

IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

**HDWD WASTEWATER PIPELINE PROJECT
(PHASES II AND III)**

**In and near the Town of Yucca Valley
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

Hi-Desert Water District
55439 29 Palms Highway
Yucca Valley, California 92284

and

State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street/P.O. Box 944212
Sacramento, CA 94244

Prepared for:

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August 5, 2019
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Title: Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: HDWD Wastewater Pipeline Project (Phases II and III), in and near Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Joshua Tree North, Joshua Tree South, Yucca Valley North, and Yucca Valley South, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangles (T1N R5-6E and T1S R5-6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 11.8 linear miles in total

Keywords: Southern Mojave Desert region; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no “historic properties” or “historical resources” in the Area of Potential Effects

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between February and July 2019, at the request of Jericho Systems, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Hi-Desert Water District (HDWD) Wastewater Pipeline Project (Phases II and III) in and near the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The undertaking is a part of the HDWD's Wastewater Reclamation Project developed and implemented in accordance with 2009 Wastewater Master Plan, which seeks to remove septic systems within the HDWD service area and connect customers to the municipal wastewater collection and treatment system. Phases II and III of the Wastewater Reclamation Project entails the construction of wastewater pipelines in residential areas outside of the core, contiguous area of the Town of Yucca Valley, along with three underground lift stations on the pipelines.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the undertaking, as required by the HDWD in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As the undertaking may involve federal funding administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the study is also intended to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as a part of the CEQA-Plus process. The subject of this study consists of various segments of proposed pipeline alignments, totaling approximately 11.8 linear miles in length, that were not included in the original master plan and the associated environmental studies.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this study, delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required during construction, coincides with the existing rights-of-way of public roads where the pipeline segments will be installed. The geographic extent of the APE extends generally to Fairway Drive on the west, South Park/Black Rock Fire Station Road on the south, Yucca Mesa/La Contenta Road on the east, and Ridge View/Cobalt Road on the north, across various sections of T1N R5-6E and T1S R5-6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The vertical extent of the APE, represented by the maximum depth of ground disturbance during trenching for pipeline installment, will not exceed 10 feet below surface.

The purpose of the study is to provide the HDWD and the SWRCB with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an effect on any "historic properties," as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or "historical resources," as defined by PRC §5020.1(j), that may exist in or near the APE. In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and a systematic field survey. Throughout the course of the study, no potential "historic properties" or "historical resources" were encountered within the APE, and the subsurface sediments in the vertical APE appear to be relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant archaeological remains of prehistoric or early historic origin.

Based on these findings, and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) and Calif. PRC §21084.1, CRM TECH recommends to the HDWD and the SWRCB a conclusion that *no "historic properties" or "historical resources" will be affected by the proposed undertaking*. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the undertaking, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

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The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this study, delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required during construction, coincides with the existing rights-of-way of public

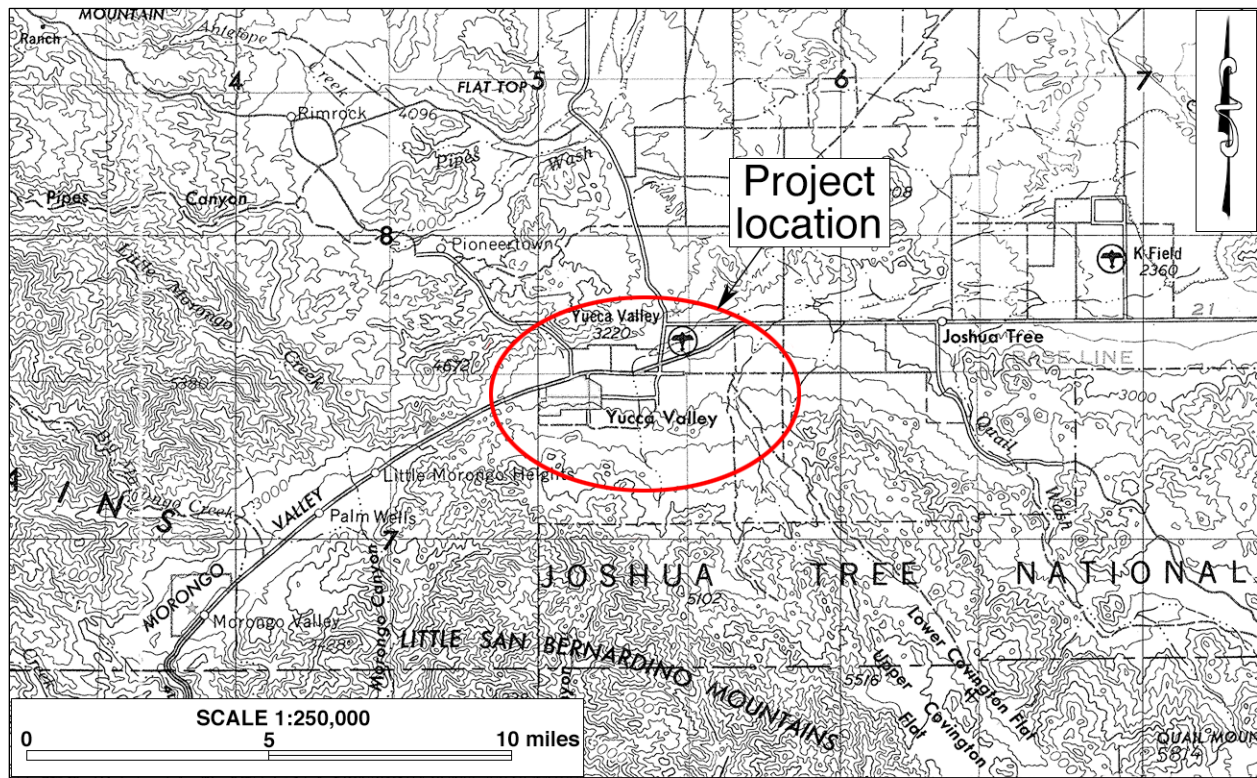


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 30'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

