

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 0589-213-18

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

For Submittal to:

Planning Division
County of San Bernardino
Jerry Lewis High Desert Government Center
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November 21, 2020
CRM TECH Contract No. 3658

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Number 0589-213-18, near the Community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Joshua Tree South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 8, T1S R7E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately five acres

Keywords: Southern Mojave Desert; Phase I cultural resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between August and November 2020, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on five acres of rural land near the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. The project area, Assessor's Parcel Number 0589-213-18, is located on the south side of Singletree Lane between Coyote Trail and Rock Haven Road, in the southeast quarter of Section 8, T1S R7E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the parcel. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of this study is to provide the County of San Bernardino with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed subdivision would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Throughout the course of these research procedures, the only feature of prehistoric or historical origin identified within the project area is a late-historic-period cabin built in 1959, but the building was completely remodeled in 2001, converted into a combined garage and studio, and is now essentially modern in appearance. As it no longer retains any historical characteristics to relate to the pre-modern era, the building is not considered a potential "historical resource" and requires no further consideration under cultural resources provisions of CEQA. Therefore, this study concludes that no "historical resources" exist within the project area.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless subdivision plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during future earth-moving operations on the property resulting from the subdivision, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between August and November 2020, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on five acres of rural land near the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The project area, Assessor's Parcel Number 0589-213-18, is located on the south side of Singletree Lane between Coyote Trail and Rock Haven Road, in the southeast quarter of Section 8, T1S R7E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

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

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

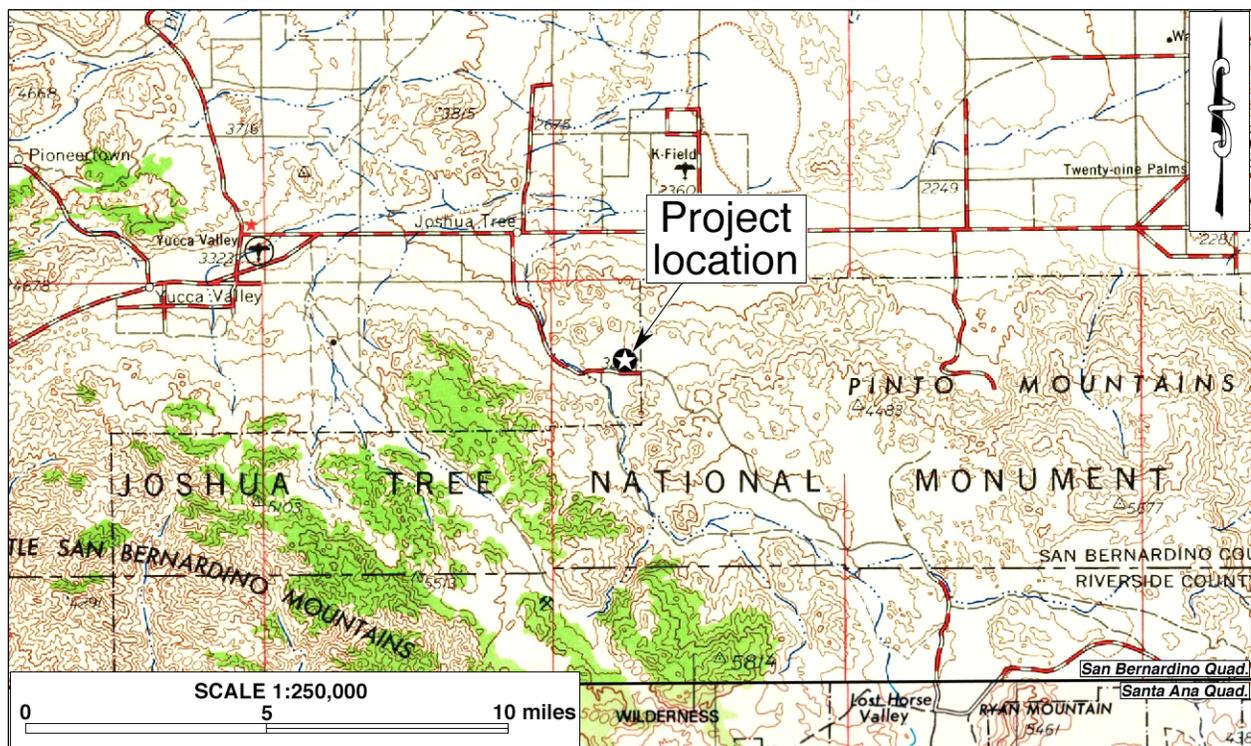


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

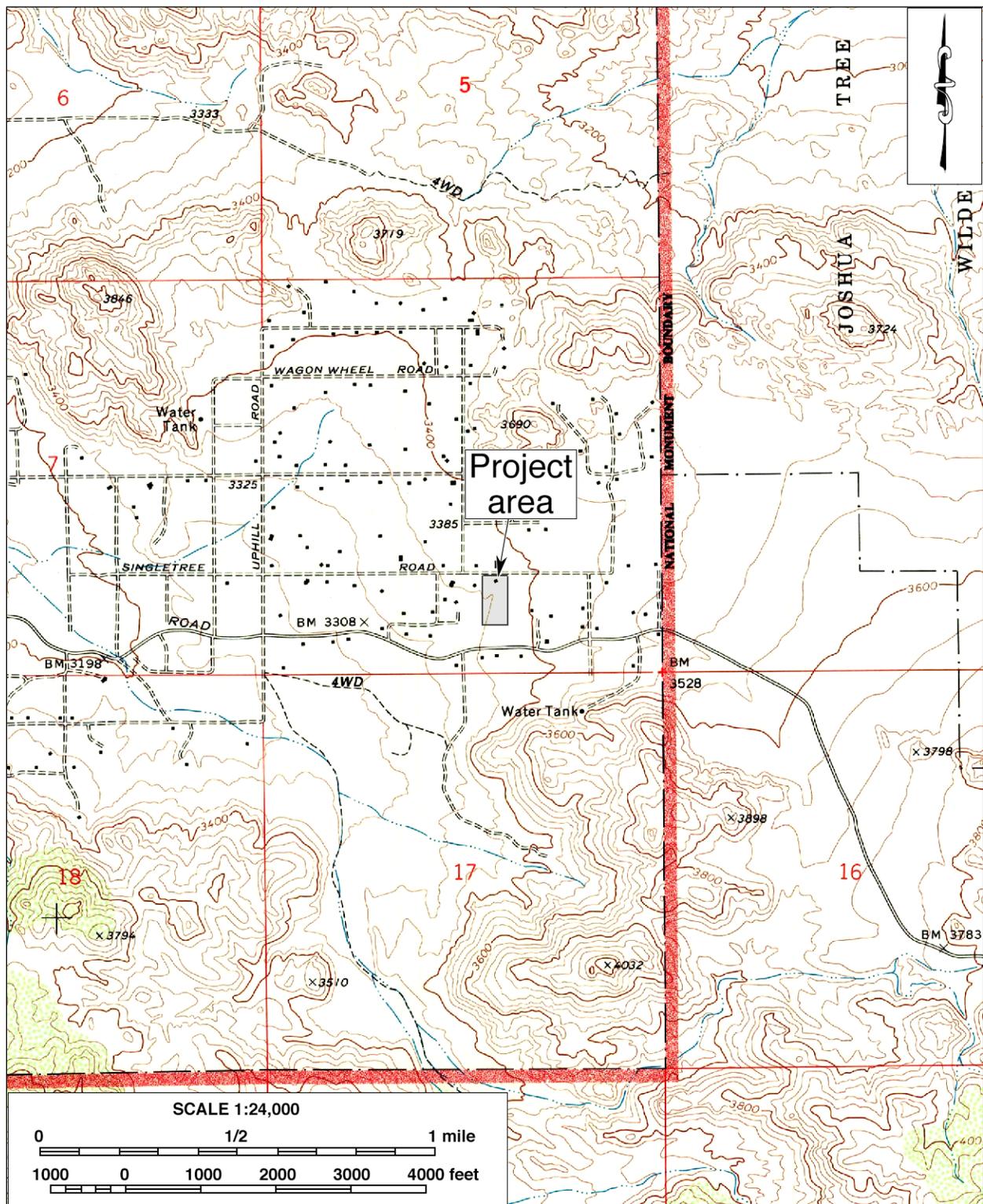


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Joshua Tree South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1994])



Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The community of Joshua Tree is located in the Morongo Basin, on the southern edge of the Mojave Desert, to the north of the Little San Bernardino Mountains and west of the Pinto Mountains. The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California “high desert” country, so-called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the south. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs in July averaging over 100°F and winter lows in December averaging 35°F. The average annual precipitation is roughly five inches, most of which occurs during late winter, early spring, and the occasional monsoon storms in summer.

