CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

SUN MESA MINI STORAGE PROJECT

TOWN OF YUCCA VALLEY

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

July 2024

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

SUN MESA MINI STORAGE PROJECT

TOWN OF YUCCA VALLEY

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Daniel R. Patneaude
DRP Enterprises LLC
P.O. Box 4428
Palm Springs, California 92263

Prepared by:

Riordan Goodwin, RA, and Cassidy Sharp, RPA
LSA
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507
(951) 781-9310

LSA Project No. 20231230

National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Records Search, Archaeological Survey
USGS Quadrangle: *Yucca Valley North, California*
Acreage: 4.92

LSA

July 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA conducted a cultural resources assessment for the Sun Valley Mini Storage Project located in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The assessment included a records search, archival research, field surveys, and this report. The subject property is approximately 20 acres. As the Lead Agency for the project, the County of San Bernardino (County) required this study as part of the environmental review process to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine, as mandated by CEQA, whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, LSA conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out pedestrian field surveys.

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not identify cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area. However, a prehistoric resource was documented less than 0.33 mile away, and approximately half of the project area surface was not visible. Therefore, the project parcel retains some potential for in situ subsurface cultural resources, and archaeological monitoring may be considered.

If buried cultural materials are encountered during earthmoving 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.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

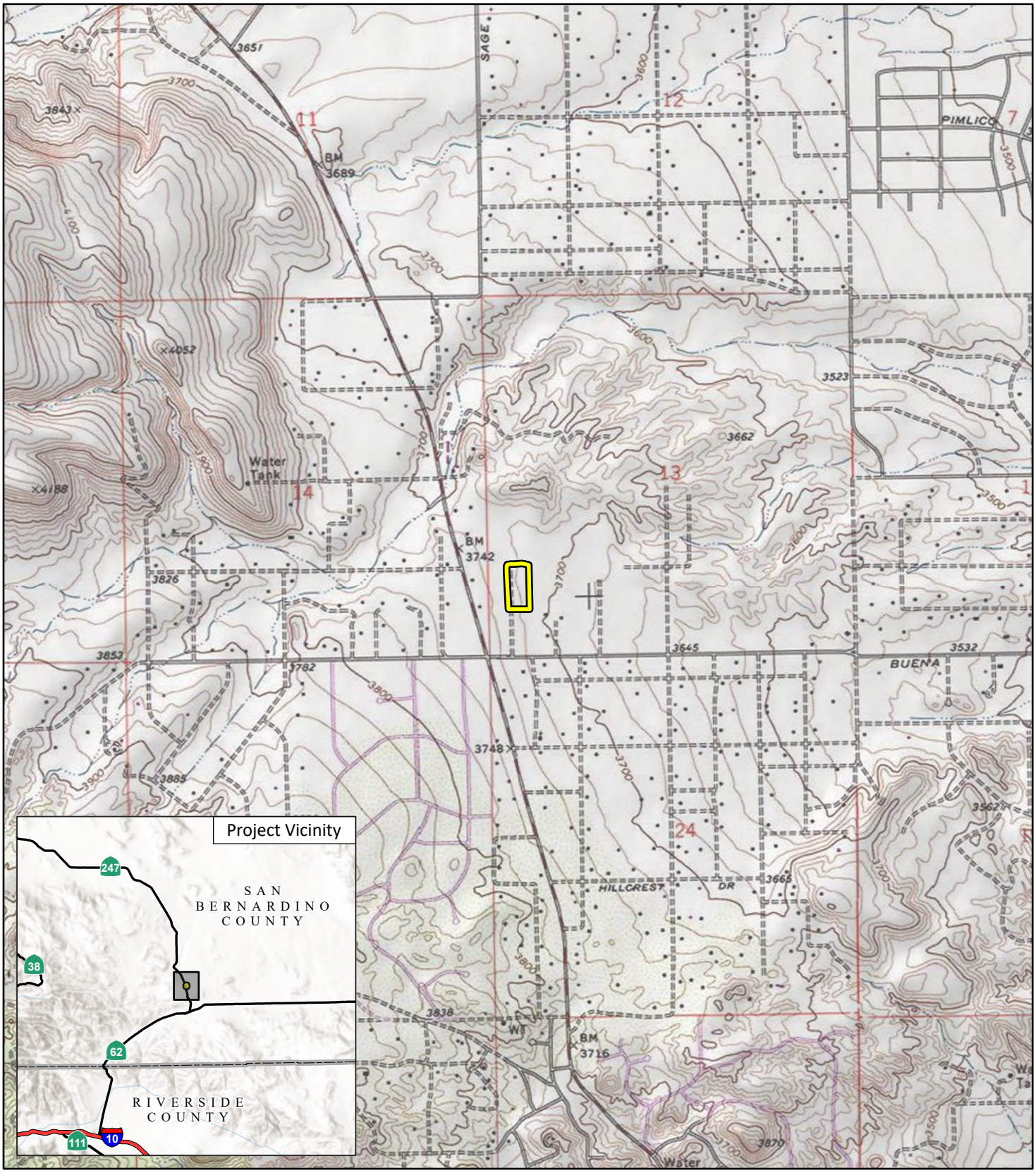
FIGURE

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Daniel R. Patneaude, LSA performed a cultural resources study on 4.92 acres of land in the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California (see Figure 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 0597-111-67, is located at 4815 Newton Lane in Township 1 North, Range 5 East, Section 13, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Yucca Valley North, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The study is part of the environmental review process for residential development. The County of San Bernardino (County), as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000, et seq.).

LSA performed the present study to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine, as mandated by CEQA, whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, LSA conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out pedestrian field surveys. This report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.



LSA

Project Area

FIGURE 1

N

0 1000 2000
FEET

Sun Mesa (Billings) Mini Storage Project

Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - *Yucca Valley North (1989)*, CA

J:\20231230\GIS\Pro\Sun Mesa Mini Storage Project\Sun Mesa Mini Storage Project.aprx (11/16/2023)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

Climate and Watershed

The project region is characterized by an arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall averages from 4.57 inches annually. Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The project area is bracketed by two ephemeral drainages, which drain to the east.

Flora and Fauna

At an elevation of approximately 3,720 feet, the project is just within the Upper Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 to 7,000 feet. Creosote, cholla, Joshua tree, and other native species were noted on the property. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects.

