



BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

**PHASE 1 PREHISTORIC RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR ±20.03 ACRES LOCATED
ALONG CAJON BOULEVARD, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA**

Devore, CA USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Interpolated Section 2 within Rancho San Bernardino, Township 1 North, Range 5 West

Prepared on Behalf of:

David Ornelas
Senior Project Manager
T&B Planning, Inc.
(619) 501-6041 x102

Prepared For:

County of San Bernardino, Planning Department
385 N. Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415
909-387-8311

Prepared By:

L&L Environmental, Inc. in Collaboration with CGC

Anna Hoover, M.S., RPA, Prin. Investigator anna.hoover.leary@gmail.com
Shannon M. Smith, B.S., Sr. Archaeologist ssmith@llenviroinc.com
Leslie Nay Irish, Principal Project Manager lirish@llenviroinc.com

Fieldwork Completed By:

Shannon Smith

Fieldwork Date(s):

March 8, 2018

Report Date:

April 27, 2018

Keywords:

±20 Acres, Route 66, Cajon Boulevard, Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Transmission Line (P-36-010315),
AT&SF Rail line (P-36-006793), Rancho Muscupiabe, Serrano, Cahuilla, Gabrielino, Muscupiabit, Apuritaimbit,
Devore, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle

\\\\DARWIN\\Shared Folders\\L&L Documents\\SERVER PROJECT FILES\\UNIFIED PROJECTS\\TB-17-606 Cajon Blvd\\ARS\\Report\\TB-17-R606.ARS1 (final).doc

Celebrating 20+ Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBEINC)

Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB#351, Redlands CA 92373

Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373

Webpage: llenviroinc.com | Phone: 909-335-9897 | FAX: 909-335-9893

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	iii
1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	1
1.1) Introduction	1
1.2) Project Location.....	1
1.3) Project Description	6
1.4) Cultural Resources Staff.....	6
1.5) Environmental Setting	6
1.5.1) Existing Land Use/Topography/Geology	6
1.5.2) Water Resources	7
1.5.3) Vegetation.....	7
2.0) CULTURAL SETTING	9
2.1) Prehistoric Setting	9
2.1.1) Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)	10
2.1.2) Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.).....	10
2.1.3) Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500).....	10
2.1.4) Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)	11
2.2) Ethnographic Setting	11
2.2.1) Gabrieliño (Tongva)	12
2.2.2) Cahuilla.....	13
2.2.3) Serrano.....	14
2.3) Historic Setting	15
3.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS	16
3.1) Regulatory Setting.....	16
3.1.1) Federal Significance Criteria	17
3.1.2) State Significance Criteria.....	18
3.1.3) Local Regulations	19
3.2) Methods	20
3.2.1) Archaeological Resources Records Search	21
3.2.2) Historic Records Review	21
3.2.3) Native American Coordination.....	21
3.2.4) Pedestrian Survey and Site Visits	22
4.0) RESULTS	23
4.1) Archaeological Resources Records Search.....	23
4.2) Historic Records Review	26
4.3) Native American Coordination	26
4.4) Pedestrian Survey	28
5.0) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	30
5.1) Recommendations	31
5.2) Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains.....	32
5.3) Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources	32
6.0) REFERENCES CITED	34
7.0) CERTIFICATION	37

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications39
Appendix B: SCCIC Records Search Form46
Appendix C: Photographs48
Appendix D: Sacred Lands Search51
Appendix E: Native American Coordination.....55

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map..... 2
Figure 2. Project Location Map 3
Figure 3. Aerial Photograph 4
Figure 4. Development Plan..... 5
Figure 5. Survey Coverage in the Project Area29

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Within 1 Mile of the Project Area ...23
Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within 1 Mile of the Project Area24
Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination27
Table 4. Recommended Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures31

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to identify potential archaeological and cultural resources that are older than 45 years of age that may be affected by the proposed Project; conduct an intensive archaeological survey of all accessible areas of the Project; provide an inventory of all recorded archaeological and cultural resources located within the boundaries and a one-mile radius; conduct preliminary Native American scoping activities; and provide recommendations for avoidance and/or mitigation for proposed impacts to archaeological and cultural resources. This report is one of two that document a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Phase I Archaeological Assessment (or “Study”) for the Cajon Boulevard Project (“the Project”). This first report addresses only Prehistoric resources while the second report addresses only Historic-era resources. The decision to split the reports was made at the client’s direction.

The Project proponent proposes a warehouse development with associated parking, which is located within a ±20.03 acre property area in the County of San Bernardino, California, as outlined in the Conceptual Plan. The Project includes Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0262-041-09-0000, 0262-041-13-0000, 0262-041-18-0000, and 0262-041-20-0000. L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) has completed this assessment at the request of David Ornelas of T&B Planning, Inc.

A complete archaeological, historic, and cultural resources records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. L&L Senior Archaeologist Shannon M. Smith completed the search on January 3, 2018 for the Project area and all lands found within a one-mile radius (Appendix B). Only the results pertinent to prehistoric resources will be discussed in this report. The companion historic resources report and discussion is presented in *Historic Resources Assessment for ±20.03 Acres Located at Cajon Boulevard, County of San Bernardino, California*: L&L Environmental, Inc., May 2018.

The results of the records search indicated that only one (1) survey has been conducted within the Project boundaries for the historic Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Transmission Line (P-36-010315). The survey was linear and did not incorporate the entire Project area. No prehistoric archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the proposed footprint. A total of 11 sites and activity areas were identified within the one-mile radius and 25 cultural resource studies have been conducted, resulting in approximately 20 percent of the land within the one-mile radius being formally surveyed.

Records and maps available from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) were reviewed by L&L to provide information about historic era land use and development within the Project area (BLM 2018). Historic topographic maps and aerials ranging from 1896 to 1968 (NETR 2018) and documents available from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were also reviewed. No prehistoric resources of note appeared on these documents. A discussion of the historic resources can be found in the historic companion report.

L&L contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File database search (SLS) on November 20, 2017. A response was received from them on November 30, 2017 (Appendix D). The NAHC SLS did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Project area, but did state that the general area was sensitive for Native American resources. Further, the NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding known and previously recorded sites.

Per standard archaeological practice, L&L sent scoping letters to the seven (7) contacts provided by the NAHC on December 6, 2017. As of the date of this report, two (2) responses have been received, one from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) and one from the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI). The response from SMBMI stated that the Project is located between two (2) known Native villages – *Muscupiabit* and *Apuritaimbit* – and that the area was “often used as a travel corridor for occupants of these villages as well as other villages across the landscape.” The SMBMI additionally requested subsurface testing on the southern portion of the Project area as a part of the Phase 1 assessment; however, subsurface testing is not usually performed during initial surveys and conditions observed during the survey did not warrant an exception.

MBMI noted in their response an interest in the site as a traditional use area and requested a thorough record search at the SCCIC, tribal monitor participation in the field survey, and receipt of copies of the final Phase I report including site records. L&L was unable to coordinate with MBMI to participate in the survey. Additional information and all coordination efforts are presented in detail in Table 3 of this report and copies of all correspondence are included in Appendix E.

An intensive Phase I pedestrian survey was completed on March 7 and 8, 2018 to identify whether surficial resources existed. As observed during the survey, the Project surface has

been severely disturbed as a result of previous onsite activities, the northern portion more so than the southern. The majority of the northern portion of the property has been cleared of vegetation and has semi-truck parking, paving/asphalt remnants, imported gravel, a maintenance area, a small shed, a trailer and various pieces of equipment. The southern two-thirds of the property is intersected with several dirt roads and is obscured by dense non-native weeds and vegetation indicating that previous surface disturbances have removed native vegetation. However, it is important to note that the physical disturbance of a cultural site or area does not necessarily mean its associative integrity for Native American tribes has been fundamentally compromised.

Additional historic resources exist on and immediately adjacent to the Project, which are assessed in the historic companion report.

Based on the results of the property research, information obtained from Native American scoping, the intensive pedestrian survey, and low visibility on the southern two-thirds of the property's surface, L&L recommends archaeological monitoring during all earthmoving activities and further consultation between the County and interested Native American tribes to determine the appropriate level of tribal monitoring for the Project. Additional recommendations are provided in Section 5.

1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.1) Introduction

The following report has been prepared for David Ornelas from T&B Planning by L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L). L&L performed the assessment at the request of the County of San Bernardino in order to comply with the regulations of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA [as amended]) regarding the “management of cultural resources that may be adversely affected by land development...in accordance with federal guidelines relating to potentially significant cultural resources.” For the purposes of this assessment, “cultural resources” can be defined as “the cultural aspects of the environment -...cultural uses of the natural environment, the built environment, and human social institutions” (NPI 2018). In this report, archaeological and cultural resources have been identified and impacts assessed through the lens of the archaeological discipline by qualified archaeologists who meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards. Identifying and assessing impacts to a wider range of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) recognized under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) are outside the scope of this study and should be addressed between the lead agency and interested Native American tribes.

Although the archaeological assessment splits analysis and discussion into two separate reports – one limited to prehistoric resources and the other limited to historic resources – this assessment format is generally based on the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) guidelines (OHP 1990) and follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for resource surveys.

1.2) Project Location

The proposed ±20.03 acre Cajon Boulevard Project is located within an unincorporated southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, California. The Project area is located on Cajon Boulevard and is situated southwest of Kendall Drive, northwest of Palm Ave, and northeast of Historic Route 66 (Figure 1). The BNSF Railway right-of-way (ROW) is the northeast boundary of the Project. Specifically, it can be found within Section 2 of Township 1 North, Range 5 West as shown on the USGS *Devore*, California 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The Project site includes Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0262-041-09-0000, 0262-041-13-0000, 0262-041-18-0000, and 0262-041-20-0000.



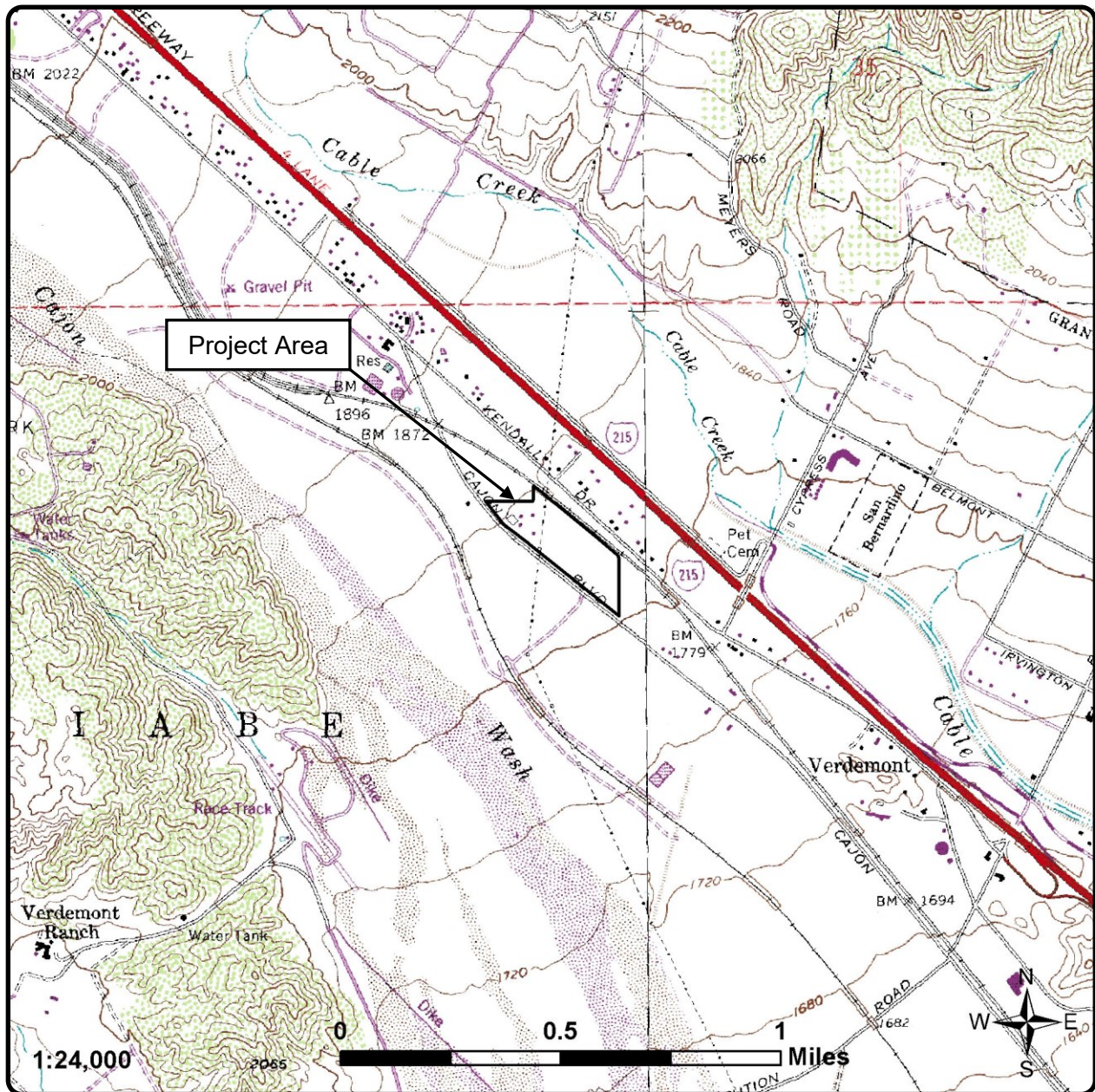
L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