The project area is mostly undeveloped today but contains three existing buildings in the northwestern portion (Fig. 3), a single-family residence, a garage/studio, and a Quonset hut, all of them clearly modern in appearance. The surrounding area is characterized by similar rural residential properties scattered across the desert landscape. Elevations in the project area range approximately from 3,370 feet to 3,400 feet above mean sea level, with a slight incline to the northeast. A drainage traverses the northern portion of the project area in a northeast-southwest direction, and a weathered boulder outcrop is located to the southeast of the residence (Fig. 4). Vegetation observed includes Joshua trees, mesquite, yucca, creosote bush, several varieties of cholla and beavertail cactus, other small grasses and brush, and a small garden of barrel cacti near the residence (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Typical landscape in the project area. (Photograph taken on October 2, 2020; view to the southwest)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

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

Ethnohistoric Context

The Native American groups living near the project location in recent centuries were the Serrano and the Chemehuevi. The Serrano's homeland was centered in the nearby San Bernardino Mountains but also included lowlands along both flanks of the mountain range. The Chemehuevi, a subgroup of the Southern Paiute, traditionally occupied the portion of the Mojave Desert extending east to the

Colorado River. Both groups belong to the larger Shoshonean language stock, which in turn is part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. The leading anthropological works on the Chemehuevi include Kroeber (1925), Laird (1976), and Kelly and Fowler (1986), while the basic references on the Serrano are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

Prior to European contact, native subsistence practices were defined by the surrounding landscape and were based primarily on the cultivating and gathering of wild foods and hunting, exploiting nearly all of the resources available. The Serrano settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains, while the Chemehuevi, with fewer people spread over a much wider area, cultivated, gathered, and hunted in the open deserts, but were also known for their agricultural practices, in particular the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, and melons. Social customs brought members of each tribe together at important base camps or villages for annual ceremonies and tribal interaction with neighboring groups.

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

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, direct European influence on Serrano and Chemehuevi lifeways began in the 1810s, when the mission system expanded to the edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano were removed to the nearby missions. While less affected by Spanish and Mexican policies due to their more remote location, the Chemehuevi experienced increasing conflict with encroaching Euroamerican prospectors and settlers during the late 19th century. By the early 20th century, the majority of Serrano and Chemehuevi population was incorporated into the reservation system. Today, most Serrano descendants are found on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations, while the Chemehuevi are divided among the Chemehuevi, the Colorado River, and the Morongo Reservations.

Historic Context

Because of its harsh, unforgiving environment, non-Native settlement in the Mojave Desert was late to start and slow in subsequent development. Although the Mojave Desert received its first European visitor, the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, as early as 1776 (Beck and Haase 1974:15), for the next 70 years the inland regions of Alta California were largely ignored by the Spanish and Mexican authorities in their colonization schemes. During that period, the presence of non-Natives in the Mojave Desert was essentially confined to a few trails that were established over the years, most notably the Old Spanish Trail, a pack-train road established between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the 1830s (Warren 2004).

Beginning in the early 1860s, as the gold mines in the Mother Lode country of the Sierra Nevada declined in production, groups of former forty-niners embarked on fresh explorations into the desert between California, Nevada, and Arizona. Before long, new mining districts sprang up throughout the Mojave Desert. However, the discovery of these early bonanzas was frequently incidental to travel across the desert to richer diggings elsewhere, as in the case of the La Paz gold rush in Arizona (Warren et al. 1981:96). A few renowned mining towns, such as Ivanpah and Calico, boomed in the 1870s and 1880s, but the first major strike in the Mojave Desert did not occur until the Old Woman Mountains boom of 1898-1901 (Gallegos et al. 1980:133).

In the mid-19th century, a few new trails were developed on the basis of the Old Spanish Trail, such as the Mormon Trail and the Mojave Road, by which many of the legendary wagon trains from the eastern U.S. entered California. Since the 1870s, the Mojave Desert has seen the establishment of a number of modern transportation thoroughfares across its vast reaches, including the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Union Pacific Railroads; the fabled U.S. Route 66; and today's Interstate Highways 15 and 40. Several urban centers have gradually emerged along these arteries, mostly along the western and southern rims of the Mojave Desert. The bulk of the region, however, remains sparsely populated and rarely touched by human activities, even to the present time.

