

**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**  
For the  
**ARCADIA & EMERSON SUBDIVISION PROJECT**

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0588-311-10 to -27**  
**Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

Community Development Department, Planning Division  
Town of Yucca Valley  
Monterey Business Center  
58928 Business Center Drive  
Yucca Valley, CA 92284

**Prepared for:**

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April 15, 2024  
CRM TECH Project No. 4069

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Arcadia & Emerson Subdivision Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0588-311-10 to -27, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California,

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**Date:** April 15, 2024

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Yucca Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 6, T1S R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 9.2 acres

**Keywords:** Morongo Basin, Mojave Desert region; Phase I cultural resources study; No "historical resources" under CEQA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between October 2023 and April 2024, at the request of Mr. Robert Stewart, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 9.2 acres of vacant land in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0588-311-10 to -27, located on the southwest corner of Emerson Avenue and Yucca Trail, centrally located in the north half of Section 6, Township 1 South, Range 6 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of an 8-unit subdivision.

The Town of Yucca Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area. To identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted local Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The results of these research procedures indicate that no cultural resources are present within the project area.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the Town of Yucca Valley a tentative determination of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources, pending completion of the AB 52 consultation process. No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study or the results of the AB 52 consultations warrants additional archaeological procedures/investigations. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds. Any human remains unearthed during the project will need to be addressed in accordance with Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between October 2023 and April 2024, at the request of Mr. Robert Stewart, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 9.2 acres of vacant land in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0588-311-10 to -27, located on the southwest corner of Emerson Avenue and Yucca Trail in the Town of Yucca Valley (Figure 2). The property is centrally located in the north half of Section 6, Township 1 South, Range 6 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 3). The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed 8-unit subdivision development project.

The Town of Yucca Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area. To identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted local Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field inspection. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

