

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Wonder Inn Project

**APNs: 0625-071-04, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10 and 14 Totaling 134 Acres
Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

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USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Valley Mountain, California (1954)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to ELMT Consulting to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Wonder Inn Project (the project) located at 78201 Amboy Road in an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County, near the city of Twentynine Palms, California. The site encompasses APNs 0625-071-04, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, and 14 and totals 134 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, and paleontological resources overview. These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The records search revealed that three cultural resource studies have taken place within one mile of the project site, none of which assessed any portion of the project site. One cultural resource (a prehistoric lithic scatter) has been identified within a one-mile radius of the project site. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within or adjacent to its boundaries.

During the field survey one historic-period commercial/industrial building was identified within the project site boundaries. This resource is not recommended eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and is therefore not recommended a "historical resource" under CEQA. It does not warrant further consideration. No other cultural resources (including other architectural historical resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic archaeological resources) were recorded. Due to a lack of historical resources located within the project site and vicinity combined with a high level of previous surface disturbance, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix D. 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 is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project

would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix E has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial silt, sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period (Dibblee and Minch, 2003). While Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching older alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

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 ELMT Consulting to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Wonder Inn Project (the project) located at 78201 Amboy Road in an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County, near the city of Twentynine Palms, California. The site encompasses APNs 0625-071-04, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, and 14 and totals 134 acres. The project site is located in Section 20 of Township 1 North, Range 10 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Valley Mountain, California* (1954) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

