

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

-

Cultural Resources Assessment

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE TUMBLEWEED SANCTUARY PROJECT

TOWN OF YUCCA VALLEY SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 0588-021-21, -28, and -29

Prepared on Behalf of:
High Desert Center, LLC
5925 North Mina Vista
Tucson, Arizona 85718
(503) 964-9246

Submitted To:
Town of Yucca Valley
Planning Division
58928 Business Center Drive
Yucca Valley, California 92284
(760) 369-6579

Prepared by:
BFSA Environmental Services,
a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 484-0915

December 3, 2024; Revised April 21, 2025



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Archaeological Database Information

- Author:** Jillian L.H. Conroy, B.A., and Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., R.P.A.
- Report Date:** December 3, 2024; Revised April 21, 2025
- Report Title:** Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tumbleweed Sanctuary Project, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California, APNs 0588-021-21, -28, and -29
- Prepared by:** BFSA Environmental Services,
a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 484-0915
- Prepared on Behalf of:** High Desert Center, LLC
5925 North Mina Vista
Tucson, Arizona 85718
(503) 964-9246
- Submitted to:** Town of Yucca Valley
Planning Division
58928 Business Center Drive
Yucca Valley, California 92284
(760) 369-6579
- Type of Study:** Phase I Archaeological Assessment
- USGS Quadrangle:** Section 6, Township 1 South, Range 6 East of the USGS *Yucca Valley South, California* (7.5-minute) Topographic Quadrangle
- Acreage:** 4.61 acres
- Key Words:** Pedestrian survey; *Yucca Valley South* USGS Quadrangle; positive results; Isolate-1; not *in situ*; mitigation monitoring of earth moving activities recommended.

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY		iv
1.0 INTRODUCTION		1.0-1
1.1 Project Description		1.0-1
1.2 Environmental Setting		1.0-1
1.3 Cultural Setting.....		1.0-5
1.3.1 Prehistoric Period.....		1.0-5
1.3.2 Historic Period.....		1.0-10
1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act		1.0-14
2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN		2.0-1
3.0 METHODOLOGY		3.0-1
3.1 Archaeological Records Search Methods		3.0-1
3.2 Survey Methods		3.0-1
3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation.....		3.0-1
3.4 Native American Consultation		3.0-1
4.0 RESULTS		4.0-1
4.1 Results of the Archaeological Records Search		4.0-1
4.2 Results of the Field Survey		4.0-2
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS		5.0-1
6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED		6.0-1
7.0 REFERENCES CITED.....		7.0-1

Appendices

- Appendix A Qualifications of Key Personnel
- Appendix B Site Record Form*
- Appendix C Archaeological Records Search Results*
- Appendix D NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results*
- Appendix E Confidential Maps*

**Deleted for public review and bound separately*

List of Figures

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.1–1	General Location Map	1.0–2
Figure 1.1–2	Project Location Map.....	1.0–3
Figure 1.1–3	Site Plan	1.0–4
Figure 4.2–1	Cultural Resource Location Map*	4.0–3

**Deleted for public review and bound separately*

List of Plates

<u>Plate</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 4.2–1	Overview of APN 0588-021-21 from the western boundary, facing northeast.....	4.0–4
Plate 4.2–2	Overview of APN 0588-021-21 from the western boundary, facing southeast.....	4.0–4
Plate 4.2–3	Overview of APN 0588-021-21 from the eastern boundary, facing west	4.0–5
Plate 4.2–4	Overview of APN 0588-021-28 from the southwest corner, facing northeast.....	4.0–5
Plate 4.2–5	Overview of APN 0588-021-28 and -29 from the center, facing south.....	4.0–6
Plate 4.2–6	Overview of the Isolate-1 bedrock milling artifact, facing northeast	4.0–6

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the direction of High Desert Center, LLC, a Cultural Resources Assessment was conducted by BFS A Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFS A), for the Tumbleweed Sanctuary Project. The 4.61-acre project is located at 57889 Pueblo Trail, southwest of the intersection of Pueblo Trail and Chula Vista Avenue in the town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The project includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0588-021-21, -28, and -29, which can be found within Section 6 Township 1 South, Range 6 East on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Yucca Valley South, California* Quadrangle. As proposed, the project will construct improvements to the extant Tumbleweed Sanctuary facility.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate, record, and evaluate any archaeological resources within the project as part of the Town of Yucca Valley environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project includes an archaeological records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project or in the immediate vicinity. The records search did not identify any recorded resources within the property and only identified one previously recorded resource within one mile of the project. Additionally, the records search identified 17 previous reports conducted within one mile of the project, none of which include the subject property. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) which was returned with negative results.

The archaeological survey was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of survey transects across the project. The survey resulted in the identification of one isolated bedrock milling artifact (Isolate-1). The artifact, although located within the boundaries of the property, is not *in situ* having been transported to the current location by a previous owner of the property as a landscape feature. No additional archaeological features and no prehistoric cultural materials were identified in other portions of the property. As the isolate is not *in situ*, originating from outside the subject property, and no associated cultural materials were identified, the detailed documentation and study of the isolate is not recommended. However, it is not clear how far from the property Isolate-1 was originally collected. Therefore, given the presence of the isolate and the nearby water drainage, archaeological and Native American monitoring of all future ground disturbing activities within the project area is recommended.

The isolate has been recorded on the appropriate site record forms and submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFS A in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tumbleweed Sanctuary Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and Town of Yucca Valley environmental compliance requirements. The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns which, in southwestern San Bernardino County, were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply.