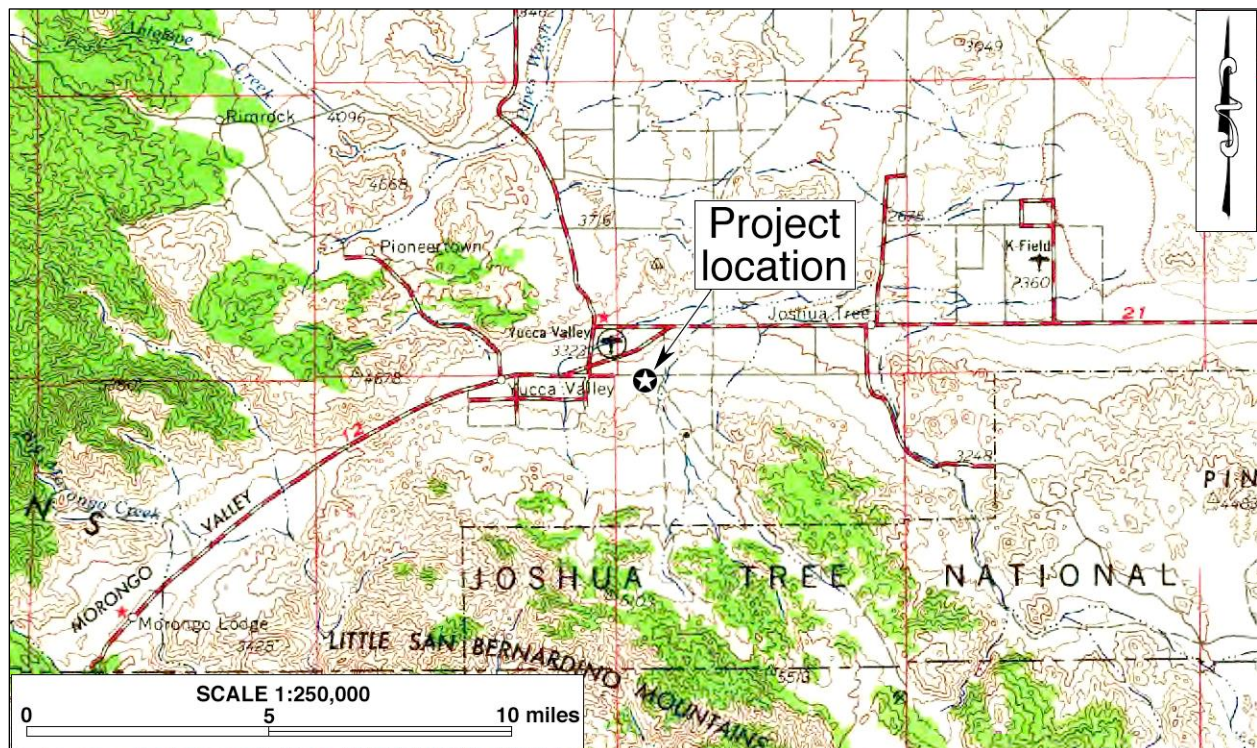


Figure 1. The project vicinity. (Based on the USGS San Bernardino120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])



Figure 2. Aerial image of the project area and vicinity. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

