Claude N. 1984. "The Desert Region." In *California Archaeology*, by Michael Moratto and with contributions from David A. Fredrickson, Christopher Raven, and Claude N. Warren, pp. 339-430. New World Archaeological Record Series. New York: Academic Press Inc.

Warren, Claude N. and Robert H. Crabtree. 1986. "Prehistory of the Southwestern Area." In *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 183-193. *Handbook of North American Indians*, volume 11, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Attachment 1

Figures



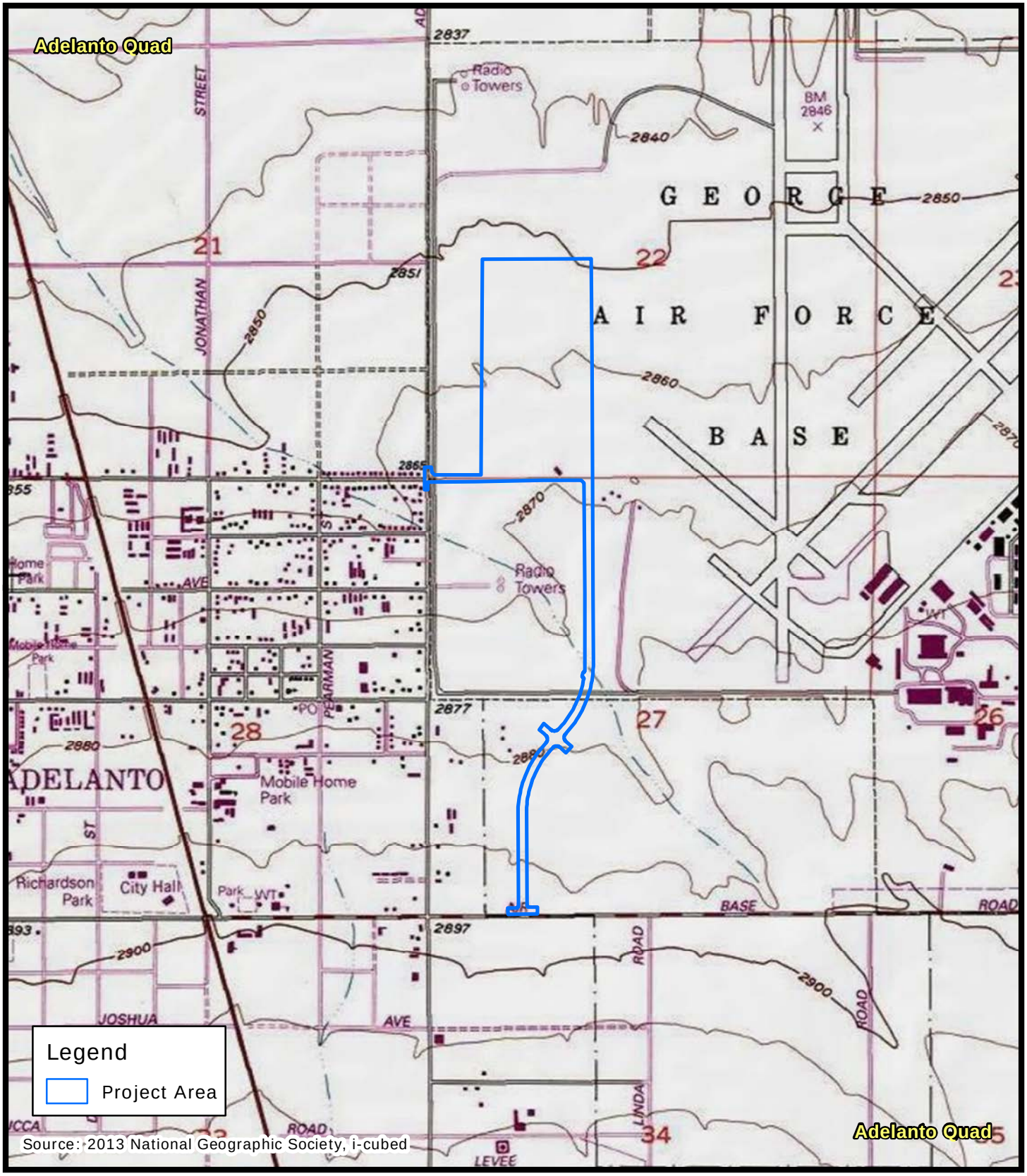
N
W E
S

0 5 10 Miles

FIGURE 1

Regional Location Map

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

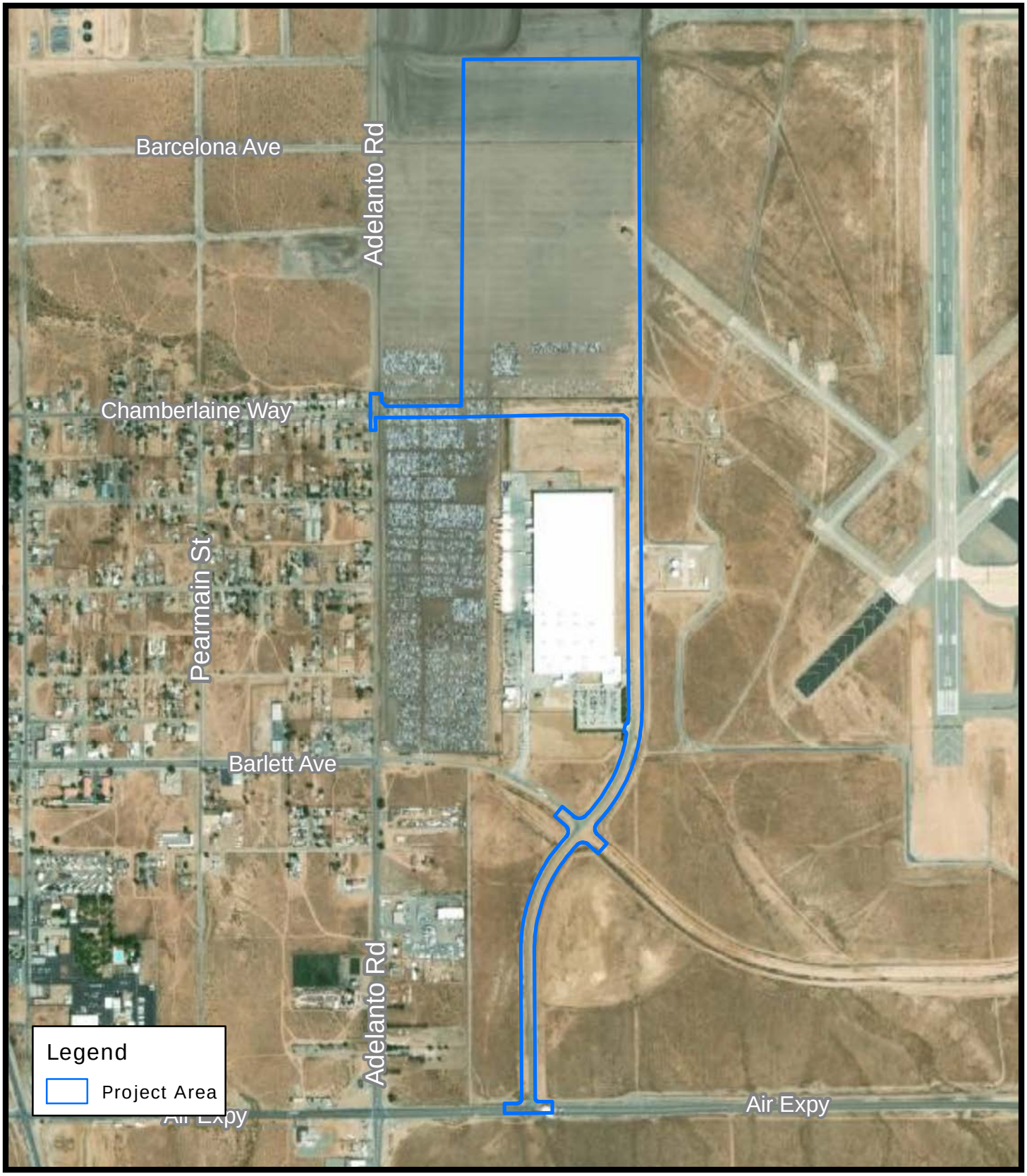


N
W E
S

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 2
Project Location Map

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL



N
W E
S

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 3
Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

