

**CRM TECH**

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

December 17, 2013

John Christe  
Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc.  
42635 Melanie Place, Suite 101  
Palm Desert, CA 92211

Re: Update to Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey  
Tentative Tract Map 18255; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0601-211-09 and -13  
Near the Community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California  
CRM TECH Contract Nos. 2032/2766

Dear Mr. Criste:

At your request, we have conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search and an archaeological field survey on the property referenced above. The subject property of this study consists of approximately 105 acres of vacant land located on the west side of Sunny Vista Road and the north side of Alta Loma Drive, in the southeast quarter of Section 34, T1N R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 1).

As you know, the project area was previously the subject of a standard Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey that our firm completed in 2007 under provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; copy attached). The scope of that study also included a records search and an archaeological field survey, along with historical background research and Native American consultation. No cultural resources of either prehistoric or historic origin were encountered within or adjacent to the project area during that study. The present study is intended to be an update to the 2007 survey.

**Records Search**

The records search for this study was conducted on December 15, 2013, by CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester, M.S., at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC), San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. The results of the records search indicate that, within a one-mile radius of the project location, five additional cultural resources studies have been reported to the AIC since 2007, none of which covered any portion of the project area. Two of these studies resulted in the recordation of five additional historical/archaeological sites and an isolate—i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts—within the scope of the records search, all of them found to the north of the project area.

Of these six resources, two sites were historic-period can and trash scatters, and two were prehistoric—i.e., Native American—lithic scatters, one with five worked flakes and one with three flakes and three cobble fragments. One site, a small rock ring, was of unknown origin. The isolate was a stone flake fragment. None of these localities was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Therefore, they require no further consideration during this study.

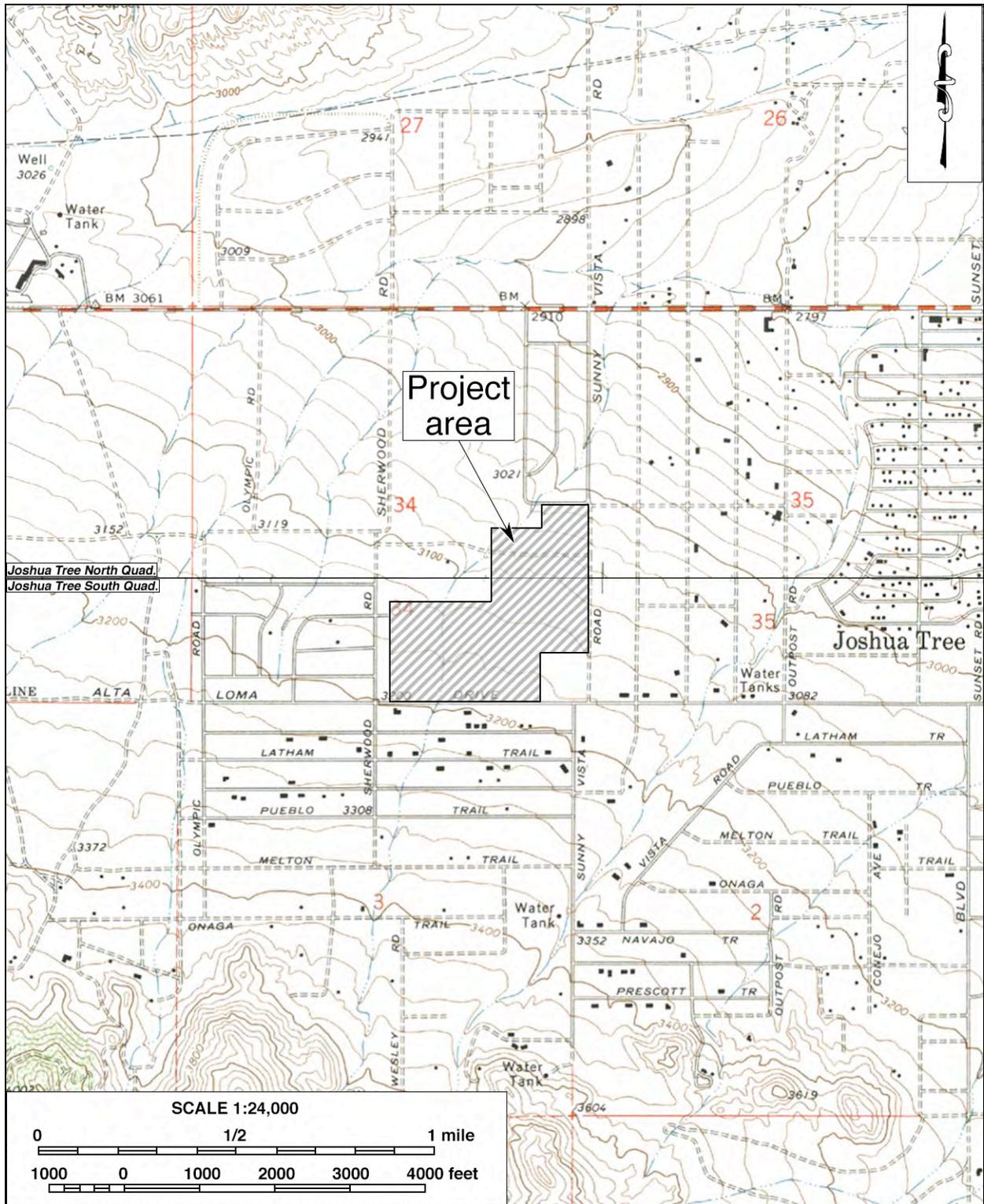


Figure 1. Project location. (Based on USGS Yucca Valley, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle)

## Field Survey

On December 17, 2013, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo, B.A., carried out a reconnaissance-level field survey of the entire project area. The survey was conducted on foot by walking a system of parallel east-west transects spaced 25 meters (approx. 82 feet) apart and along the project boundaries. The scattered vegetation growth in the area allowed for good (80%) ground visibility (Fig. 2).