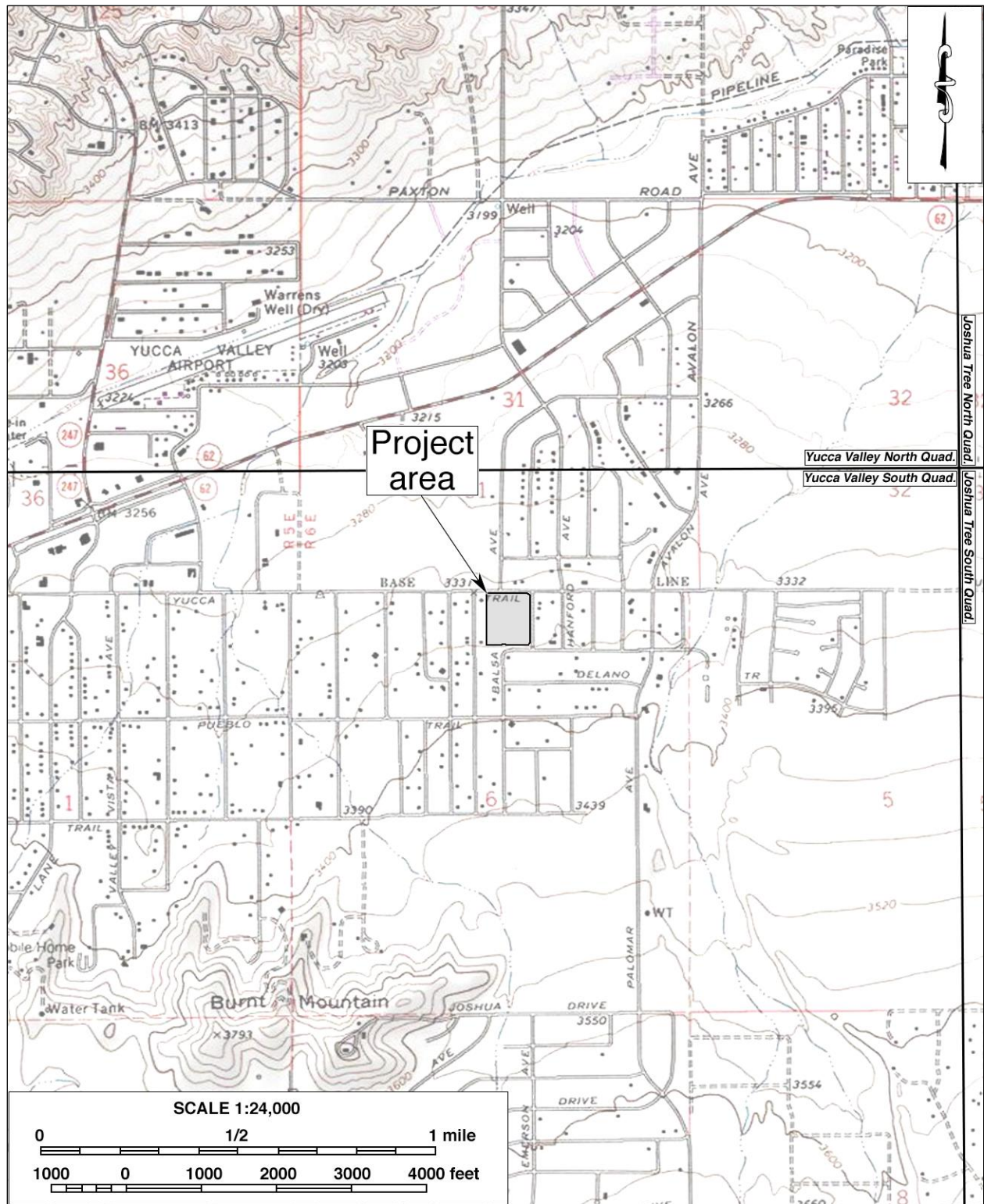


Figure 3. The project area and vicinity shown on the USGS maps. (Based on USGS Yucca Valley North, and Yucca Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1994a, b])

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## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The Town of Yucca Valley is situated near the border between the Transverse Ranges and the Mojave Desert geomorphological provinces and approximately two miles north of Joshua Tree National Park. Situated in the eastern-central eastern part of the Town of Yucca Valley, the project area encompasses undeveloped land that is bound on all sides by residential neighborhoods, with Yucca Trail to the north, Emerson Avenue to the east and Arcadia Trail to the south (Figure 3). The climate and environment of the area are typical of southern California's "high desert" climatic zone, so-called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the south. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs in July averaging over 100°F and winter lows in December averaging 35°F. The average annual precipitation is roughly five inches, most of which occurs during late winter, early spring, and the occasional monsoon storms in summer. The project area topography generally decreases in elevation from the south to the north, with elevations in the southern part of the project area at about 3,360 feet and elevations in the northern part at 3,335 feet above mean sea level. Soils are mapped as Older (Quaternary [Pleistocene]) older valley fill (alluvium) (Qoa) of poorly bedded to non-bedded granitic cobble-pebble gravels and sand (Dibblee 2008).

The vegetation observed within the project area and vicinity belongs to the Joshua Tree Woodland vegetation community (Schoenherr 1992), comprised of Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*), Mojave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*), creosote (*Larrea tridentata*), coyote melon gourds (*Cucurbita palmata*), Mormon tea (*Ephedra viridis*), desert trumpet (*Eriogonum inflatum*), beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris*), pencil cholla (*Cylindropuntia leptocaulis*), silver cholla (*Cylindropuntia echinocarpa*), Mojave cotton thorn (*Tetradymia stenolepis*), and various native grasses (*Poaceae sp.*) (Figure 4). Non-native flora observed includes the stork's bill (*Erodium cicutarium*) groundcover (Figure 4). Observed fauna included Mojave ground squirrels (*Xerospermophilus mohavensis*) and hummingbirds (*Trochilidea sp.*).

### CULTURAL SETTING

#### Prehistoric Context

In order to understand the progress of Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks on the basis of artifacts and site types that date back some 12,000 years. Currently, the chronology most frequently applied in the Mojave Desert divides the region's prehistory into five periods marked by changes in archaeological remains, reflecting different ways in which Native peoples adapted to their surroundings. According to Warren (1984) and Warren and Crabtree (1986), the five periods are as follows: the Lake Mojave Period, 12,000 years to 7,000 years ago; the Pinto Period, 7,000 years to 4,000 years ago; the Gypsum Period, 4,000 years to 1,500 years ago; the Saratoga Springs Period, 1,500 years to 800 years ago; and the Protohistoric Period, 800 years ago to European contact.



Figure 4. Overview of the current setting of the project area; view to the northeast. (February 27, 2024)

This time frame is based on general changes in artifactual remains progressing from large stone projectile points with few stone tools for grinding food products, to smaller projectile points with an increase in milling stones. The scheme also notes increases in population, changes in food procurement and resource exploitation, and more cultural complexity over time. During the Protohistoric Period, there is evidence of contact with the Colorado River tribes and the introduction of pottery across the Mojave Desert.