Geology

The project is located in the Mojave Desert Geomorphic Province, which forms an elevated alluvial plain with large expanses of desert punctuated by isolated mountain ranges (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). This province is located on a wedge-shaped fault block bounded by the San Andreas Fault Zone and Transverse Ranges to the southwest and the Garlock Fault Zone and Tehachapi Mountains to the north (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). Because the province extends into Nevada, the state line forms the eastern boundary for California (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). Precambrian through Mesozoic igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks comprise the basement and many of the mountains ranges throughout the province, while Cenozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks fill the basins, line the flanks of the mountain ranges, and form subordinate features (Norris and Webb 1976; Sharp 1976). The province has an enclosed drainage with many playas, or dry lakes, that currently only fill with water for a short period of time during storm events (California Geological Survey 2002; Sharp 1976). During the Pleistocene, however, these dry lakes may have been filled with water year-round (Norris and Webb 1976).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California area have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (2004). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first chronology, developed by Wallace in 1955, describes four cultural

horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined by Wallace in 1978 using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology, developed by Warren in 1968, is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also later revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's revised chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment. These environmental changes began with gradual warming in the late Pleistocene, continued with the desiccation of the desert lakes followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concluded with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Ethnography

The project area is within the traditional cultural territory of the Serrano (Bean and Smith 1978). Like other Native American groups in Southern California, the Serrano were seminomadic hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonably available plant and animal resources. They were first encountered by the Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century. The first written accounts of the Serrano are attributed to the mission fathers; later documentation was by Benedict (1924), Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and others.

Ethnohistorically, the Serrano Indians occupied portions of the central and western Mojave Desert, including the length of the Mojave River and much of present-day San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County (Sutton and Earle 2017). The term Serrano is Spanish for "mountaineer, highlander" (Bean and Smith 1978) and is derived from sierra, meaning "mountain range" (Bean and Smith 1978). This term was given to people who inhabited the areas of the San Bernardino Mountains that had no associated mission. The Serrano culture group actually incorporates distinct cultures of people that have similar linguistic patterns. These people are the Desert Serrano and the Mountain Serrano (Sutton and Earle 2017).

The Serrano were hunter-gatherers who relied on the women to do much of the collecting while the men captured various animals. The primary flora that they exploited depended on the exact area they inhabited but, generally speaking, they collected acorns, pinion nuts, honey, mesquite, yucca, and cactus fruits, in addition to various seeds, bulbs, and roots. The men hunted hare, rabbits, and rodents as the basis of their animal protein along with pronghorn, desert bighorn, and deer (Sutton and Earle 2017).