TB-17-606
April 2018

Figure 1
Project Vicinity Map

Cajon Blvd. Project, San Bernardino Area
County of San Bernardino, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

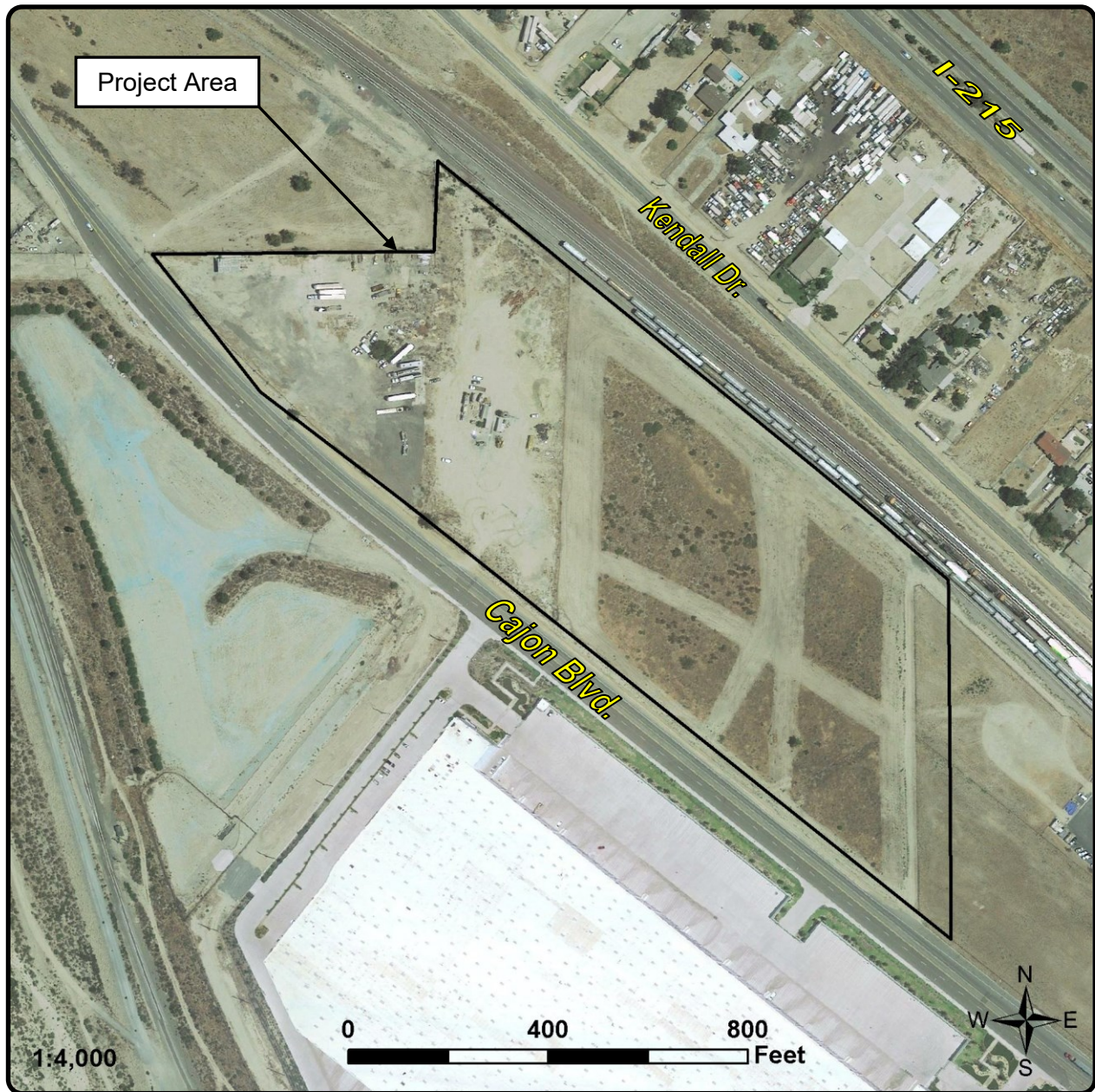
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

TB-17-606
April 2018

Figure 2

Project Location Map
(USGS Devore [1988] quadrangle,
Interpolated Section 2 within Rancho San Bernardino,
Township 1 North, Range 5 West)

*Cajon Blvd. Project, San Bernardino Area
County of San Bernardino, California*



L&L Environmental, Inc.

*BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING*

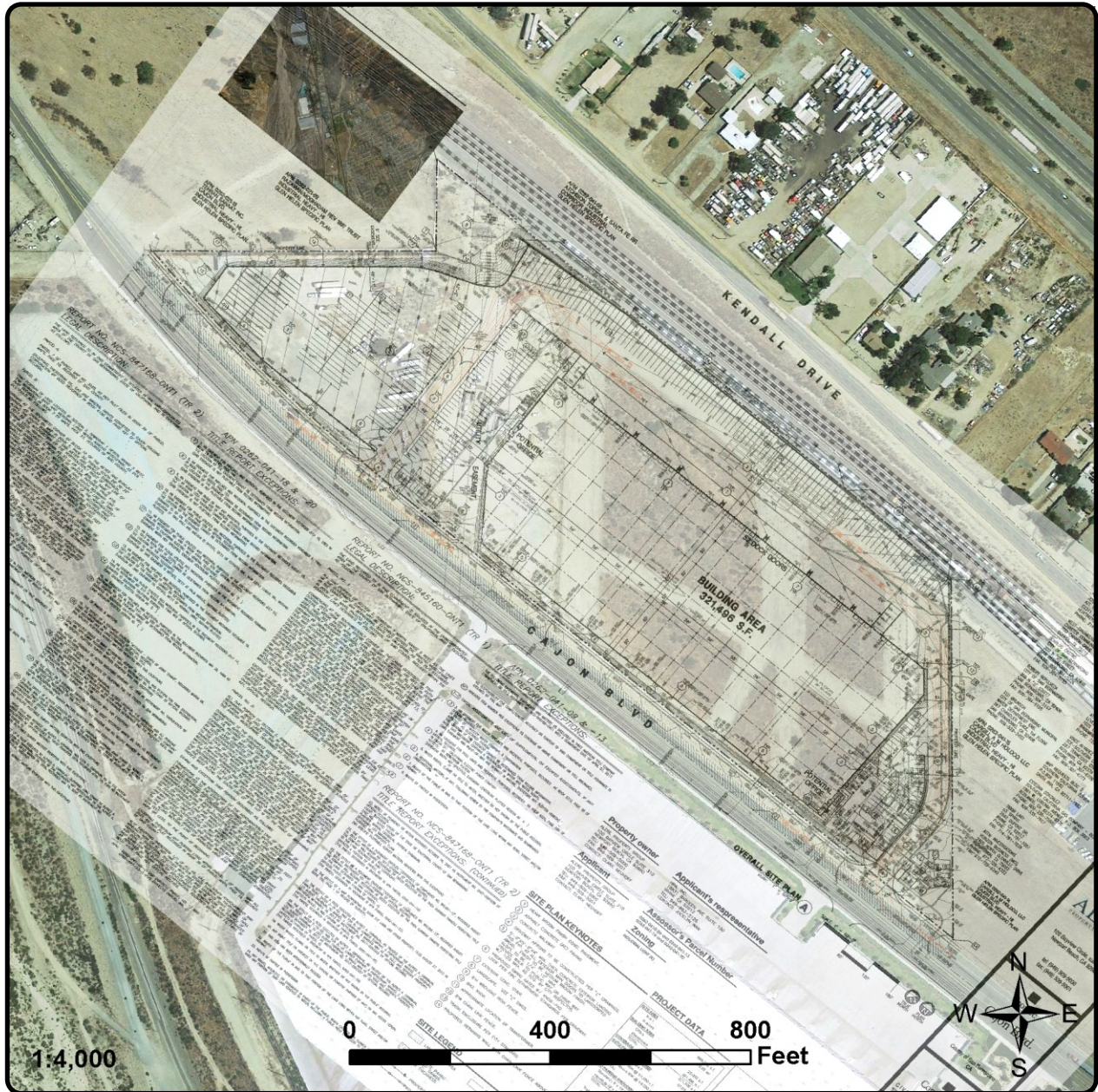
TB-17-606
April 2018

Figure 3

Aerial Photograph

(Photo obtained from Google Earth, June 2017)

*Cajon Blvd. Project, San Bernardino Area
County of San Bernardino, California*



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

TB-17-606
April 2018

Figure 4

Development Plan
(Photo obtained from Google Earth, June 2017)

Cajon Blvd. Project, San Bernardino Area
County of San Bernardino, California

1.3) Project Description

Per the prepared conceptual site plan, the Project proponent proposes to construct a single industrial warehouse of 321,496 square feet with associated parking on the property's ±20.03 acres. Zoning is heavy industrial. The conceptual site plan is shown in relation to the Project boundary in Figure 4.

1.4) Cultural Resources Staff

The records search was completed by Shannon M. Smith, Sr. Archaeologist for L&L. The intensive pedestrian survey was also completed by Shannon M. Smith. The report was authored by Anna Hoover, M.S. RPA, Sr. Ethnoarchaeologist for Cultural Geographics Consulting, LLC (CGC) and L&L consulting Sr. Ethnoarchaeologist/Principal Investigator, with assistance from Shannon M. Smith. L&L CEO/Principal Project Manager Leslie Irish provided quality control oversight. Professional qualifications for all team members are located in Appendix A.

1.5) Environmental Setting

1.5.1) Existing Land Use/Topography/Geology

The Project area can be characterized as disturbed. The northern portion of the property is currently being used for storage of semi-trucks, a temporary storage bin, and various pieces of gunite mixing equipment from a previous swimming pool business. The southern portion of the Project contains dirt roadways and vegetation. Land surrounding the Project is generally characterized by industrial developments to the south and southwest; railroad and freeway transportation routes to the east and northeast; and vacant land to the northwest. Cajon Boulevard/Route 66 and a BNSF Railway right-of-way (ROW) border the northeast side of the Project.

Located on a slightly raised bench within the historic flood plain between Cajon Wash and Cable Creek, the Project terrain is relatively flat with a slight slope that drops downward to the southeast. Topographically, the Project area has a combined vertical relief of roughly 45 feet, with elevation ranging from approximately 1,800 feet AMSL at the southeastern corner of the site to 1,845 feet AMSL at the northwestern boundary.

Soils observed within the northern disturbed portion of the property are either compacted or contain remnants of imported gravel and asphalt paving. The southern portion of the property contains soils that are compacted where there are roadways but appear sandy in less disturbed

areas and adjacent to the railroad tracks along the northeast. The Project area is a mixture of Soboba gravelly loamy sand (0-9% slopes) and Tujunga gravelly loamy sand (0-9% slopes). The majority of the survey area is characterized as Tujunga gravelly loamy sand (USDA SSURGO 2018).

It is unknown whether desirable lithic material for tool manufacture would have been available to Native Americans within the Project boundaries prior to contact with Europeans. It is possible small tools may have been manufactured from the cobbles of Cajon Wash and Cable Creek; however, Smith observed no such items during the survey. Further, no rock outcroppings or lithic material sources were observed during the survey or on historic aerials.

1.5.2) Water Resources

Cajon Wash is located approximately 500 feet west of the Project area, with Cable Creek approximately the same distance to the east.

1.5.3) Vegetation

Current vegetation in the northern portion of the Project area is minimal, mostly due to the truck parking and storage bin and equipment placement. This area has been almost entirely disturbed and soils are either compacted or covered with gravel/asphalt and only non-native weeds were observed.

The southeastern half of the Project area has been mown around the exterior boundaries and in a cross pattern through the center of the site, possibly as a firebreak. In these areas, the limited vegetation that was observed during the survey tended to be mostly weedy and invasive, including species such as non-native grasses (*Schismus* and *Bromus* spp.), annual sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*); however, some native habitat is beginning to recover. Although the mown area is heavily disturbed, remnants in the form of native annuals, grasslands, and small plants typical of the habitat were present and soils were not overly compacted. Areas not mown still support good quality plants designated as Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (AFSS), although non-native grass species are present throughout the understory and along the margins.

Three western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees and a very large mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*) were observed scattered over the Project area.