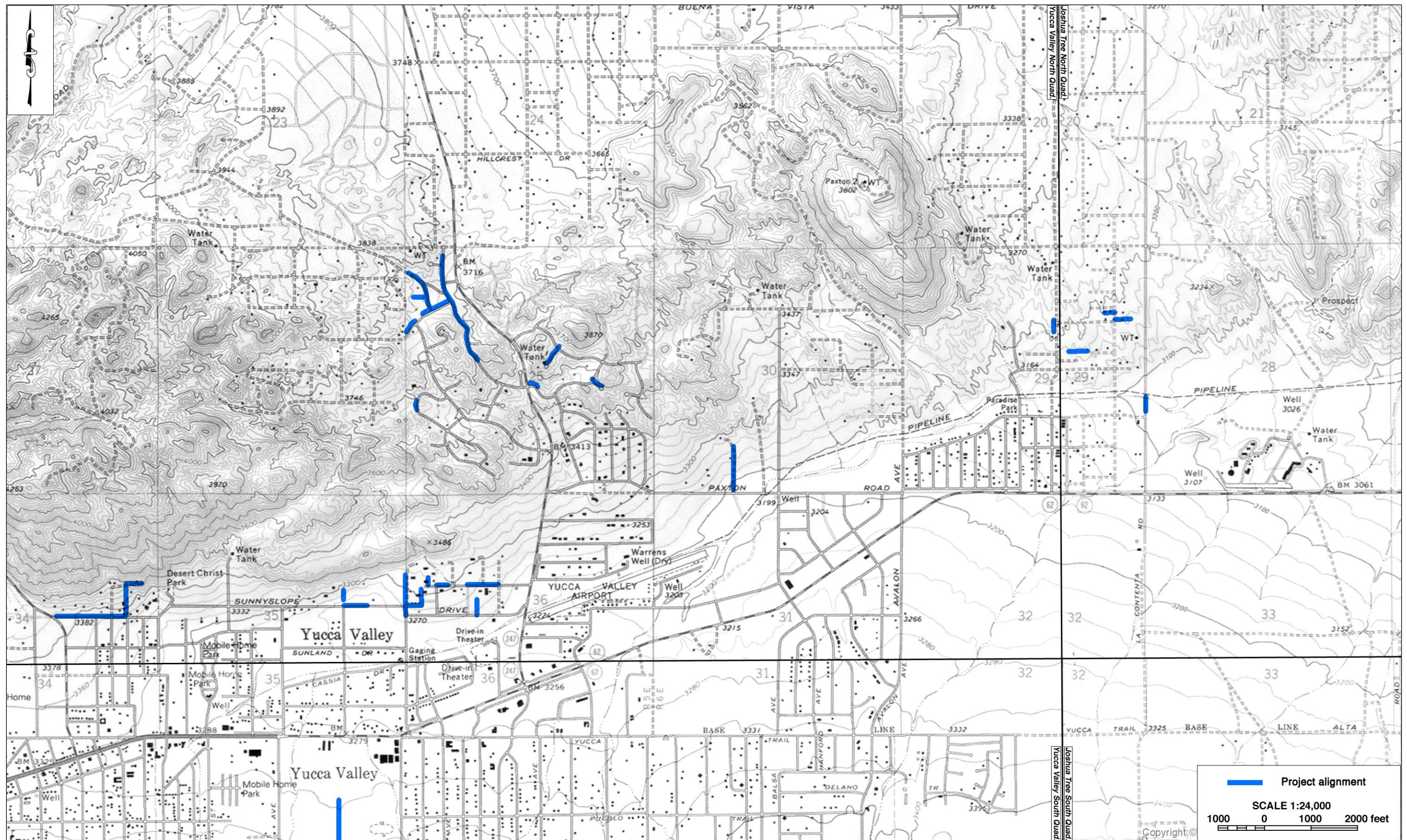


Figure 2a. Project alignments (northeastern portion). (Based on USGS Joshua Tree North, Joshua Tree South, Yucca Valley North, and Yucca Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1994a-1994d])

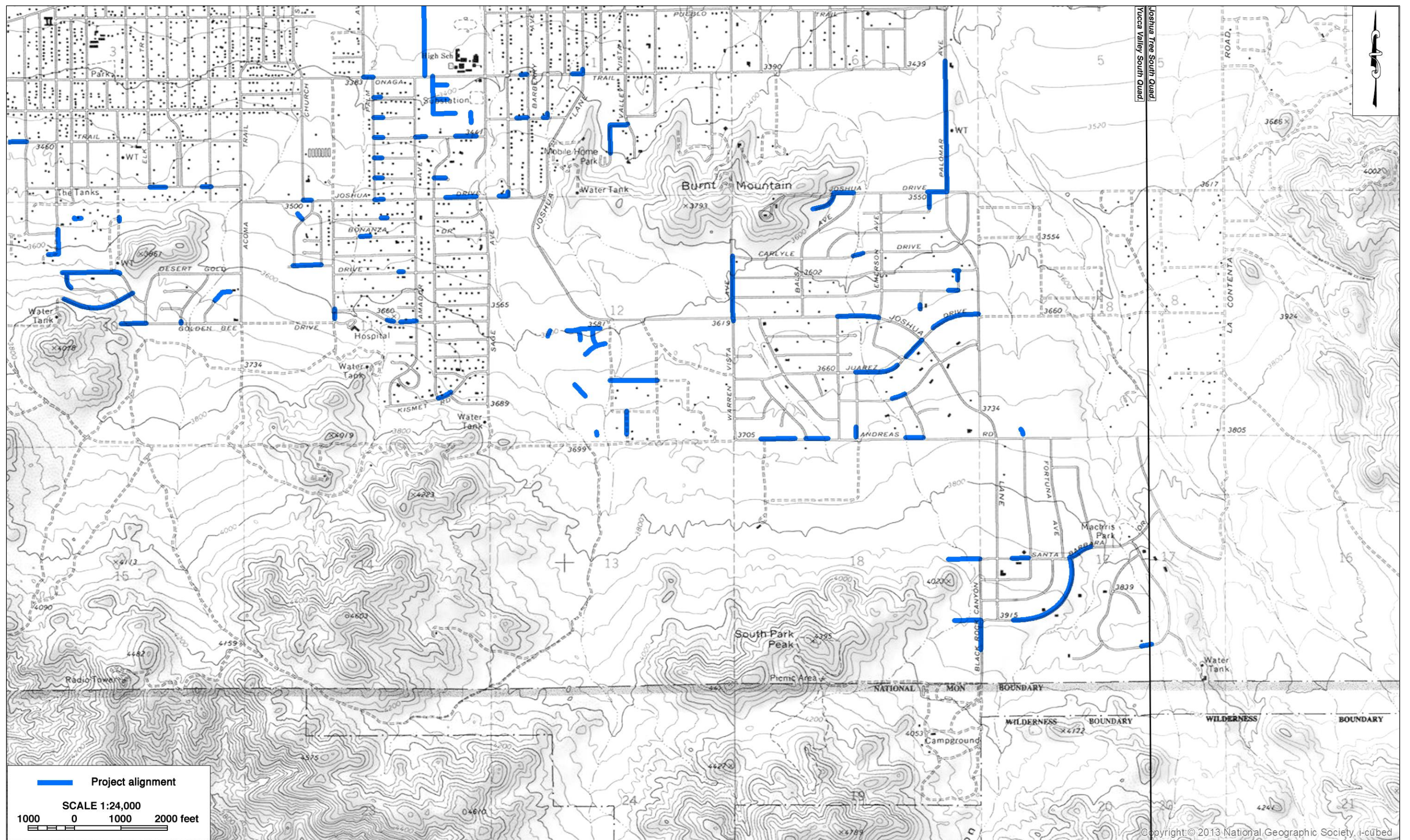
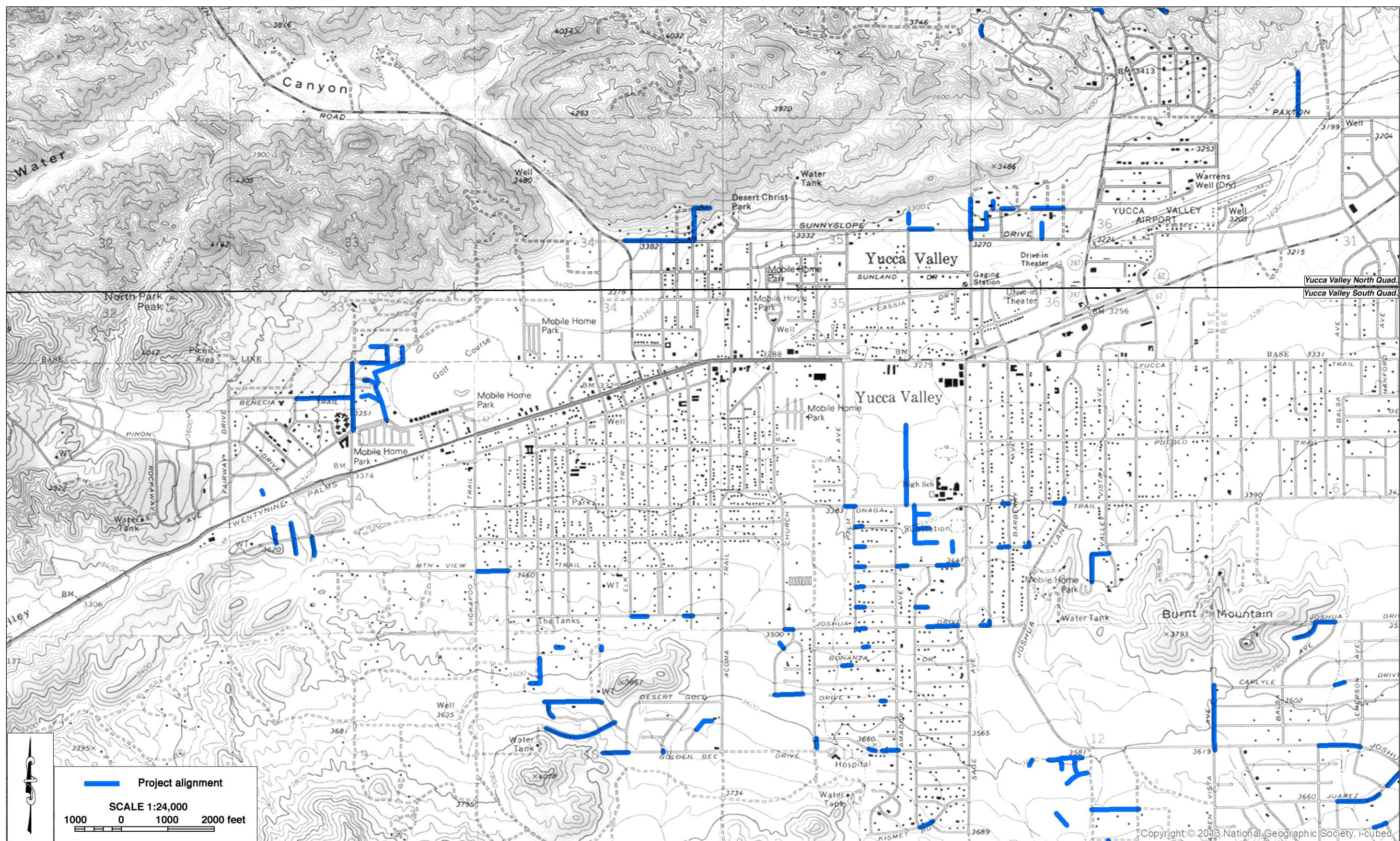


