

**PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY**  
**ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 0601-551-09, -10, AND -11**

**Town of Yucca Valley**  
**San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

Town of Yucca Valley Planning Division  
Monterey Business Center  
57090 Twentynine Palms Highway  
Yucca Valley, CA 92284

**Prepared for:**

Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc.  
53600 Polk Street  
Coachella, CA 92236

**Prepared by:**

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April 24, 2015  
CRM TECH Contract No. 2904

**Title:** Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0601-551-09, -10, and -11, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Yucca Valley North, Yucca Valley South, Joshua Tree North, Joshua Tree South Calif., 7.5' quadrangles; Section 32, T1N R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

**Project Size:** Approximately 40 acres

**Keywords:** Yucca Valley area, southern Mojave Desert; no "historical resources" found

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In March and April 2015, at the request of Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 40 acres of vacant land in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0601-551-09, -10, and -11, located on the east side of Indio Avenue and between Sunnyslope Drive and Miramar Drive, in the southeast quarter of Section 32, T1N R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a transfer station and material recovery facility. The Town of Yucca Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this 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 around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The results of these research procedures indicate that no "historical resources" are present within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the Town of Yucca Valley a determination of *No Impact* regarding 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 discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

In March and April 2015, at the request of Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 40 acres of vacant land in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0601-551-09, -10, and -11, located on the east side of Indio Avenue and between Sunnyslope Drive and Miramar Drive, in the southeast quarter of Section 32, T1N R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 2).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a transfer station and material recovery facility. The Town of Yucca Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000 et seq.). The purpose of this 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 around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final 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.

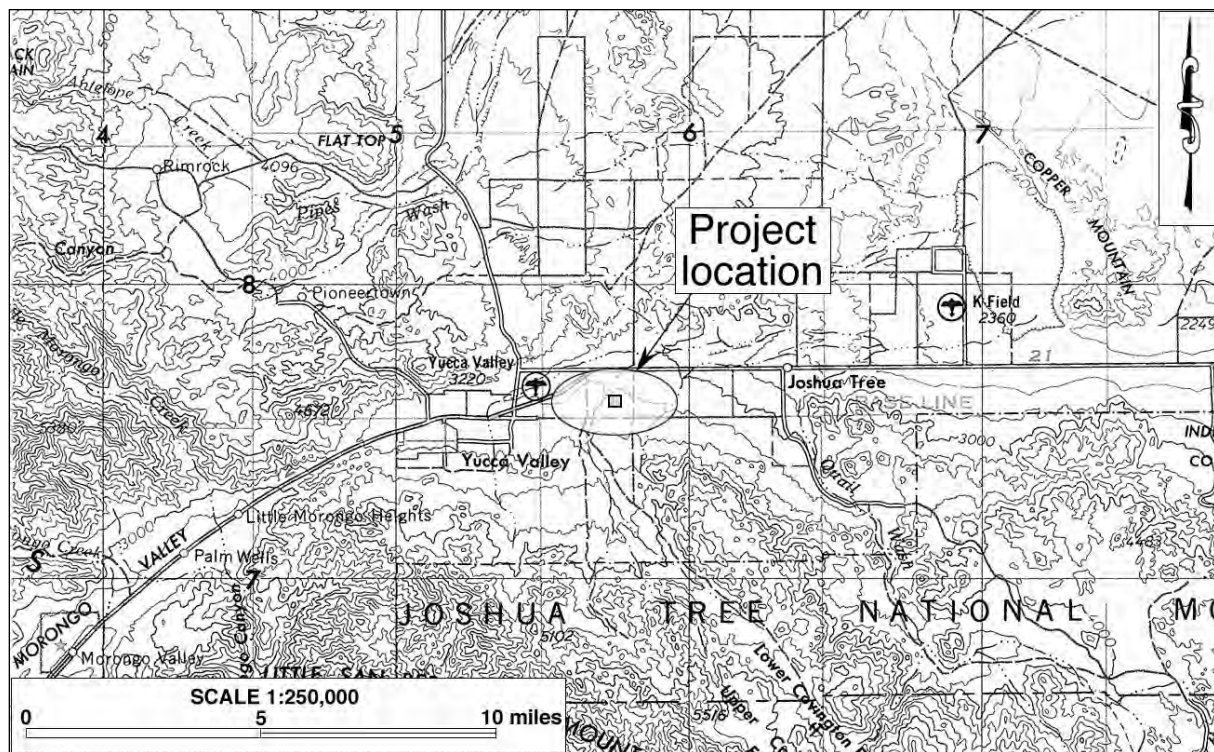


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1969])