Most certainly the vegetation communities were vastly different in the Project area prior to European influence from what exists today. The presence of water from the Cajon Wash and other nearby branching creeks would have supported an abundant floral and faunal community

that could have supported or at least supplemented the diets of inhabitants from nearby villages and communities, especially *Muscupiabit*, of which the Rancho Muscupiabe would later take its name. The Mojave Trail, which ran through the Cajon Pass (less than five miles north of the Project area) to the north of San Bernardino, was an ancient Native American travel and trade route. It is likely that other branches from this major route would have passed through this portion of the valley south of Cable Canyon.

2.0) CULTURAL SETTING

2.1) Prehistoric Setting

The following section provides a brief discussion on the prehistoric and historic context of the Project area for better understanding the relevance of resources identified within its proximity. Additional information can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Fagan (2003), and Jones and Klar (2007).

Establishing a cultural sequence allows for the meaningful comparison of material culture attributes on an intra- and inter-site basis and provides the basis for culture-model building. To this end, regional archaeologists often follow Wallace's southern California format (1955 and 1978) for discussing the prehistoric chronology of the Project area. However, established chronologies are often augmented or even abandoned. For example, Fagan (2003) does not use the traditional archaeological cultural sequences for his regional analysis. Instead, he describes the stages as generalized models related to recent environmental transformations and socio-economic models, all associated with an ever-changing environment. Thus, it should be noted that all the presented cultural sequences are regularly challenged, as are the meanings of the individual frames of reference. Furthermore, this information results from archaeological studies, is formulated from an archaeological perspective, and does not account for the various Native American accounts of history and geography, including their own concepts, experiences, and practices of time and space.

Wallace's prehistoric format is as follows:

- Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)
- Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Wallace further explains (Wallace, in Heizer 1978) that the stages prior to 2000 B.C. in southern California could be assigned to:

- San Dieguito Period (Period I: 9000 to 6000 B.C.)
- Standard Millingstone Period (Period II: 6000 to 3000 B.C.)

- Modified Millingstone Period (Period III: 3000 to 2000 B.C.)

Warren (1968) uses the following terms to subdivide the periods:

- San Dieguito Tradition (before 5500 B.C.)
- Encinitas Tradition (5500 B.C. to A.D. 600)
- Shoshonean Tradition (A.D. 600 to A.D. 1769)

2.1.1) Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)

Beginning with the first human presence in California, prehistoric artifacts and cultural activities appear to represent a big-game hunting tradition. Very few sites from the Early Period exist, especially in inland areas. Of the Early Period sites that have been excavated and dated, most exhibit a refuse assemblage suggesting short-term occupation. Such sites have been detected in caves and around fluvial lakes fed by streams that existed near the end of the last glaciation. Chipped stone tools at these sites are surmised to reflect a specialized tool kit used by hunters. Large-stemmed bifaces are common. Millingstones and dart points are not part of the Early Period tool assemblage.

2.1.2) Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)

Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones, the onset of the Millingstone Period appears to correspond with an interval of warm and dry weather known as the Altithermal (Wallace 1978). Artifact assemblages begin to reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems, as evidenced by the grinding tools found at these sites. Assemblages also include choppers and scraper planes; however, there is a reduced number of large bifaces. Sites are occupied for a greater duration than Early Period sites, based on an increase in occupational debris. The distribution of millingstone sites reflects the theory that groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, a main village would have been occupied for a portion of the year, but small population groups seasonally occupied subsidiary communities in order to exploit resources not generally available near the main village. Sedentism increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods.

2.1.3) Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)

Dating between roughly 3000 B.C. and A.D. 500 (the Intermediate Period) represents a slow technological transition, which is presumably related to the slowly drying and warming climate.

Site artifact assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period. Technologically, these sites are difficult to distinguish from earlier sites in the absence of radiometric dates. Additionally, these sites generally contain a reduced number of large-stemmed or notched projectile points, but there is an increase in smaller, more portable mortars and pestles versus milling implements created on permanent rock outcrops. The lack of large points, combined with the mortars and pestles, suggest that the indigenous populations may have begun to harvest, process, and consume alternative food sources such as acorns, smaller mammals, and other seeds/nuts over hunting large game. Due to a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this period are well understood. It has been proposed by some researchers that group sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable, high-yield plant food resources. The duration and intensity of occupation at main villages increased during this period, especially in the later part of the period.

2.1.4) Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Extending from about A.D. 500 to contact with the Spanish in A.D. 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects an increased sophistication and diversity in technology. Cultural complexes appeared that have modern ethnographic counterparts. Occupation sites consisted of major villages with cemeteries, as well as “special purpose” and seasonally utilized locations. Village sites are common. Late assemblages characteristically contain small projectile or dart points, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of bedrock milling stations is purported to have been widespread during this period, as it was in the previous period. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Desert series projectile points, buffware and brownware ceramics, shell, steatite beads, slate pendants, incised stones, and milling tools constitute the tool assemblage. Regional differences, such as Cottonwood Projectile Points, were common and the use of obsidian increased in some areas and decreased in others.

2.2) Ethnographic Setting

Based upon current ethnographic, archaeological, and historic information, the Project area is located in an ethnographic multiuse region adjacent to the borders of the Traditional Use Areas (TUAs) of the Gabrieliño (*Tongva*), Cahuilla, and Serrano (Highland 2006). Individual tribes may have different boundaries based on their own perspectives, traditions, research, and information. Tribal boundaries were likely very fluid in this area, allowing for the exchange of culture and technology among these and possibly other cultural groups. The Project area is situated near the far northeastern edge of an area that is associated with the Gabrieliño

(*Tongva*) (Bean and Smith 1978a), along the far northwestern extent of an area that is associated with the *Cahuilla* (Bean 1978), and at the southern edge of an area that is associated with the *Serrano* (Heizer 1978). *Gabrieliño* tribal territory is mapped as extending north from Aliso Creek to just beyond Topanga Canyon along the Pacific Coast and inland to the City of San Bernardino (Bean and Smith 1978a). The *Cahuilla* northern border trends to the southeast along the southern margin of the San Bernardino Mountains from near the modern City of Riverside in the west (Bean 1978). *Serrano* lands are mapped as encompassing the San Bernardino Mountains from Cajon Pass in the west to beyond modern Twentynine Palms in the east, and from about Victorville in the north to near the San Geronimo Pass in the south (Heizer 1978). The following sections provide brief summaries of these tribal groups.

2.2.1) *Gabrieliño* (*Tongva*)

Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978a) form the primary historical references for the *Gabrieliño* (*Tongva*). The arrival of Spanish explorers and the establishment of missions and outposts during the 18th century ended the prehistoric period in California. At this time, traditional *Gabrieliño* society began to fragment as a result of foreign diseases and the mass removal of local Native American groups to the Mission San Gabriel and Mission San Juan Capistrano.

The *Gabrieliño* spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin). The total *Gabrieliño* population in about A.D. 1770 was roughly 5,000 persons, based on an estimate of 100 small villages, with approximately 50 to 200 people per village. Their range is generally thought to have been located along the Pacific coast from Malibu to San Pedro Bay, south to Aliso Creek, east to Temescal Canyon, then north to the headwaters of the San Gabriel River. This large area encompasses the City of Los Angeles, much of Rancho Cucamonga, Corona, Glendale, Long Beach, and San Dimas. By 1800, most traditional *Gabrieliños* had either been killed or subjugated by the Spanish.

The first modern social analyses of *Gabrieliño* culture took place in the early part of the 20th century (Kroeber 1925). By this time, assimilation and disease had devastated this group and the population studied was a remnant of their pre-contact form. The early ethnographers viewed the *Gabrieliño* as a chief-oriented society of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers. Influenced by coastal and interior environmental settings, their material culture was quite elaborate and consisted of well-made wood, bone, stone, and shell items.

Located in an area of extreme environmental diversity, large villages may have been permanent, such as one found on or near Red Hill in Rancho Cucamonga, with satellite villages utilized seasonally. Their living structures were large, domed, and circular thatched rooms that may have housed multiple families. The society exhibited ranked individuals, possibly chiefs, who possessed a much higher level of economic power than unranked persons.

2.2.2) Cahuilla

The Cahuilla TUA is vast, with borders extending southeast from the modern City of Riverside in the north to Borrego Springs in the south. From Borrego Springs, the border trends east below the Santa Rosa Mountains, bisects the Salton Sea, and heads farther inland past the Chocolate Mountains. The Cahuilla northern border trends southeast from near the contemporary City of Riverside in the west, along the southern margin of the San Bernardino Mountains, and beyond the Chocolate Mountains in the east (Bean 1978).

The Cahuilla belong to the Shoshonean linguistic family and have had definitive historical relationships with the Hopi of Arizona, the Gabrieliño, and Digueño of the southern California coast, and the Luiseño of Riverside County, as well as other desert tribes such as the Kamia, Chemehuevi, Paiute, and Serrano. The Cahuilla population prior to Spanish contact may have been as numerous as 6,000 persons in an area encompassing more than 2,400 square miles (Bean 1978; Bean and Saubel 1979; Strong 1972).

Villages were determined according to their proximity to a defined water source and access to a food-gathering locale. Village sites were usually located near alluvial fans, streams, or at the base of mountains for protection against the winds. In the desert, some settlements were located around hand dug wells and watering holes. The Cahuilla can be characterized according to their primary village locality: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Valley Cahuilla. Typically, a clan or family occupied several food-gathering locations and guarded these areas against other Cahuilla clans (Bean 1972 and 1978; Oswalt 1988; Strong 1972).

Cahuilla homes were generally constructed with forked posts, which supported wood ceiling beams. These structures were completely covered in thatch, which was slightly mixed with sand or soil. In some cases, the floor was slightly subterranean and each house was positioned so that a level of privacy was attained (Bean 1978; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). Wilke (1978) notes that the Cahuilla homes were generally hidden in mesquite groves, effectively obscuring them from plain view.

Ceremony and ritual was of great importance to the Cahuilla (Bean 1978). Deep ceremonial ties existed between the Serrano and the Cahuilla, and it is thought that the Desert Cahuilla may have adopted certain ceremonial practices from the Serrano. Frequently practiced ceremonies include multiple rituals for the mourning of the dead, the eagle dance, summer and winter solstice celebrations, and separate initiation rites for boys and girls (Strong 1972).

2.2.3) Serrano

The Serrano TUA is mapped as encompassing the San Bernardino Mountains from the Cajon Pass in the west to beyond modern Twentynine Palms in the east, and from about Victorville in the north to near the San Geronio Pass in the south (Bean and Smith 1978b). These borders are ill defined, however, due to a lack of reliable data and the Serrano sociopolitical organization complex. The Serrano were organized into autonomous lineages occupying defined territories; though, these groups rarely identified a permanent habitation site and were neither politically aligned nor strongly socially connected outside of each localized lineage (Strong 1972). For these reasons, the borders of the arbitrarily grouped Serrano peoples would vary greatly from lineage to lineage, depending upon their respective worldviews and social practices.

Studies on linguistic characteristics have indicated that the term Serrano had been academically applied to four (4) different groups, including the Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and the Tataviam (Alliklik) (Bean and Smith 1978b; Johnston 1965). The Vanyume use area has been mapped to the north of Victorville, extending from the Cajon Pass in the west, to near modern Ludlow between the Cady and Bristol Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Kitanemuk and Tataviam are found within the general vicinity of the Tehachapi Mountains.

The Serrano generally spoke a language that also belongs to the Cupan group of the Tatic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The total Serrano population at contact was roughly 2,000 persons. The range of this group was limited and restricted by reliable water sources.

The Spanish devastated all indigenous groups adjacent to the San Bernardino Mountains, but some Serrano survived for many years. This was due to a combination of the ruggedness of the terrain in the far eastern San Bernardino Mountains and their dispersed populations. Serrano populations studied in the early part of the last century were a remnant of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish Missionaries. The Serrano are viewed as clan and moiety-oriented or local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories or use-areas. Typically, a "village" consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house,

with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Characterized as hunter-gatherers, the Serrano exhibited a sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds of various kinds. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo and San Manuel reservations. The term Morongo is derived from Maringa, which is a shortened form of *Maringayam*. This term is applied to the easternmost division of the Serrano peoples and is a generic term that incorporates all the families and lineages in the general area, including the *Tumukvayam* in Banning Water Canyon and *Tamianutcem* at Twentynine Palms (Johnston 1965).

2.3) Historic Setting

Historic Setting information can be found in the companion historic resources report, *Historic Resources Assessment for ±20.03 Acres Located at Cajon Boulevard, County of San Bernardino, California*: L&L Environmental, Inc., May 2018.

3.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS

3.1) Regulatory Setting

Government agencies, including federal, state, and local agencies, are required to comply with laws and regulations designed to consider, protect, and/or mitigate for significant archaeological and cultural resources that may be affected by project undertakings and activities. Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning (see PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as some California Historic Landmarks (CHLs) and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHIs).