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

The Native American groups living near the project area in recent centuries were the Serrano and the Chemehuevi. The Serrano's homeland was centered in the nearby San Bernardino Mountains but also included lowlands along both flanks of the mountain range. The Chemehuevi, a subgroup of the Southern Paiute, traditionally occupied the portion of the Mojave Desert extending east to the Colorado River. Both groups belong to the larger Shoshonean language stock, which in turn is part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. The leading anthropological works on the Chemehuevi include Kroeber (1925), Laird (1976), and Kelly and Fowler (1986), while the basic references on the Serrano are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

Prior to European contact, native subsistence practices were defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the cultivating and gathering of wild foods and hunting, exploiting nearly all of the resources available. The Serrano settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains, while the Chemehuevi, with fewer people spread over a much wider area, cultivated, gathered, and hunted in the open deserts, but are also known for their agricultural practices, in particular the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, and melons. Social customs brought members of each tribe together at important base camps or villages for annual ceremonies and tribal interaction with neighboring groups.

Both tribal groups had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire subsistence, shelter, and medicine or to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink. Much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, direct European influence on Serrano and Chemehuevi lifeways began in the 1810s, when the mission system expanded to the edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano were removed to the nearby missions. While less affected by Spanish and Mexican policies due to their more remote location, the Chemehuevi experienced increasing conflict with encroaching Euroamerican prospectors and settlers during the late 19th century. By the early 20th century, the majority of Serrano and Chemehuevi population was incorporated into the reservation system. Today, most Serrano descendants are found on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations, while the Chemehuevi are divided among the Chemehuevi, the Colorado River, and the Morongo Reservations.

## Historic Context

In the vicinity of the present-day Town of Yucca Valley, the first notable cultural feature to appear was a trail that traversed essentially the same route as today's Twentynine Palms Highway (SR 62). The trail was reputedly blazed by Powell (a.k.a. Paulino or Pauline) Weaver, a colorful early pioneer who had settled near present-day Banning in the mid-1840s but was almost certainly based on an ancient Indian trail. The first non-Native people to settle in the Morongo basin were miners and cattle ranchers in the late 19th century, followed by homesteaders in the early 20th century.

One of the early cattle ranchers was Mark "Chuck" Warren, who settled in the area with his family in the early 1880s and leased extensive acreage around present-day Yucca Valley from the U.S. government to graze his herds (Long n.d.). A well that Warren dug some two miles northeast of the present-day Yucca Valley town center, known aptly as Warren's Well, and the house he built nearby soon became a popular stop on Weaver's Trail, and "the center of life in the area for many years" (Wilson et al. 1984:8).

By 1945, the small community that gradually emerged around Warren's Well had gathered enough population to warrant the establishment of a post office named Yucca Valley (Keeling 1976:236), but the town was not incorporated until 1991. Today, the Town of Yucca Valley has a total population of more than 20,000, scattered over an area of approximately 40 square miles. Despite the accelerated growth in recent decades, the Town of Yucca Valley, as the official name adopted upon its incorporation implies, still retains much of its rural character.

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## RESEARCH METHODS

### RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System in October of 2023. Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Gallardo examined the center's digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously recorded cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH/NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On October 18, 2023, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. CRM TECH also contacted the nearby Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians and Morongo Band of Mission Indians by electronic mail for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. On February 23, 2024, CRM TECH emailed Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians to coordinate potential participation in the upcoming archaeological field survey. The responses from the NAHC and the tribes are summarized in the section below.

### HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH Frank Raslich, M.A., Archaeologist, and Michael Hogan, Ph.D., Principal (see Appendix 1 for qualifications). Sources consulted during the research included primarily published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856-1903, United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1955-1994, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1970-2023. The historical maps are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS, and the aerial/satellite photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

### FIELD SURVEY

On February 27, 2024, CRM TECH Archaeologist Michael D. Richards, M.A. (see Appendix 1 for qualifications), performed an intensive-level field survey of the project study area. In the course of the intensive-level pedestrian survey, Richards walked parallel north-south 15-meter (approximately 50-feet) wide transects across the entire project area. In this way, the ground surface within the entire project area was systematically and carefully visually examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the Native American Period (prehistoric) or Spanish, Mexican, and American Periods (historic i.e., 50 years or older) for any evidence of cultural resources.