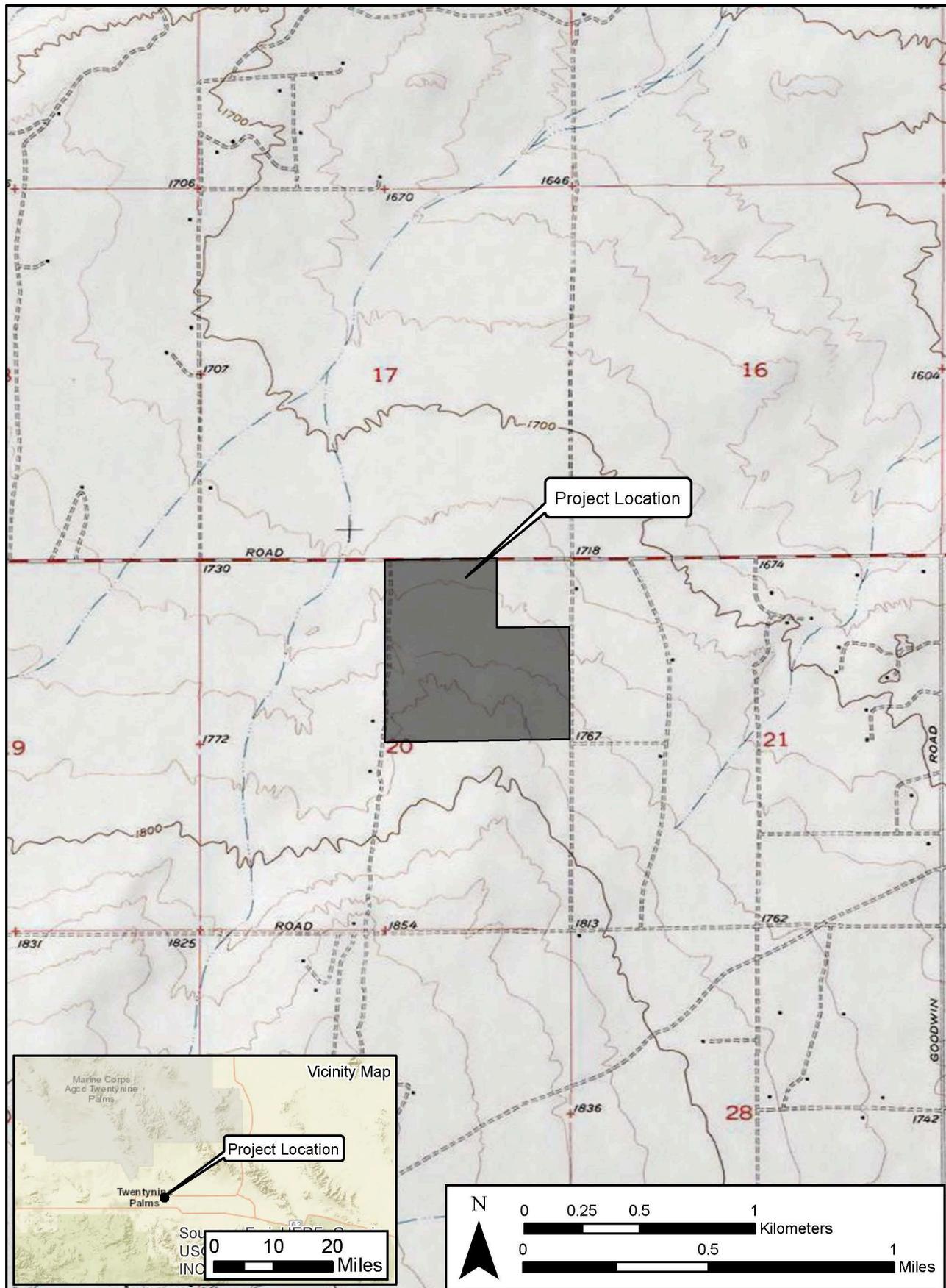
Regulatory Setting

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 is approximately 1720 to 1770 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). It has been subject to disturbances related to modern farming, and to grading and excavation associated with the construction of a commercial/industrial building. The project site sediments include Holocene period alluvial silt, sand, and gravel (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 relatively flat, although water flows in a northerly

direction towards an unnamed intermittent drainage approximately one quarter-mile to the northwest. 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).

Local Sequence (see Appendix B for references). The project site is located to Twentynine Palms. The first recorded exploration of the Twentynine Palms area was made in 1855 by desert surveyor Colonel Henry Washington. On his exploration he found Native Americans, principally from the Chemeheuvi Tribe living in the area. The Native Americans lived in the surrounding hills and near the spring they called “Marrah” meaning “land of little water”. In the 1870’s, many prospectors arrived at Twentynine Palms in search of gold. The Oasis of Mara in Twentynine Palms area was a popular camping spot for prospectors to rest and replenish while they mined. The name Twentynine Palms was actually given to this land by prospectors. Mining partners McKenzie and Germain described this area as Twentynine Palms for the 29 Washingtonia Fillifera palm trees that surrounded the Oasis. Mining continued in this area until the early 20th century. After World War I, Twentynine Palms became the home for many veterans dealing with respiratory illnesses they had developed due to war. Doctor James B. Lucke from Pasadena referred veterans to Twentynine Palms because of the moderate elevation and clean air. Twentynine Palms was also accessible to large cities nearby. Veterans brought families with them and began homestead the 160-acre parcels that were made available to settlers at no cost by the federal government. Due to the population growth that had occurred in the area in the late 1920s and early 1930s construction of roads began. The first water system was introduced in 1938, which made life easier for homesteading. An increase in population occurred again after World War II. Twentynine Palms became a tourist destination in the 1960s and 1970s during the peace and love movement. It became a popular area for hippies to camp out and enjoy the clean air and views of the desert and stars. Twentynine Palms incorporated as a city on November 23rd, 1987.

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 Senior Architectural Historian/Historian, Kara Brunzell, M.A. Ms. Brunzell and BCR Consulting Staff Historian George Brentner, B.A. completed additional research and completed the California Department of Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) staff completed the archaeological records search. BCR Consulting Field Director

Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA and Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, 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 include:

- Cultural resources records search to review studies and archaeological/historical resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation for any cultural resources identified
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through the Western Science Center

Records Search

Prior to fieldwork, an archaeological records search was conducted by the SCCIC. 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 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 archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on March 23 and 24, and April 5, 2021. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site. All soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note-taking for entry on DPR Forms (Appendix C)
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes

- Digital photography at various points within the project site, and of all cultural resources (Appendix A and C).

