

Cultural Resources Assessment
for the
Circle K Fuel Station and Convenience Store Project
in the
Town of Yucca Valley,
San Bernardino County, California



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (Kimley-Horn) conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Project (Project) area located within the Town of Yucca Valley (Lead Agency) in San Bernardino County, California. This study was completed to support the Lead Agency's review and consideration of the Project and potential impact it may have on the environment specifically as it relates to cultural resources. Kimley-Horn conducted a literature review, records search, historical research, and survey to identify the likelihood of present cultural resources as part of this report.

1.1 Project Description

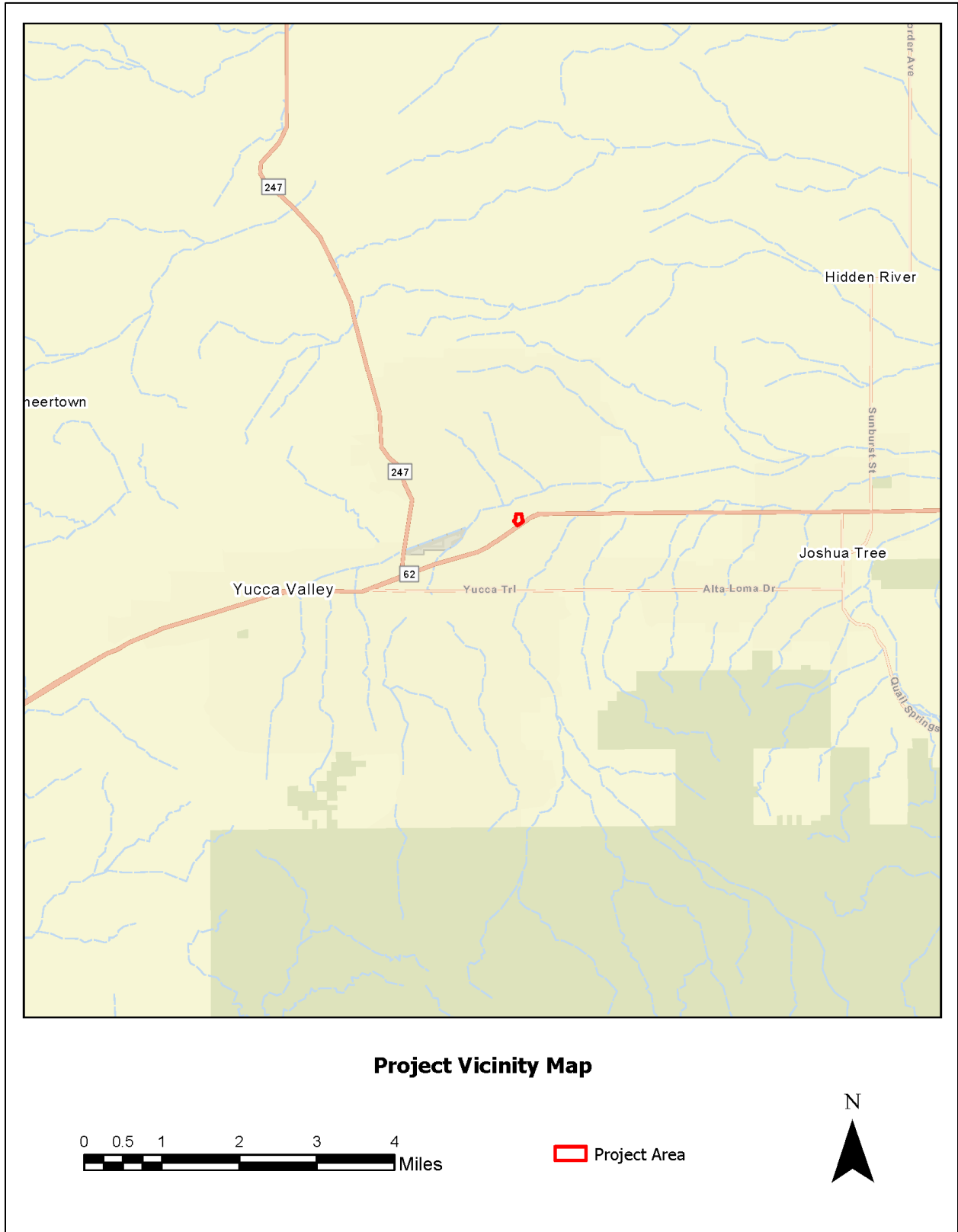
The proposed Project involves the development of a Circle K gas station and 5,200 square-foot convenience store at the northwest corner of 29 Palms Highway and Avalon Avenue. The proposed development would feature a fuel canopy with seven fuel pumps. The Project would provide 28 parking stalls which would include 18 standard stalls, two accessible stalls, three electric vehicle (EV) stalls, one EV accessible stall, and four EV capable stalls. The 28 proposed parking stalls would satisfy the 25 required parking stalls per the Town of Yucca Valley Municipal Code. The site plan would include three driveways providing access to the gas station which would each be located on Avalon Avenue, Diadem Drive, and 29 Palms Highway. The proposed site plan encroaches on the Avalon Avenue right-of-way (ROW) at the southeast section of the Project area. As such, the applicant understands that there will be a required ROW vacation along Avalon Avenue. There will also be a ROW dedication along 29 Palms Highway to accommodate highway improvements. The existing 12" water main along Avalon Avenue will also need to be relocated. Additionally, the existing parcel will be subdivided with the southern portion being developed for this project and the northern portion remaining undeveloped. Refer to **Figures 1-2** below.

1.2 Regulatory Setting

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by California public agencies (14 California Code of Regulations (CCR), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "[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" (14 CCR, §15064.5(b)). Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines) section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))



Project Vicinity Map

Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map



Figure 2: Project Area Map

A historical resource includes “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources”. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5(a)(3)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of the resource that conveys its historical significance and that justifies its listing or eligibility for the California Register or a local register or survey of resources under Public Resources Code (PRC) sections 5020.1(k) and 5024.1(g), respectively. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5(b)(2).) If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact. (CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must, to the extent feasible, avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce or compensate for the physical impact the project will have on the resource. (CEQA Guidelines § 15370.) Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5(a)(3)).

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. PRC section 21083.2 defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines Appendix G includes significance criteria related to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance in this assessment. Under Appendix G, a project could have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 10564.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 10564.5;
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

California Public Resources Code (PRC)

PRC § 5024.1 establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR also includes all properties listed or

determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, including properties evaluated and determined eligible under the process carried out under Section 106 of the federal National Historic Preservation Act.

PRC § 5020 to 5029.5 renamed the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the CRHR and is responsible for designating State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

PRC § 5079 to 5079.65 define the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), which administers federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California as well as the California Heritage Fund.

PRC § 5097.9 to 5097.991: provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites; identify the powers and duties of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); require that descendants be notified when Native American human remains are discovered; and provide for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

California Health and Safety Code

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5-7055 govern the process for reporting inadvertent discoveries of human remains to the County Coroner; the process for the County Coroner to report human remains of Native American descent to the NAHC; and the protections offered against removal or desecration of human remains.