The 4.61-acre project is situated southwest of the intersection of Pueblo Trail and Chula Vista Avenue in the town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The project, which comprises APNs 0588-021-21, -28, and -29 can be found within Section 6, Township 1 South, Range 6 East, as shown on the 7.5-minute USGS *Yucca Valley South, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes general improvements to the existing Tumbleweed Sanctuary property associated with a Conditional Use Permit for the addition of private outdoor weddings, celebrations of life, and similar size/scale private events within the subject property.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The Tumbleweed Sanctuary Project is located within the Mojave Desert Geomorphic Province of southern California. This area contains isolated mountain ranges separated by expanses of desert plains. The project is located within the Yucca Valley and is situated just north of Burnt Mountain. Soils within the project have not been mapped by the National Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2024). The subject property is generally flat, with elevations ranging from approximately 3,366 to 3,393 feet above mean sea level. At the time of survey, APN 0588-021-21 was characterized as developed with an events facility with associated parking and landscaping consisting of built features and native vegetation. APNs 0588-021-28 and -29 were characterized as vacant and consisting primarily of Creosote sage brush community vegetation. One dirt road/walking path loops through APNs 0588-021-28 and -29.

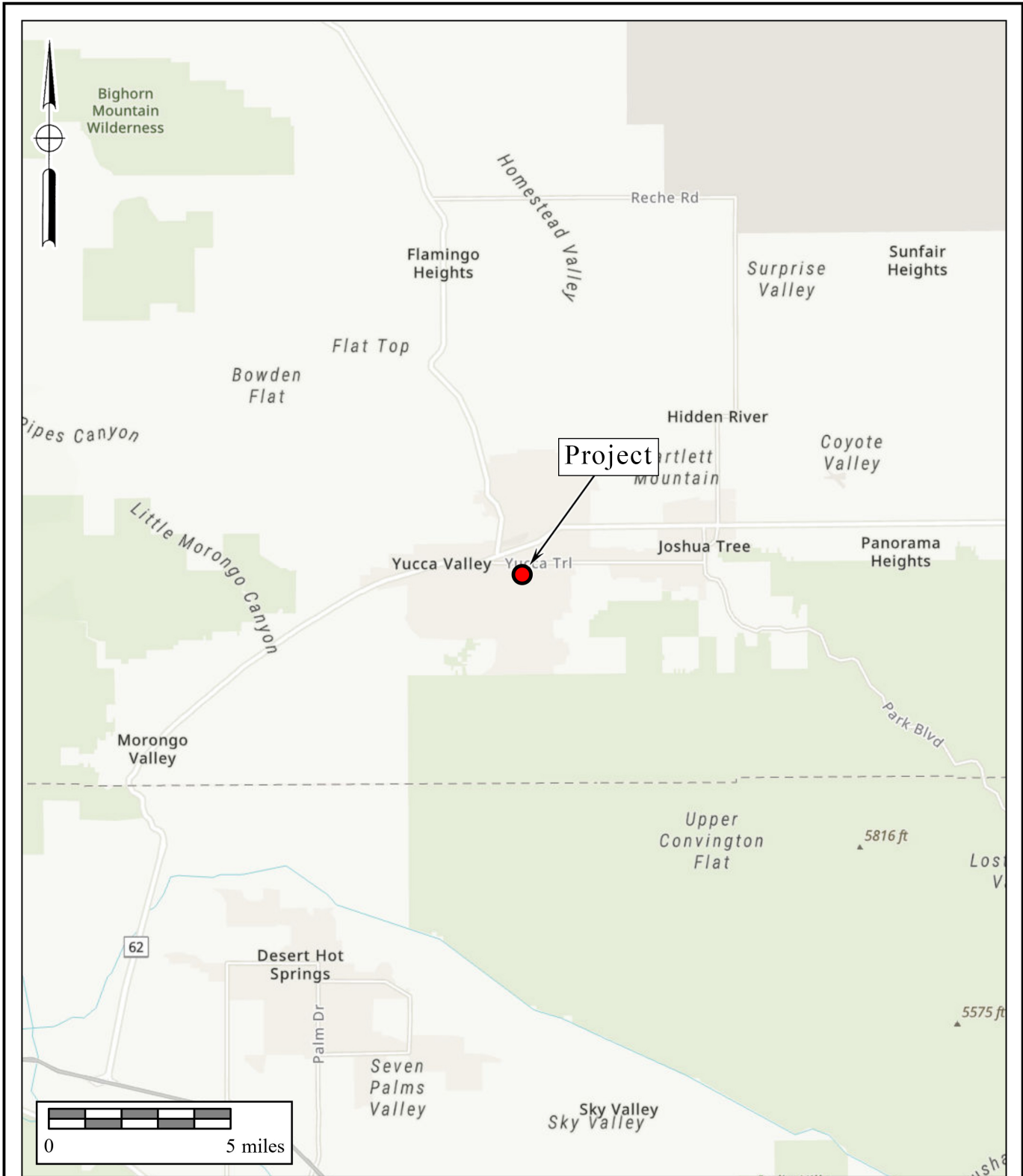


Figure 1.1-1
General Location Map

The Tumbleweed Sanctuary Project

ESRI World Topographic Map



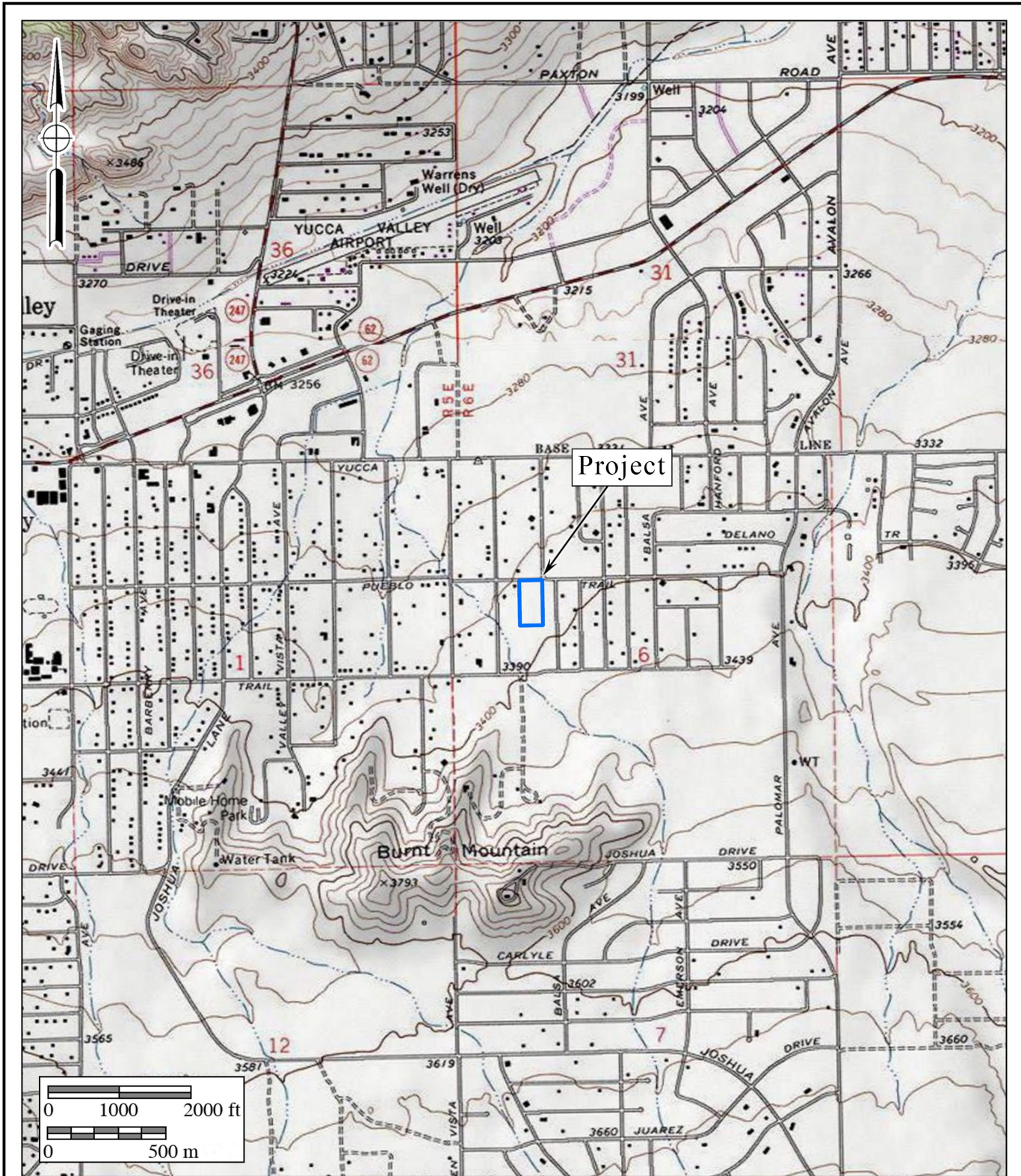
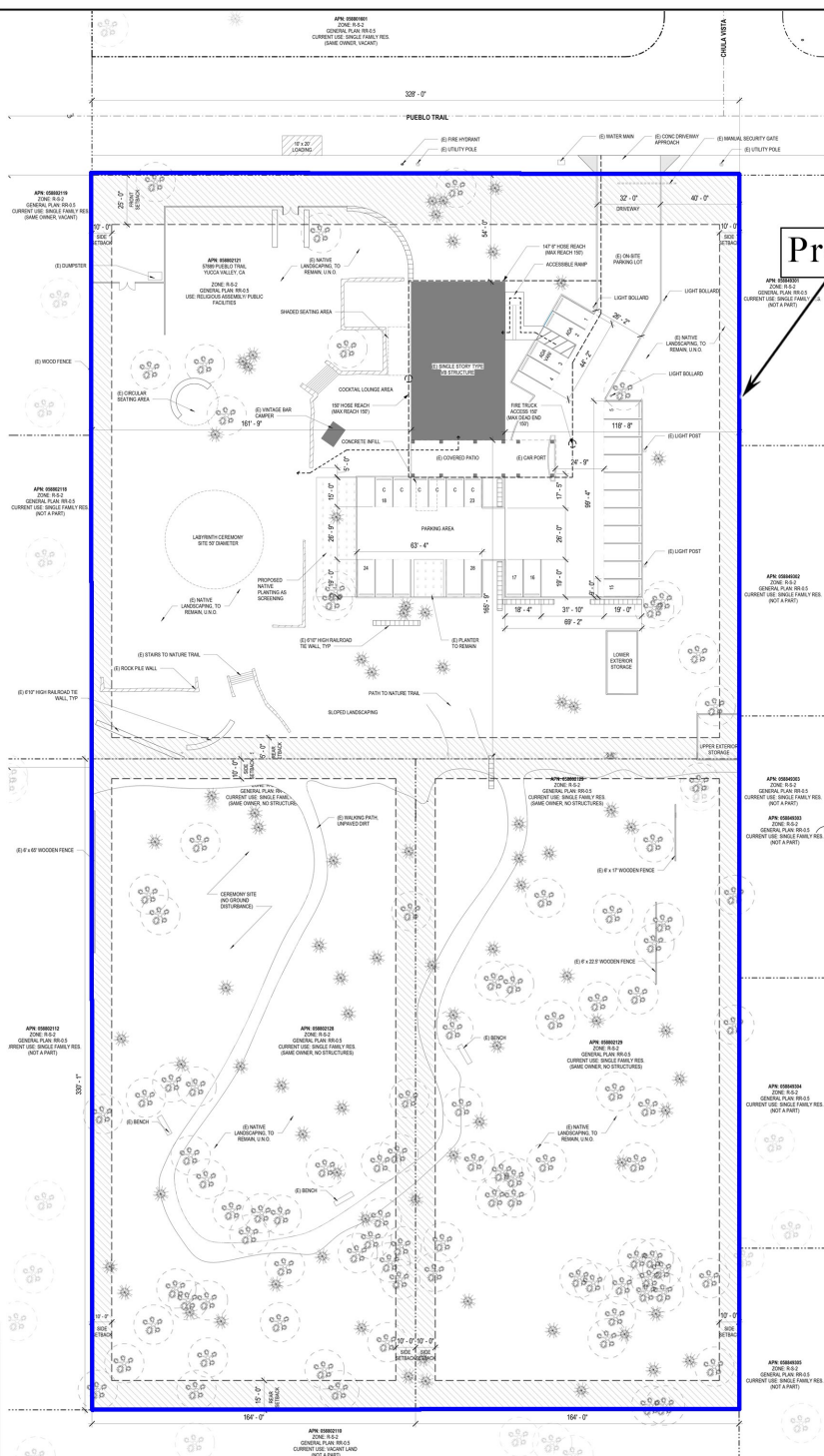