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from the SCCIC revealed that three cultural resource studies have taken place within one mile of the project site, none off which assessed any portion of the project site. One cultural resource (a prehistoric lithic scatter) has been identified within a one-mile radius of the project site. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search is summarized in Table A, and maps and bibliographies are provided in Appendix B.

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

USGS 7.5 Min. Quad.	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site	Studies Within One Mile of Project Site
<i>Valley Mountaim, California</i> (1954)	P-36-4286: Prehistoric lithic scatter (3/4 Mile North	SB-920, 1047, 1725

*Previously assessed a portion of the project site.

Additional Research (see Appendix C for references). The subject property was originally patented to George H. Albro from the State of California as part of a 160-acre grant issued on November 10th, 1930. Albro was a 29-year-old grocery store clerk who lived in Twentynine Palms with his parents in 1930. He later moved to Whittier; there is no indication he ever constructed any buildings or farmed the property, which was at the time located in an uninhabited area about 6 miles east of Twentynine Palms.

The current building on the property was constructed in 1962. No contemporaneous newspaper stories or building permits have confirmed its original use, but it appears on historic aerial photographs by 1970. News outlets and websites have circulated a story that the building was originally a post office designed by renowned Palm Springs architect Donald Wexler in 1962. Additional research, however, did not reveal any contemporaneous reporting on a post office in Wonder Valley or any building designed by Wexler east of Twentynine Palms. The placement of a post office in a remote location away from a population center is not consistent with typical US Postal Service practice, and the area was undeveloped desert in the middle decades of the twentieth century. Other local sources state that the building was a telephone exchange and/or a Southern California Edison substation; both plausible uses for a simple concrete masonry unit building in this location.

In 1981, the parcel of land was purchased by David Williams and his wife Priscilla. The couple developed the property as a jojoba farm, a type of agriculture that became popular locally during the late 1970s and early 1980s. By the mid-1990s, aerial photographs show that the area around the building was under cultivation and its immediate vicinity was landscaped and appeared to be in use as a residence. They owned the property until 2001 when it was

transferred to the Williams Family 2000 Trust. In 2003, the High Desert Test Sites project was created by Andrea Zittel and Aurora Tang, bringing various artists to the Joshua Tree area. In 2005, Henry Ittleson and his wife Margot purchased the property. Margot Ittleson was a fashion designer from New York who transformed the interior of the building. She and her husband designed the pyramid structures that surround the building as well. It took over two years of intensive labor for their vision to come to reality. Henry and Margot Ittleson owned the property for 15 years until it was purchased by its current owners Alan R. Greenberg and Jason Landver on February 10th, 2020. Both Alan and Jason share the subject property today.

Field Survey

During the field survey, Mr. Orozco and Mr. Shepetuk carefully inspected the project site, and identified a historic-period commercial/industrial building. This resource is described in detail and evaluated for eligibility (i.e. CEQA significance) below. It has been temporarily designated 78201 Amboy Road. A permanent designation will be assigned when this report is submitted to the SCCIC. Surface visibility was 80 percent or better for the majority of the project area. Ground disturbances were severe and from modern farming, and disturbances related to construction of the commercial/industrial building and parking lot. Recent installations include pyramid-shaped sculptures, chain link fencing, modern irrigation facilities, and concrete supports for a cylindrical steel tank. Since these installations are not historic in age, they do not warrant further consideration.

78201 Amboy Road. The property at 78201 Amboy Road is occupied by a 4,226-square-foot building on 132 acres of commercially zoned land. The building is setback about 135 feet from Amboy Road and accessed via a semicircular gravel driveway. Landscaping is limited to native desert shrubs. It features a rectangular plan and flat roof. It is constructed of concrete masonry units with smooth plaster panels on the main (north) façade. An entry volume projects from the building right of center. A flat awning projects above its centered entrance, which is fitted with commercial-style fully-glazed aluminum doors with sidelights and transoms. The entrance is flanked by a decorative checkerboard pattern executed in concrete masonry units. A decorative concrete masonry unit screen wall at the east corner of the main façade is the only other ornamental feature of the building. The main façade lacks fenestration. There are aluminum sliding-sash windows on the east (side) and south (rear) elevations as well as two entrances fitted with metal doors. Just south of the main building are pyramid structures that were built around 2013. About 5 acres of the property is fenced around the building. There are two evaporative coolers on the roof.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey one historic-period quarry was. CEQA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

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

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The California Register evaluation of EMT2003-H-1 is provided below.

