

**APPENDIX 3**

**PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY**  
**28 PALMS RANCH CAMPSITE EXPANSION PROJECT**

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0609-121-14 and -15**  
**Desert Heights Area, San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

County of San Bernardino  
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April 16, 2023  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3975A

**Title:** Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: 28 Palms Ranch  
Campsite Expansion Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0609-121-14 and  
-15, Desert Heights Area, San Bernardino County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Sunfair, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 8, T1N R8E, San Bernardino  
Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately ten acres

**Keywords:** Southern Mojave Desert; Phase I historical/archaeological study; no  
"historical resources" under CEQA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between November 2022 and April 2023, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the 28 Palms Ranch Stargazing Yurt Village property in the unincorporated Desert Heights area of San Bernardino County, California. The subject property consists of approximately 10 acres of partially developed rural land occupied by the Mongolian yurt glamping park, encompassing Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0609-121-14 and -15. It is located on the northeast corner of Mesa Drive and Lori Lane, in the southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed expansion of the existing campsite by installing additional yurts along with associated amenities and infrastructure improvements. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to 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 substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. During the course of the study, two existing single-family residences on the property, located at 68282 and 68638 Mesa Drive, were found to be from the late historic period, both constructed in the late 1950s. However, the buildings have been significantly altered, and neither of them retains sufficient historical character today to relate to their period of origin or to any persons or events in their history. As such, they are not considered potential "historical resources" and require no further study.

No other buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) or historical origin were encountered within the project area during this study. Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a conclusion of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any 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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## INTRODUCTION

Between November 2022 and April 2023, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the 28 Palms Ranch Stargazing Yurt Village property in the unincorporated Desert Heights area of San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property consists of approximately 10 acres of partially developed rural land occupied by the Mongolian yurt glamping park, encompassing Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 0609-121-14 and -15. It is located on the northeast corner of Mesa Drive and Lori Lane, in the southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed expansion of the existing campsite by installing additional yurts along with associated amenities and infrastructure improvements. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, 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.

