

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

LOTS 1-4, TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. 19685

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

For Submittal to:

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

Prepared for:

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January 12, 2016
CRM TECH Contract No. 3003

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Lots 1-4, Tentative Parcel Map No. 19685, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Yucca Valley South, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; Section 5, T1S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 12.8 acres

Keywords: Yucca Valley area, southern Mojave Desert; no “historical resources” found

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between July 2015 and January 2016, at the request of Hawks Ridge LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 12.8 acres of undeveloped land in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of a portion of Assessor's Parcel Number 0585-271-01 that is slated for subdivision as Lots 1-4 of Tentative Parcel Map No. 19685. It is located on the west side of Fairway Drive and to the north of Pinon Drive, in the northeast quarter of Section 5, T1S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for residential development as Hawks Ridge Estates. 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

Between July 2015 and January 2016, at the request of Hawks Ridge LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 12.8 acres of undeveloped land in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of a portion of Assessor's Parcel Number 0585-271-01 that is slated for subdivision as Lots 1-4 of Tentative Parcel Map No. 19685. It is located on the west side of Fairway Drive and to the north of Pinon Drive, in the northeast quarter of Section 5, T1S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for residential development as Hawks Ridge Estates. 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.

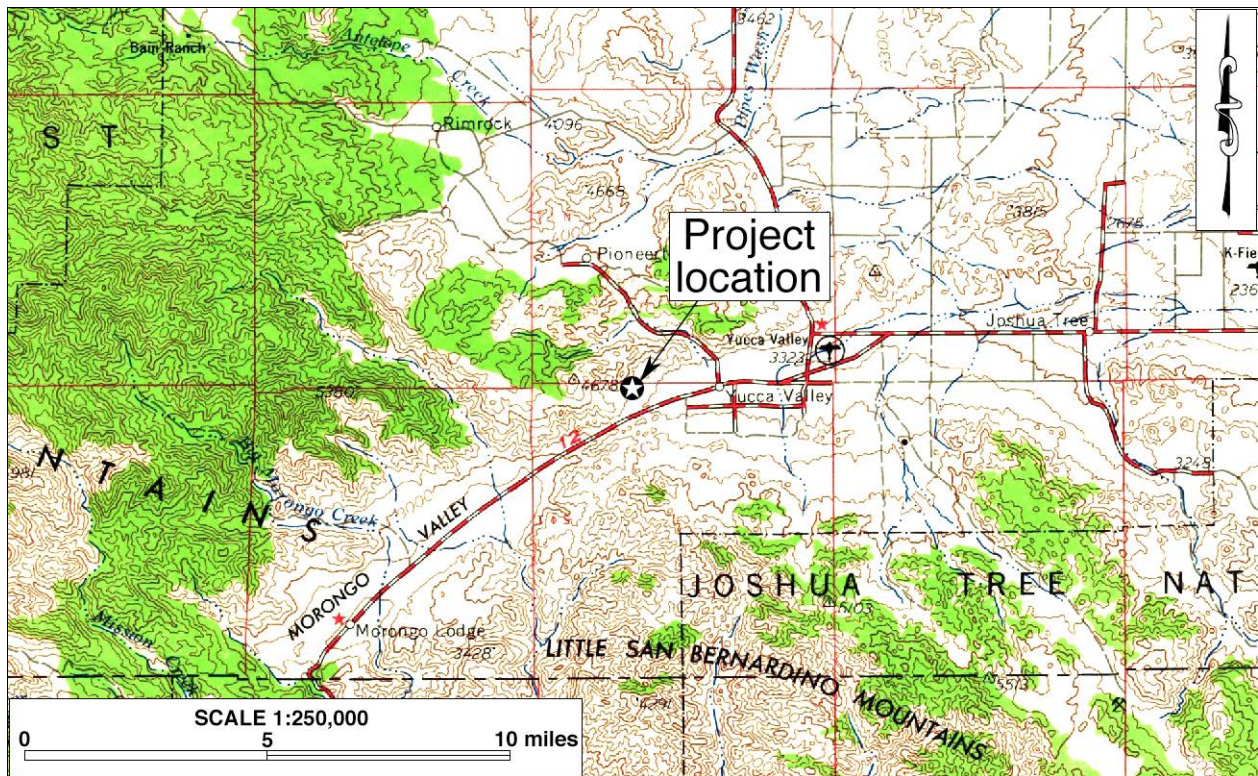


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1969])

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The Town of Yucca Valley and the desert valley for which it is named are located in the Transverse Ranges Province of southern California, which consists of a series of east-west trending mountain ranges and valleys (Harden 2004:426). Formed in the central portion of the Pinto Mountain Fault, the Yucca Valley separates the San Bernardino Mountains to the west from the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the east (Grimes 1986:73). Geographically, it lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert, and features 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.

