

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NUMBER 20514

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3128-241-09 and -14, City of Adelanto
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

City of Adelanto
Development Services Department, Planning Division
11600 Air Expressway
Adelanto, CA 92301

Prepared for:

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October 16, 2022
CRM TECH Contract No. 3865

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map Number 20514, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3128-241-09 and -14, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Adelanto, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 4, T5N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 14.5 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley, southern Mojave Desert; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between March and October 2022, at the request of Joshua Tree 10 Victorville LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resource study on approximately 14.5 acres of vacant land in the City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map Number 20514, consists of two existing parcels, namely Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3128-241-09 and -14, located on the northeast corner of Holly Road and Jonathan Street, in the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for single-family residential development. The City of Adelanto, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Adelanto a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources."

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed 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 March and October 2022, at the request of Joshua Tree 10 Victorville LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resource study on approximately 14.5 acres of vacant land in the City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map Number 20514, consists of two existing parcels, namely Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3128-241-09 and -14, located on the northeast corner of Holly Road and Jonathan Street, in the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

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

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, 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. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

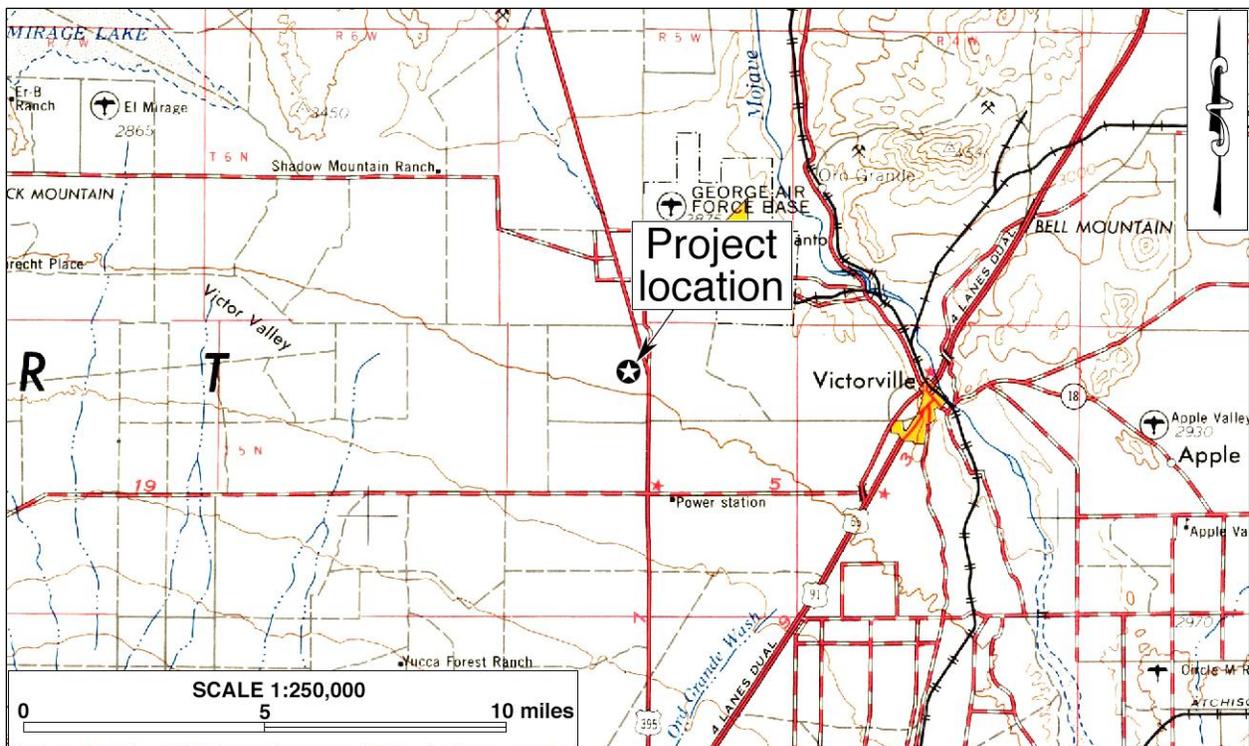


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

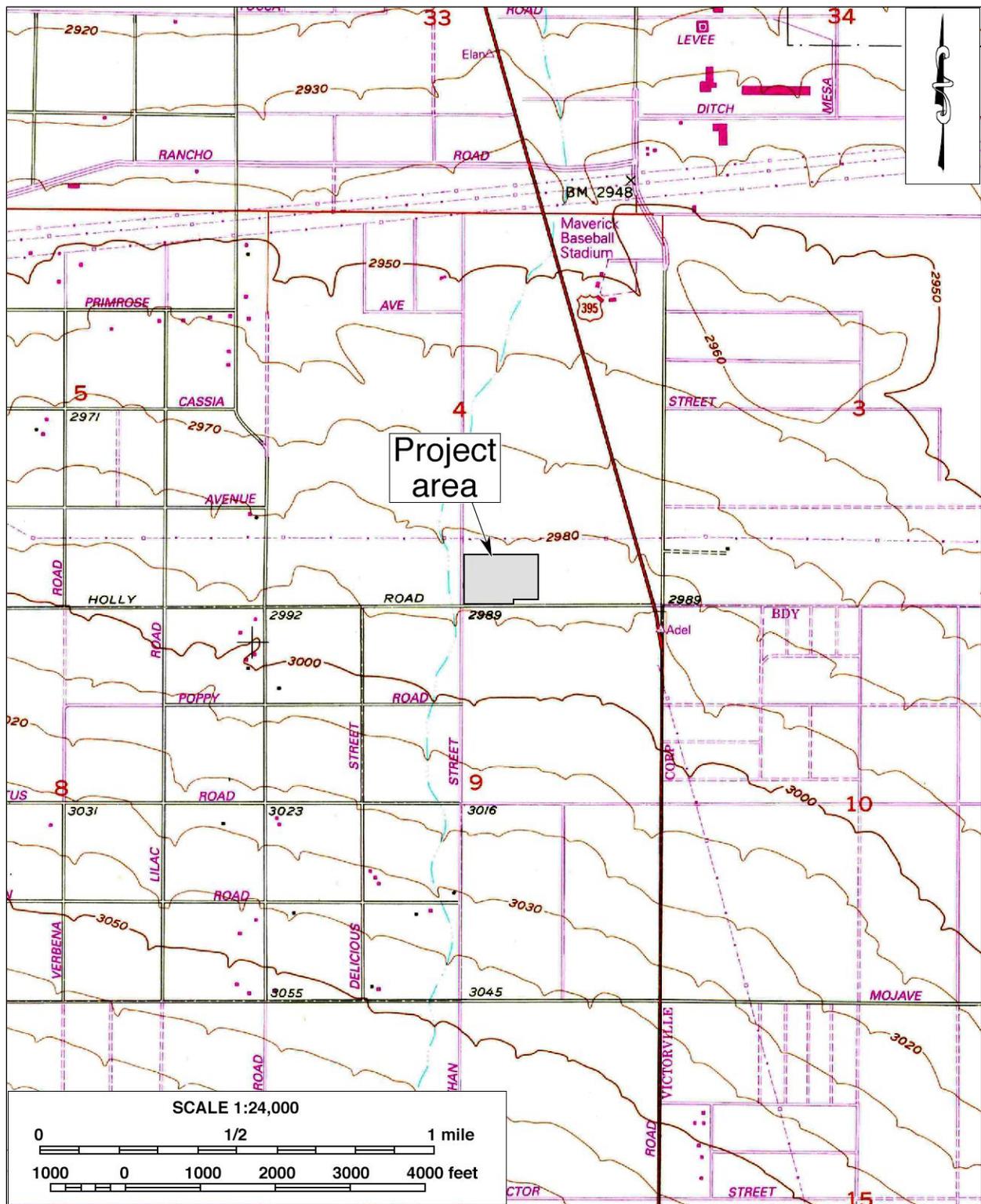


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Adelanto, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1993])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Adelanto is situated in the northwestern portion of the Victor Valley, which lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately to the north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel Mountain ranges. The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California “high desert” country, so called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, most of which occurs during the winter months and occasional monsoon storms in summer.

The project area consists of a roughly rectangular-shaped tract of undeveloped desert land bounded on the west by Jonathan Street, a dirt road at this location, and on the south by Holly Road. It is located on the southern outskirts of the City of Adelanto, in an area featuring vast expanses of vacant land that has been undergoing gradual suburban development in the most recent decades. An existing residential neighborhood lies to the south of the project location across Holly Road, while other parcels of vacant land surround the project area on the other sides (Fig. 3). Elevations in the project area range roughly between 2,985 and 2,995 feet above mean sea level, with a gentle slope downward to the north and intermittent drainages on both the eastern and western sides of the property (Fig. 3).