Figure 1.1-2
Project Location Map

The Tumbleweed Sanctuary Project

USGS Yucca Valley South and Yucca Valley North Quadrangles (7.5-minute)



Project

SITE PLAN LEGEND	
	EXISTING STRUCTURES TO REMAIN
	ROCK PILE WALL
	PROPERTY LINE
	SETBACKS
	PROPOSED NATIVE LANDSCAPING
	EXISTING JOHNSIA TREE, IF BUSHES SHOWN, ALL TO REMAIN
	EXISTING MOUNTAIN YUCCA, ALL TO REMAIN
	ACCESSIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL
	LOW LEVEL LIGHTING POLLARD IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEVELOPMENT CODE



Figure 1.1-3
Site Plan
 The Tumbleweed Sanctuary Project

1.3 Cultural Setting

1.3.1 Prehistoric Period

The subject property is located within the traditional territory primarily associated with the Serrano. Although the Mojave Desert is an area believed to have had limited prehistoric subsistence resources, it has historically supported a long and occasionally dense population. Evidence of villages and camps, burials, quarries, rock features, and bedrock mortars has been documented at archaeological sites across the desert, some of which contain evidence of a lengthy prehistoric time span. Although early archaeological remains are not found frequently, when they are, they are generally located along the margins of former pluvial lakes or in areas of dune deflation. In contrast, artifacts on the desert floor may be sparse, widely scattered, and mixed with the desert pavements. For the region, archaeologists have reached a broad consensus regarding the general cultural chronology. The identified sequence includes the Paleo Indian Period, the Lake Mojave Period, the Pinto Period, the Gypsum Period, the Saratoga Springs Period, and the Ethnohistoric Period.

Paleo Indian Period (12,000 to circa 10,000 YBP)

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

Lake Mojave Period (Late Pleistocene: 10,000 to 7,000 YBP)

The earliest documented evidence of human occupation in the Mojave Desert and surrounding areas comes from the Paleo Indian Period, a cultural expression referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). The WPLT occurred in the western Great Basin and covered an area that stretched from the now arid lands of southern California to Oregon. A cultural adaptation to pluvial conditions (*e.g.*, lakes, marshes, and grasslands) flourished for thousands of years after approximately 9000 B.C., but disappeared in response to the warming and drying trends of the Altithermal climatic period (Moratto 1984). One of the most well-known expressions of the

WPLT is the Lake Mojave Complex, which is thought to have covered a vast area including parts of the southwestern Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, and may have reached as far south as the San Diego area. Artifacts indicative of the Lake Mojave Complex include foliated points and knives, Lake Mojave points, Silver Lake points, and flaked-stone crescents. Similar artifacts have been subsequently recorded along the shoreline of many other pluvial lakes in the Mojave Desert. Archaeological studies by Mark Sutton (1988) suggested that, at the time of the Lake Mojave Complex, much of Antelope and Fremont valleys may have been covered by Pleistocene Lake Thompson. In her 1978 work, Davis (1978) argues that the wetlands generated as a result of such Pleistocene lakes would have been a great attraction to the region's early occupants. This would result in an adaptive strategy that was more generalized, focusing on hunting and the overall exploitation of wetland resources. In general, it is clear that cultures across California adapted to wetland environments generated by pluvial lake ecological systems (Moratto 1984).

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 YBP)

The Pinto Period dates to the end of the Pleistocene, when the severe and dramatic environmental change from pluvial to arid conditions began (Moratto 1984). Pinto Period sites are found mostly near ephemeral lakes and now dry streams and springs, suggesting that as the region began to dry, new subsistence adaptations were necessary. Projectile points associated with the Pinto Period are characterized as larger atlatl dart points, as opposed to arrowhead points, which were introduced later. This period has been described as a highly mobile desert economy, with an emphasis on hunting, supplemented by the use of processed seeds (Moratto 1984). However, the collections believed to represent the Pinto Period are largely lacking in well-developed milling technologies according to Moratto (1984). Pinto Period artifacts have been interpreted as indications of temporary or seasonal occupations by small groups of people. Sites of this period are generally small in scale and are typically absent of a developed midden. More recent studies (Sutton et al. 2007) suggest that the Pinto Period may have actually started in the early Holocene, overlapping the Lake Mojave Period. A series of radiocarbon dates from Little Lake, Pinto Basin, Twentynine Palms, and Fort Irwin suggests Pinto sites with antiquity of upwards of 9,000 years (Sutton et al. 2007), indicating these sites may be of greater antiquity than previously suggested.