The project area is situated near the base of the San Bernardino Mountains, at elevations of approximately 3,550-3,765 feet above mean sea level. The terrain of the project area is rugged, consisting mainly of the slopes and ridges of the foothills (Fig. 3). Soils in the project area are generally composed of light greyish brown, medium- and coarse-grained alluvium with cobbles and stones, and scattered granitic boulder outcrops dominate the landscape. The vegetation consists of juniper, Joshua trees, several types of cholla cactus, beavertail cactus, Mormon tea, cat-claws, mesquite bushes, foxtails, and other small grasses and shrubs.

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



Figure 3. Overview of project area, view to the east. (Photograph taken on July 15, 2015)

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 (a.k.a. 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 November 23, 2015, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1. for qualifications) completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, which is 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 SCCIC 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 (see Appendix 1 for qualifications). In addition to published literature in local history, sources consulted during the research included the U.S. General Land Office’s (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 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 U.S. Bureau of Land Management in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the NETR Online website.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On November 16, 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 12 tribal representatives in the region in writing on December 22 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 July 15, 2015, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Eric Landis (see Appendix 1 for qualifications) carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. On the more rugged slopes and ridges of the foothills, meandering transects along the natural contours were employed. 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 (10%) to good (80%) depending on the density of vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the entire project area was included in the scope of a previous cultural resources report compiled for an update to the Town of Yucca Valley General Plan (Horne et al. 2012; #1067725 in Fig. 4). As an overview study, however, that report was focused on an inventory

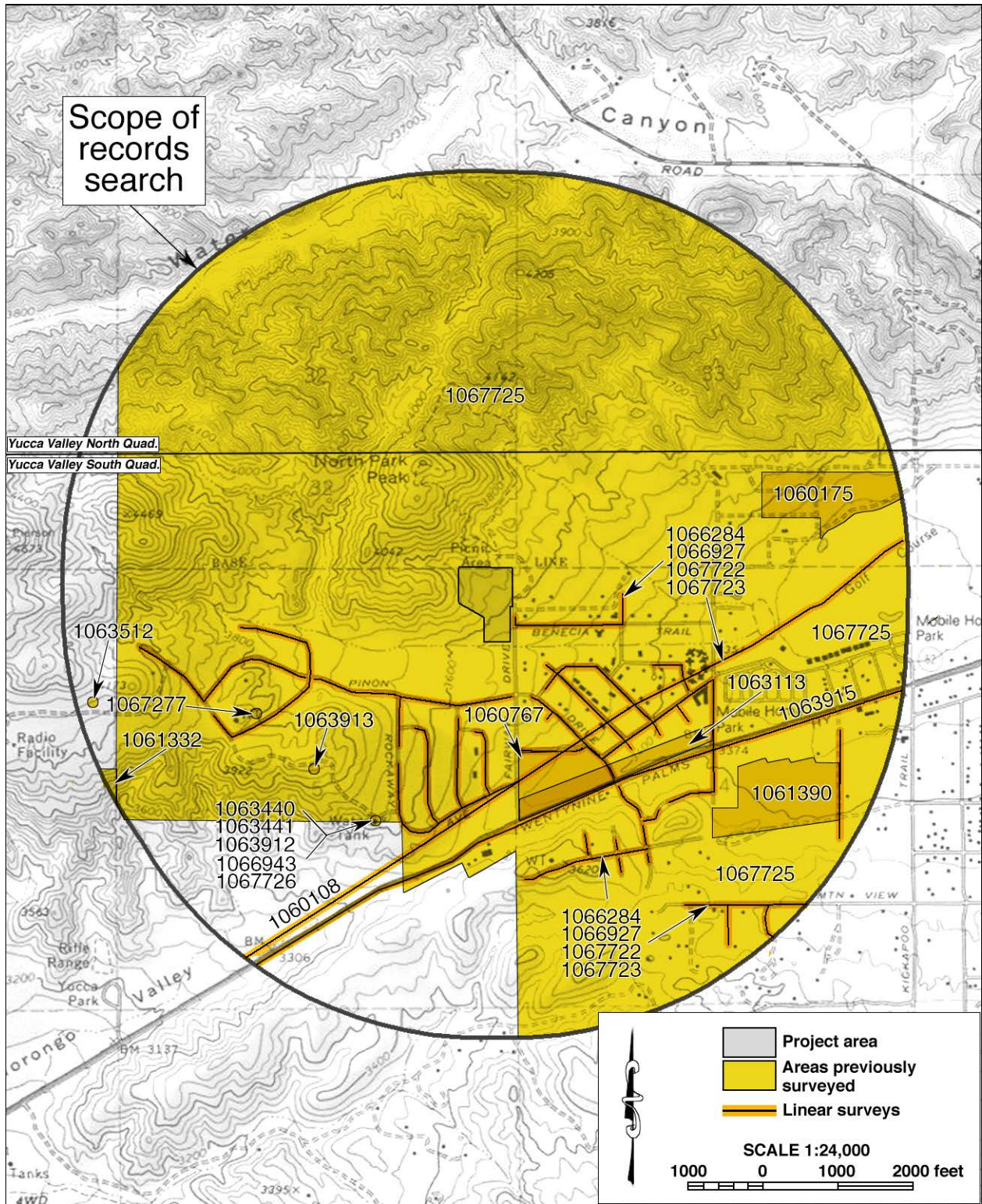


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search, listed by SCCIC file number.

