

Archaeological Resources Inventory Report for the Desert Knoll Project

San Bernardino County, California

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January 2026

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

29 Build, LLC retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2025 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the Desert Knoll Project in San Bernardino County, California. The Proposed Project would construct a single-family residential subdivision comprising 177 residential lots on approximately 88 acres. Each lot would average approximately 17,000 square feet in size, and approximately 11,000 feet of new public street would be constructed. The subdivision would be constructed in multiple phases, of which approximately 18 acres have already been developed. The development of the remaining 70 acres is the subject of this report.

The inventory comprised a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that no previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area and no previously recorded sites or isolates are located within the Project Area.

Therefore, ECORP conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project Area on December 10, 2025. The field survey did not identify any sites or isolates within the Project Area.

This report also provides recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	years before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Desert Knoll Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SLF	Sacred Lands File
TCR	tribal cultural resource
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

29 Build, LLC retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2025 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the Desert Knoll Project in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the Proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project Area comprises approximately 70 acres of land located in the southeastern quarter of Section 21 of Township 1 North, Range 9 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1973 (photorevised 1994) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 1). The Project Area comprises two parcels identified by Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0621-231-11 and 0621-231-14. The Project Area comprises undeveloped land bordered by Utah Trail to the east and Desert Knoll Avenue to the west.

The Proposed Project would construct a single-family residential subdivision comprising 177 residential lots on approximately 88 acres. Each lot would average approximately 17,000 square feet in size, and approximately 11,000 feet of new public street would be constructed. The subdivision would be constructed in multiple phases, of which approximately 18 acres have already been developed. The development of the remaining 70 acres is the subject of this report.

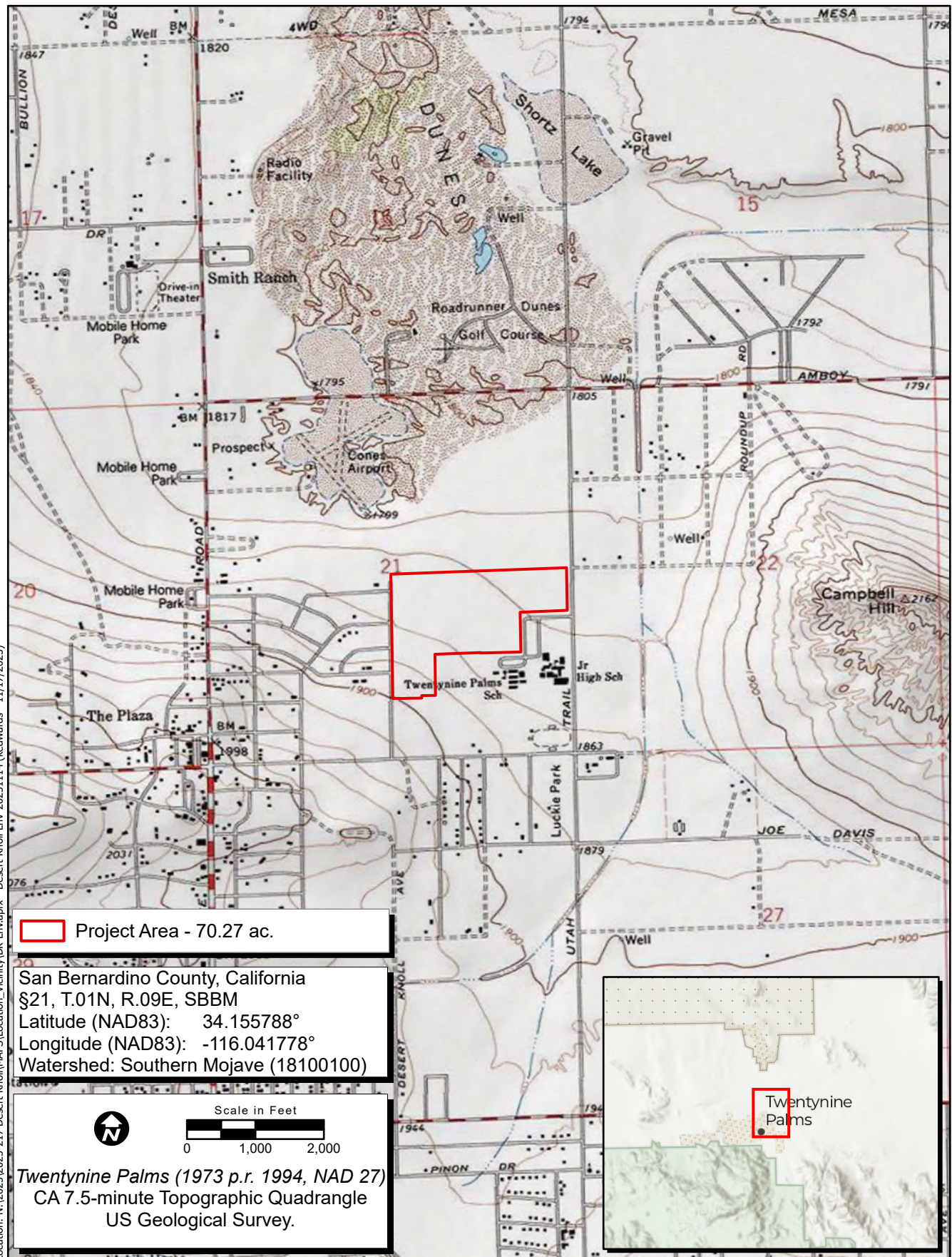
1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of a project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term *Project Area* is used rather than *APE*. The terms *Project Area* and *APE* are, therefore, interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the horizontal APE and represent the survey coverage area.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. The vertical APE for this Project, therefore, includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project Area but could extend as deep as 10 feet below the current surface; therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

Location: N:\2025\2025-217 Desert Knoll\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\DK LnVaprx - Desert Knoll LnV 20251114 (redwards - 11/17/2025)