Gypsum Period (4,000 to 1,500 YBP)

The presence of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, or Elko corner-notched points are believed to be indicative of the Gypsum Period (radiocarbon dated from 4,000 to 1,500 YBP). The Gypsum Period reflects a more intensive desert occupation as temperatures began to regulate during the First Neoglacial episode at the beginning of the late Holocene (Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). During this time, indications of trade with coastal populations are evidenced by the presence of shell beads in the archaeological record. An increase in milling stones and manos has been found in association with this period, which indicates an increased use

of hard seeds (Moratto 1984; Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). In comparison to sites from the preceding periods, Gypsum Period sites are generally smaller, higher in frequency, and distributed across a range of environments. Further, Gypsum Period sites also display evidence of exploitation of *artiodactyls*, rabbits, and rodents, as well as a wide range of seeds. Adaptations resulting from better adapted technologies combined with what was likely more complex social organization likely facilitated the ease of adaptation to the warming and drying conditions that initiated circa 2,000 years ago. The continued use of the region during the Gypsum Period indicates an overall more successful adaptation to the warm and dry conditions during this period (Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007).

Several scholars associate this period with the division of the Uto-Aztecan language, approximately 3,000 to 2,500 years ago (Moratto 1984; Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). The major language groups that emerged from this division are Numic, spoken by the Kawaiisu and Piute; Takic, spoken by the Kitanemuk, Serrano, Gabrielino, and other southern California Shoshonean speakers; Hopic, spoken in the southwest; and Tubatulabalic, spoken by the Tubatulabal in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. A shift in settlement patterns toward a more sedentary lifestyle occurred during this period, characterized by the emergence of large permanent or semi-permanent village sites and associated cemeteries.

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 YBP)

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by a transition from larger dart points to smaller arrow points. The presence of arrow points suggest that the bow and arrow were introduced to the Mojave Desert during the Saratoga Springs Period. This, combined with evidence from rock art motifs, leads scholars to argue for a shift from atlatls to use of the bow and arrow either during the end of the Gypsum Period or the beginning of the Saratoga Springs Period. This technological advancement likely improved overall hunting efficiency and possibly the carrying capacity for local population (Warren 1984). This in turn may have resulted in a significant increase in population as suggested by archaeological data. During this period, the development of large village sites with cemeteries and well-developed middens indicates long-term occupations in comparison to previous periods.

This period also saw an increase in trade with Arizona and other areas of the southwest. Evidence in the archaeological record shows that Brown and Buff wares (pottery styles), characteristic of Arizona, made their way to the California desert by 900 A.D. It is also believed that the Anasazi mined turquoise in the eastern California desert about this time. While the presence of Hakataya influence may have extended as far north and west as the eastern Antelope Valley (Warren 1984), influence in the western Mojave appears to have been minimal. During the second half of the Saratoga Springs Period, the rise in temperatures and return to xeric conditions around A.D. 700 likely led to population decline and eventually the terminus of the Saratoga Springs complex circa A.D. 1100 (Sutton et al. 2007).

Ethnohistoric Period (800 YPB to the Time of European Contact)

Prior to European presence in North America, Native American groups subsisted along the shores of the no longer extant lakes of the Great Basin region that covered the major portion of the present-day Mojave Desert. It was along these shores that Native Americans made their homes, produced their tools, and left an indelible mark upon the landscape. However, by the time the first Spanish explorers ventured into what is now southern California in 1769, the pluvial lakes had long since vanished, leaving the Mojave River to support primarily the Paiute and the Mohave tribes. Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that prior to the arrival of the Spanish missionaries, the area around the project was inhabited by the Serrano (Moratto 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). Ethnographic data for the Serrano is presented below.

Serrano: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

Aboriginally, the Serrano occupied an area east of present-day Los Angeles. According to Bean and Smith (1978), definitive boundaries are difficult to place for the Serrano due to their sociopolitical organization and a lack of reliable data:

The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1971] in Bean and Smith 1978)

However, researchers place the Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains, east of Cajon Pass, and at the base of and north of the mountains near Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978). Serrano has been used broadly for languages in the Takic family including Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam.

Subsistence and Settlement

Serrano village locations were typically located near water sources. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Daily household activities would either take place outside of the house out in the open, or under a ramada constructed of a thatched willow pole roof held up by four or more poles inserted into the ground. Families could consist of a husband, wife/wives, unmarried female children, married male children, the husband's parents, and/or widowed aunts and uncles. Rarely, an individual would occupy his own house, typically in the mountains. Serrano villages also included a large ceremonial house where the lineage leader would live, which served as the religious center for lineages or lineage-sets, granaries, and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality. Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow were used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone, or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

Social Organization

The Serrano were part of “exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tuk^wutam* (Wildcat) and *wahi?iam* (Coyote) (Bean and Smith 1978). According to Strong (1971), details such as number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political, but were rather structured based upon “economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California” (Bean and Smith 1978). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978). Clans were large, autonomous, political, and landholding units formed patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males. However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage and would still participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978).

According to Bean and Smith (1978), the cosmogony and cosmography of the Serrano are very similar to those of the Cahuilla:

There are twin creator gods, a creation myth told in “epic poem” style, each local group having its own origin story, water babies whose crying foretells death, supernatural beings of various kinds and on various hierarchically arranged power-access levels, an Orpheus-like myth, mythical deer that no one can kill, and tales relating the adventures (and misadventures) of Coyote, a tragicomic trickster-transformer culture hero. (Bean [1962-1972] and Benedict [1924] in Bean and Smith 1978)

The Serrano had a shaman, a person who acquired their powers through dreams, which were induced through ingestion of the hallucinogen datura. The shaman was mostly a curer/healer, using herbal remedies and “sucking out the disease-causing agents” (Bean and Smith 1978).

Material Culture

The Serrano were very similar technologically to the Cahuilla. In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats for floor and wall coverings, bags, storage pouches, cordage (usually comprised of yucca fiber), and nets (Heizer 1978).

1.3.2 Historic Period

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastián Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), which began colonizing the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Native Californians may have first coalesced with Europeans around 1769 when the first Spanish mission was established in San Diego. In 1771, Father Francisco Garcés first searched the Californian desert for potential mission sites. Interactions between local tribes and Franciscan priests occurred by 1774 when Juan Bautista de Anza made an exploration of Alta California.