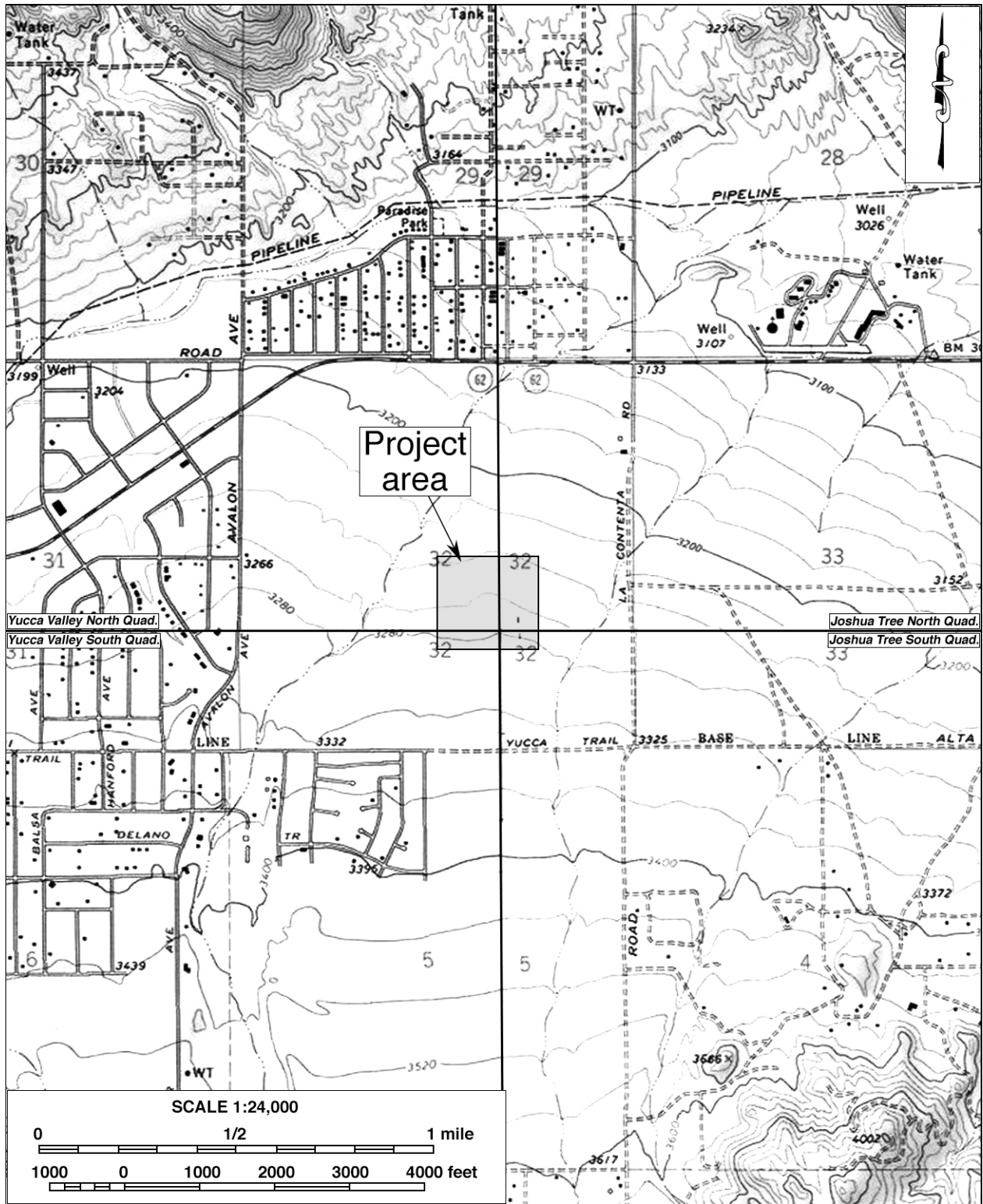


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on the USGS Yucca Valley North, Yucca Valley South, Joshua Tree North, and Joshua Tree South, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1994a-d])