California Code of Regulations (CCR)

The CCR governs the nomination of resources to the CRHR (14 CCR § 4850). The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

The State Historical Resources Commission has designed this program for use by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The CRHR is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources.

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria under 14 CCR section 4852(b):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.

4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance (14 CCR section 4852(c)). The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may change its historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Isolated finds, such as a single artifact with no other associated cultural materials, are generally considered to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. However, the nature of the isolated resource and any available ethnographic data regarding affiliated Native American populations should be carefully considered during the evaluation process, particularly as it relates to potential eligibility under Criterion 4.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance. The resource must be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or the City/Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located; be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. A resource must meet at least one of these following criteria as required by the OHP (Office of Historic Preservation 2024a):

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a landmark and a Point of Historical Interest. If a Point of Historical Interest is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the designation is retired. To be

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eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria as required by the OHP (Office of Historic Preservation 2024b):

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or be one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

2.0 METHODS

This report was prepared pursuant to CEQA. This study identifies whether any cultural resources were previously recorded within the Project area, the potential for unrecorded resources, whether any present cultural resources are potentially significant under the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific recommendations that will address potential impacts to existing or potential cultural resources encountered during Project construction, and in particular grading and other ground disturbing activities. Tasks completed include:

- Review of scholarly literature,
- A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC),
- A cultural records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any cultural studies conducted and/or cultural resources recorded within or adjacent to the Project area,
- Review of geological and historical maps and imagery to identify the cultural resource sensitivity of the Project area,
- Pedestrian survey of the Project area, and
- Development of recommendations and/or mitigation measures for cultural resources identified or potentially unrecorded within the Project area.

3.0 PROJECT SETTING

3.1 Natural Setting

The Project area is located in the Yucca Valley desert region of southern California. The desert environment is dry and arid. The regional diversity of the Yucca Valley provided Native Californians the ability to exploit a range of different plants, animals, and natural resources. Native plants in the Project area include Joshua Trees (*Yucca brevifolia*), fan palms (*Washingtonia*), junipers (*Juniperus communis*), creosote bushes (*Larrea tridentata*), barrel cactus (*Ferocactus*), and cholla cactus (*Cylindropuntia*) (UCLA 2025). Yucca Valley is also home to typical desert fauna such as coyotes, rattlesnakes, scorpions, tortoises, migratory birds, white-tailed antelope squirrels, woodpeckers, woodrats, jackrabbits, and kangaroo rats

(Joshua Tree National Park 2025). The Project area is adjacent to the Pinto Mountain fault zone and situated between two mountain regions (U.S. Geological Survey 2025). The Project area is underlain by undifferentiated older alluvium (Qo) from the late Pleistocene (Bortugno and Spittler 1986).

3.2 Ethnographic Setting

The Project area was traditionally occupied by the Maara'yam and Cahuilla. The Maara'yam, oftentimes referred to as "Serrano", which was the Spanish term for the clans that occupied the desert and mountain regions in San Bernardino County. Like many neighboring culture groups, the Maara'yam are Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). The Maara'yam occupied a vast territory of over 7.4 million acres, though the region was sparsely populated and utilized in a seasonal manner with clans occupying valley floors in cool seasons and higher elevations in the warm seasons (San Manuel Website 2024). The Maara'yam also interacted with other cultural groups, such as the Cahuilla, Luiseno, Mojave, and Gabrieleno, for the purpose of trade and cultural practice. Across the region, Maara'yam were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, Coyote or Wildcat. Villages were typically clan-based and the Maara'yam typically engaged in specific practices between clans/villages, such as marriage outside their clan (Bean and Smith 1978; Strong 1929; Sutton and Earle 2017). Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering which were supplemented by fishing. Food preparation varied, ranging from baking in earth ovens to parching. Food processing tools included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars, and metates (Bean and Smith 1978). Dwellings were usually circular domes that utilized willow and reeds. They also used ramadas, which consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground that provided shade (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Other structures in villages were used for community and ceremonial reasons. A lineage leader, or kika', administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages (Bean and Smith 1978; Strong 1929; Sutton and Earle 2017). Studies often refer to the Maara'yam that occupied the desert regions as the "Vanyume", as this term was utilized by Alfred Kroeber, who mistranslated the term "Beñemé" that was first utilized for the desert communities by Father Francisco Garcés in 1776. Given many distinctions that can be made between the mountain and desert communities, researchers often now refer to the Maara'yam as the Mountain Serrano and the Desert Serrano. Research shows that villages and other sensitive sites were located in the vicinity of the Project, such the Oasis of Maara' (Joshua Tree National Park 2025). Native Americans living in the desert settled near springs and other important water resources, like the Oasis of Maara' and Whitewater.

The Cahuilla inhabited three distinct regions in southern California: San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, San Geronio Pass, and the Coachella Valley (Harvey 2010). As such, Cahuilla communities have generally been categorized by archaeologists into Desert, Pass, and Mountain groups. The word "Cahuilla" has been interpreted to mean "the master," "the powerful one," or "the one who rules." The Cahuilla language is of the Takic division of the Uto-Aztecan family of languages (Bean 1978). The precontact Cahuilla had nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns, as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. The two Cahuilla moieties were "coyote" and "wildcat." In the Cahuilla culture, members of one moiety typically married into the opposite moiety, which helped to build strong social and economic alliances. Cahuilla clans contained several family lineages and lived together in large villages. Each clan

occupied a territory associated with the village. Settlements, occupied by one or more lineages, could be politically autonomous or allied with several villages under one chief. The hereditary chiefs had religious, economic, and military power and were role models for their people. The prehistoric Cahuilla peoples were, for the most part, comprised of hunters and gatherers (Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians 2024). Plants utilized for food consisted mainly of the mesquite bean, which provided the majority of the sustenance for the Cahuilla. The mesquite bean was a major staple, also used for material necessary for shelter, clothing and tools. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were also available. To gather and prepare these food resources, the Cahuilla had an extensive inventory of equipment including bows and arrows, traps, nets, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, and poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars. In addition, the Cahuilla also had an extensive inventory of food processing equipment including hammers and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, winnowing shells and baskets, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives (made of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane), bone saws, and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish.

3.3 Cultural Framework

The prehistoric cultural setting of Yucca Valley follows the frameworks developed for the broader southern California region. The framework for southern California has been organized into many chronological frameworks within the scientific community (Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Campbell and Campbell 1935; Hunt 1960; Lanning 1963; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1977; Wallace and Taylor 1978; Warren and Crabtree 1986). However, there is no standard sequence for the region, in part due to the enormity of the land base and lack of cohesive study of prior archaeological research across the area. Further, due to the dry climate and unpredictable geological processes, in situ preservation of cultural middens have proven to be difficult to find and, therefore, chronologies often rely on less precise temporal indicators, such as groundstone. While helpful, it can lead to imprecise results as the prehistoric population often concurrently used different artifact styles or re-used artifacts. It is further important to note that little attempt has been made to revisit the chronologies of the region since the 1990s and, therefore, prior attempts further lack data related to more recent research, as well as oral histories from descendent communities that have become more available in recent decades. However, while recognizing the various potential issues with the chronological framework, efforts made by Warren and Crabtree in 1986 are most often utilized in archaeological study and is detailed below.