Serrano contact with the Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, but it was not until approximately 1819 that the Spanish directly influenced the culture. The Spanish established *asistencias* in San Bernardino, Pala, and Santa Ysabel. Between the founding of the *asistencia* and secularization in 1834, most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains were removed to the nearby missions (Beattie and Beattie 1951:366) while the Cahuilla maintained a high level of autonomy from Spain (Bean 1978).

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. To protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1951; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked upon a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or *capilla*, at a Cahuilla *rancheria* called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1951). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama *rancheria* was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of *estancias* at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1951). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey who, in turn, established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as “*ranchos*,” covered expansive portions of California and, by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the *ranchos* in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many *ranchos*, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. Considering the brutality of the ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans as compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States and, in 1850, California became a state. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies. As the non-native population increased through immigration, the indigenous population rapidly declined from the high morbidity of European diseases, low birth rates, and conflict and violence. California became a state in 1850 and was divided into 21 counties. The dwindling native populations were eventually displaced into reservations after California became a state.

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. A much larger population was now settling in California, primarily in the central

valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry that was established during the earlier rancho period.

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino and Riverside, its neighbor 10 miles to the south, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, and politics, and there was fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only the city of San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy.

A Brief History of Yucca Valley

Settlement that resulted in the Town of Yucca Valley began primarily after 1900. The first recorded homesteads in the area were filed between 1910 and 1916. In 1915, the first school was established in the Valley with just 15 students (The Planning Center 2013). According to the Yucca Valley General Plan Update Environmental Impact Report (General Plan):

A telephone was not available in Yucca Valley until 1935, and population did not dramatically increase until after World War II when hundreds of land patents were filed. The highway from Morongo Valley through Yucca Valley was constructed in 1937 but not paved until 1951. Electricity did not appear in the project study area [town of Yucca Valley] until 1946, three years after streets were laid out and the Yucca Water Company, Ltd. was established.

The last cattle drive through Yucca Valley was in 1947, the same year the Yucca Valley Airstrip was constructed to accommodate moviemakers, who were accessing nearby Pioneertown to film westerns in the late 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. (The Planning Center 2013)

As the twentieth century continued, the mining, cattle ranching, and agriculture industries that settled the town were gradually replaced by real estate and construction industries. In the 1950s and 1960s, shopping centers and professional service businesses were established in the area, as well as the Yucca Valley Chamber of Commerce, the Morongo Unified School District, the Yucca Valley Sheriff's Reserve unit, and the Yucca Valley Park District (The Planning Center 2013). The General Plan continues:

During the 1960s, due to the increased population growth, chain stores such as Safeway and Bank of America were built in Yucca Valley, as were the Hi-Desert Memorial Hospital facility and the Hi-Desert Nature Center. Also during this time, much of the frontage properties were developed along State Route 62 (Twenty-nine Palms Highway). In 1964, an attempt to incorporate Yucca Valley into a city was vetoed by voters; however, by 1991, Yucca Valley was incorporated as a town and had a population of 20,700 as of the 2010 census. (The Planning Center 2013)

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§ 15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR [California Code of Regulations], Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) 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 may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) 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; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§ 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
 - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5(d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) states:

- (d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is located in the town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Tumbleweed Sanctuary Project included the survey of a 4.61-acre study area. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of factors, as well as the ability of a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although initial site evaluation investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The basic research effort employed is focused upon gathering sufficient data to determine the boundaries of each resource, the depth, stratigraphy, and contents of any subsurface deposits, and the overall integrity of the site. Testing and recordation of the contents of the site would provide the basis to complete an analysis of spatial relationships of artifacts, features, and natural resources. Ultimately, this information forms the foundation to determine the cultural affiliation of the site, the period of occupation, site function, and potential to address more focused research questions. The following research questions take into account the small size and location of the project area discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for mountainous environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an

archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the resource(s), and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural resource identified.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The Cultural Resources study of the project area consisted of an institutional records search, archival research, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 4.61-acre study area, and the preparation of this technical report. This study was conducted in conformance with Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for the project site and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by BFSA at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. Land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office (GLO) website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Survey Methods

In accordance with CEQA review criteria and the policies of the Town of Yucca Valley, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at 10-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project area. The archaeological survey of the project area was conducted on October 21, 2024. The entire project area was covered by the survey process, and photographs were taken to document the subject area's conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). Ground visibility throughout the property was considered very good.

3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation site forms, which will be filed with the SCCIC (Appendix B).

3.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC to search for the presence of any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within one mile of the project area. This request is not part of any AB 52 Native American consultation.

The results of the SLF are discussed in Section 4.1. All correspondence can be found in Appendix D.

4.0 **RESULTS**

4.1 **Results of the Archaeological Records Search**

The results of the SCCIC records search (Appendix C) did not identify any recorded resources within the subject property. One previously recorded resource is located within a one-mile radius of the project. The previously recorded resource (P-36-010716) is a segment of the Old Woman Springs historic wagon road. The SCCIC records search results also identified 17 previous studies within one mile of the project, none of which included the subject property. BFSAs also reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADE)
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- BLM GLO records
- USGS topographic maps
- Aerial photographs (1953 through 2023)

The NRHP Index and the OHP databases were negative for the presence of historic properties within the project boundaries. BLM GLO records indicate that the property and surrounding area (the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, and lots 3 and 4 of Section 6, Township 1 South, Range 6 East) were granted to Mabel Frances Sargent in 1917 via the Homestead Act. The associated survey plat map, which was drawn in 1903, does not indicate that the project area was developed with any structures by that time.