Map Date: 11/17/2025
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

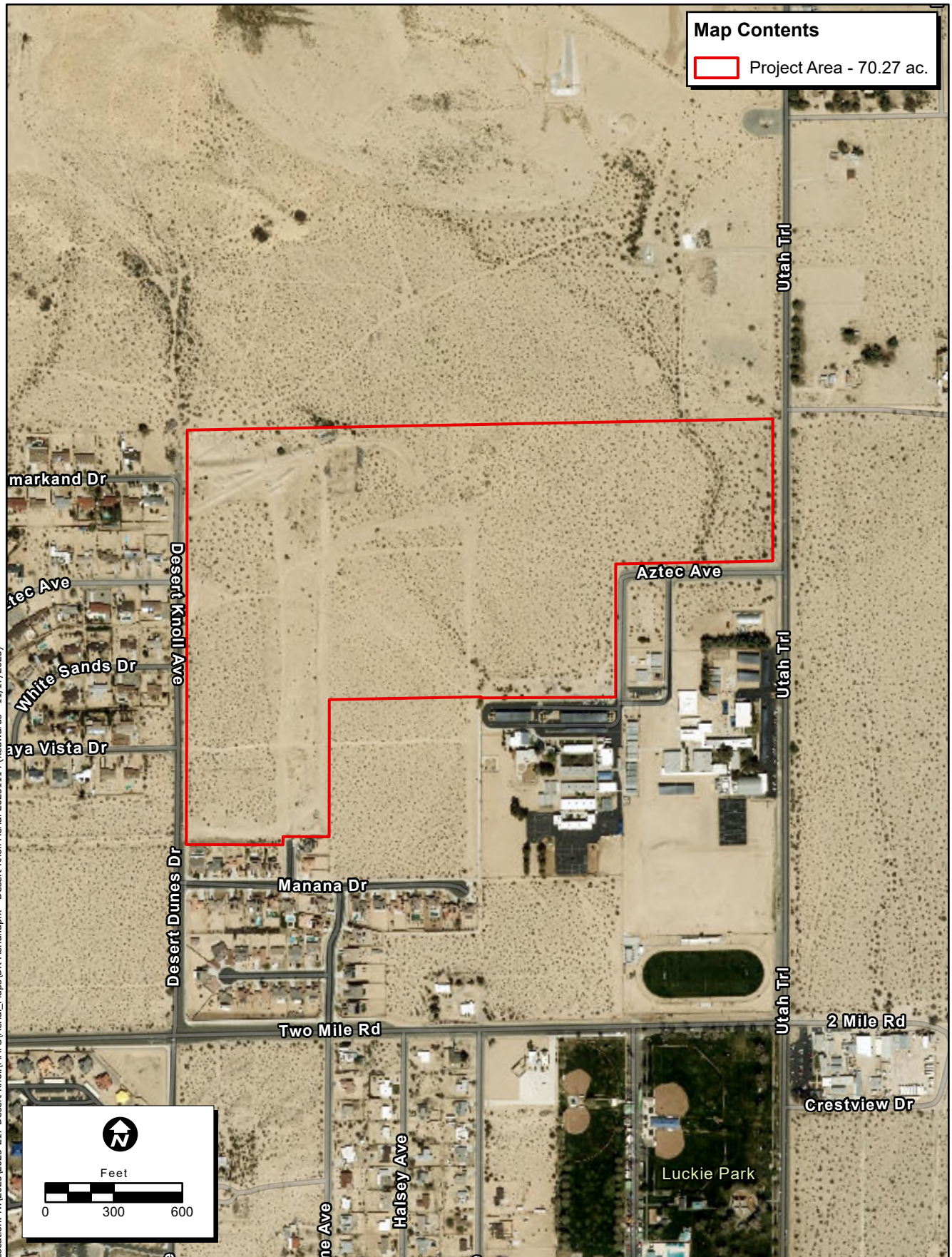


Figure 2. Project Aerial Overview

The vertical APE is also described as the maximum height of structures that could affect the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 30 feet above the current surface due to the residential structures and street lighting.

1.3 Regulatory Context

The CEQA Lead Agency for this Project is the City of Twentynine Palms. Currently, there is no known NEPA or Section 106 Lead Agency for this Project. However, ECORP prepared this report to be co-compliant in case the Project requires NEPA clearance in the future.

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f)] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies consider the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory

Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with NHPA Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The NHPA Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources within the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. NHPA Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines that the resource is eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for or listed on the NRHP are *Historic Properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to Historic Properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1), an adverse effect is defined as when an undertaking may:

...alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a Historic Property that qualify the property for inclusion in the [NRHP] in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A *project* is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or that requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

Per CEQA, a Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or is eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); or
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5[a]).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[b]):

1. The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. The resource is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. The resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. The resource has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[c]). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed, or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5[b]). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features such that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would also result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features within a project area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either listed in or eligible for the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. If any California Native American tribe ascribes additional importance or interpretation to archaeological resources described herein, or if the tribe provides information about non-archeological TCRs, such information would be documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

This report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A contains a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). Appendix C contains photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 52). Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. This archaeological resources investigation was prepared as a non-confidential document.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located in the Morongo Basin of the Mojave Desert, to the north of Joshua Tree National Park. Geographic features surrounding the Project Area include sand dunes and dry lake beds approximately 0.5 mile to the north; Campbell Hill is approximately 0.7 mile to the east, and an unnamed intermittent drainage is approximately 0.27 mile to the east. Elevations within the Project Area range from 1820 to 1875 feet above mean sea level.

2.2 Geology and Soils

Soils within the Project Area are described as Torriorthents, Torripsamments, and Haplargids; hyperthermic fan piedmonts (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2019). This soil unit comprises alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock typically consisting of gravelly, coarse sand.

The geology of the Project Area is primarily composed of older Quaternary alluvial sediments with a smaller component comprising recent Quaternary alluvium (Dibblee 1968).

The age of the predominant geological sediments and the lack of mapped drainages within the Project Area indicate a low potential to encounter buried pre-contact cultural deposits within the Project Area. Soil composition and proximity to waterways, however, are not the only factors in determining the potential for buried resources; Section 6.2 further discusses this potential.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area is creosote bush scrubland. Wildlife species that may occur within the Project Area include coyote, bobcat, desert cottontail, black-tailed jackrabbit, roadrunner, pocket gopher, and desert pocket mouse (Arizona Wildlife Conservation Strategy 2025).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still in existence today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 years BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites dating to after about 5,000 BP, archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before, and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

3.2 Local Pre-Contact History

The Mojave Desert chronology is based on studies by Earle et al. 1997, Sutton et al. 2007, and Warren 1984. The temporal units used by Sutton et al. (2007) for the Mojave Desert were termed complexes because it was thought each complex represented a specific cultural adaptation or even a cultural group. However, cultural characteristics may vary within a temporal unit, both temporally and spatially. In the greater Mojave Desert region, the juxtaposition of different foothill- and desert-based adaptive systems and, apparently, of different cultural groups, makes the identification of a single complex as being characteristic of a temporal unit problematic. The temporal units used here are periods based on shifts in projectile point types. Such projectile point changes are used to mark temporal units, since this class of artifacts is the only one that can be said to be characteristic of each temporal unit (period) from the Pleistocene to Spanish contact (Sutton 2017). Dates for the periods are from Sutton (2016). Although there is archaeological evidence for human occupation before 12,000 BC elsewhere in the Americas, no cultural material dating to the time before the Clovis Period has been found in the Mojave Desert.

3.2.1.1 Clovis Period (Fluted Point Complex) (12,000 BC to 9,500 BC)

The Clovis Period was an era of environmental transition between the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. The Clovis Period within the Mojave Desert is represented by fluted projectile points that were used by big game hunters. Fluted projectile points, including both Clovis points and Great Basin Corner-Notched

points, were hafted to the end of a throwing spear. Fluted points have been discovered along the shores of former pluvial lakes at China Lake Naval Weapons Station and Edwards Air Force Base. There are two sites at China Lake with Clovis points, as well as Lake Mojave points. Thus, it is not known if other artifacts at these sites are associated with Clovis Period or Lake Mojave Period, or both. All other Clovis points in the Mojave Desert occur as isolated surface finds (Sutton 2018). It is thought that the Clovis groups consisted of small bands of hunters who followed big game herds.

3.2.1.2 Lake Mojave Period (9,500 BC to 7,000 BC)

During the Early Holocene, the climate became warmer and drier, resulting in a changing distribution of floral and faunal communities. However, there were still remnant pluvial lakes at this time. Lake Mojave Period sites are typically (but not exclusively) found around the margins of ancient lakes. The Lake Mojave tool assemblages include Great Basin Stemmed series projectile points, including Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. The shift from fluted points to stemmed points may indicate a shift from hunting megafauna to hunting artiodactyls (deer and mountain sheep). Sutton (2018) says that the fluted points were used on thrusting spears in an intercept hunting strategy, while the stemmed points of the Lake Mojave period were likely used on smaller spears launched with a spear-thrower (atlatl). Other flaked-stone tools include crescents (eccentrics), leaf-shaped bifaces (cutting and piercing tools), formed unifaces including large-domed scrapers and small beaked engravers, and cores from which flakes could be removed as needed. The cores were also used as tools (Sutton 2018). Ground stone implements occur in small numbers during this time (Warren 2002) and indicate the addition of hard seeds in the diet. It appears that Lake Mojave groups gradually adapted to a desiccating environment, resulting in shifts in technology and subsistence, with exploitation of additional ecozones.