As in 2007, the field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered. Scattered modern refuse was observed, mostly along the western project boundary, but none of the items is of any historical/archaeological interest.

## Conclusion

Based on the research results summarized above, we conclude that the 2007 conclusion of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, remains valid and appropriate. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this property unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by the 2007 study and the present survey. If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, however, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.



Figure 2. Current state of the project area. (Photo taken on December 17, 2013; view to the northwest)

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions regarding this study or need any further information, please feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bai Tom Tang', written over a white background.

Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.  
Principal, CRM TECH

**ATTACHMENT**  
**2007 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 18255**

**Near the Community of Joshua Tree  
San Bernardino, California**

**For Submittal to:**

County of San Bernardino  
385 N. Arrowhead Avenue  
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0120

**Prepared for:**

John Criste  
Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc.  
400 South Farrell Drive, Suite B-205  
Palm Springs, CA 92262

**Prepared by:**

CRM TECH  
4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

Bai Tang, Principal Investigator  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

April 17, 2007  
CRM TECH Contract No. 2032

## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

**Author(s):** Bai Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian  
Zachary X. Hruby, Archaeologist/Report Writer  
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist  
Melissa Hernandez, Archaeologist/Native American Liaison

**Consulting Firm:** CRM TECH  
4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501  
(951) 784-3051

**Date:** April 17, 2007

**Title:** Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 18255, near the Community of Joshua Tree, County of San Bernardino, California.

**For Submittal to:** County of San Bernardino  
385 N. Arrowhead Avenue  
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0120

**Prepared for:** John Criste  
Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc.  
400 South Farrell Drive, Suite B-205  
Palm Springs, CA 92262

**USGS Quadrangle:** Joshua Tree North and Joshua Tree South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 34, T1N R6E, San Bernardino Base Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 105 acres

**Keywords:** Joshua Tree area, County of San Bernardino; historical/ archaeological resources survey for CEQA-compliance; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0601-21-09 and -13; no "historical resources" found

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between February and April, 2007, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 105 acres of vacant land near the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map No. 18255, consists of two existing parcels, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0601-21-09 and -13, located on the west side of Sunny Vista Road and the north side of Alta Loma Drive, in the southeast quarter of Section 34, T1N R6E, San Bernardino Base Meridian. The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for residential development. The County of San Bernardino, as 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 of San Bernardino with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Through these various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural 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 any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY .....	i
INTRODUCTION .....	1
SETTING.....	3
Current Natural Setting.....	3
Cultural Setting .....	4
Archaeological Context.....	4
Ethnohistoric Context .....	4
Historic Context.....	5
RESEARCH METHODS.....	6
Records Search.....	6
Native American Participation .....	6
Historical Research.....	6
Field Survey .....	6
RESULTS AND FINDINGS.....	7
Records Search.....	7
Native American Participation .....	7
Historical Research.....	9
Field Survey .....	9
DISCUSSION.....	10
RECOMMENDATIONS .....	10
CONCLUSION.....	11
REFERENCES.....	12
APPENDIX 1: Personnel Qualifications.....	13
APPENDIX 2: Correspondences with Native American Representatives .....	18

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity .....	1
Figure 2. Project area.....	2
Figure 3. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area .....	3
Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies .....	8
Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.....	9
Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1952.....	9

## INTRODUCTION

Between February and April, 2007, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 105 acres of vacant land near the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map No. 18255, consists of two existing parcels, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0601-21-09 and -13, located on the west side of Sunny Vista Road and the north side of Alta Loma Drive, in the southeast quarter of Section 34, T1N R6E, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Fig. 2). The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for residential development. The County of San Bernardino, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.).

CRM TECH performed the present study to provide the County of San Bernardino with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/ archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/ archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.

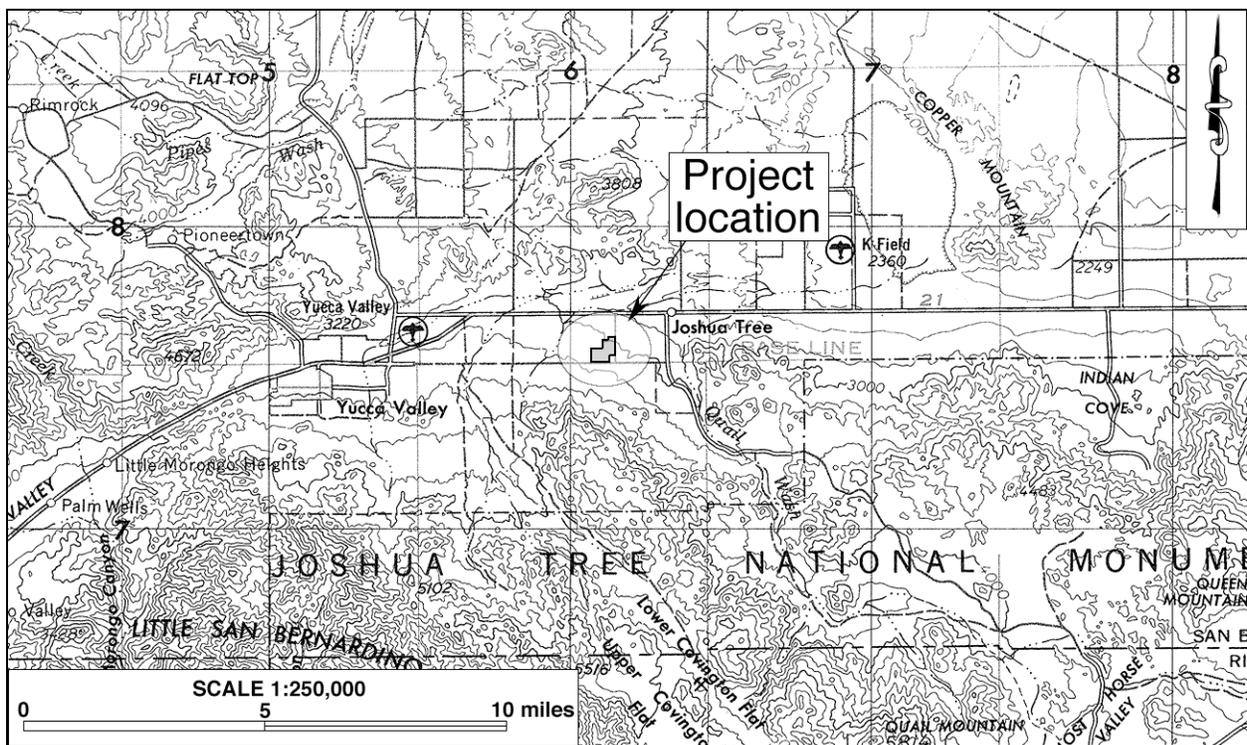


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1969])