The most common hunting implements were the bow and arrow, throwing stick, traps, snares, and deadfalls. The bow and arrow were used for hunting large game, while the other items were used for smaller game and birds (Bean and Smith 1978). Meat was prepared in earth ovens, by boiling in watertight baskets, or by parching. Plants were consumed both raw and cooked. Food processing involved the use of manos, metates, mortars, and pestles. Flint knives, stone and bone scrapers,

ceramic trays and bowls, baskets, and horn and bone spoons and stirrers were also used (Bean and Smith 1978).

Most Serrano lived in small villages near water, primarily the Mojave River (Sutton and Earle 2017), and also perennial seeps, streams, and small lakes. The availability of water largely determined the nature, duration, and distribution of Serrano settlements (Benedict 1924 in Bean and Smith 1978). Family dwellings were circular, domed, willow-frame structures covered with tule thatching (Bean and Smith 1978). Dwellings contained a central fire pit and were used primarily for sleeping and storage.

The Late Prehistoric natives of the Serrano area practiced cremation of the dead. Most of a deceased individual's personal possessions were burned with the body. One month after death, other possessions were burned. A seven-day mourning ceremony was held annually. At this time, gifts and shell money were distributed (Strong 1929 in Bean and Smith 1978).

With the Spanish intrusion came a drastic change in lifestyle for the natives of Southern California. Incorporation of the indigenous populations into the mission system led to the disruption of native cultures and changes in subsistence and land use practices. Mission San Gabriel, established in 1771, probably had a limited effect on the Serrano population until the asistencia was established near Redlands, perhaps as early as 1819 (Harley 1988). Cattle ranches/farms were established on or near Indian villages, primarily in the major drainages conducive to horticulture and animal husbandry. Within a short time, the missions controlled many ranchos where Indians lived and worked.

After 1820, most of the Serrano in the San Bernardino Valley were moved to Mission San Gabriel. Land near ancestral villages was cleared for farming and water was diverted for irrigation and stock. The mission's expansion drastically affected native plants and animals, and human populations were decimated by European introduced diseases, conflicts, and forced labor. Further declines in local population occurred as the Native Americans retreated to isolated sanctuaries in the mountains (Bean and Smith 1978).

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), the Mexican Period (1821–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). As there were no resources within the project area, the historic context will focus on the County and local community during the American Period.

San Bernardino County was created from parts of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties in 1853. In 1854, the City of San Bernardino was incorporated as the County Seat. Produce ultimately assumed prominence as the County's economic base, with tens of thousands of acres under cultivation by the beginning of World War I (McGroarty 1914).

Yucca Valley

The remote region of the Mojave Desert that includes the area that would become the community of Yucca Valley was initially explored for watering holes and transportation routes by individuals such as Paulino Weaver, who pioneered a route for cattle in the early 1850s. The "Morongo Pass

and Route" ran through Morongo and Yucca Valleys to the Oasis of Mara (Twentynine Palms) and ultimately to the Colorado River. State Route 62 follows much of this original route (Warren and Roske 1981). Cattle were driven from Arizona and New Mexico into Yucca Valley for spring pasturage for a few years during the 1870s (Brock and Elliot 1987). By the early 1910s, the first local homesteads were established on 160-acre tracts under the provisions of the Homestead Act of 1862 (O'Neal 1980; Garrett 1992). Homesteading continued in the area, mostly for cattle ranching and respiratory health until the end of the Depression era (Wilson and Grubb 1984)

From the early 1920s, the community that would become Yucca Valley was initially known as Lone Star, for Walter Harrell's Lone Star Ranch that introduced the first gas pump to the Valley (Wilson and Grubb 1984, Hernandez 2005). By the end of World War II, the local population had increased to the point of warranting their own post office, which was established in 1945 (Wilson and Grubb 1984). Three thousand acres were purchased that same year by the Yucca Village Company, subdivided the following year, water service was acquired and the area was tentatively named Yucca Village in 1947 (Wilson and Grubb 1984, Hernandez 2005). The community grew in the ensuing decades but the name was ultimately unsatisfactory, and the community was incorporated as Yucca Valley in 1991 (Hernandez 2005).

METHODS

Records Search

On July 11, 2024, a cultural resources records search was conducted for the current project area at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The SCCIC houses the pertinent archaeological site and survey information necessary to determine whether cultural resources are recorded within the study area boundaries and which specific areas have been previously surveyed. The research included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports.