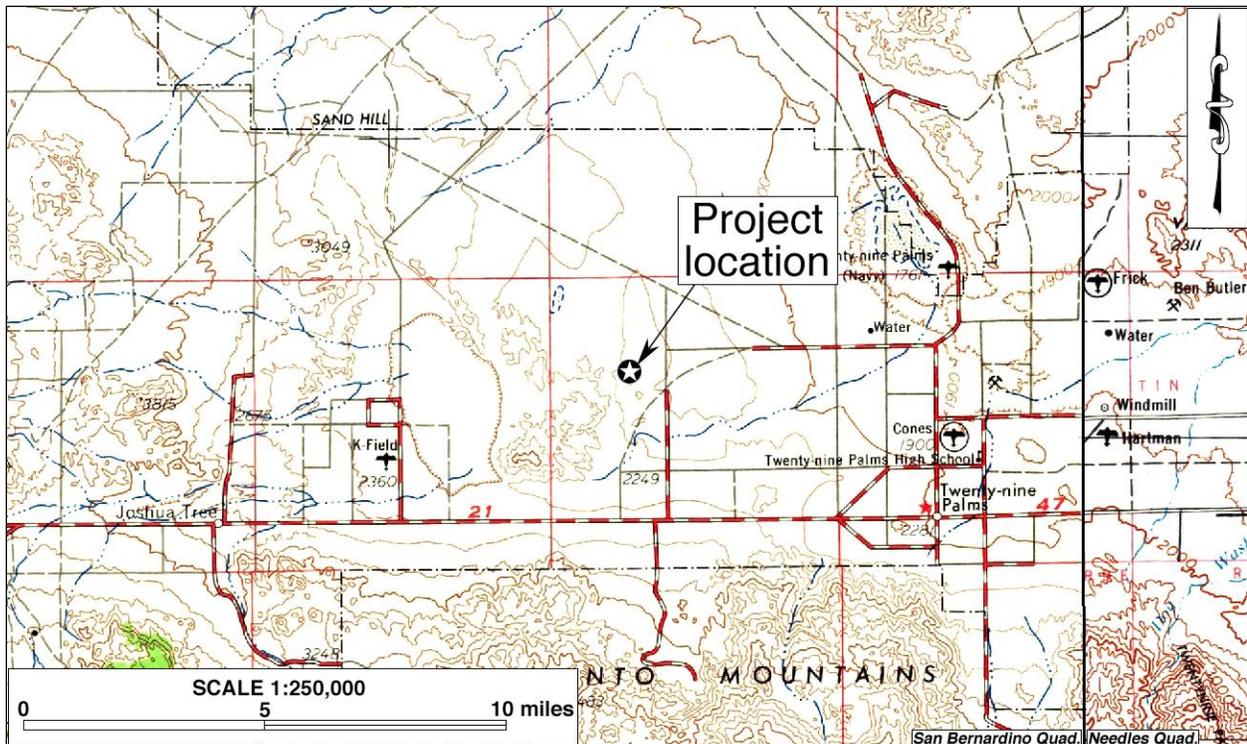


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Needles and San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969a; 1969b])