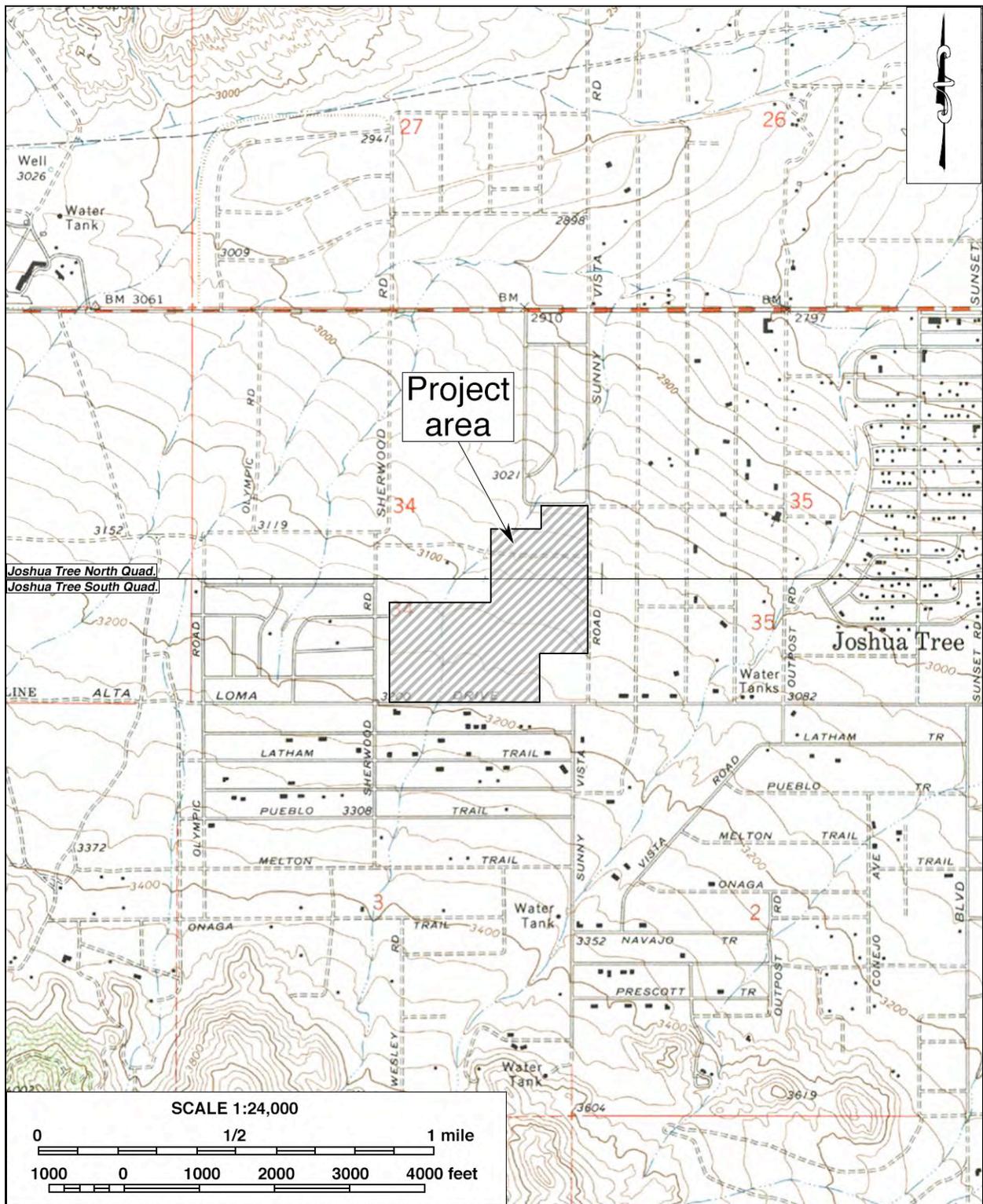


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Joshua Tree North and Joshua Tree South, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1994a; 1994b])

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Morongo Basin, on the southern edge of the Mojave Desert, and approximately three miles north of the Joshua Tree National Park. Dictated by its desert environment, the area has an arid climate with an average annual rainfall of less than ten inches. Temperatures frequently top 100° Fahrenheit in the summer, while winters are cold enough to bring occasional light snowfalls. The project area slopes downward toward the north, with elevations ranging from approximately 3,010 feet to 3,200 feet above mean sea level.

The property lies in an undeveloped portion of a rural residential neighborhood, surrounded by scattered homes interspersed with vacant desert land. It is bounded by Sunny Vista Road on the east, Alta Loma Drive on the south, and Sunburst Drive on the north, and the Friendly Hills Elementary School is adjacent to the property on the southeast. A seasonal drainage system traverses the central and western portions of the project area in a northeast-southwest direction, and several dirt roads also cross the property.

Modern refuse is scattered along the perimeters of the property, especially in the southwestern portion, probably associated with the residences nearby. The relatively level and arid terrain of the project area supports a sparse vegetation growth, including Joshua trees, pencil chollas, teddy bear chollas, prickly pear cacti, creosote bushes, foxtails, and small desert shrubs and grasses. The soil on the property appears to be yellowish-brown, coarse-grained sand mixed with large rocks.