The review of USGS topographic maps and historic aerial photographs indicates that disturbances to the subject property throughout the twentieth century, including the development of the Tumbleweed Sanctuary, are primarily surficial. The earliest available aerial photograph shows the subject property was not impacted by any developments through 1953. The 1953 aerial photograph and earliest available USGS topographic map (1957) also indicate that a naturally occurring drainage was located approximately 260 feet southwest of the project boundary. This drainage originates from the San Bernardino Mountains to the south and runs southeast to northwest along the western boundary of the property. Between 1953 and 1963, the surrounding area was developed with residential roads and properties. During that time, Pueblo Trail was constructed, as well as a dirt road through the middle of the parcels located south of Pueblo Trail, between APN 0588-021-21 and APNs 0588-021-28 and -29. Between 1970 and 1989, APN 0588-021-21 was cleared of native vegetation. The San Bernardino Property Information Management System (SB PIMs) indicates that the structure and associated parking lot currently located within that parcel (APN 0588-021-21) were constructed in 1987. Additional improvements to this parcel did not occur until between 2016 and 2017, when landscaped features were constructed and native

vegetation was reintroduced. In 2018, a fence was added to APN 0588-021-21. In 2019 it appears that a portion of APN 0588-021-28 was used for storage and a dirt walking path was cut through APNs 0588-021-28 and -29.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC to search for the presence of any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project vicinity. The SLF search was returned with negative results. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, directed the archaeological survey with assistance from staff archaeologist Parker Sheriff on October 21, 2024. The archaeological study included an intensive reconnaissance survey consisting of a series of parallel transects spaced 10 meters apart and conducted across the project alignment. The survey found the project to consist primarily of native desert sage scrub vegetation (Plate 4.2–1). Visibility was characterized as very good. Noted impacts to the property consisted of the Tumbleweed Sanctuary building and associated parking lot in APN 0588-021-21, as well as built landscape features and reintroduced desert vegetation, a dirt walking path that crosses through APNs 0588-021-28 and -29 (Plates 4.2–1 to 4.2–5).

The survey did not identify any *in situ* prehistoric or historic cultural resources on APNs 0588-021-21 and -29. One displaced prehistoric bedrock milling artifact, possibly a portable mortar, was identified within APN 0588-021-28 (Figure 4.2–1). The artifact was identified in the middle of the walking path in front of a wooden bench (Plate 4.2–6). Upon closer inspection, the artifact appears to have been intentionally placed in this area in the recent past as part of landscaping. The current property owner has confirmed that that feature was collected by the previous owner from outside the subject property and transported to its current location as a landscaping feature. No additional cultural materials were identified in direct relation to the isolate or across the property.

The identified resource has been recorded on the appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation forms (DPR 523 series) in accordance with the State Historic Preservation Office’s manual, Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (SHPO 1995) (Appendix B).

Figure 4.2-1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Plate 4.2-1: Overview of APN 0588-021-21 from the western boundary, facing northeast.



Plate 4.2-2: Overview of APN 0588-021-21 from the western boundary, facing southeast.



Plate 4.2-3: Overview of APN 0588-021-21 from the eastern boundary, facing west.



Plate 4.2-4: Overview of APN 0588-021-28 from the southwest corner, facing northeast.



Plate 4.2-5: Overview of APN 0588-021-28 and -29 from the center, facing south.



Plate 4.2-6: Overview of the Isolate-1 bedrock milling artifact, facing northeast.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tumbleweed Sanctuary Project was conducted in order to identify the presence of prehistoric and historic resources that might be impacted by the proposed project. The archaeological records research review did not identify any recorded resources within the subject property. One previously recorded resource is located within a one-mile radius of the project. The previously recorded resource (P-36-010716) is a segment of the Old Woman Springs historic wagon road. The records search results also identified 17 previous studies within one mile of the project, none of which included the subject property. The review of additional databases indicated that the project area remained vacant until 1987, when the current building was constructed. As this structure, and subsequent structures, do not meet the minimum age threshold (45 years) set by the Town of Yucca Valley to be considered historic resources (The Planning Center 2013), no mitigation measures relating to the existing structures are recommended or required by the Town of Yucca Valley.

The Cultural Resources survey identified one previously unrecorded prehistoric isolate (Isolate-1). Isolate-1 is a bedrock milling artifact that is not *in situ* having been transported to the current location by a previous owner of the property as a landscape feature. No cultural materials or additional features associated with Isolate-1 were identified. The review of historic maps and aerial photographs indicated that although a naturally occurring drainage was located approximately 260 feet southeast of the project, no water sources were ever located within the project area. As the isolate is not *in situ*, originating from outside the subject property, and no associated cultural materials were identified, the detailed documentation and study of the isolate is not recommended. However, it is not clear how far from the property Isolate-1 was originally collected. Therefore, given the presence of the isolate and the nearby drainage, there is the potential to encounter buried cultural resources within the project's boundaries. Based upon this potential, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of any potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources assessment. The proposed monitoring tasks are detailed below.

During Grading

A. Monitor(s) Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

1. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources.
2. The principal investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the lead agency during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of an archaeological discovery, either historic or prehistoric, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the Native American monitor and client, as appropriate.
2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, the protocol provided in Section D, below, shall be followed.
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify the Town of Yucca Valley to discuss the significance determination and shall also submit a letter indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
 - b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and obtain written approval from the Town of Yucca Valley to implement that program. In the event that prehistoric deposits are discovered, the ADRP should also be reviewed by the Native American consultant/monitor. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.
 - c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to the Town of Yucca Valley indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.

D. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains; and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC (Section 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

1. Notification

- a. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.
- b. The PI shall notify the Coroner's Division of the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department after consultation with the Town of Yucca Valley, either in person or via telephone.

2. Isolate discovery site
 - a. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the sheriff-coroner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.
 - b. The sheriff-coroner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
 - c. If a field examination is not warranted, the sheriff-coroner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

3. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American
 - a. The medical examiner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the medical examiner can make this call.
 - b. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
 - c. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the sheriff-coroner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC, and the State Health and Safety Code.
 - d. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
 - e. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
 - i. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD; OR
 - ii. The MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
 - iii. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
 - iv. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards.