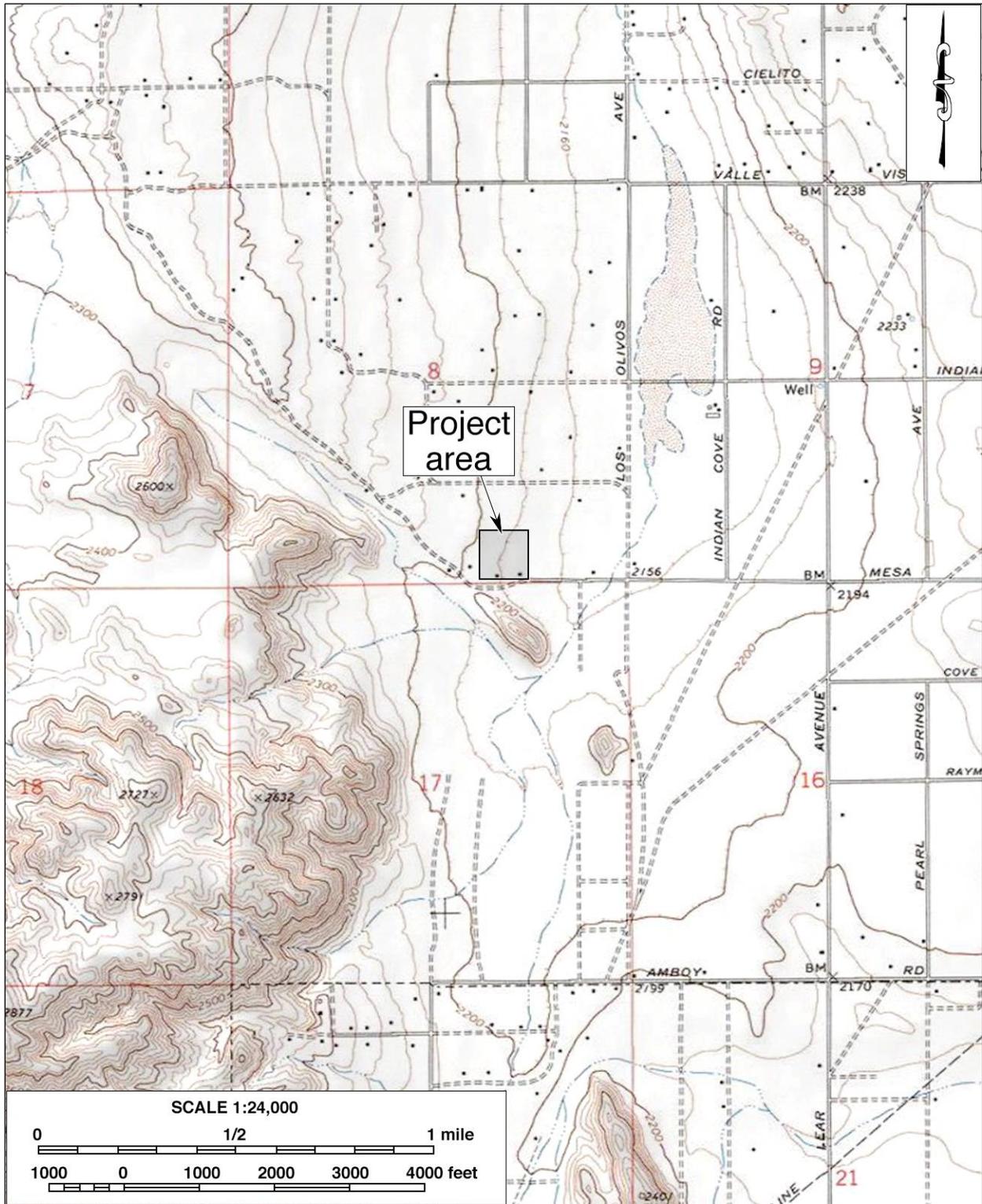


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on the USGS Sunfair, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1994])



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

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

Desert Heights is a sparsely populated rural residential area situated on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert, to the northwest of the City of Twentynine Palms. The climate and environment of the surrounding region is typical of the southern California “high desert” country, so-called because of its relatively higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the south. Seasonal patterns are marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, most of which occurs during late winter, early spring, and the occasional monsoon storms in summer.

The project area is a square-shaped tract of desert land containing the existing facilities of the 28 Palms Ranch Stargazing Yurt Village, including two single-family residences near the southern boundary and six yurts on the eastern parcel (APN 0609-121-14; Fig. 3). The surrounding area features predominantly vacant desert land mixed with some widely scattered residential properties (Fig. 3). Elevations in the project area range approximately between 2,170 and 2,195 feet above mean sea level, sloping slightly upward over relatively level terrain toward a crag of hills to the west. The surface soils are composed of light brown, fine to coarse alluvial sands mixed with small rocks and gravel. Creosote bushes and a single palo verde tree comprise the only notable vegetation besides the typical small grasses and shrubs (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on January 17, 2023; view to the southeast)

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

In order to understand the progress of Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks on the basis of artifacts and site types that date back some 12,000 years. Currently, the chronology most frequently applied in the Mojave Desert divides the region's prehistory into five periods marked by changes in archaeological remains, reflecting different ways in which Native peoples adapted to their surroundings. According to Warren (1984) and Warren and Crabtree (1986), the five periods are as follows: the Lake Mojave Period, 12,000 years to 7,000 years ago; the Pinto Period, 7,000 years to 4,000 years ago; the Gypsum Period, 4,000 years to 1,500 years ago; the Saratoga Springs Period, 1,500 years to 800 years ago; and the Protohistoric Period, 800 years ago to European contact.

More recently, Hall (2000) presented a slightly different chronology for the region, also with five periods: Lake Mojave (ca. 8000-5500 B.C.), Pinto (ca. 5500-2500 B.C.), Newberry (ca. 1500 B.C.-500 A.D.), Saratoga (ca. 500-1200 A.D.), and Tecopa (ca. 1200-1770s A.D.). According to Hall (*ibid.*:14), small mobile groups of hunters and gatherers inhabited the Mojave Desert during the Lake Mojave sequence. Their material culture is represented by the Great Basin Stemmed points and flaked stone crescents. These small, highly mobile groups continued to inhabit the region during the Pinto Period, which saw an increased reliance on ground foods, small and large game animals, and the collection of vegetal resources, suggesting that "subsistence patterns were those of broad-based foragers" (*ibid.*:15). Artifact types found in association with this period include the Pinto points and *Olivella* sp. spire-lopped beads.

Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period, in comparison to the earlier periods, including "geographically expansive land-use pattern...involving small residential groups moving between select localities," long-distance trade, and diffusion of trait characteristics (Hall 2000:16). Typical artifacts from this period are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by groundstone artifacts (*ibid.*).

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).

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

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-Indian settlement in the Mojave Desert was late to start and slow in subsequent development. Although the Mojave Desert received its first European visitor, the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, as early as 1776, 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-Indians in the Mojave Desert was essentially confined to a few trails that were established over the years, most notably the Old Spanish Trail, a pack-train road established between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the 1830s.