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

Dictated by its location the southern rim of the Mojave Desert, the Yucca Valley area has an arid climate with an average annual rainfall of less than ten inches. Temperatures frequently top 100° Fahrenheit in summer, while winters are cold enough to bring occasional light snowfalls. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 3,140 feet to 3,280 feet above mean sea level, inclining slightly to the southwest. The area is susceptible to flash flooding and wildfires from dry vegetation.

The project area is located in the northeast portion of the Town of Yucca Valley and encompasses approximately 40 acres of undeveloped land located south of State Route 62 and north of the foothills of the Little San Bernardino Mountains. The property is surrounded by open fields to the north, west, and southeast and an educational complex to the east. Residential areas and a shopping center are located further to the west, north, and south.

The soil in the project area consists of yellowish brown medium-to-coarse sands with some small rocks and gravel. A dirt road crosses the northern half of the project area in an east-west direction. Vegetation observed within the project area consisted of Joshua trees, pencil chollas, teddy bear chollas, prickly-pear cactus, creosote bushes, large bushes, foxtails, and small desert shrubs and grasses (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on March 31, 2015; view to the northwest)

## **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.

More recently, Hall (2000) presented a slightly different chronology for the region, also with five periods: Lake Mojave (ca. 8000-5500 B.C.), Pinto (ca. 5500-2500 B.C.), Newberry (ca. 1500 B.C.-500 A.D.), Saratoga (ca. 500-1200 A.D.), and Tecopa (ca. 1200-1770s A.D.). According to Hall (*ibid.*:14), small mobile groups of hunters and gatherers inhabited the Mojave Desert during the Lake Mojave sequence. Their material culture is represented by the Great Basin Stemmed points and flaked stone crescents. These small, highly mobile groups continued to inhabit the region during the Pinto Period, which saw an increased reliance on ground foods, small and large game animals, and the collection of vegetal resources, suggesting that "subsistence patterns were those of broad-based foragers" (*ibid.*:15). Artifact types found in association with this period include the Pinto points and *Olivella* sp. spire-lopped beads.

Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period, in comparison to the earlier periods, including "geographically expansive land-use pattern...involving small residential groups moving between select localities," long-distance trade, and diffusion of trait characteristics (Hall 2000:16). Typical artifacts from this period are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by groundstone artifacts (*ibid.*:16).

Hall (2000:16) states that "late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density" and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (*ibid.*).

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

The Native American groups living near the project area in recent centuries were the Serrano, whose homeland is centered in the nearby San Bernardino Mountains, and the Chemehuevi, a subgroup of the Southern Paiute, whose traditional territory extends 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).

Historically, the Serrano are noted for their reliance on mountain resources, especially acorns and pinyon nuts, while the Chemehuevi (with fewer people spread over a much wider area) hunted and collected in the open barren deserts, relying heavily on mesquite and numerous grasses for subsistence. Neither group practiced agriculture, favoring hunting and gathering with expansive foraging areas. Social customs brought members of each tribe together at important base camps or villages for annual ceremonies and tribal interaction with neighboring groups.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, European influence on Serrano and Chemehuevi lifeways was negligible until 1819, when the Spanish/Mexican mission system expanded to the edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano were removed to the nearby missions. While less affected by Spanish and Mexican policies due to their more remote location, the Chemehuevi experienced increasing conflict with encroaching Euroamerican prospectors and settlers during the late 19th century. By the early 20th century, the majority of Serrano and Chemehuevi population was incorporated into the reservation system. Today, most Serrano descendants are found on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations, while the Chemehuevi are divided among the Chemehuevi, the Colorado River, and the Morongo Reservations.

