

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

YUCCA STORAGE PROJECT

**Assessor's Parcel Number 0594-041-22
55546 Yucca Trail, Town of Yucca Valley
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

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

Prepared for:

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November 18, 2024
CRM TECH Project No. 4154

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Yucca Storage Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 0594-041-22, 55546 Yucca Trail, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Yucca Valley South, 7.5' quadrangle (Section 34, T1N R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: 6.56 acres

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between July and November 2024, at the request of Jennings Environmental, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 6.56 acres of vacant land in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0594-041-22, is located at 55546 Yucca Trail, in the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 1 North, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Yucca Valley South, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of a storage and warehouse facility, which entails the construction of six buildings with a total of 606 units of varying sizes, along with associated infrastructure improvements such as sidewalks, utilities, paved parking, and a block wall around the property. The Town of Yucca Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

To identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. During the field survey, a concrete foundation of historical origin was noted in the southwestern portion of the project area, representing the remnant of an apparently residence that was demolished between 1983 and 1994, but no surface artifacts or other structural remains were observed nearby. With the removal of the building, this minor feature does not retain the ability to relate to any persons or events in the history of the property. Surviving out of context and with no associated artifact deposits, it showed no potential to qualify as a "historical resource" and was therefore not formally recorded during the survey. No other features or artifacts of historical or prehistoric (i.e., Native American) origin were encountered within the project boundaries during the study.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH concludes that the proposed project will have *No Impact* on any "historical resources" and thus recommends to the Town of Yucca Valley that it be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between July and November 2024, at the request of Jennings Environmental, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 6.56 acres of vacant land in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0594-041-22, is located at 55546 Yucca Trail, in the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 1 North, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Yucca Valley South, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of a storage and warehouse facility, which entails the construction of six buildings with a total of 606 units of varying sizes, along with associated infrastructure improvements such as sidewalks, utilities, paved parking, and a block wall around the property. The Town of Yucca Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000 et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

To identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

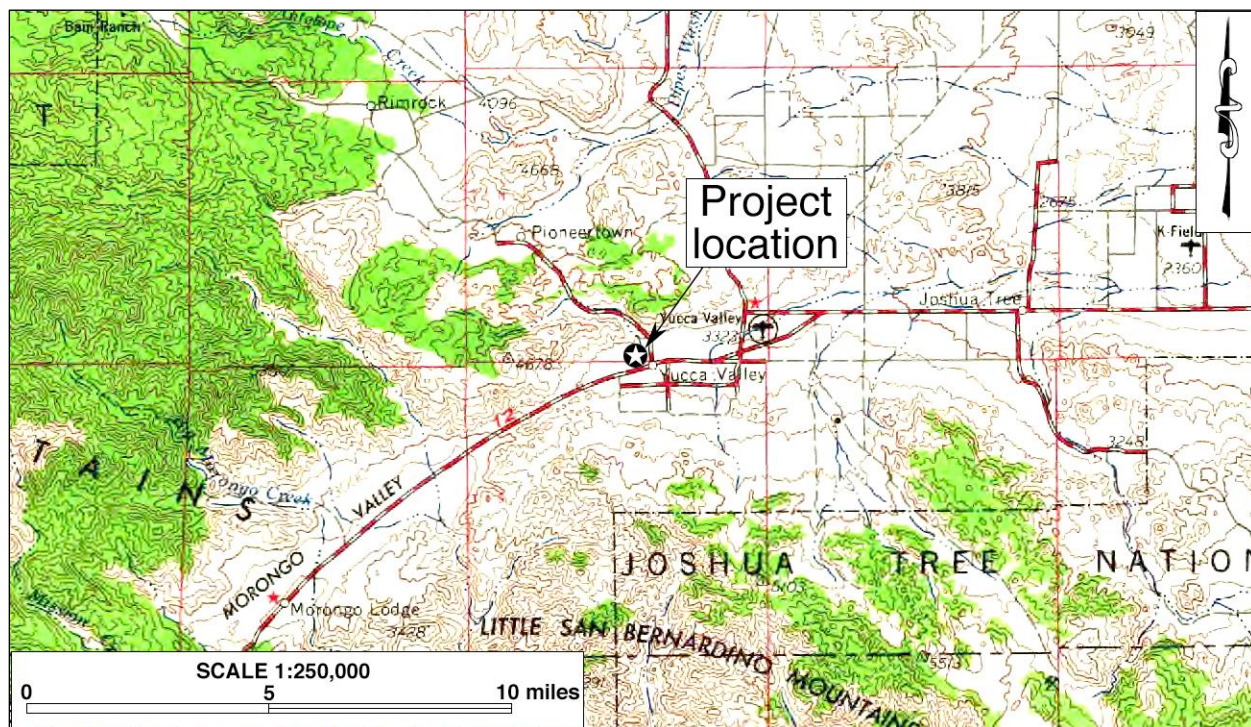


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

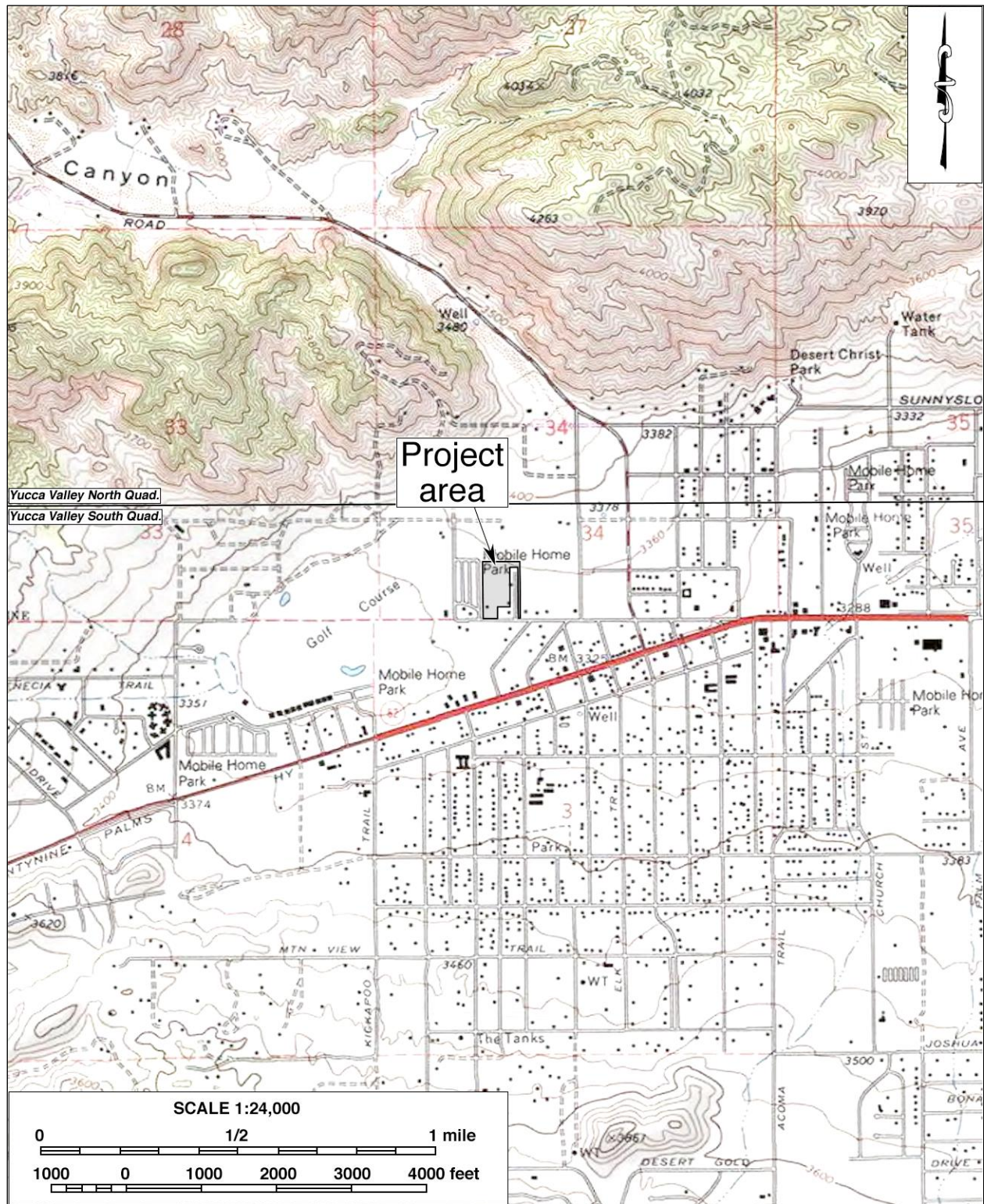


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Yucca Valley North and Yucca Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1994a; 1994b])



