

**PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY**

**ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 0261-161-17**

**19672 Kendall Drive, near the City of San Bernardino  
San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

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

**Prepared for:**

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June 11, 2019  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3482

**Title:** Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Assessor's Parcel Number 0261-161-17, 19672 Kendall Drive, near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Devore and San Bernardino North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles (a portion of the Rancho Muscupiabe land grant; T1N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately one acre

**Keywords:** Glen Helen area, northern San Bernardino Valley; no "historical resources" under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between April and June 2019, at the request of Wilhite Langley, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on an approximately one-acre parcel of mostly undeveloped land in the Glen Helen area near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0261-161-17, is located at 19672 Kendall Drive, on the northeastern side of the street near the intersection of Little League Drive, in a portion of the Rancho Muscupiabe land grant lying within T1N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a paved trailer truck parking lot on the property. 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 the 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 near the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, contacted Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area.

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. However, the State of California Native American Heritage Commission states that the Sacred Lands File maintained by the commission indicates the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location and refers further inquiry to nearby tribal organizations. In accordance with current CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential tribal cultural resources is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the County of San Bernardino and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultations. No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless construction 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 April and June 2019, at the request of Wilhite Langley, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on an approximately one-acre parcel of mostly undeveloped land in the Glen Helen area near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0261-161-17, is located at 19672 Kendall Drive, on the northeastern side of the street near the intersection of Little League Drive, in a portion of the Rancho Muscupiabe land grant lying within T1N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a paved trailer truck parking lot on the property. 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 the 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 near the project area.

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

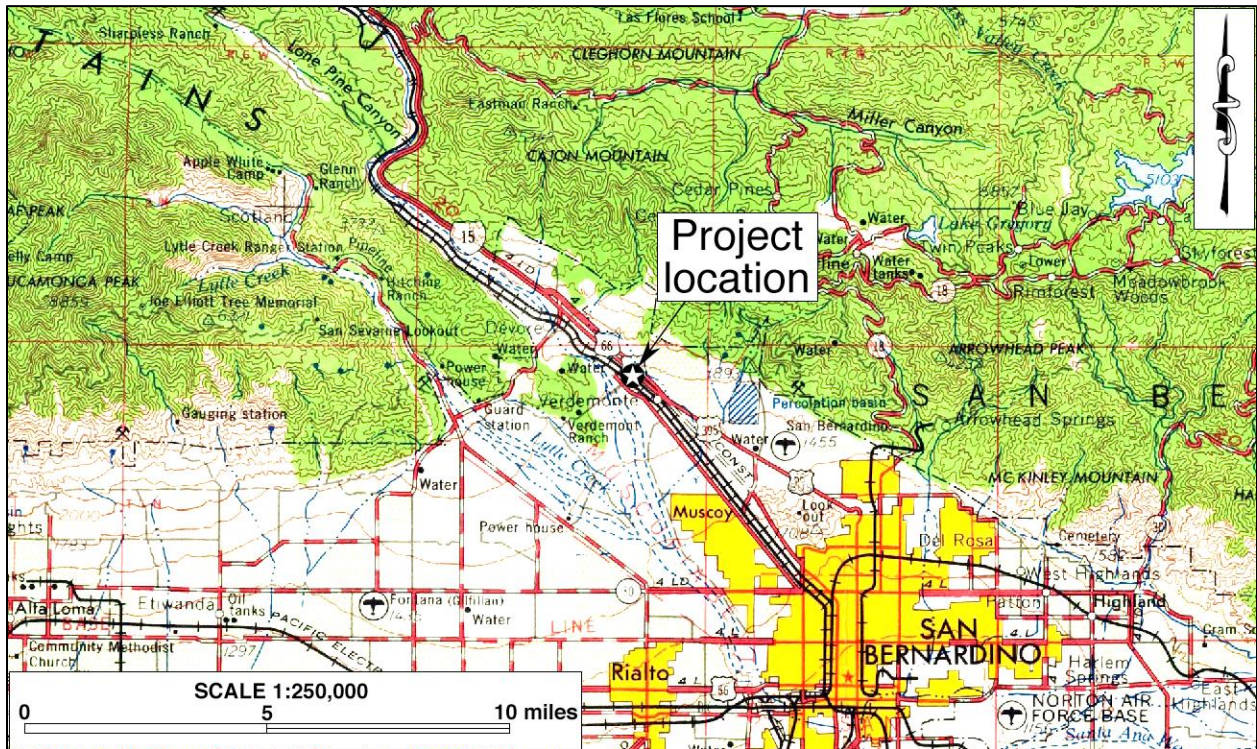


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1969])