3.2.1.3 Pinto Period (8,250 BC to 2,500 BC)

Pinto points first appear about 8250 BC. The Pinto Period overlaps in time with the Lake Mojave Period because both Great Basin Stemmed points and Pinto points occur during the overlapping period of time (8250 to 7000 BC). The Pinto Period was a time of increasing aridity culminating in the Mid-Holocene Warm Period, circa 5500-2500 BC. The disappearance of lakes was followed by a great reduction in streams and springs. By the end of the period, water could be obtained only at a small number of springs. The desert vegetation community similar to that of today developed during this period. Sites associated with this era are usually found in open settings, in relatively well-watered locales representing isolated oases of high productivity, such as fossil stream channels and springs. Increasing amounts of ground stone tools suggest increasing use of small seeds. Artiodactyl hunting continued, but increasing aridity reduced the number of deer available. Small animals such as rabbit, rodent, reptile, and fresh water mussel resources are present in significant quantities. The artifact assemblage is similar to the Lake Mojave assemblage. Pinto projectile points replaced Lake Mojave points and Silver Lake points, and crescents and engravers were no longer used. Drills were added to the assemblage and the number of ground stone tools increased (Warren 2002). Warren (2002) sees the shift in projectile point types and the increasing use of plant foods during the Pinto Complex as resulting from decreasing numbers of artiodactyls (deer and mountain sheep) during this warm, dry period. Pinto points may have been more

efficient in taking artiodactyls because the shouldered Pinto points stayed inside the animal after it was shot (Warren 2010).

3.2.1.4 Gypsum Period (ca. 2,500 BC to AD 225)

During the Gypsum Period, the artifact assemblage included Elko and Gypsum dart points and bifaces. Ground stone milling tools have become relatively commonplace. The subsistence pattern, based on material found in temporary camps in the desert, included generalized hunting activities (large, medium, and small mammals and desert tortoise), and seed processing, indicated by more numerous milling stones than in previous periods. Mesquite, located in high water table areas, may have been an important resource during Gypsum times. Quartz crystals, paint, and rock art indicate ritual activities (Sutton 2017).

3.2.1.5 Rose Spring Period (ca. AD 225 to AD 1100)

The Rose Spring Period is also known as the Saratoga Spring Period. The bow and arrow were introduced in the Mojave Desert at the beginning of the Rose Spring Period circa AD 225. Rose Spring and Eastgate arrow points were used, along with Cottonwood Triangular points beginning around AD 900. Other artifacts include stone knives and drills, bone awls, and ground stone tools.

3.2.1.6 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. AD 1100 to AD 1769)

Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood Triangular arrow points were used during the Late Prehistoric Period. The rest of the Rose Spring artifact assemblage continued into the Late Prehistoric period with the addition of pottery. Bedrock mortars, indicating intensive acorn use, may have been used earlier in the late Holocene, but were numerous in the residential bases and villages in the desert margin. Some desert floor sites also featured bedrock mortars or portable mortars and pestles.

3.2.1.7 Mission Period (AD 1769 to AD 1835)

The Mission Period begins with the Portolá Expedition in AD 1769, which established the first permanent Spanish presence in California. Franciscan friars established missions at San Gabriel (AD 1771) and San Fernando (AD 1797) (Castillo 1978). The first written historical information about Native Americans in the Mojave Desert region dates from the 1770s, during the Mission Period. Ethnohistorical documentation from this period includes mission records and the accounts of Spanish friars and soldiers.

3.3 Ethnohistory

The Project Area is located within the traditional territory of the Serrano Native American group. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley and San Jacinto Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztec language stock.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serrano lived in villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and Euro-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an *asistencia* (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Geronimo Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.4 Regional History

The first Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Mendoza, commissioned maritime explorer Hernando de Alarcón to chart the Gulf of California and Colorado River in 1540. Alarcón and his crew became the first Europeans to reach Alta (Upper) California when they set foot on the banks of the Colorado River in what is now Imperial County. In 1542, the Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his crew became the first Europeans to explore the Alta California coastline, anchoring at San Diego Bay, Santa Catalina Island, and San Pedro Bay. In 1579, the English privateer Francis Drake, midway through his circumnavigation of the world, visited Miwok villages in what is now Marin County. The Spanish explorer Sebastian Vizcaíno, sailing north from Mexico, charted Monterey Bay in 1602 (Starr 2005).

Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769 with the Portolá land expedition led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá and Father Junipero Serra. The overland expedition proceeded from San Diego Bay north to the Santa Clara Valley, where an advance party of scouts led by José Ortega became the first

Europeans to observe San Francisco Bay. Spain subsequently established a string of 21 Franciscan missions, 4 presidios (forts), and 4 pueblos (towns) in Alta California's coastal regions (Starr 2005). In 1808, the explorer Gabriel Moraga led an expedition from San Jose pueblo into the Central Valley. Moraga named the valley's major rivers, including the Sacramento and San Joaquin, but made no attempt to establish permanent settlements in Alta California's interior (Avella 2003).

The Republic of Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821. A year later, Alta California became a territory of Mexico with its capital at Monterey. In 1827, the American fur trapper Jedediah Smith led a party of Rocky Mountain Fur Company trappers across the Mojave Desert to Mission San Gabriel, north up the Central Valley, and east into Nevada, demonstrating the possibility of overland travel across the Sierra Nevada (Starr 2005).

During the 1830s, the Mexican government confiscated mission lands and expelled Franciscan friars from Alta California. In coastal regions and in interior valleys, government officials granted vast amounts of acreage to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens. Three of Alta California's Spanish pueblos—Los Angeles, San Jose, and Sonoma—survived as permanent towns. Other civilian settlements developed around presidios at San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Diego. Many Alta California landowners, called *californios*, maintained residences in town while hired *vaqueros* and unpaid Native American laborers worked on rural ranchos (cattle ranches) to produce cow hides and tallow, commodities prized by foreign merchants (Starr 2005).

In 1821, the liberalized Mexican government began welcoming non-Spanish immigrants to Alta California. Hundreds of Americans, British, and other foreigners arrived to establish trading relationships. Others became naturalized Mexican citizens and applied for land grants. John Sutter, a German-speaking immigrant from Switzerland, built a fort at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers in 1839 and petitioned the Mexican governor for a land grant; he received nearly 49,000 acres along the Sacramento River in 1841 (Hurtado 2006).

Following the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, Mexico ceded Alta California to the United States. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Congress agreed to recognize the private property of former Mexican citizens living within the new boundaries of the United States. This meant confirming California's Mexican land grants. In 1851, Congress passed the California Land Act creating the Board of Land Commissioners to determine the validity of the individual grants, placing the burden of proof on patentees. The Board, with assistance from U.S. courts, confirmed most of California's Mexican land grants in subsequent decades (Starr 2005).

3.5 City of Twentynine Palms History

Colonel Henry Washington conducted one of the first European-American explorations of the Twentynine Palms area in 1855. He noted the presence of native groups living in the surrounding hills near a spring they called "Mar-ah." This spring would later be called the Oasis of Mara and is presently located on the grounds of the historic 29 Palms Inn, adjacent to the Joshua Tree National Park headquarters.