Attachment 2

DPR 523 Forms

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-36-015466
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

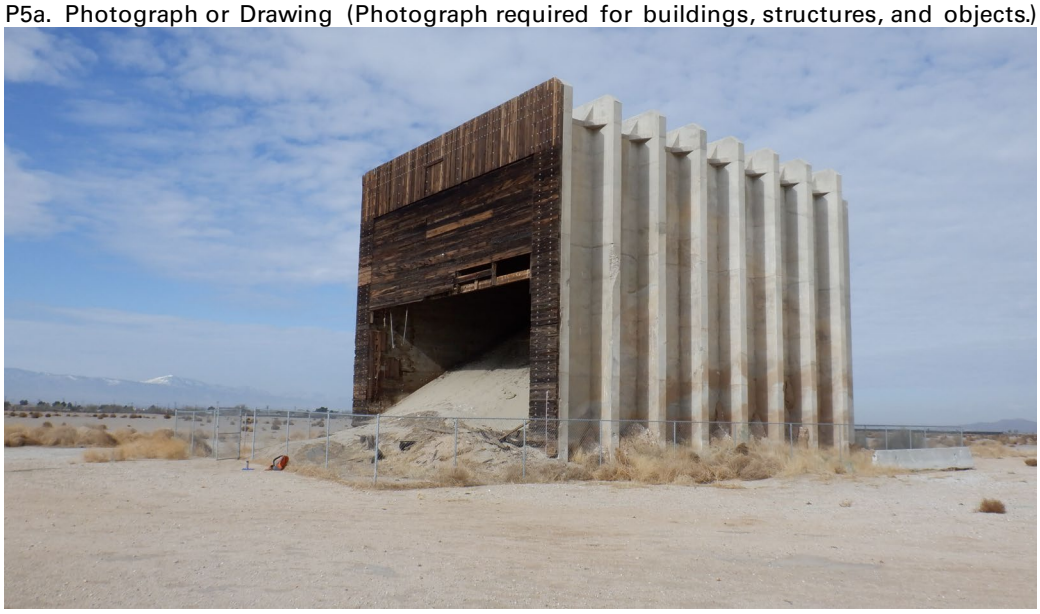
 ***Resource Name or #:** Facility 811

P1. Other Identifier: N/A
***P2. Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** San Bernardino
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Adelanto, Calif.* **Date** 1956 **T** 6N; **R** 5W **Sec** SW ¼ of Sec 22 S.B.B.M
c. Address:.18374 Phantom W **City:** Victorville **Zip:** 92394
d. UTM: Zone: 11S, 463825 mE/ 3827676 mN
e. Other Locational Data: 633 yards east of the intersection of Vintage Road and Adelanto Road.
***P3a. Description:**

The structure is located on an abandoned runway on the former George Air Force Base. It was constructed in 1954 and is a massive, reinforced concrete and timber structure that measures 40 feet in height, 40 feet 4 inches in width, and 58 feet 10 inches in length. The interior and southeast facade displays timber cladding and an open bay filled with an earthen mound. The earthen mound was intended to contain live ammunition fire from military aircraft. The structure displays an external structural concrete support system.

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Structure

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



P5b. Description of Photo: Photograph 1: View southwest of east and south elevations. Taken March 19, 2021.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic
1954 (Marietta, Science Applications, and Hatheway 1991: 526)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:**
Chris Wendt
Michael Baker International
2729 Prospect Park Drive, #220
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***P9. Date Recorded:**
April 6, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Hearth, Nicholas, Marcel Young, and Chris Wendt. 2021. "Cultural Resources Identification Report for the Southern California Logistics Airport Lot 44 Warehouse Project." Prepared by Michael Baker International for the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.

***Attachments:** ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
***Resource Name or #** Facility 811

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: N/A
B3. Original Use: Industrial
B4. Present Use: N/A
***B5. Architectural Style:** None
***B6. Construction History:** The building was constructed in 1954. By 2010, the original timber wing walls and surrounding earthen abutment were removed (Marietta, Science Applications, and Hatheway 1991: 526; Historicaerials.com 2021).

