## APPENDIX D: Historical/Archaeological Report

Available on the City of Twentynine Palms Website:

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#### HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

# TWENTYNINE PALMS YONDER HOSPITALITY GLAMPING RESORT PROJECT

Assessor's Parcel Number 0614-121-15, City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

Community Development Department, Planning Division City of Twentynine Palms 6136 Adobe Road Twentynine Palms, CA 92277

**Prepared for:** 

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January 24, 2024 CRM TECH Contract No. 4064

- **Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Twentynine Palms Yonder Hospitality Glamping Resort Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 0614-121-15, City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California
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- **USGS Quadrangle:** Sunfair, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 33, T1N R8E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)
  - Project Size: 151.53 acres
    - **Resources:** Sites 4064-1H, 4064-2H, and 4064-8H: historic-period refuse scatters; Sites 4064-7 and 4064-18: prehistoric milling features and lithic artifact; Isolates 4064-3H, 4064-4H, 4064-9H, and 4064-12H to 4064-15H: historic-period refuse; Isolates 4064-5, 4064-6, 4064-10, 4064-11, 4064-16, 4064-17, and 4064-19: prehistoric lithic artifacts

(Temporary designations, pending assignment of primary numbers in California Historical Resources Inventory)

**Keywords:** Southern Mojave Desert region; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA; archaeological and Native American monitoring recommended due to sensitivity

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Between July 2023 and January 2024, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 151.53 acres of undeveloped desert land in the City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0614-121-15, is located on the south side of Twentynine Palms Highway (State Route 62), west of Shoshone Valley Road, and north of Sullivan Road, comprising most of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 1 North, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Sunfair, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of a low-density glamping resort on the property. The City of Twentynine Palms, as the lead agency for the project, requires the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

As a result of these research procedures, 19 previously undocumented cultural resources were recorded within the project boundaries and designated temporarily as 4064-1H through 4064-19, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers in the California Historical Resources Inventory. In addition, the segment of Twentynine Palms Highway lying outside but adjacent to the northern project boundary was previously recorded as a part of Site 36-010525 (CA-SBR-10525H). As a working component of the modern transportation infrastructure, the highway today does not demonstrate any distinctively historical character as its current appearance reflects the results of continuous upgrading and maintenance since the historic era. As the proposed project has no potential to alter the condition of the highway substantially, Site 36-010525 requires no further consideration during this study.

Scattered widely across the property, the 19 newly identified cultural resources within the project boundaries include prehistoric (i.e., Native American) milling features and lithic artifacts as well as historic-period refuse items, and they were recorded as 5 archaeological sites and 14 isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts). The 14 isolates, by definition, do not constitute archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity and are thus not considered potential "historical resources." As such, they require no further study. The three historic-period sites, 4064-1H, 4064-2H, and 4064-8H, consist of mid-20th century refuse scatters, and none of them appears to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, they do not meet the definition of "historical resources" for CEQA-compliance purposes.

The other two sites in the project area, 4064-7 and 4064-18, consist of prehistoric milling features, one of them with an associated lithic flake. Because the presence or absence of additional cultural materials in buried deposits cannot be ascertained on the basis of the surface survey alone, the data potential of these two sites—and thereby their eligibility for listing in the California Register—cannot be determined without further archaeological investigation, including subsurface testing. However,

according to the current project plans, each of these sites lies several hundred feet from the nearest development activities proposed on the property. As a result, the project is not anticipated to impact the current condition of Sites 4064-7 and 4064-18.

In order to ensure the proper protection of Sites 4064-7 and 4064-18 and prevent inadvertent damages, CRM TECH recommends that both of these sites be placed in clearly demarcated Environmentally Sensitive Areas during project construction. In addition to the presence of Sites 4064-7 and 4064-18, the number and multiplicity of isolated Native American flaked-stone artifacts recorded during this study also serve to underscore the overall sensitivity of the project location for buried cultural remains from the prehistoric era. For the timely identification and, if necessary, protection of such remains during construction, CRM TECH further recommends that an archaeological monitoring program be designed and implemented during earth-moving operations associated with the project. The monitoring program should be coordinated with the Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, who may wish to participate. Under these conditions, the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources.