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods

The transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period is characterized by climatic warming and further marks the end of Pleistocene and beginning of the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been generally defined by isolated fluted projectile points dated by their association with similar artifacts or fossils discovered in situ, such as the fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals dated approximately to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near Ridgecrest in the Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions and resource allocation pointing to more lake-dominant environments (Bedwell 1973; Hester 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period

include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescent tools (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles (Basgall and Hall 1994).

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

The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by drying of the Mojave Desert. As formerly rich, wet environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the Mojave Desert, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler and more moist fringes, along waterways, and near springs. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex, and milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1984).

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

It is thought that the Gypsum Period offered a brief return to a moist environment and encouraged more diverse technologies due to the abundance of resources (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appear around 2,000 BP, as evidenced by the Rose Spring point, which is much smaller than other points (Rogers 1939; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP)

During the Saratoga Springs Period, regional technological diversification from the Gypsum Period is apparent and widespread across southern California. Basketmaker III (Anasazi) pottery appears during this period and has been associated with turquoise mining in the eastern Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern Mojave and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1984). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave Desert and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ceremonial objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by the presence of large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988).

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact)

The Shoshonean period is the first to contain ethnographies from indigenous people. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups and plot them geographically (Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). Diversification

of site assemblages continued in this period and shows a reduction of Anasazi influence. This coincides with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, as evidenced by the presence of desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular diagnostic projectile points. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though they are more common in the southern Mojave Desert during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established across the Mojave Desert, particularly the Mojave Trail, which transported goods and news across the desert.

3.4 Historical Setting

The Contact/Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769-1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821-1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The first recorded European to pass through the region was Father Francisco Garcés, a Spaniard who later became a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 (Beck and Haase 1974). At this time, an estimated thousands of Native Americans were either taken to the Mission, removed to work as forced agricultural labor at the estancia in Redlands that served as outpost for the Mission, fled the region, or were killed. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule, and the Missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act and the Missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released the indigenous people that remained. However, the remaining Maara'yam and Cahuilla continued to face issues under Mexican rule and were eventually forced to provide labor for various industries, such as agriculture, lumber, etc.

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was introduced, triggering the start of the American Period. In 1849, the Anglo population greatly increased in California as a result of the Gold Rush and, in 1850, California was accepted into the Union. As a result of land grants previously established under Mexican leadership that created large pastoral estates in California, as well as a high demand for beef during the Gold Rush, the state saw a cattle boom from 1849–1855. The increased Anglo population and pursuit of land and gold led to drastic conditions for the remaining indigenous communities, who were once again forced to provide labor or simply killed to make way for new residents. Eventually the beef market collapsed as a result of imported sheep and cattle from New Mexico and the mid-west, and many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure, once again releasing many Maara'yam from servitude (Beck and Haase 1974; Kroeber 1925).

At the same time, both the Federal and State governments promoted military campaigns to eliminate remaining indigenous populations or remove them to Reservations. The population of the broader Maara'yam and Cahuilla were greatly diminished in the historic era, and many important resources and significant places were destroyed or impacted. However, the remaining communities have successfully retained their cultural identity and worked diligently to revitalize cultural practices and remain stewards of their ancestral lands (Beck and Haase 1974; Kroeber 1925; Lighfoot and Parrish 2009; San Manuel Website 2024).

San Bernardino County was established in 1853 by dividing sections of Los Angeles and San Diego counties. The next year saw the incorporation of San Bernardino city, which became the county seat (San Bernardino 2025a). In the late 1880s, a cattle rancher named Mark Warren brought his family to the Morongo Basin area to lease land. Within his newly purchased lot, Warren and his sons dug the first well in Yucca Valley, now known as Warren's Well (Tang et al. 2009). As time passed, Warren's family established a settlement called Lone Star Ranch, where they built a windmill to pump water from the well. During the early 1920s, the hotter weather and climate of Lone Star Ranch attracted the attention of physically impaired WWI veterans (San Bernardino County 2025b). In 1923, Lone Star established the first gas station, growing the region into a popular travel corridor for travelers. Lone Star Ranch was renamed to Yucca Valley and incorporated in 1991 (San Bernardino County 2025b; Tang et al. 2009). Today, Yucca Valley is considered a popular stop for tourists with attractions like Joshua Tree National Park and California's Welcome Center.

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE RESULTS

4.1 SLF Search

Kimley-Horn submitted an SLF search request to the NAHC to identify any documented sacred lands on or near the Project area. The NAHC responded on June 30, 2025 and noted that the results were negative for the presence of any known sacred lands. The results are included in **Attachment 1** of this report. The NAHC also provided a contact list of Native American Tribes who may have additional knowledge of sacred sites in the vicinity.

4.2 Record Search

Kimley-Horn conducted a cultural records search at the SCCIC on June 25, 2025 to identify any previously recorded cultural resources or previously conducted cultural studies within the record search area, which was defined as the Project area plus a one-mile radius. The results of the records search indicated that there are no previously recorded cultural resources in the Project area, and the entire Project area was previously surveyed. The previous survey (SB-0472) was conducted by the San Bernardino County Museum in 1977 and consisted of reconnaissance methods.

An additional 26 cultural studies were prepared within one mile of the Project area. Seven cultural resources were recorded in a one-mile radius as a result of the previous surveys. The prehistoric archaeological sites are concentrated approximately a half-mile north and northeast of the Project area. Additionally, one prehistoric site is located 0.25 miles to the east. The closest recorded cultural resource to the Project area is P-36-009988, which was recorded on the opposite side of Avalon Avenue as a historic-era refuse scatter from the 1920s. The resource will not be impacted as a result of the proposed Project. The record search results are outlined in **Tables 1 and 2** below.