Vegetation within the project area consists mostly of creosote and other small shrubs and grasses, along with a few Joshua trees (Fig. 4). In its native state, the project area is a part of the Creosote



Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on April 8, 2022; view to the west)

Scrub Plant Community, dominated by the namesake creosote bushes but also featuring burrowweed, ocotillo, indigo bush, desert thorn, cheesebush, brittlebush, and beavertail, teddybear, and cholla cacti (Charters n.d.). Animals common to the area include small mammals (e.g., jackrabbits, desert cottontails, squirrels, rats, and mice), reptiles (e.g., lizards, snakes, and desert tortoise), native birds (e.g., doves, vultures, raptors, and quails), and arthropods (e.g., beetles, desert tarantulas, and scorpions).

The Victor Valley is a part of the Mojave River watershed. During the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene, the region experienced four separate high stands of Lake Mojave and other pluvial lakes. These episodes afforded the aboriginal population greater access to water, while the desiccation of the lakes forced them to move closer to the Mojave River, which provided not only a dependable source of water and other subsistence resources but also a major route for interregional trade. Not surprisingly, most of the Native American archaeological sites identified in and around the Victor Valley are concentrated along the Mojave River.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

Hall (2000:16) states that “late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density” and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (*ibid.*).

Ethnohistoric Context

The Victor Valley area is a part of the homeland of the Serrano people, which is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains to the east, the Twentynine Palms area to the north, and possibly the southern edge of Kern County to the west. The name “Serrano” was derived from a Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based mainly on these sources.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers and occasionally fishers, and their long-term settlements were located mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near reliable sources of water, especially in foothills and along major rivers. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The clans were patrilineal, but their exact structure, function, and number are unknown, except that the clans were the largest autonomous political and landholding units. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans, but they shared strong trade, ceremonial, and marital connections that sometimes also extended to other surrounding nations, such as the Kitanemuk, the Tataviam, and the Cahuilla.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was minimal until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

Historic Context

The present-day Victor Valley area received its first European visitor, the famed Spanish missionary and explorer Francisco Garcés, in 1776, and the first Euroamerican settlements appeared in the valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these “early starts,” due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

Garcés traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In 1829, most of this trail was incorporated into an important pack-train road known as the Old Spanish Trail, which extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico (Warren 2004). Some 20 years later, when the historic wagon road known as the Mormon Trail or Salt Lake Trail was established between Utah and southern California, it followed essentially the same route across the Mojave Desert (NPS 2001:5). Since then, the Victor Valley has always served as a crucial link on a succession of major transportation arteries, where the heritage of the ancient Mojave Trail was carried on by the Santa Fe Railway, by the legendary U.S. Route 66, and finally by today's Interstate Highway 15.

In 1916, a post office was established in Adelanto, one year after the town was founded by inventor E.H. Richardson (City of Adelanto n.d.). Richardson had sold the rights to his invention, a small, light-weight version of the heavy, cumbersome electric iron first patented in 1882, for \$75,000, and with the proceeds he bought the Adelanto townsite with the idea of creating a master-planned community and marketing it to World War I veterans with respiratory ailments by touting the health benefits of the desert climate (*ibid.*). The endeavor met limited success but laid the foundation for the future city.

During and after World War II, George Air Force Base, established nearby in 1941, added a new driving force in the local economy with its 6,000 civilian and military employees (City of Adelanto n.d.). After being deactivated in 1992, the former military installation was converted into civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport. Partially because of its proximity to this cargo-oriented airport, the City of Adelanto, incorporated in 1970 as the smallest city in the county, has since grown to a population of more than 34,000 in 2019 (USCB n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On March 29, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. 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 half-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.

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

On March 23, 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. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious,

spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The NAHC's reply is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, historical maps of the Adelanto area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855-1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1934-1993, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1952-2022, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On April 8, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologists Hunter O'Donnell and Ashley Conner-Ayala carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was excellent (95 percent) throughout the project area due to the sparsity of the vegetation growth (Fig. 4).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records indicate that the project area had not been surveyed systematically for a cultural resource prior to this study, although three linear surveys for power transmission line projects had been carried out along the southern project boundary, near the northern boundary, and across the project area in 1981, 1985, and 1993, respectively (Fig. 5). More recently, the project location was included in a large-scale overview study completed in 2013 for the Adelanto North 2035 Sustainable Community Plan, which encompassed a total of 27 square miles. None of these four studies involved an intensive-level field survey of the current project area in its entirety, and no cultural resources were previously identified within or adjacent to the project boundaries.