Figure 3. Satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The Town of Yucca Valley is located in the Morongo Basin, on the southern edge of the Mojave Desert, and approximately two miles north of the Joshua Tree National Park. The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California “high desert” country, so-called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the south. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs in July averaging over 100°F and winter lows in December averaging 35°F. The average annual precipitation is roughly five inches, most of which occurs during late winter, early spring, and the occasional monsoon storms in summer.

Situated on the north side of Yucca Trail and the west side of Wall Street, on the northwestern edge of the Town’s urban core, the project area encompasses an irregularly shaped parcel of open desert land that is surrounded by a mobile home park on the west, vacant land on the north, and industrial/commercial properties on the east and the south, with several automotive service businesses occupying a strip of land that has been carved out from the eastern portion of the property (Fig. 3). Parts of the project area have been disturbed by construction activities on the adjacent properties as well as by off-road vehicle use. Several dirt roads cross the property (Fig. 3).

Surface soils in the area consist of fine- to coarse-grain sands and gravels. The terrain is relatively level with a gradual incline to the north, and the elevations range around approximately 3,330 to 3,360 feet above mean sea level. The vegetation observed belongs to the Joshua Tree Woodland community, featuring Joshua trees, desert alyssum, ephedra, desert trumpet, beavertail cactus, and chaparral yucca (Fig. 4). Other vegetation identified within the project area includes buckhorn cholla, creosote, and teddy bear cholla.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area; view to the northeast from the southwest corner. (Photograph taken on August 24, 2024)

Ethnohistoric Context

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

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

Both tribal groups had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire subsistence, shelter, and medicine or to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured

through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink. Much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

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

Historic Context

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

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

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

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was conducted on August 14, 2024, by CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo at the South Central Coastal Information

Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. During the records search, Gallardo examined the center’s digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously recorded cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On July 25, 2024, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission’s Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California’s trustee agency for the protection of “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074 and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized in the sections below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist/report writer Deirdre Encarnación. Sources consulted during the research included primarily published literature in local and regional history, archival records of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the County of San Bernardino, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1903, United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1955-1994, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1970-2023. The historical maps are accessible at the websites of the BLM and the USGS, and the aerial/satellite photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On August 24, 2024, CRM TECH archaeologist Michael D. Richards carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the entire project area was inspected systematically and carefully for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was mostly limited (35%) due to vegetation cover but was considered adequate for a systematic inspection of the surface for evidence of archaeological remains (Fig. 4).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records indicate that the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study (Fig. 5) and that no resources had been recorded within or adjacent to its

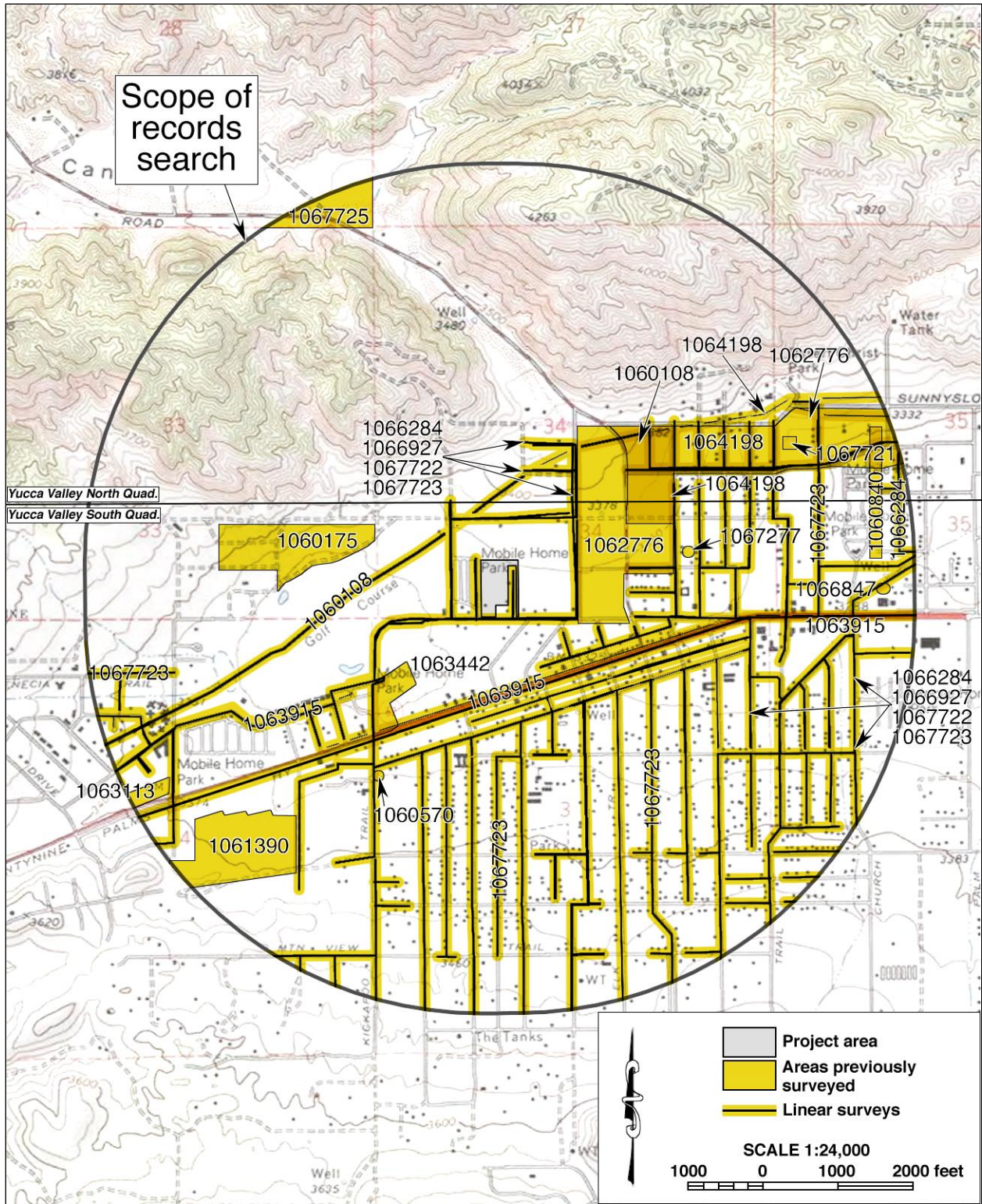


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure

boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, 18 previous studies completed between 1971 and 2013 have been reported to the SCCIC (Fig. 5). As a result of the past survey efforts, three cultural resources were previously identified within the scope of the records search, including two sites that have been recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory and a “pending” site, as listed below in Table 1.

All three of these known cultural resources dated to the historic period, and no features or artifacts of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) origin had been identified within the one-mile radius. The recorded sites were a Christian-themed folk art sculpture park constructed in circa 1951-1961 and Pioneertown Road, and the “pending” site represented the location of the original Yucca Valley school buildings. None of the three was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, so none of them requires further consideration during this study.

Primary No.	Recorded by	Year	Description
36-013394	Brock et al.	2007	Christian folk art sculpture park
36-025902	McKenna	2013	Pioneertown Road
P1033-1H	N/A	N/A	Yucca Valley School (“pending” site)

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reported in a letter dated August 15, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of such resources, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of 29 potential contacts representing 14 tribal organizations in the region. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the Town of Yucca Valley for future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

According to historical sources consulted during this study, the project area showed no evidence of any settlement or development activities until the late historic period (Figs. 6, 7; NETR Online 1970; 1983). In the mid-19th century, when the U.S government conducted the earliest systematic land surveys in the Yucca Valley area, the only human-made features found in the project vicinity were various roads and trails, including a “Road from Virginia Dale” traversing northeast-southwest roughly 500 feet south of the project location, undoubtedly Weaver’s Trail that would eventually evolve into present-day State Route 62 (see “Historic Context” above).