Additional Research

In July 2024, Mr. Goodwin reviewed online historic period aerial photographs and maps (NETR Online 2024).

Archaeological Field Survey

On July 20, 2024, LSA Archaeologist Cassidy Sharp surveyed the project area for any cultural residues (prehistoric or historic artifacts, deposits, or features). Linear transects at 10-meter intervals were utilized to systematically examine the surface. Particular attention given to all areas of potentially native (undisturbed) soils, exposed rocks, and rodent back dirt.

RESULTS

RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the SCCIC indicate there have been 16 previous cultural resources studies conducted within the 1-mile study radius, none of which included portions of the project area (see Appendix A). Although no cultural resources have been recorded within or near the project area, three are documented within 1 mile: one prehistoric resource (36-002379, an artifact scatter), and two historic period resources (36-027695, a 1950s residence at 4451 Old Woman Springs Road and 36-010716, a segment of Old Woman Springs Road, a route dating to the 19th century). The historic period road (36-010716) is the nearest historic resource to the project site, approximately 160 meters/530 feet to the west, and the nearest prehistoric resource (36-002379) is approximately 0.29 mile southwest of the project site.

Additional Research

No buildings or structures were present within the project area in historic period aerial photos or indicated on maps (NETR Online 2024).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The field survey revealed that there was light disturbance in the area from foot and bicycle traffic. Overall visibility was poor, at approximately 50 percent with the surface substantially obscured by vegetation. Access was not inhibited by vegetation. Soils are sandy alluvial silt. Trace historic period isolated rusted cans were noted. Concrete debris were noted, along with modern refuse throughout the project area. No cultural resources were identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not identify cultural resources within or adjacent to the project. However, a prehistoric resource was documented less than 0.33 mile away, and approximately half of the project area surface was not visible. Therefore, the project parcel retains some potential for in situ subsurface cultural resources, and archaeological monitoring may be considered.

If archaeological materials are encountered during construction, all construction work should be halted and a qualified archaeologist consulted to determine the appropriate treatment of the discovery (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5(f)).

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith
1978 Serrano. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 570–574. *Handbook of North American Indians,* vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Benedict, Ruth F.
1924 A Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture. *American Anthropologist* 26 (3).

Brock, James, and John F. Elliot
1987 A Cultural Resources Assessment of Joshua Basin Water District's Assessment District Number 87-1, San Bernardino County, California. Unpublished manuscript on file at South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton.

California Geological Survey
2002 *California Geomorphic Provinces.* California Geologic Survey Note 36. California Department of Conservation.

Garrett, Lewis
1992 Postal History of San Bernardino County. *San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly*.

Harley, R. Bruce
1988 Rev. Juan Caballeria: Historian or Storyteller? Rethinking the 1810 Dumetz Expedition. *San Bernardino County Museum Quarterly* 35(2), 42 p.

Hernandez, Barbara E.
2005 *Shaking the dust off its cowboy boots.* Los Angeles Times, January 30.

NETR Online
2024 Various historic period aerial photograph showing the project area. Website: https://historicaerials.com/ (accessed July 2024).

Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78 Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institute. Reprinted in 1976, New York: Dover Publications.

McGroarty, John Steven
1914 Southern California. Southern California Panama Exposition Commission.

Moratto, Michael J.
2004 *California Archaeology*. Orlando, Florida: Academic Press. Reprinted by Coyote Press in 2004.

Norris, R.M., and R.W. Webb
1976 *Geology of California*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., Santa Barbara.

O'Neal, Lulu Rasmussen
1980 *A Peculiar Piece of Desert: The Story of California's Morongo Basin.* Sagebrush Press.

Schoenherr, Allan A.
1992 *A Natural History of California.* University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Sharp, R.P.
1976 *Geology: Field Guide to Southern California,* Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Second Edition: 181.

Strong, William D.
1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 26(1): 1–358. Berkeley.

Sutton, Mark Q., and David D. Earle
2017 The Desert Serrano of the Mojave River. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, Volume 53, Numbers 2 and 3.

United States Geological Survey Topographic Maps
1957 *Yucca Valley North,* Calif. 7.5 minute quadrangle.
1958 *Yucca Valley North,* Calif. 7.5 minute quadrangle.
1965 *Yucca Valley North,* Calif. 7.5 minute quadrangle.
1975 *Yucca Valley North,* Calif. 7.5 minute quadrangle.
1989 *Yucca Valley North,* Calif. 7.5 minute quadrangle.