Within the half-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identify eight additional studies completed between 1989 and 2013, most of them also focused on linear features (Fig. 5). As a result, eight cultural resources, including one prehistoric (i.e., Native American) site, five historic-period sites, and two historic-period isolates, were previously recorded within the half-mile radius, as listed in Table 1. None of these sites or isolates were found within or adjacent to the project area. The nearest one, a historic-period refuse scatter designated Site 36-007749, was located a few hundred feet to the west of the project location. Therefore, none of them require further consideration during this study.

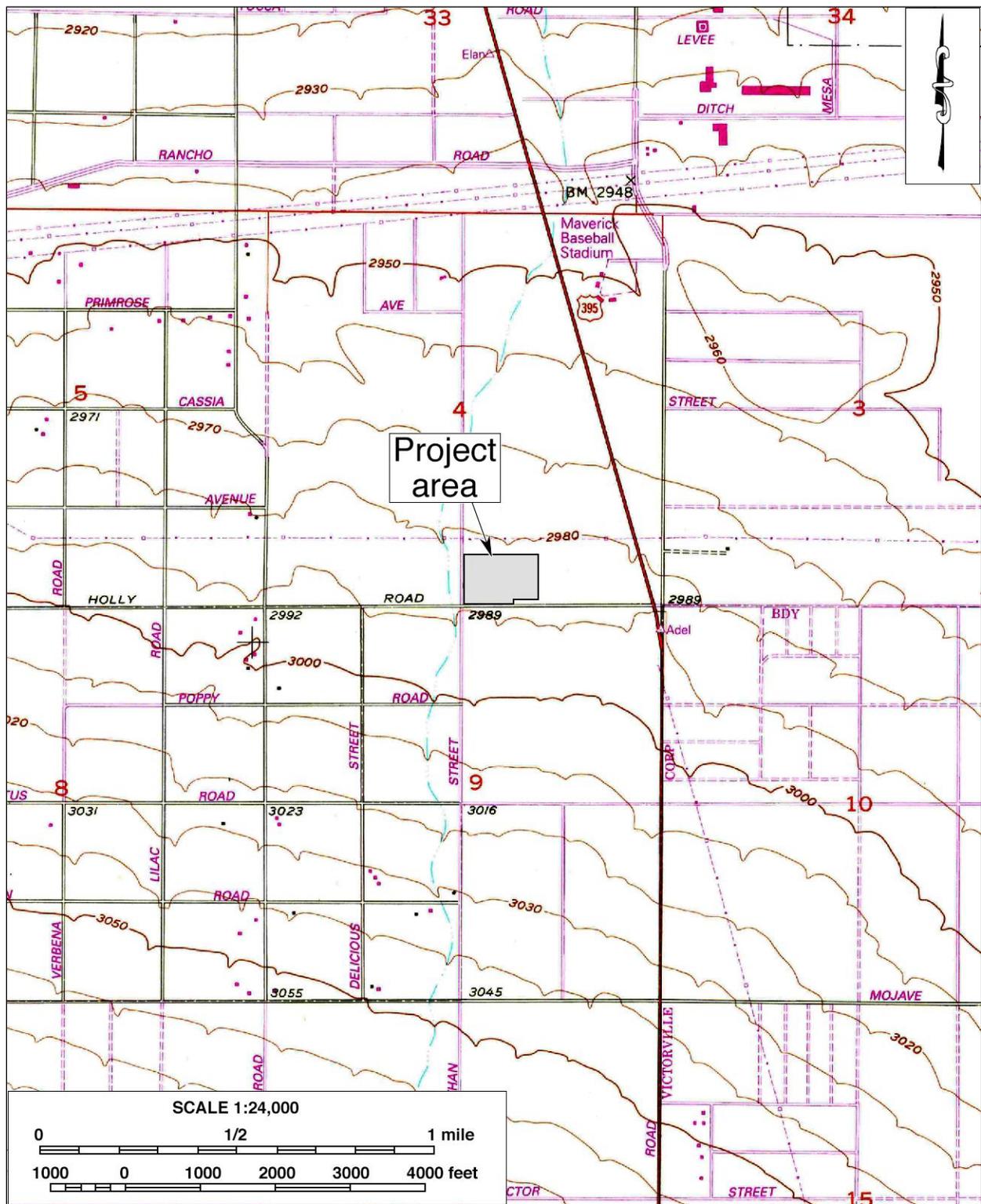


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search			
Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Description
36-004020	CA-SBR-4020H	Historical	Household refuse disposal site
36-007747	CA-SBR-7747H	Historical	Homestead site
36-007748	CA-SBR-7748	Prehistoric	One rock alignment, one rock circle, and one rock cluster
36-007749	CA-SBR-7749H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-010316	CA-SBR-10316H	Historical	Kramer-Victorville Transmission line
36-023318	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot metal can
36-023319	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot metal can
36-061253	CA-SBR-61253H	Historical	Refuse scatter