Figure 2b. Project alignments (southeastern portion). (Based on USGS Joshua Tree South and Yucca Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1994b; 1994d])



roads where the pipeline segments will be installed. The geographic extent of the APE extends generally to Fairway Drive on the west, South Park/Black Rock Fire Station Road on the south, Yucca Mesa/La Contenta Road on the east, and Ridge View/Cobalt Road on the north, across various sections of T1N R5-6E and T1S R5-6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2a-2c). The vertical extent of the APE, represented by the maximum depth of ground disturbance during trenching for pipeline installment, will not exceed 10 feet below surface.

The purpose of the study is to provide the HDWD and the SWRCB with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources,” as defined by PRC §5020.1(j), that may exist in or near the APE. In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and a systematic field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods and results of the various avenues of research and the final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The Town of Yucca Valley and the desert valley for which it is named are located in the Transverse Ranges Province of southern California, which consists of a series of east-west trending mountain ranges and valleys (Harden 2004:426). The Yucca Valley separates the San Bernardino Mountains to the west from the Little San Bernardino Mountains on the east. It was formed in the central portion of the Pinto Mountain Fault (Grimes 1986:73). Dictated by its location on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert, the Yucca Valley area has an arid climate with an average annual rainfall of less than ten inches. Temperatures frequently top 100° Fahrenheit in summer, while winters are cold enough to bring occasional light snowfalls.

The APE for this undertaking is situated at many non-contiguous locations in and around the Town of Yucca Valley, and the various segments traverse across residential neighborhoods, commercial and light industrial zones, as well as undeveloped land. Elevations in the APE range around 3,260 feet to 3,770 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is generally level with some small rocky hills, drainages, and washes. The proposed pipeline segments are located mostly within paved public roadways but in some cases along dirt roads and a levee access road (Fig. 3). Vegetation observed in the vicinity includes Joshua tree, juniper, barrel cactus, cholla, creosote bush, and other small shrubs and grasses as well as introduced landscaping plants.

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



Figure 3. Typical landscapes in the APE. *Clockwise from upper left*: view to the south along a dirt access road; view to west near the intersection of Golden Bee Drive and Amador Avenue; view to the north along Sage Avenue; view to the east near the intersection of Mountain View Trail and Kickapoo Trail. (Photographs taken on March 6, 2019)

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 Native American groups living near the APE in recent centuries were the Serrano, whose homeland is centered in the nearby 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 deserts, relying heavily on mesquite and numerous grasses for subsistence. Neither group practiced agriculture, favoring hunting and the cultivation gathering 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 1819, when the Spanish/Mexican mission system expanded to the edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano were removed to the nearby missions. While less affected by Spanish and Mexican policies due to their more remote location, the Chemehuevi experienced increasing conflict with encroaching Euroamerican prospectors and settlers during the late 19th century. By the early 20th century, the majority of Serrano and Chemehuevi population was incorporated into the reservation system. Today, most Serrano descendants are found on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations, while the Chemehuevi are divided among the Chemehuevi, the Colorado River, and the Morongo Reservations.

Historic Context

In the vicinity of present-day Yucca Valley, 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). The trail was reportedly blazed by Powell (Paulino or Pauline) Weaver, a colorful early pioneer who settled near present-day Banning in the mid-1840s, but was likely based on an ancient Native American trail. The first non-Native people to settle in the Morongo basin were miners and cattle ranchers in the late 19th century, followed by homesteaders in the early 20th century.

One of the early cattle ranchers was Mark “Chuck” Warren, who settled in the area with his family in the early 1880s and leased extensive acreage around present-day Yucca Valley from the U.S. government to graze his herds (Long n.d.). A well that Warren dug some two miles northeast of the present-day Yucca Valley town center, known aptly as Warren’s Well, and the house he built nearby soon became a popular stop on Weaver’s Trail, and “the center of life in the area for many years” (Wilson et al. 1984:8).