***B7. Moved?** ☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme** Military Technology **Area:** Victorville
Period of Significance: 1954 **Property Type:** Industrial **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

George Air Force Base
George Air Force Base, as it was known for nearly 44 years, was activated on October 1, 1941, as a flight training school for the United States Army Air Corps and named Victorville Army Flying School. The first contingent of men arrived on November 24, 1941; however, training did not begin until the following February. Advanced training was offered to pilots (fighters, transports, and bombers), bombardiers, and radar operators. The Victorville Army Flying School graduated its first class of cadets on April 24, 1942, and by 1943 over 1,000 pilots had completed training (Mills, McCausland, Miller et al. 2019: 21; Marietta, Science Applications, and Hatheway 1991: 10).

All flying operations were discontinued on October 12, 1945, as part of a general nationwide demobilization effort. The base was placed on standby status on November 1, 1945 and was subsequently transferred to the Air Technical Services Command to be used as a storage facility for B-29, AT-7, and AT-11 aircraft. However, all stored aircraft were removed from the base by October 1948 following the jurisdictional transfer to the Sacramento Air Materials Command in May 1947. That same year, the base was given the name George Air Force Base, after Brigadier General Harold H. George, and training operations were resumed (Mills, McCausland, Miller et al. 2019: 21; Marietta, Science Applications, and Hatheway 1991: 10).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

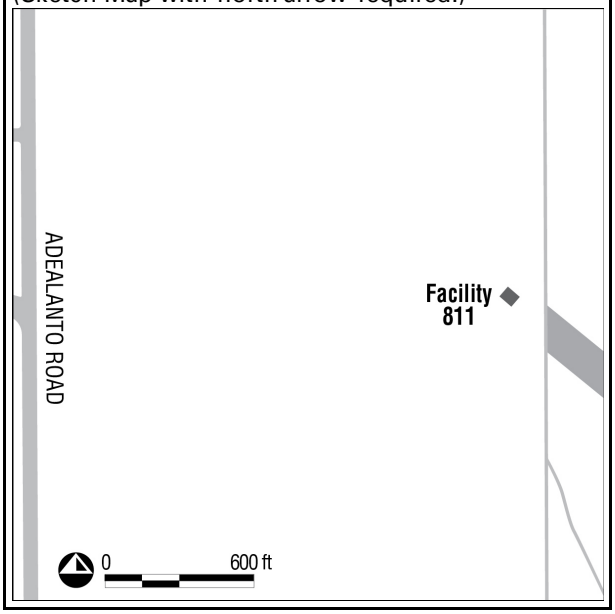
***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheets
B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:**
Chris Wendt, Architectural Historian
Margo Nayyar, Senior Architectural Historian
Michael Baker International
2729 Prospect Park Drive, #220
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***Date of Evaluation:** April 6, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