Beginning in the early 1860s, as the gold mines in the Mother Lode country of the Sierra Nevada declined in production, groups of former forty-niners embarked on fresh explorations into the desert

between California, Nevada, and Arizona. Before long, new mining districts sprang up throughout the Mojave Desert. However, the discovery of these early bonanzas was frequently incidental to travel across the desert to rich diggings elsewhere, as in the case of the La Paz gold rush in Arizona (Warren et al. 1981:96). A few renowned mining towns, such as Ivanpah and Calico, boomed in the 1870s and 1880s, but the first major strike in the Mojave Desert did not occur until the Old Woman Mountains boom of 1898-1901 (Gallegos et al. 1980:133).

In the mid-19th century, a few new trails were developed on the basis of the Old Spanish Trail, such as the Mormon Trail and the Mojave Road, by which many of the legendary wagon trains from the eastern U.S. entered California. Eventually every mode of modern ground transportation found their way across the Mojave Desert, 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. Homesteaders began settling the area in earnest in the 1930s, and it was also at that time that the Joshua Tree National Monument was established near Twentynine Palms (NPS n.d.). Several urban centers have gradually emerged along the transportation 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.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On January 10, 2023, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, which is the official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On December 2, 2022, 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 contacted the nearby Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians and Morongo Band of Mission Indians by electronic mail for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity and to invite the Twenty-Nine Palms Band to participate in the upcoming archaeological fieldwork, in accordance with prior requests from the tribe.

### **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain on the basis of the following sources:

- Published literature in local and regional history;
- U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856, available at the website of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM);
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1955-1994, available at the USGS website;
- Aerial and satellite photographs taken between 1970 and 2020, available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online and through the Google Earth software;
- Digital records and databases of the BLM and the County of San Bernardino, particularly U.S. land patent records and real property tax assessment records, available at their respective websites;
- Various online genealogical databases and newspaper archives.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On January 17, 2023, CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was conducted at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. The transects began at the southwestern corner of the property and continued across all open land, ending with an inspection of the existing residences and a fenced area in the southeastern portion. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was very good (90-95%) due to the very sparse vegetation growth (Fig. 4).

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

SCCIC records indicate that the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study and that no cultural resources had been recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identify only one previous study conducted in association with a transmission line project in 2010 (Fig. 5). As a result of that study, a group of existing transmission lines constructed between the 1950s and the 1990s were recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory and subsequently designated Site 36-021380. At the nearest spot, the transmission lines run approximately a half-mile to the southeast of the project location and thus require no further consideration during this study. No other historical/archaeological resources have been identified within the scope of the records search.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated December 23, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File 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 for that purpose. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the County