By 1945, the small community that gradually emerged around Warren’s Well had gathered enough population to warrant the establishment of a post office named Yucca Valley (Keeling 1976:236), but the town was not incorporated until 1991. Today, Yucca Valley has a total population of more than 20,000, scattered over an area of approximately 40 square miles. Despite the accelerated growth in recent decades, the Town of Yucca Valley, as the official name adopted upon its incorporation implies, still retains much of its rural characteristics.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On February 26-27, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Kerridge examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the APE. 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.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As part of the research procedures, CRM TECH archaeologist Deirdre Encarnación pursued geoarchaeological analysis to assess the APE’s potential for the deposition and preservation of subsurface cultural deposits from the prehistoric period, which cannot be detected through a standard surface archaeological survey. Sources consulted for this purpose included primarily topographic and geologic maps and reports pertaining to the surrounding area. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic history of the APE and address geoarchaeological sensitivity of the vertical APE.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856-1903, United States Geological Survey topographic maps dated 1955-1994, and aerial photographs taken in 1970-2018. The historic 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. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On February 25, 2019, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH notified the nearby Morongo Band of Mission Indians and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited tribal participation. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted a total of five Native American representatives in the region in writing and by telephone between March 6 and 28 for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the vicinity. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

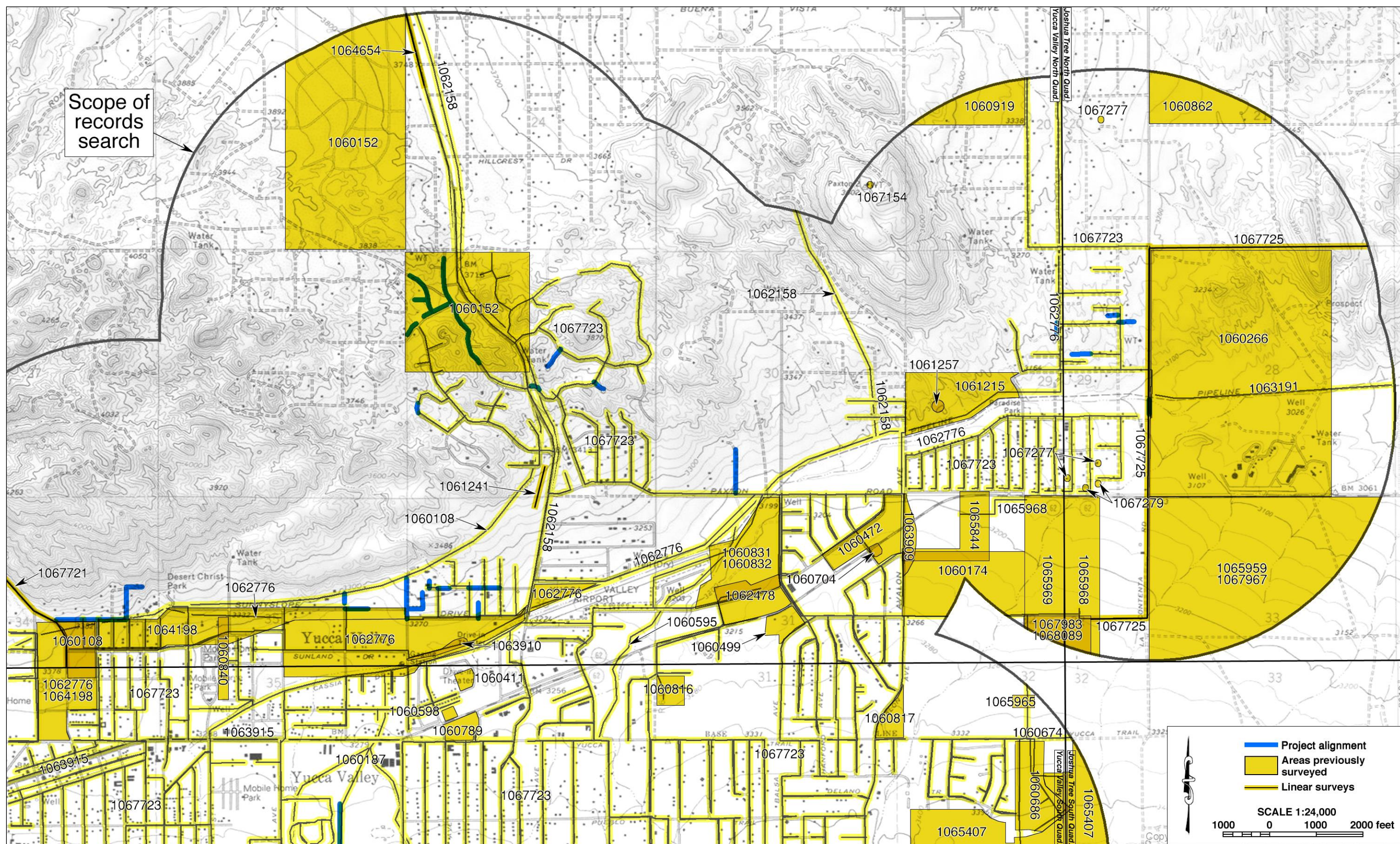
On March 6, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the APE with the assistance of Sara Bliss, Cultural Resources Manager for the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians. The portions of the APE lying within the rights-of-way of paved roads were surveyed at a reconnaissance level by driving along the project route and visually inspecting the surrounding ground surface for any indication of historical/archaeological remains. The portions in unpaved roads were surveyed at an intensive level by walking two parallel transects spaced five meters (approximately 15 feet) apart along each side of the project centerline. Using these methods, the ground surface in the entire APE was systematically inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Other than presence of road pavement, visibility of the native ground surface was generally good to excellent (85-100%).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, at least 20 previous cultural resource studies in the past have included various portions of the APE (Figs. 4a-4c). Many of these studies were linear surveys for similar infrastructure projects, including those for the original HDWD Wastewater Master Plan, and the majority of them are now more than 20 years old. Despite these survey efforts, no cultural resources were previously identified within the current APE, although two linear sites from the historic period were recorded as lying in close proximity (see App. 3). Outside APE but within a one-mile radius, SCCIC records show at least 85 other studies covering various tracts of land and linear features (Figs. 4a-4c), resulting in the identification of 21 additional sites, including a "pending" site, and five isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—within the scope of the records search (see App. 3).

Among these previously identified cultural resources, eight of the sites and two of the isolates were prehistoric—i.e., Native American—in origin. The sites consisted mainly of scattered lithic and ceramic artifacts, such as projectile points, blades, cores, flakes, pottery sherds, and groundstone



