

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NUMBER 20577**

**Assessor's Parcel Number 0600-111-04  
Joshua Tree Area, San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

San Bernardino County  
Land Use Services Department, Planning Division  
Jerry Lewis High Desert Government Center  
15900 Smoke Tree Street, Suite 131  
Hesperia, CA 92345

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Revised April 1, 2025  
July 23, 2023  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3999

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map Number 20577, Assessor's Parcel Number 0600-111-04, Joshua Tree Area, San Bernardino County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Joshua Tree North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 13, T1N R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 19.67 acres

**Keywords:** Southern Mojave Desert; Phase I cultural resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between March and July 2023, at the request of MADM, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 19.67 acres of undeveloped land within the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0600-111-04, is located northwest of the intersection of Sunburst Avenue and Appian Way, in the northwest quarter of Section 13, T1N R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Joshua Tree North, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property as Tentative Tract Map Number 20577. San Bernardino County, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, consulted with pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Throughout the course of these research procedures, no potential "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to San Bernardino County a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during future earth-moving operations on the property, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between March and July 2023, at the request of MADM, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 19.67 acres of undeveloped land within the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0600-111-04, is located northwest of the intersection of Sunburst Avenue and Appian Way, in the northwest quarter of Section 13, T1N R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property as Tentative Tract Map Number 20577. San Bernardino County, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, consulted with 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.

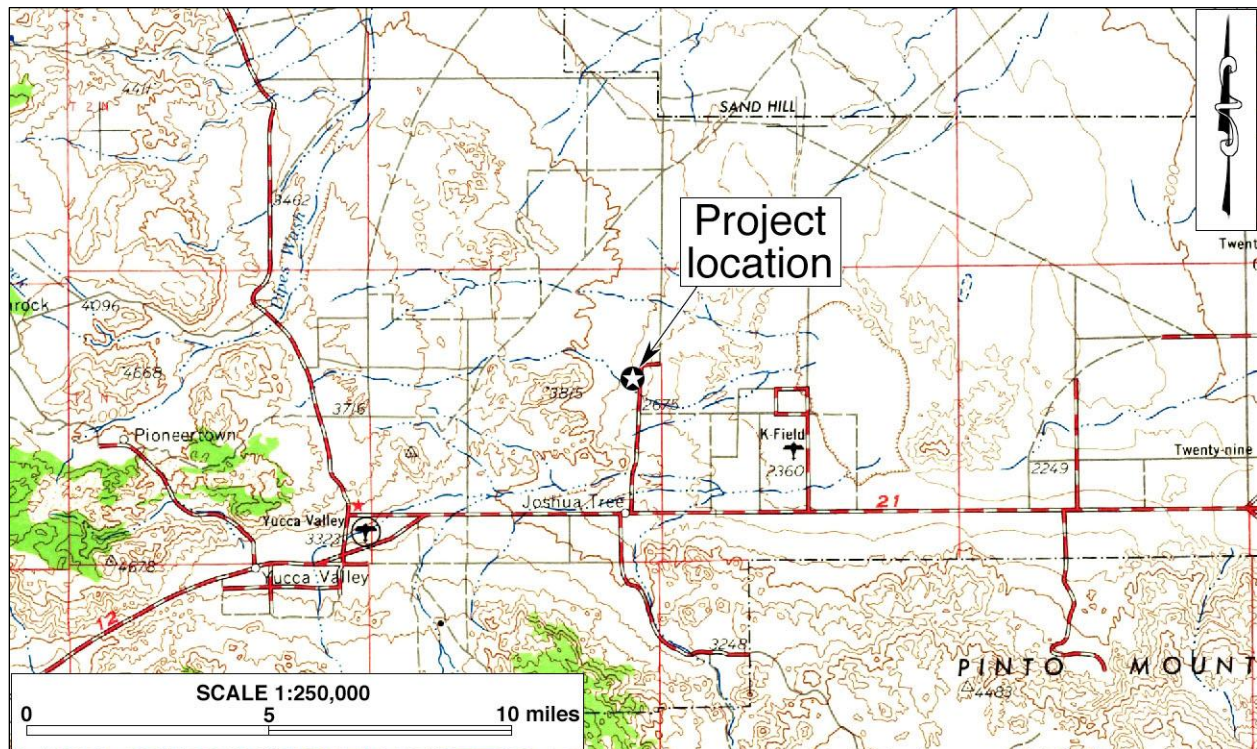


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120' x 60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])