California Register Evaluations

78201 Amboy Road. The subject property was developed within the general context of postwar population growth in the Wonder Valley area. Considerable research, however has not revealed important associations between subject property and the history of the region. It is therefore not recommended eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Research has not revealed any association between the property and persons important to our history. Criterion 3: The building is an ordinary example of a mid-century modern commercial/industrial building and is not architecturally significant. It is similar to many buildings designed during the era with utilitarian and cost-effectiveness as primary goals. It lacks the distinction of landmark examples of mid-century modern architecture. Therefore the property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. Criterion 4: Buildings can occasionally be important sources of information about building materials and techniques, however this building is an example of a well-understood property type and as such has limited potential to yield data.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the field survey one historic-period commercial/industrial building was identified within the project site boundaries. This resource is not recommended eligible for the California Register, and is therefore not recommended a "historical resource" under CEQA. It does not warrant further consideration. No other cultural resources (including other architectural

historical resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic archaeological resources) were identified. Due to a lack of historical resources located within the project site combined with a high level of disturbance, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix D. 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 is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

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

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial silt, sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period (Dibblee and Minch, 2003). While Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching older alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

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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1986 The Prehistory of the Southwestern Great Basin. In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 11, Great Basin*, edited by W.L. d'Azevedo, pp.183-193. W.C. Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

APPENDIX A
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Project Site Overview (Northwest)



Photo 2: Project Site Overview (South)