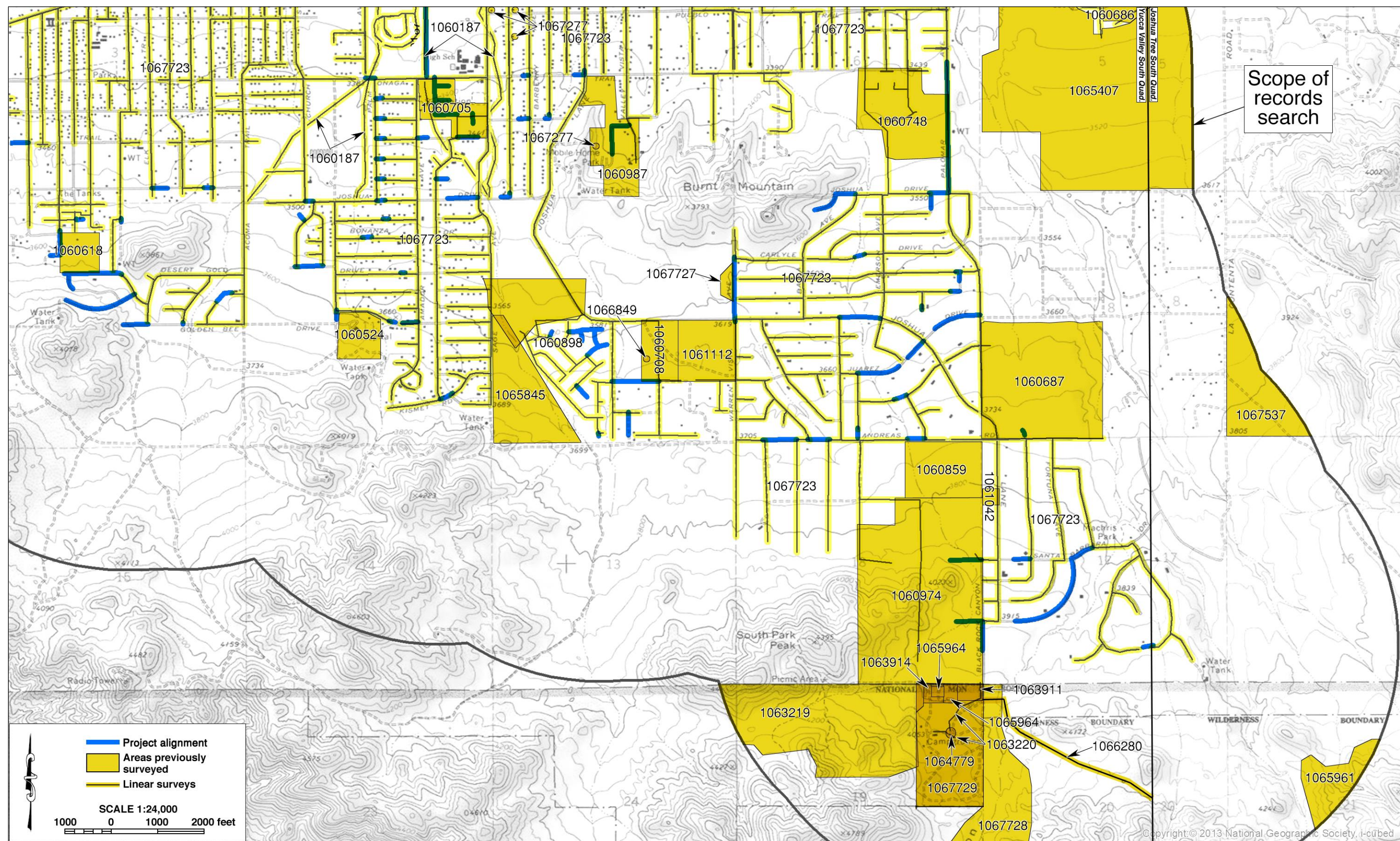


Figure 4b. Previous cultural resources studies in or near the APE (southeastern portion).

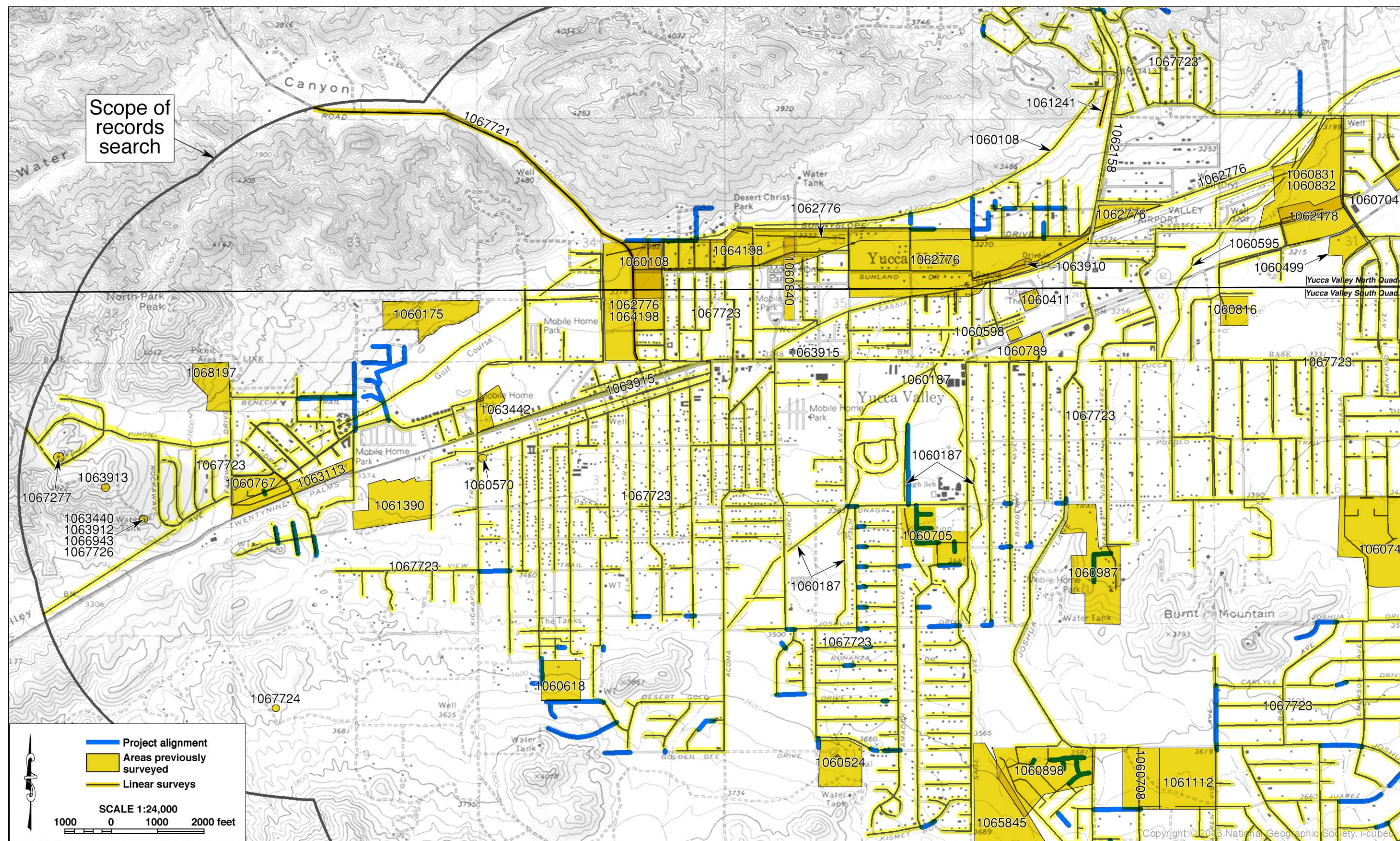


Figure 4c. Previous cultural resources studies in or near the APE (western portion).

tools, but also included a stone quarry and a bedrock milling feature with a single slick. The isolates included a lithic core and pottery sherds. The other sites and isolates dated to the historic period. Among the sites were ranch complexes, refuse scatters, roads, a folk art sculpture, a U.S. General Land Office survey marker, and the site of the Yucca Valley School. The isolates from the historic period were predominantly metal cans.