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

Between July 2023 and January 2024, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 151.53 acres of undeveloped desert land in the City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0614-121-15, is located on the south side of Twentynine Palms Highway (State Route 62), west of Shoshone Valley Road, and north of Sullivan Road, comprising most of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 1 North, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Sunfair, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of a low-density glamping resort on the property. The City of Twentynine Palms, as the lead agency for the project, requires the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

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



Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., and Needles, Calif.-Ariz., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969a; 1969b])



Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Indian Cove and Sunfair, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1994a; 1994b])



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

#### SETTING

#### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Twentynine Palms is located on an alluvial fan in the Morongo Basin, to the north of the Pinto Mountains, and on the southern edge of the Mojave Desert. The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California "high desert" country, a reference to its higher elevation than that of the Colorado Desert to the south. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. The average annual precipitation is less than five inches, most of which occurs during late winter, early spring, and the occasional monsoon storms in summer.

The project area lies on the southwestern outskirts of the City of Twentynine Palms, near the northern base of the nearby Pinto Mountains. It is directly east of a residential neighborhood and north of undeveloped land bordering the Joshua Tree National Park (Figs. 2, 3). Elevations on the property range around 2,500-2,620 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is relatively level (Fig. 4). Vegetation observed in the project area includes creosote bush, beavertail cactus, pencil cholla, teddy bear cholla, barrel cactus, coyote gourd, ephedra, desert trumpet, bladderpod, desert needle grass, sage, chapparal yucca, and other small grasses and shrubs. In its native state, the project area is a part of the California Creosote Bush Scrub Plant Community.



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on November 14, 2023)

#### **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 location in recent centuries were the Serrano and the Chemehuevi. The Serrano's homeland is centered in the nearby San Bernardino Mountains but also includes lowlands along both flanks of the mountain range. The Chemehuevi, a subgroup of the Southern Paiute, traditionally occupied the portion of the Mojave Desert extending east to the Colorado River. Both groups belong to the larger Shoshonean language stock, which in turn is part

of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. The leading anthropological works on the Chemehuevi include Kroeber (1925), Laird (1976), and Kelly and Fowler (1986), while the basic references on the Serrano are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

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

Both tribal groups had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire subsistence, shelter, and medicine or to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink. Much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

In the Twentynine Palms area, the Serrano and the Chemehuevi relied on the waters of a desert oasis located some six miles to the east of the project location. The oasis was first settled by the Serrano, who named it Maara, "the place of little springs and much grass" (NPS n.d.). The Serrano moved to the oasis on the advice of a medicine man and were told to plant a palm tree each time a boy was born. In the first year, the Serrano planted 29 palms at the oasis, providing food as well as materials for clothing, cooking implements, and housing (*ibid*.). The Chemehuevi began to settle around the oasis in the mid-19th century (*ibid*.).

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, direct European influence on Serrano and Chemehuevi lifeways began in the 1810s, when the mission system expanded to the edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano were removed to the nearby missions. While less affected by Spanish and Mexican policies due to their more remote location, the Chemehuevi experienced increasing conflict with encroaching 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**

Because of its harsh, unforgiving environment, non-Native settlement in the Mojave Desert was late to start and slow in subsequent development. Although the Mojave Desert received its first European

visitor, the Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, as early as 1776 (Beck and Haase 1974:15), for the next 70 years the inland regions of Alta California were largely ignored by the Spanish and Mexican authorities in their colonization schemes. During that period, the presence of non-Natives in the Mojave Desert was essentially confined to a few trails that were established over the years, most notably the Old Spanish Trail, a pack-train road established between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the 1830s.