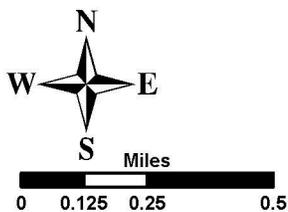
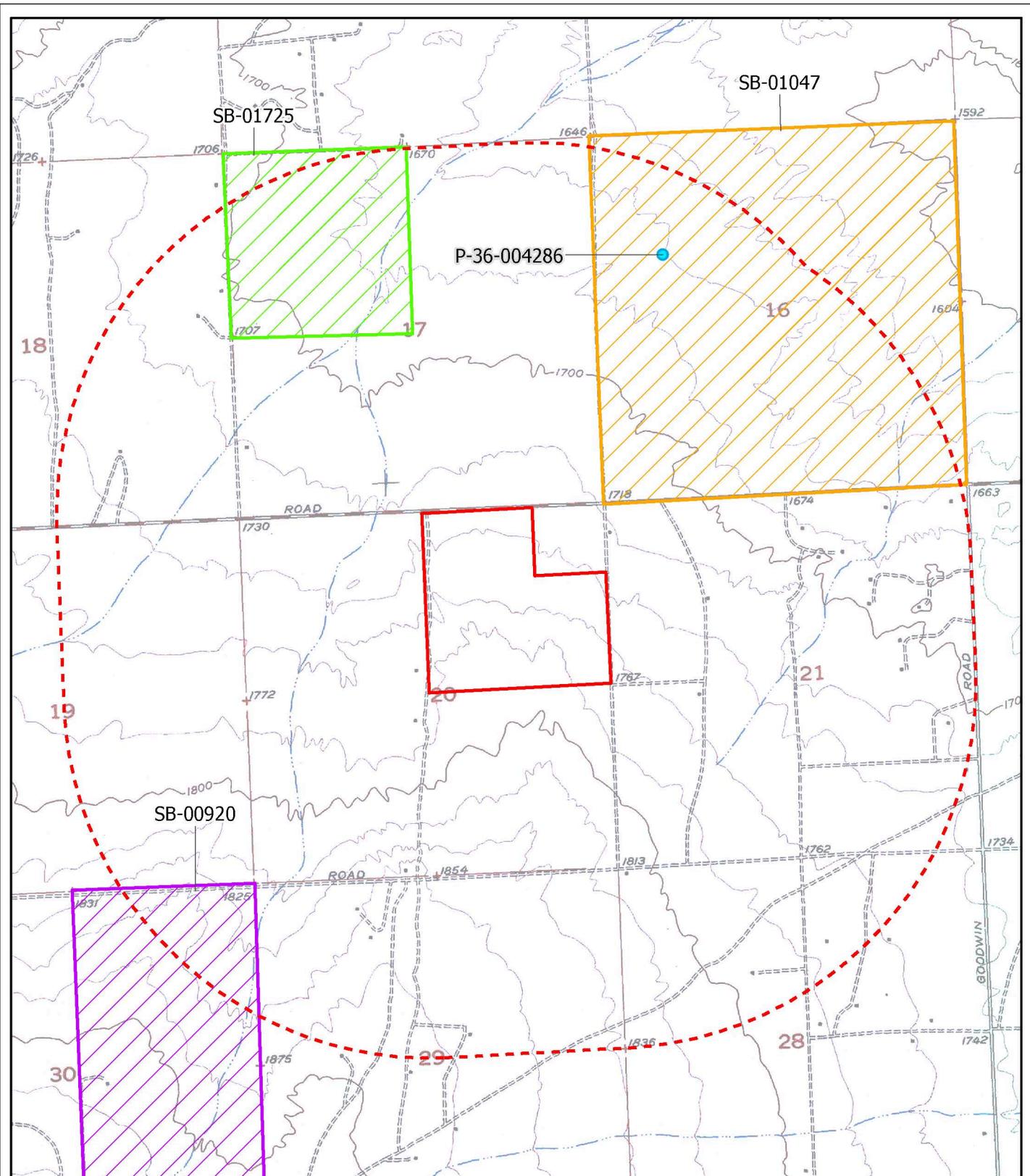


Photo 3: Recent Pyramid Sculptures (West)



Photo 4: Recent concrete tank supports, pyramid sculptures, and chain link fence (West)

APPENDIX B
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS



Resources within the project area: None
 1 resource within a 1-mile radius
 Reports within the project area: None
 3 reports within a 1-mile radius

Valley Mtn, CA
 USGS 7.5' PR: 1954
 1:24,000
 INV #22296
 May 2021

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00920	NADB-R - 1060920; Voided - 80-2.3	1980	SUTTON, MARK Q.	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, OIL AND GAS LEASE #CA-284		
SB-01047	NADB-R - 1061047; Voided - 80-11.2	1980	LEONARD, JOANNE C.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION FOR THE STATE LANDS COMMISSION, SEC. 16, T1N R10E, VALLEY MOUNTAIN QUAD	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-004286, 36-004287
SB-01725	NADB-R - 1061725; Voided - 87-9.4	1987	DE MUNCK, VICTOR C.	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: OF 160 ACRES OF LAND DESIGNATED AS ASSESSORS PARCEL NO. 626-121-15 IN THE TWENTYNINE PALMS REGION OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELD ASSOCIATES	

The listed resource has NOT been previously verified by SCCIC staff.

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-004286	CA-SBR-004286	Valley Mountain; SBCM-4707			AP02	1980 (N.Leonard)	SB-01047

APPENDIX C
DPR 523 FORMS

P1. Other Identifier: 78201 Amboy Road

***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:** Date: 1981 T1N; R10E; Section 20; SBBM

c. Address: 78201 Amboy Road, Twentynine Palms, Ca, 92277

d. UTM: Zone: N/A mE/

Elevation: 800' AMSL

Locational Data: The subject property is located on the west side of Gammel Road and on the south side of Amboy Road.