The two linear sites in close proximity to the APE, 36-010716 and 36-025902, represent Old Woman Springs Road and Pioneertown Road, respectively. Dating originally to the late 19th century, the route of Old Woman Springs Road has been largely usurped by present-day State Route 247 (Ballester 2002; Everson 2016), which traverses by the western end of a short segment of the project alignment along Buena Suerte Road (see App. 3). Pioneertown Road dates at least to the early 1930s and remains in use today (McKenna 2013), traversing by the western end of another segment of the project alignment along Sunnyslope Drive (see App. 3). When first recorded in 2013, Pioneertown Road was found not to be historically significant (*ibid.*). None of the other sites or isolates was located in the immediate vicinity of the APE.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Bortugno and Spittler (1986) mapped the surface geology in the project vicinity as mostly *Qo* with some *QT* and *Q* and possibly a small amount of *KJqm* in the northwest corner. *Qo* represents undifferentiated older alluvium, *QT* represents undifferentiated continental deposits of fluvial gravel, sand, silt, and clay, *Q* represents undifferentiated alluvium of Holocene age, and *KJqm* represents quartz monzonite of Cretaceous-Jurassic age (*ibid.*). Grimes (1986:75-76) did most of his work south of the Pinto Mountain Fault and found that the sedimentary rocks in that area ranged in age from late Cenozoic to Recent.

Dibblee (2008) mapped the surface geology in this area as mainly *qm* with a minor amount of *Qoa* in the southeastern portion. *Qm* is defined as quartz monzonite of Cretaceous-Jurassic age, which is an igneous rock, and *Qoa* represents older surficial sediments of Pleistocene age (*ibid.*). *Qoa* are in fault contact with the igneous rocks, and thus may be limited in size and depth (*ibid.*).

According to these sources, the surface soils in the APE are composed of older igneous rock and alluvial sediments as well as some Holocene-age alluvium. The Yucca Valley has no naturally occurring year-round waterway or any other reliable water source, and seasonal rainfall and flooding would have been the only water sources prehistorically. Although the area could have been utilized for gathering Joshua tree blossoms and leaves, creosote for medicine, and grasses for food and basketry materials, the lack of water would have limited the amount of mesquite available, the primary source of food in the desert surroundings.

In light of its lack of a reliable water source, the APE would not have been considered a favorable setting for long-term settlement in prehistoric times. Furthermore, the ground surface in the APE has been greatly disturbed by the construction and maintenance of roads and the associated underground utility lines. Consequently, the subsurface sediments within the vertical extent of the APE are considered to be relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant archaeological deposits of prehistoric or early historic origin.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated March 4, 2019, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources within the APE but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC's reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to each of the five tribal groups on the referral list (see App. 2). For some of the tribes, the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues were contacted in lieu of the individuals on the NAHC's referral list, as recommended in the past by tribal government staff. The five tribal representatives contacted during this study are listed below:

- Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Mark Cochrane, Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians;
- Donna Yocum, Chairperson, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians;
- Lee Claus, Director of Cultural Resources, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians;
- Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians.

As of this time, two of the tribes have replied in writing, while a third one has responded by telephone (see App. 2). Among them, Travis Armstrong stated that the Morongo Band had no additional information to provide. Donna Yocum found the APE to be outside of the San Fernando Band's traditional use area and stated that the tribe would defer to the San Manuel Band and the other nearby tribes. Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst with the San Manuel Band, stated that the tribe found this undertaking to be unlikely to impact known prehistoric archaeological sites but was "more concerned with the unknown" given the lack of specific knowledge of prehistoric Native American activities in the Yucca Valley area. Therefore, she requested further consultation with the HDWD and the SWRCB.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Situated in the heart of the southern California high desert country, the project vicinity exhibited little evidence of settlement and development activities until the gradual emergence of the town of Yucca Valley in the late historic period. Although "Chuck" Warren is known to have settled and grazed his cattle in the area as early as 1880-1881, with Warren's Well dating to the same period (Long n.d.), between the mid-19th century and the early 20th century the only man-made features known to be present in or near the APE were a few early roads, including "Road from Banning to Virginia Dale," "Road to the Palm Springs," and a short "Road to Warren's Tank" (GLO 1856; 1903a-1903c).

By the early 1950s, these early roads have all been replaced by members of a more regular grid of streets and highways, including State Routes 62 and 247 (USGS 1955). In the meantime, the town of Yucca Valley had gradually taken shape, with a relatively dense cluster of buildings in and around the town center (*ibid.*). In contrast, most of the areas along the APE remained unsettled at the time (*ibid.*). Development around the APE was gradual, with a noticeable acceleration around 1970-1989 and leading to the present time (NETR Online 1970-2014; Google Earth 1984-2018). Within the

APE itself, in general the only man-made features ever observed were the roads containing the proposed pipeline alignments.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey identified no potential “historic properties” or “historical resources” within the APE. Most of the proposed pipeline alignments are located within paved streets in residential neighborhoods, while the southwestern and northeastern portions of the APE, more rural in nature, tend to coincide with well-maintained dirt roads. As mentioned above, two of the roads lying adjacent to the APE, Old Woman Springs Road (State Route 247) and Pioneertown Road, were previously recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory as Sites 36-010716 and 36-025902.

Besides these two local thoroughfares, many of the roads that contain the APE also appear to date to the historic period (i.e., pre-1969; USGS 1955; NETR Online 1970). However, the current configuration and appearance of the roads reflect the results of repeated upgrading and constant maintenance during the modern era, and none of them demonstrates any distinctively historical characters. As working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, they are not considered potential “historic properties” or “historical resources,” and require no further study.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The purpose of this study is to identify and evaluate any “historic properties” or “historical resources” that may exist within or adjacent to the APE. “Historic properties,” as defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior” (36 CFR 800.16(l)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying the following criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act:

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

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

For CEQA-compliance considerations, the State of California’s Public Resources Code (PRC) establishes the definitions and criteria for “historical resources,” which require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for “historic properties.” “Historical resources,” according to PRC §5020.1(j), “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 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))

In summary of the research results outlined above, no potential “historic properties” or “historical resources” were previously identified within the APE, and none was encountered during this study. In addition, the subsurface sediments in the vertical APE appear to be relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant archaeological remains of prehistoric or early historic origin. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that no “historic properties” or “historical resources” are present within the APE for this undertaking.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Similarly, 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 an historical resource would be impaired.”

The present study has concluded that no “historic properties” or “historical resources” are present within the APE, and that the subsurface sediments in the APE appear to be relatively low in archaeological sensitivity. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the HDWD and the SWRCB:

- No “historic properties” or “historical resources” will be affected by the proposed undertaking.
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.

- If buried cultural materials are inadvertently discovered during the undertaking, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

REFERENCES

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Ballester, Daniel

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Bortugno, E.J., and T.E. Spittler

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Dibblee, Thomas W., Jr.

- 2008 Geologic Map of the Joshua Tree and Twentynine Palms 15 Minute Quadrangles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Dibblee Geology Center Map #DF-390. Santa Barbara, California.

Encarnación, Deirdre, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker

- 2009 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Yucca Valley Water System Infrastructure Improvements, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2011 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Yucca Valley Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvements, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Everson, Dicken

- 2016 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 36-010716 (CA-SBR-10716H; update). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1856 Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 6 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.
- 1903a Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 5 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1902.
- 1903b Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 5 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1902.
- 1903c Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 6 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1902.