In September 2014, California Governor Jerry Brown approved AB 52, which established a new category of resources that must be accounted for under CEQA known as “tribal cultural resources” or TCRs. In identifying and evaluating TCRs, tribal values, perspectives, and worldviews are prioritized and steps must be taken to include California Native American tribes, who:

may have expertise with regard to their tribal history and practices, which concern the tribal cultural resources with which they are traditionally and culturally affiliated. Because the California Environmental Quality Act calls for a sufficient degree of analysis, tribal knowledge about the land and tribal cultural resources at issue should be included in environmental assessments for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.

AB 52 further states “that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources” (21080.3.1(a)).

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance

(local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may also be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be historical resources for the purposes of CEQA compliance unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished, lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource to be potentially eligible for the CRHR.

In addition to assessing whether historical resources potentially impacted by a proposed project are listed or have been identified in a survey process, lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate them against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources (PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). An impact would be considered significant if the proposed Project affects the qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. The following criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts to cultural resources for the proposed Project.

3.1.1) Federal Significance Criteria

Evaluation of a resource for listing on the NRHP requires that specific elements be addressed: the criteria of significance and the integrity of the property.

Regulations found in Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60.4 list the criteria for evaluating site significance for listing on the NRHP. Following the standards and guidelines, resources are considered significant if they meet at least one (1) of four (4) significance criteria (A-D), retain integrity, can be correlated to one (1) of five (5) recognized property "types"—object, site, building, structure, historic district—and are at least 50 years old. In rare cases, historic properties or places may be considered significant if they are of exceptional value and do not meet any other requirements. The criteria for determining the significance of a property are based on:

- A. Associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Associations with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. The embodiment of 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. The ability to yield or that may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one (1) of the significance criteria listed above, a property must also demonstrate a sufficient degree of integrity so that it is capable of conveying such significance (Hardesty and Little 2000). The seven (7) elements of integrity identified by the NRHP consist of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Importantly, “[d]etermining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant” (NPS 1997:44).

3.1.2) State Significance Criteria

Given that the CRHR was modeled after the NRHP, it has very similar eligibility criteria. Generally, to be considered significant under CEQA, a resource must possess integrity and demonstrate eligibility under at least one (1) of the following criteria (California Code of Regulations 15064.5):

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; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

As noted above, CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will impact unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) states that a unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Treatment options under Section 21083.2 include activities that preserve such resources in place and in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under Section 21083.2 include excavation and curation, or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one [1] or more of the criteria for defining a unique archaeological resource). It is important to note that Native American tribes handle resources per their traditions and cultural heritage, which may not necessarily align with Federal and State regulations. Further consultation between the lead agency and interested Native American tribes is recommended to determine the appropriate mitigation language and their recommended treatment option preferences.

3.1.3) Local Regulations

The County of San Bernardino addresses cultural resources in Chapter 82.12 (“Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlay”) of the Code of Ordinances (Ord. 4011, passed 2007): in the San Bernardino County General Plan.

§ 82.12.010 Purpose.

The Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlay established by §§ 82.01.020 (Land Use Plan and Land Use Zoning Districts) and 82.01.030 (Overlays) is intended to provide for the identification and preservation of important archaeological and historical resources. This is necessary because:

- (a) Many of the resources are unique and non-renewable; and
- (b) The preservation of cultural resources provides a greater knowledge of County history, thus promoting County identity and conserving historic and scientific amenities for the benefit of future generations.

§ 82.12.020 Location Requirements.

The CP Overlay may be applied to areas where archaeological and historic sites that warrant preservation are known or are likely to be present. Specific identification of known cultural resources is indicated by listing in one or more of the following inventories:

- (a) California Archaeological Inventory;
- (b) California Historic Resources Inventory;
- (c) California Historical Landmarks;
- (d) California Points of Historic Interest; and/or
- (e) National Register of Historic Places.

§ 82.12.030 Application Requirements.

The application for a project proposed within the CP Overlay shall include a report prepared by a qualified professional that determines through appropriate investigation the presence or absence of archaeological and/or historical resources on the project site and within the project area, and recommends appropriate data recovery or protection measures.

The measures may include:

- (a) Site recordation;
- (b) Mapping and surface collection of artifacts, with appropriate analysis and curation;
- (c) Excavation of sub-surface deposits when present, along with appropriate analysis and artifact curation;
- (d) Preservation in an open space easement and/or dedication to an appropriate institution with provision for any necessary maintenance and protection; and/or
- (e) Proper curation of archeological and historical resource data and artifacts collected within a project area pursuant to federal repository standards. Such data and artifacts shall be curated at San Bernardino County Museum. Pursuant to State Historical Resources Commission motion dated February 2, 1992, the repository selected should consider 36 C.F.R. 79, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collection, Final Rule, as published Federal Register, September 12, 1990, or a later amended for archival collection standards.

§ 82.12.040 Development Standards.

- (a) The proposed project shall incorporate all measures recommended in the report required by § 82.12.030 (Application Requirements).
- (b) Archaeological and historical resources determined by qualified professionals to be extremely important should be preserved as open space or dedicated to a public institution when possible.

§ 82.12.050 Native American Monitor.

If Native American cultural resources are discovered during grading or excavation of a development site of the site is within a high sensitivity Cultural Resources Preservation Overlay District, the local tribe will be notified. If requested by the tribe, a Native American Monitor shall be required during such grading or excavation to ensure all artifacts are properly protected and/or recovered.

3.2) Methods

The primary purpose of this Assessment is to determine whether cultural resources more than 45 years old are located within or near the Project area and whether these resources will be, or could be, impacted by the proposed Project. To accomplish this, research and a pedestrian survey were conducted. The results of these efforts assist in determining if resources are present and, if present, considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation. This allows for the consideration of the impacts of the proposed Project on

archaeological and cultural resources, including resources considered significant under the parameters of the Regulatory Setting. The assessment included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the Project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the Project area and the general vicinity.
- Request a NAHC SLS for the Project area and contact the Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Conduct a non-collection Phase I intensive pedestrian survey of the Project.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed Project to result in significant impacts to archaeological and cultural resources.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

3.2.1) Archaeological Resources Records Search

L&L Senior Archaeologist Shannon M. Smith conducted a records search at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton (Appendix B). The records search consisted of a check for previously recorded archaeological resource sites and isolates and previous studies on or within a one-mile radius of the Project area. The records search also included a review of the NRHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE), and the OHP Historic Property Data File (HPDF).

3.2.2) Historic Records Review

L&L reviewed available information available from the BLM, including maps and GLO records pertinent to the Project area (BLM 2018). Archival topographic maps and aerial photographs containing the Project area were also reviewed (NETR 2018). Documents available from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), including CHL and CPHI, and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were also reviewed.

3.2.3) Native American Coordination

A request was submitted to the NAHC by L&L for a SLS and a tribal contacts list on November 27, 2017. A response was received on November 30, 2017 (Appendix D). The NAHC tribal contacts were sent Project location information and were asked for their concerns regarding

potential impacts to cultural resources for the proposed Project. Information scoping packages were sent to the seven (7) contacts listed by the NAHC (Appendix E). All L&L coordination efforts and results are summarized in Table 3 of this report and copies of correspondence are included in Appendix E.

3.2.4) Pedestrian Survey and Site Visits

The primary purpose of the pedestrian survey was to locate and document previously recorded or new archaeological resource sites or isolates that are more than 45 years old within the Project boundaries, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by Project implementation. An intensive pedestrian survey was completed on March 7-8, 2018 via north-south trending transects at intervals of no more than 10 meters. During the survey, digital photographs and notes were taken to characterize conditions in the Project area.

Previously recorded resource locations were revisited and documented by the surveyor(s) through photographs and notes. Location information was also obtained for all resources via Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). Data collected in the field were recorded onto DPR 523 Update Forms.

If previously unrecorded resources were detected during the survey or the site visits, they were measured, photographed, and mapped in the field. All data obtained in the field were recorded onto new DPR 523 Forms.

4.0) RESULTS

4.1) Archaeological Resources Records Search

L&L Archaeologist Shannon Smith conducted the records search on January 3, 2018 at the SCCIC (Appendix B). The records search included the proposed Project area and all land found within a one-mile radius (Appendix B).

The results indicated that only one (1) survey has been conducted within the Project boundaries, which was for the historic Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Transmission Line (P-36-010315). The survey was linear and did not incorporate the entire Project area. No prehistoric archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the proposed footprint¹. A total of 11 sites and activity areas were identified within the one-mile radius: two (2) undetermined prehistoric or historic (rock alignments), seven (7) historic (two [2] foundations and associated trash scatters; one [1] trash dump; one [1] NRHP-eligible rail line; one [1] NRHP-eligible transmission line; one [1] NR-listed Route 66 segment; one [1] historic levee), and one (1) pending historic resource (water tributary study).

Of the resources listed above, one (1) crosses the Project area and extends well beyond the one-mile radius; two (2) are immediately adjacent to the Project boundaries and both extend well beyond the one-mile radius; one (1) is within one-quarter mile; two (2) are located between one-quarter and one-half mile; and five (5) are between one-half mile and one mile of the Project area. These previously recorded resources and their locations relative to the Project area are outlined below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project Area

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
P-36-002910		NRHP-listed Route 66 segment	●	●	●	Yes
P-36-006793	Multiple Recorders Michael K. Lerch & Assoc, 1990 (original)	Historic NRHP-eligible AT & SF Rail Line	●	●	●	No

¹ The NRHP eligible/CRHR listed Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Transmission Line (P-36-010315) is located within the Project boundaries and the segment of historic Route 66/Cajon Boulevard are slated for road improvements. These resources, the NR-eligible AT&SF Rail Line, plus the historic sites and isolate identified during the survey, have been assessed in a separate document. *Historic Resources Assessment for ±20.03 Acres Located at Cajon Boulevard, County of San Bernardino, California*: L&L Environmental, Inc., May 2018. The resources will not be referenced further in this assessment.

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
P-36-007031	Frank Ritz, 1990	House foundation, small cellar, standing rock wall, misc artifacts	●	—	—	No
P-36-010221	Richard Shepard, 2000	Concrete building foundations, wall remnants, trash scatter	—	—	●	No
P-36-010315	N. Neunenschwander and J. Miller (original)	NRHP-eligible/CRHR listed Boulder Dam-San Bernardino transmission line	●	●	●	Yes
P-36-14463	Michael Dice, 2008	Rock alignment	●	—	—	No
P-36-14464	Michael Dice, 2008	Rock alignment	●	—	—	No
P-36-14897	Andrews & Akyuz, 2009	Can and bottle dump	—	●	—	No
P-36-014898	Andrews & Akyuz, 2009	Cable Creek Levee	●	—	—	No
P-36-006094			—	●	—	No
PH1071-25H	Unknown	Pending Record: Diversions of Tributaries Upstream from Cucamonga Creek	●	—	—	No

The SCCIC records search also indicated that within a one-mile radius, 25 archaeological studies have been conducted; however, the majority of the studies were linear surveys, resulting in only approximately 20% of the land within the one-mile radius being formally surveyed.

Collectively, the 25 previous reports address approximately 20 percent of the land located within the search radius. The survey coverage varies throughout the search radius, with the lands located within one-quarter mile exhibiting less than five (5) percent coverage, between one-quarter and one-half mile approximately 15 percent coverage, and between one-half and one mile of the Project area exhibiting about 10 percent coverage. The details of these reports are summarized below in Table 2.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
SB-00713	1978	Yes	Final: Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) to Rialto Crude Oil Pipeline	Chavez, David
SB-01821	1988	No	Cultural Resource Survey and Clearance for an AT&T Fiberoptic Communication Cable Re-Route from San Bernardino Northwest to San Bernardino National Forest Boundary	Peak & Associates, Inc.
SB-02042	1989	No	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the 10 Acre Verdemont Site in San Bernardino County, California	Macko, Michael E., Roger D. Mason, and Richard H. Osborne