## **Historic Context**

In the vicinity of present-day 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 reportedly blazed by Powell (Paulino or Pauline) Weaver, a colorful early pioneer who settled near present-day Banning in the mid-1840s, but was likely based on an ancient Native American 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, 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**

On March 23, 2015, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the historical/ archaeological resources records search at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC). Located at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, the AIC was at the time the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino.

During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the AIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or 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.

### **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principle investigator/ historian Bai "Tom" Tang. In addition to published literature in local history and archival records of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, sources consulted during the research included the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856-1903, the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1955-1994, and aerial photographs taken in 1970-2012. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the BLM, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the NETR Online website.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On March 19, 2015, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the California Native American Heritage Commission for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the commission's recommendations, CRM TECH further contacted 10 tribal representatives in the region in writing on April 7 to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed project. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

### **FIELD SURVEY**

On March 31, 2015, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologists Ben Kerridge and Sal Boites carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel north-south transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the ground surface of the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility ranged from poor (50 percent) to good (80 percent) depending on the density of vegetation growth.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

Records indicate that the entire project area was included in a similar Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey in 2008, which employed research procedures similar to those of the present study (Tang et al. 2008; Figure 4). However, no cultural resources were found within the boundaries of this project during that survey or any other studies in the vicinity. Since the 2008 survey is now seven years old, a re-survey of the project area was deemed necessary.

Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, AIC records show at least 20 other previous studies covering various tracts of land and linear features. As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, three prehistoric sites and eight historic-period sites were previously identified within the scope of the records search. The prehistoric sites included two lithic scatters and a bedrock milling feature, all located on or near a hill to the northwest of this location. The historic-period sites were typically refuse scatters and various roads, including Twentynine Palms Highway. None of the 11 recorded sites was found in the immediate vicinity of this project area.

### **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Situated in the heart of the southern California desert country, the project area showed no evidence of any settlement or development activities during the historic period (Figures 5 and 6). In 1855-1856, the only man-made feature noted in the project vicinity was a “Road to the Palm Springs,” which traversed within a quarter-mile north of the project location in the generally east-west direction (Figure 5). Judging from its location and course, this road was probably a part of Weaver’s Trail, the direct forerunner of today’s State Route 62.

In 1930, the project area became part of a 160-acre homestead claim that was patented to Cecil James Widdifield (BLM n.d.). Two decades later, however, it remained unsettled (Figure 6). The “Road to the Palm Springs” had by then disappeared from the landscape, while another dirt road had emerged across the northern portion of the project area, also in an east-west direction (Figure 6). Unlike the older road, this dirt road clearly did not serve as a major thoroughfare, with Twentynine Palms Highway lying just a half-mile to the north.

As late as 1970, that dirt road remained the only man-made feature in the immediate vicinity of the project area (NETR Online 1970). The roads that run adjacent to the project area today, Indio Avenue, Sunnyslope Drive, and Miramar Drive, evidently did not come into being until sometime between 1970 and 1989 (NETR Online 1970; 1989). Despite the gradual development in the surrounding area, the project area has remained vacant and undeveloped to the present time (NETR Online 1970-2012).

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated April 3, 2015, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted

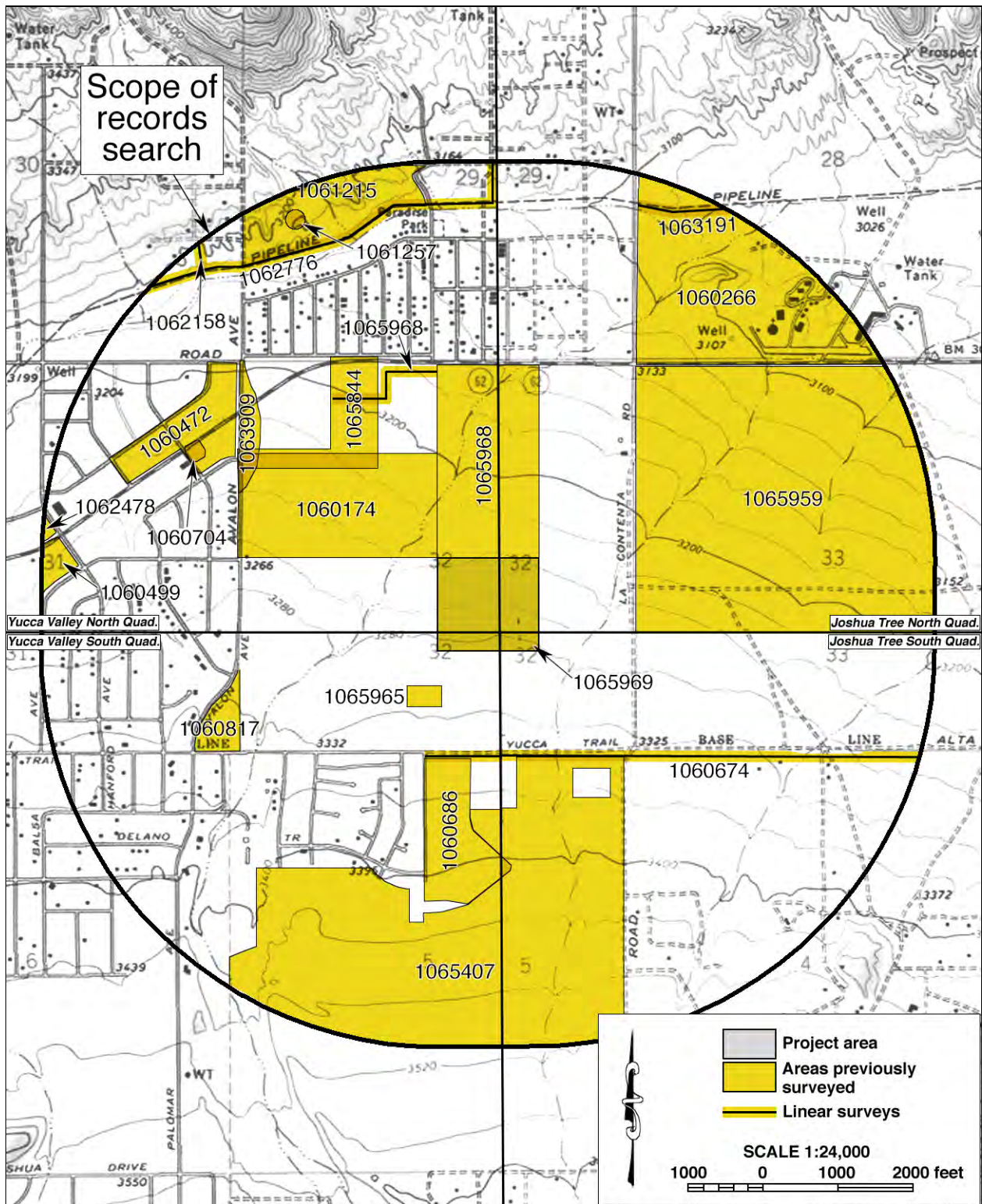


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search, listed by AIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

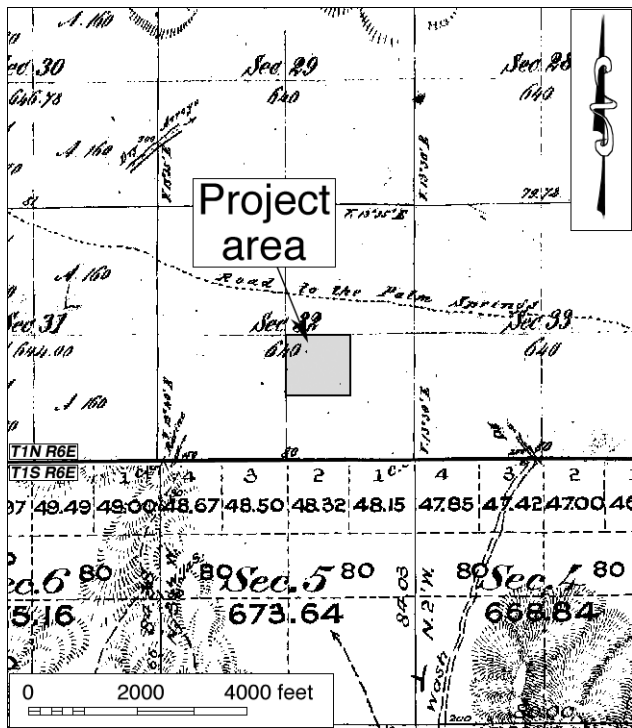


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1902. (Source: GLO 1856; 1903)