Although ranchers and miners began to arrive in the area in the late 1800s, the modern-day community of Joshua Tree traces its roots to the Desert Queen Ranch, which was founded in 1918 by William Keys and his wife Frances M. Lawton and is now known as Keys Ranch in the boundaries of the Joshua Tree National Park (Joshua Tree Village n.d.). Homesteaders began settling the area in earnest in the 1930s, and it was also at that time that the Joshua Tree National Monument was established (NPS n.d.). Minerva Hoyt, a Pasadena resident and desert plant aficionado, became concerned about the removal of cacti and other plants to the gardens of Los Angeles, and her efforts to protect the area culminated in 825,000 acres being set aside as Joshua Tree National Monument in 1936 (*ibid.*). The area sees millions of visitors annually, but the year-round population of this rural desert community was just under 7,000 as of 2018 (USCB n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODS

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on September 29, 2020. Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, SCCIC staff examined the center's digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Due to facility closure during the COVID-19 pandemic, records that had not been digitized were unavailable to SCCIC staff. Therefore, SCCIC cautions that the records search results "may or may not be complete" (see App. 2).

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On August 31, 2020, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value throughout the state, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries. On the same day, CRM TECH also notified the nearby Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians of the upcoming archaeological field survey and invite tribal participation (see below).

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history, historic maps and aerial photographs of the project vicinity, and online records and databases of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the San Bernardino County Assessor's office. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1914 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1955-1994, available at the BLM and USGS websites. The aerial photographs, taken in 1970-2019, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On October 2, 2020, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of cultural resources specialist Kelsey Bosch from the Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was good (80-85%) throughout the project area due to the light vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no historical/archaeological resources had been recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identify at least two existing studies carried out in 1973 and 2010 (Table 1). However, no previously recorded cultural resources, either prehistoric—i.e., Native American—or historical in origin, are identified within the scope of the records search.

Number	Authors	Year	Title
SB-03625	Jefferson, George T.	1973	West Entrance Complex, Joshua Tree Contact Station, Entrance Station and Sanitary Dump Station.
SB-07275	Chandler, Evelyn N. and Elizabeth Denniston	2010	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Desert View Conservation Area near the Community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated September 1, 2020, that Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information would not necessarily indicate the absence of such resources, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 3 for reference by the County of San Bernardino in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study yielded no evidence of any settlement or development activities in the project area prior to the mid-20th century. In a series of surveys conducted between the mid-19th century and the early 20th century, a winding road traversing approximately a half-mile to the southwest of the project location was the only man-made feature noted in the vicinity (Fig. 5). By the 1950s, in contrast, a large numbers of buildings had appeared in Section 8 around the project area, along with a grid of unpaved roads, including present-day Singletree Lane (Fig. 6). Correspondingly, BLM records indicate that more than 100 small tract claims were approved and patented in the section during the 1950s (BLM n.d.).

The sudden “land boom” in Section 8 in the 1950s was the direct result of post-WWII streamlining of the Small Tract Act, which was passed in 1938 in response to requests by the increasingly urbanized population, especially WWI veterans, for an opportunity to move to the desert for health and recreational purposes (Bellisi n.d.). The act authorized the U.S. government to grant applicants five-acre homesteads in the southern California desert with the caveat that construction must occur within two years for a claim to remain valid. The resulting “jackrabbit homesteads,” as they came to be known, were often hastily constructed using subpar materials and building practices, and were frequently abandoned soon afterwards or fell victim to the harsh climate (*ibid.*; Verdin 2000).

In 1960, the project area officially became a part of the small tract boom in Section 8 when the parcel was patented to Joseph Tenenbaum (BLM n.d.). A year before, according San Bernardino County records, Tenenbaum had evidently built a residence on the property (County Assessor n.d.). Aerial photographs from 1970 show a small, flat-roofed, rectangular building with a very similar footprint to that of the garage/studio currently extant on the property (NETR Online 1970). The Tenenbaum family retained the property until 1981, and subsequent owners since then have included Robert M. and Linda M. Tait, Neil E. and Cynthia M. Wierenga, Stephen M. Edwards, and the current owner, Greg Epperson (County Assessor n.d.).