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
SB-02679	1992	No	Archaeological Investigations at the Abbey Way Well Site Property for the East Valley Water District, San Bernardino County, California	Mckenna, Jeanette A.
SB-03647	1999	No	An Archaeological Assessment of TT 13630, An 11.42 Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Belmont Ave in the Verdemon Area of the City of San Bernardino	White, Robert and Laurie White
SB-03711	2000	Yes	Cultural Resource Record Search & Survey Report for Level 3 Fiber Optic Project: WSO 4 Devore Alternatives, San Bernardino County, CA	Shepard, Richard
SB-03771	2002	Yes	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Proposed Village at Victorville Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, CA	Brock, James
SB-04366	2002	No	Proposed Wireless Device Monopole and Equipment Cabinet, Little League Site 3652 W. Little League Dr, San Bernardino CA	Budinger, Fred E.
SB-04551	2005	Yes	Cultural Resources Evaluation Report: BNSF Railway Bridge Over Cajon Blvd, BNSF Mile Post 72.31 Devore-Verdemont Area, San Bernardino County, CA	Tang, Bai and Michael Hogan
SB-04720	2006	No	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Verdemon Heights Towne Center Project, San Bernardino County, California	Fulton, Terri and Deborah McLean
SB-04721	2005	No	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Ranch Country View Estates Project near Cable Creek and Interstate 215, County of San Bernardino, California	Dice, Michael, Peter Messick, and Jay Keasling
SB-04723	2004	No	CA-8533-A/Bailey Canyon	Lambert, Meranda
SB-05272	2006	No	Archaeological Survey: Palm Connector, Verdemon Phase I Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California	Hogan, Michael
SB-05546	2007	No	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Verdemon Area Water Infrastructure Improvements Project In and Near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.	Bodemer, Clarence and Daniel Ballester
SB-06057	2008	No	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Palm No. 3 Reservoir Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California	Encarnacion, Deirdre
SB-06395	2005	No	Cultural Resources Assessment Report Kmep Calnev 8" Mainline Inspection Colton to Barstow and Barstow to Bracken, San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada, 18 Anomalies	Allan, James M., Kearney, Kyle, Jenni Price, and Adam Marlow
SB-06648	2009	No	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the Proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site LA3588A (Bailey Canyon TowerCo CA2794) Located at 6707 Little League Drive, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California 92407	Wlodarski, Robert J.
SB-06971	2011	Yes	Historic Property Survey Report for the I-15/I-215 Interchange Improvements Project, Community of Devore, San Bernardino County, California	Goodwin, Riordan
SB-06987	2009	Yes	Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report with Mitigation Plan for the Spring Trails Project, City of San Bernardino, California	Harper, Veronica; Sherri Gust, and Kim Scott

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
SB-07623	2014	Yes	Cultural Resources CRHR/NRHP Review of the 105 Mile Portion of the Arrowhead-Calelectric-Devil Canyon-Shandin 115kV Sub-Transmission Line Project, Cajon Creek, San Bernardino County, California	Becker, Wendy L. Tinsley, and Laura Hoffman
SB-07625	2012	No	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Muscoy Groin #2 Storm Drain Project, San Bernardino County, California	Mason, Roger
SB-07636	2011	No	Finding of Effect for the Palm Avenue/Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad Grade Separation Project	Hamilton, M. Colleen
SB-07637	2011	No	Historic Property Survey Report- Palm Avenue/BNSF Railroad Grade Separation Project, San Bernardino County, California	Hamilton, M. Colleen
SB-07960	2010	Yes	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernardino County, California	Self, William
SB-08221	2009	Yes	Cultural Resources Report for the Palm Avenue Grade Separation Project, San Bernardino County, California	George, Joan, Kholood, Abdo-Hintzman, and M. Colleen Hamil

4.2) Historic Records Review

Documents available from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), including CHL and CPHI, and the NRHP, were also reviewed. Based on information gleaned from these documents, no Native American or archaeological resources have been recorded within the Project area.

Additional Historic Records Review information can be found in the companion historic resources report, *Historic Resources Assessment for ±20.03 Acres Located at Cajon Boulevard, County of San Bernardino, California*: L&L Environmental, Inc., May 2018.

4.3) Native American Coordination

An SLS was requested from the NAHC on November 20, 2017 and a response was received on November 30, 2017 (Appendix D). The NAHC SLS returned negative results; however, the NAHC stated that the area is sensitive for cultural resources in the immediate Project area. They further noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding known and previously recorded sites. It is also important to note that the physical disturbance of a cultural site or area does not necessarily mean its associative integrity for affiliated Native American tribes has been fundamentally compromised.

A total of seven (7) scoping letters were sent to the contacts named by the NAHC on December

6, 2017. As a result of the information scoping process, two (2) responses have been received, one each from the SMBMI and MBMI. The response from SMBMI stated that the project is located within an area near two (2) villages “often used as a travel corridor for occupants of these villages as well as other villages across the landscape.” They requested subsurface testing be included as a part of this Phase 1 survey; however, archaeological testing is generally not performed during initial site visits and evaluations and conditions during the survey did not warrant an exception.

Further, their communication stated the following:

The Village of Muscupiabit is located northwest of the project area within the Cajon Pass along the Cajon Wash. This water source flows from the Village site southeast toward the proposed project area, which lies less than 400 meters northeast of the wash. In addition, the Village of Apuritaimbit once resided south of the project area along the wash below its confluence with Lytle Creek Wash. The area within which the proposed project resides was often used as a travel corridor for occupants of these villages as well as other villages across the landscape.

The response from MBMI also noted the tribe’s identification of and interest in the site as a traditional use area and requested a thorough record search at the SCCIC, tribal monitor participation in the field survey, and copies of the record search information and this final report. All correspondence has been incorporated into Appendix E and a summary of the detail is provided below in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on December 6, 2017	Response received from Raymond Huaute (1/23/2018). Requested thorough SCCIC record search and tribal monitor presence during pedestrian field survey.	The tribe’s letter will be submitted to the lead agency for review and included in this report. Tribal monitoring recommended.
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on December 6, 2017	Response received from Raymond Huaute (1/23/2018). Requested thorough SCCIC record search and tribal monitor presence during pedestrian field survey.	The tribe’s letter will be submitted to the lead agency for review and included in this report. Tribal monitoring recommended.
Goldie Walker, Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on December 6, 2017	No response received.	N/A

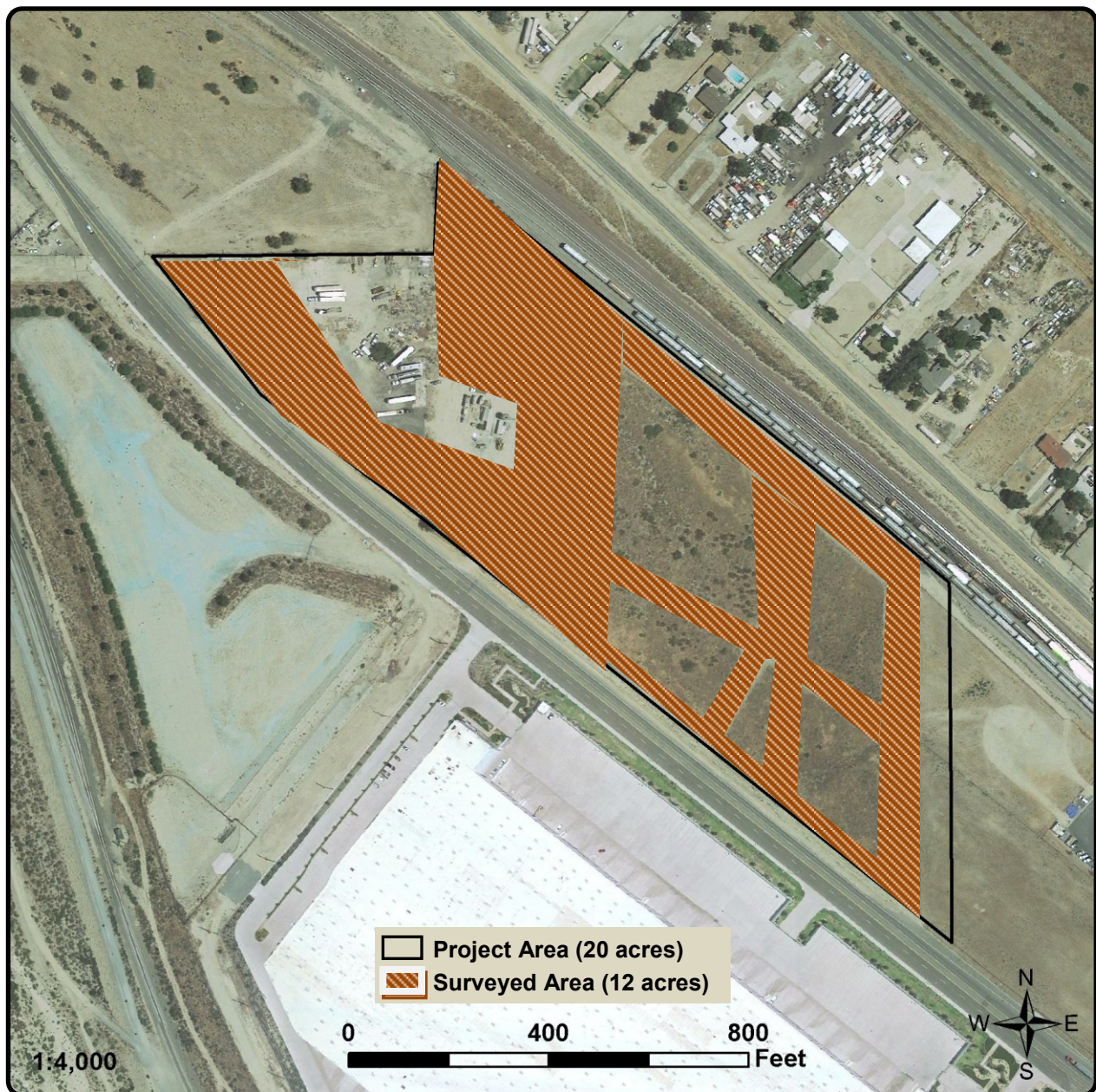
Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
John Valenzuela, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on December 6, 2017	No response received.	N/A
Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on December 6, 2017	Response received from Jessica Mauck (12/8/2017). Indicated presence of 2 nearby villages and requested subsurface testing within the undisturbed SE portion of the project area.	The tribe's letter will be submitted to the lead agency for review and included herein. Tribal monitoring recommended.
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission-Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on December 6, 2017	No response received.	N/A
Darrell Mike, Chairperson	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission-Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on December 6, 2017	No response received.	N/A

4.4) Pedestrian Survey

An intensive Phase I pedestrian survey was completed on March 7 and 8, 2018 by Sr. Archaeologist Shannon M. Smith to identify whether surface resources existed. During the survey, north-south trending transects were completed at intervals of no more than 10 meters. All accessible areas were surveyed in this method; however, portions of the northern property were fenced and dense brush on the southern portion made accessibility difficult. As observed during the survey, the Project surface has been disturbed as a result of previous onsite activities, the northern portion more so than the southern. The majority of the northern portion of the property has been cleared of vegetation and has semi-truck parking, paving/asphalt remnants, imported gravel, a maintenance area, a small shed, a trailer, and various pieces of equipment. The southern two-thirds of the property is intersected with several dirt roads and is obscured by dense non-native weeds and vegetation indicating previous surface disturbances that has removed the native vegetation.

Survey coverage is shown in relation to the Project area boundary in Figure 5 and photographs of the Project area are included in Appendix C.

Historic sites and isolates were identified during the survey; however, the information has been removed from this prehistoric resources-focused study and can be found in the companion historic resources report and discussion, *Historic Resources Assessment for ±20.03 Acres Located at Cajon Boulevard, County of San Bernardino, California*: L&L Environmental, Inc., May 2018.



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

TB-17-606
April 2018

Figure 5

**Survey Coverage
in the Project Area**

(Photo obtained from Google Earth, June 2017)

*Cajon Blvd. Project, San Bernardino Area
County of San Bernardino, California*

5.0) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In partial fulfillment of CEQA requirements, L&L has assessed the impacts of the proposed development on the prehistoric resources of the Project area. The Project's historic resources are addressed in a companion report and fulfill the remaining CEQA requirements (*Historic Resources Assessment for ±20.03 Acres Located at Cajon Boulevard, County of San Bernardino, California*: L&L Environmental, Inc., May 2018). The results indicated that one (1) survey has been conducted within the Project boundaries for the historic Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Transmission Line (P-36-010315). The survey was linear and did not incorporate the entire Project area. No prehistoric resources have been previously recorded within the proposed footprint. The records search also revealed that 25 cultural resource studies have been conducted within the one-mile Project radius. These studies addressed approximately 20 percent of the land within the search radius and resulted in the recordation of 11 historic resources.

Documents and maps available from the BLM GLO (BLM 2017), archival topographic maps (NETR 2017), and aerial photographs (NETR 2017) were examined. No prehistoric or Native American resources were identified on the maps and photographs.

A SLS was completed by the NAHC. Although the search was negative, the NAHC stated that the area is sensitive for Native American resources (Appendix D). L&L submitted scoping notices to the tribal contacts provided and in response, MBMI and SMBMI provided additional information about the Project area. MBMI requested a thorough records search, copies of the resultant information, and to participate in the archaeological survey. SMBMI stated that the Project is within Serrano territory, close to two (2) known villages, and sensitive for subsurface cultural resources. They also requested subsurface testing in the undisturbed southeast portion of the Project.

A Phase I intensive pedestrian survey was completed March 7 and 8, 2018 by Sr. Archaeologist Shannon M. Smith. Much of the ground surface was obscured by asphalt, gravel, concrete, and dense brush. No prehistoric resources were observed; however, only approximately 60 percent of the Project ground surface was visible.