Beginning in the 1870s, gold prospectors began to enter the area, and the Oasis of Mara became a favorite spot for the prospectors to rest and replenish their water supplies before venturing further into

the desert. It appears that the prospectors began to refer to the Oasis of Mara by different names, including Palm Springs and Twentynine Palms, in reference to the 29 palm trees surrounding the oasis. Gold mining began to the south and east of the Oasis of Mara, establishing the Gold Park and Dale Mining Districts. Gold mining continued sporadically in the region until just before the onset of World War I, when no new gold deposits were discovered.

After World War I the Twentynine Palms area became an ideal location for war veterans to recover from the effects of gas attacks and tuberculosis due to its moderate elevation and clean, dry air. As a result, many veterans began to settle in the region by homesteading on 160-acre parcels made available by the federal government at no cost. These homesteads played a major role in establishing the City of Twentynine Palms (City of Twentynine Palms 2023a).

In 1927 roads within the community were built and a school was established. In 1928 the community established a Chamber of Commerce, and the name *29 Palms* was painted on a sign near State Route 74. Many early homesteaders learned that mail addressed to 29 Palms was often mistakenly sent to Post Office Box No. 29 in Palms, California, or a similar town. The Chamber of Commerce, therefore, recommended spelling out Twenty-Nine Palms; however, by 1938 Postmaster Benjamin Steeg claimed that this name was invalid because it contained three or more words. Since then, the settlement's name has been spelled *Twentynine Palms* (Twentynine Palms Historical Society 2023).

In the early 1930s Paul Witmer partnered with Harry Carr, a well-known columnist, to lobby for smaller homesteads, which they felt would be more affordable than 160 or more acres. The Small Tract Act of 1938, also known as the Five Acre Tract Act, allowed claimants to take a 5-acre plot on former Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. When World War II ended and rationing ended, many of these homesteaders took lands in the deserts in and around Twentynine Palms (Ainsworth 2020).

The community of Twentynine Palms received a financial boost around 1940, when the U.S. Army established a runway nearby. This runway was abandoned by the U.S. Army in 1945 and became the Twentynine Palms Municipal Airport until it was taken over by the Marine Corps in 1952 for training purposes. The land surrounding that airstrip is now the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (Globalsecurity.com 2018; Post Housing 2023).

Twentynine Palms was incorporated as a city in 1987. The City of Twentynine Palms emphasizes renewable energy and artistic murals and is known for being close to Joshua Tree National Monument and the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (City of Twentynine Palms 2023a.). Today, the City of Twentynine Palms occupies 60 square miles, with 30 square miles of unincorporated land under its *sphere of influence*; its main economic drivers are tourism and the military (City of Twentynine Palms 2023b, 2023c.).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Robert Ramirez, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for this archaeological resources investigation. Staff Archaeologist Casey LeJeune conducted the records search.

Casey LeJeune and Associate Archaeologist Steve Wintergerst conducted the fieldwork. Robert Ramirez and Casey LeJeune prepared this technical report. Brian S. Marks, Ph. D provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Robert Ramirez, RPA has 30 years of cultural resource management experience. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology and has served as principal investigator, project manager, and field director on projects throughout California, as well as Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, North Dakota, Kentucky, and Ohio. He is well versed in the cultural resources requirements of CEQA and NEPA and has managed or served as principal investigator for cultural resource and multi-disciplinary projects requiring federal, state, and local agency compliance. He has subject matter expertise in lithic analysis, marine shell analysis, and working with inhumations.

Casey LeJeune, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist who has worked in cultural resource management since 2020, with experience in the Southeast and Southern California. She holds an M.A. in anthropology with a focus in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Ms. LeJeune has served as a field director on numerous projects and participated in fieldwork including forensic and archaeological burial recovery, surveys, large-scale data recovery, testing, and construction monitoring. She also has extensive laboratory experience in human osteology and analysis of historic and precontact artifacts. Additionally, she has authored or contributed to numerous cultural resource technical reports.

Steve Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology. Mr. Wintergerst has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and laboratory process, with extensive experience throughout California and western Arizona. His experience has involved working as an archaeological crew chief, archaeological technician, archaeological monitor, paleontological monitor, and paleontological preparator. He is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. He has contributed to multiple cultural resource reports.

Dr. Marks has been an archaeologist since 1997. He has been working in cultural resources management in California since 2010, following eight years of archaeological work in the southeast United States. Dr. Marks holds a Ph.D. and an M.S. in Anthropology. He has participated in or supervised hundreds of survey, testing, and data recovery excavations and has recorded and mapped a multitude of pre-contact and historical sites, including submerged pre-contact sites, Civil War battlefields, Gold Rush boom towns, nuclear power plants, and others. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well-versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects. Dr. Marks is the Assistant Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP conducted a records search for the Project Area at the CHRIS South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton on November 20, 2025. The purpose of the records search is to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile radius of the Proposed

Project Area, in addition to whether previously documented pre-contact or historic-period archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in San Bernardino County, ECORP reviewed the following historical references: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for San Bernardino County (OHP 2022); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (OHP 1999); California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2024); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2022); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

ECORP also reviewed other references, including an online property search using RealQuest and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (BLM 2022). ECORP reviewed the BLM GLO original survey map from July 23, 1856 as well as the 1955 and 1973 USGS Twentynine Palms 7.5-minute Quadrangles.

ECORP reviewed historical aerial photographs taken in 1970, 2009, 2010, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 for any indications of Project Area usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry, which did not reveal a local historical registry for the Twentynine Palms area.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 10, 2025 to request a search of the SLF for the Project Area. This search determines whether California Native American tribes have recorded Sacred Lands in the vicinity of the Project Area. The SLF is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of TCRs. In requesting a search of the SLF, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs; however, the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

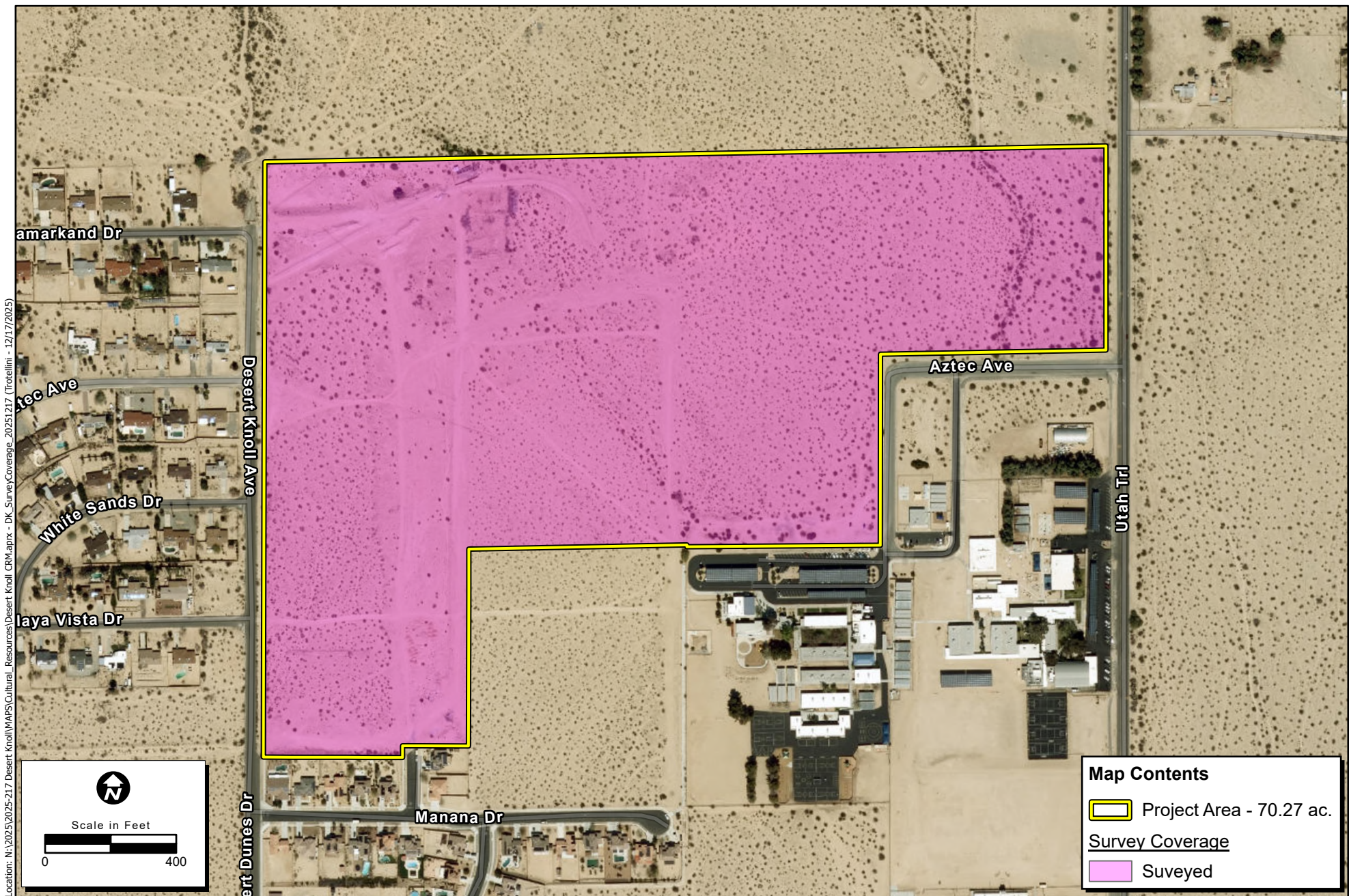
ECORP contacted the Twentynine Palms Historical Society on November 21, 2025 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area.