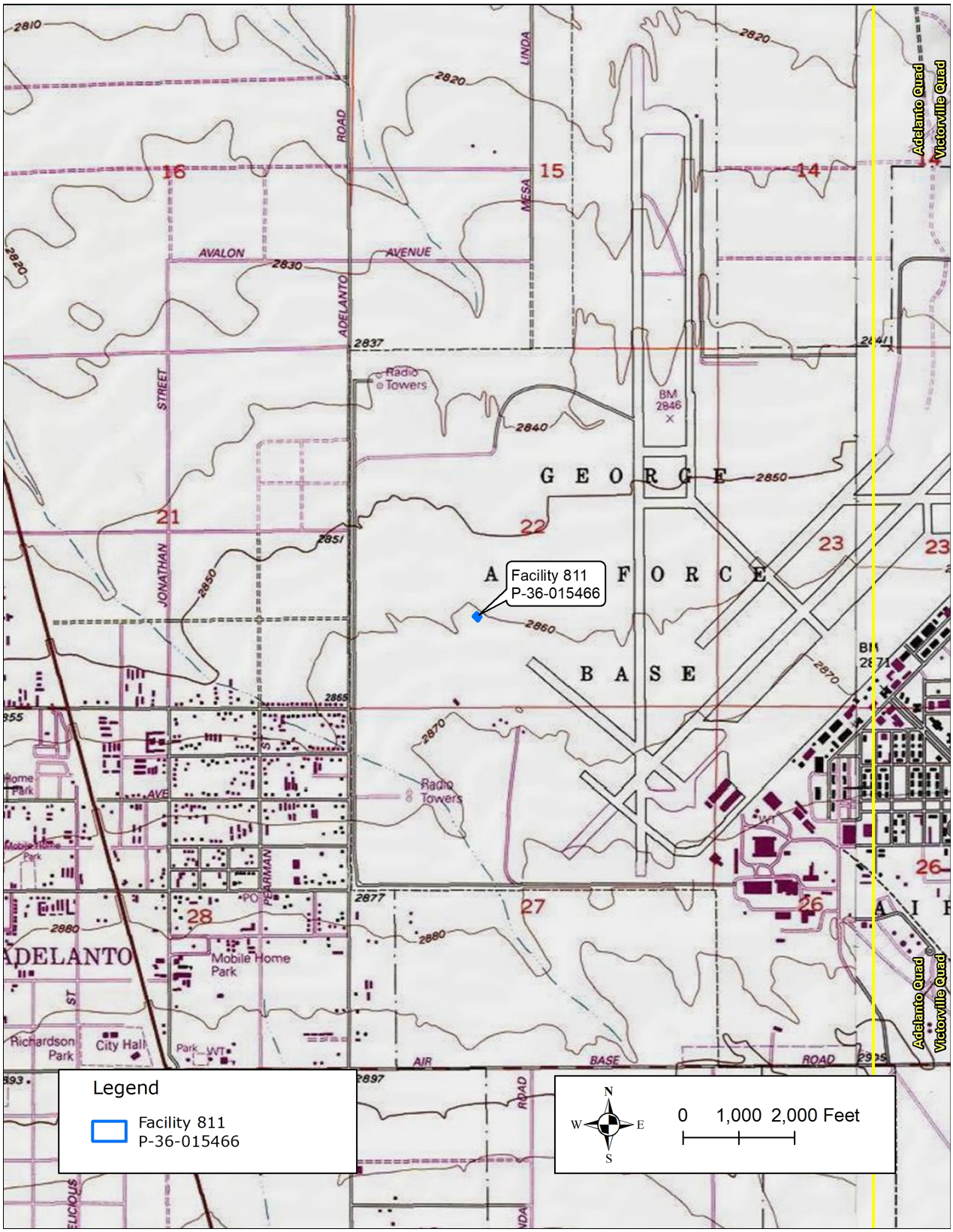
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-36-015466
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** Facility 811

***Map Name:** *Adelanto and Victorville, Calif* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 2021



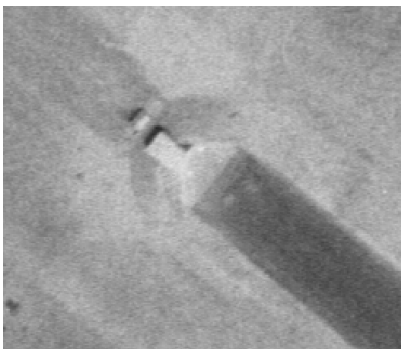
* Required information

***B10. Significance (continued):**

The base was reactivated under the jurisdiction of the Air Defense Command in June 1950, following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. The 1st Fighter Interceptor Wing was stationed at the base on July 1, 1950. Tactical Air Command took control of the base in November 1951 and training operations continued through the 1950s. By April 1962, instruction classes for training allied pilots began under the provisions set forth in the Military Assistance program. During the conflict in Vietnam, George Air Force Base was designated as one of the Air Force's major training bases for combat-ready fighter crews. The base continued to operate as an aviation training facility through the Cold War until its closure in 1989, as part of the Base Closure and Realignment Act. The base housed several fighter wings during its tenure, including the 35th Tactical Fighter wing, which trained F-4 pilots. George Air Force Base was decommissioned in 1992. Shortly thereafter, the Air Force Civil Engineer Center transferred approximately 4,200 acres over to the Southern California Logistics Airport Authority, which now serves as a civilian aviation hub for maintenance, research, flight testing, and end-of-cycle services (Mikesell 2000a: 8-5, 8-6; Mills, McCausland, Miller et al. 2019: 21; Marietta, Science Applications, and Hatheway 1991: 10).