Beginning in the early 1860s, as the gold mines in the Mother Lode country of the Sierra Nevada declined in production, groups of former forty-niners embarked on fresh explorations into the desert between California, Nevada, and Arizona. Before long, new mining districts sprang up throughout the Mojave Desert. However, the discovery of these early bonanzas was frequently incidental to travel across the desert to richer diggings elsewhere, as in the case of the La Paz gold rush in Arizona (Warren et al. 1981:96). A few renowned mining towns, such as Ivanpah and Calico, boomed in the 1870s and 1880s, but the first major strike in the Mojave Desert did not occur until the Old Woman Mountains boom of 1898-1901 (Gallegos et al. 1980:133).

In the mid-19th century, a few new trails were developed on the basis of the Old Spanish Trail, such as the Mormon Trail and the Mojave Road, by which many of the legendary wagon trains from the eastern U.S. entered California. Since the 1870s, the Mojave Desert has seen the establishment of a number of modern transportation thoroughfares across its vast reaches, including the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Union Pacific Railroads; the fabled U.S. Route 66; and today's Interstate Highways 15 and 40. Several urban centers have gradually emerged along these arteries, mostly along the western and southern rims of the Mojave Desert. The bulk of the region, however, remains sparsely populated and rarely touched by human activities, even to the present time.

On the history of what is now the City of Twentynine Palms, a local history source (DesertUSA n.d.) offers the following summary:

Twentynine Palms derives its name from the life-giving waters of the lush oasis where 29 native California Fan Palms grew along the Pinto Mountain fault... By the late 1800s, prospectors bivouacked here while seeking their fortunes in nearby gold camps, the most famous of which was the Dirty Sock Camp.

In 1910, Bill and Frances Keys, among the first pioneer homesteaders, settled at the Desert Queen Ranch in what is now Joshua Tree National Park. Dr. James B. Luckie is credited with populating the community after World War I ended in 1918, by sending veterans suffering from the effects of mustard gas here for the pure, healing desert air. This Pasadena doctor became a prominent citizen and a founding father of the city.

One WWI veteran, William Campbell, arrived with his wife Elizabeth in 1924 and began homesteading 160 acres off Joe Davis Road where they built a home of native stone, now a bed and breakfast called Roughly Manor at Campbell Branch. Aligned with the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles, the Campbells discovered thousands of archaeological sites and donated land for the first schoolhouse here, and for Luckie Park.

In 1952, the U.S. Defense Department established a marine base north of the oasis for glider training. Now known as the U.S. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, this vast area of the Mojave Desert encompasses the world's largest marine base, housing 18-20,000 military personnel. The city of Twentynine Palms was incorporated on March 23, 1987.

#### **RESEARCH METHODS**

#### **RECORDS SEARCH**

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on October 23, 2023. Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. The purpose of the records search is to identify previously recorded cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a half-mile radius of the project location. Previously recorded cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

#### NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On September 29, 2023, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH also contacted the nearby Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians by electronic mail for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity and to coordinate with the Twentynine Palms Band on Native American participation in the upcoming archaeological field survey.

#### HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Frank J. Raslich. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history, historical maps of the Twentynine Palms area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and 1914 and the USGS topographic maps dated 1955-1994, which are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1970-2023, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

#### FIELD SURVEY

On November 14 and 15, 2023, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologists Hunter O'Donnell, Steven Brierty, and Michael Richards carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in 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 ago or older). Ground visibility was very good (95-100%) due to the relatively light, scattered vegetation.

#### **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

#### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no historical/archaeological resources had been recorded within the project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records indicate nine previous studies carried out between 1985 and 2015, mostly along linear features or on very small tracts of land (Fig. 5). As a results of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, five historical/ archaeological sites have been identified within the records search scope, including a "pending" site, as listed below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search			
Primary #	Trinomial	Date Recorded	Description
36-010525	CA-SBR-10525H	2000	State Route 62 (Twentynine Palms Highway)
36-010560	CA-SBR-10560H	2000	Historic-period residence
36-010824	CA-SBR-10824	2002	Sparse lithic and ceramic scatter
36-010828	CA-SBR-10828	2002	Sparse lithic and ceramic scatter
P1023-5	N/A	N/A	"Pending" site: trail

As Table 1 shows, two of the five sites were linear features, including State Route 62 and a trail at the base of the Pinto Mountains to the south. Two other sites were described as surface scatters of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) lithic debitage and ceramic sherds, both located more than a half-mile to the southwest of the project location. The final site consisted of a residential building on the north side of State Route 62. Among these, the only site found in the immediate vicinity of the project area is 36-010525 (CA-SBR-010525H). As currently designated in the California Historical Resources Inventory, the site represents the entire length of State Route 62 from Palm Springs, California, to Parker, Arizona, including the segment across the Twentynine Palms area, namely Twentynine Palms Highway (Purcell 2000).

#### NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated November 21, 2023, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information would not necessarily establish the absence of such resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of 27 individuals associated with 14 local Native American groups. The NAHC's reply is attached in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Twentynine Palms in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

As mentioned above, the Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the two nearest Native American groups, were contacted during this study, but neither tribe offered any comments. Despite close coordination with the Twentynine Palms Band, a tribal monitor was ultimately unavailable to participate in the field survey on the scheduled date.



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

#### HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Based on the historical sources consulted for this study, the project area appears to be relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. Historical maps and aerial/satellite photographs suggest that the project area remained unsettled and undeveloped throughout the historic period (Figs. 6; 7; NETR Online 1970). By the 1950s, Twentynine Palms Highway had been built adjacent to the northern project boundary, and several sparsely populated residential tracts had appeared in the surrounding area, including one immediately to the west of the project location (Fig. 7). None of these nearby developments, however, appeared to have had an impact on land use within the project area itself.

In 1970, a web of unpaved dirt roads was noted in the northeastern portion of the project area, the first human-made features to appear within the project boundaries (NETR Online 1970; Fig. 3). Despite the presence of the roads, no further development had occurred on the property by that time, nor has any taken place since then (NETR Online 1970-202; Google Earth 1994-2023). To this day, the entire project area retains much of its altered natural landscape (Google Earth 2023).



Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1913. (Source: GLO 1856; 1914)

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1937-1952. (Source: USGS 1955)

#### FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, 19 previously undocumented cultural resources were recorded within the project boundaries and designated temporarily as 4064-1H through 4064-19, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers in the California Historical Resources Inventory. Outside but adjacent to the northern project boundary, Twentynine Palms Highway was previously recorded as a

part of Site 36-010525, as noted above. As a working component of the modern transportation infrastructure, the highway today does not demonstrate any distinctively historical character as its current appearance reflects the results of continuous upgrading and maintenance since the historic era (Fig. 8). As the proposed project has no potential to alter the condition of the highway substantially, Site 36-010525 requires no further consideration during this study.

Scattered widely across the property, the 19 newly identified cultural resources within the project boundaries include prehistoric (i.e., Native American) milling features and lithic artifacts as well as historic-period refuse items, and they were recorded as 5 archaeological sites and 14 isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts). These resources are discussed further below, and additional information is provided in the standard record forms attached to this report in Appendix 3.