In 1910, Joseph H. and Mary Susie Heard traveled from Fullerton by covered wagon with their five children and homesteaded the southwest quarter of Section 34, a total of 160 acres that included the current project area (Wilson and Grubb 1984:6). The family lived in a tent until they were able to construct a Joshua tree log cabin, grew grains and alfalfa for their livestock and fruits and vegetables for themselves, and were known locally for establishing the first beehive in Yucca Valley (*ibid.*). Their homestead claim was approved by the U.S. government and patented to Joseph Heard in 1914 (BLM n.d.).

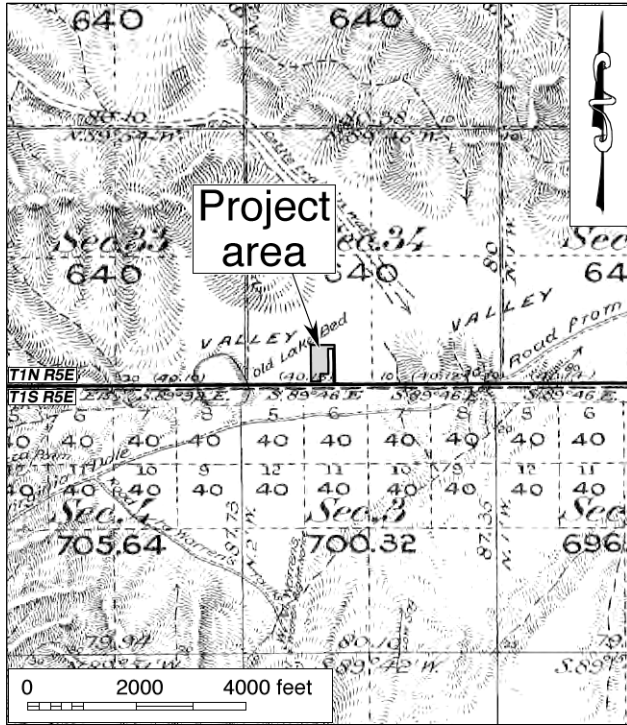


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1902. (Source: GLO 1903a; 1903b)

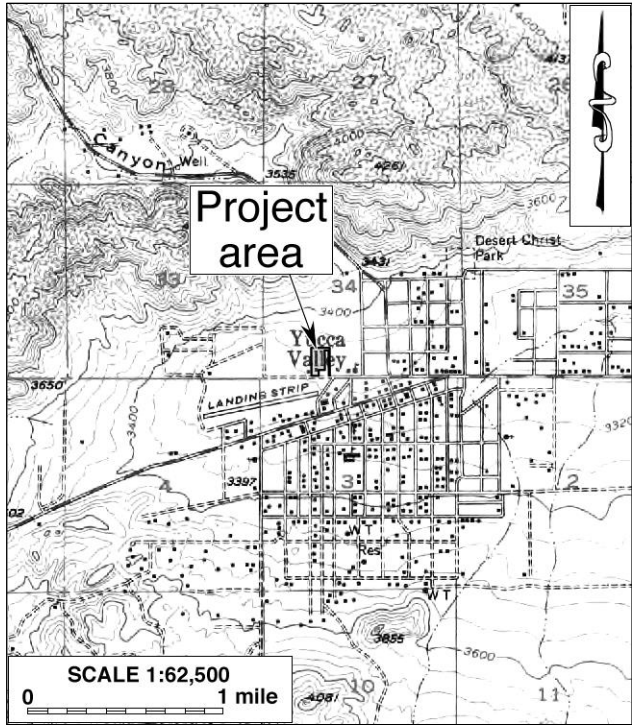


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1955. (Source: USGS 1955)

By the mid-20th century, a grid of roads lined with buildings had developed in the Yucca Valley area, mostly to the south and east of the project location, including an unpaved segment of what is now Yucca Trail adjacent to the southern project boundary (Fig. 7). Also by that time, an apparent residence and a smaller building were present in the southwestern portion of the project area, along Yucca Trail, but both were removed sometime between 1983 and 1994 (Fig. 7; NETR Online 1970-1994). The property changed ownership at least three times during that time, from William Almquist to Midway General Tires, Inc., in 1978 and then from the tire company to Robert Hillstrand in 1992, but it is unclear exactly when the buildings were demolished (San Bernardino County Assessor n.d.).