Table 1: Previous Cultural Studies in the Record Search Area

Report No.	Author	Year	Title
SB-00174	Cardiff, Eugene A.	1973	Environmental Impact Survey - Yucca Valley
SB-00472*	Hearn, Joseph E.	1977	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Tract 6572, Yucca Valley Area
SB-00499	Hearn, Joseph E.	1977	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment at the Southwest Corner of Balsa Avenue and Twentynine Palms Highway, Yucca Valley Area
SB-00595	Hearn, Joseph E.	1978	Assessment of Archaeological - Historical Resources, Burnt Mountain Wash, Yucca Valley Area
SB-00704	Hearn, Joseph E.	1978	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Parcel #60141407, Yucca Valley Area
SB-00816	Simpson, Ruth D.	1979	Cultural Resources Assessment: Parcel Number 1 of Parcel Map 2757, Yucca Valley Area
SB-00817	Hearn, Joseph E.	1979	Cultural Resources Assessment: Assessor's Parcel Number 601-331-01, Yucca Valley Area
SB-00831	Simpson, Ruth D.	1979	Cultural Resources Assessment, Mobilehome Estates, Yucca Valley, California
SB-00832	San Bernardino County Museum Association	1980	Cultural Resources Assessment: Yucca Valley Area
SB-01215	Lerch, Michael K.	1981	Cultural Resources Assessment of A.P. #601-071-11, Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-01257	Lerch, Michael K.	1982	Cultural Resources Mitigation of Ca-Sbr-4851, A.P. #601-071-11, Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02158	Mortland, Carol A.	1974	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Southern California Edison Proposed Generating Station in Upper Johnson Valley and Associated Transmission, Gas and Fuel Routes
SB-02478	Brown, Joan C.	1991	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Twenty-Seven Acres Located in Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02776	Lerch, Michael K.	1993	Class Iii Cultural Resources Inventory of the Hi-Desert Water District Supplemental Water Delivery and Management Plan, Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, Ca
SB-03909	Love, Bruce, Bai Tom Tang, and Michael Hogan	2000	Avalon Ave at Sr62. 21pp
SB-05844	Dice, Michael	2007	Letter Report: Cultural and Paleontological Resource Monitoring at the Home Depot Project, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-05965	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	2007	Record Search for the Proposed Yucca Valley County Day School, San Bernardino County, CA

Report No.	Author	Year	Title
SB-05968	Encarnacion, Deirdre, Dahdul, Mariam, and Daniel Ballester	2007	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Hi-Desert Water District Wastewater Treatment Plan, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-05969	Tang, Bai "Tom" Et Al	2008	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Hi-Desert Water District Wastewater Treatment Plant, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06284	Encarnacion, Deirdre, Ballester, Daniel, and Laura H. Shaker	2009	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Yucca Valley Water System Infrastructure Improvements, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06390	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	2008	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Yucca Valley Community Day School Site in Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06927	Encarnacion, Deirdre, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	2011	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Yucca Valley Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvements, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07277	Cotterman, Cary D. and Evelyn Chandler	2009	Cultural Resources Inventory of 19 Proposed Pole Replacements in the Morongo Basin, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07722	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2012	Addendum To Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Yucca Valley Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvement Project, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07723	Tang, Bai "Tom", Daniel Ballester, and Laura Shaker	2013	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Yucca Valley Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvements, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07983	Tang, Bai "Tom", Ben Kerridge, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	2015	Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0601-551-09, -10 and -11, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-08089	Hall, Jacqueline and Chris Morgan	2014	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Twelve Deteriorated Power Poles on Multiple Circuits, Td838569, Td846652, Td849109, Td849083, Td849999, Td850010, Td850012, Td831483, and Td846972 San Bernardino National Forest, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California

*Intersects Project Area

Table 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Record Search Area

Resource No.	Age	Description/Name	Approx. Location
P-36-004851	Prehistoric	Quarry site	0.50 miles north of the Project
P-36-004852	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	0.60 miles north of the Project
P-36-004853	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	0.65 miles northeast of the Project
P-36-004854	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	0.60 miles northeast of the Project
P-36-009610	Historic	Warren's Well (ranch site)	1.0 mile west of the Project
P-36-009988	Historic	Can scatter	0.05 miles east of the Project
P-36-013387	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling slick	0.25 miles east of the Project

4.3 Database Review

Kimley-Horn conducted a review of archival and cultural databases to identify any previously recorded cultural resources, the extent of previous development, and the cultural resource sensitivity of the Project area. Kimley-Horn reviewed the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, and Built Environment Resources Directory to identify any previously listed cultural resources on the registers. Kimley-Horn did not identify any previously listed cultural resources in the Project area during the database review.

Kimley-Horn also reviewed a database of historic maps and aerial imagery for the Project area. Historic aerial images are available for the Project area from 1970 through present, and historic topographic maps are available from 1957 through present (Historic Aerials 2025). Two transmission lines were constructed along the eastern and southern boundaries of the Project area before 1970, as shown in **Figure 3**. Kimley-Horn determined that the Project area was undeveloped, except for the transmission lines. The roads surrounding the Project area were also constructed before 1970. **Figure 4** shows that rural residential and commercial development occurred in the vicinity during the 1980s. The eastern boundary of the Project area was graded, and a dirt trail was established in a diagonal direction during the 2000s, as portrayed in **Figure 5**. Little to no changes have occurred to the built environment since that time.

4.4 Survey

Given the age and methods of the previous survey, an updated pedestrian survey was warranted for this Project. Therefore, Kimley-Horn conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project area on June 26, 2025. Kimley-Horn conducted the survey in parallel transects spaced 10 to 15 meters apart on an east-west axis. All surface exposures were carefully inspected for the presence of cultural resources. Ground surface visibility was approximately 90% (i.e., excellent) throughout the Project area and intermittently obscured by vegetation. The Project area is relatively flat and contains numerous types of native plants, such as Joshua trees, as shown in **Figure 6**. Kimley-Horn recorded the two historic-era transmission lines that were identified from the database review. No other cultural resources were identified during the survey.



Figure 3: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 1970



Figure 4: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 1989

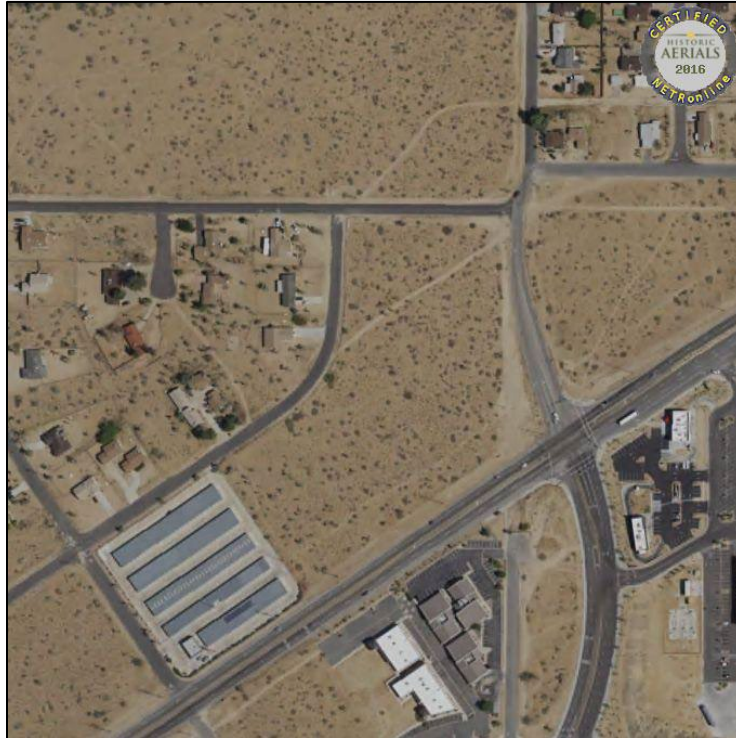


Figure 5: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 2016



Figure 6: Project Area Overview

5.0 RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

Kimley-Horn identified two cultural resources during the research and survey, which required recordation and evaluation of eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