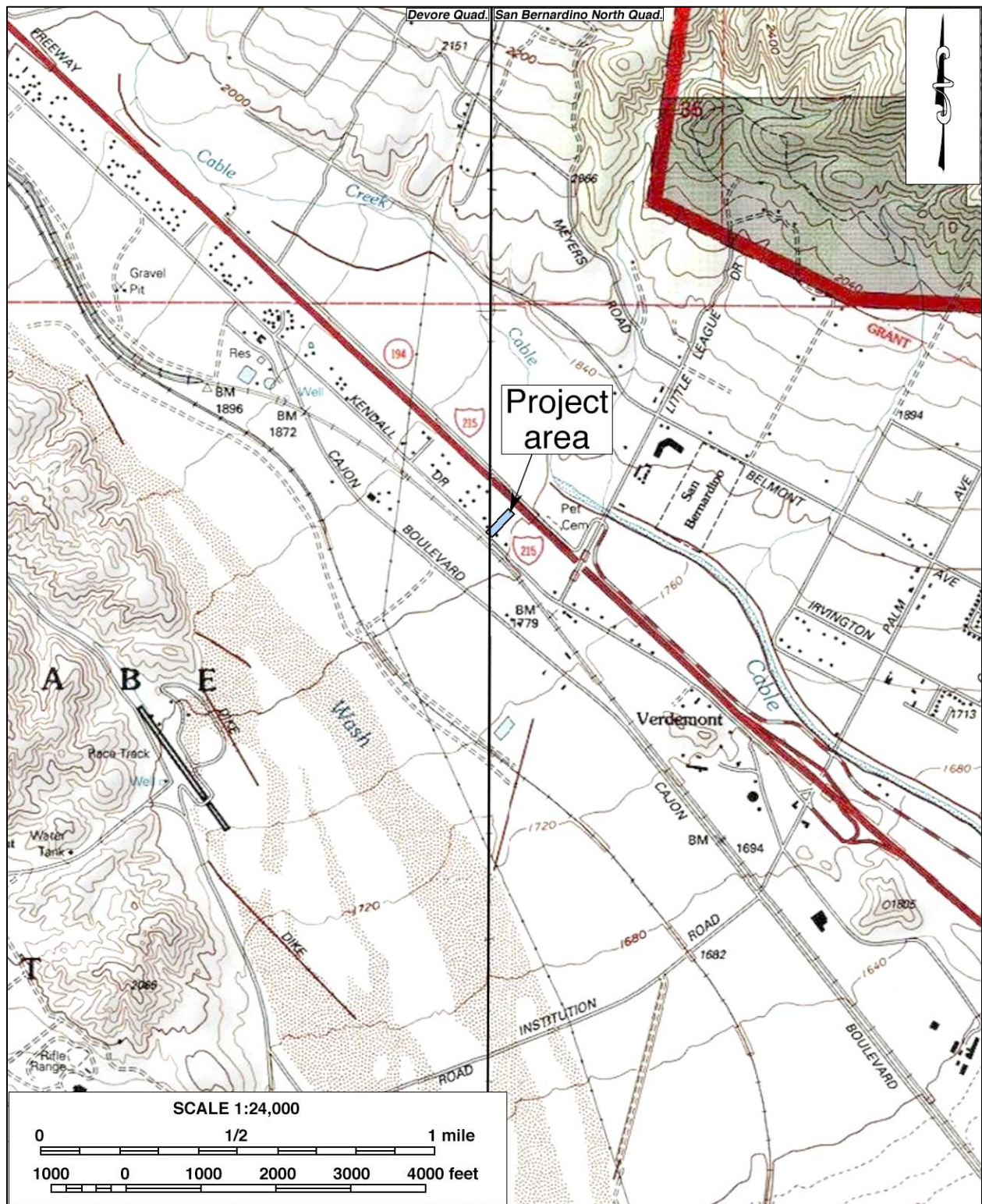


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Devore and San Bernardino North, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1988; 1996])