Yucca Trail became a paved road sometime before 1983, while Wall Street has remained unpaved near the project location to the present time (NETR Online 1970-2022; Google Earth 1994-2023). Since the 1990s, the entire project area has remained undeveloped and largely unused (*ibid.*). On the adjacent properties, the mobile home park to the west predated 1970 but was expanded to its present size between 1970 and 1983 (NETR Online 1970; 1983). The buildings housing the automotive service businesses surrounded by the project area were constructed gradually between 1970 and 2016 (NETR Online 1970-2016; Google Earth 1994-2016).

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, a concrete foundation within the project area was noted as likely historical in origin (Fig. 8). The foundation is situated in the southwestern portion of the project area, where the buildings were once located in the 1950s-1980s era (Figs. 3, 7). It consists of three connected components, including a poured concrete pad, two enclosed areas defined with manufactured cinder



Figure 8. Concrete foundation within the project area. *Left*: view to the northwest; *right*: front steps, eastern view. (Photographs taken on August 24, 2024)

blocks, and five low concrete steps to access the pad, which stands roughly one foot above ground level. The feature measures 50 feet long (east-west) and 17.5 feet wide (north-south). The pad features six embedded 4-inch by 4-inch wooden posts.

All the standing structures that once existed in association with the concrete feature have been removed, and no associated artifacts or other structural remains were observed on the surface nearby. With the demolition of the principal components of the former residence, this minor feature does not retain the ability to relate to any persons or events in the history of the property. Surviving out of context and with no associated artifact deposits, it showed no potential to qualify as a “historical resource” and was therefore not formally recorded during the survey. No other features or artifacts of historical or prehistoric origin were encountered within the project boundaries during the study.

Outside but adjacent to the project boundaries, Yucca Trail traces its history to at least the 1950s, at which time a partial segment of Wall Street was also in place (Fig. 7). Yucca Trail has since become a paved local thoroughfare, while Wall Street remains unpaved near the project location. As working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, these nondescript public roadways have been regularly upgraded and maintained since the historic period and do not exhibit any distinctive historical qualities. As such, Yucca Trail and Wall Street are not considered potential “historical resources” and require no further consideration during this study.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and assist the Town of Yucca Valley in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

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

As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was found during the present survey. The only feature more than 50 years of age found on the property, the concrete foundation left by the apparent residence known to be present in the 1950s-1980s era, retains little integrity to relate to its period of origin or to any particular aspect of the property’s history. Occurring in isolation and out of context, it shows no potential to be considered eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Based on these considerations, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that no “historical resources,” as defined above, exist within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” Since the present study has encountered no “historical resources” within or adjacent to the project boundaries, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the Town of Yucca Valley:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources” and thus may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources.
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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**APPENDIX 1
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2021 “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms can make you a Better Archaeologist.” SAA Online Seminar.
2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.” UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” AEP Symposium.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors, San Diego State University, California.
- 2021 Certificate of Specialization, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College, California.
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2016- Archaeological Consultant, Friends of Maha'u lepu, Koloa, Hawai'i.
2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, San Diego State University Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael D. Richards, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist

Education

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

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

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

APPENDIX 2

**NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS FILE
SEARCH RESULTS**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 15, 2024

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Yucca Storage Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0594-041-22 (CRM TECH No. 4154) Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

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

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/15/2024**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
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
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
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay 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
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
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
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	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
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@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
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
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
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

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
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	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
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
<p>This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.</p> <p>This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Yucca Storage Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0594-041-22 (CRM TECH No. 4154) Project, San Bernardino County.</p>								<p>Record: PROJ-2024-004197 Report Type: List of Tribes Counties: San Bernardino NAHC Group: All</p>