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## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records indicate that the project area itself had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. However, within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identified some 24 cultural resource studies, mostly linear features, within the one-mile radius (Figure 5). As a result of these past survey efforts, no Native American resources and only two cultural resources dating to the historic period have been recorded in the scope of the records search. One of the historic-era resources in State Route 62, designated Site 36-010525 in the California Historical Resources Inventory System, passes about a half mile northwest and north of the study area. The other historic-era resource, designated Site 36-009610 (CA-SBR-9610H), is located approximately one mile to the northwest of the current project area. It is recorded as a ranch house, out buildings, and a well (possibly the first in Yucca Valley) for watering cattle and for domestic use. Neither of these two sites will potentially be impacted by the proposed project and, as such, they do not require further consideration during this study.

### SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH/NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reported in a letter dated December 4, 2023, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of such resources, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts representing various tribal organizations in the region. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the Town of Yucca Valley for future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

As mentioned above, CRM TECH contacted the Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the two nearest Native American groups, in writing for pertinent information during this study. As of this time, neither of the tribes has responded to the inquiry.

### HISTORICAL RESEARCH

According to historical sources consulted during this study, no evidence of any settlement and/or development activities within the project area is seen throughout the historic period (Figures 6, 7; NETR Online 1970; 1983). In the mid-19th century, when the U.S government conducted the earliest systematic land surveys in the Yucca Valley area, the only human-made features found in the project vicinity were various dirt tracks, including (north of the project area) the "Road to Palm Springs"; Figure 6). Traversing approximately a half-mile north of the project location, a portion, at least, of this historic wagon road appears to have evolved into the Twentynine Palms Highway by the mid-20th century (Figures 6, 7). Closer to the project area, what is now Yucca Trail had appeared. as an unpaved road, by the 1950s (Figure 7). Additionally, by that time, a north-south dirt road crossed through the center of the property and streets and a scatter of buildings are apparent in the Town itself (Figure 7).