Figure 3. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photo taken on April 10, 2007; view to the northeast)

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Archaeological Context**

In order to understand Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks on the basis of artifacts and site types that go back some 12,000 years. One of the more frequently used time frames for 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. Based on Warren (1984) and Warren and Crabtree (1986), the five periods are 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).

This time frame is based on general technological changes from large stone projectile points, with few stones for grinding food products, to smaller projectile points, with an increase in milling stones. The scheme also notes increases in population, changes in food procurement and resource exploitation, and more cultural complexity over time. During the Protohistoric Period, there is evidence of contact with the Colorado River tribes and the introduction of pottery across the Mojave Desert.

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

The Native American groups living near the project area in recent centuries were the Serrano, whose homeland is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains, and the Chemehuevi, a subgroup of the Southern Paiute, whose traditional territory extends 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).

Historically, the Serrano are noted for their reliance on mountain resources, especially acorns and pinyon nuts, while the Chemehuevi, with fewer people spread over a much wider area, hunted and collected in the open barren deserts, relying heavily on mesquite and numerous grasses for subsistence. Neither group practiced agriculture, but were hunters and gatherers with expansive foraging areas. Social customs brought members of each tribe together at important base camps or villages for annual ceremonies and tribal interaction with neighboring groups.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, European influence on Serrano and Chemehuevi lifeways was negligible until the 1810s, when the Spanish/Mexican mission system expanded to the south edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serranos 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

In the vicinity of the present-day Joshua Tree, the first notable cultural feature to appear was a trail that traversed essentially the same route as today's Twentynine Palms Highway (State Route 62). Although almost certainly based on an ancient Indian trail, Powell (a.k.a. Paulino or Pauline) Weaver, a colorful early pioneer who had settled near present-day Banning in the mid-1840s, is credited with blazing the trail. The first non-Native Americans to settle in the Morongo Basin, in the late 19th century, were miners and cattle ranchers, followed by homesteaders in the early 20th century.

In 1865, the first mining claim in the region was filed in Rattle Snake Canyon, which is now in the Indian Cove area of the Joshua Tree National Park (Barker n.d.). The first homestead claim in the vicinity was reportedly filed around 1911 by Willard S. Wood (Garret 1996:131). A few years later, the Joshua Tree Townsite Company constructed its first offices along Twentynine Palms Road, near what is today the western entrance to the national park (Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce 2001). By 1928-1929, the Hi-Desert Airport in Sunfair, a few miles to the northeast of the northeast of Joshua Tree, was in use (Chelette 2000).

The Joshua Tree National Monument was established in 1936 (Chelette 2000). Two years later, the U.S. government adopted the so-called "Baby Homestead Act," which opened parts of California's vast desert country for five-acre, non-agricultural homestead claims (Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce 2001). It was hoped that this act would encourage increased settlement in the desert regions, but unfortunately U. S. involvement in World War II triggered gas rationing and restrictions on building supplies, which virtually halted growth into the outlying desert areas such as Joshua Tree. By 1941, the community's total population was only 49 people with 22 occupied buildings (*ibid.*).

Towards the end of the war, cabins, homes, and commercial buildings sprouted up throughout the desert and in 1944, the *Joshua Journal* reported that the total population of Joshua Tree had increased to 227 inhabitants (Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce 2001). In 1946, the first post office was opened in town with Grace Aldridge as postmaster (Garret 1992:35). Development continued to pick up during the 1940s and into the 1950s. In the Sunfair area, turkey ranches were so prevalent that local residents considered renaming the area Turkey Town, U.S.A. (Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce 2001).

In more recent decades, the Joshua Basin Water District was chartered in 1963, the Copper Mountain College was established in 1984, and the nearby Joshua Tree National Monument was enlarged, established as a world biosphere reserve, and re-designated as a national park in 1994 (County of San Bernardino 2005:11). Currently the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree has an estimated population of over 8,000, and the Joshua Tree Community Plan area encompasses a total of 93.6 square miles (*ibid.*:7, 11).

## RESEARCH METHODS

### RECORDS SEARCH

The Archaeological Information Center (AIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, provided the records search service for this study. The AIC is the official cultural resource records repository for San Bernardino County, and a part of the California Historical Resource Information System, established and maintained under the auspices of the Office of Historic Preservation.

During the records search, Robin Laska, AIC Assistant Coordinator, checked the Center's electronic database for previously identified historical / archaeological resources in or near the project area, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified historical / archaeological resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resource Information System.

### NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

As part of the research procedures, CRM TECH contacted the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission on February 27, 2007, to request a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the commission's recommendations, CRM TECH further contacted a total of nine Native American representatives in the region in writing on March 13 to solicit local Native American input regarding any possible cultural resources concerns over the proposed undertaking. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

### HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Bai "Tom" Tang (see App. 1 for qualifications) on the basis of published literature in local and regional history and historic maps of the Joshua Tree area. Among 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. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley.

### FIELD SURVEY

On April 10, 2007, CRM TECH archaeologists Daniel Ballester, Zachary Hruby, and Clarence Bodmer (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the intensive-level, on-foot field survey of the project area. During the survey, the field crew walked parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was very good (85%) due to the scattered vegetation. The results of the survey are discussed below.

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### RECORDS SEARCH

According to records on file at the Archaeological Information Center, a linear survey was apparently conducted across the project area in 1974 (Fig. 1), but the property as a whole had not been surveyed systematically prior to this study. No cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, AIC records show at least four other previous cultural resources studies covering mostly linear features and a small tract of land (Fig. 4). As a result of these studies, one historic-period site was recorded within the scope of the records search. Representing a segment of the Twentynine Palms Highway, this site was not located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus requires further consideration during this study.

### NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area. However, noting that "the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect'," the commission recommends that local Native American representatives be consulted for additional information, and provided a list of potential contacts (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the Native American Heritage Commission's response, CRM TECH contacted all nine individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent by mail. As of this time, two written responses have been received. In a letter dated March 16, 2007, Derrell Mike, Chairman of the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, states that the tribe believes the project area may contain Native American cultural resources and wishes to be notified of any discoveries (see App. 2).

In an e-mail response dated April 3, 2007, Britt Wilson, Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, states that the project area is not located on the Morongo reservation land, but recognizes the location as a part of the tribe's Traditional Use Area. Although the Tribe does not have any specific knowledge of cultural resources in the project area, Mr. Wilson recommends that archaeological monitoring, preferably by a Native American, be required if any Native American cultural resources are discovered in the project area or the area is determined to be of medium to high sensitivity for cultural resources.

Furthermore, if any Native American cultural resources are discovered during earth-moving activities, Mr. Wilson requests that all work in the immediate vicinity be halted until a qualified archaeologist can be retained to assess the find. If human remains are encountered, the County Coroner should be contacted to examine the remains in accordance with state law. Finally, Mr. Wilson requests that any treatment plan or action plan drafted by an archaeologist as a result of such finds include further consultations with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (see App. 2).

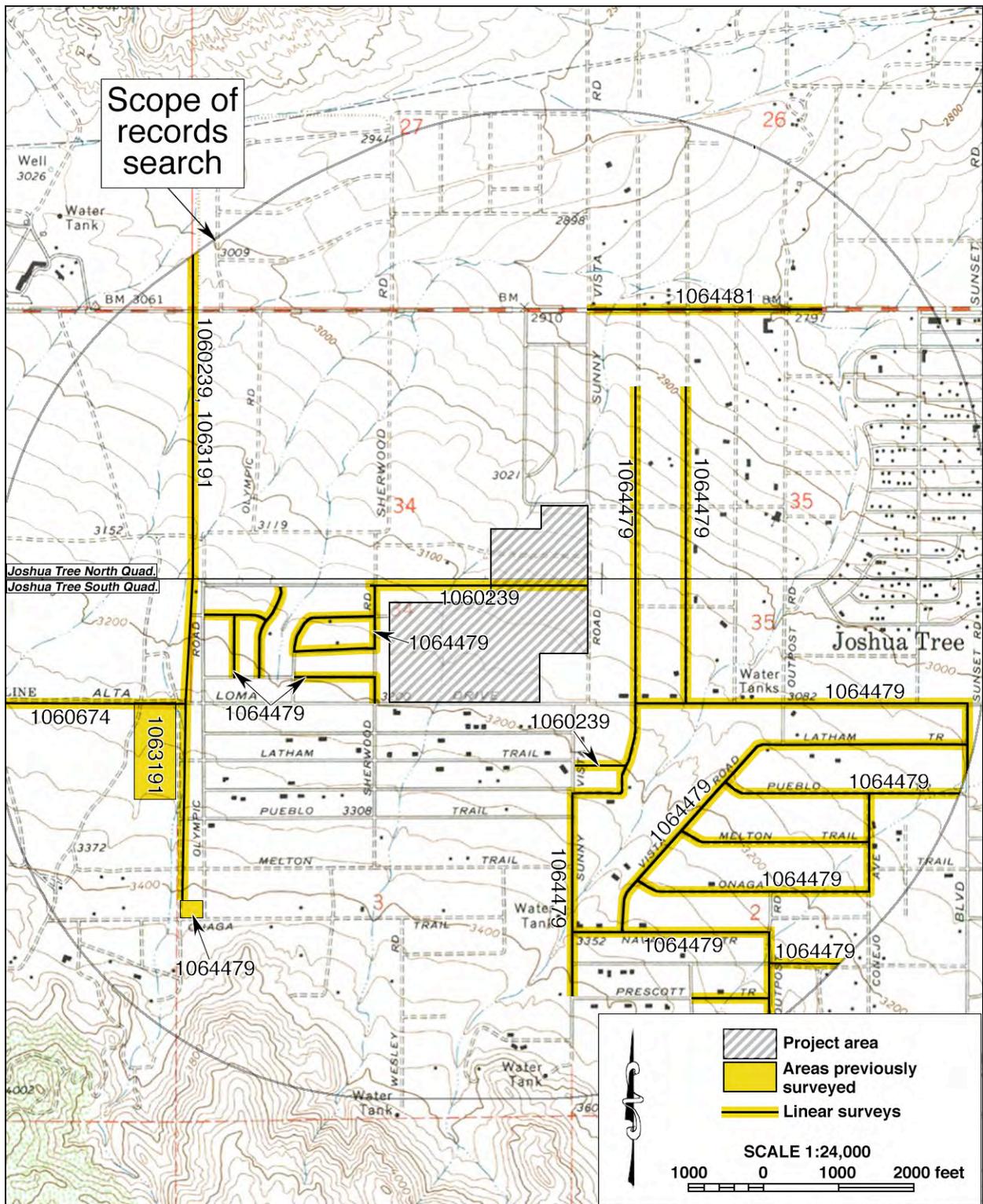


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by AIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Situated in the heart of the southern California desert country, the project area exhibited little evidence of any settlement or development activities during the historic period (Figs. 5, 6). In the mid-19th century, when the U.S. government conducted the first official land survey in the present-day Joshua Tree area, a trail identified as "Road to the Palm Springs," which traversed the southwestern portion of the project area, was the only man-made feature to be noted in the vicinity (Fig. 5).

Nearly 100 years later, a lone building had appeared to the northwest of the project area, and several dirt roads were known to be present, including the forerunners of today's Alta Loma Drive and Sunny Vista Road, along with a road that crossed the northern portion of the property (Fig. 7). The unnamed dirt road was the only notable evidence of human activities within the project boundaries at that time. Based on these historic maps, the project area has evidently remained vacant and undeveloped to the present time.

## FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources. The entire project area was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods, but none was found. Although some modern trash was observed, especially in the southwestern portion of the project area, no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered during the field survey.