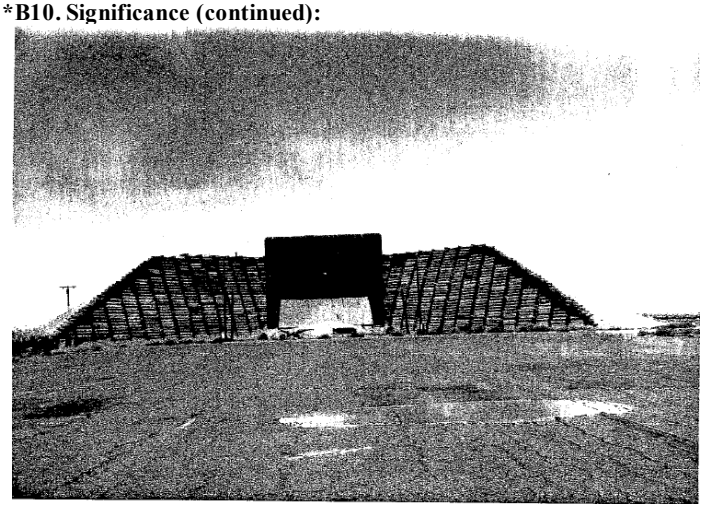
Facility 811

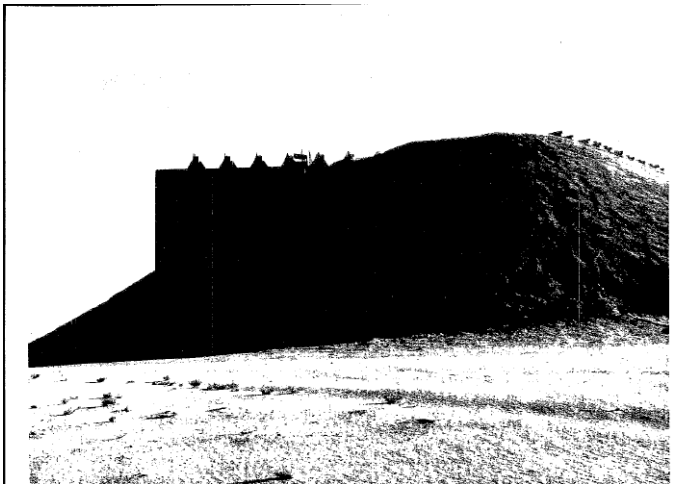
The structure was constructed in 1954 at an original cost of $98,000. The building originally featured 100-foot timbered cribbing wings with two target racks off the southeast elevation, as well as an earthen abutment that surrounded the northeast, northwest, and southwest elevations. The structure was designed to contain the live ammunition from military aircraft. It was constructed during the Korean War on an abandoned World War II-era runway and was designed to allow aircraft to taxi up and test fire their weapons prior to taking off for aerial maneuvers. The structure was abandoned by 1973. The construction of this structure represents a unique design solution to an emergent military problem of the period and is not only unique to the installation but is the only known structure of its type. (Foster Wheeler and JRP 2000: 4-28, 4-29; Marietta, Science Applications, and Hatheway 1991: 20-23, 526, 661).



Photograph 2 (left): 1959 aerial photograph of Facility 811 (USGS 1959)
Photograph 3 (middle): 2009 aerial photograph of Facility 811; note the original timber-reinforced wings and earthen abutment (Google Earth 2021)
Photograph 4 (right): 2013 aerial photograph of Facility 811; note the absence of the structure's original timber-reinforced wings and earthen abutment (Google Earth 2021)

***B10. Significance (continued):**





Photograph 5 (left). Photograph depicting the original southeast elevation of Facility 811 (Marietta, Science Applications, and Hatheway 1991: 523)
Photograph 6 (right). Photograph depicting the immenseness of the original earthen abutment (Marietta, Science Applications, and Hatheway 1991: 523)

Architect/Builder
The original architect and/or builder was not identified in the George Air Force Base building report (Marietta, Science Applications, and Hatheway 1991: 530).