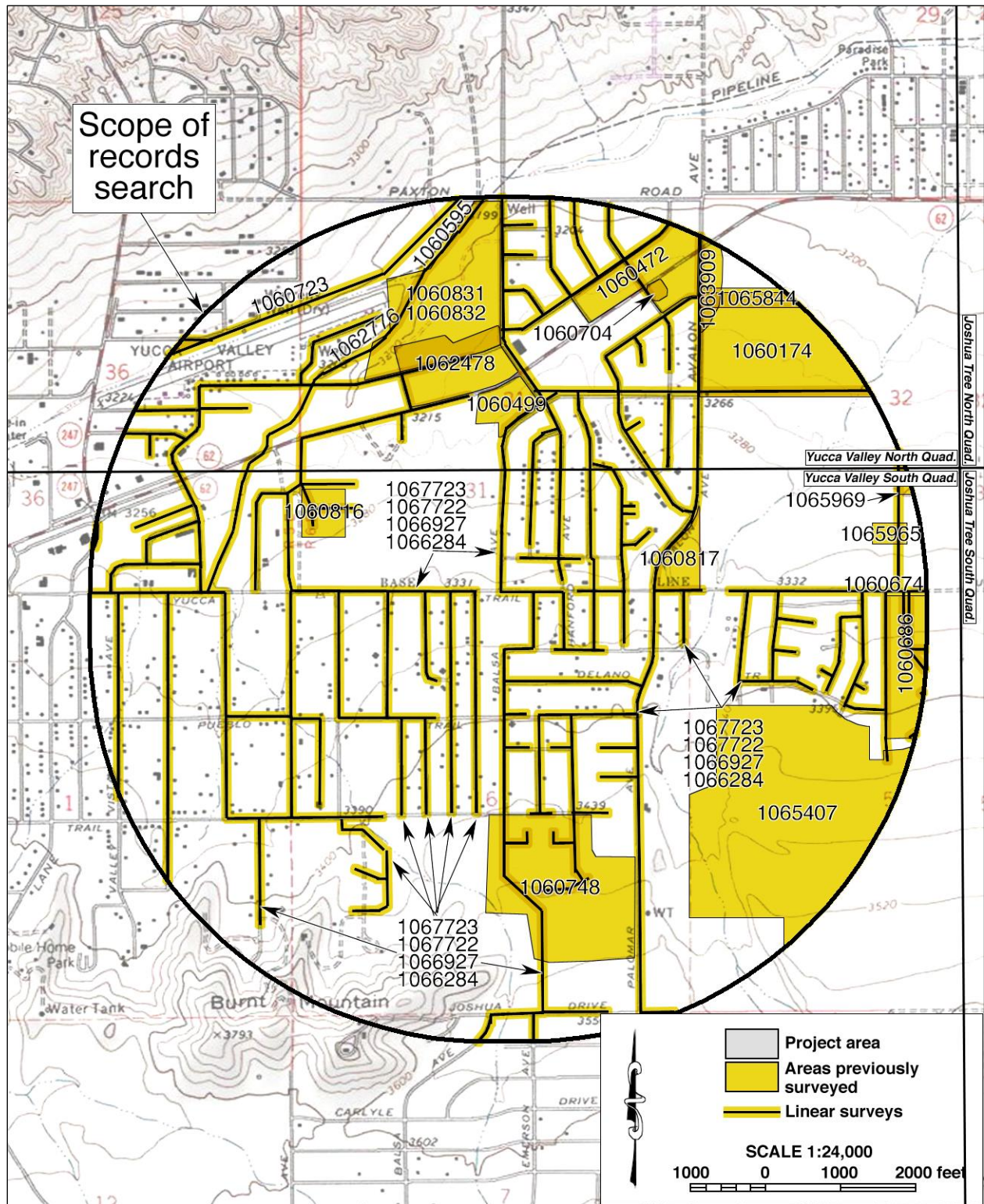


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

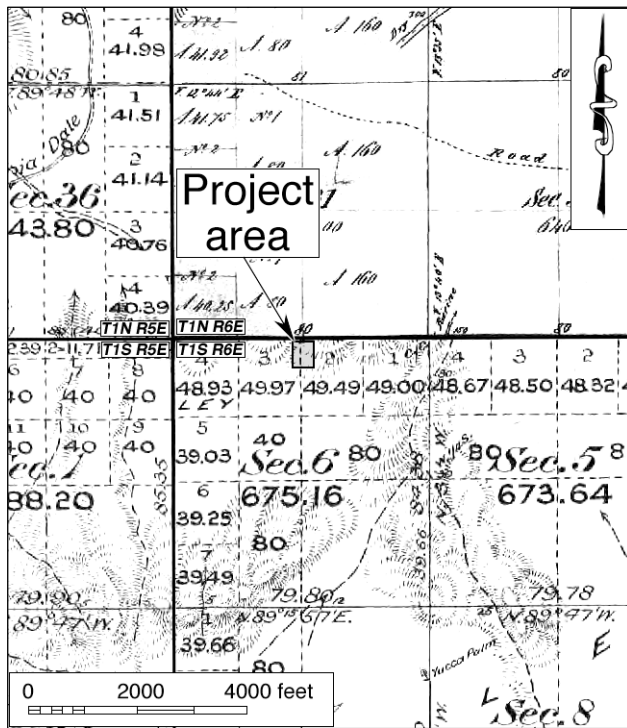


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1902. (Source: GLO 1856; 1903a, b, c).