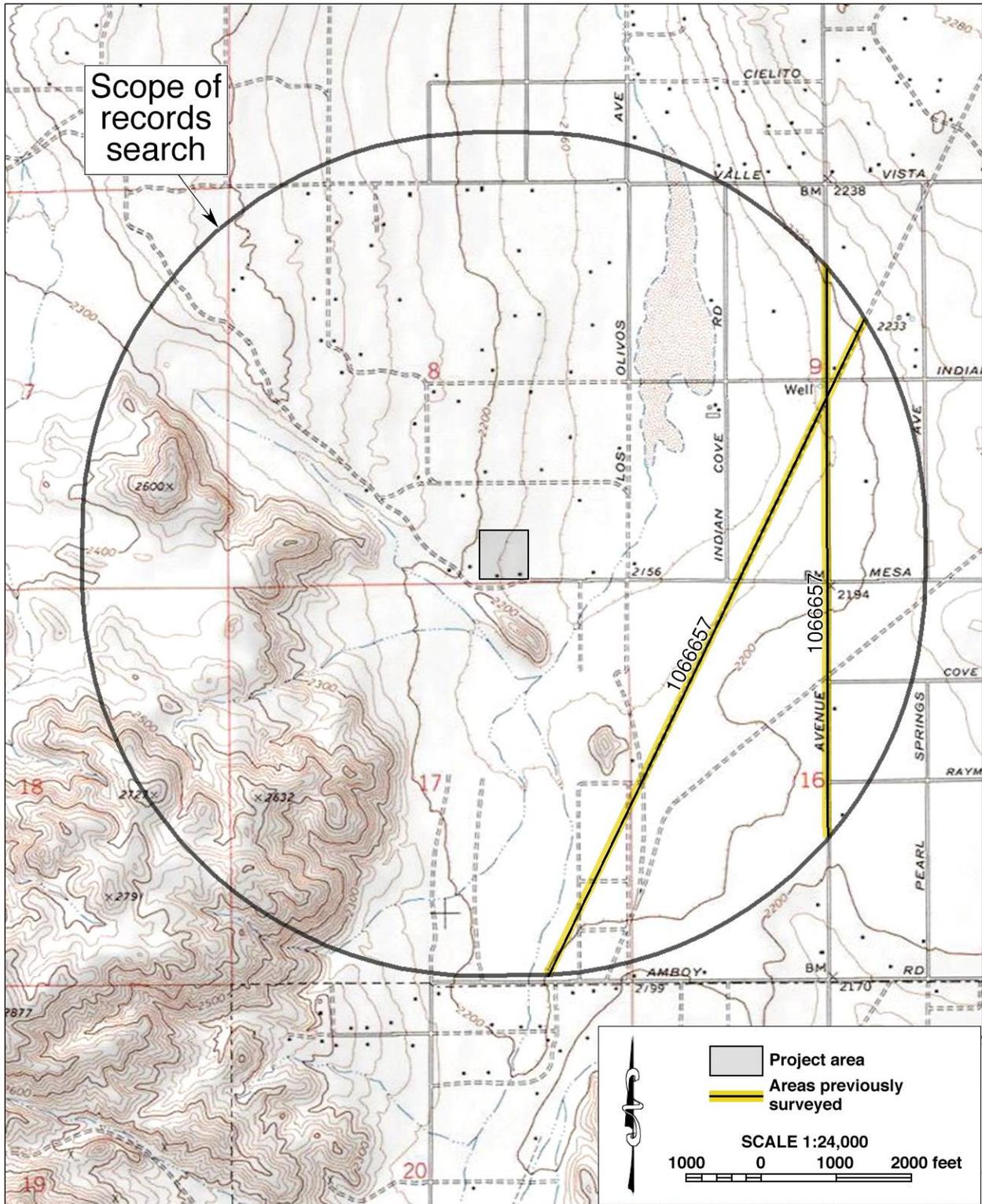


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

of San Bernardino future government-to-government consultations with the recommended tribal groups, if necessary.

As mentioned above, in addition to the NAHC, CRM TECH also contacted representatives of the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians during the course of this study. As of this time, neither of the two tribes has responded.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study demonstrate that the project area remained unsettled and redeveloped until the post-World War II era. Between the mid-1850s and the mid-1950s, no human-made features of any kind were known to be present in or near the project area (Figs. 6, 7). By the 1950s, however, a grid of roads, mostly unpaved, and a number of scattered buildings had appeared in the area to the east (Fig. 7). The acceleration of settlement in the Desert Heights area was the result of a post-WWII “baby homestead rush” under the Small Tract Act (Garrett 1992:35-36; BLM n.d.). Although initially passed by the Congress in 1938, the Small Tract Act was streamlined after WWII to enable the U.S. government to grant to private owners five-acre homesteads in the southern California desert with the caveat that construction must occur within two years for a claim to remain valid (Bellisi n.d.; Verdin 2000).

Between the mid-1950s and the early 1970s, the settlement and growth of Desert Heights gradually expanded to the project vicinity (Fig. 8). By 1970, two buildings had appeared on the southern edge of the project area, corresponding in location to the two residences on the property today, and the forerunner of present-day Mesa Drive was also in place (NETR Online 1970; Fig. 8). Archival sources indicate that these buildings were both constructed in 1957-1958 and that both were the results of land claims under the Small Tract Act (BLM n.d.; County Assessor n.d.). The eastern parcel in the project area, namely APN 0609-121-14, was patented to Elsie Winfred Stracner in 1957, while the western parcel, APN 0609-121-15, was patented to Emma Reisch in 1959 (BLM n.d.).