- Site 4064-1H: Historic-period refuse scatter with five sanitary cans, three flat-top beverage cans, three corrugated sanitary cans, one bimetal can, and can fragments (Fig. 9).
- Site 4064-2H: Historic-period refuse scatter with colorless mason jar finish, body fragment of colorless square glass bottle, Dr. Pepper ACL body fragments bearing the clock logo, fragments of amber glass, a stubby bottle finish and body fragment, amber bottle body neck, and base fragments with a keystone 1961 maker's mark, amber beer bottle base with a circle-B maker's mark and a date of 1964, a stippled amber body fragment, and a green 7-Up body fragment (Fig. 10).
- Isolate 4064-3H: Crushed circular water can with handle, crushed, rusted, and decomposing within berm along dirt road/drainage (Fig.11).
- Isolate 4064-4H: Colorless bottle base with a 1954 date mark and "Wholesome (World Famous) Beverages" and textured cross lines (Fig. 12).
- Isolate 4065-5: Smokey quartz unifacially worked tool with chipping (5 chips) along worked edge. Tool measures 4.5x2.2x1.5 cm (Fig. 13).
- Isolate 4064-6: Quartzite secondary flake with a tannish grey cortex (approximately 15% remaining), measuring 8.6x8.2x2.8 cm (Fig. 14).
- Site 4064-7: Quartzite interior flake (0% cortex) with a clear platform and bulb of percussion present. Distal end has significant quartz inclusions, 3.5x3.5x0.7 cm. Quartzite conglomerate (granite) milling slick, partially buried and immobile, measuring 44x20 cm with an exposed height of 10 cm. The utilized working surface is approximately 27x8 cm. Crystals on the working surface are crushed with the ridges rounded. Creosote and yucca are in the immediate vicinity of the slick (Fig. 15).
- Site 4064-8H: Two colorless bottle fragments, "No Deposit" on shoulder fragment, scalloping, 1974 date mark and a circle-B maker's mark, colorless bottle fragment with crescents on ridge of base, "No Deposit" on shoulder fragment and an Owens-Illinois maker's mark. 3 amber Owens-Illinois Budweiser bottles, highly fragmented, 2 amber Budweiser bottles, highly fragmented, 1 amber Budweiser bottle, highly fragmented, 4 amber Budweiser bottles, highly fragmented, 2 amber highly fragmented Budweiser bottles. All Budweiser bottles bear the date mark for 1974. Rectangular can of "Sucrets" (maybe as late as 1980s?) measuring 3-3/4"x2-1/2"x5/8" (Fig. 16).
- Isolate 4064-9H: 1948 1-quart liquor bottle with rusted cap: "Federal law forbids sale or re-use of this bottle" (Fig. 17).
- Isolate 4064-10: Quartzite interior flake with 2 smaller flake scars indicating microflaking after initial flake removal. No cortex remaining, desert patina on ventral face. Measures 6.4x5.8x1.6 cm (Fig. 18).



Figure 8. Site 36-010525, State Route 62 (Twentynine Palms Highway) along the northern edge of the project area.



Figure 9. Site 4064-1H, mid-20th century can scatter.



Figure 10. Site 4064-2H, mid-20th century refuse scatter.



Figure 11. Isolate 4064-3H, crushed mid-20th century water can.



Figure 12. Isolate 4064-4H, 1954 bottle fragments.



Figure 13. Isolate 4064-5, quartz cutting tool.



Figure 14. Isolate 4064-6, quartzite flake.



Figure 15. Site 4064-7, metate with lithic flake.



Figure 16. Site 4064-8H, refuse scatter with 1970s bottle fragments.



Figure 17. Isolate 4064-9H, 1948 liquor bottle.



Figure 18. Isolate 4064-10, quartzite flake.

- Isolate 4064-11: Quartzite flake tool, "scraper." No cortex remains and step fractures are readily apparent. Proximal end displays unifacial chipping along lateral edge. Measures 6.5x5.0x1.6 cm (Fig. 19).
- Isolate 4064-12H: Colorless screw top bottle, L in circle maker's mark, 1977 date code but appears much older (Fig. 20).
- Isolate 4064-13H: Hole-in-top can. This isolate consists of a solder dot can with a center solder seal and soldered seams, opened on the bottom with a single church key opening, early 20th century (Fig. 21).
- Isolate 4064-14H: Hole-in-top can. This isolate consists of a solder dot can with a center solder seal and soldered seams, opened on the bottom with a single church key opening (Fig. 22).
- Isolate 4064-15H: Hole-in-top can. This isolate consists of a solder dot can with a center solder seal and soldered seams, opened on the top with a single church key opening (Fig. 23).
- Isolate 4065-16: Milky quartz flake, measures 2.9x1.7x0.8 cm with a clear bulb of percussion and battering apparent on platform (Fig. 24).
- Isolate 4064-17: Quartzite interior flake, 5 flake scars on dorsal face and battering on proximal end, measuring 2.6x2.2x0.6 cm (Fig. 25).
- Site 4064-18: Quartzite milling feature measuring 35.5x21.8 cm, extending 5 cm out of the ground, and bearing an exceptionally worn slick with heavy polish. The working surface measures approximately 19.0x13.5 cm. The rock is buried and immobile (Fig. 26).
- Isolate 4064-19: Quartzite secondary flake retaining 15% cortex with large quartz inclusions. Platform and bulb of percussion are evident with the stone bearing grey and white banding, measuring 2.4x3.2x0.5 cm (Fig. 27).