***P3a. Description:**

The property at 78201 Amboy Road is a 4,226-square-foot building on 132 acres of commercially zoned land. The building is setback about 135 feet from Amboy Road and accessed via a semicircular gravel driveway. Landscaping is limited to native desert shrubs. Features a rectangular plan and flat roof. It is constructed of concrete masonry units with smooth plaster panels on the main (north) façade. An entry volume projects from the building right of center. A flat awning projects above its centered entrance, which is fitted with commercial-style fully-glazed aluminum doors with sidelights and transoms. The entrance is flanked by a decorative checkerboard pattern executed in concrete masonry units. A decorative concrete masonry unit screen wall at the east corner of the main façade is the only other ornamental feature of the building. The main façade lacks fenestration. There are aluminum sliding-sash windows on the east (side) and south (rear) elevations as well as two entrances fitted with metal doors. Just south of the main building are pyramid structures that were built around 2013. About 5 acres of the property is fenced around the building. There are two evaporative coolers on the roof.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP3. Commercial Building

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



***P4. Resources Present:**

- Building Structure
 Object
 Site District Element
of District Other

P5b. Description of

Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1: main façade (View Southwest)

***P6. Date Constructed/
Age and Sources:**

Constructed in 1962
(San Bernardino County Assessor 2021)
 Historic (see page 2)
 Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Alan Greenberg and Jason Landver
78201 Amboy Road,
Twentynine Palms, CA,
92277

***P8. Recorded by:**

George Brentner and David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, California 91711

***P9. Date Recorded:**

4/15/2021

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

***P11. Report Citation:**

***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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 7

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 78201 Amboy Road

B1. Historic Name: N/A B2. Common Name: N/A
B3. Original Use: unknown B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations): c1962

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** Yes

*B8. **Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme:** **Area:** **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical/architectural context as defined by theme/period/geographic scope. Address integrity.)

History of Twentynine Palms

The first recorded exploration of the Twentynine Palms area was made in 1855 by desert surveyor Colonel Henry Washington. On his exploration he found Native Americans, principally from the Chemeheuvi Tribe living in the area. The Native Americans lived in the surrounding hills and near the spring they called "Marrah" meaning "land of little water". In the 1870's, many prospectors arrived at Twentynine Palms in search of gold. The Oasis of Mara in Twentynine Palms area was a popular camping spot for prospectors to rest and replenish while they mined the area for gold. The name Twentynine Palms was actually given to this land by prospectors who had mined the area for gold. Mining partners McKenzie and Germain described this area as Twentynine Palms for the 29 Washingtonia Fillifera palm trees that surrounded the Oasis. Mining continued in this area up until the early 20th century during the onset of World War I. (City of Twentynine Palms; Parker 1980: 86,87)

(Continued on Continuation Sheet, page 3.)

*B12. **References:**

City of Twentynine Palms. *City of Twentynine Palms: A Desert Oasis* 2021. Electronic Document: <https://www.ci.twentynine-palms.ca.us/about>. Accessed April 15th, 2021.

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High Desert Test Sites. 2013. *Pink Post Office Projects*. Electronic Document: <https://www.highdeserttestsites.com/programs/hdts-events/hdts-2013/pink-post-office-projects>. Accessed April 15th, 2021.

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Twentynine Palms Historical Society. *29 Palms Homesteaders*. 2021. Electronic Document: <https://www.29palmsHistorical.com/projects/homesteaders.php>. Accessed April 15th, 2021.

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Drew Tewksbury. "Your Psychedelic Joshua Tree Getaway: High Desert Test Sites." *Los Angeles Magazine*. October 11, 2013. Accessed June 17, 2021.

Frank Mucahy. "Model Homes Demonstrate Steel Building Methods." *The Los Angeles Times*. Feb. 25, 1962.

Doug Brown. "Groundbreaking Ceremonies Signal Air Terminal Start." *The Desert Sun*. Aug. 10, 1965.

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United States Postal Service. "USPS Historic Context Survey: Postal Service Facilities Constructed or Occupied between 1940 and 1971." prepared by URS. October, 2012.