Stracner (1903-2001), a native of Virginia, reported her primary residence to be in the City of Los Angeles during the 1950s-1960s, where she worked as a realtor (Ancestry.com n.d.). She was listed in the 1970s as a co-owner of the property with her husband Telas Lee Stracner (1902-1987), a heavy equipment operator employed by the City of Los Angeles in 1950, and she retained the property until 2000 (County Assessor n.d.; Ancestry.com n.d.). Due to the large number of people with the same or similar

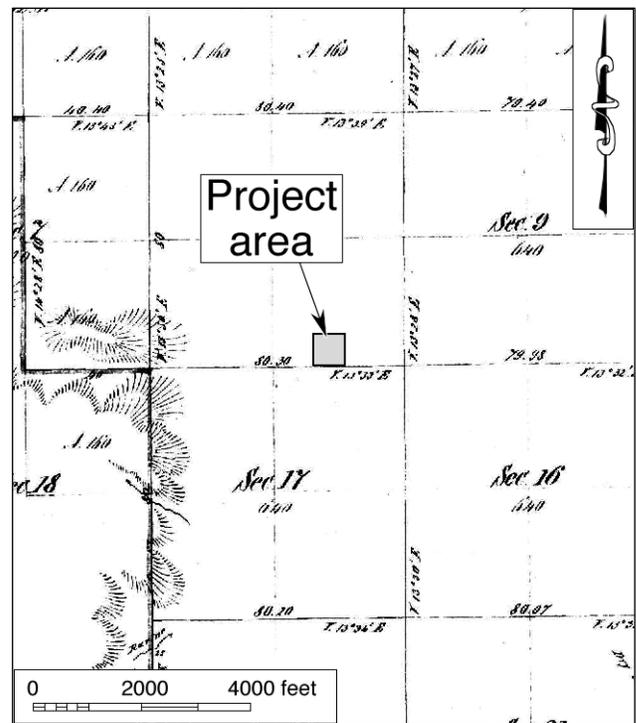


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856)

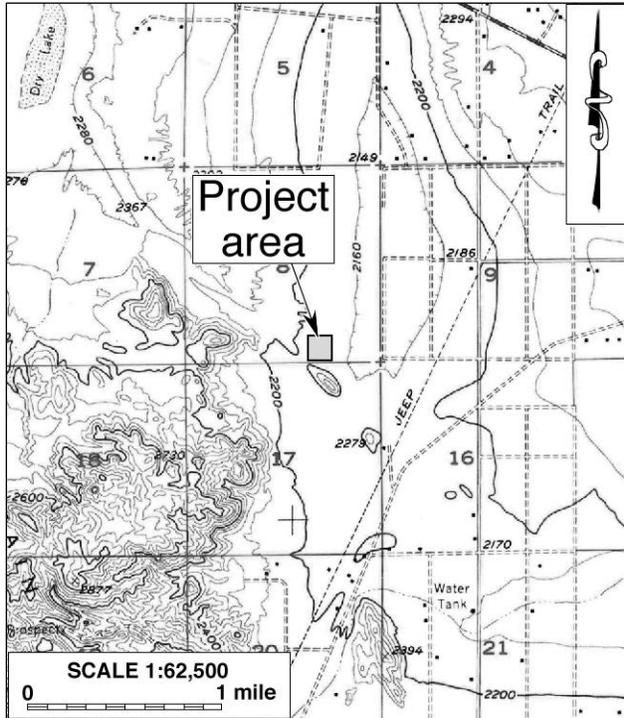


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1955. (Source: USGS 1955)

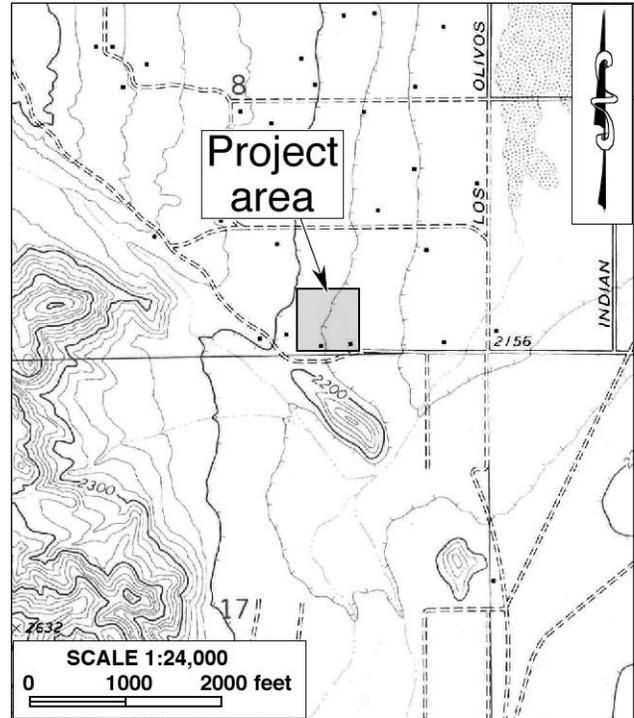


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1970-1972. (Source: USGS 1972)