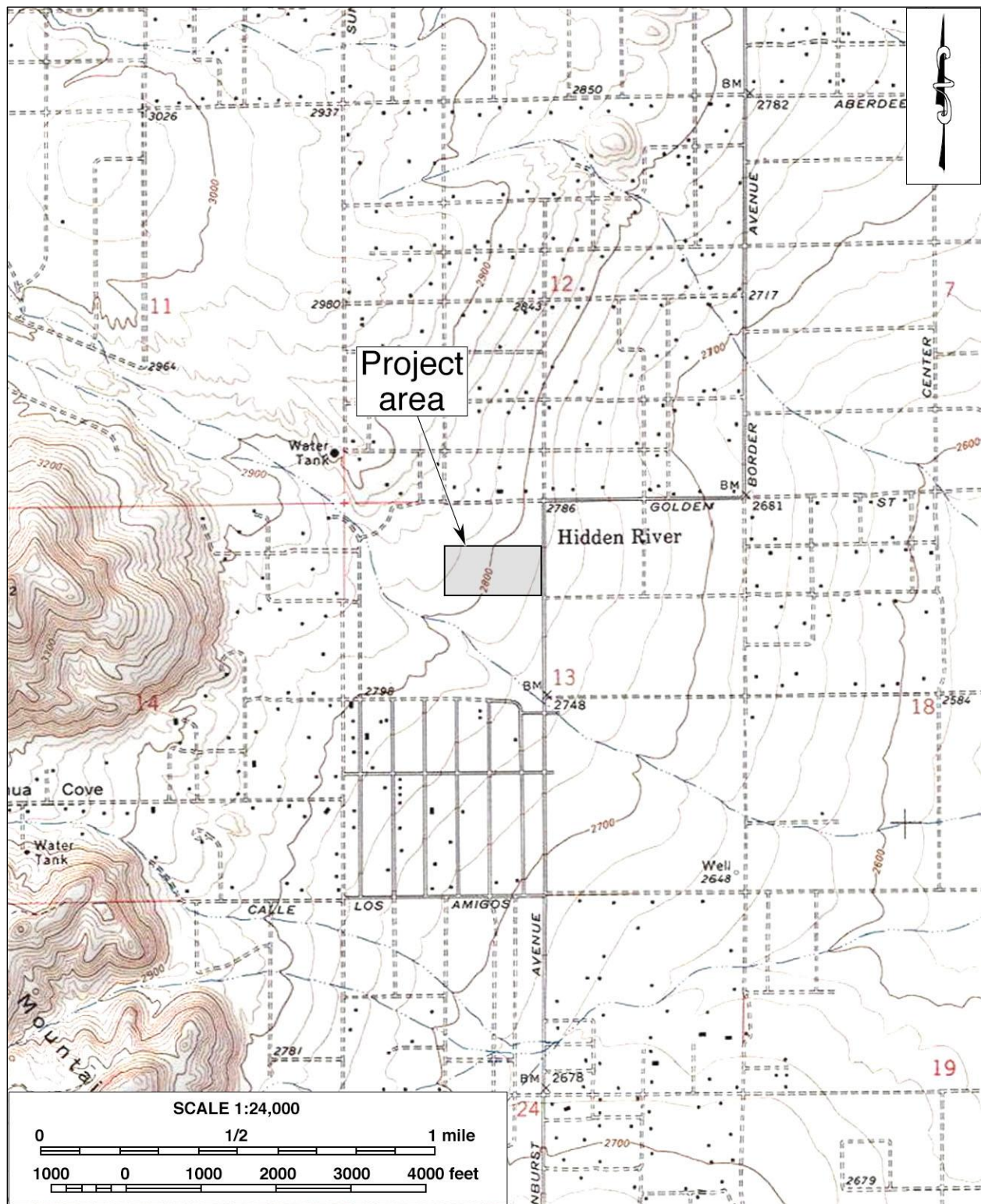


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Joshua Tree North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1994])