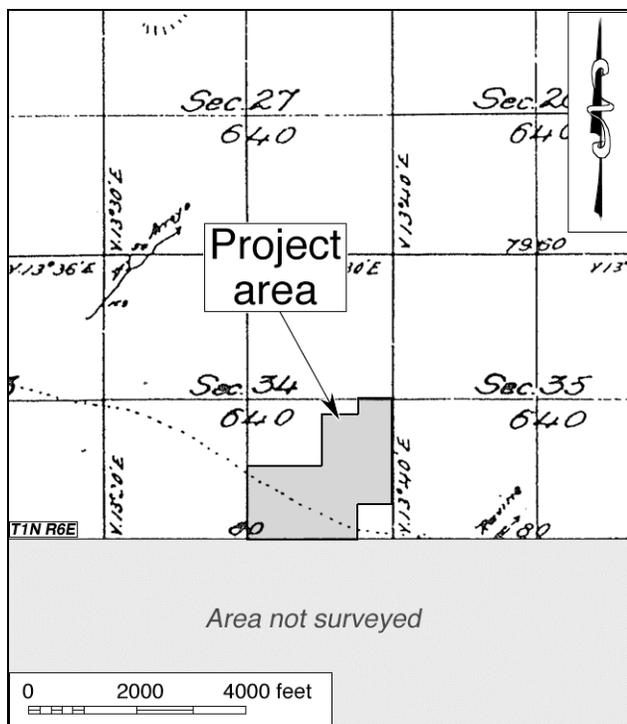


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.  
(Source: GLO 1856)

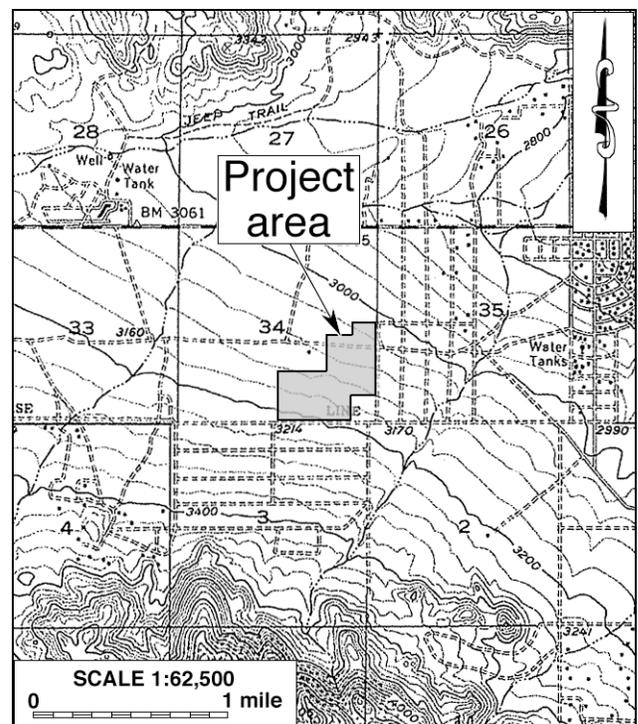


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1952.  
(Source: USGS 1955)

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the County of San Bernardino in determining whether such resources meet the official definitions 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 "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))

The results of this study have established that no potential historical resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was encountered during the present survey. In addition, Native American input received during this study did not identify any sites of traditional cultural value in the vicinity. Historic maps show no cultural features within the project area during the historic period except a dirt road noted in the 1950s. As a minor and ubiquitous element of the historical infrastructure, this dirt road demonstrates no potential for historic significance, and requires no further study. 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.*

## 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."

Since no "historical resources" were encountered during the course of this study, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- No historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will cause no 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 in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

## CONCLUSION

The foregoing report has provided background information on the project area, outlined the methods used in the current study, and presented the results of the various avenues of research. Throughout the course of the study, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, the County of San Bernardino may reach a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources, with the condition that any buried cultural materials unearthed during earth-moving activities be examined and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist prior to further disturbances.

## REFERENCES

- Barker, Wally  
n.d. Abbreviated History of Joshua Tree and Joshua Tree National Park. [Http://www.joshuatreeranch.com/History\\_of%20Joshua\\_Tree.html](http://www.joshuatreeranch.com/History_of%20Joshua_Tree.html).
- Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith  
1978 Serrano. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer; pp. 570-574. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Chelette, Iona M.  
2000 A Brief History of the Community of Joshua Tree. [Http://www.joshuatreevillage.com/237/237.htm](http://www.joshuatreevillage.com/237/237.htm).
- County of San Bernardino  
2005 Joshua Tree Community Plan, Preliminary Draft Community Plan, June 2005. [Http://www.sbcountygeneralplan.net/media/Joshua\\_Tree\\_Draft\\_Com\\_Pln\\_060405.pdf](http://www.sbcountygeneralplan.net/media/Joshua_Tree_Draft_Com_Pln_060405.pdf).
- Garret, Lewis  
1992 *Postal History of San Bernardino County*. *San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly* 39(4).  
1996 *San Bernardino County Place Names*. Limited printing by the author. On file, California Room, Norman Feldheim Public Library, San Bernardino.
- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
1856 Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 6 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.
- Joshua Tree Chamber of Commerce  
2001 About Joshua Tree, California. [Http://www.joshuatreechamber.org/about.htm](http://www.joshuatreechamber.org/about.htm).
- Kelly, Isabel T., and Catherine S. Fowler  
1986 Southern Paiute. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. d'Azevedo; pp. 368-397. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.  
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Laird, Carobeth  
1976 *The Chemehuevis*. Malki Museum Press, Banning, California.
- Strong, William Duncan  
1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.
- 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.  
1994a Map: Joshua Tree North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition revised in 1994.  
1994b Map: Joshua Tree South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition revised in 1994s.
- Warren, Claude N.  
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.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**Education**

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History / Historic Preservation, UC 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, 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, UC Riverside.  
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.  
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.  
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC 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.

**Honors and Awards**

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.  
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.  
1980, 1981 President's Honor List, Northwestern University, 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.