5.1 Pinto-Devers-Hi Desert Transmission Line

This resource is a segment of the historic-era Pinto-Devers-Hi Desert Transmission Line operated by Southern California Edison (SCE). Most of the resource extends outside of the current Project area, and therefore, only a small segment of the transmission line is included in this recordation and evaluation. The transmission line operates on the Pinto circuit and within the Devers system (Southern California Edison 2025). The transmission line connects to the Hi Desert substation and contains 115 kilovolts (kV) of electrical voltage. The segment in the Project area extends 490 feet in a northeast-to-southwest direction and 525 feet in a north-to-southwest direction. The line is comprised of wooden poles and transmission cables. The following SCE pole numbers from the transmission line are located in the Project area: 4919730E, 4919731E, 1685903E, and one with no number. The transmission line was constructed before 1970 adjacent to Twentynine Palms Highway, according to a review of historic aerial images (Historic Aerials 2025). The transmission line appeared to be regularly maintained and in good condition during the field survey.

CRHR Criterion 1

Kimley-Horn conducted research of the resource, and the research has not revealed that this segment of the transmission line is associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2

The resource is a segment of a transmission line in Yucca Valley. As such, the transmission line segment is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history. Therefore, the resource is not eligible under criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3

The transmission line was constructed with standard materials and design (wooden poles, cables). The segment does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Additionally, the transmission line has been active and regularly upgraded by SCE with new or different materials over time for general maintenance. Therefore, the segment is not eligible for the CRHR under criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4

The resource is a common and well-documented resource type (SCE transmission line). As such, the transmission line segment has not yielded information important to the prehistory or history of the local

area, California or the nation. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under criterion 4.

In summary, this segment of the Pinto-Devers-Hi Desert Transmission Line does not meet any of the eligibility criteria for listing on the CRHR. As such, it is not considered a “historical resource” under CEQA.

5.2 Onaga-Devers-Yucca Transmission Line

This resource is a segment of the historic-era Onaga-Devers-Yucca Transmission Line operated by SCE. Most of the resource extends outside of the current Project area, and therefore, only a small segment of the transmission line is included in this recordation and evaluation. The transmission line operates on the Onaga circuit and within the Devers system. The transmission line connects to the Yucca substation and contains 115 kV of electrical voltage. The segment in the Project area extends 490 feet in a northeast-to-southwest direction. The line is comprised of wooden poles and transmission cables. The following SCE pole numbers from the transmission line are located in the Project area: 47172298E, 25636C, and 4036925E. The transmission line was constructed before 1970 adjacent to Twentynine Palms Highway, according to a review of historic aerial images (Historic Aerials 2025). The transmission line appeared to be regularly maintained and in good condition during the field survey.

CRHR Criterion 1

Kimley-Horn conducted research of the resource, and the research has not revealed that this segment of the transmission line is associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2

The resource is a segment of a transmission line in Yucca Valley. As such, the transmission line segment is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history. Therefore, the resource is not eligible under criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3

The transmission line was constructed with standard materials and design (wooden poles, cables). The segment does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Additionally, the transmission line has been active and regularly upgraded by SCE with new or different materials over time for general maintenance. Therefore, the segment is not eligible for the CRHR under criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4

The resource is a common and well-documented resource type (SCE transmission line). As such, the transmission line segment has not yielded information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under criterion 4.

In summary, this segment of the Onaga-Devers-Yucca Transmission Line does not meet any of the eligibility criteria for listing on the CRHR. As such, it is not considered a “historical resource” under CEQA.

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kimley-Horn identified two cultural resources in the Project area during the efforts conducted for this Cultural Resources Assessment: segments of the Pinto-Devers Hi Desert Transmission Line and Onaga-Devers-Yucca Transmission Line.

6.1 Archaeological Resources

There is a moderate archaeological sensitivity for unrecorded prehistoric and historic-era archaeological sites in the Project area and vicinity. Five prehistoric sites were recorded within one mile of the Project. The site types (i.e., quarry, lithic production, milling) indicate that this immediate region hosted a variety of prehistoric activities. The Project area also has a sensitivity for historic-era archaeological sites due to the presence of the historic-era transmission lines, location near the major historic-era travel corridor Twentynine Palms Highway, and presence of two historic-era sites within one mile.

6.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

There are two historic built environment resources in the Project area. Kimley-Horn evaluated the resources and recommended the segments as not eligible for listing on the CRHR. There is no potential for any unrecorded historic built environment resources to be identified in the Project.

6.3 Recommendations

Kimley-Horn recommends that mitigation measures or conditions of approval should be included that outline archaeological monitoring and the process for treatment of any cultural resource and/or human remains inadvertently discovered during Project construction. With such mitigation measures and/or conditions of approval in place, the Project would be unlikely to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource and impacts to cultural resources would therefore be less than significant. An example of measures and/or conditions related to cultural resources are included below. Should this project be subject to Tribal consultation pursuant to CEQA (as amended, 2014), it is recommended that the below measures be reviewed as a part of consultation. Additionally, it is recommended that any overlapping measures for Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources, such as measures outlining the process for inadvertent discoveries, be drafted in tandem for consistency.

- **CUL-1: Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan**

Prior to issuance of any permit for ground-disturbing activities, the Project applicant shall provide evidence to the Lead Agency that a qualified professional archaeologist meeting Secretary of the Interior professional qualifications (Project Archaeologist) has been retained.

An Archaeological Resources Training shall be provided to all on-site construction personnel prior to commencing any ground disturbance work within the Project area. The training shall be conducted or overseen by the Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist shall notify and invite the consulting Tribes (if any) to participate in the training.

A Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) shall be approved by the Lead Agency and enforced for all ground-disturbing activities that take place within the Project footprint after Project approval. The CRMP shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist and be reflective of cultural resources mitigation and outlines requirements for conducting training, monitoring, and inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources. The CRMP shall include, but is not limited to, roles and responsibilities, summary description of known and potential cultural resources, monitoring procedures, process for inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, process for determining treatment of cultural resources, and process for inadvertent discovery of human remains. The CRMP shall also include appendices with the approved mitigation measures/conditions of approval, as well as contact information for all relevant parties. The draft CRMP shall be submitted to the applicant, Lead Agency, and consulting Tribes (if any) for review and comment. Once approved by the Lead Agency, the CRMP shall be enforced through the duration of Project implementation.

- **CUL-2: Archaeological Monitoring**

The Project Archaeologist will monitor, or supervise archaeological monitors (Monitors), for archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing activities. The Project Archaeologist will have the ability to recommend monitoring be decreased or eliminated. The recommendation should be based on the absence of cultural resources and/or indication of subsurface soils possessing a low likelihood for significant intact resources. The recommendation shall be provided to the Lead Agency, who retains authority to approve or deny the request in writing.