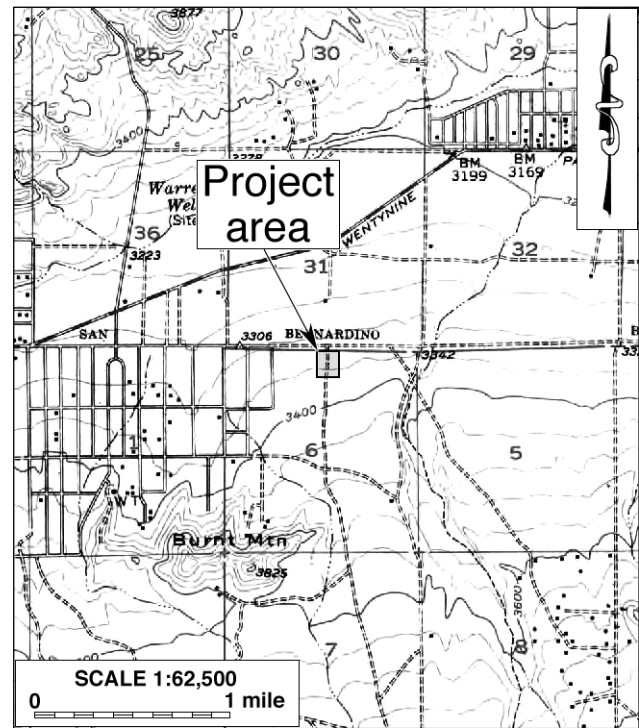


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1952. (Source: USGS 1955)

It is not until after 1970 that the neighborhood adjacent to the northwestern project boundary was laid out (NETR Online 1970). Yucca Trail subsequently became a paved road sometime before 1983 (NETR Online 1970-2020; Google Earth 1994-2023), while the adjoining north-south dirt road that appeared in the 1952 USGS map had essentially disappeared. Some of the flood-control works currently present in the project area began in the 1980s, but the property has been undeveloped and largely unused otherwise (NETR Online 1970-2020; Google Earth 1994-2023).

## FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced negative results for potential cultural resources. The ground surface of the project area was thoroughly inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods, but none was found. Ground visibility was very poor (15%) due to extensive ground covering vegetation concealing the ground surface. Most of the project area has been lightly disturbed in the recent past. The disturbances include one dirt 4-wheel track, rutted-out into a seasonal drainage trending south to north; one dirt 4-wheel track located in the western half of the project area trending south to north; and numerous 2-wheel dirt tracks throughout the center of the project area. No conclusive evidence of the dirt track noted in the 1950s mapping was observed, however. Modern surficial refuse, comprised of broken glass bottle fragments, several steel cans, paper and plastic scraps, and various building material refuse was observed scattered randomly throughout the property.

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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION/REVIEW

Throughout prehistory people tended to establish camps and villages in protected areas near sources of water. The project area is located on the valley floor at the edge of the Mojave Desert. It is not an area people would have chosen to live, especially with better areas so close to the south. People, however, would have hunted and collected available resources in such areas, and possibly traveled across them. No evidence of such activities was encountered in the project area during this study. Additionally, no evidence of human activities dating to the historic-period was noted in the project area. Based on what is known regarding human activities in the project area and vicinity and the information that was acquired during the current the current study, the project area appears to have a low potential to contain significant cultural resources dating to prehistoric or historic times.

## MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and, if present, assist the Town of Yucca Valley in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA.

## STATUTORY/REGULATORY GUIDELINES

CEQA establishes that “a project 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” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As defined by PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

## DISCUSSION

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within the project area, and none were found during the present survey. The only previously recorded features of prehistoric or historical origin noted within the scope of the records search were located at least a half mile from the project area. In addition, the Native American Sacred Lands File identified no properties of traditional cultural value in the vicinity. No cultural artifacts, features, objects, or sites dating to the prehistoric or historic periods were found in the project area during the current study. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within the project area. Furthermore, based on current models of Native American lifeways during prehistoric times and the location of the project area well within the valley floor, it is considered unlikely that significant and/or substantial cultural resources or cultural deposits are present below the surface in the project area.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project 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” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In conclusion, no “historical resource,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered within the project area throughout the course of this study. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the Town of Yucca Valley:

- No cultural resources were encountered within the project area and tentative determination of *No Impact* on cultural resources appears to be appropriate for the proposed project, pending the completion of government-to-government consultations with local Native American groups by the Town under AB 52 provisions to address potential “tribal cultural resource(s).”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study or Tribal consultations warrant it.
- If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
- If human remains are discovered, HSC §7050.5 prohibits any further disturbance until the San Bernardino County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin. Human remains of Native American origin will need to be treated per consultations among the Most Likely Descendant, the Town of Yucca Valley, and the project proponent in accordance with PRC §5097.98.