*B14. **Evaluator:** Kara Brunzell

***Date of Evaluation** 6/23/21

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



B10. Significance [Continued from page 2]:

After World War I, Twentynine Palms became the home for many veterans dealing with respiratory illnesses they had developed due to war. Doctor James B. Lucke from Pasadena referred veterans to Twentynine Palms because of the moderate elevation and clean air. Twentynine Palms was also accessible to large cities nearby. Veterans brought families with them and began homestead the 160-acre parcels that were made available to settlers at no cost by the federal government. Due to the population growth that had occurred in the area in the late 1920s and early 1930s construction of roads began. The community in Twentynine Palms had introduced their first water system in 1938, which made life easier for homesteading purposes. An increase in population in Twentynine Palms occurred again after World War II. Twentynine Palms became a tourist destination in the 1960s and 1970s during the peace and love movement. It became a popular area for hippies to camp out and enjoy the clean air and views of the desert and stars. Twentynine Palms incorporated as a city on November 23rd, 1987(City of Twentynine Palms; Parker 1980: 88,89.)

Property History.

The subject property was originally patented to George H. Albro from the State of California as part of a 160-acre grant issued on November 10th, 1930 (General Land Office 1930). Albro was a 29-year-old grocery store clerk who lived in Twentynine Palms with his parents in 1930. He later moved to Whittier; there is no indication he ever constructed any buildings or farmed the property, which was at the time located in an uninhabited area about 6 miles east of Twentynine Palms (US Census records 1930, 1940).

The current building on the property was constructed in 1962. No contemporaneous newspaper stories or building permits have confirmed its original use, but it appears on historic aerial photographs by 1970. News outlets and websites have circulated a story that the building was originally a post office designed by renowned Palm Springs architect Donald Wexler in 1962 (Tewksbury 2013). Additional research, however, did not reveal any contemporaneous reporting on a post office in Wonder Valley or any building designed by Wexler east of Twentynine Palms. The placement of a post office in a remote location away from a population center is not consistent with typical US Postal Service practice, and the area was undeveloped desert in the middle decades of the twentieth century. Other local sources state that the building was a telephone exchange and/or a Southern California Edison substation; both plausible uses for a simple concrete masonry unit building in this location.

In 1981, the parcel of land was purchased by David Williams and his wife Priscilla. The couple developed the property as a jojoba farm, a type of agriculture that became popular locally during the late 1970s and early 1980s. By the mid-1990s, aerial photographs show that the area around the building was under cultivation and its immediate vicinity was landscaped and appeared to be in use as a residence. They owned the property until 2001 when it was transferred to the Williams Family 2000 Trust. In 2003, the High Desert Test Sites project was created by Andrea Zittel and Aurora Tang, bringing various artists to the Joshua Tree area. In 2005, Henry Ittleson and his wife Margot purchased the property. Margot Ittleson was a fashion designer from New York who transformed the interior of the building. She and her husband designed the pyramid structures that surround the building as well. It took over two years of intensive labor for their vision to come to reality. Henry and Margot Ittleson owned the property for 15 years until it was purchased by its current owners Alan R. Greenberg and Jason Landver on February 10th, 2020. Both Alan and Jason share the subject property today. (San Bernardino County Assessor 2021; High Desert Testing Sites 2013).