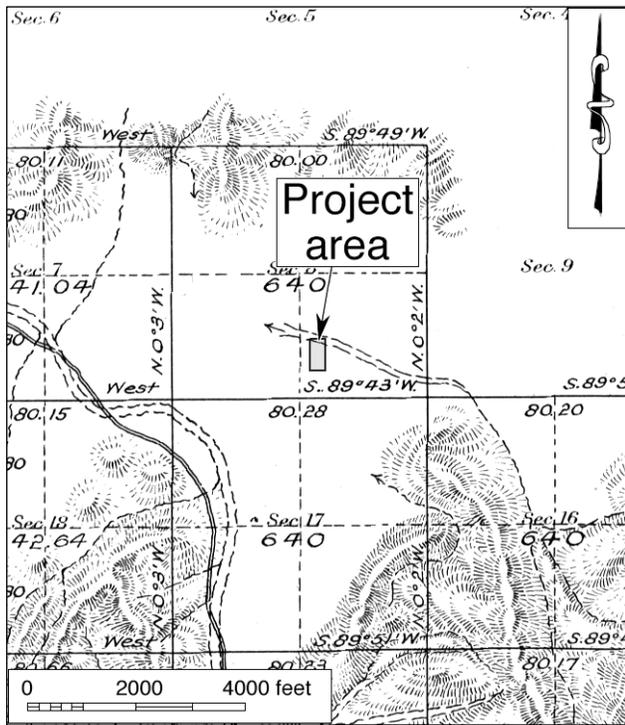


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1913.
(Source: GLO 1914)

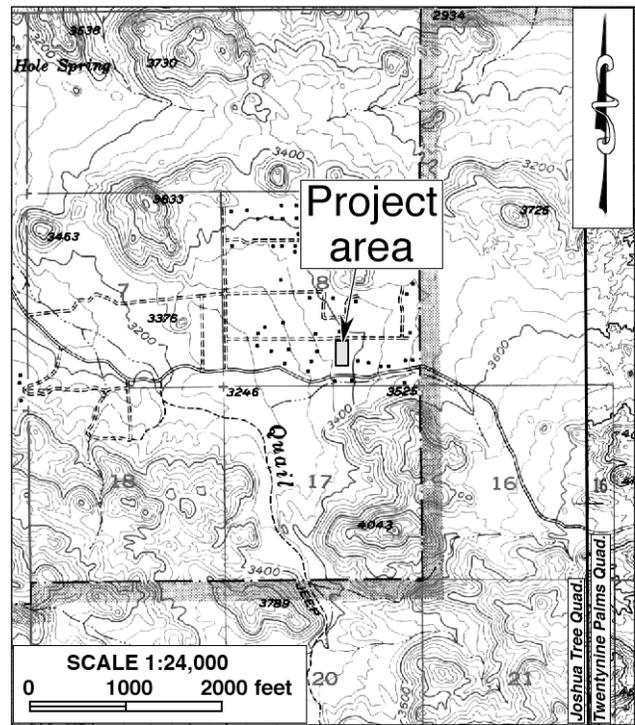


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1937-1952.
(Source: USGS 1955a; 1955b)

The three buildings on the property today, namely the residence, the garage/studio, and the Quonset hut, were all completed after Epperson acquired the property in 2000 (NETR Online 1983; Google Earth 1989-2009; County Assessor n.d.). The residence was built in 2001 (County Assessor n.d.). At the same time, the original 1959 cabin was remodeled with new cladding on the entire exterior to match the residence, and the interior was repartitioned to serve its current function as a combined garage and studio, but the overall framework remained unchanged (Epperson 2020). The final addition to the group, the Quonset hut, was built between 2006 and 2009 (Google Earth 2006; 2009). Since then, no further development has occurred on the property (Google Earth 2011-2019).

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey did not encounter any potential “historical resources” within the project area. No archaeological remains were found on the property, and all built-environment features, including the three buildings, are modern in character (Fig. 7). Although the garage/ studio is structurally a reincarnation of the 1959 cabin, it is completely modern in appearance today, as a result of the 2001 remodeling and alterations, and retains no historic integrity to relate to its period of origin or to its former role as an individual residence, probably a desert retreat. Therefore, it is not considered a potential “historical resource” and requires no further study or formal recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory.



Figure 7. Existing buildings in the project area. *Clockwise from top left: garage/studio, view to the northeast; Quonset hut, view to the north; residence, view to the northwest.* (Photographs taken on October 2, 2020)

DISCUSSION

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

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results presented above, the only feature of prehistoric or historical origin identified within the project area during this study is a late-historic-period cabin built in 1959, but the building was completely remodeled in 2001 and is now essentially modern in appearance. As it no longer retains any historical characteristics to relate to the pre-modern era, the building is not considered a potential "historical resource" and requires no further consideration under cultural resources provisions of CEQA. Therefore, this study concludes that no "historical resources" exist within the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired." The results of the present study have established that no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are present within the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

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

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 n.d. 2018 Joshua Tree Population. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=2018%20joshua%20tree%20population&tid=ACSDP5Y2018.DP05>.

- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
- 1955a Map: Joshua Tree, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952.
 - 1955b Map: Twentynine Palms, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1937 and 1952.
 - 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
 - 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
 - 1994 Map: Joshua Tree South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition revised in 1994s.
- Verdin, Tom
- 2000 Homesteader Legacy Leaves Desert Littered with Abandoned Shacks. *The Los Angeles Times* November 5.
- Warren, Claude N.
- 1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree
- 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Warren, Elizabeth von Till
- 2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. <http://oldspanishtrail.org/our-history>.
- Warren, Elizabeth von Till, Robert H. Crabtree, Claude N. Warren, Martha Knack, and Richard McCarty
- 1981 A Cultural Resources Overview of the Colorado Desert Planning Units. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (With Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

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

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern
California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

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

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society; Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA*

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

Memberships

*Register of Professional Archaeologists # 18037.

PROJECT HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

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

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

APPENDIX 2

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

9/29/2020

Records Search File No.: 21662.7798

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Record Search Results for 3658 Single Tree Joshua

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Joshua Tree South, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shape files hand-drawn maps no map

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within 1-mile radius: 0	None
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within 1-mile radius: 2	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: enclosed not requested nothing listed

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Maps: not available at SCCIC; please go to <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>

Ethnographic Information: not available at SCCIC

Historical Literature: not available at SCCIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: not available at SCCIC

Caltrans Bridge Survey: not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Shipwreck Inventory: not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: (see below) not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 2 lines

Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.

We can only provide you information that is already in digital format; therefore, your record search may or may not be complete. Some records are only available in paper formats and so may not be available at this time. This also means that there may be data missing from the database bibliographies; locations of resource and report boundaries may be missing or mis-mapped on our digital maps; and that no pdf of a resource or report is available or may be incomplete.

As for the GIS mapped data, bibliographic databases, and pdfs of records and reports; not all the data in our digital archive for San Bernardino County was processed by SCCIC, therefore, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. Accuracy checking and back-filling of missing information is an on-going process under normal working conditions and cannot be conducted under the emergency protocols.

This is an extraordinary and unprecedented situation. Your options will be limited so that we can help as many of you as possible in the shortest amount of time. You may not get everything you want and/or you may get more than you want. We appreciate your patience and resilience.

Please send in your request via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf map of the project area. If you have multiple SBCO jobs for processing, you may not get them all back at the same time. Use this data request form:

<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

Please make your selections on the data request form based on the following instructions.

1. Keep your search radius as tight as possible, but we understand if you have a requirement. The wider the search radius, the higher the cost. You are welcome to request a Project area only search, but please make it clear on the request form that that is what you are seeking.
2. You will get a custom map of all site records within your project area and radius. You will get a custom map of reports that are only within your project area.
3. You will get copies of all site records within your project area and search radius. You will get copies of the reports within your project area only, if they are digitally available. You can opt out of receiving any report copies of you prefer.

4. You will also get the associated list and spreadsheet for all of the resources in your project area and the search radius, but only for the reports in your project area.
5. If you request more than what we are offering here, we may provide it if it is available or we reserve the right to default to these instructions. If you want things that are not available digitally at the time of the search, you can send us a separate request for processing when we are allowed to return to the office. Fees will apply.
6. **You will get a copy of the OHP BERD at no cost to search yourself for your project area and the search radius.** This replaces the old OHP HPD. You can opt out if you want to use the online version on the OHP website.
7. You can go online to find historic maps, so we are not providing them at this time.
8. Your packet will be mailed to you on a CD or via Dropbox if you have an account. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computer. We email you the password. We may also simply email you the results if they contain no confidential information.
9. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and reports according to the “custom map charges”, even if you don’t get a custom or hand-drawn map. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, as usual. The fee structure for custom maps was designed to mimic the cost of doing the search by hand so the fees are comparable. If it is your habit to NEVER make a map when you do your own research and you ONLY make a list of resources and reports, **then you must email me to discuss your options BEFORE you submit your request.**
10. **A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don’t understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you.**

APPENDIX 3
SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 1, 2020

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Lot Split Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/1/2020**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Lot Split Project, San Bernardino County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/1/2020

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Lot Split Project, San Bernardino County.