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1856 Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 6 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.

1903a Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 5 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1902.

1903b Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 5 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1902.

1903c Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 6 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1902.

Google Earth

1994-2023 Aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994-1996, 2002-2007, 2009, 2011-2013, 2015-2019, 2021, and 2023. Available through the Google Earth software.

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1970-2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1970, 1983, 1994, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

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1955 Map: Joshua Tree, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952.

1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

1994a Map: Yucca Valley North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition photorevised in 1979, minor revision in 1994.

1994b Map: Yucca Valley South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition, minor revision in 1994.

## Warren, Claude N.

1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

## Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

## Wilson, Joan, Pat Helm, and Neal Q. Vocke

1984 *The Heritage of Yucca Valley, California*. Joan Wilson and Charleen Grubb, Yucca Valley, California.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**FRANK J. RASLICH, M.A.  
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**

**Education**

- 2016-2010 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2010 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology online seminar.
- 2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.

**Professional Experience**

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2014-2022 Board of Directors, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.  
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians.
- 2016-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2017-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.  
2009-2017 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2010-2013 Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

**Publications**

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2013 Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

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**MICHAEL D. RICHARDS, M.A., REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGIST  
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**Education**

2002 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge (CSUN).  
 1986 B.A., Anthropology: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).  
 1982 A.A., Los Angeles Valley College, Los Angeles, California.

2015 Section 106 workshop.  
 2000 CSUN "Olmec" field excavation and lab analysis; La Venta, Mexico.  
 1999 Rock art recording, UCLA Extension; Little Lake, California.  
 1998 Rock art symposium, UCLA Extension.

**Professional Experience**

2018- Project Archaeologist/Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Colton, Calif.  
 2016-2018 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, LSA Associates Inc.  
 2012-2016 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, ICF International (Jones & Stokes).  
 2010-2012 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, various CRM firms (on call).  
 2007-2010 Principal Investigator/Field Director/Crew Chief, ASM Affiliates, Inc.  
 2004-2007 Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator, ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.  
 2003-2004 Staff Archaeologist/Crew Chief, SRI, Inc.  
 2000-2003 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, Ancient Enterprises (Clewlow, Jr.).  
 1999-2000 Staff Archaeologist/Lab Crew Chief, CSC/Edwards Air Force Base.

**Research Interests**

Pottery and rock art analysis; prehistory the American southwest; Mesoamerica; Japan.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1999.

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Archaeological Institute of America; Conejo Open Space Trails Advisory Committee; Conejo Valley Historical Society.

**NINA GALLARDO, B.A.**  
**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**

**Education**

2004            B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

2004-            Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

**MICHAEL HOGAN, PH.D., RPA\***  
**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**Education**

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 2021 “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms can make you a Better Archaeologist.” SAA Online Seminar.  
 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,” UCLA Extension Course #888.  
 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.  
 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.  
 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.  
 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Registrations**

\*Registered Professional Archaeologist 41781498

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
 1999-2002 Field Director/Project Archaeologist/Project Paleontologist, CRM TECH.  
 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.  
 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside  
 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.  
 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.  
 1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

**Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**APPENDIX 2:**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES**



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 4, 2023

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yakayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohione-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
Serrano

COMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER  
**Vacant**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok, Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

Re Proposed 8 Unit Subdivision Project on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0588-311-10 to -27 (CRM TECH No. 4069), San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*

Cameron Vela  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
12/4/2023**

County		Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722			Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	(951) 763-2808	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	kgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	

County		Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino

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 Proposed 8 Unit Subdivision Project on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0588-311-10 to -27 (CRM TECH No. 4069), San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2023-005899  
 Report Type: List of Tribes  
 Counties: San Bernardino  
 NAHC Group: All