Utilitarian Structures
Many military structures were constructed for utilitarian purposes and for the sole use of military personnel. For these reasons, many military structures displayed simple and functional designs, with no concern for aesthetics. In many cases, these structures are isolated and inaccessible to most people on the military installation. Facility 811 embodies the characteristics of a utilitarian military structure in that it was constructed for functional use with no concern for the impression that the building would make on the viewer. (Hampton, Burkett, and Trebellas 2012: 4-5; Mikesell 2000b: 8-56)

Facility 811 was classified as a "Fire-In; Butt," otherwise known as a firing wall, in a 1991 architectural survey of George Air Force Base. This survey effort identified Facility 811 to be the only representative example of this structure type. Its character-defining features address the functional utilitarian design elements, including the thick, reinforced concrete structural supports, timber interior and exterior wall-cladding, interior earthen mound, large massing, timber reinforced wings, and surrounding earthen abutment (Hampton, Burkett, and Trebellas 2012: 4-5; Mikesell 2000b: 8-56).

Evaluation and Recordation History
In 1991, preempting the closure of George Air Force Base, Facility 811 was evaluated and recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as the only known structure of its type and use (firing wall). The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) disagreed with the evaluation findings because the resource was not yet 50 years of age. The resource was evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance and ultimately determined ineligible for the National Register. It was subsequently listed in OHP's Built Environment Resources Database with a 6Y status – ineligible for the National Register, not evaluated for state or local significance.

Note that it is unknown if the resource is the only one of its type, but a review of *California Historic Military Buildings And Structures Inventory* (Foster Wheeler and JRP 2000) confirms that it likely is the only structure of its type in California. The study documented the architectural history of approximately 100 military installations with approximately 4,000 individual resources in California. No other firing walls were identified in the study.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

California Register Evaluation

Criterion 1 – Facility 811 was constructed in 1954 as part of George Air Force Base. It appears to be a relatively obscure structure with an obscure use. The only other buildings previously surveyed as part of George Air Force Base included World War II era buildings and structures. Research failed to suggest that Facility 811 played an important role in the development of George Air Force Base or military technology during the early Cold War period or Korean War. As such, the resource does not appear to be associated with a significant theme in national military history and is not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2 – Research failed to identify information regarding significant individuals associated with Facility 811. The structure does not appear to be associated with persons significant in our past and is not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3 – Facility 811 is a utilitarian structure that does not display a specific architectural style. Furthermore, research failed to identify an associated builder or architect. The 1991 evaluation of the structure identifies this structure as the only known structure of its type and use and a review of *California Historic Military Buildings And Structures Inventory* (Foster Wheeler and JRP 2000) confirms that it likely is the only structure of its type in California. Therefore, Facility 811 embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction of a military aircraft firing wall. It is eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3. Its character-defining features include the thick, reinforced concrete structural supports, timber interior and exterior wall-cladding, interior earthen mound, large massing, 100-foot timber wings, and surrounding earthen abutment, as depicted in Photographs 2 through 6. Its period of significance is 1954, its year of construction. However, for a resource to be eligible for listing in the California Register, it also must display integrity. Please review the integrity discussion below.

Criterion 4 – The subject property is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not—nor was it ever—the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects like mid-twentieth-century military architecture. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 4.

Integrity
Integrity is the ability of a historical resource to convey its significance and the reasons for which it is eligible for listing in the California Register. The seven aspects of integrity, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Park Service 1997), are discussed below.