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA\***

**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, California.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.  
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.  
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, UC Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.  
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.  
1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director 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**

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

**Memberships**

\* Register of Professional Archaeologists.  
Society for American Archaeology.  
Society for California Archaeology.  
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.  
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

## FIELD DIRECTOR/REPORT WRITER

Zachary X. Hruby, Ph.D.

### Education

- 2006 Ph.D., Anthropology (emphasis in Archaeology), University of California, Riverside.
- 1998 M.A., Anthropology (emphasis in Archaeology), Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
- 1995 B.A., Anthropology (emphasis in Archaeology), minor in Geology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California.

### Professional Experience

- 2006- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 2005- Lithic Analyst, Holmul Archaeological Project, Peten, Guatemala.
- 2003 Project Co-director, Proyecto Arqueologico del Jade, Jalapa, Guatemala.
- 2002 Lithic Analyst, Proyecto Arqueologico de Kaminaljuyu, Guatemala.
- 1997-2001 Lithic Analyst and Project Photographer, Proyecto Arqueologico Piedras Negras, Peten, Guatemala.
- 1995 Field Archaeologist, La Lima, Honduras.
- 1993-1996 Field Archaeologist, Tel Dor Archaeological Project, Israel.

### Research Interests

Ancient Maya social organization, lithic technology, writing, religion, and art. Southern Californian and Great Basin lithic technology and craft production.

### Memberships

Society for American Archaeology.  
American Anthropological Association.  
Society for California Archaeology.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, B.A.**

**Education**

- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.  
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.  
2002 "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.  
• Report writing, site record preparation, and supervisory responsibilities over all aspects of fieldwork and field crew.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.  
• Survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, and mapping.  
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego.  
• Two and a half months of excavations on Topomai village site, Marine Corp Air Station, Camp Pendleton.  
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas.  
• Two weeks of excavations on a site on Red Beach, Camp Pendleton, and two weeks of survey in Camp Pendleton, Otay Mesa, and Encinitas.  
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.  
• Two weeks of survey in Anza Borrego Desert State Park and Eureka Valley, Death Valley National Park.

**ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**  
**Melissa R. Hernandez, B.A.**

**Education**

- 1991 B.A., Anthropology (with emphasis in Archaeology), minor in Geology, Humboldt State University, Arcata.

**Professional Experience**

- 2001- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.  
1993 Field Paleontologist, Archaeological Resource Management Corporation, Anaheim.  
1993 Archaeological excavation, Long Beach Historic District; Archaeological Resource Management Corporation, Anaheim.  
1990 Archaeological excavation and laboratory procedures, Sinkione Restoration Project; Bureau of Land Management, Garberville.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Clarence Bodmer, B.A.**

**Education**

2000-2002 Graduate Program in Archaeology, University of Kentucky, Lexington.  
1996 B.A., Archaeology, University of California, Santa Barbara.

**Professional Experience**

2006- Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
2006 Archaeologist, Tetra Tech, San Bernardino, California.  
2005-2006 Archaeologist, Discovery Works, Long Beach, California.  
2004-2005 Archaeological Technician, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.  
2003 Archaeological Technician, Wilbur Smith and Associates, Lexington,  
Kentucky.  
2000-2004 Archaeologist, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Lexington, Kentucky.

**Honors and Awards**

2001-2002 Research Assistantship, Department of Anthropology, University of  
Kentucky.  
1995-1996 Grant, University of California, Santa Barbara.  
1995-1996 Dean's Honor List, University of California, Santa Barbara.

**Research Interests**

Organization of complex societies, ceramic analysis, settlement patterns, spatial analysis  
using GIS and remote sensing applications.

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology.  
Society for California Archaeology.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCES WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

---

\* All persons and organizations in the Native American Heritage Commission's referral list were contacted. A sample letter is included in this report.

**Subject:** Sacred Lands search: Tentative Tract 18255; APNs 0601-211-09 and -013  
**Date:** Tuesday, February 27, 2007 3:00 PM  
**From:** Laura <reports@crmtech.us>  
**To:** Dave Singleton <ds\_nahc@pacbell.net>  
**Conversation:** Sacred Lands search: Tentative Tract 18255; APNs 0601-211-09 and -013

Mr. Singleton:

This is to request a Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands records search

Name of project:  
Tentative Tract 18255; APNs 0601-211-09 and -013  
CRM TECH #2032

Location:  
Near the Town of Yucca Valley  
San Bernardino County

USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:  
Joshua Tree North and Joshua Tree South, Calif.  
Section 34, T1N R6E, SBBM

Please call if you need more information or have any questions.

Results may be faxed to 951-784-2987.

I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Map attached as a jpeg.

Thanks,

Laura Shaker  
CRM TECH

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 304  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-8251  
Fax (916) 657-5390  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
e-mail: [ds\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net)



February 28, 2007

Ms. Laura Hensley Shaker

**CRM TECH**

4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

Sent by FAX to: 951-784-2987

Number of pages: 3

Re: Cultural Resource Identification Study/Sacred Lands File Search for Proposed Tentative Tract 16255; (CRM TECH #2032); City of Yucca Valley; San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Hensley Shaker:

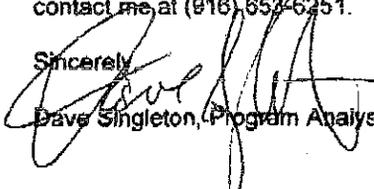
The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

  
Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts**  
**San Bernardino County**  
**February 28, 2007**

✓ Cahuilla Band of Indians  
 Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson  
 P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla  
 Anza, CA 92539  
 tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net  
 (951) 763-2631

(951) 763-2632 Fax

Colorado River Reservation  
 Micheal Tsosie, Cultural Contact  
 Route 1, Box 23-B Mojave  
 Parker, AZ 85344 Chemehuevi  
 ✓ symi@rraz.net  
 (928) 669-9211  
 (928) 669-5675 Fax