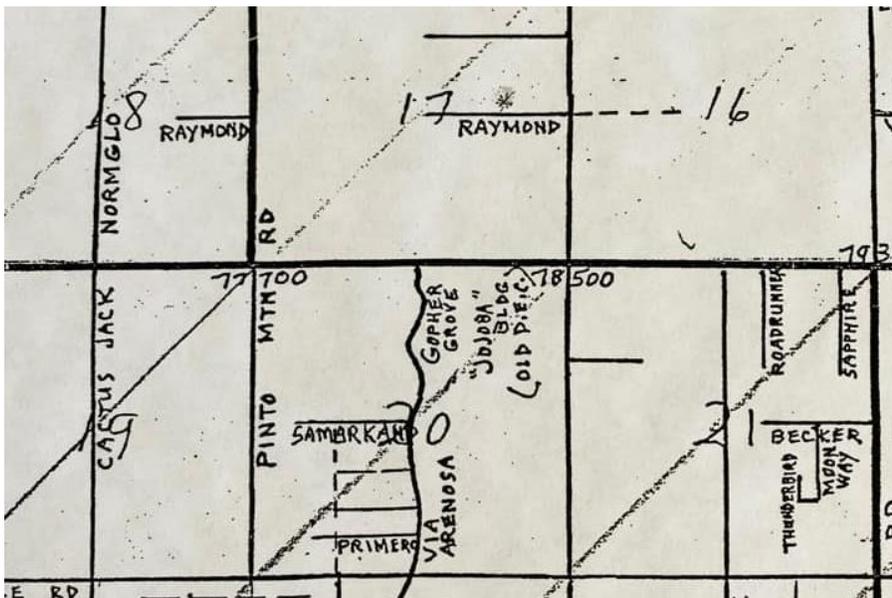


Figure 2: Map drawn by Ida Colaw showing subject property labeled Jojoba Building 1991-1993, (Wonder Valley Community Facebook Page)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 7

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 78201 Amboy Road

Recorded by George Brentner

*Date: April 15th, 2021 Continuation Update

California Register of Historical Resources Eligibility Evaluation

California Register of Historical Resources requires that a significance criterion (1-4) be met for a resource to be eligible. A resource is eligible if (1) it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; (2) it is associated with the lives of persons important in California's past; (3) it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value; or (4) it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The California Register also requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance (normally 45 years) to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources" (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The subject property was developed within the general context of postwar population growth in the Wonder Valley area. Considerable research, however has not revealed important associations between subject property and the history of the region. It is therefore not recommended eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Research has not revealed any association between the property and persons important to our history. Criterion 3: The building is an ordinary example of a mid-century modern commercial/industrial building and is not architecturally significant. It is similar to many buildings designed during the era with utilitarian and cost-effectiveness as primary goals. It lacks the distinction of landmark examples of mid-century modern architecture. Therefore the property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. Criterion 4: Buildings can occasionally be important sources of information about building materials and techniques, however this building is an example of a well-understood property type and as such has limited potential to yield data.

The subject property and its constituent historic-age buildings are therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such the property is not recommended a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Thus BCR Consulting recommends the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Status Code "6Z".

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 7

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Recorded by George Brentner

*Date: April 15th, 2021

Continuation Update



Photo 2: Main (North) façade (View Southeast)



Photo 32: Detail, main façade (View South)



Photo 4: East elevation (View west)



Photo 5: South elevation (View Northwest)



Photo 6: West elevation (View Southeast)



Photo 7: South and east elevations (View Northwest)

APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION COMMUNICATIONS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 29, 2021

Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting LLCVia Email to: josephorozco513@gmail.com & david.brunzell@yahoo.com**Re: EMT2103 Wonder Inn Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Mr. Orozco:

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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/29/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
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**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
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Fax: (760) 699-6919

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

**Morongo Band of Mission
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12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
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Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
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serranonation1@gmail.com

**Morongo Band of Mission
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**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
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Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantrib
e.com

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
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Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed EMT2103 Wonder Inn Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/29/2021**

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians***

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-
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Chemehuevi

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APPENDIX E
PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



BCR Consulting LLC
Joseph Orozco
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

March 29, 2021

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Wonder Inn Project in Twentynine Palms, Riverside County, California. The project site is located south of Amboy Road, west of Gammel Road, east of Pinto Mountain Road, and north of 2 Mile Road in Township 1 North, Range 10 East, Section 20 on the *Valley Mountain, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial silt, sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period (Dibblee and Minch, 2003). While Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching older alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darla Radford', written in a cursive style.

Darla Radford
Collections Manager

Wonder Inn Project

Project area, one mile radius, geologic mapping, and any WSC fossil localities.

Legend

-  Project area and one mile radius
-  Qa: Alluvial silt, sand, and gravel (Holocene)