Location is the place where the historical resource was constructed or the place where a historic event occurred. Facility 811 retains integrity of location as it has not been moved from its original location on an abandoned World War II-era runway.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of the property. Facility 811 no longer retains important design aspects that contribute to its reason for listing in the California Register. Since its period of significance, two main features of the structure have been removed—the 100-foot timber wing walls and massive earthen abutment—features essential to the structure's function as a firing wall. The original form, plan, space, structure, and style of the resource were drastically different from what it is today.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Facility 811 retains integrity of setting as it is located within a remote area of George Air Force Base. The setting has changed since its construction. These changes include the construction of Gateway Drive and the manufacturing and distribution facility at 18180 Gateway Drive.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Facility 811 no longer retains important materials that contribute to its reason for listing in the California Register. Since its period of significance, two main features of the structure have been removed—the 100-foot timber wing walls and massive earthen abutment—features essential to the structure's function as a firing wall. The loss of these materials means the structure is no longer recognizable as a firing wall.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Facility 811 no longer retains important features that contribute to its reason for listing in the California Register. Since its period of significance, two main features of the structure have been removed—the 100-foot timber wing walls and massive earthen abutment—features essential to the structure's function as a firing wall and elements of the structure's workmanship. The loss of these materials means the original workmanship is no longer visible.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Facility 811 no longer retains integrity of feeling because it is no longer recognizable as a firing wall.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The resource does not appear associated with a historic event or person as discussed above, and because it no longer displays the original character-defining features of a firing wall (timber wings and earthen abutment) for which it is eligible for the California Register, it also lacks integrity of association. Due to the loss of its earthen abutment and timber-reinforced wings, the structure's ability to convey its historically intended capacity as a utilitarian military structure is detrimentally affected.

Therefore, Facility 811 maintains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association because it no longer displays the important features (earthen abutment and timber wing walls) that would justify its inclusion in the California Register.

Conclusion
In conclusion, Facility 811 is not eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria due to lack of integrity. The structure was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)–(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and it is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

***B12. References:**

Foster Wheeler and JRP (Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation and JRP Historical Consulting Services). 2000. *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory Volumes I through 4: Inventories of Historic Buildings and Structures on California Military Installations.* Prepared for the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Google Earth. 2021. Historic aerial imagery of subject property. Accessed April 6, 2021.

Hampton, Burkett, and Trebellas (Hampton, Roy, Maria Burkett, and Christine Trebellas). 2012. *Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program: Historic Context for Evaluating Mid-Century Modern Military Buildings*. Prepared for the Department of Defense by Hardlines Design Company.

Historicaerials.com. 2021. Historic and contemporary aerial views of the subject property. Electronic resource, https://www.historicaerials.com/, accessed multiple.

Marietta, Science Applications, and Hatheway (Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Science Applications International, and Hatheway & Associates). 1991. *George Air Force Base, California: World War II Building/Facilities Architectural and Historical Evaluation*. Prepared for Tactical Air Command.

Mikesell, Stephen D. 2000a. *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory Volume II: The History and Historic Resources of the Military in California, 1769-1989*. Prepared for the United States Army Corps of Engineers by JRP Historical Consulting Services.

_____. 2000b. *California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory Volume III: Historic Context: Themes, Property Types, and Registration Requirements.* Prepared for the United States Army Corps of Engineers by JRP Historical Consulting Services.

Mills, Evan, Annie McCausland, Andrew D. Miller, and Andrew Deleon. 2019. *Cultural Resource Assessment for the Southern California Airport Specific Plan Amendment Technical Study Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for Michael Baker International by Applied Earthworks, Incorporated.

USGS (US Geological Survey). 1959. Aerial photograph AXL-1959. Electronic resource, https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/apcatalog/report/report.php?filed_by=AXL-1959, accessed multiple.

P5a. Photographs:

Photograph 7. View southwest of the northeast elevation of Facility 811.

Photograph 8. View south of the northeast and northwest elevations of Facility 811.

P5a. Photographs (continued):

Photograph 9. View southeast of the northwest elevation of Facility 811.

Photograph 10. View east of the northwest and southwest elevations of Facility 811.

P5a. Photographs (continued):

Photograph 11. View northeast of the southwest elevation of Facility 811.

Photograph 12. View north of the southeast and southwest elevations of Facility 811.

P5a. Photographs (continued):

Photograph 13. View northwest of southeast facade of Facility 811. Note the interior earthen mound intended for live munitions fire from military aircraft.

Photograph 14. View north of timber interior and exterior wall-cladding.