Google Earth

- 1984-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity. Available through the Google Earth software.

Grimes, Gerald

- 1986 Sediments Adjacent to a Portion of the Pinto Mountain Fault in the Yucca Valley Area of San Bernardino County, California. In Marilyn A. Kooser and Robert E. Reynolds (eds.): *Geology around the Margins of the Eastern San Bernardino Mountains*. Publications of the Inland Geological Society, Volume I. Redlands, California.

- Hall, M.C.
 2000 Archaeological Survey of 2472 Acres in Adjacent Portions of Lava, Lead Mountain, and Cleghorn Pass Training Areas, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California (Volume I). Report prepared by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside, for the United States Marine Corps Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division.
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 1976 *Once upon a Desert*. Mojave River Valley Museum Association, Barstow, California.
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 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.
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 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
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 1976 *The Chemehuevis*. Malki Museum Press, Banning, California.
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 2013 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 36-025902 (CA-SBR-16378H). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
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 1970-2014 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
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 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.
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 2013 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Yucca Valley Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvements, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California (updated). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 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 1994.
 1994c Map: Yucca Valley North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition photorevised in 1979, minor revision in 1994.
 1994d Map: Yucca Valley South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition with minor revisions in 1989-1994.

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.

Wilson, Joan, Pat Helm, and Neal Q. Vocke

1984 *The Heritage of Yucca Valley, California*. Joan Wilson and Charleen Grubb, Yucca Valley, California.

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/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, 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.

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*

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.
- 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, U.C.
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.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
1993 A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.

2017- Certificate in progress, Kumeyaay Community College/Sycuan Cultural Center.
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2016- Historical/archaeological consultant, Friends of Maha'ulepu, Koloa, Hawai'i.
2015 Intern, State Historic Preservation Department, Kaua'i County, Hawai'i.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society; Kaua'i Museum.

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.

Honors and Awards

2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR

Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 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.

- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
- 2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

- 2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
- 2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
- 2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* Five local Native American representatives were contacted during this study; a sample letter is included in the appendix.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 (fax)
nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Proposed Hi-Desert Water District Phase II & III Project (CRM TECH No. 3446)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Joshua Tree North and South; Yucca Valley North and South

Township 1 North **Range** 5 East **SB BM; Section(s):** various

Township 1 South **Range** 5 East **SB BM; Section(s):** various

Township 1 North **Range** 6 East **SB BM; Section(s):** various

Township 1 South **Range** 6 East **SB BM; Section(s):** various

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to construct approximately 11.8 miles of wastewater pipelines along various existing roadways in and near the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California.

February 25, 2019

From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Tuesday, February 26, 2019 9:31 AM
To: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; Alicia Benally
Subject: Participation in Fieldwork for the Proposed Hi-Desert Water District Phase II & III Project in and near the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3446)

Hello,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed Hi-Desert Water District Phase II & III Project in and near the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3446). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for the project and we will contact the tribe again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. I'm attaching the project location maps and other information. Please feel free to email back with any questions regarding the proposed project and availability for the field survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Tuesday, February 26, 2019 9:36 AM
To: 'Sarah Bliss'; amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov
Subject: Participation in Fieldwork for the Proposed Hi-Desert Water District Phase II & III Project in and near the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3446)

Hello,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed Hi-Desert Water District Phase II & III Project in and near the Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3446). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for the project and we will contact the tribe again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. I'm attaching the project location maps and other information. Please feel free to email back with any questions regarding the proposed project and availability for the field survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



March 4, 2019

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech

VIA Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

RE: Proposed Hi-Desert Water District Phase II & III 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 the NAHC. 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: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/4/2019**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

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

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jcoin@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural
Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9027

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

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

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Hi-Desert Water District Phase II & III Project, San Bernardino County.

March 6, 2019

Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

RE: Proposed Hi-Desert Water District Phase II & III Project
11.8 Linear Miles in and near the Town of Yucca Valley
San Bernardino County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3446

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA Plus study for the proposed project referenced above. The undertaking entails installation of approximately 11.8 linear miles of wastewater reclamation pipeline segments within the rights-of-ways of various existing roads in the Hi-Desert Water District service area. The accompanying maps, based on the USGS Joshua Tree North, Joshua Tree South, Yucca Valley North, and Yucca Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking in various sections of T1N R5E, T1S R5E, T1N R6E, and T1S R6E, SBBM.

In a letter dated March 4, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the APE but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the APE.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious places or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the APE, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agencies, namely the Hi-Desert Water District and the State Water Resources Control Board.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the APE that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the APE. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 8:20 AM
To: 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'
Subject: Hi-Desert Water District Phase II and III Project

Hello,

Regarding your March 6, 2019 letter on above referenced project, this area is of interest to the Serrano people at Morongo, however we have no additional information to provide at this time.

Thank you for reaching out to our office.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
951-755-5259
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov

From: Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 5:14 PM
To: Nina Gallardo
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Hi-Desert Water District Phase II & III Project in and near the Town of Yucca Valley (CRM TECH #3446)

Hi Nina,

Once again, I apologize for the delay on this notice. I just finished going through our data - the Tribe knows of archaeological sites near the northern portion of the project area, though does not have much archaeological information for the southern portion. However, it does not look like the project would directly impact any of these known sites (as far as I can tell with the data we do have), and so SMBMI would be a bit more concerned with the unknown. This concern is a bit stronger in this area due to the lack of knowledge regarding the exact location of place somewhere in this valley known to have belonged to the Maromat clan of Serrano people. The people in this place, as described by Santos Manuel, potentially buried their people anywhere within this area, as the earth was theirs. As such, SMBMI will be entering into consultation with the Lead Agency with this knowledge and heightened level of concern.

Thank you,

Jessica Mauck
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249
M:(909) 725-9054
26569 Community Center Drive Highland California 92346