Where the parties are unable to agree upon the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and grave goods buried with the Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity.

4. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American
 - a. The PI shall contact the sheriff-coroner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
 - b. The sheriff-coroner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and county staff (PRC 5097.98).
 - c. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the Town of Yucca Valley. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with the Town, the applicant/landowner, and any known descendant group.

Post-Construction

A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit to the Town of Yucca Valley a draft monitoring report (even if negative) prepared in accordance with the agency guidelines, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics).
 - a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
 - b. Recording sites with the State of California DPR shall be the responsibility of the PI, including the recording (on the appropriate forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program.
2. The PI shall submit a revised draft monitoring report to the Town of Yucca Valley for approval, including any changes or clarifications requested by the Town.

B. Handling of Artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.
2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of Artifacts

1. To be determined.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to the Town of Yucca Valley and any interested parties.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tumbleweed Sanctuary Project was directed by Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by staff archaeologist Parker Sheriff. The report text and graphics were prepared by Jillian L.H. Conroy. Technical editing and report production was conducted by Payton N. Swanson. The archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

7.0 REFERENCES CITED

Bean, Lowell John

- 1978 Cahuilla. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 575-587. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith

- 1978 Serrano. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 570-574. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Florence C. Shipek

- 1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Beattie, George W. and Helen P. Beattie

- 1951 *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century*. Biobooks, Oakland, California.

Benedict, Ruth Fulton

- 1924 A Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture. *American Anthropologist* 26(3).

Brigandi, Phil

- 1998 *Temecula: At the Crossroads of History*. Heritage Media Corporation, Encinitas, California.

Caughey, John W.

- 1970 *California: A Remarkable State's Life History*. 3rd ed. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Chapman, Charles E.

- 1921 *A History of California: The Spanish Period*. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Cook, Sherburne F.

- 1976 *The Conflict Between the California Indian and White Civilization*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

Davis, Emma Lou

- 1978 *The Ancient Californians: Rancholabrean Hunters of the Mohave Lakes Country*. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Science Series No. 29.

Drucker, Philip

- 1937 Culture Element Distributions: V. Southern California. *Anthropological Records* 1(1):1-52. University of California, Berkeley.

Erlandson, John M. and Roger H. Colten (editors)

- 1991 An Archaeological Context for Archaeological Sites on the California Coast. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J.M. Erlandson and R.H. Colten. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Fagan, Brian M.

- 1991 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. Thames and Hudson, London.

Gunther, Jane Davies

- 1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Rubidoux Printing, Riverside, California.

Heizer, Robert F.

- 1978 Trade and Trails. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 690-693. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1976 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Reprinted. Dover Editions, Dover Publications, Inc., New York. Originally published 1925, Bulletin No. 78, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Martin, Paul S.

- 1967 Prehistoric Overkill. In *Pleistocene Extinctions: The Search for a Cause*, edited by Paul S. Martin and H.E. Wright. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

- 1973 The Discovery of America. *Science* 179(4077):969-974.

Masters, Patricia M.

- 1983 Detection and Assessment of Prehistoric Artifact Sites off the Coast of Southern California. In *Quaternary Coastlines and Marine Archaeology: Towards the Prehistory of Land Bridges and Continental Shelves*, edited by Patricia M. Masters and Nicholas C. Fleming, pp. 189-213. Academic Press, London.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Moss, Madonna L. and Jon M. Erlandson

- 1995 Reflections on North American Pacific Coast Prehistory. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9(1):1-46.

Pourade, Richard F.

- 1961 *Time of the Bells*. The History of San Diego Volume 2. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.

- 1963 The Silver Dons. In *The History of San Diego* (Volume 3). Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.

Rolle, Andrew F.

- 1969 *California: A History*. 2nd ed. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

- 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, California.

Strong, William Duncan

- 1971 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. Reprint of 1929 *Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* No. 26, University of California, Berkeley.

Sutton, Mark Q.

- 1988 *An Introduction to the Archaeology of the Western Mojave Desert, California*. Archives of California Prehistory Number 14. Coyote Press, Salinas, California.

Sutton, Mark Q., Mark E. Basgall, Jill K. Gardner, and Mark W. Allen

- 2007 Advances in Understanding Mojave Desert Prehistory. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry Jones and Kathryn Klar, pp. 229-245. Alta Mira Press, New York.

The Planning Center

- 2013 Draft: Yucca Valley General Plan Update Environmental Impact Report, SCH No. 2012111021. Volumes I and II. On file at the Town of Yucca Valley, Yucca Valley, California.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by Michael J. Moratto, pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando.

APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa.perennialenv.com



Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside	2009
Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside	2005
Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside	2005

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists	Society of Primitive Technology
Society for California Archaeology	Lithic Studies Society
Society for American Archaeology	California Preservation Foundation
California Council for the Promotion of History	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Senior Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

June 2017–Present

Poway, California

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist

Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2009–2017

Orange, California

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher

City of Riverside Modernism Survey

2009

Riverside, California

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside

2005, 2008–2009
Riverside, California

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pipeline Rehabilitation AP-1 Project, City of San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Pioneer Redlands Project, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Station Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Barnaba Soccer Fields and Event Space Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2608 South Escondido Boulevard Project, City of Escondido. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Quail Ridge Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Dudley Pomona Project, Pomona, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 10407 Elm Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Olivenhain Apartments Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Sanctuary Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Borrego Springs 141 Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Natwar Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Morningstar Marguerite Project, Mission Viejo, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Industrial Wilson Avenue Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 2 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hanna Banning Project, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

- 2018 Cultural Resources Negative Findings for the SNC Mixed Use Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resources Study for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stemley 42nd Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 320 West Cedar Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 8352 La Jolla Shores Drive Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-032 and -033, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of

Mills Act application.

- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA-RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

Presentations

- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

- 2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)