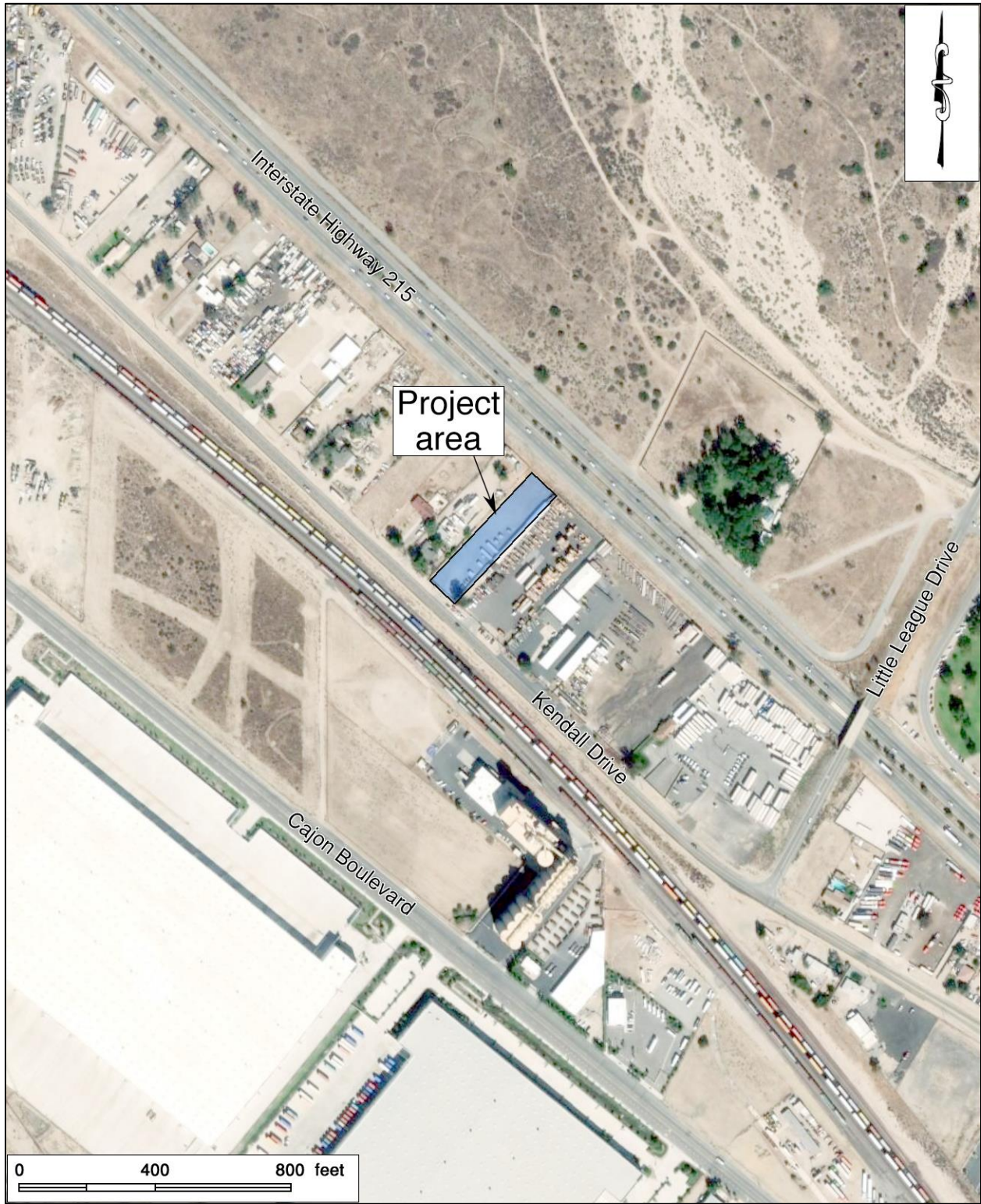


Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the eastern portion of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley extending from the southern base of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains on the north to the Santa Ana Mountains and the Jurupa Mountains on the south. The natural environment of the region is characterized by a temperate Mediterranean climate, with the average maximum temperature in July reaching the high 90s (Fahrenheit) and the average minimum temperature in January hovering around 30°. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually, most of which occurred between November and March.

The project area lies to the southeast of the Cajon Pass, the natural division between the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains, and near the northwestern portion of the City of San Bernardino. The rectangular-shaped parcel is part of a strip of land bounded by Kendall Drive on the southwest and Interstate Highway 215 on the northeast. Land use in the neighborhood is dominated by trucking-related businesses, including Fast Cargo, Inc., in the project area itself, with some residential properties and vacant lots also present (Figs. 3, 4).

The ground surface within project boundaries has been extensively disturbed in the past and bears little resemblance to the typical native landscape in the area (Fig. 4). The terrain is relatively level, at an elevation of approximately 1,800 feet above mean sea level. A few landscaping trees and some scattered growth of common weeds along the perimeters of the property represent the only vegetation observed on the property.



Figure 4. Current natural setting of project area, view to the south from the northerly corner. (Photograph taken on May 10, 2019)



## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in what is now the State of California began 8,000-12,000 years ago. In order to understand Native American cultures before European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks that endeavor to correlate the observable technological and cultural changes in the archaeological record to distinct periods. Unfortunately, none of these have been widely accepted, and none has been developed specifically for the so-called Inland Empire region of southern California, the nearest ones being for the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges area (Warren 1984) and for the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The development of an overall chronological framework for the region is hindered by the lack of distinct stratigraphic layers of cultural sequences that could be dated by absolute dating methods. Since results from archaeological investigations in this region have yet to be synthesized into an overall chronological framework, most archaeologists tend to follow a chronology adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1955; 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984). Although the beginning and ending dates of the different horizons or periods may vary, the general framework of prehistory in this region under this chronology consists of the following four periods:

- Early Hunting Stage (ca. 10000-6000 B.C.), characterized by human reliance on big game animals, as evidenced by large, archaic-style projectile points and the relative lack of plant-processing artifacts;
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 B.C.-1000 A.D.), when plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of subsistence strategies, and from which a large number of millingstones, especially heavily used, deep-basin metates, were left;
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1000-1500 A.D.), during which a more complex social organization, a more diversified subsistence base—as evidenced by smaller projectile points, expedient milling stones and, later, pottery—and regional cultures and tribal territories began to develop;
- Protohistoric Period (ca. 1500-1700s A.D.), which ushered in long-distance contact with Europeans and led to the historic period.

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

The San Bernardino area is a part of the homeland of the Serrano people, which is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains. Together with that of the Vanyume people, linguistically a subgroup, the traditional territory of the Serrano also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far east as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains. The name “Serrano” was derived from a Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based mainly on these sources.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers and occasionally fishers, and settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from

the mountains. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The clans were patrilineal, but their exact structure, function, and number are unknown, except that the clans were the largest autonomous political and landholding units. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans, but they shared strong trade, ceremonial, and marital connections that sometimes also extended to other surrounding nations, such as the Kitanemuk, the Tataviam, and the Cahuilla.

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

## **Historic Context**

The San Bernardino Valley, along with the rest of Alta California, was claimed by Spain in the late 18th century, and the first European explorers traveled through the area as early as 1772, three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization (Beck and Haase 1974:15). For nearly four decades afterwards, however, the arid inland valley received little attention from the European colonizers, who concentrated their efforts along the Pacific coast. Following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the San Bernardino Valley became a part of the vast land holdings of that mission. The name “San Bernardino” was bestowed on the region in the 1810s, when the *asistencia* and an associated mission rancho, both bearing that name, were established in present-day Loma Linda (Lerch and Haenszel 1981).

After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican authorities in Alta California began secularization of the mission system in 1834. During the next 12 years, mission lands throughout Alta California were surrendered to the Mexican government and subsequently granted to various prominent citizens of the province. In 1842, the former mission rancho of San Bernardino was granted to the Lugos, a prominent Los Angeles family, who were engaged in cattle-raising on the more than 35,000-acre domain (Schuiling 1984:34). The adjacent Muscupiabe land grant, including the project location, was awarded the next year to Michael C. White, a naturalized Englishman, but was abandoned a few months later (*ibid.*:35-36). After the American annexation of Alta California in 1848, the Lugos sold their Rancho San Bernardino holding in 1851 to a group of Mormon settlers sent by church leaders in Utah (*ibid.*:45). The group promptly established a fortified settlement and named it Fort San Bernardino.

The early growth of the Mormon colony was promising. It became county seat of the newly created San Bernardino County in 1853 and incorporated as a city the next year (Schuiling 1984:48-49). In 1857, however, half of the population was recalled to Utah by Mormon leaders, and the budding town was disincorporated (*ibid.*:50). In the 1880s, spurred by the selection of San Bernardino as the regional headquarters of the newly completed Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the rise of the profitable citrus industry, and a general land boom that swept through much of southern

California, San Bernardino gradually recovered, reincorporated in 1886, and embarked on a period of steady growth.

During World War II, the growth of San Bernardino was further boosted when the U.S. Army Air Corps established a pilot training base in the southeastern portion of the city in 1941 (Richards 1966). Renamed Norton Air Force Base in 1950, this military installation proved to be an important driving force in the local economy for the next 45 years. In 1994, however, the base was officially closed, and its 2,400-acre site was transferred to local civilian authorities for redevelopment in 1999, ultimately becoming today's San Bernardino International Airport.

The original townsite of San Bernardino, as recorded in 1854, was bounded by present-day Tenth Street, Sierra Way, Rialto Avenue, and I Street (Donaldson 1991). By 1907, the urbanized area of the city had expanded to 16th Street on the north, Waterman Avenue on the east, Mill Street on the south, and beyond Mount Vernon Avenue on the west (*ibid.*). The project area, lying well to the northwest of the San Bernardino townsite, was much more a late boomer in comparison. Most of the development in existence in the surrounding area today dates only to the post-World War II era, as discussed further below.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH**

On May 15, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Kerridge examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the 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.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On May 1, 2019, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. Following the commission's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted ten tribal representatives in the region in writing on May 16 for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published

literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1875-1886, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1996, and aerial photographs taken in 1938-2018. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

**FIELD SURVEY**

On May 10, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Salvadore Boites carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel transects oriented northeast-southwest and spaced 20 meters (approximately 65 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface of the entire project areas was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was excellent (essentially 100%) during the survey, but portions of the natural ground surface was completely obscured by concrete or asphalt pavement. In light of the extent of past ground disturbances on the property, the survey method and the ground visibility were considered adequate for this study.

**RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH**

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources studies prior to this study, and no historical/archaeological sites had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Outside the project area but within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records show at least 40 previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features, which collectively covered approximately 60% of the land within the scope (Fig. 5). As a result, seven historical/archaeological sites and four isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—have been recorded within the one-mile radius (see Table 1).

<b>Table 1. Previously Identified Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search</b>	
<b>Resource No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
36-002910	National Old Trails Highway/U.S. Route 66 (Cajon Boulevard in this area)
36-006793	Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway
36-010221	Cluster of concrete foundations and associated refuse scatter
36-010315	132kV Hoover Dam Transmission Line
36-014464	Single-course rectangle of hand-sized stones embedded in the ground
36-014897	Can and bottle dump
36-031937	Concrete building foundations and associated refuse scatter
36-031938	Isolate: white milk glass fragment
36-031939	Isolate: aqua green Hemmingway insulator
36-031940	Isolate: railroad spike
36-060940	Isolate: sun-colored amethyst bottle fragment

Six of the sites and all of isolates dated to the historic period, the exception being 36-014464, a rock feature of undetermined age. As Table 1 shows, the historic-period sites and isolates consisted

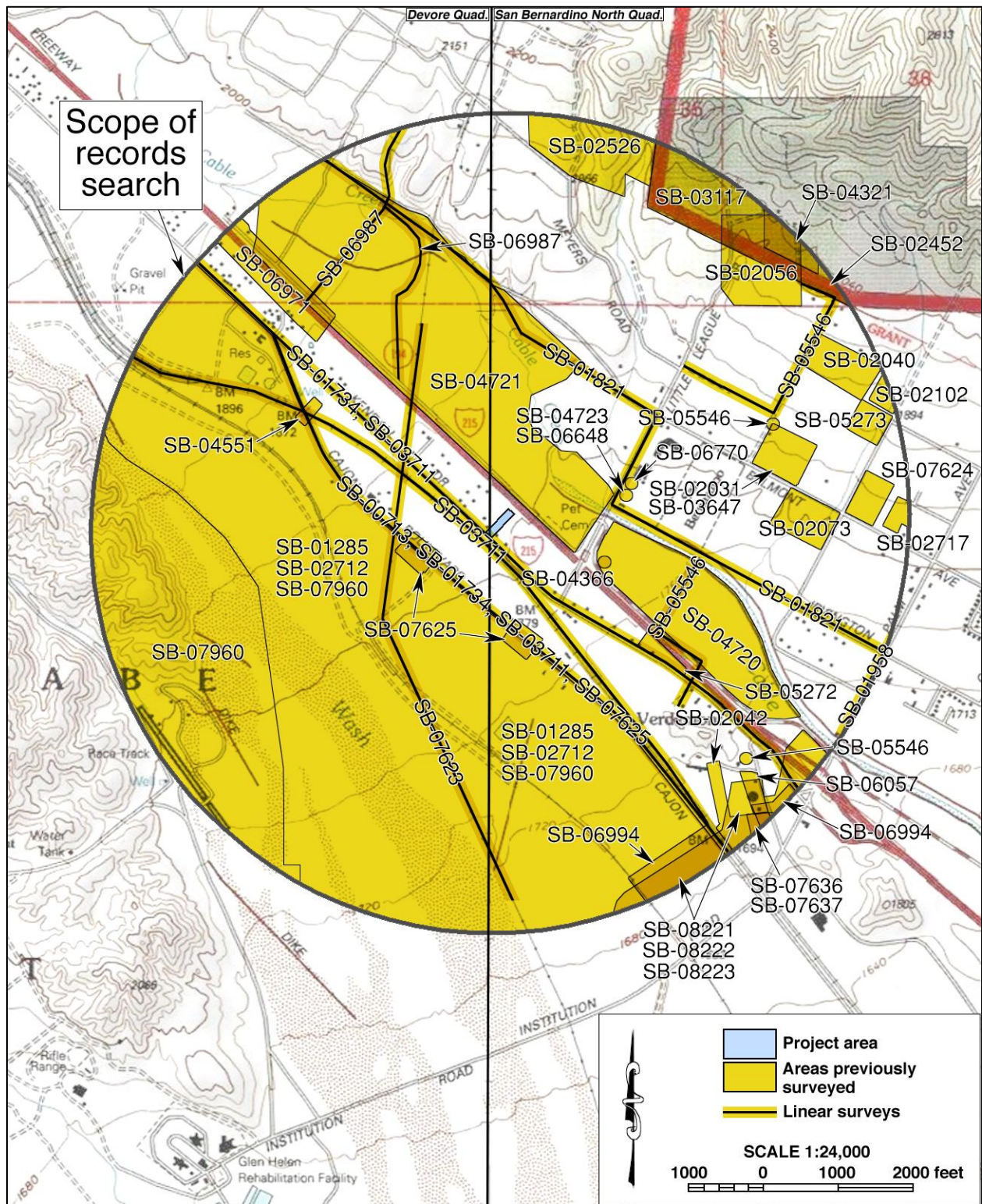


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search, listed by SCCIC file number. Location of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

mainly of linear infrastructure features, buildings remains, and refuse items. Among the sites, the nearest to the project area are 36-002910 and 36-006793, representing the National Old Trails Highway (U.S. Route 66) and the Santa Fe Railway, respectively, which are located roughly 100 feet and 750 feet to the southwest. Since none of the previously recorded sites or isolates was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, they require no further consideration during this study.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated May 16, 2019, that the Sacred Lands File identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project area. For the specific location and nature of such resource(s), the NAHC referred further inquiry to the local Native American groups and provided a list of nine tribal organizations in the region for that purpose (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the NAHC's reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments on the same day to all of the tribal groups on the referral list (see App. 2). For the Morongo and San Manuel Bands of Mission Indians, the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues were contacted in lieu of the individuals on the referral list, as recommended in the past by the tribal government staff. In all, a total of ten representatives of the nine tribes were contacted, as listed below:

- Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation;
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians;
- Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council;
- Sandonne Goad, Chairperson, Gabrieliño Tongva Nation;
- Charles Alvarez, Chairperson, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe;
- Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Donna Yocum, Chairperson, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians;
- Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians;
- Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians;
- Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians.

As of this time, three of the nine tribes have responded in writing (see App. 2). Among them, Travis Armstrong of the Morongo Band and Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleño Band-Kizh Nation both replied that their tribes would pursue further consultation with the County of San Bernardino pursuant to the provisions of Assembly Bill (AB) 52. On behalf of the San Manuel Band, Jessica Mauck stated that the tribe was moderately concerned with the project location in light of known Serrano settlements, numerous resource processing sites, and the Cajon Wash located nearby but not in the immediate vicinity. She indicated that she would continue to pursue pertinent information in preparation for further consultation over this project.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources of historical origin. Throughout the historic period and until recent years, no evidence of any settlement or development activities was observed within the project boundaries (Figs. 6-8; NETR Online 1938-2012; Google Earth 1995-2018). Prior to the 1950s, Kendall Drive,

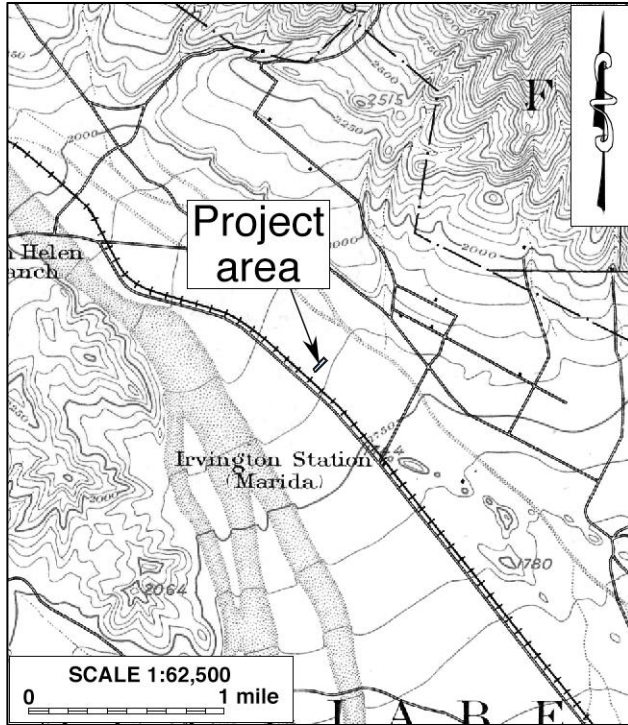


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1894. (Source: USGS 1901)

the Santa Fe Railway, and U.S. Route 66 were the only notable man-made features located near the project area (Figs. 6, 7; NETR Online 1938).

By the 1950s, some development had occurred in the neighborhood between Kendall Drive and what is now Interstate Highway 215, which had been completed through the area by 1959, but the project area itself remained in its natural state at least to the late 1960s (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1959-1968). The parcel was leveled and cleared of vegetation sometime between 1968 and 1980, and it has been used evidently for storage since then (NETR Online 1968-2012; Google Earth 1995-2018). As of August 2018, the property was completely undeveloped (Google Earth 2018).

### FIELD SURVEY

The field survey yielded completely negative results for potential cultural resources, and no

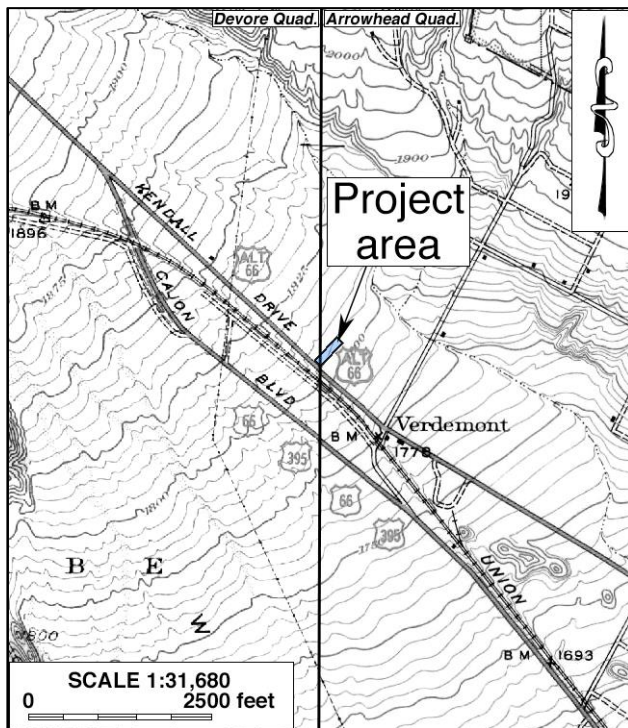


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1936. (Source: USGS 1941a; 1941b)

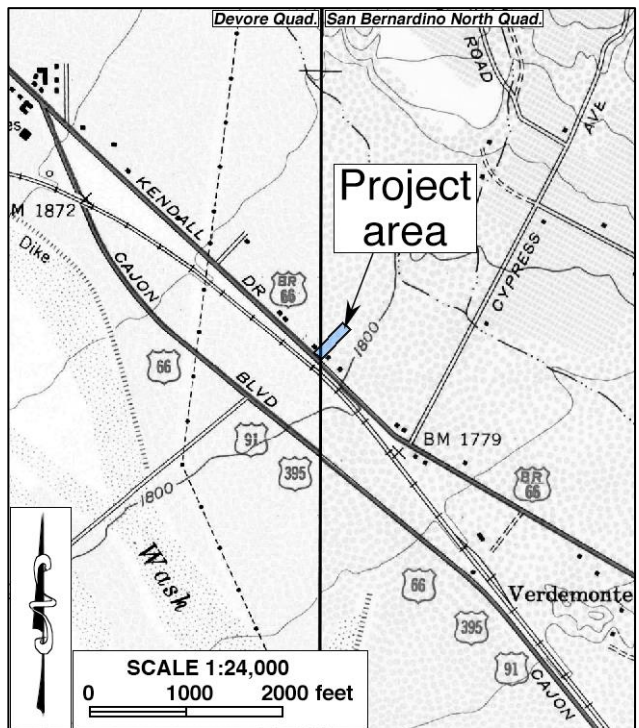


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1954. (Source: USGS 1954a; 1954b)



Figure 9. Modern office building in the project area. (Photograph taken on May 10, 2019)

buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. At the time of the survey, a small office building for Fast Cargo, Inc., was noted on the property (Fig. 9). Based on recent aerial photographs, the presence of the building in the project area dates no earlier than August 2018 (Google Earth 2018). As a simple, small building of standard construction and utilitarian character, it demonstrate no particular architectural, technological, or aesthetic qualities.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to 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))

As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were identified as a result of the present survey. Therefore, CRM TECH concludes that no “historical resources” will be impacted by the proposed project. During the course of the study, the NAHC reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location and referred further inquiry to nearby tribes. However, in accordance with current CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential “tribal cultural resources” is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the County of San Bernardino and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to AB 52.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary, the present study encountered no “historical resources” within or adjacent to the project area, but the NAHC identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location that require further consultations between the County of San Bernardino and the appropriate tribal organizations. Based on these findings, 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.”
- A tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of AB 52 consultations to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”
- No additional cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1981 Life on Cottonwood Row. *Heritage Tales* 1981:33-71. Fourth Annual Publication of the City of San Bernardino Historical Society, San Bernardino.
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1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- NETR Online  
1938-2012 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity taken in 1938, 1959, 1966, 1968, 1980, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
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1966 *Guideposts to History, Concerning Origins of Place and Street Names in San Bernardino County*. Santa Fe Federal Savings and Loan Association, San Bernardino.
- Schuiling, Walter C.  
1984 *San Bernardino County: Land of Contrast*. Windsor Publications, Woodland Hills, California.
- Strong, William Duncan  
1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, Calif., 1972.
- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
1901 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1893-1894.  
1941a Map: Arrowhead, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1936.  
1941b Map: Devore, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1936.  
1954a Map: Devore, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1954.  
1954b Map: San Bernardino North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1953-1954.

- 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
- 1988 Map: Devore, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1966 edition photorevised in 1985.
- 1996 Map: San Bernardino North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1994.
- Wallace, William J.
- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Archaeology* 11(3):214-230.
- 1978 Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9,000 to 2,000 BC. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Warren, Claude N.
- 1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptations on the Southern California Coast. In Cynthia Irwin-Williams (ed.): *Archaic Prehistory in Western United States*; pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.
- 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.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Research Interests**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**Memberships**

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

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

**Education**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

**Education**

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

**Honors and Awards**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Ben Kerridge, M.A.**

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.  
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, Various Locations, California.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2013.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Salvadore Boites, M.A.**

**Education**

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.  
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

2003- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology etc., Everest College, Anaheim, California.  
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.  
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* A total of 10 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.



# 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:** Assessor's Parcel Number 0261-161-17 (CRM TECH No. 3482)

**County:** San Bernardino

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Devore and San Bernardino North, Calif.

**Township** 1 North **Range** 5 West **SB BM; Section(s)** Muscupiabe land grant

**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 paved trailer truck parking lot on approximately one acre of land located between Kendall Drive and the I-215 Freeway, at 19672 Kendall Drive (APN 0261-161-17), in the Glen Helen area of San Bernardino County, California.

*May 1, 2019*

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



May 16, 2019

Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech

VIA Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

RE: APN 0261-161-17 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 positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

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

Steven Quinn  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
5/16/2019**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission  
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131  
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel  
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA, 91778  
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564  
Fax: (626) 286-1262  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

**San Fernando Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

Kitanemuk  
Vanyume  
Tataviam

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,  
#231  
Los Angeles, CA, 90012  
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479  
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA, 90707  
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417  
Fax: (562) 761-6417  
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

Charles Alvarez,  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, CA, 91307  
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048  
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

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 APN 0261-161-17 Project, San Bernardino County.

May 16, 2019

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation  
P.O. Box 86908  
Los Angeles, CA 90086

RE: Proposed Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0261-161-17  
One Acre near the City of San Bernardino  
San Bernardino County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3482

Dear Ms. Goad:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the construction of a paved commercial trailer parking lot on approximately one acre of land located between Kendall Drive and the I-215 Freeway (19672 Kendall Drive; APN 0261-161-17), in the Glen Helen area of San Bernardino County, California. The accompanying map, based on USGS Devore and San Bernardino North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area that lies within the Muscupiabe land grant, T1N R5W, SBBM.

In a letter dated May 16, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission states that the sacred lands records indicated the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity and recommends that the local tribes be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the County of San Bernardino.

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

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo

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

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

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**From:** Jessica Mauck JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov  
**Sent:** Fri 5/17/2019 11:54 AM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Project on APN 0261-161-17, near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH # 3482)

Hi Nina,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on 16 May 2019. The project is located within Serrano ancestral territory, and therefore is of interest to the Tribe. As is generally the struggle in this area, we know of things nearby, and the wash itself heightens the concern regarding unknown resources, but it is difficult to know if this space was tied into the broader use of the landscape. To the west, there was supposedly a later period village that resided in the Glen Helen area, referred to as "Politana" in historical accounts, but we do not have a Serrano name for this place and there is no archaeological record for the area. Geographically, this village would have been largely connected to Muscupiabit to the north (Cajon Pass), Papiambit to the west (we have wondered if Papiambit was actually the name of the Glen Helen village, as this was created in a later period by a small clan that broke away from Muscupiabit and travelled southward), and Apuritaimbit to the south. This is notable given that all of these places were on the west side of the wash, while the project area is on the east, and a decent ways away. To the north/northwest, there are numerous processing sites along the wash at the foothills of the mountains. However, they seem to be linked to the Glen Helen area (just over the river), and are over 1.5 miles away from the proposed project. At this point, SMBMI is moderately concerned about this project due to the wash and a large number of unknown factors, but I will do my best to continue tracking down information in preparation for this project.

Sincerely

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

The logo for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians features the words "SAN MANUEL" in a large, bold, serif font. Below it, "BAND OF MISSION INDIANS" is written in a smaller, sans-serif font. To the left of the text is a circular emblem containing a stylized figure and a feathered headdress.

---

**From:** Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Tue 5/21/2019 9:02 AM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Project on APN 0261-161-17, near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH # 3482)

Hello Nina,

Thank you for this notification for this project.

The proposed development is within an area sensitive for tribal cultural resources. We will provide additional comments during the AB 52 process under CEQA.

Sincerely,

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





## GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Project Name: Proposed Project located on 19672 Kendall Drive on Assessor's Parcel Number 0261-161-17 One Acre Near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, CA

Dear Nina Gallardo,

Thank you for your letter dated May 16, 2019 regarding your request for information pertaining to the above project. The above proposed project location is within our Ancestral Tribal Territory; therefore, our Tribal Government engages in AB52 consultation with the lead agency. This government to government consultation is intended to comply with AB52 regulations regarding confidential information. Therefore, as mandated by the State of California under Public Resources Code section 21082.3 (c), we do not share our tribal information with third party businesses. Please inform your project's lead agency to schedule an AB52 consultation with our tribal government at its earliest convenience

Thank you for your time,

Andrew Salas, Chairman  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation  
1 (844) 390-0787