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

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

Joshua Tree, an unincorporated community, is located within the Morongo Basin, on the southern edge of the Mojave Desert, north of the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and west of the Pinto Mountains. The project location is located in the northern part of the community of Joshua Tree. The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California “high desert” country, so-called because of its higher elevation relative to the Colorado Desert to the south. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs in July averaging over 100°F and winter lows in December averaging 35°F. The average annual precipitation is roughly five inches, most of which occurs during late winter, early spring, and the occasional monsoon storms in summer.

The project area is a rectangular-shaped parcel of undeveloped desert land that has been disturbed to some extent in the past, as demonstrated by evidences of limited earth-moving operations, off-road vehicle use, and trash dumping, especially along the western boundary (Fig. 4). The parcel is bounded by Sunburst Avenue on the east, a dirt road (extension of Appian Way) on the south, Porter Blvd. (another dirt road) on the west, and open fields on the north (Fig. 3). Further from the project location, a few residential properties are located along the north side of Golden Street and the south side of Calle Del Rio (Fig. 3).

Elevations in the project area range approximately from 2,775 feet to 2,820 feet above mean sea level. The terrain at this location is relatively level with a slight decline from the northwest to the southeast (Fig. 2). The surface soil appears to be made up of light brown coarse alluvial sands with small rocks and gravel. The vegetation observed in the project area, a part of the Creosote Bush Scrub plant community, includes creosote bushes (*Larrea tridentata*), chollas (*Cylindropuntia* sp.), Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*), prickly pears (*Opuntia* sp.), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), star giliads (*Gilia stellata*), woolly locoweeds (*Astragalus mollissimus*), Mojave yuccas (*Yucca schidigera*), button brittlebushes (*Encelia frutescens*), Engelmann’s hedgehog cacti (*Echinocereus englemannii*), notch-leaf scorpion weeds (*Phacelia crenulata*), desert trumpets (*Eriogonum inflatum*), spiny senna (*Senna armata*), and various small grasses (Fig. 5).

### 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.





Figure 4. Refuse dumping and earth-moving activities noted in the western portion of the project area. (Photograph taken on April 21, 2023; view to the east from the western project boundary)



Figure 5. Typical landscape in the rest of the project area. (Photograph taken on April 21, 2023; view to the south)

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 highly 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. They 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 was centered in the nearby San Bernardino Mountains but also included 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 based primarily 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 groups relied on

the waters of a desert oasis, now Twentynine Palms, located east of the project location. The oasis was first settled by the Serrano, who named it Mara, “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.*).

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 were utilized for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking. Pottery functioned as 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 is most common throughout the archaeological record, the main items found relate to subsistence activities.

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 (Warren 2004).

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 gold 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.

Although ranchers and miners began to arrive in the area in the late 1800s, the modern-day community of Joshua Tree traces its roots to the Desert Queen Ranch (now the Keys Ranch in the Joshua Tree National Park), which was founded in 1918 by William Keys and his wife Frances M. Lawton (Joshua Tree Village n.d.). Homesteaders began settling the area in earnest in the 1930s, around the time when the Joshua Tree National Monument was established (NPS n.d.). Minerva Hoyt, a Pasadena resident and desert plant aficionado, became concerned about the removal of cacti and other plants to the gardens of Los Angeles, and her efforts to protect the area culminated in 825,000 acres being set aside as the national monument in 1936 (*ibid.*). The area sees millions of visitors annually, but the year-round population of this rural desert community was just under 7,417 as of 2020 (USCB n.d.).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On April 11, 2023, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for San Bernardino County. The records search entailed a systematic examination of the SCCIC's digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports in the project vicinity. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On March 17, 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 notified the nearby Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians of the upcoming archaeological field survey and invited tribal participation. In addition, written inquiries for information on any known Native American cultural resources were sent to the Twentynine Palms Band and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on March 20, 2023. The responses received are summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.



## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history, historical maps of the Joshua Tree 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 the U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS) topographic maps dated 1955-1994, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1970-2022, are accessed at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On April 21, 2023, CRM TECH archaeologists Nicole Raslich and Frank Raslich carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects at 10-meter (approximately 33-foot) intervals, starting from the eastern end and proceeding to the western end. 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 or older). Ground visibility was good (50-80%) with only scattered vegetation obscuring portions of the surface (Fogs. 4, 5).

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to SCCIC records search results, no cultural resources studies had occurred within or adjacent to the project area prior to this study (Fig. 6), nor had any cultural resources been recorded. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, five previous studies had been reported to the SCCIC (Fig. 6), and two historic-period cultural resources had been recorded, one being a house foundation with refuse (36-010517) and one being a GLO survey marker (36-020672). Both sites were found at least three quarters of a mile to the south of the project location. At that distance, neither of them requires further consideration during this study.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated April 14, 2023, that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate 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 21 individuals affiliated with 14 tribal organizations in the region, including the two tribes contacted by CRM TECH during this study. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the County of San Bernardino in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

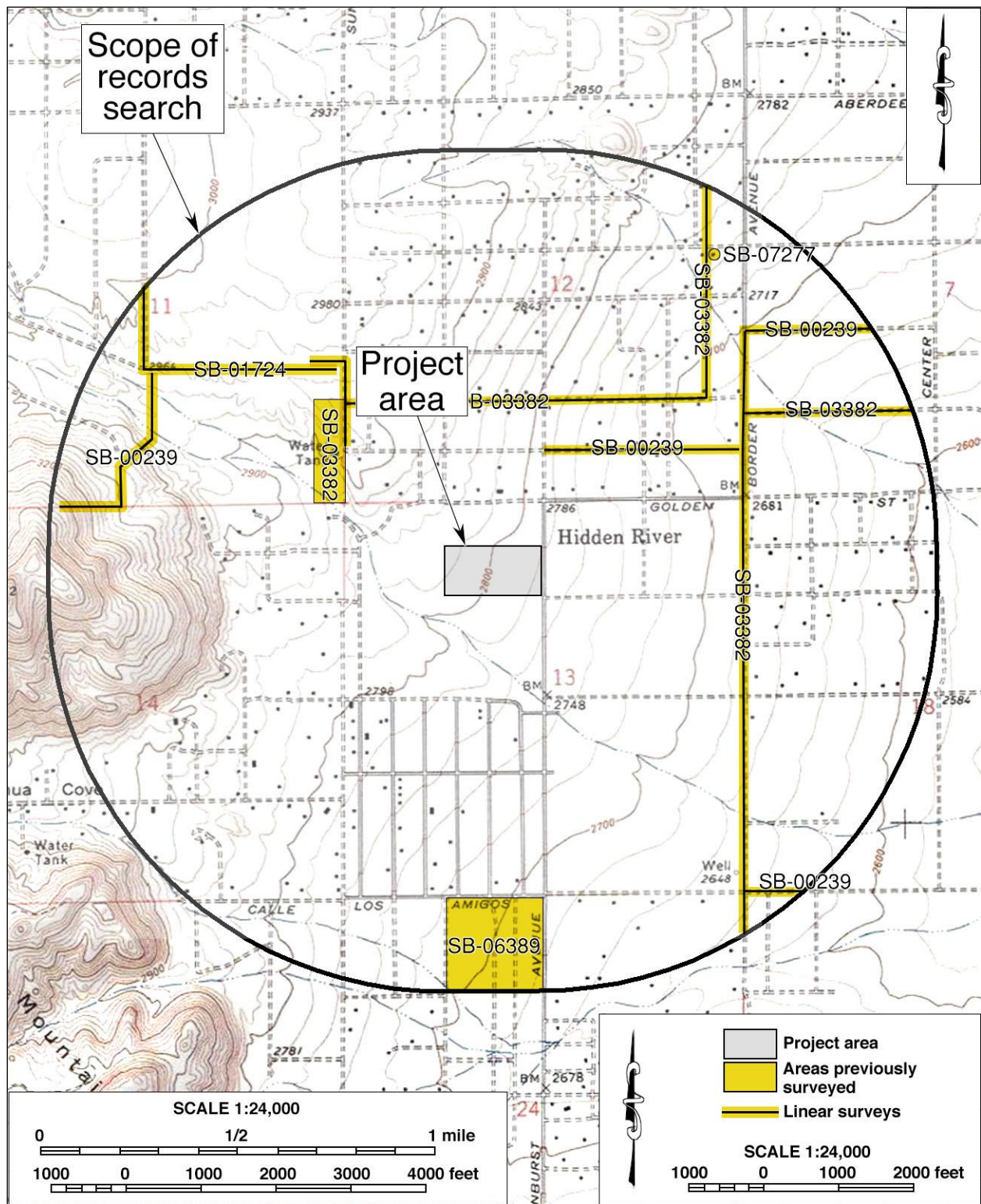


Figure 6. Previous cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