It should also be noted that both MBMI and SMBMI have indicated that the Project area lies within Serrano ancestral territory. MBMI requested additional project-related information, including the results of archaeological research and survey efforts. Upon their review of the

requested information and additional consultation through the County (if requested), the SMBMI and the MBMI may provide additional comments or recommendations. The proximity of two (2) well-documented Serrano villages in the area and the relative lack of deep disturbance on the southern portion of the Project area may warrant the need for Native American monitoring during earth moving activities. As the scope of this assessment does not address the presence or absence of a broad range of TCRs, the results of the consultation process may further assist in outlining the sensitivity of the Project area and the possible need for Native American monitoring or other appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures as part of CEQA compliance and during Project activities.

Based on the results of the records search, the pedestrian survey, low surface visibility, the lack of deep disturbance of soils on the southern portion, and the research efforts, no known archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA are located on the surface within the boundaries of the proposed Project area. However, L&L believes the potential for impacting subsurface archaeological resources is moderate and recommends archaeological monitoring during all onsite and offsite earthmoving activities and improvements associated with development of the proposed Project.

5.1) Recommendations

Based on the results of a records search completed at the SCCIC, the pedestrian survey, low surface visibility, and research efforts, no known prehistoric resources pursuant to CEQA are located in the Project area. However, archaeological monitoring is recommended during Project implementation and the monitoring program is outlined below in Table 4.

Table 4. Recommended Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Number	Mitigation Text
CR-1	<p>The project area has a moderate sensitivity for prehistoric resources. To address this sensitivity, L&L recommends that a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) be developed to guide the procedures and protocols of an archaeological mitigation-monitoring program that shall be implemented within the project boundaries during all ground-disturbing activities.</p> <p>Full-time monitoring is recommended throughout the entire project area, with attention focused on any intact soils that may be found beneath soils that have been disturbed by soil erosion and previous land uses in the project area. Full-time monitoring should continue until the project archaeologist determines that the overall sensitivity of the project area has been reduced from high to low as a result of mitigation-monitoring. Should the monitor(s) determine that there are no cultural resources within the impacted areas or should the sensitivity be reduced to low during monitoring, all monitoring should cease.</p>

Mitigation Number	Mitigation Text
CR-2	<p>Should any cultural resources be discovered, the monitor(s) are authorized to temporarily halt all grading in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while the resource is evaluated and, if applicable, recorded onto appropriate DPR 523 Forms. If the resource is determined to be significant, the monitor shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to, avoidance, excavation, and further evaluation of the finds in accordance with CEQA.</p> <p>No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation, excluding items covered by the provisions of applicable Treatment Plans or Agreements, shall be donated to the San Bernardino County Museum as directed by the County's General Plan policies, where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.</p>
CR-3	<p>The results of the mitigation-monitoring program shall be incorporated into a final report and submitted to the Lead Agency for review and approval. Upon approval by the Lead Agency, the final report, including any associated DPR 523 Forms, shall be submitted to the SCCIC.</p>

5.2) Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown and buried human remains. If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains and grave goods, all ground-disturbing activities should cease within 100 feet of the remains and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency (County of San Bernardino) should be notified immediately.

California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including the excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

5.3) Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities may uncover presently obscured or buried and previously unknown cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are

discovered during construction, such resources could be damaged or destroyed, resulting in impacts to potentially significant cultural resources. If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during construction, if evidence of an archaeological site is observed, or if other suspected historic resources are encountered, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activity cease within 100 feet of the resource. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. Qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to: stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths, and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil and could conceal material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to the San Bernardino County Museum where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

6.0) REFERENCES CITED

- Bean, L. J. 1972. *Mukat's People: The Cahuilla Indians of Southern California*. Los Angeles, CA: University of California Press.
- Bean, L. J. 1978. Cahuilla. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 575-587. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Bean, L. J., and K. S. Saubel. 1979. *Temalpakh: Cahuilla Indian Knowledge and Usage of Plants*. Banning, CA: Maliki Museum Press.
- Bean, L. J. and C. R. Smith. 1978a. Gabrieliño. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 538-549. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Bean, L. J. and C. R. Smith. 1978b. Serrano. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*, edited by R. F. Heizer. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Bean, W. and J. J. Rawls. 1983. *California: An Interpretive History*, 4th ed. New York, NY: McGraw Hill.
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2018. General Land Office Records Search for interpolated Section 2 of Township 1 North, Range 5 West. Electronic document. <http://www.gloreCORDS.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>
- California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). 1990. *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. Electronic document. <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/armr.pdf>
- Chartkoff, J. L. and K. K. Chartkoff. 1984. *The Archaeology of California*. Menlo Park, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Fagan, B. M. 2003. *Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants*. New York, NY: Alta Mira Press.
- Hardesty, D. and B. Little. 2000. *Assessing Site Significance: A Guide for Archaeologists and Historians*. Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press.
- Harley, R. B. 1989. Did Mission San Gabriel have Two Asistencias? The Case of Rancho San Bernardino. *San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly* 36.
- Heizer, R. F. (ed). 1978. *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Johnston, F. J. 1965 (Revised 1980). *The Serrano Indians of Southern California*. Malki Museum Brochure No. 2. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press.
- Jones, T. L. and K. A. Klar (eds). 2007. *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity*. Lanham, MD: Alta Mira Press.

- Kroeber, A. L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin No. 78. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Kroeber, A. L. and L. Hooper. 1978. Studies in Cahuilla Culture Classics in California Anthropology no. 4. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press.
- Lugo, D. J. de C. 1950. Life of a Rancher (Vida de un Ranchero). Document dated 1877 and translated in Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly 33.
- Moratto, M. J. 1984. California Archaeology. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
- National Park Service (NPS). 1997. How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Register Bulletin 15. Washington, DC: National Park Service.
- Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). 2018. Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps. Electronic document. <http://www.historicaerials.com>. Accessed March, April 2018.
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2018. Web Soil Survey Search. Electronic document. <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. Accessed March 2018.
- NorCal Engineering. 2017. Geotechnical Investigation, Proposed Warehouse Development, Cajon Boulevard, Northerly of Shelter Way, County of San Bernardino, California. Technical study completed for Alere Property Group, LLC.
- NPI (National Preservation Institute). 2018. What are "Cultural Resources?" Website accessed April 2018. <https://www.npi.org/NEPA/what-are>.
- Oswalt, W. H. 1988. This Land Was Theirs, A Study of North American Indians. Mountain View, CA: Mayfield Publishing Co.
- San Bernardino County General Plan. 2007. *County of San Bernardino 2007 Development Code*. Electronic Document. <http://www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/lus/DevelopmentCode/DCWebsite.pdf>
- Strong, W. D. 1972. Aboriginal Society in Southern California. Banning, CA: Malki Museum.
- USDA SSURGO. 2018. United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey Geographic Database. Electronic document. <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/soil-survey-geographic-ssurgo-database-for-various-soil-survey-areas-in-the-united-states->. Accessed March 2018.
- Wallace, W. J. 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3): 214-230.
- Wallace, W. J. 1978. Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, 25-36. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

- Warren, C. N. 1968. Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1.
- Wilke, P. J. 1978. Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research, Facility 38. University of California, Berkeley.

7.0) CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: April 27, 2018 SIGNED:  _____

PRINTED NAME: Leslie Nay Irish, CEO, L&L Environmental, Inc.

DATE: April 27, 2018 SIGNED:  _____

PRINTED NAME: Anna Hoover, M.S., RPA, Cultural Geographics Consulting

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications	39
Appendix B: SCCIC Records Search Form	46
Appendix C: Photographs	48
Appendix D: Sacred Lands Search	51
Appendix E: Native American Coordination.....	55

APPENDIX A
Personnel Qualifications

Leslie Nay Irish
Principal Project Manager
Cal Trans (CT) 022889

Leslie Irish is the qualifying principal for WBE certification with CALTRANS, with both a State and Federal designation as a 100% WBE and Small Business Enterprise. Ms. Irish has multi-disciplinary experience in environmental, engineering, land development and construction management and administration.

Ms. Irish has more than 25 years of experience as a project manager on public and private NEPA / CEQA projects overseeing the areas of biology, archaeology, paleontology, regulatory services and state and federal level permit processing.

Ms. Irish is a certified to perform wetland / jurisdictional delineations and holds a responsible party permit for performing archaeological and paleontological investigations on (BLM) public lands. She has attended the desert tortoise handling class, passed the practicum and the test and was awarded a certificate. She remains an active participant in the oversight of mitigation monitoring and reporting programs, the installation and monitoring of revegetation programs and the development of project impact mitigation plans. Her principal office duties include a review of all environmental documents authored by the firm; oversight of regulatory permits, agency consultation and negotiations; impact mitigation review; and long-term permit compliance. Her field duties are more limited but include delineations / compliance monitoring and reporting (coordination), constraints analysis, plan for corrective measures and resolution of "problem projects".

Ms. Irish's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve her in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Ms. Irish has a complex understanding of the industry from various perspectives. As a result, she uses her personal understanding of team member positions and responsibilities in her role as the principal management and quality control lead.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation Certification Update, 2015
- ACOE, Advanced Wetlands Delineation and Management, 2001
- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation and Management, 1999, Certificate No. 1257
- U.S. Government, Permit for Archaeology & Paleontology on Federal Lands, Responsible Party
- MOU, County of Riverside, Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology and Wetlands ID/Delineation
- CALTRANS WBE Certification
- Public Utilities Commission, WBE Certified
- WBENC, WBE Certified

EDUCATION

Certificate in Project Management, Initiating and Planning Projects, UC, Irvine, June 20, 2015
Foundations of Business Strategy, Darden School of Business, UVA, Jan 2014
Design Thinking for Business Innovation (audit), Darden School of Business, UVA, Nov 2013
Update, Storm Water Management BMPs, University of California, Riverside Extension, 2005
Certificate, Wetland Delineation & Management, ACOE, 2000 and Advanced Certificate: 2002
Certificate Program, Field Natural Environment, University of California, Riverside, 1993

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

Certificate Program, Light Construction, Developmental Management, University of California, Riverside, 1987

Certificate Program, Construction Technologies, Administrative Management, Riverside City College, 1987

License B-General and C-Specialties (Concrete/Masonry) and General Law sections, 1986
Core Teaching and Administrative Management, Primary (K-3) and Early Childhood, Cal State, San Bernardino, Lifelong Learning Program, 1973-2005

Behavioral Sciences and Anthropology, Chaffey and Valley Jr./Community Colleges, 1973 – 1976

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

L&L Environmental, Inc. - Principal, Project Manager / Principal in Charge: 1993 - present: Site assessments, surveys, jurisdictional delineations, permit processing, agency consultation/negotiation, impact mitigation, project management, coordination, report writing, technical editing, and quality control.

Marketing Consultant - Principal: 1990 - 1993: Engineering / architectural, environmental, and water resource management consultant.

Warmington Homes - Jr. Project Manager: 1989 - 1990: Residential development, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.

The Buie Corporation - Processor / Coordinator: 1987 - 1990: The Corona Ranch, Master Planned Community.

Psomas & Associates - Processor / Coordinator- 1986 - 1987: Multiple civil engineering and land surveying projects.

Irish Construction Company – Builder Partner: (concurrently with above) 1979 - 1990: General construction, residential building (spec. housing), and concrete and masonry product construction.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Member, Building Industry Association

Member, Southern California Botanists

Member, Archaeological Institute of America

Member, Society for California Archaeology

Member, California Chamber of Commerce

Member, CalFlora

Member, San Bernardino County Museum Associates

Member, Orange County Natural History Museum Associates

Life Member, Society of Wetland Scientists

1994-97 President, Business Development Association, Inland Empire

1993-94 Executive Vice President, Building Industry Association, Riverside County

2010 Chair of the Old House Interest Group – Redlands Area Historical Society

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA. October 2015

ACOE Compensatory Mitigation Workshop – Wilshire Blvd Office, July 16, 2015

May 27, 2015, CWA Rule, Update, San Diego CA, October 20-23, 2015

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

ACOE 2 Day Workshop, Mitigation Rule & Mitigation Checklist, Carlsbad, March 20, 2015
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, update (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG) 2013
Update
Bedrock Food Processing Centers in Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Nexus Geology-Archaeology, Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG), 2008
Certificate Granted
Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc.), Southern California
Botanists, 2004
Low Impact Development, State Water Board Academy, 2004
Inland Empire Transportation Symposium, 2004
Western Riverside County MSHCP Review and Implementation Seminar, 2004
Field Botany and Taxonomy, Riverside City College, 2002
Construction Storm Water Compliance Workshop, BIA, 2002
Identifying Human Bone: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page
Museum, 2002
CEQA/NEPA Issues in Historic Preservation, UCLA, 2000
CEQA and Biological Resources, University of California, Riverside, 2000
CEQA Law Update 2000, UCLA
Land Use Law/Planning Conference, University of California, Riverside
CALNAT "95", University of California, Riverside
Desert Fauna, University of California, Riverside
Habitat Restoration/Ecology, University of California, Riverside
Geology of Yosemite and Death Valley, University of California, Riverside
San Andreas Fault: San Bernardino to Palmdale, University of California, Riverside
Historic Designations and CEQA Law, UCLA

**Anna M. Hoover, M.S., RPA
CGC Senior Ethnoarchaeologist**

Anna Hoover has 20 years of professional experience in archaeological, cultural and natural resources management and tribal historic preservation in Alta and Baja California and Yucatan, Mexico. She serves as a Senior Ethnoarchaeologist for Cultural Geographics Consulting, LLC, is a Register of Professional Archaeologists member and meets the qualifications as Archaeologist under the Secretary of the Interior, ARPA and Riverside County, CA. Mrs. Hoover has collaborated with governmental agencies, environmental consultants and archaeological and tribal communities to develop sustainable, practical applications for the identification of and preservation for tribal cultural resources, properties and landscapes. She is experienced in environmental document analysis and synthesis; management of multi-faceted complex projects; coordination between agencies, consultants and tribal entities; preparation and implementation of various preservation and management plans including programmatic agreements, memorandum of agreement, conservation easements, historic ordinances and master/global agreements; and grant writing/project implementation. She is fluent in implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) including AB 52 and SB 18, National Environmental Preservation Act (NEPA), the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and CalNAGPRA.