names, the identity of Emma Reisch could not be ascertained, although a Mrs. Emma Reisch was listed as a resident of Los Angeles in the 1940s-1960s (Ancestry.com n.d.). By the early 1990s, APN 0609-121-15 had been acquired by Donald E. and Susan E. Smith. The current property owners, Jon E. and Erin Kay Stevenson, acquired the parcels in 2019 and 2021, and the Mongolian yurt glamping park was established on APN 0609-121-14 by 2020 (NETR Online 2020).

## FIELD SURVEY

Throughout the course of the field survey, the only features of historical or prehistoric (i.e., Native American) origin found on the property were the two existing residences from the late 1950s. Both of the residences, however, have been extensively altered in the relatively recent past, as demonstrated by the presence of vinyl-framed sliding windows, new doors, and modern wall cladding (Fig. 9). The stucco coating on the larger residence at 68282 Mesa Drive and the vertically grooved board siding on the smaller residence at 68638 Mesa Drive both appear to be of recent origin, and the footprint of the larger residence has been significantly expanded by additions in the front, which evidently occurred between 1970 and 1983 (NETR Online 1970; 1983).

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources in the project area and to assist the County of San Bernardino in determining whether or not such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA.



Figure 9. Altered historic-era buildings in the project area. *Left:* residence at 68282 Mesa Drive, view to the north; residence at 68638 Mesa Drive, view to the northwest. (Photographs taken on January 17, 2023)

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)).

As discussed above, the only features of historical or prehistoric origin encountered in the project area during this study are the two existing residences, both constructed in the late 1950s as apparent desert getaways for their Los Angeles owners. The historical background research has identified no persons or events of recognized significance in their past, nor do the design and construction of these buildings, representing standard building practice of their time, exhibit any notable merits. More importantly, both residences have been significantly altered in the modern era. Consequently, neither of them retains sufficient historical character today to relate to their period of origin. As

such, they are not considered potential “historical resources” and require no further study. Based on these considerations, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within the project area.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” In summary of the research results outlined above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, were found within the project area throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- No “historical resources” exist within the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any 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.

## REFERENCES

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 1969a Map: Needles, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1956 edition revised.  
 1969b Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.  
 1972 Map: Sunfair, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1970, field-checked in 1972.  
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 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by Michael J. Moratto; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree  
 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. d'Azevedo; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
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 1981 A Cultural Resources Overview of the Colorado Desert Planning Units. 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**  
**Frank J. Raslich, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2016-2010 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**

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2014-2022 Board of Directors, Zibiwing 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**  
**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2016-2015 M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

**Professional Experience**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/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.

**PROJECT HISTORIAN**  
**Terri Jacquemain, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.  
2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.  
1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

**Professional Experience**

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.  
2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.  
2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.  
1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.  
1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

**APPENDIX 2**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 23, 2022

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

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

**Re: Proposed Yurt Campground Project on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0609-121-14, and -15 (CRM TECH No. 3975A), 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



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

COMMISSIONER  
**[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)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
12/23/2022**

**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**

Ann Brierty, THPO  
12700 Pumarra Road                              Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220                              Serrano  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259  
Fax: (951) 572-6004  
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**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road                              Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220                              Serrano  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110  
Fax: (951) 755-5177  
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 Yurt Campground Project on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0609-121-14, and -15 (CRM TECH No. 3975A), San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
12/23/2022**

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

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of  
Cultural Resources Serrano  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933  
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-  
nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

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

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

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

Darrell Mike, Chairperson Chemehuevi  
46-200 Harrison Place  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444  
Fax: (760) 863-2449  
29chairman@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 Yurt Campground Project on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0609-121-14, and -15 (CRM TECH No. 3975A), San Bernardino County.