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area using 15-meter transects on December 10, 2025 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) (Figure 3). At the time, ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the

surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the archaeologists examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct any subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during a survey be recorded using California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld GPS receiver, and sketched, as necessary, to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.



Location: N:\2025\2025-217 Desert Knoll\WAP5\Cultural_Resources\Desert Knoll CRM.aprx - DK_SurveyCoverage_20251217 (Trotellini - 12/17/2025)

Map Date: 12/17/2025
Sources: ESRI, County of San Bernardino (2024)

Figure 3. Survey Coverage

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search comprised a review of previous research and literature on file with the SCCIC and a review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area and vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

The records search results indicate that 27 previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 20 percent of the records search radius (Appendix A). These studies revealed the presence of pre-contact sites, including lithic scatters and ceramic scatters, and historical sites, including houses and a road segment. The previous studies were conducted between 1931 and 2015. None of the 27 studies included the Project Area; however, two were adjacent (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Adjacent to the Project Area			
Report No. (SB-)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year
139	Smith, Gerald A.	Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical and Biological Resources Survey of the Tentative Tracts 8704-8712, 8715, and 8634	1972
2544	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Twenty-nine Palms Water District Plant Site and Associated Pipeline Right-of-Ways, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California	1992

The records search results indicate that the Project Area has not been surveyed for cultural resources; therefore, a pedestrian survey of the Project Area was warranted.

The records search also determined that 11 previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these, seven are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, three are historic-era sites associated with residential development and transportation, and one is of unknown age. No previously recorded cultural resources are located within or adjacent to the Project Area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Site No. (CA-SBR-)	Primary No. (P-36-)	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Site Description
3145	3145	Bolding/Murray 1978	Pre-Contact	Ceramic Scatter
4596	4596	M. K. Lerch 1981	Pre-Contact	Lithic Scatter
6980H	6980	Bissell 1991	Historic	Adobe Walls
7149H	7149	McKenna et al. 1992	Unknown	Burned Bone and Charcoal

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Site No. (CA-SBR-)	Primary No. (P-36-)	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Site Description
7150	7150	McKenna et al. 1992	Pre-Contact	Lithic Scatter
7151	7151	McKenna et al. 1992	Pre-Contact	Ceramic Scatter
10543H	10543	Goodman et al. 1999	Historic	House
–	20657	Ballester 2009	Pre-Contact	Lithic Isolate
–	20658	Ballester 2009	Pre-Contact	Isolated Metate Fragment
–	20659	Ballester 2009	Pre-Contact	Isolated Pottery Sherds
15107H	23919	Fryman et al. 2009	Historic	Amboy Road Segment

5.1.2 Records

A review of OHP's BERD for San Bernardino County (dated September 23, 2022) did not identify any listed resources within the Project Area. (OHP 2022).

A review of the National Register Information System (NPS 2022) did not identify any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area.

A review of the CHL list maintained by OHP (2023) did not identify any listed resources within the Project Area.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) does not mention any historic spots near the Project Area.

A review of historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) identified one patent that includes the Project Area: Patent 1035883. This patent was issued to Edmund Nelson Bixby on April 7, 1930, granting him 320 acres of land under the authority of the May 20, 1862 Homestead Act (12 Stat. 392), which allowed large tracts of land to be obtained for farming and ranching purposes. Herbert Hoover signed this patent.

An online property search using RealQuest indicated that APN 0621-231-11 comprises 63.55 acres of vacant land and APN 0621-231-14 comprises 6.96 acres of vacant land.

A review of the Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2024 and 2022, respectively) did not identify any historic bridges within or adjacent to the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean and Smith 1978) does not identify any Native American villages near the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the Project Area and its potential for buried archaeological sites. The following summarizes the results of this review:

- An 1856 BLM GLO survey map does not depict any features in the portion of the map where the Project Area is located. In this map, the nearest human feature is a trail to the south of the Project Area labeled *Road to Palm Springs/Road to the Providence Mts.*
- The 1955 USGS Twentynine Palms 7.5-minute quadrangle depicts the Project Area as vacant land. This quadrangle depicts a high school immediately to the south of the Project Area and several roads in the Project vicinity.
- A 1970 aerial photograph shows the Project Area as vacant land adjacent to Desert Knoll Avenue to the west and a high school to the southeast.
- The 1973 USGS Twentynine Palms 7.5-minute quadrangle shows the Project Area as unchanged from the 1955 quadrangle. This quadrangle depicts new roads adjacent to the Project Area to the west. The location of the high school depicted in the 1955 quadrangle references the Twentynine Palms School and a junior high school.
- A 2005 aerial photograph shows the Project Area as unchanged from the 1970 aerial. Several dirt roads run through the Project Area.
- A 2009 aerial photograph shows a small, fenced enclosure with structures within the enclosure in the northwest corner of the Project Area and graded areas to the west and south of the enclosure. A new small residential development located to the south of the Project Area, southwest of the Twentynine Palms Junior High School campus
- All other aerial photographs from 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 show the Project Area in its current state.

In sum, the Project Area has remained largely undeveloped with exception of an enclosure in the northwestern corner containing structures.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the SLF by the NAHC did not reveal the presence of any Native American sacred sites within the vicinity of the Project Area. Appendix B provides a record of all related correspondence to date.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP has not received any responses to the letter sent to the Twentynine Palms Historical Society as of the date of the preparation of this document.

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on December 10, 2025 (Figure 4). Ground surface visibility during survey ranged from 100 percent within most of the Project Area to near zero percent in small portions of the Project Area that contained dense vegetation. Disturbances included push piles and modern refuse. A fenced enclosure containing a small shed, an above ground retention basin, and related equipment is located near the northwestern boundary of the Project Area (Figure 5).