Figure 19. Isolate 4064-11, quartzite scraper or cutting tool.



Figure 20. Isolate 4064-12H, glass bottle, date unknown.



Figure 21. Isolate 4064-13H, solder drop can, early 20th century.





Figure 22. Isolate 4064-14H, solder drop can, early 20th century.

Figure 23. Isolate 4064-15H, solder drop can, early 20th century.



Figure 24. Isolate 4064-16, milky quartz flake.



Figure 25. Isolate 4064-17, quartzite flake.



Figure 26. Site 4064-18, prehistoric milling feature.



Figure 27. Isolate 4064-19, quartzite flake.

## MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

## APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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 defined by PRC §5020.1(q), "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 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)).

#### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary of the research results presented in this report, a total of 19 cultural resources, including 5 archaeological sites and 14 isolates, were discovered and recorded within the project area during this study and designated temporarily as 4064-1H through 4064-19. Among these are 2 prehistoric sites, 3 historic-period sites, 7 prehistoric isolates, and 7 historic-period isolates. According to guidelines set forth by the California Office of Historic Preservation, isolates with fewer than three artifacts, by definition, do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, the 14 isolates found in the project area are not considered potential "historical resources" and require no further consideration in the CEQA compliance process.

All three historic-period sites in the project area, 4064-1H, 4064-2H, and 4064-8H, consist of mid-20th century refuse scatters, the most common type of cultural remains from the historic era to be found in the southern California desert region. Such minor refuse deposits from the late historic period and of unclear historical background generally lack any identifiable association, let alone a close association, with significant persons or events in history. Without an exceptional quantity or quality of artifacts, they hold little promise for any new or important archaeological data. Therefore, Sites 4064-1H, 4064-2H, and 4064-8H do not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, based on the criteria listed above, and do not meet the definition of "historical resources" under CEQA provisions.

The two prehistoric sites in the project area, 4064-7 and 4064-18, consist of milling features, one of them with an associated lithic flake. Isolated milling features with shallow slicks like those recorded at Sites 4064-7 and 4064-18 are also a common occurrence in southern California. They are interpreted as food-processing sites resulting from occasional use by Native people on resource-gathering excursions and do not represent the sites of long-term habitation. Because the presence or absence of additional cultural materials in buried deposits in the vicinity of the milling features cannot be ascertained on the basis of the surface survey alone, the data potential of these two sites—and thereby their eligibility for listing in the California Register—cannot be determined without further archaeological investigation, including subsurface testing. However, according to the current project plans, each of these sites lies several hundred feet from the nearest development activities proposed on the property (see location map in App. 3). As a result, the project is not anticipated to impact the current condition of Sites 4064-7 and 4064-18.

In order to ensure the proper protection of Sites 4064-7 and 4064-18 and prevent inadvertent damages, CRM TECH recommends that both of these sites be placed in clearly demarcated Environmentally Sensitive Areas during project construction. In addition to the presence of Sites

4064-7 and 4064-18, the number and multiplicity of isolated Native American flaked-stone artifacts recorded during this study also serve to underscore the overall sensitivity of the project location for buried cultural remains from the prehistoric era. For the timely identification and, if necessary, protection of such remains during construction, CRM TECH further recommends that an archaeological monitoring program be designed and implemented during earth-moving operations associated with the project. The monitoring program should be coordinated with the Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, who may wish to participate. Under these conditions, the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources.

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NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)

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1955 Map: Twentynine Palms, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1937 and 1952.

1969a Map: Needles, California; Arizona (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1956 edition revised.

1969b Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

1994a Map: Indian Cove, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); photoinspected in 1994.

1994b Map: Sunfair, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); photoinspected in 1994.