- **CUL-3: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources**

In the event that cultural resources (archaeological or historical) are inadvertently unearthed or encountered during excavation and grading activities, all work within 50 feet of the find shall cease and the Project Archaeologist and the consulting Tribes (if any) shall be contacted. The Project Archaeologist shall record and evaluate the resource for potential significance. The Lead Agency shall consult with the consulting Tribes (if any) regarding the significance of the resource and its potential as a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) under CEQA. Should the Project Archaeologist and/or consulting Tribes have concerns that the find is potentially significant, the Project Archaeologist shall prepare a mitigation plan for review and approval by the Lead Agency and any consulting Tribes. If avoidance of the resource(s) is not feasible, salvage operation requirements pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 shall be followed. The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a Monitoring Report if any archaeological resources are inadvertently encountered during construction.

- **CUL-4: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that excavation shall stop and no further disturbance shall occur within 100 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery within 48 hours of notification. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, the MLD fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his/her authorized representative rejects the recommendation, the human remains and associated items will be interred on the property with appropriate dignity in a location that will not be subject to future disturbance.

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Attachment 1

Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 30, 2025

Jamie Parra
Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc.

Via Email to: jamie.parra@kimley-horn.com

Re: Yucca Valley Circle K Project, San Bernardino County

To Whom It May Concern:

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 Mathew.lin@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Mathew Lin

Mathew Lin, MPP
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
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Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
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(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/30/2025

County	Tribal Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/18/2024
	Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	dstapp@cabazonindians-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,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla Cupeno	Imperial,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,Kern,Los Angeles,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,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/31/2025
	Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jonathan Koteen, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/4/2025
	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	lgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/16/2016
	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, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	1/16/2024
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/21/2025
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
	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	7/14/2023
	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	7/14/2023
	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	10/30/2023
	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	10/30/2023
	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Torte, 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	10/30/2023
	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	10/30/2023
	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	10/30/2023
	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	11/15/2023
	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	11/15/2023
	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	11/15/2023

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 Resources Code and 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 Yucca Valley Circle K Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PRJ-2025-003492
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

Attachment 2

Site Records

State of California & The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
 Reviewer
 Date
 Listings

Other
 Review Code

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Pinto-Devers-Hi Desert Transmission Line
 P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
 *a. County San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Yucca Valley North T 1N ; R 6E ; Sec 32 ;
 c. City Town of Yucca Valley Zip 92284

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This resource is a segment of the historic-era Pinto-Devers-Hi Desert Transmission Line operated by Southern California Edison (SCE). Most of the resource extends outside of the current Project area, and therefore, only a small segment of the transmission line is included in this recordation and evaluation. The transmission line operates on the Pinto circuit and within the Devers system (Southern California Edison 2025). The transmission line connects to the Hi Desert substation and contains 115 kilovolts (kV) of electrical voltage. The segment in the Project area extends 490 feet in a northeast-to-southwest direction and 525 feet in a north-to-southwest direction. The line is comprised of wooden poles and transmission cables. The following SCE pole numbers from the transmission line are located in the Project area: 4919730E, 4919731E, 1685903E, and one with no number. The transmission line was constructed before 1970 adjacent to Twentynine Palms Highway, according to a review of historic aerial images (Historic Aerials 2025). The transmission line appeared to be regularly maintained and in good condition during the field survey.

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



*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering structure
 *P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)
 P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
Transmission line segment overview, 6/26/2025, facing SW
 *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Milinda M. Aldana
 *P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Parra, 3801 University Ave. Suite 300, Riverside, CA 92501
 *P9. Date Recorded: 7/7/2025
 *P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive-level

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Cultural Resources Assessment for the Circle K Fuel Station and Convenience Store Project in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): Sketch Map

State of California & The Resources Agency Primary #
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Pinto-Devers-Hi Desert Transmission Line

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 2 of 5

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: Pinto-Devers-Hi Desert Transmission Line

B3. Original Use: Utility B4. Present Use: Utility

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

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

The resource was constructed before 1970.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A *B8. Related Features:

N/A

B9a. Architect: Southern California Edison b. Builder: Southern California Edison

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A
 Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

See Continuation Sheet for evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

Historic Aerials
 2025 Historic Aerial Viewer. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.
 Southern California Edison
 2025 Southern California Edison Power Site Search Tool. Online database.
<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=05a84ec9d19f43ac93b451939c330888>.

B13. Remarks:

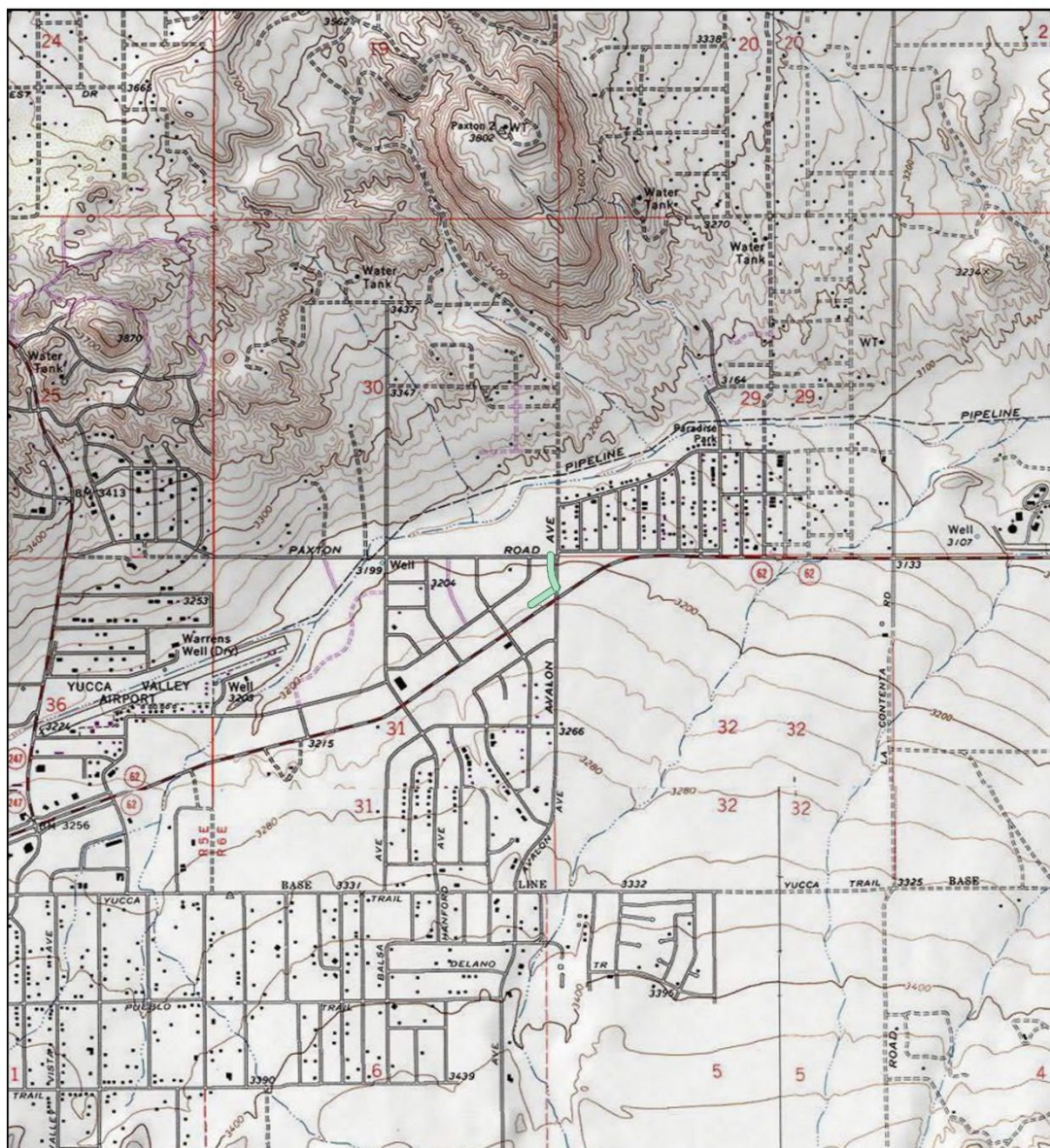
N/A

*B14. Evaluator: J. Parra and J. Mauck

*Date of Evaluation: 7/7/2025

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Location Map

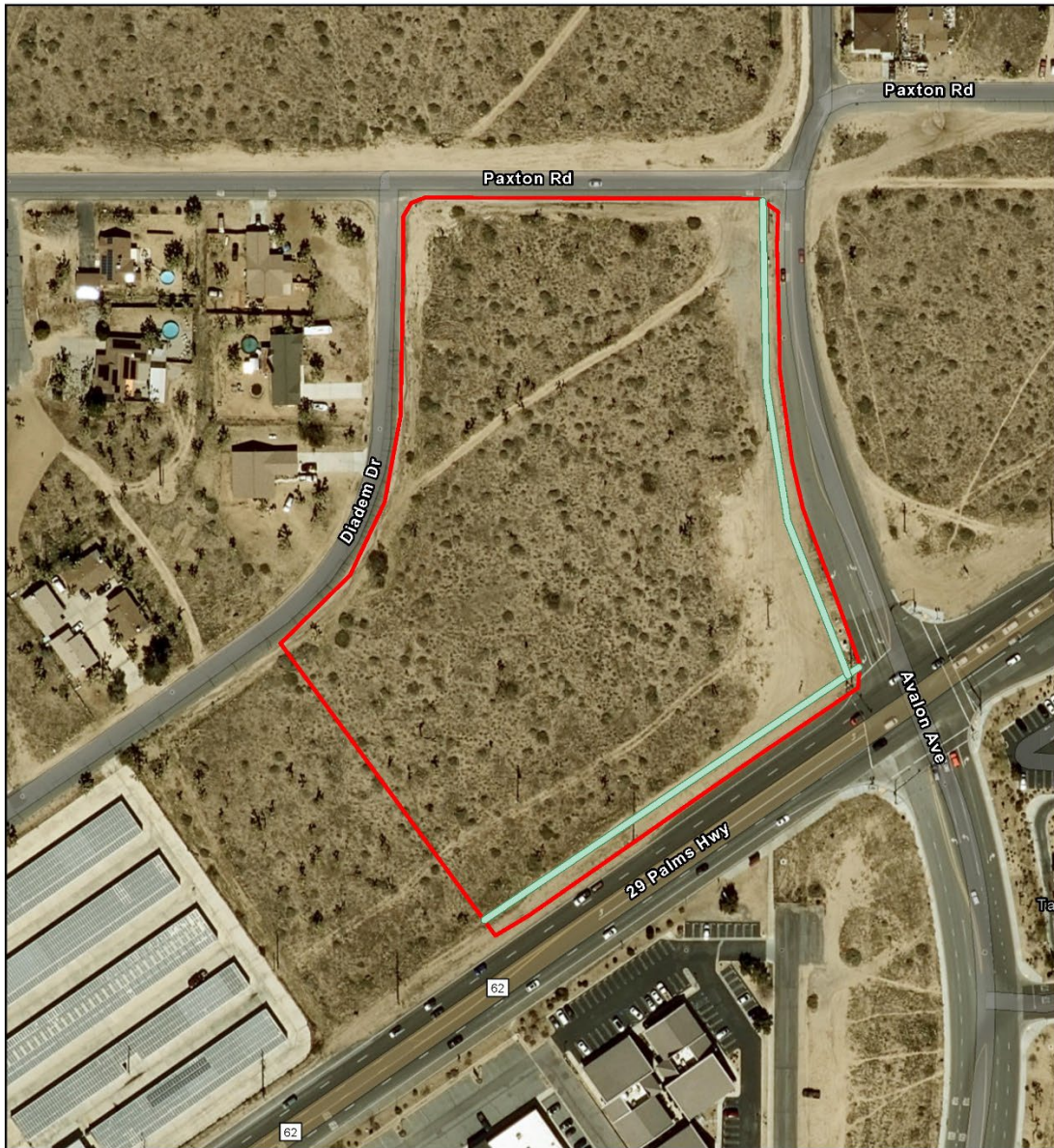


— Pinto-Devers-Hi
Desert Segment



Page 4 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Pinto-Devers-Hi Desert Transmission Line

*Drawn by: J. Parra *Date of map: 7/7/2025



Sketch Map



-  Project Area
-  Pinto-Devers-Hi Desert Segment



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: _____
Page ____ of ____

CRHR Criterion 1

Kimley-Horn conducted research of the resource, and the research has not revealed that this segment of the transmission line is associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2

The resource is a segment of a transmission line in Yucca Valley. As such, the transmission line segment is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history. Therefore, the resource is not eligible under criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3

The transmission line was constructed with standard materials and design (wooden poles, cables). The segment does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Additionally, the transmission line has been active and regularly upgraded by SCE with new or different materials over time for general maintenance. Therefore, the segment is not eligible for the CRHR under criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4

The resource is a common and well-documented resource type (SCE transmission line). As such, the transmission line segment has not yielded information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under criterion 4.

In summary, this segment of the Pinto-Devers-Hi Desert Transmission Line does not meet any of the eligibility criteria for listing on the CRHR. As such, it is not considered a "historical resource" under CEQA.