of known cultural resources in the town Yucca Valley and did not involve a systematic field survey. Therefore, SCCIC records yielded no evidence that the project area had been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study.

Records of the SCCIC further indicate that no historical/archaeological sites were previously recorded within the project area. Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, more than 20 other cultural resources studies have been reported to the SCCIC (Fig. 4), but only historic-period site, 36-010525 (CA-SBR-10525H), has been identified. The site represents a segment of State Route 62 recorded roughly a half-mile south of the project location. Located well outside of project boundaries, the site requires no further consideration during this study.

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 (Figs. 5, 6). In 1902, the only man-made feature noted in the project vicinity was a “Road from White Water to Virginia Dale,” from which a “Road to Warren’s Tanks” branched off to the southeast (Fig. 5). Judging from its location and course, the “Road from White Water to Virginia Dale” was clearly a part of Weaver’s Trail, the direct forerunner of today’s State Route 62.

By the 1950s, the town of Yucca Valley had gradually taken shape about a mile to the east, but the project area and the adjacent properties remained largely outside that development (Fig. 6). A dirt road along the alignment of present-day Fairway Drive was the only man-made feature known to be

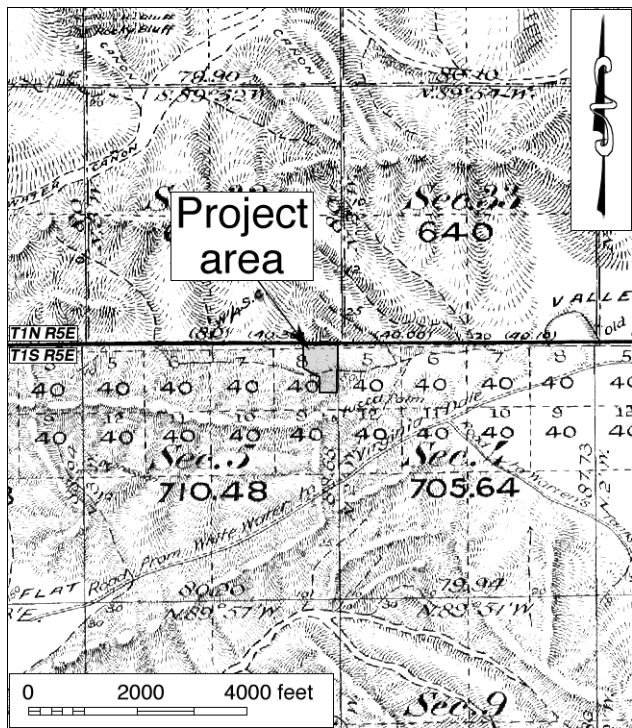


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1902. (Source: GLO 1903a; 1903b)

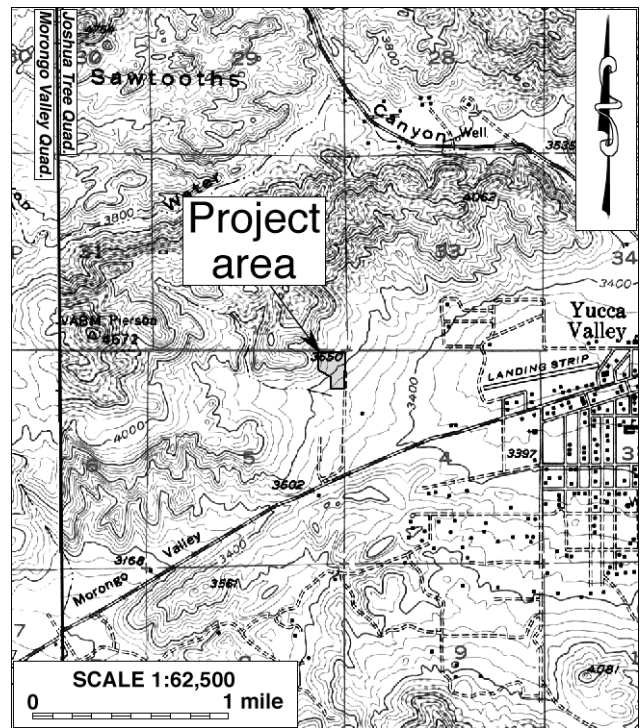


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1955. (Source: USGS 1955a; 1955b)

present in or near the project area at that time (Fig. 6). The residential neighborhood occupying the area to the east of the project location, across Fairway Drive, was first developed around 1970, while the project area itself has evidently 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 December 21, 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 for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see Appendix 2). Upon receiving the commission's reply, on December 22 CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all seven 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:

- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Daniel McCarthy, Director of the Cultural Resources Management for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians; and
- Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resources Specialist for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

As of this time, two of the tribes contacted have responded in writing (see Appendix 2). Mr. Huaute of the Morongo Band indicates in an e-mail dated December 24 that the tribe has already been contacted by the Town of Yucca Valley regarding this project and has requested further consultation. On behalf of Mr. McCarthy, Leslie Mouriquand of the San Manuel Band Cultural Resources Management Department states in an e-mail dated December 29 that the project area is considered to be a part of the tribe's ancestral territory, but the tribe has no concerns regarding this project. She requests notification by the Town of Yucca Valley if any Native American cultural resources are discovered during construction activities.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced negative results for potential cultural resources. No buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered within or adjacent to the project boundaries.

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 “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))

The results of this study have established that no potential historical resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was encountered during the present survey. In addition, Native American input during this study did not identify any sites of traditional cultural value in the vicinity, and historical sources show no notable cultural features within the project area throughout the historic period. 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.”

In summary of the research results outlined above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, were encountered throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the Town of Yucca Valley:

- No historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed 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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USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

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

1955b Map: Morongo Valley, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1955.

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

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

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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/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.
1993 A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 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, SDSU Foundation.

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/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
Eric Landis, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Paleontological Surveyor, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2004 Research Assistant, Dr. María Velez-Ibanez, University of California, Riverside. Project focused on water and agricultural rights in Mexicali, Mexico.
2004 Lab Technician, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
2003-2004 Archaeological survey and excavation at the Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Air and Ground Combat Center; Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 12 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: Hawks Ridge Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3003)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Yucca Valley South, Calif.

Township 1 South **Range** 5 East **SB BM; Section(s)** 5

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 a residential development on 16 acres of undeveloped land (Tentative Parcel Map No. 19685) located on the west side of Fairway Drive and to the north of Pinon Drive, in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California.

November 16, 2015

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



December 21, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech

Sent by Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Number of Pages: 3

RE: Hawks Ridge Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3003), Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced project. Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources in creating or amending general plans, including specific plans. As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the NAHC for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d):

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
 3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A SLF search was completed with negative results.
 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: rw_nahc@pacbell.net.

Sincerely,



Rob Wood
Associate Environmental Planner

December 22, 2015

Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Hawk Ridge Estates Project, Tentative Parcel Map No. 19685
16 Acres in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3003

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I am writing to bring to your attention an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above, which entails a single-family residential development. The project area encompasses approximately 16 acres of vacant land located on the west side of Fairway Drive and to the north of Pinon Drive. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Yucca Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area in Section 5, T1S R5E, SBBM.

According to records on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), there are no previously recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, SCCIC records indicate that one historical/archaeological site described as California State Route 62 (33-010525) was previously recorded. No prehistoric—i.e., Native American—resources have been reported to the SCCIC within the one-mile scope of the records search. During an intensive-level field survey conducted on July 15, 2015 no historical/archaeological resources were encountered within or adjacent to the project area.

In a letter dated December 21, 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 document). 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, namely the Town of Yucca Valley. 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 or the AB 52-compliance process. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

From: Ray Huaute <RHuaute@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, December 24, 2015 9:23 AM
To: Nina Gallardo
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Hawks Ridge Estates Project, Tentative Parcel Map No. 19685, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH # 3003)

Dear Nina,

I have already been contacted by the lead agency and requested consultation on this project, however if you would like to reiterate that in your report, that would be fine.

Raymond Huaute
Cultural Resource Specialist
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
Phone: (951) 755-5025
Fax: (951) 572-6004
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov

From: Daniel McCarthy <DMcCarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, December 29, 2015 12:38 PM
To: Nina Gallardo
Subject: CRM TECH #3003 Hawk Ridge Estates scoping response

Nina,

We received your scoping letter, dated December 22, 2015, regarding the proposed hawk Ridge Estates project in Yucca Valley. Thank you for the opportunity to review and respond. The project is located within the Tribe's ancestral territory. We appreciate the summary of your records search and field survey results and have no concerns about this project. Should tribal cultural resources be identified during construction activities, the lead agency should contact our office for consultation.

Thank you,
Leslie Mouriquand MA, RPA

Daniel McCarthy, MS, RPA
Director
Cultural Resources Management Department
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346
Office: 909 864-8933 x 3248
Cell: 909 838-4175
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov