

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 0604-051-13

**Joshua Tree Area
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

County of San Bernardino
Land Use Services, Land Development Division
385 North Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415

Prepared for:

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January 3, 2023
CRM TECH Contract No. 3944

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0604-051-13, Joshua Tree Area, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Joshua Tree North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 31, T1N R7E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 2.3 acres

Keywords: Southern Mojave Desert; no "historical resources" found

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between September and December 2022, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources study on approximately 2.3 acres of vacant land near the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0604-051-13, is located on the south side of Twentynine Palms Highway (State Route 62) between Neptune Avenue and Border Avenue, in the northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 1 North, Range 7 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a self-storage facility with one office building and six single-story storage buildings, along with associated driveways, walkways, parking spaces, landscaping, and light fixtures. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, consulted with Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area. Throughout the course of these research procedures, no potential "historical resources" were encountered within the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a finding of *No Impact* on "historical resources."

Based on the results of the present study, no further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between September and December 2022, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources study on approximately 2.3 acres of vacant land near the unincorporated community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0604-051-13, is located on the south side of Twentynine Palms Highway (State Route 62) between Neptune Avenue and Border Avenue, in the northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 1 North, Range 7 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a self-storage facility with one office building and six single-story storage buildings, along with associated driveways, walkways, parking spaces, landscaping, and light fixtures (Figure 4). The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to 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 project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

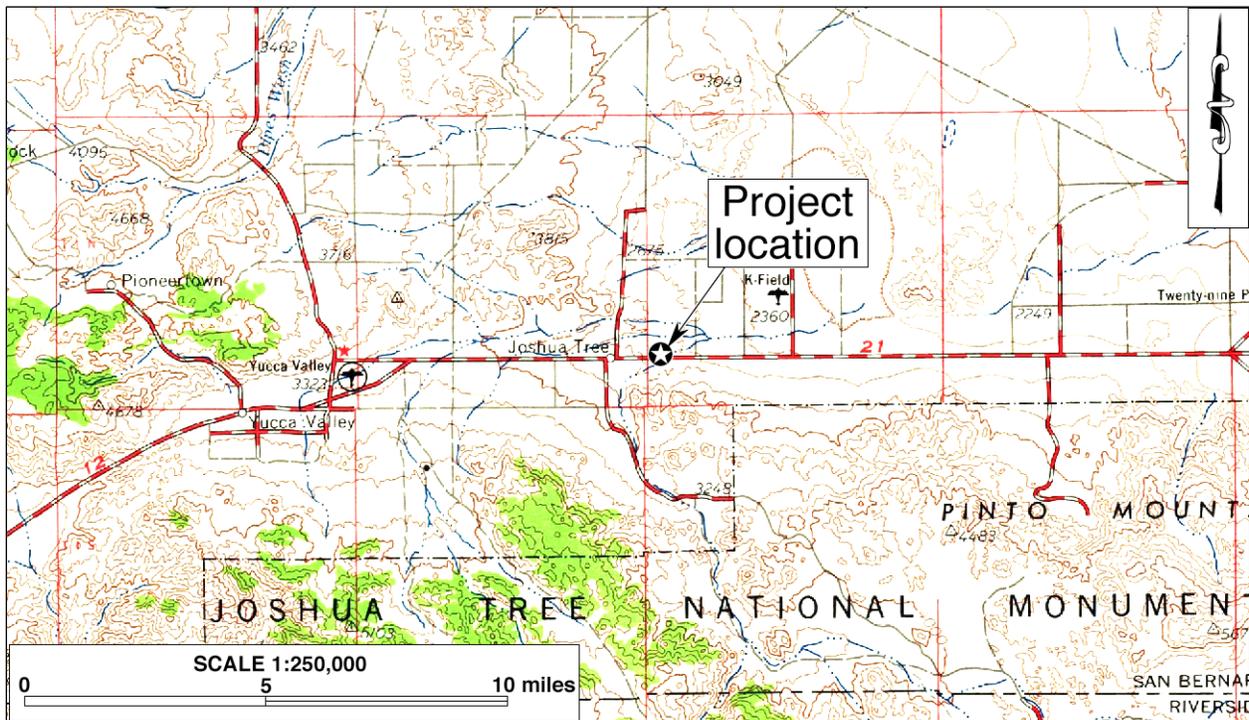


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

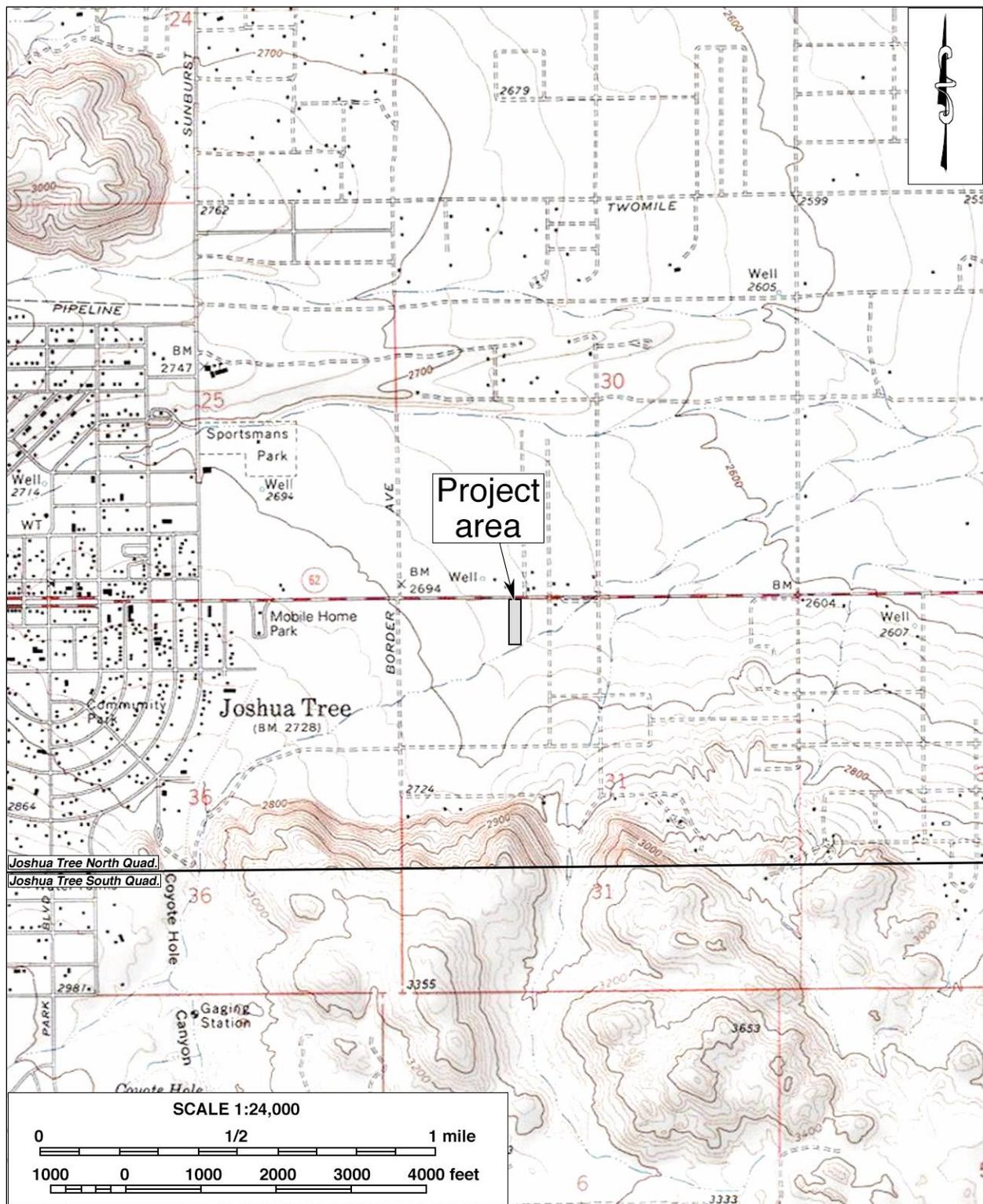


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on the USGS Joshua Tree North and Joshua Tree South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1994a; 1994b])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The small, unincorporated town of Joshua Tree is situated on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert, just to the north of the Joshua Tree National Park and the Little San Bernardino Mountains. The climate and environment of the surrounding region is typical of the southern California “high desert” country, so called because of its relatively higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the south. The climate pattern is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches.

The project area consists of a rectangular-shaped parcel of undeveloped desert land bounded on the north by Twentynine Palms Highway and surrounded on the other sides by other vacant parcels of similar character (Figure 3). The terrain in the vicinity is generally level with a slight decline to the northeast, and the elevation of the project area ranges roughly from 2,665 feet to 2,675 feet above mean sea level. The soil consists of light brown, fine to coarse alluvial sands mixed with small rocks and gravel, and the ground surface in the project area has experienced some disturbance from off-road vehicle activities (Figure 5). The vegetation observed in the project area belongs to the Creosote Brush Community, consisting mainly of creosotes, brittlebush, cat’s claw, foxtail, and other small grasses and shrubs (Figure 5).

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* species spire-lopped beads.



Figure 5. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on October 12, 2022; view to the southwest)

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 closest to the project location in recent centuries were the Serrano, whose homeland is centered in the nearby San Bernardino Mountains, and the Chemehuevi, a subgroup of the Southern Paiute whose traditional territory extends east to the Colorado River.

Their languages belong to the Takic and Southern Numic branches of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family, respectively. The leading anthropological works on the Chemehuevi include Kroeber (1925), Laird (1976), and Kelly and Fowler (1986), while the basic references on the Serrano are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978).

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

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as the 1770s, European influence on Serrano and Chemehuevi lifeways was negligible until the 1810s, when the Spanish/Mexican mission system expanded to the edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano were removed to the nearby missions. While less affected by Spanish and Mexican policies due to their more remote location, the Chemehuevi experienced increasing conflict with encroaching Euroamerican prospectors and settlers during the late 19th century. By the early 20th century, the majority of Serrano and Chemehuevi population was incorporated into the reservation system. Today, most Serrano descendants are found on the San Manuel and Morongo Indian Reservations, while the Chemehuevi are divided among the Chemehuevi, Colorado River, Twenty-Nine Palms, and 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 (now the Keys Ranch in the Joshua Tree National Park), which was founded in 1918 by William Keys and his wife Frances M. Lawton (Joshua Tree Village n.d.). Homesteaders began settling the area in earnest in the 1930s, around the time when 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 the 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

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On October 6, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856-1903, United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1955-1994, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1970-2021. The historic maps are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS, while the aerial and satellite photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On September 15, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH also contacted the two nearest Native American tribes, the

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, by electronic mail to solicit additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity and to arrange for tribal participation in the archaeological field survey. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report as Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On October 12, 2022, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was conducted on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 10 meters (approximately 33 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was fair to good (70-80%) due to the scattered vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records indicate that the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, although a linear survey had been completed along the segment of Twentynine Palms Highway adjacent to the project boundaries (Figure 6). Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identify 13 additional studies on various tracts of land and linear features. As a result of these and other similar studies nearby, 27 historical/archaeological sites and 10 isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—were previously identified and recorded within the one-mile radius, as listed below in Table 1.

As Table 1 demonstrate, 6 of the 27 sites and all 10 of isolates were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting mainly of scattered ceramic and/or lithic artifacts. The nearest among them, Site 36-000273, was recorded approximately 1,000 feet to the northeast of the project location. The most notable among these prehistoric localities, Site 36-000216, is known as the Coyote Hole Site and featured rock shelters, petroglyphs, cupules, faunal remains, milling features, and groundstone tools in addition to the typical flaked-stone and ceramic artifacts. First recorded in 1970 and later updated as recently as 2007, Site 36-000216 encompassed a large area lying nearly a mile southwest of the project location.

The other 21 sites dated to the historic period and consisted predominantly of built-environment features such as buildings and roads but also included some refuse deposits. The nearest among these was Site 36-024650, representing the segment of Central Avenue across Twentynine Palms Highway, located roughly 1,000 feet east of the project location. Since none of these 37 recorded sites or isolates were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, none of them require further consideration during this study. In addition to these sites and isolates, Twentynine Palms Highway has been recorded elsewhere as Site 36-010525, and the segment near the project area should be considered an extension of the site. However, since the proposed project has no potential to alter the overall character of the highway, Site 36-010525 also requires no further consideration.

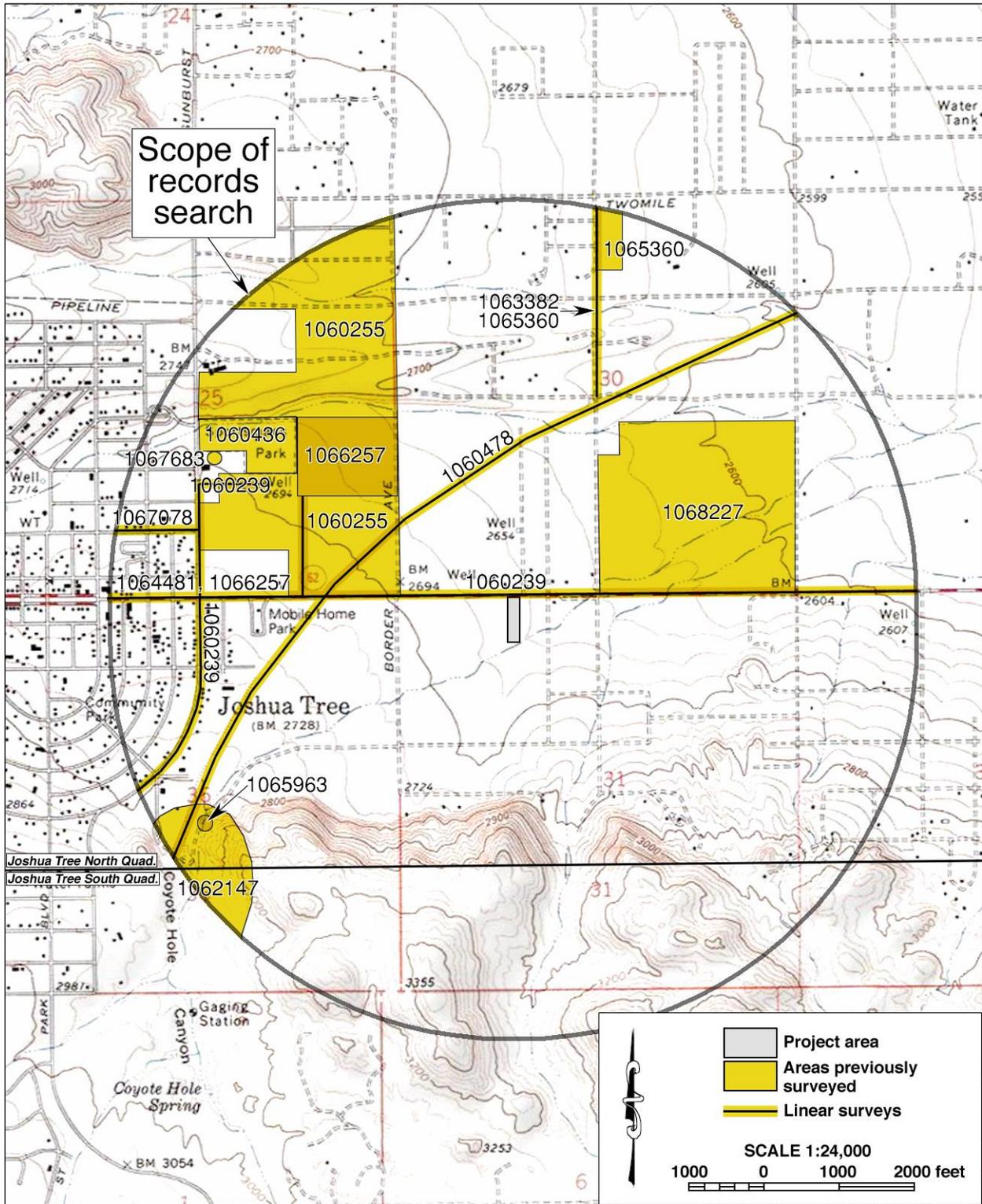


Figure 6. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search			
Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Description
36-000216	CA-SBR-216	Prehistoric	Large site with milling features, petroglyphs, rock shelters, etc.
36-000273	CA-SBR-273	Prehistoric	Pottery scatter
36-000275	CA-SBR-275	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter (flakes)
36-000277	CA-SBR-277	Prehistoric	Pottery scatter
36-020666		Prehistoric	Isolated lithic flake
36-020667		Prehistoric	Isolated lithic flake
36-020668		Prehistoric	Isolated lithic flake
36-021735	CA-SBR-13908H	Historical	Homestead site
36-023216	CA-SBR-14697H	Historical	Occupation site
36-023554		Historical	Joshua Tree commercial district
36-023565		Historical	Building complex
36-023566		Historical	Commercial building
36-023567		Historical	Commercial building
36-023568		Historical	Homestead cabin
36-023569		Historical	Motel compound
36-024649	CA-SBR-15690H	Historical	Road
36-024650	CA-SBR-15691H	Historical	Road
36-024651	CA-SBR-15692H	Historical	Road
36-024652	CA-SBR-15693H	Historical	Road
36-024653	CA-SBR-15694H	Historical	Road
36-024654	CA-SBR-15695H	Historical	Road
36-024657	CA-SBR-15698H	Historical	Road
36-024658	CA-SBR-15699H	Historical	Road
36-024659	CA-SBR-15700H	Historical	Road
36-024672	CA-SBR-15713H	Historical	Road
36-025033	CA-SBR-16007H	Historical	Road
36-027745		Prehistoric	Scattered lithic and ceramic artifacts
36-029777	CA-SBR-29777	Prehistoric	Ceramic and lithic scatter
36-029778	CA-SBR-29778H	Historical	Refuse dump
36-029779	CA-SBR-29779	Prehistoric	Ceramic and lithic scatter
36-029780	CA-SBR-29780H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-029781		Prehistoric	Ceramic isolate
36-029782		Prehistoric	Ceramic isolate
36-029783		Prehistoric	Lithic isolate
36-029784		Prehistoric	Ceramic isolate
36-029785		Prehistoric	Ceramic isolate
36-060142		Prehistoric	Isolated lithic core

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. In the mid-1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the earliest systematic land surveys in the Joshua Tree region, no man-made features of any kind were observed in or near the project area (Figure 7). The community of Joshua Tree developed gradually and largely organically after 1911 as homesteaders trickled to the area, and the pace accelerated during the post-WWII “baby homestead rush” under the Small Tract Act of 1938 (Garrett 1992:35-36).

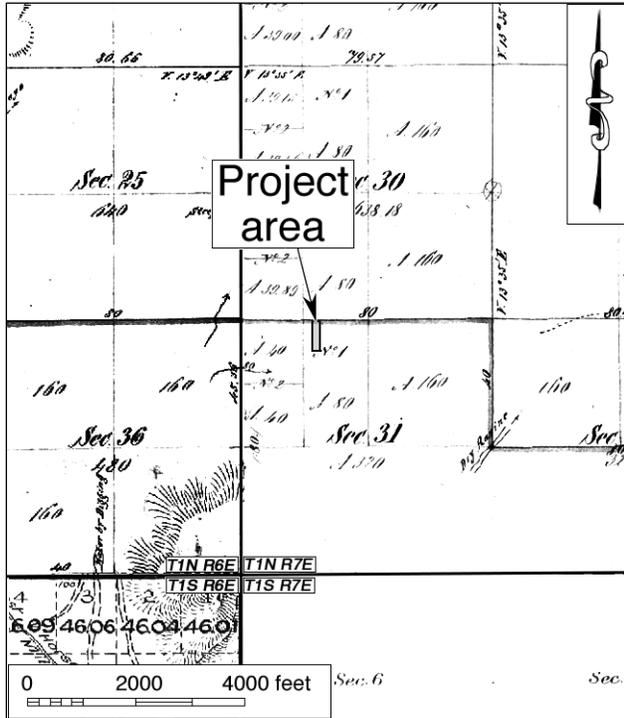


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1903. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b; 1865; 1903)

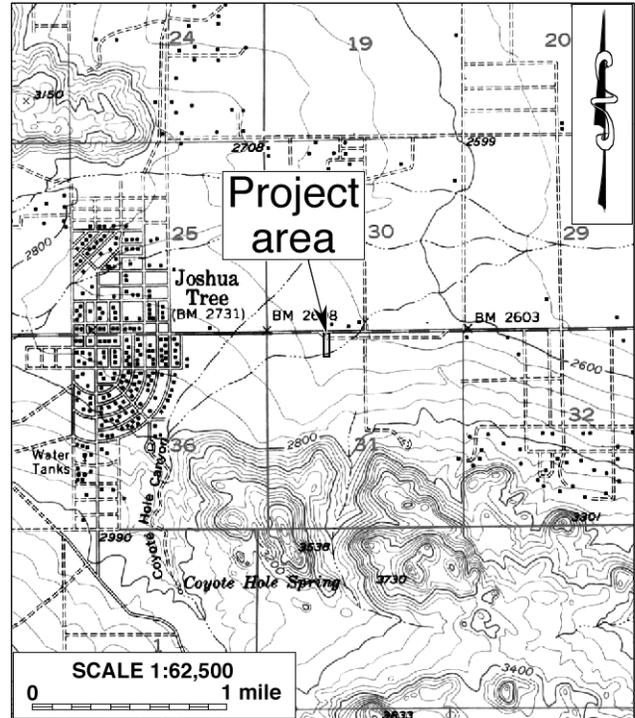


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952. (Source: USGS 1955)

By 1952, the town of Joshua Tree had grown almost to its present-day extent, although not to the same level of density (Figure 8). In contrast, the project vicinity, located approximately a mile to the east of the town, remained sparsely populated and rural in character (Figure 8). While a few scattered buildings had appeared across Twentynine Palms Highway to the north, no such evidence of settlement and/or development activities were found within or immediately adjacent to the project boundaries (Figure 8). Despite the gradual acceleration of growth in the Joshua Tree region since then, the project area has evidently remained entirely vacant and undeveloped to the present time, with Twentynine Palms Highway being the only notable human-made feature in the immediate vicinity (Figure 2; NETR Online 1970-2020; Google Earth 1989-2021).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated November 6, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see Appendix 2). For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region, with a total of 21 individuals affiliated with 14 tribal organizations. The NAHC's reply is attached in Appendix 2 for reference by the County of San Bernardino in future government-to-government consultations with the tribes, if necessary.

As stated above, CRM TECH contacted the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians during this study through their designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues, namely Sarah Bliss, Director of Tribal Programs EPA for the Twenty-Nine

Palms Band, and Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Morongo Band (see Appendix 2). Neither of the two tribes identified any properties of Native American cultural significance in the project vicinity. In a series of electronic correspondence on October 11, 2022, Ms. Bliss stated that the Twenty-Nine Palms Band did not have the necessary personnel at the time to participate in the archaeological fieldwork for this study and requested to be notified if any Native American cultural resources were found (see Appendix 2).

FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative finding for potential “historical resources,” and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within the project boundaries.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources in the project area and to assist the Town of Joshua Tree in determining whether or not 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, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within the project area, and none were found during the present survey. In addition, Native American input during this study did not identify any sites of traditional cultural value in the vicinity, and no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that no “historical resources” are known to 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.” As stated above, this study has concluded that no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, are present within the project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

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

REFERENCES

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Garrett, Lewis

1992 *Postal History of San Bernardino County*. *San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly* 39(4).

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

1856a Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 6 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

1856b Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 7 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

1865 Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 7 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1858-1865

1903 Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 6 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1902.

Google Earth

1989-2021 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1989, 1994-1996, 2002, 2003, 2005-2007, 2009, 2011-2013, 2015-2019, and 2021. Available through the Google Earth software.

Hall, M.C.

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 1955 Map: Joshua Tree, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952.
 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
 1994a Map: Joshua Tree North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition revised in 1994.
 1994b Map: Joshua Tree South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1972 edition revised in 1994.
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 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by Michael J. Moratto; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree
 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. d'Azevedo; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
- 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. Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2021 “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments,
and Landforms can make you a Better Archaeologist.” SAA Online Seminar.
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.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” AEP Symposium.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Frank J. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2016 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2019 “Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists”; SAA Online Seminar.
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.

Professional Experience

- 2022- Project Archaeologist, CRM Tech, Colton, California.
2022 Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2014-2022 Board of Directors, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians.
- 2016-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.
2009-2017 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2010-2013 Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2013 Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

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.

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.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES**

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 (Fax)
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Self-storage Facility Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0604-051-13 (CRM TECH No. 3944)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Joshua Tree North and Joshua Tree South, Calif.

Township 1 North **Range** 7 East **SB BM; Section(s):** 31

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

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

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

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

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to construct a self-storage facility on approximately 2.3 acres of undeveloped land in APN 0604-051-13, located on the south side of 29 Palms Highway (State Route 62) and just west of Neptune Avenue, in the Town of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County, California.

September 15, 2022

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, September 21, 2022 9:27 AM
To: Sarah Bliss
Cc: Sarah Bliss; Kelsey Bosch
Subject: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Self-Storage Facility Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0604-051-13 in the Town of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3944)

Hello Sarah,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting the cultural resources study for the proposed Self-Storage Facility Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0604-051-13 in the Town of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3944). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for the project. We will contact you again when we begin to set up a specific time and date for the fieldwork after we have received the record search results from the SCCIC. I'm attaching the project area map and other information. Please feel free to email back with any questions regarding the proposed project and possible availability for the field survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, September 21, 2022 9:28 AM
To: Sarah Bliss
Cc: Sarah Bliss; 'amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov'
Subject: Information Request for the Proposed Self-Storage Facility Project on APN 0604-051-13 in the Town of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3944)

Hello Sarah,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting the cultural resources study for the proposed Self-Storage Facility Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0604-051-13 in the Town of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3944). We are asking for any information regarding Tribal Cultural Resources within or near the project area. I'm attaching the project area map and other information. Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments and/or information regarding the project location.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, September 21, 2022 9:31 AM
To: 'thpo@morongo-nsn.gov'
Cc: 'Ann Brierty'; 'Joan Schneider'
Subject: Information Request for the Proposed Self-Storage Facility Project on APN 0604-051-13 in the Town of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3944)

Hello Ann,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting the cultural resources study for the proposed Self-Storage Facility Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0604-051-13 in the Town of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3944). We are asking for any information regarding Tribal Cultural Resources within or near the project area. I'm attaching the project area map and other information. Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments and/or information regarding the project location.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Monday, October 10, 2022 11:26 AM
To: Sarah Bliss; Sarah Bliss
Cc: Kelsey Bosch
Subject: FW: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Self-Storage Facility Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0604-051-13 in the Town of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3944)

Hello,

I'm emailing you to see if the tribe can join us for the survey referenced above (CRM TECH #3944) and for the proposed Joshua Tree Campsite Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0631-283-07, near the Town of Joshua Tree (CRM TECH #3947), possibly this Wednesday (10/12). Please feel free to email back with any questions regarding the projects and possible availability for the field surveys.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

From: Sarah Bliss <sbliss@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2022 9:59 AM
To: 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'

Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL]FW: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Self-Storage Facility Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0604-051-13 in the Town of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3944)

Hello,

Thank you for reaching out – unfortunately Kelsey is no longer with the Tribe.

We're onboarding new staff today so don't think we can make it tomorrow. Thank you for letting us know.

Thank you,

Sarah Bliss

Sarah Bliss | Director Tribal Programs EPA
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place, Coachella, CA 92236
Phone: 760-863-3972 | Mobile: 760-702-0679

From: dballester@crmtech.us
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2022 10:05 AM
To: sbliss@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov
Cc: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL]FW: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Self-Storage Facility Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0604-051-13 in the Town of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3944)

Morning, Sarah.

That's too bad that Kelsey left.

Are we OK on doing the survey tomorrow without a monitor?

Thanks,

Daniel

From: Sarah Bliss <sbliss@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2022 1:04 PM
To: 'dballester@crmtech.us'
Cc: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL]FW: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Self-Storage Facility Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0604-051-13 in the Town of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3944)

Hello,

Yes – just keep us updated if there are any findings.

Thank you,

Sarah Bliss



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 6, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

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

Re: Proposed Self-storage Facility Project (CRM TECH No. 3944), 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: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/6/2022**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

**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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

**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@quechantribe.com

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**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

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 Self-storage Facility Project (CRM TECH No. 3944), San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/6/2022**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator Cahuilla
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
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
lsaul@santarosa-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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

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

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Self-storage Facility Project (CRM TECH No. 3944), San Bernardino County.