Research interests include: (i) trail and transportation networks as methods to disseminate culture, (ii) indigenous agricultural techniques, kitchen gardens and food management systems, (iii) stone tool manufacturing and material processing; (iv) macro- and micro-spatial utilization of indigenous villages and (v) Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) and Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs). Mrs. Hoover has presented at professional conferences and trainings on CEQA, AB 52, tribal consultation, traditional cultural landscapes, urban and regional planning, and various other topics of research. She is also a published author and on-call consultant for the San Bernardino County Sheriff Coroner's office.

Project Experience

- *West Cajalco / Pechanga Traditional Cultural Landscape (TCL) Study*. Location: Riverside County, California (2016 – 2017). Role: Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Ethnoarchaeologist.
- *M122/Adobe Springs Project*. Location: Riverside County, California (2014-2016). Role: Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Cultural Analyst.
- *Clinton Keith Road Expansion Project*. Location: Riverside County, California (2014-2016). Role: Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Cultural Analyst.
- *Luiseno Ancestral Origin Landscape* Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Location: Riverside-San Diego County, California (2013-2014). Role: Contributing Archaeologist.
- *Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Traditional Cultural Property Inventory and Assessment*, San Diego - Riverside, California (2013). Role: Cultural Analyst/Ethnoarchaeologist.
- *Mid-County Parkway Project*. Location: Riverside County, California (2007-2017). Role: Cultural Analyst/Archaeologist.
- *Liberty Quarry Project*. Location: Riverside-San Diego County, California (2007-2012). Role: Cultural Analyst/Archaeologist.

Anna M. Hoover, M.S., RPA
Continued

- *Excavations at Four Desert Sites within the Sugarloaf Archaeological District.* Location: Inyo County, California (2005-2007). Role: Senior Archaeologist, Report Author
- *Baker Excavation Project.* Location: Silver Lake, Mojave Desert, San Bernardino County, California (2000). Role: Crew Chief
- *Yalahau Regional Human Ecology Project.* Location: Yucatan, Mexico (1999-2002). Role: Research Associate.

**Shannon M. Smith, B.S.
Archaeologist**

Ms. Smith has gained 10 years of experience in archaeological field methods, laboratory analysis, and historical research. Her duties at L&L include supervising archaeological mitigation monitoring programs and completing Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Search (SLS) requests, Native American information scoping, site records, and assisting senior staff with technical reports. She has attained a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology from the University of California, Riverside.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2017-present – Senior Archaeologist/Historian, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA.
Supervises monitoring programs and performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical reports.
- 2013-2017 – Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) Office Assistant/Cultural Archaeologist, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Temecula, CA. Assisted with report preparation and background research; organized electronic files, paper files, reports, and other office communications; and served as a cultural resource monitor.
- 2010-2013 – Archaeological Consultant, Various Companies, CA. Performed records searches, Phase I and Class II surveys, and field excavations. Also completed historical research, document and report production, and detailed laboratory analysis. Served as a supervisor for field crews, a tribal liaison, and completed on-site training and certification.
- 2007-2008 – Coordinator/Archivist, California Center for Native Nations. Riverside, CA. Coordinated special events, including the 2008 California Indian Conference (CIC). Organized and developed archival systems for the Center. Processed and archived historical documents, such as book collections, film, printed articles, and photographs. Managed daily office staff and activities and maintained the website.
- 2004-2006 – Research Analyst, Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. Riverside, CA. Processed archaeological reports, reviewed and assigned state primary and trinomial numbers, and completed data entry.

EDUCATION

- B.S., Anthropology (California, Great Basin, and Southwest Archaeology Emphasis) – 2007, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA
- B.A., American History (Native American and Early American History Emphasis) – 2007, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA
- A.A./A.S. – 2004, Mount San Jacinto Community College, San Jacinto, CA

APPENDIX B
SCCIC Records Search Form

Invoice

Auxiliary Services Corporation (ASC)
South Central Coastal Info Center (SCCIC)
800 N State College Blvd (MH-426)
Fullerton CA 92831
657.278.5395

Date	Invoice #
1/4/2018	4507

Bill To

Bmangum@llenviroinc.com
 JSanka@llenviroinc.com

Ship To

L & L Environmental, Inc. (L&L)
 721 Nevada St
 Suite 307
 Redlands CA 92373

SCCIC No.	Client	Project ID	Research Date	Terms
18417.4507	Shannon Smith	Cajon Blvd	1/3/2018	Net 30
Quantity	Description	Rate	Amount	
1	County ID (36)	0.00	0.00	
4.5	Client In-House - per hour	100.00	450.00	
127	PDF pages 1-4999	0.15	19.05	
1	Processing Fee IC Staff- per hour	40.00	40.00	
Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (C.H.R.I.S.).				
Make checks payable to ASC & mail to address above. Credit cards are not accepted. Invoice reprints subject to a \$40 staff-time fee.			Total	\$509.05

APPENDIX C

Photographs



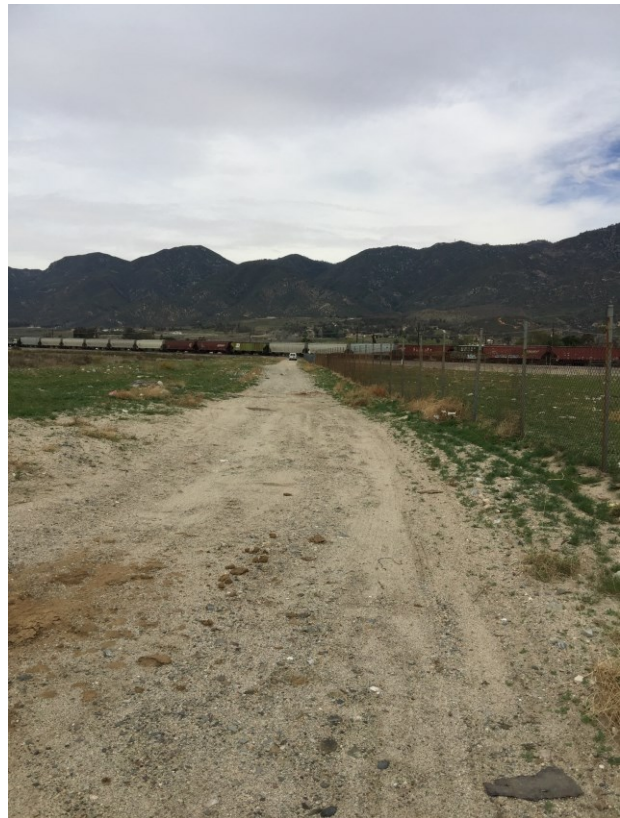
Looking northwest at the NE corner



Northwest corner, east of chain-link fence



Looking northwest at southeast corner



Looking north at southeast corner



Looking east at southwest corner east of chain-link fence



Northern disturbed area with concrete slabs and parking



Dense vegetation in the southern portion



Looking southwest at the northeast corner



Looking southeast from northwest corner

APPENDIX D

Sacred Lands Search

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691-3830
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – FAX
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Cajon San Bernardino (L&L Project Number TB 17-606)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Devore, CA

Township: 1 North Range: 5 West Section(s): 2

Company/Firm/Agency: L&L Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: Shannon M. Smith. Archaeologist,

Street Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U-351

City: Redlands, CA Zip: 92373

Phone: 909-335-9897

Fax: 909-335-9893

Email: SSmith@LLenviroinc.com

Project Description:

The proposed project is the construction of a distribution warehouse. The Project occupies approximately 20 acres and is generally located on Cajon Boulevard, City of San Bernardino, County of San Bernardino. Specifically, it can be found within Section 2 of T1N, R5W as shown on the USGS Devore topographic Quadrangle Map.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



November 30, 2017

Shannon Smith
L&L Environmental

Sent by E-mail: ssmith@llenviroinc.com

RE: Cajon San Bernardino Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Smith:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results however the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn

Steven Quinn
Staff Services Analyst

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/30/2017

**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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Serrano
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955 Tataviam
tsen2u@hotmail.com

**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 Cajon San Bernardino Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX E

Native American Coordination



December 4, 2017

{Tribe Name}	{E-mail}
{Contact Name}	{Phone}
{Mailing Address}	{FAX}

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – 20 ACRES ALONG CAJON BOULEVARD IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. (USGS DEVORE, CA. 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT TB-17-606)

Dear {Contact}:

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area measuring approximately 20.03 acres adjacent to the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed project includes the construction a commercial warehouse.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the effects a project may have on cultural resources. The definition of cultural resources can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups and individuals. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, including Native American resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including a request for a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC does not indicate that any NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources are located in the project area. However, the NAHC recommends additional coordination with regard to development projects in order to avoid any unanticipated discoveries. To this end, the NAHC has listed you as a contact and has indicated that you may have information about the potential for this project area to contain resources not found during the SLS. This letter is not associated with a formal consultation process, but is an information request that will be included in our cultural resources assessment report.

We have enclosed maps showing the location of the project area. Generally, the project area is located in the southwest portion of San Bernardino County, California and is situated southwest of Highway 215, east of Highway 15, and north of Route 66. Specifically, it can be found within Section 2 of T1N, R5W as shown on the USGS *Devore* topographic quadrangle map (UTM Coordinates: 11S 465132 E, 3784410 N, see Figure 2). The project is located immediately south of Kendell Drive and north of Cajon Boulevard, adjacent to the City of San Bernardino (Figure 3).

Celebrating 20 Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBEINC)
Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB#351, Redlands CA 92373
Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA
Phone 909-335-9897 • FAX 909-335-9893

Information Scoping Letter
Cajon Blvd. Warehouse, San Bernardino County, CA

December 2017

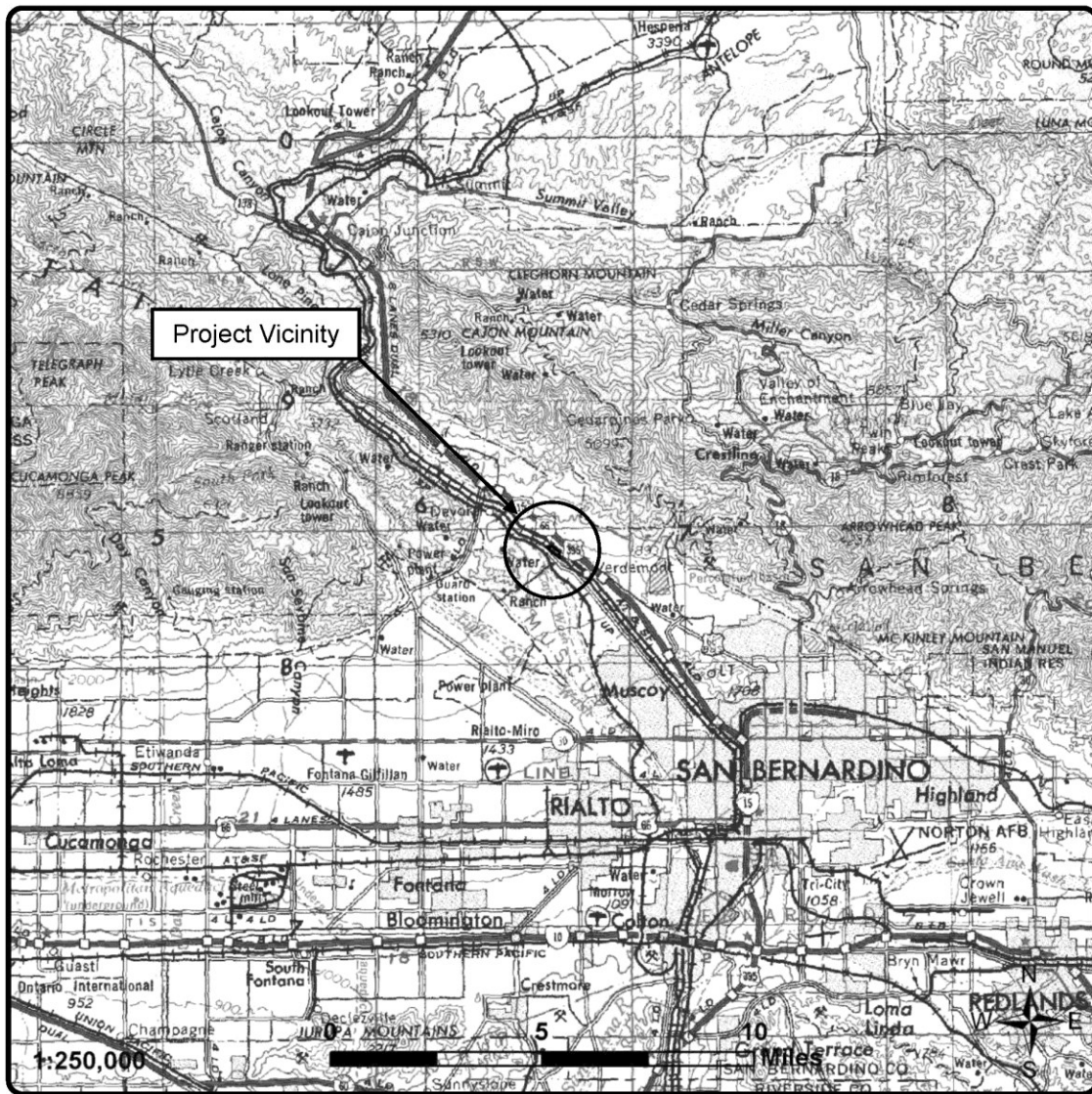
We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.809.2163 or SSmith@lleviroinc.com if you have any questions or information or you may address and mail a response to my attention at our office.