Warren, Claude N.

1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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#### APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

#### PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

#### Education

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

#### **Professional Experience**

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

#### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

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

#### Education

1991 1981 1980-1981	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside. B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors. 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, California.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998	Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995	Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994	Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
	Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992	Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998	Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for
	various southern California cultural resources management firms.

#### **Research Interests**

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

#### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

#### Memberships

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

#### PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER Frank J. Raslich, M.A.

#### Education

2016-	Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2010	M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005	B.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
2019	Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology online seminar.
2014	Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.

#### **Professional Experience**

2022-	Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022	Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs,
	California.
2014-2022	Board of Directors, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw
	Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2008-2021	Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019	Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of
	Odawa Indians.
2016-2018	Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017-2018	Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.
2009-2017	Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2008-2014	Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser
	University, British Columbia, Canada.
2010-2013	Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2009-2011	Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

#### **Publications**

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2013 Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. Geological Society of America *Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

### PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

#### 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.

### **Professional Experience**

2002-	Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2011-2012	GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo,
	California.
2009-2010	Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010	Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
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 Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

### Education

2016-	M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015	B.A. (cum laude), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012	A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011	A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut,
	California.

### **Professional Experience**

2022- 2017- 2016-2018	Field Crew Chief, CRM TECH, Colton, California. Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California. Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San
	Bernardino.
2016-2017	Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula,
	California.
2015	Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015	Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San
	Bernardino.

#### PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST Michael D. Richards, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

#### Education

2002	M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge (CSUN).
1986	B.A., Anthropology: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).
1982	A.A., Los Angeles Valley College, Los Angeles, California.
2015	Section 106 workshop.
2000	CSUN "Olmec" field excavation and lab analysis; La Venta, Mexico.
1999	Rock art recording, UCLA Extension; Little Lake, California.
1998	Rock art symposium, UCLA Extension.

#### **Professional Experience**

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

#### Memberships

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

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

#### Education

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

#### **Professional Experience**

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

#### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

## **APPENDIX 2**

## NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS



CHAIRPERSON

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Gavin Newsom, Governor

#### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 21, 2023

Nina Gallardo CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed 29 Palms Yonder Hospitality - Glamping Resort on Assessor's Parcel Number 0614-121-15 (CRM TECH No. 4064), San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

ameron Vela

Cameron Vela Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Hitchcock** Miwok, Nisenan

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY Raymond C.

#### NAHC HEADQUARTERS

1550 Harbor Boulevard Suite 100 West Sacramento, Califomia 95691 (916) 373-3710 nahc@nahc.ca.gov NAHC.ca.gov

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contact List San Bernardino County								
Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	11/21/20 Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Agua Caliente Band of Cabuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs CA 92264	(760) 699- 6907	(760) 699- 6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	F	Amanda Vance, Chairperson	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236	(760) 398- 4722	(760) 369-	hhaines@augustinetribe.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342- 2593	(760) 347- 7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763- 5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763- 5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972- 2568	(951) 763- 2808	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782- 0711	(760) 782- 0712		Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755- 5110	(951) 755- 5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755- 5259	(951) 572- 6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261- 0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919- 3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210- 8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763- 4105	(951) 763- 4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763- 4105	(951) 763- 4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633- 0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel- nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659- 2700	(951) 659- 2228	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Ν	Mark Cochrane, Co- Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578- 2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Ν	Wayne Walker, Co- Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370- 0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663- 5279	(951) 654- 4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663- 6261	(951) 654- 4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397- 0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397- 0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397- 0300	(760) 397- 8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777- 0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397- 0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863- 2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863- 2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863- 3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi- nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino
Record: PROJ-								

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Correspondence Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 29 Palms Yonder Hospitality - Glamping Resort on Assessor (CRM TECH No. 4064), San Bernardino County.

code, Section 5097.94 of the Public	Record: PROJ- 2023-005608 Report Type: List
r's Parcel Number 0614-121-15	of Tribes Counties: San Bernardino NAHC Group: All

## **APPENDIX 3**

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDED IN THE PROJECT AREA**

(Confidential)

Available upon request to Qualified Professionals