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated May 11, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of ten tribal representatives affiliated with six tribes in the general vicinity. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Adelanto in future government-to-government consultations with pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study yielded no evidence of any settlement or development activities in or near the project area throughout the historic period (Figs. 6-8; NETR Online 1952-1985). Prior to the 1950s, no man-made features were known to be present within or adjacent to the project boundaries (Figs. 6, 7). By 1952, the forerunner of present-day Holly Road had become the first such feature to appear (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1952). It remained a lightly used dirt road until sometime between 1994 and 2005, when the segment adjacent to the project area was paved in conjunction with the residential development to the south (NETR Online 1952-2005; Google Earth 1994; 2005). Despite the gradual development of the adjacent properties to the south in recent decades, the project area has largely retained its natural character to the present time (NETR Online 1994-2020; Google Earth 1994-2022).

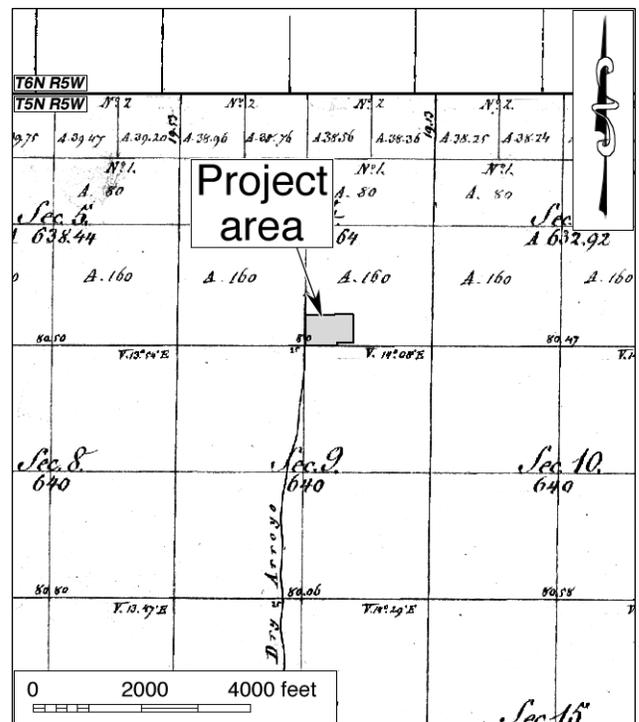


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1855.
(Source: GLO 1855; 1856)

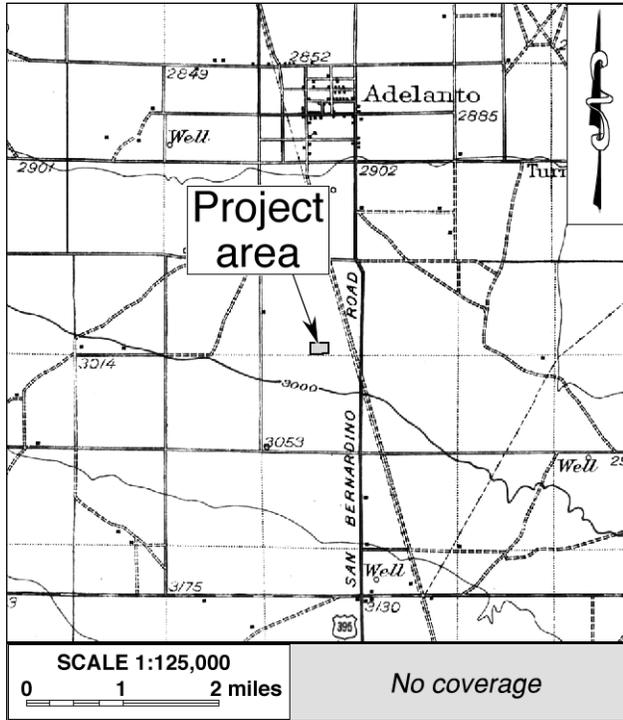


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1932.
(Source: USGS 1934)