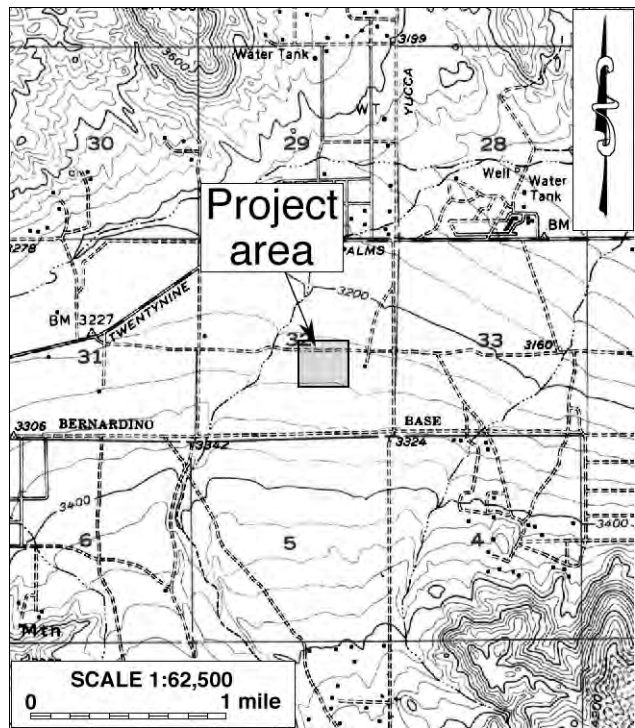


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1952. (Source: USGS 1955)

for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see Appendix 2).

Upon receiving the Native American Heritage Commission’s reply, on April 7, 2015, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all eight individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent. In addition, as referred by these tribal representatives or the appropriate tribal government staff, the following individuals were also contacted:

- Jay Cravath, Cultural Director for the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe;
- Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resources Specialist for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

As of this time, two of the tribal representatives contacted have responded in writing. Jay Cravath of the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe indicates in an e-mail dated April 7, 2015, that the tribe has no specific comments regarding this project. If any cultural resources are discovered during construction, Dr. Cravath requests that all work be halted and the tribe be notified immediately (see Appendix 2).

In a letter dated April 9, 2015, Raymond Huaute of the Morongo Band identifies the project location as a part of the tribe’s traditional use area, “or one in which the Tribe has Cultural ties.” Therefore, Mr. Huaute requests that a cultural resources record search and a field survey be completed on the subject property, and that “a copy of the results be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.” Furthermore, Mr. Huaute requests that the tribe’s Standard Development Conditions be implemented during the project to address inadvertent discoveries of Native American cultural resources, including human remains (see Appendix 2).





Figure 7. Dirt road across the northern portion of the project area, evidently of pre-1950s origin.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

During the field survey, the dirt road across the northern portion of the project area, first noted in the 1950s maps, was found to remain in existence and in use. Refuse scatters were observed along both sides of the road, but all items inspected are modern in origin, and none of them is of any historical or archaeological interest. The road itself, measuring approximately 6 to 9 feet in width, is nondescript in appearance and does not demonstrate any distinctively historical characteristics (Figure 7). As such, the road shows little potential for historic significance, and was thus not recorded as a potential “historical resource.” No other evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period was encountered during the survey.

## **DISCUSSION**

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the Town of Yucca Valley in determining whether or not such resources meet the official definition of a “historical resource,” 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 “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))

In summary of the research results outlined above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was found during the present survey. The field survey encountered a segment of a dirt road that dates at least to the 1950s. However, as a minor, ubiquitous, nondescript element of the historic-period infrastructure, the road demonstrates no particular historical characteristics and no potential for California Register eligibility. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that *no historical resources 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.”

As stated above, the results of this study indicate that no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, are present within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, 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.
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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

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1994a Map: Joshua Tree North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition revised in 1994.