✓ San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
 Henry Duro, Chairperson  
 26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
 Highland, CA 92346  
 (909) 864-8933  
 (909) 864-3370 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
 Britt W. Wilson, Cultural Resource Coordinator  
 245 N. Murray Street, Suite C Cahuilla  
 Banning, CA 92220 Serrano  
 ✓ britt\_wilson@morongo.org  
 (951) 849-8807  
 (951) 755-5200/323-0822-cell  
 (951) 922-8146 Fax

✓ Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
 Mike Darrell, Chairperson  
 46-200 Harrison Place Luiseno  
 Coachella, CA 92236 Chemehuevi  
 tribal-epa@worldnet.att.net  
 (760) 775-5566  
 (760) 775-4639 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
 Ann Brierty, Environmental Department  
 26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
 Highland, CA 92346  
 ✓ abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.gov  
 (909) 864-8933 EXT-2203  
 (909) 862-5152 Fax

✓ Chemehuevi Reservation  
 Charles Wood, Chairperson  
 P.O. Box 1976 Chemehuevi  
 Chemehuevi Valley, CA 92363  
 chemehuevit@yahoo.com  
 (760) 858-4301  
 (760) 858-5400 Fax

✓ Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
 Robert Martin, Chairperson  
 245 N. Murray Street, Suite C Cahuilla  
 Banning, CA 92220 Serrano  
 ✓ britt\_wilson@morongo.org  
 (909) 849-8807  
 (909) 755-5200  
 (909) 922-8146 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Tentative Tract 18265; APNs 0601-211-09 & -013 (CRM TECH #2032); City of Yucca Valley; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search was requested.

**Native American Contacts  
San Bernardino County  
February 28, 2007**

Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Maurice Chacon, Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA 92539  
✓ cbandodian@aol.com  
(951) 763-2631

(951) 763-2632 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Tentative Tract 18235; APNs 0601-211-09 & -019 (CRM TECH #2032); City of Yuca Valley; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search was requested.

March 13, 2007

Ann Brierty, Cultural Resource Coordinator  
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA 92346

RE: Tentative Tract Map 18255; APNs 0601-211-09 and 13  
Near the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County  
CRM TECH Contract #2032

Dear Ms. Brierty:

CRM TECH is conducting a cultural resources study on the property referenced above. In the meantime, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources on or near the property. Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred / religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional significance within or near the project area that we should be aware of before conducting the field survey.

The project involves a proposed residential tract, which will be located at the northwest corner of Alta Loma Drive and Sunny Vista Road, near the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Joshua Tree North and Joshua Tree South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area in the southeast quarter of Section 34, T1N R6E, SBBM.

Any information, concerns or recommendations regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, email, facsimile or standard mail. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Melissa Hernandez  
CRM TECH

Encl.: Project location map



TWENTY-NINE PALMS BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

46-200 Harrison Place . Coachella . California . 92236 . Ph: 760.863.2444 . Fax: 760.863.2449

RESPONSE OF TWENTY NINE PALMS BAND OF MISSION INDIANS TO  
REQUEST FOR SONSULTATION

Date: 3-16-07

To: Melissa Hernandez

Project Description: Sec 34, T1N R6E, S3B3M

The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians has received notification of the proposed project/site referenced above. At this time:

The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians has no comment on the project/site.

The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians asks to be consulted on the planned project/site for its impact on properties of religious and cultural significance. The Band requests that project updates be provided.

The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians requests additional information on the planned project site as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians believes that the project site may contain cultural resources. The Band has no specific comments at this time. The Band requests that you advise that Band of any cultural resources discovered.

The Band has the following specific comments relevant to the proposed project.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Sincerely,

Danell Mites

Chairman of the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

RECEIVED APR 02 2007

**Subject:** Tentative Tract Map 18255, Near Town of Yucca Valley, CRM TECH #2032  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 3, 2007 5:06 PM  
**From:** Britt Wilson <britt\_wilson@morongo.org>  
**To:** Laura Hensley-Shaker <laura.shaker@crmtech.us>  
**Cc:** Britt Wilson <britt\_wilson@morongo.org>  
**Conversation:** Tentative Tract Map 18255, Near Town of Yucca Valley, CRM TECH #2032

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project(s). Due to the high number of information requests the Tribe has been receiving, we are only able to respond via email.

The project(s) is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within an area that may be considered a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (e.g. Cahuilla/Serrano territory). The Tribe, however, has no specific information regarding cultural resources in the project/area but would like to offer the following comments/desired conditions:

- If Native American cultural resources (other than isolates) are found on the project site, or the site is in a medium to high-probability area for those resources, the Tribe recommends a cultural resources survey and archaeological site monitoring—preferably utilizing at least one Native American monitor;
- In accordance with state law, the County coroner should be contacted if any human remains are found during earthmoving activities;
- If Native American cultural resources are uncovered during earthmoving activities, work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and an archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be retained to assess the find. Any treatment plan or action by an archaeologist should include consultations with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

[SPECIAL NOTE (for projects other than cell towers): *If* this project is associated with a city or county specific plan or general plan action it is subject to the provisions of SB18-Traditional Tribal Cultural Places (law became effective January 1, 2005) and will require the city or county to participate in **formal, government-to-government** consultation with the Tribe. If the city or county are your client, you may wish to make them aware of this requirement. By law, they are required to contact the Tribe. This email does *not* constitute consultation under SB18.]

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the project.

Sincerely,

Britt W. Wilson  
Project Manager - Cultural Resources  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
49750 Seminole Drive  
(Old Casino Morongo Building in Cabazon, CA)  
**MAILING ADDRESS:**  
11581 Potrero Rd.  
Banning, CA 92220  
Office: (951) 755-5200 Direct: (951) 755-5206  
Mobile: (951) 323-0822  
Fax: (951) 922-8146 E-mail: [Britt\\_wilson@morongo.org](mailto:Britt_wilson@morongo.org)

Wayta' Yawa' (always believe)