Sincerely,

L&L Environmental, Inc.

Shannon M. Smith
Senior Archaeologist

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2: Project Location Map
Figure 3: Aerial Photograph



L&L Environmental, Inc.

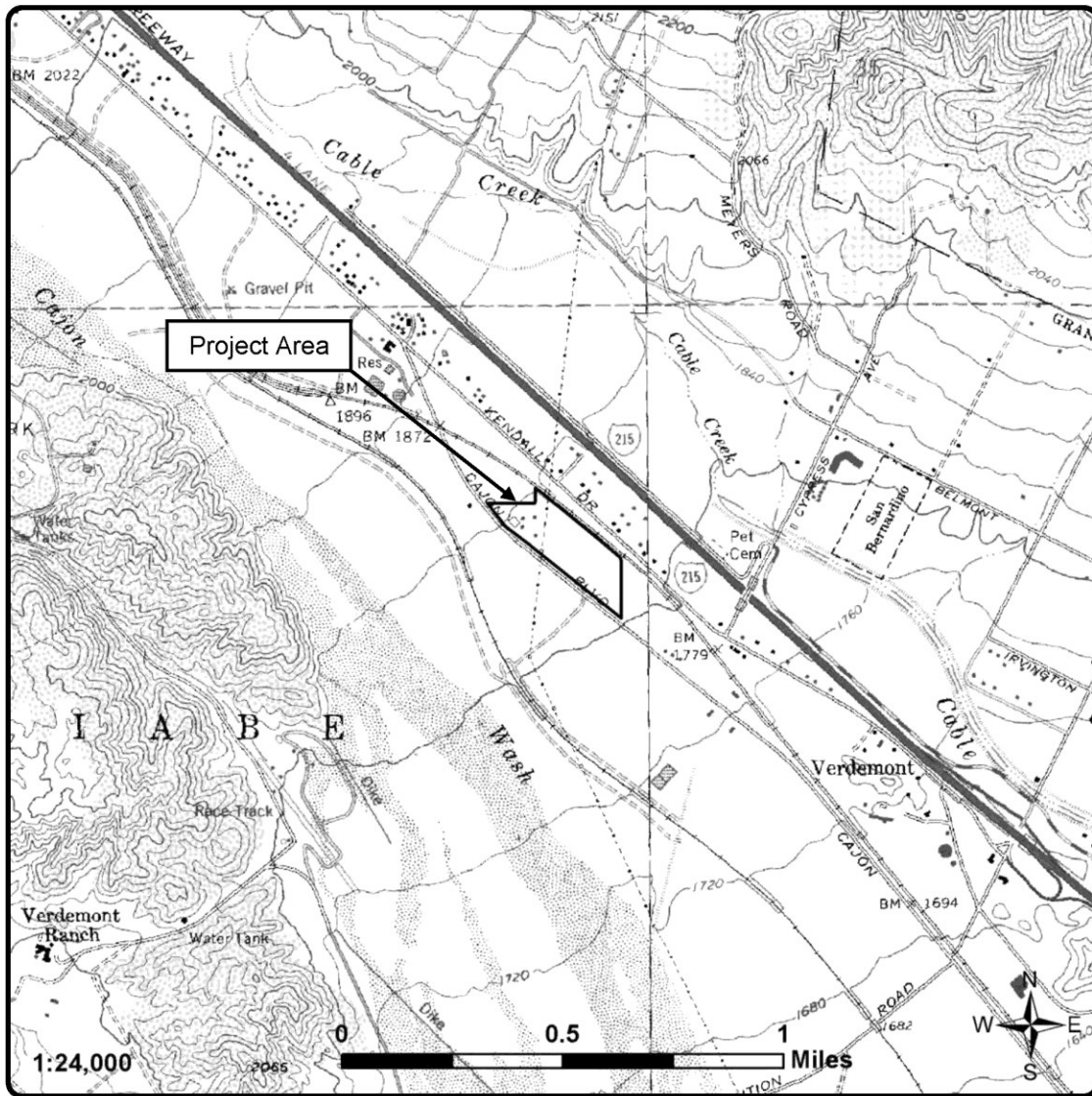
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

TB-17-606
December 2017

Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

Cajon Blvd. Project, San Bernardino Area
County of San Bernardino, California



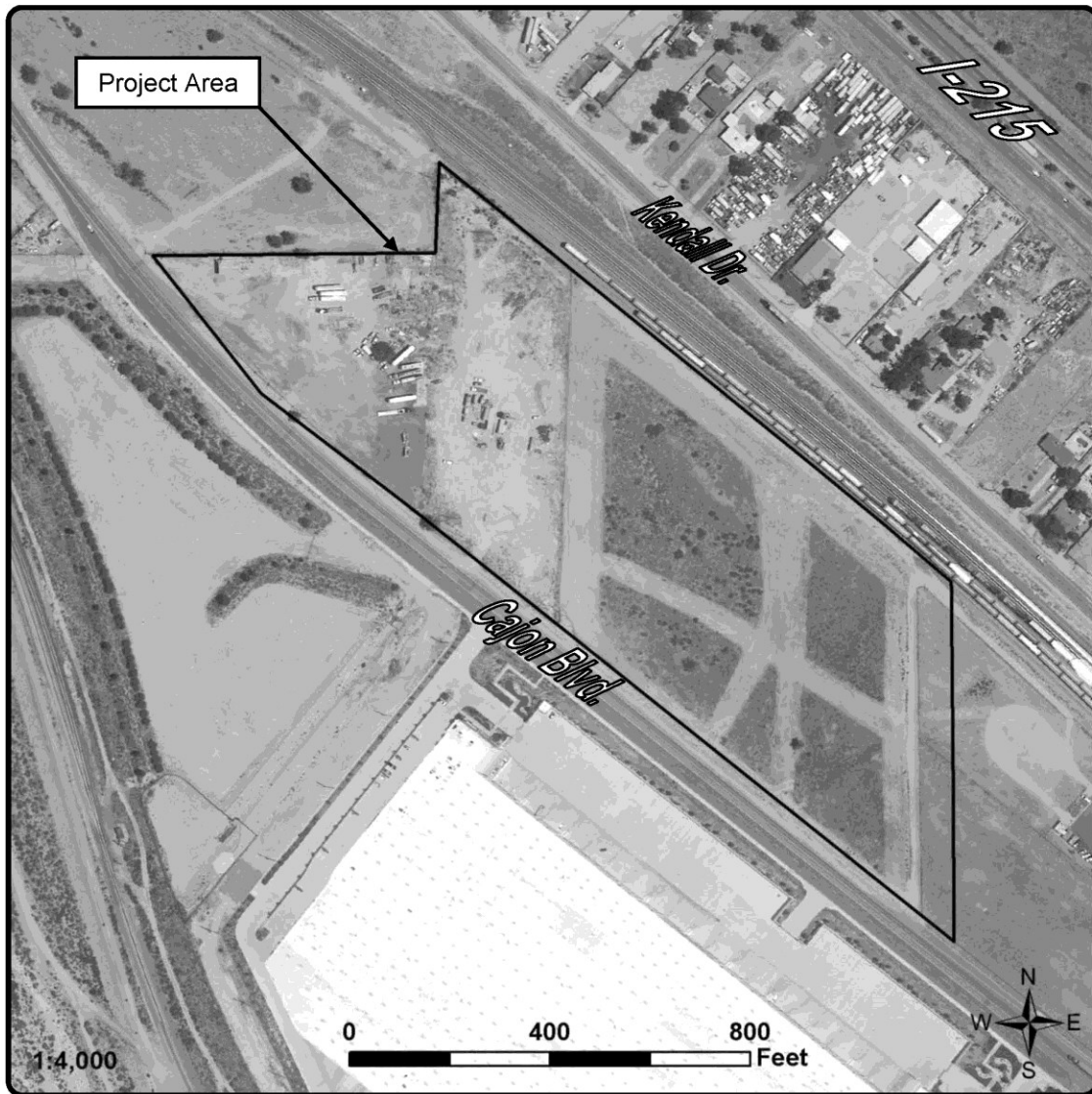
L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

TB-17-606
December 2017

Figure 2
Project Location Map
(USGS Devore [1988] quadrangle,
Interpolated Section 2 within Rancho San Bernardino,
Township 1 North, Range 5 West)

Cajon Blvd. Project, San Bernardino Area
County of San Bernardino, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

TB-17-606
December 2017

Figure 3

Aerial Photograph
(Photo obtained from Google Earth, June 2017)

Cajon Blvd. Project, San Bernardino Area
County of San Bernardino, California

Shannon Smith

From: Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 08, 2017 9:40 PM
To: ssmith
Subject: L&L Project TB-17-606

Hello Shannon,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on 8 December 2017. The proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe.

The Village of Muscupiabit is located northwest of the project area within the Cajon Pass along the Cajon Wash. This water source flows from the Village site southeast toward the proposed project area, which lies less than 400 meters northeast of the wash. In addition, the Village of Apuritaimbit once resided south of the project area along the wash below its confluence with Lytle Creek Wash. The area within which the proposed project resides was often used as a travel corridor for occupants of these villages as well as other villages across the landscape. Due to the nature and location of the proposed project, SMBMI respectfully requests that subsurface testing be conducted as a part of the Phase I within the undisturbed southeastern half of the project area to rule out the presence of subsurface materials that would be impacted as a result of this project.

Once again, thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians regarding the proposed project.

Respectfully,

Jessica Mauck

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

SAN MANUEL
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You



**MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220

OFFICE 951-755-5025 FAX 951-572-6004

Date: 1/23/2018

Re: Cajon Blvd. Warehouse Project

Dear,
Shannon M. Smith
Senior Archaeologist
L&L

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) Cultural Heritage Department regarding the above referenced project(s). After conducting a preliminary review of the project, the tribe would like to respectfully issue the following comments and/or requests:

- The project is located outside of the Tribe's aboriginal territory and is not within an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties. We recommend contacting the appropriate tribe(s) who may have cultural affiliations to the project area. We have no further comments at this time.
- The project is located within the Tribe's aboriginal territory or in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties. In order to further evaluate the project for potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, we would like to formally request the following:
 - A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Archaeological Information Centers and a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.
 - Tribal monitor participation during the initial pedestrian field survey of the Phase I Study of the project and a copy of the results of that study. In the event the pedestrian survey has already been conducted, MBMI requests a copy of the Phase I study be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.
 - MBMI Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the project.
- The project is located with the current boundaries of the Morongo Indian Reservation. Please contact the Morongo Cultural Heritage Department for further details.

Please be aware that this letter is merely intended to notify your office that the tribe has received your letter requesting tribal consultation for the above mentioned project and is requesting to engage in consultation. Specific details regarding the tribe's involvement in the project must be discussed on a project by project basis during the tribal consultation process. This letter does not constitute "meaningful" tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. Under federal and state law, "meaningful" consultation is understood to be an ongoing government-to-government process and may involve requests for additional information, phone conferences and/or face-to-face meetings. If you have any further questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact the Morongo Cultural Heritage office at (951) 755-5139.

Sincerely,

Raymond Huaute
Cultural Resource Specialist
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5025