Figure 4. Project Area Overview (view northeast; December 10, 2025).



Figure 5. Fenced Enclosure with Structures (view northeast; December 10, 2025).

5.4.1 Cultural Resources

Previous cultural resources investigations did not identify any resources within the Project Area. The 2025 ECORP survey, likewise, did not identify any resources within the Project Area. ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs of the Project Area and determined that the structures within the fenced enclosure are less than 50 years in age and, therefore, not historic in age.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

ECORP's records search and field survey did not identify any historic-period or pre-contact cultural resources within the Project Area; therefore, no Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA or Historical Resources under CEQA would be affected by the Proposed Project.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

A review of geology and soils data indicate a low potential to encounter buried pre-contact cultural deposits within the Project Area. The absence of surface-level pre-contact cultural materials within the Project Area supports this conclusion.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 Contractor Awareness Training

Due to the presence of archaeological resources recorded in the vicinity, ECORP recommends that the construction workers be provided awareness training with regards to cultural resources.

The lead agency shall ensure that a Contractor Awareness Training Program is delivered to train equipment operators about cultural resources. The program shall be designed to inform construction personnel about: federal and state regulations pertaining to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources; the subsurface indicators of resources that shall require a work stoppage; procedures for notifying the lead agency of any occurrences; Project-specific requirements and mitigation measures; and enforcement of penalties and repercussions for non-compliance with the program.

The training shall be prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist and may be provided either through a brochure, video, or in-person tailgate meeting, as determined appropriate by the qualified archaeologist. The training shall be provided to all construction supervisors, forepersons, and operators of ground-disturbing equipment. All personnel shall be required to sign a training roster. The construction manager shall be responsible for ensuring that all required personnel receive the training. The construction manager shall provide a copy of the signed training roster to the lead agency as proof of compliance.

6.3.2 Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. As such, ECORP recommends the following procedures.

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for

prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined by CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

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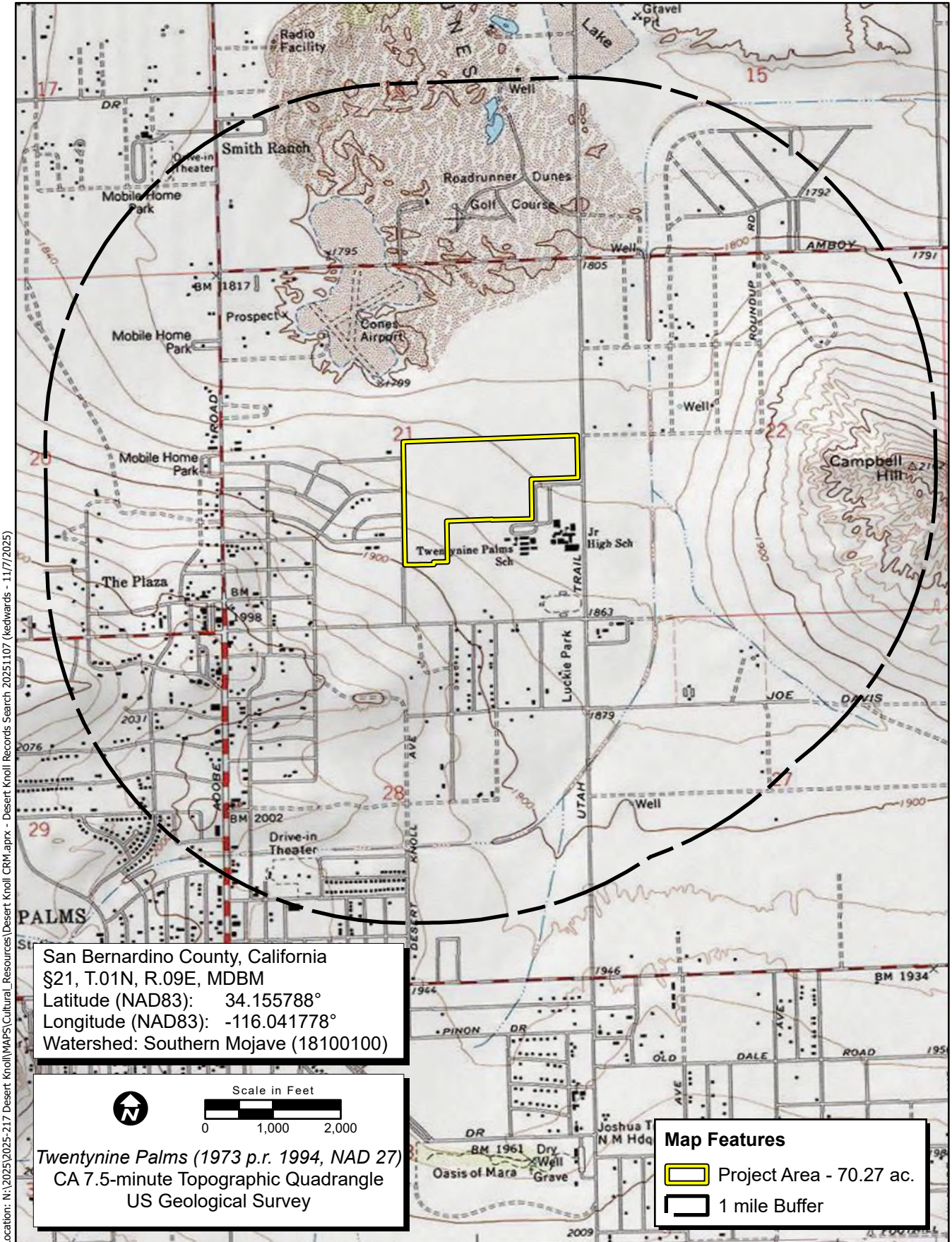
LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination



San Bernardino County, California
 §21, T.01N, R.09E, MDBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 34.155788°
 Longitude (NAD83): -116.041778°
 Watershed: Southern Mojave (18100100)



Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000

Twentynine Palms (1973 p.r. 1994, NAD 27)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Map Features

- Project Area - 70.27 ac.
- 1 mile Buffer

Map Date: 11/7/2025
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search



ECORP Consulting, Inc.
 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2025-217 Desert Knoll

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00004	NADB-R - 1060004; Voided - 31-11.1A	1931	WALKER, EDWIN F.	INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION	SOUTHWEST MUSEUM PAPERS 11, SOUTHWEST MUSEUM, LOS ANGELES, CA	
SB-00005	NADB-R - 1060005; Voided - 31-11.1B	1931	CAMPBELL, ELIZABETH W. CROZER	AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TWENTY NINE PALMS REGION	SOUTHWEST MUSEUM PAPERS 7, SOUTHWEST MUSEUM, LOS ANGELES, CA	
SB-00026	NADB-R - 1060026; Voided - 54-11.1	1954	KING, SAMUEL A.	A HISTORY OF JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT		
SB-00139	NADB-R - 1060139; Voided - 72-12.1	1972	SMITH, GERALD A.	PALEONTOLOGICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF TENTATIVE TRACTS 8704-8712, 8715 AND 8634	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00282	NADB-R - 1060282; Voided - 75-12.9	1975	KING, THOMAS	FIFTY YEARS OF ARCHEOLOGY IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT		
SB-00332	NADB-R - 1060332; Voided - 76-5.1	1976	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	PINTO COVE CREEK CHANNEL - ARCHAEOLOGIC, PALEONTOLOGIC, AND HISTORIC SURVEY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00437	NADB-R - 1060437; Voided - 76-11.7	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TWENTYNINE PALMS PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT PROJECTS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00483	NADB-R - 1060483; Voided - 77-4.1	1977	FENENGA, FRANKLIN and JOHN R. MURRAY	A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS CAMP AT TWENTYNINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT LONG BEACH	36-000161, 36-000397, 36-000424, 36-000426, 36-003619, 36-003620, 36-003621, 36-003622, 36-003623, 36-003624, 36-003625, 36-003626, 36-003627, 36-003628, 36-003629, 36-003630, 36-003631, 36-003632, 36-003633, 36-003634, 36-003635, 36-003636, 36-003637, 36-003638, 36-003639, 36-003640, 36-003641, 36-003642, 36-003643, 36-003644, 36-003645, 36-003646, 36-003647, 36-003648, 36-003649, 36-003650, 36-003651, 36-003652, 36-003653, 36-003654, 36-003655, 36-003656, 36-003657, 36-003658, 36-003659, 36-003660, 36-003661, 36-003662, 36-003663, 36-003664, 36-003665, 36-003666, 36-003667, 36-003668, 36-003669, 36-003670, 36-003671, 36-003672, 36-003673
SB-00597	NADB-R - 1060597; Voided - 78-1.4	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 623-072-04, TWENTYNINE PALMS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00619	NADB-R - 1060619; Voided - 78-3.8	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY FIVE ACRE PARCEL IN TWENTYNINE PALMS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00691	NADB-R - 1060691; Voided - 78-10.1	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ULTRASYSTEMS JOB #4407	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	36-003145
SB-00706	NADB-R - 1060706; Voided - 78-11.9	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF LESS THAN FOUR-ACRE SITE, TWENTYNINE PALMS AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00719	NADB-R - 1060719; Voided - 79-0.1A-B	1979	COOMBS, GARY B., RICHARD MCCARTY, TARA SHEPPERSON, and SHARON DEAN	THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WESTERN MOHAVE (CLASS II CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE CALICO, KRAMER, STODDARD, JOHNSON- MORONGO AND 29 PALMS PLANNING UNITS)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00741	NADB-R - 1060741; Voided - 79-1.2	1979	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: ASSESSOR'S PARCEL 621-241-04, NORTHEAST CORNER OF ADOBE ROAD AND AMBOY ROAD, TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00878	NADB-R - 1060878; Voided - 79-12.5	1979	BEAN, LOWELL JOHN and SYLVIA BRAKKE VANE (EDITORS)	ALLEN-WARNER VALLEY ENERGY SYSTEM: WESTERN TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	
SB-01066	NADB-R - 1061066; Voided - 81-0.3	1981	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	The Archaeology of Selected Springs and Playas on Fort Irwin and in Portions of the Avawatz Mountains	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY 28 (3-4):1-102	36-000111, 36-000112, 36-000432, 36-002211, 36-002348, 36-002350, 36-002351, 36-002352, 36-002355, 36-002356, 36-002357, 36-002360, 36-002363, 36-002657, 36-002659, 36-002660, 36-002661, 36-002662, 36-003828, 36-003829, 36-003830, 36-004131, 36-004132, 36-004134, 36-004170, 36-004171, 36-004173, 36-004174, 36-004175, 36-004204, 36-004214, 36-004215, 36-004437, 36-063040
SB-01069	NADB-R - 1061069; Voided - 81-0.6	1981	WARREN, ELIZABETH VON TILL, ROBERT H. CRABTREE, CLAUDE N. WARREN, MARTH KNACK, and RICHARD MCCARTHY	A CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW OF THE COLORADO DESERT PLANNING UNITS		
SB-01408	NADB-R - 1061408; Voided - 83-9.4	1983	GREENE, LINDA W.	HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY: A HISTORY OF LAND USE IN JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT		
SB-02080	NADB-R - 1062080; Voided - 90-3.5	1990	WHITE, ROBERT S., LAURIE S. WHITE, and DAVID M. VAN HORN	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE GATEWAY SPECIFIC PLAN NO. 5, CITY OF TWENTYNINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	36-006739, 36-006740, 36-006741, 36-006742, 36-006743, 36-006744, 36-006745, 36-006746, 36-006747, 36-006748, 36-006749, 36-006750
SB-02544	NADB-R - 1062544; Voided - 92-3.2	1992	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE TWENTY-NINE PALMS WATER DISTRICT PLANT SITE AND ASSOCIATED PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAYS, TWENTYMINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	36-007149, 36-007150, 36-007151, 36-060134

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-03121	NADB-R - 1063121	1991	BISSELL, RONALD M.	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE OF 3 SMALL PARCELS OF LAND NEAR TWENTYNINE PALMS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 11PP	RMW PALEO	36-003145
SB-04234	NADB-R - 1064234	2004	EARLE, DAVID D.	ETHNOHISTORICAL & EHTHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW & CULTURAL AFFILIATION STUDY OF THE FORT IRWIN REGION & CENTRAL MOJAVE DESERT. 199PP	EARLE & ASSOCIATES	
SB-05345	NADB-R - 1065345	1999	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, and Michael Hogan	Cultural Resources Report: Twentynine Palms Water District Water Treatment Plant Improvement Site, Revised Project Site, City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06451	NADB-R - 1066451	2009	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Twentynine Palms Water District Water Treatment Plant Improvement Project, City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07491	NADB-R - 1067491	2013	Billat, Lorna	Twenty-nine Palms City Hall/LA4046B.		
SB-08123		2014	Wills, Carrie D. and Sarah A. Willaims	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04957A (IE957 A&J Ranch), 4671 Mesquite Springs Road, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	
SB-08252		2015	Roland, Jennifer	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless VzT Desert Queen Tower Installation Project, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-003145	CA-SBR-003145	SBCM-2916			AP03		SB-00691, SB-02269, SB-03121
P-36-004596	CA-SBR-004596	Resource Name - Bagley-Sunnyslope Site; Other - SBCM-4947	Site	Prehistoric	AP02		SB-01119
P-36-006980	CA-SBR-006980H	MC-1			AH02		SB-02269
P-36-007149	CA-SBR-007149/H	FIELD NO.1			AH16; AP11		SB-02544
P-36-007150	CA-SBR-007150	FIELD NO. 3			AP02		SB-02544
P-36-007151	CA-SBR-007151	FIELD NO.4			AP03; AP04		SB-02544, SB-03284
P-36-010543	CA-SBR-010543H	BL 31; Building 31			AH11; AH15		
P-36-020657		CRM Tech 383-IS-1			AP16		
P-36-020658		Resource Name - CRM Tech 383-IS-2	Other	Prehistoric	AP16		
P-36-020659		Resource Name - CRM Tech 383-IS-3	Other	Prehistoric	AP03		
P-36-023919	CA-SBR-015107H	Resource Name - Amboy Road Segments; Other - ASM H-4	Site	Historic	AH07		



November 21, 2025

29 Palms Historical Society
6760 National Park Drive
Twentynine Palms, California 92277

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Desert Knoll Project, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California

Dear 29 Palms Historical Society,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the Proposed Project indicated above. The Project is located in the city of Twentynine Palms and consists of a residential development on approximately 70 acres.

We would appreciate any input regarding potential impacts to resources of historic importance located within or adjacent to the Project Area. To assist in your review, we have included a map showing the Project Area. If you have any questions, please contact me at (559) 220-3262 or email me at rramirez@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resources study.