1994b Map: Joshua Tree South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition revised in 1994.

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

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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, UC 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, UC Riverside.  
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.  
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.  
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC 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.

**Honors and Awards**

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.  
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.  
1980, 1981 President’s Honor List, Northwestern University, 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\***

**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.
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.  
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,  
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the  
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.  
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.  
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.  
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside  
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.  
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 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director 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**

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

**Memberships**

\* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California  
Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S.**

**Education**

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.  
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.  
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.  
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.  
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.  
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

**Education**

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

**Honors and Awards**

- 2000 Dean’s Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Salvadore Boites, M.A.**

**Education**

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.  
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

2003- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology etc., Everest College, Anaheim, California.  
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.  
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Ben Kerridge, M.A.**

**Education**

2014 Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.  
2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.  
2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL.  
2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

**Professional Experience**

2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.  
2009-2010 Senior Commentator, GameReplays.org  
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2002-2007 Host and Head Writer, *The Rational Voice* Radio Program, Titan Radio, California State University, Fullerton.  
2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, Various Locations, California.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2013.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* A total of 10 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

**SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST**

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 653-4082  
(916) 657-5390 (fax)  
nahc@pacbell.net

**Project:** Yucca Property; APNs 0601-551-09, -10, and -11 (CRM TECH Contract No. 2904)

**County:** San Bernardino

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Joshua Tree North, Joshua Tree South, Yucca Valley North & Yucca Valley South, Calif.

**Township** 1 North **Range** 6 East **SB BM; Section(s)** 32

**Company/Firm/Agency:** CRM TECH

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

**Street Address:** 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

**City:** Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

**Phone:** (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to develop a 40-acre parcel of vacant land, located on the south side of Sunnyslope Drive between Indio Avenue and Skypark Drive, in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, into a recycling center.

*March 19, 2015*

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



April 3, 2015

Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Sent by Fax: (909) 824-6405  
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Yucca Property; APNs 0601-551-09, -10 and -11 CRM TECH Contract No. 2904), San Bernardino County.

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Government Program Analyst



**Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
April 2, 2015**

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman  
26569 Community Center Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933

(909) 864-3370 Fax

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
Darrell Mike, Chairperson  
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi  
Coachella , CA 92236  
lthomas@29palmsbomi-nsi.  
(760) 863-2444

(760) 863-2449 Fax

Joseph R. Benitez (Mike)  
P.O. Box 1829 Chemehuevi  
Indio , CA 92201  
(760) 347-0488  
(760) 408-4089 Cell

Chemehuevi Reservation  
Edward Smith, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1976 Chemehuevi  
Chemehuevi , CA 92363  
chair1cit@yahoo.com  
(760) 858-4301

(760) 858-5400 Fax

Colorado River Indian Tribe  
Dennis Patch, Chairman  
26600 Mojave Road Mojave  
Parker , AZ 85344 Chemehuevi  
crit.museum@yahoo.com  
(928) 669-9211 Tribal Office  
(928) 669-8970 ext 21  
(928) 669-1925 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov  
(909) 864-8933 Ext 3248

(909) 862-5152 Fax

Ernest H. Siva  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder  
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano  
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla  
siva@dishmail.net  
(951) 849-4676

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
Anthony Madrigal, Jr, THPO Officer  
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi  
Coachella , CA 92236  
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsi.gov  
(760) 863-2444  
(760) 625-7872 Cell  
(760) 863-2449 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Yucca Property; APNs 0601-551-09, -10, and -11 (CRM TECH Contract No. 2904), San Bernardino County.

YUCCA

KS

April 7, 2015

Joseph Benitez  
P. O. Box 1829  
Indio, CA 92201

RE: Yucca Property  
Approximately 40 Acres in the Town of Yucca Valley  
San Bernardino County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #2904

Dear Mr. Benitez:

Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. is proposing to develop a parcel of land in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The project area encompasses approximately 40 acres of undeveloped land in Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0601-551-09, -10, and -11, located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Sunnyslope Drive and Indio Avenue. The proposed project entails the construction of a transfer station and material recovery facility.