As mentioned above, CRM TECH contacted Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians during this study. On April 19, 2023, the Twentynine Palms Band replied via e-mail they would like to participate in the field survey. The date, time, and location to meet were confirmed via e-mail between CRM TECH and the tribe. On the morning of the day of the survey, however, Sarah Bliss, Director of Tribal Programs Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), telephoned CRM TECH that the tribe was unable to participate. She advised CRM TECH to proceed with the survey and requested to be notified of any findings.

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. Prior to the post-WWII period, no human-made features were known to be present in or near the project area (Figs. 7, 8). In the early 1950s, the unpaved forerunner of present-day Sunburst Avenue was the only notable feature in the immediate vicinity of the project area, with a grid of other roads and some scattered buildings nearby (Fig. 8). Appian Way appeared as a lightly used dirt road along the southern project boundary at least by 1970 and was joined by Porter Blvd. sometime before 1983 (Fig. 9; NETR Online 1970; 1983). While similar development gradually spread in the surrounding area, the project area remained undeveloped and largely used, retaining much of its native character to the present time (NETR Online 1970-2020; Google Earth 1989-2022).

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.  
(Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952. (Source: USGS 1955)

## FIELD SURVEY

Throughout the course of the field survey, no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—or historical origin were encountered within the project area. As noted above, the ground surface in the westernmost portion of the project area, adjacent to Porter Blvd., had been disturbed in the past, and vegetation had regrown after possible grading. There was a large refuse deposit in the southwestern corner of the project area (Fig. 4), while scattered refuse was encountered occasionally across the entire parcel. All of the items examined appeared to be of modern origin, and none of them demonstrate any historical/archaeological interest.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist San Bernardino County in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