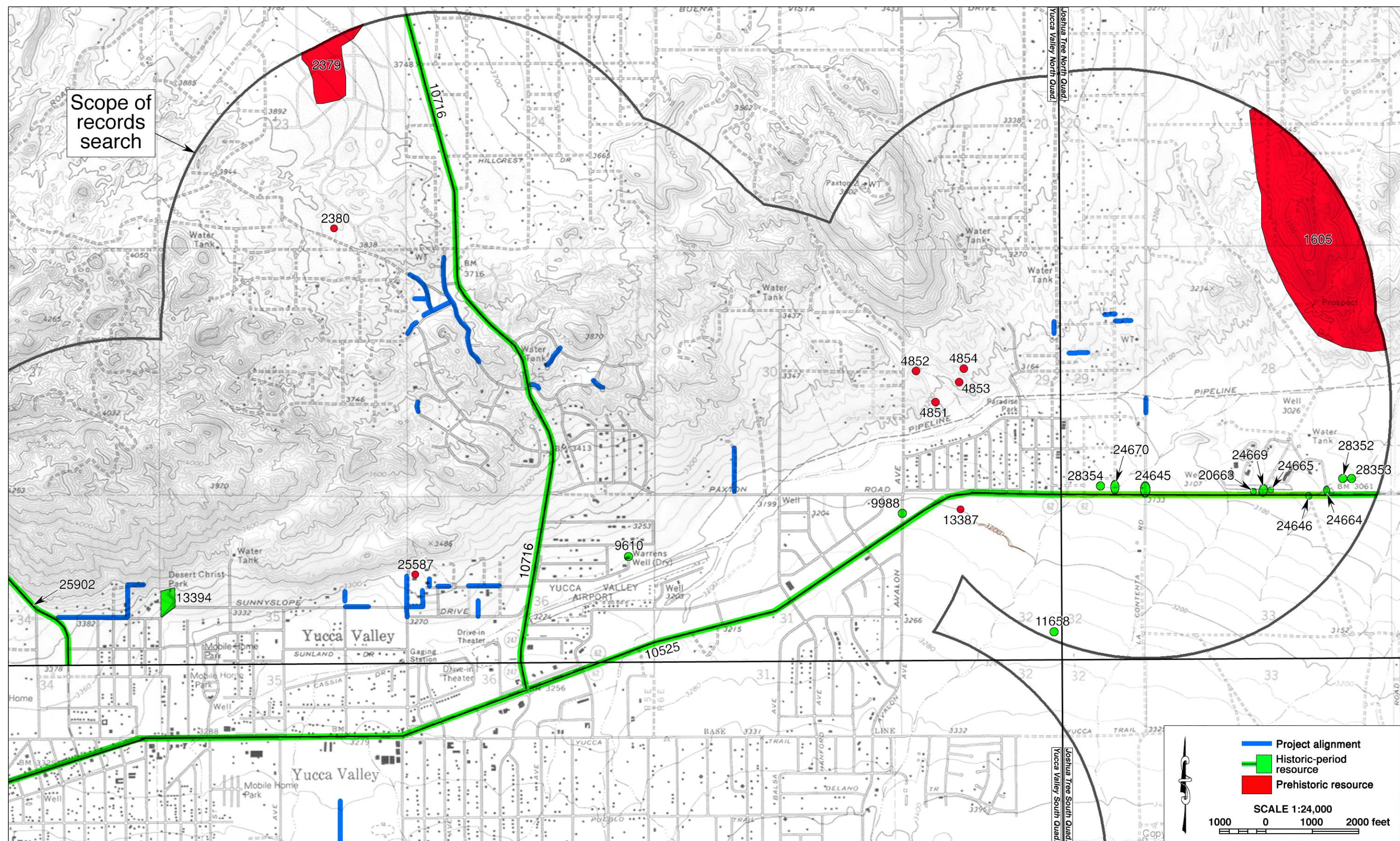
TELEPHONE LOG

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Telephone Contacts	Note
Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	None	Mr. Armstrong responded by e-mail on March 13, 2019 (copy attached).
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	9:45 am, March 21, 2019; 10:48 am, March 28, 2019	Ms. Yocum stated that the APE was outside the tribe's traditional use area and that the tribe would defer to the San Manuel Band and the other nearby tribes.
Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	9:42 am, March 21, 2019	Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst for San Manuel Band, responded by e-mail on March 26, 2019 (copy attached).
Mark Cochrane, Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	9:48 am, March 21, 2019; 10:54 am, March 28, 2019	Left messages; no response to date.
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	9:57 am, March 21, 2019; 10:56 am, March 28, 2019	Left messages; no response to date.

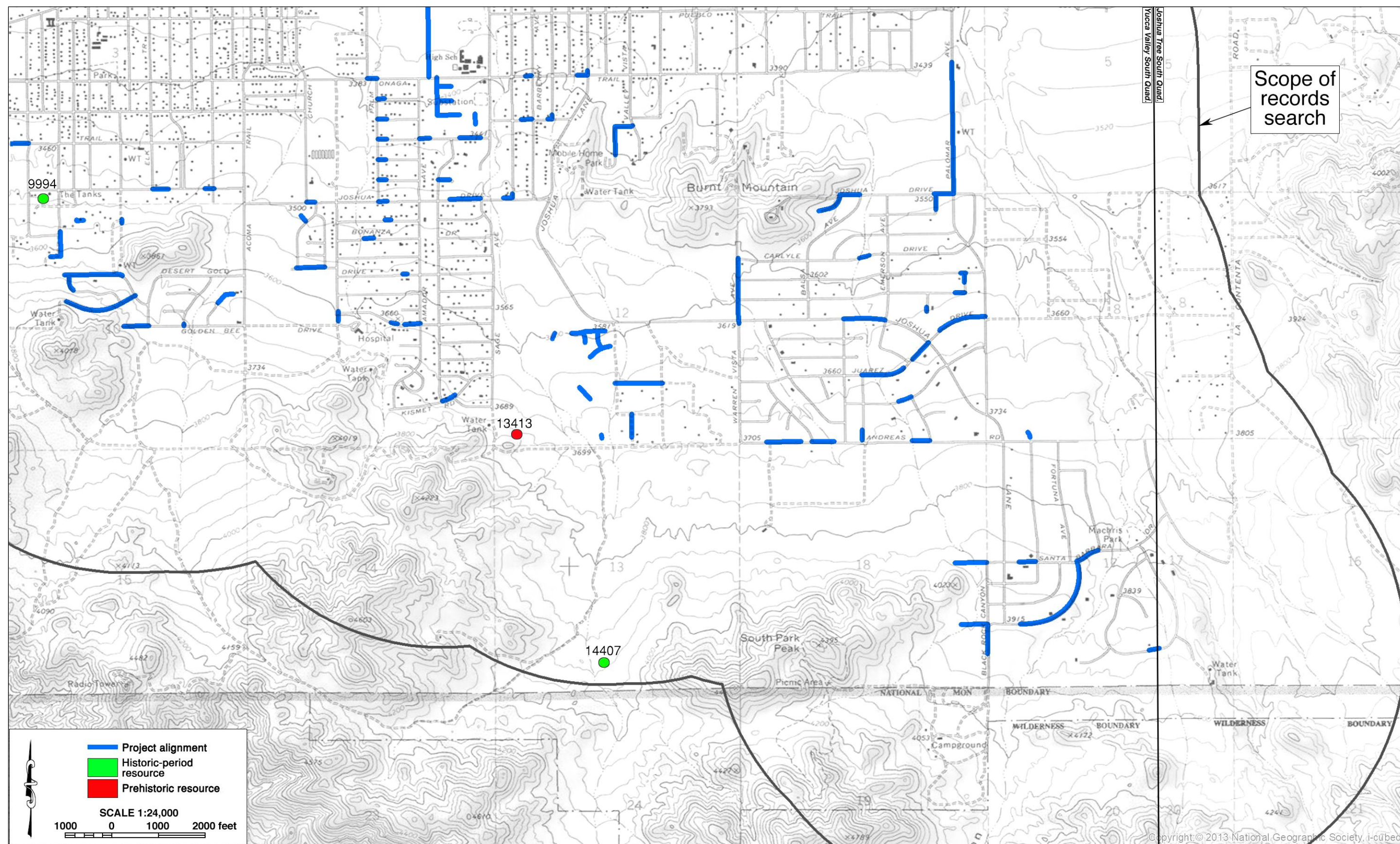
APPENDIX 3

**LOCATIONS OF KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES
NEAR THE APE**

(Confidential)



Cultural resources in or near the APE (northeastern portion)



Cultural resources in or near the APE (southeastern portion)