Sincerely,

Robert Ramirez

Robert Ramirez, RPA
Senior Archaeologist/ Principal Investigator

Attachment:
Project Location and Vicinity Map

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Desert Knoll _____

County: San Bernardino _____

USGS Quadrangle Name: Twentynine Palms _____

Township: 01N **Range:** 09E **Section(s):** 21 _____

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc _____

Street Address: 265 E. River Park Circle, Suite 110 _____

City: Fresno **Zip:** 93720 _____

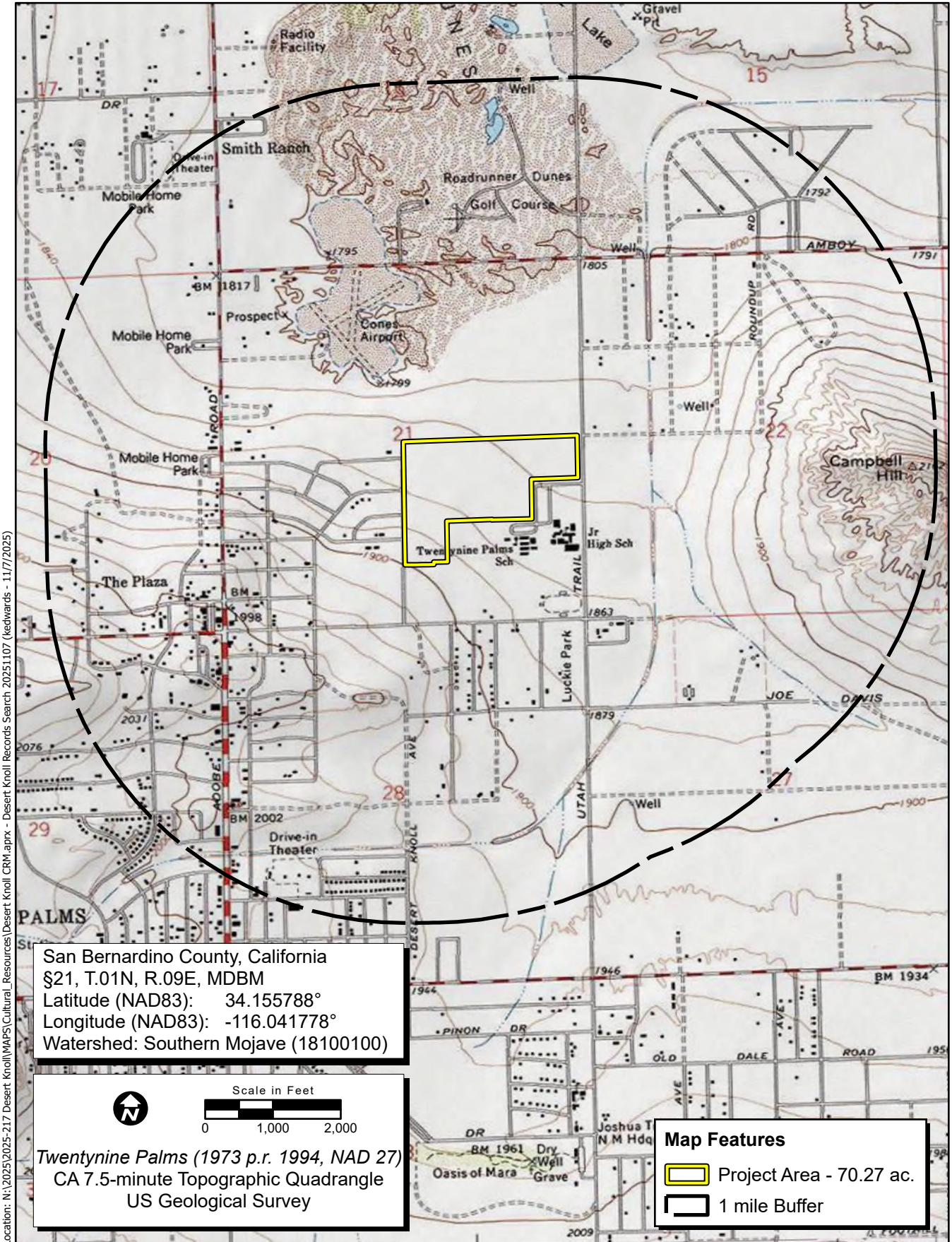
Phone: (559) 368-1978 _____

Fax: _____

Email: rramirez@ecorpc consulting.com _____

Project Description:

Proposed single family residential development on approximately 87 acres in the city of Twentynine Palms.



San Bernardino County, California
 §21, T.01N, R.09E, MDBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 34.155788°
 Longitude (NAD83): -116.041778°
 Watershed: Southern Mojave (18100100)



Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000

Twentynine Palms (1973 p.r. 1994, NAD 27)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Map Features

- Project Area - 70.27 ac.
- 1 mile Buffer

Map Date: 11/7/2025
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search



ECORP Consulting, Inc.
 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2025-217 Desert Knoll

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

November 14, 2025

Robert Ramirez
ECORP Consulting, Inc.**Submitted via Electronic**
Via Email to: rramirez@ecorpconsulting.com**Re: Desert Knoll Project, San Bernardino County**

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
REGINALD PAGALING
CHUMASHVICE-CHAIRPERSON
BUFFY MCQUILLEN
YOKAYO POMO, YUKI,
NOMLAKISECRETARY
ISAAC BOJORQUEZ
OHLONE-COSTANOANPARLIAMENTARIAN
WAYNE NELSON
LUISEÑOCOMMISSIONER
SARA DUTSCHKE
MIWOKCOMMISSIONER
STANLEY RODRIGUEZ
KUMEYAAYCOMMISSIONER
BENNAE CALAC
PAUMA-YUIMA BAND OF
LUISEÑO INDIANSCOMMISSIONER
VACANTCOMMISSIONER
VACANTACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
MICHELLE CARR**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 HARBOR BOULEVARD
SUITE 100
WEST SACRAMENTO,
CALIFORNIA 95691
(916) 373-3710
NAHC@NAHC.CA.GOV

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/14/2025**

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacalliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85365	(760) 919-3631		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/29/2025
	Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe	F	Jonathan Koteen, President	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85365	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/29/2025
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 663-2842		abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/25/2025
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Charles Martin, MBMI Chairman	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110		chairman@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/25/2025
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Lena Broderick, Executive Assistant to Tribal Chairman	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110		lbroderick@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/25/2025
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/21/2025
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vmminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
	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	7/14/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/14/2025**

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	7/14/2023
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	11/15/2023
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	11/15/2023
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	11/15/2023
Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation	F	Alexandra McCleary, Director of Cultural Resources	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino	7/22/2025

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and 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 Desert Knoll Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2025-006283
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

PHOTOLOG

Project Name: Desert Knoll

Project Number: 2025-217

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
iPhone 12	IMG_1351	Modern rubble in Project Area	W	12/10/25	CLB
iPhone 12	IMG_1352	Project Area overview from SE corner	NW	12/10/25	CLB
iPhone 12	IMG_1353	Project Area overview from SW corner	NE	12/10/25	CLB
iPhone 12	IMG_1354	Ground surface visibility in Project Area	NE	12/10/25	CLB
iPhone 12	IMG_1355	Project Area overview from NE corner	SW	12/10/25	CLB
iPhone 12	IMG_1356	Fenced area in northern portion of Project Area	NE	12/10/25	CLB
iPhone 12	IMG_1357	Rubble and refuse in northeast portion of Project Area	SW	12/10/25	CLB
iPhone 12	IMG_1358	Project Area over from NE corner	SW	12/10/25	CLB



IMG_1358



IMG_1351



IMG_1352



IMG_1353



IMG_1354



IMG_1355



IMG_1356



IMG_1357