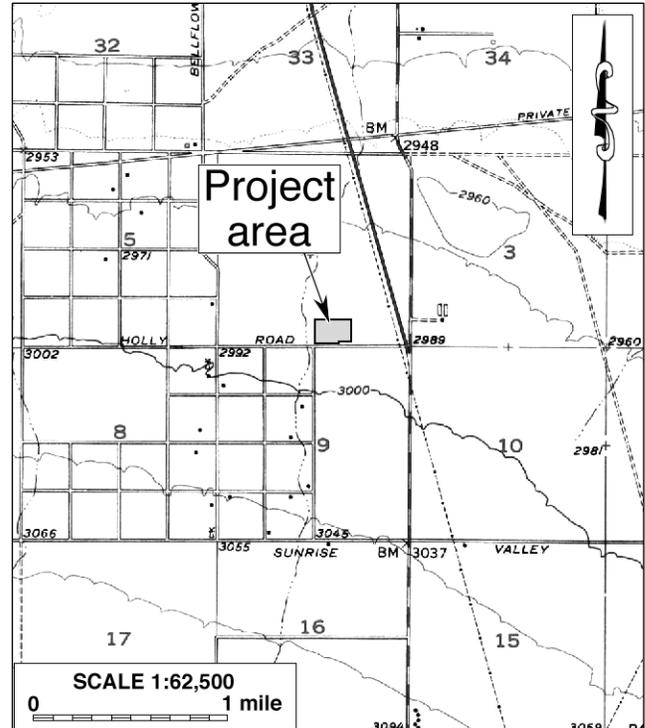


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1956.
(Source: USGS 1956)

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 period, but none was found. Scattered domestic refuse and construction debris was observed on portions of the property, along with some animal remains. A small makeshift dwelling was observed near the center of the property, accompanied by a picnic table and a collection of household items (Fig. 9). All of these items are clearly modern in origin, and none of them demonstrated any historical or archaeological interest.

DISCUSSION

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

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical



Figure 9. Makeshift dwelling in the project area. (Photograph taken on April 8, 2022; view to the west)

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, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were found during the present survey. In addition, the Native American Sacred Lands File identified no properties of traditional cultural value in the project vicinity, and no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that *no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Adelanto:

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

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City of Adelanto

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1855 Plat Map: Township No. VI North Range No. V West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1855.

1856 Plat Map: Township No. V North Range No. V West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1855.

Google Earth

1994-2022 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2015-2018, 2020, and 2022. Available through the Google Earth software.

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 1934 Map: Barstow, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1920 and 1932.
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- Warren, Elizabeth von Till
 2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. <http://oldspanishtrail.org/our-history>.

**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

Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

2018 M.A., Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA.
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University Nacional del Centro del Peru

Professional Experience

2022- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California
2021-2022 Archaeologist technician, Applied Earthwork, Inc.
2021 Crew Chief Archaeologist, Historical Research Associates, Inc.
2020-2021 Archaeologist technician, Cogstone Resource Management
2020 Archaeologist technician, McKenna et al.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

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

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- 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 ARCHAEOLOGIST
Ashley Conner-Ayala, B.S.**

Education

2021 GIS Certification, Pasadena City College, Pasadena.

2020 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

2019 Paleoanthropology Field School, Dmanisi, Republic of Georgia.

2019 M.A.R.I. CRM Field School, Milford, Utah.

Professional Experience

2021- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.

2021 Field Technician, Bruce Love Consulting, Littlerock, California.

2020 Archaeological Monitor and Field Technician, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 11, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: CRM TECH No. 3865A Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

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
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
5/11/2022**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

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

Serrano

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Quechan

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Quechan

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

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

Chemehuevi

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

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

Chemehuevi

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 CRM TECH No. 3865A Project, San Bernardino County.