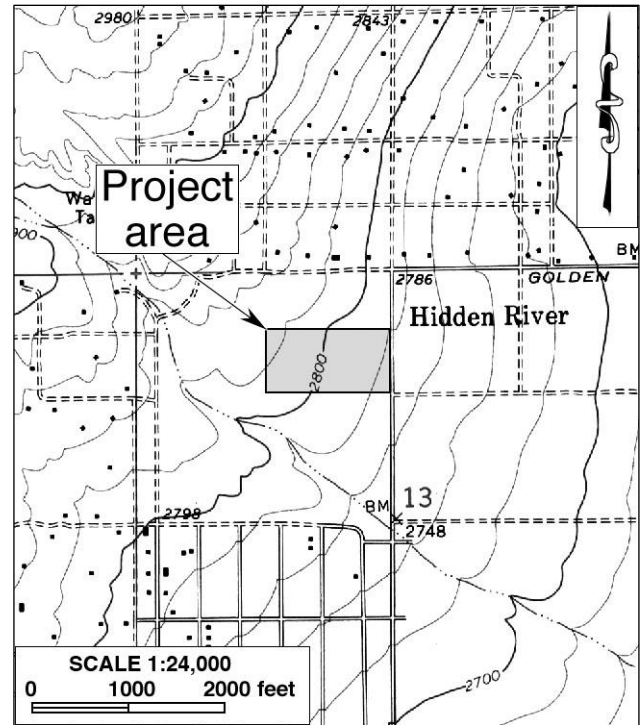


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1972. (Source: USGS 1972)



As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were found during the present survey. In addition, Native American input during this study did not identify any sites of traditional cultural value in the vicinity, and no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that *no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As stated above, this study has identified no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and the associated regulations, within the project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to San Bernardino County:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1856b Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 7 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

Google Earth

1994-2022 Aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 1995, 2003, 2005-2007, 2009, 2011-2013, and 2015-2022. Available through the Google Earth software.

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USCB (United States Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce)

- n.d. 2020 Joshua Tree Population. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/joshuatreecdpcalifornia/PST045221>.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1955 Map: Joshua Tree, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952.  
1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.  
1972 Map: Joshua Tree North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1970, Field checked 1972.  
1994 Map: Joshua Tree North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition revised 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.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till

- 2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. <http://oldspanishtrail.org/our-history>.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till, Robert H. Crabtree, Claude N. Warren, Martha Knack, and Richard McCarty

- 1981 A Cultural Resources Overview of the Colorado Desert Planning Units. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.

## **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            Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981            B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981      Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
  
- 2002            “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”  
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002            “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,  
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002            “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the  
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992            “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992            “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002-           Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002      Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, 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**  
**Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2017 Ph.D. Candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing
- 2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing
- 2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint
  
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross
- 2019 “Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists,” SAA Online Seminar
- 2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training, presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific
- 2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University

**Professional Experience**

- 2022- Project Archaeologist, CRM Tech, Riverside/Colton, CA
- 2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- 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
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University
- 2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, Dickson Mounds Museum
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum
- 2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, American Antiquity
- 2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan

**Publications and Reports**

- 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
  
- 2016 *Preserving Sacred Sites, Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders.* University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland. 2016. Heinämäki, L., T. M. Herrmann, N. A. Raslich.

**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”; SAA 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/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**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 14, 2023

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
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Nomlaki

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**[Vacant]**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Re: Proposed Tentative Tract Map No. 20577 Project, 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 negative. 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: [Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*

Cameron Vela  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
4/14/2023**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919  
laviles@aguacaliente.net

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla  
and Cupeño Indians**

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711  
Fax: (760) 782-0712

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110  
Fax: (951) 755-5177  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla  
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722  
Fax: (760) 369-7161  
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259  
Fax: (951) 572-6004  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission  
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593  
Fax: (760) 347-7880  
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516  
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549  
Fax: (951) 763-2808  
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic  
Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423  
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

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 Resource 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 Proposed Tentative Tract Map No. 20577 Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
4/14/2023**

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

John Gomez, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

Alexandra McCleary, Cultural  
Lands Manager  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 633 - 0054  
alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-  
nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson  
P. O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032  
serranonation1@gmail.com

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson  
P. O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167  
serranonation1@gmail.com

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians**

Cultural Committee,  
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
Cultural-  
Committee@torresmartinez-  
nsn.gov

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of  
Mission Indians**

Darrell Mike, Chairperson  
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444  
Fax: (760) 863-2449  
29chairman@29palmsbomi-  
nsn.gov

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of  
Mission Indians**

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259  
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

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 Resource 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 Proposed Tentative Tract Map No. 20577 Project, San Bernardino County.