Wallace, William J.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214–230.

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology. In California, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 550–563. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8. W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.
1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales.

1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M. Moratto with contributions by D.A. Fredrickson, C. Raven, and C. N. Warren, pp. 339–430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree
1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In W.L. D'Azevedo ed., *Handbook of the North American Indians,* Vol. 11, Great Basin, pp. 183–193. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till, and Ralph J. Roske
1981 Cultural Resources of the California Desert, 1776–1980: Historic Trails and Wagon Roads.

Wilson, Joan and Charlene Grubb
1984 The Heritage of Yucca Valley, California Including Giant Rock. Yucca Valley Chamber of Commerce

APPENDIX A

RECORD SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

LSA2411

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00108	NADB-R - 1060108; Voided - 71-9.1	1971	King, Thomas F.	M-YUC: An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Rihgt-Of-Way Of the Morongo-Yucca-Upper Coachella Valley Pipeline	Univeristy of California at Riverside, Department of Anthropology	36-000349, 36-000555, 36-000556, 36-000557, 36-000558, 36-000559, 36-000560, 36-000561
SB-00152	NADB-R - 1060152; Voided - 73-4.3	1973	DECKER, DEAN A.	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT OF A RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT NORTH OF YUCCA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA		36-002379, 36-002380
SB-00899	NADB-R - 1060899; Voided - 80-1.3	1980	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY LOCATED IN SEC. 13, T1N R5E, YUCCA VALLEY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01273	NADB-R - 1061273; Voided - 82-5.5	1982	SUTTON, MARK	CULTURAL ASSESSMENT FOR HIGH DESERT WATER DISTRICT WATER TANK, YUCCA VALLEY		
SB-02158	NADB-R - 1062158; Voided - 74-6.1	1974	MORTLAND, CAROL A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT EVALUATION: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON PROPOSED GENERATING STATION IN UPPER JOHNSON VALLEY AND ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION, GAS AND FUEL ROUTES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-000181, 36-001922, 36-002208, 36-002592, 36-003433, 36-003434, 36-003435, 36-003697, 36-003698, 36-003780, 36-003781, 36-003782, 36-003783, 36-003784, 36-003785, 36-003843, 36-003844, 36-003845, 36-003849, 36-003850, 36-003851, 36-006190
SB-02518	NADB-R - 1062518; Voided - 91-0.9	1991	SUTTON, MARK Q.	A FORWARD TO THE BAKER SITE REPORT		36-000541
SB-03908	NADB-R - 1063908	2002	BONNER, WAYNE	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS SITE CM 457-02 LOCATED AT 4451 OLD WOMAN SPRINGS ROAD, YUCCA VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 11PP	BONNER ASSOCIATES	
SB-04654	NADB-R - 1064654	2005	TEJADA, BARBARA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE STATE ROUT 247 AT BUENA VISTA DRIVE, YUCCA VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-06284	NADB-R - 1066284	2009	ENCARNACION, DEIRDRE, BALLESTER, DANIEL, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: YUCCA VALLEY WATER SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS, TOWN OF YUCCA VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-06927	NADB-R - 1066927	2011	Encarnacion, Deirdre, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Yucca Valley Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvements, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	36-010525

Report List

LSA2411

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07278	NADB-R - 1067278; Other - SCE	2009	Jones, Gary A.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Pole Project on the Campanula 25 kV, Chollita 12 kV, Meloday 20 kV, Mockingburd 12 kV, and Pioneertown 12 kV Transmission Lines in San Bernardino County, California.	AECOM	
SB-07722	NADB-R - 1067722	2012	Tang, Bai “Tom”	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Yucca Valley Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvement Project, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07723	NADB-R - 1067723	2013	Tang, Bai “Tom”, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Yucca Valley Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvements, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07725	NADB-R - 1067725	2012	Horne, Melinda	Paleontological and Cultural Resources Assessment for the Town of Yucca Valley General Plan Update, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07792	NADB-R - 1067792	2014	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resource Record Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04457A (CM457 4451 Old Woman Spring) 4451 Old Woman Springs Road, Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California.	EAS	
SB-07793	NADB-R - 1067793	2014	Crawford, Kathleen A.	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04454A (CM457 Old Woman Spring), 4451 Old Woman Springs Road, Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California.	EAS	