**State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Onaga-Devers-Yucca Transmission Line
P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Yucca Valley North T 1N ; R 6E ; Sec 32 ;

c. City Town of Yucca Valley Zip 92284

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This resource is a segment of the historic-era Onaga-Devers-Yucca Transmission Line operated by SCE. Most of the resource extends outside of the current Project area, and therefore, only a small segment of the transmission line is included in this recordation and evaluation. The transmission line operates on the Onaga circuit and within the Devers system. The transmission line connects to the Yucca substation and contains 115 kV of electrical voltage. The segment in the Project area extends 490 feet in a northeast-to-southwest direction. The line is comprised of wooden poles and transmission cables. The following SCE pole numbers from the transmission line are located in the Project area: 47172298E, 25636C, and 4036925E. The transmission line was constructed before 1970 adjacent to Twentynine Palms Highway, according to a review of historic aerial images (Historic Aerials 2025). The transmission line appeared to be regularly maintained and in good condition during the field survey.

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



*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11.
Engineering structure

*P4. Resources Present: Building
 Structure Object Site District
 Element of District Other
(Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Transmission line segment overview, 6/26/2025, facing SW

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric
 Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Milinda M. Aldana

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Parra, 3801 University Ave. Suite 300, Riverside, CA 92501

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/7/2025

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive-level

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Circle K Fuel Station and Convenience Store Project in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): Sketch Map

State of California & The Resources Agency Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Onaga-Devers-Yucca Transmission Line

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 2 of 5

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: Onaga-Devers-Yucca Transmission Line

B3. Original Use: Utility B4. Present Use: Utility

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

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

The resource was constructed before 1970.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A *B8. Related Features:

N/A

B9a. Architect: Southern California Edison b. Builder: Southern California Edison

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A
Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

See Continuation Sheet for evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

Historic Aerials

2025 Historic Aerial Viewer. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Southern California Edison

2025 Southern California Edison Power Site Search Tool. Online database.

<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=05a84ec9d19f43ac93b451939c330888>.

B13. Remarks:

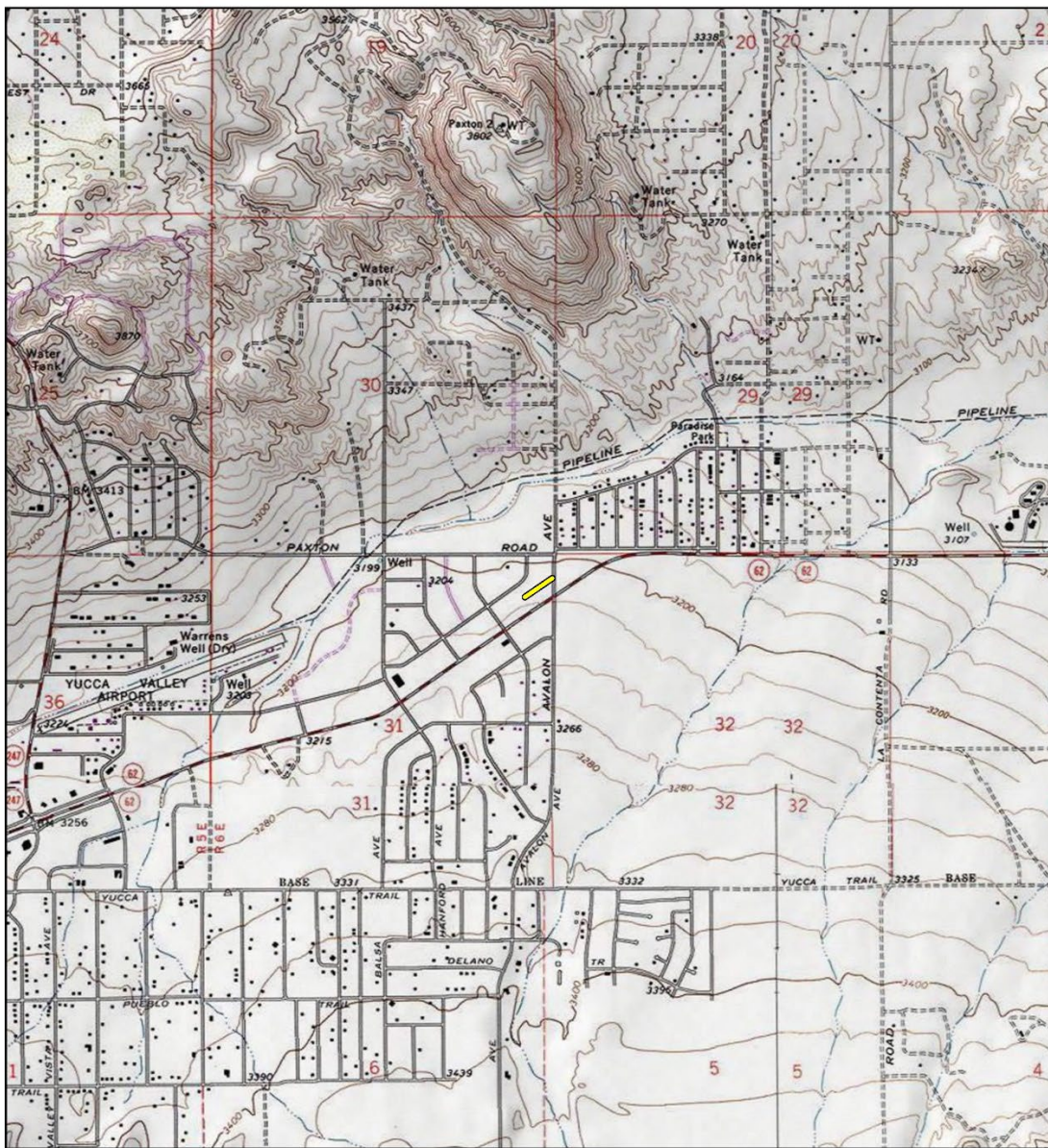
N/A

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

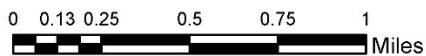
*B14. Evaluator: J. Parra and J. Mauck

*Date of Evaluation: 7/7/2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Location Map



— Onaga-Devers-Yucca Segment

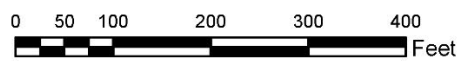



Page 4 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Onaga-Devers-Yucca
Transmission Line

*Drawn by: J. Parra *Date of map: 7/7/2025



Sketch Map



-  Project Area
-  Onaga-Devers-Yucca Segment



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Onaga-Devers-Yucca Transmission Line

Page 5 of 5

CRHR Criterion 1

Kimley-Horn conducted research of the resource, and the research has not revealed that this segment of the transmission line is associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2

The resource is a segment of a transmission line in Yucca Valley. As such, the transmission line segment is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history. Therefore, the resource is not eligible under criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3

The transmission line was constructed with standard materials and design (wooden poles, cables). The segment does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Additionally, the transmission line has been active and regularly upgraded by SCE with new or different materials over time for general maintenance. Therefore, the segment is not eligible for the CRHR under criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4

The resource is a common and well-documented resource type (SCE transmission line). As such, the transmission line segment has not yielded information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation. Therefore, the resource is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under criterion 4.

In summary, this segment of the Onaga-Devers-Yucca Transmission Line does not meet any of the eligibility criteria for listing on the CRHR. As such, it is not considered a "historical resource" under CEQA.