The accompanying map, based on the USGS Joshua Tree North, Joshua Tree South, Yucca Valley North, and Yucca Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in Section 32, T1N R6E, SBBM. CRM TECH has been hired to conduct a cultural resource study, including the Native American scoping, for this project.

According to records on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (AIC), the project area has been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, but no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, three prehistoric sites and eight historic sites were previously identified. The majority of the prehistoric sites are situated in and around the hills located about 0.94-miles north of the project area in the foothill area, and included two lithic scatters and a bedrock milling feature. The majority of the historic-period sites are roads and refuse scatters. A systematic field survey of the project area on March 31, 2015, encountered no cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area.

In a letter dated April 3, 2015, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the project area that need to be taken into consideration as part of the cultural resources investigation. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, which is the Town of Yucca Valley for CEQA-compliance purposes. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the

appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH  
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC Sacred Lands Files search and project area map

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**From:** Jay Cravath, Ph.D. <nuwuviculturalcenter@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 7, 2015 2:37 PM  
**To:** Nina Gallardo  
**Subject:** Re: Native American Scoping Letter for the Yucca Property, in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #2904)

We have no specific comments regarding this project. However, if, during construction you find evidence of cultural resources, we ask that you cease all work and contact us immediately.

Dr. Cravath

Jay Cravath, Ph.D.  
Cultural Director  
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe  
PO Box 1976  
Havasu Lake, CA 92363  
760.858.1115



# Morongo Band of Mission Indians

## Cultural Heritage Program

12700 Pumarra Road, Banning, CA 92220

Phone (951)755-5025

Fax (951)572-6004

Date: April 9, 2015

Re: Yucca Property Approximately 40 Acres in the Town of Yucca Valley; San Bernardino County, California. CRM TECH Contract #2904

Dear,  
Nina Gallardo

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians regarding the above referenced project(s). The tribe greatly appreciates the opportunity to comment on the project. After reviewing our records and consulting with our tribal elders and cultural experts, we would like to respectfully offer the following comments and/or recommendations:

- The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries and is not within an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). We recommend contacting the appropriate tribes who have cultural affiliation to the project area. We have no further comments at this time.
- The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time, we are not aware of any cultural resources on the property; however, that is not to say there is nothing present. At this time, we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment).
- The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment). Furthermore, we would like to formally request the following:
  - A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the CHRIS (California Historical Resources Information System) Archaeological Information Centers and have a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.
  - A comprehensive cultural survey be conducted of the proposed project property and any APE's (Areas of Potential Effect) within the property. We would also like to request that a tribal monitor be present during the cultural survey and that a copy of the results be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.

— Morongo would like to request that our tribal monitors be present during any test excavations or subsequent ground disturbing activities during the construction phase of the project.

— The project is located with the current boundaries of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Reservation. Please contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians planning department for further details.

Once again, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians appreciates the opportunity to comment on this project. Please be aware that receipt of this letter does not constitute “meaningful” tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. This letter is merely intended to initiate consultation between the tribe and lead agency, which may be followed up with additional emails, phone calls or face-to-face consultation if deemed necessary. If you should have any further questions with regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Raymond Huate  
Cultural Resource Specialist  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Email: [rhuate@morongo-nsn.gov](mailto:rhuate@morongo-nsn.gov)  
Phone: (951) 755-5025

MORONGO  
BAND OF  
MISSION  
INDIANS



A SOVEREIGN NATION

### Standard Development Conditions

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians asks that you impose specific conditions regarding cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications as follows:

1. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5.
2. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development/construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.
  - a. If significant Native American cultural resources are discovered, for which a Treatment Plan must be prepared, the developer or his archaeologist shall contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.
  - b. If requested by the Tribe<sup>1</sup>, the developer or the project archaeologist shall, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition (e.g. avoidance, preservation, return of artifacts to tribe, etc.).

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<sup>1</sup> The Morongo Band of Mission Indians realizes that there may be additional tribes claiming cultural affiliation to the area; however, Morongo can only speak for itself. The Tribe has no objection if the archaeologist wishes to consult with other tribes and if the city wishes to revise the condition to recognize other tribes.