

Appendix E

Cultural Resources inventory and Evaluation Report E-Group PS Solar Project

Prepared for

K & L Gates LLP
925 Fourth Avenue, Suite 2900
Seattle, Washington 98104

Prepared by

DUDEK
605 Third Street
Encinitas, California 92024

January 2025

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report

E-Group PS Solar Project

JANUARY 2025

Prepared for:

K&L GATES LLP

925 Fourth Avenue, Suite 2900
Seattle, Washington 98104
Contact: Robert M. Smith

Prepared by:

*Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA, Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA,
With Contributions by: Loukas Barton, PhD, RPA, and
Micah Hale, PhD, RPA*

DUDEK

605 Third Street
Encinitas, California 92024

Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE NO.
Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	v
Management Summary.....	vii
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Project Location and Description	1
1.2 Regulatory Context	1
1.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources.....	1
1.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act	2
1.2.3 Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code Section 5097 et seq.).....	3
1.2.4 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.....	3
1.2.5 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98	4
1.2.6 Assembly Bill 52.....	4
1.2.7 Guidelines for Determining Significance	4
1.2.8 City of Twentynine Palms General Plan 2012.....	7
1.3 Native American Coordination	8
1.4 Report Format and Key Personnel	9
2 Project Background.....	15
2.1 Prehistoric Context	15
2.1.1 Terminal Pleistocene - Fluted Point Period (12,000-10,000 BP)	15
2.1.2 Early Holocene - Lake Mojave Period (10,000-7000 BP)	16
2.1.3 Middle Holocene - Pinto Period (7000 – 4000 BP).....	16
2.1.4 Early Late Holocene - Gypsum Period (4000-1500 BP)	16
2.1.5 Middle Late Holocene - Saratoga Springs Period (1500 – 800 BP).....	17
2.1.6 Recent Late Holocene - Post-Saratoga Springs/Late Period (800 – 300 BP)	17
2.1.7 Ethnohistory	17
2.2 Historic Period	19
2.2.1 History of Twentynine Palms	20
3 Methods.....	21
3.1 Cultural Resources Inventory.....	21
4 Results.....	23
4.1 Records Search Results.....	23
4.1.1 Previously Recorded Studies.....	23
4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources	24

4.1.3	Historic Map Review	25
4.1.4	Geotechnical Study	25
4.2	Pedestrian Survey Results	26
4.2.2	Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Area.....	29
4.2.3	Newly Recorded Cultural Resource within the Project Area.....	30
4.2.4	Newly Recorded Isolates within the Project Area	31
5	Significance Evaluation Findings	45
5.1	CRHR Eligibility	45
5.1.1	Two Mile Road (CA-SBR-11419H) Evaluation	45
5.1.2	TP-KM-S-001 Evaluation	46
5.1.3	Summary	46
6	Summary of Findings and Management Recommendations.....	47
7	References	49
8	National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information	57

TABLES

Table 1.	Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area	23
Table 2.	Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area	24
Table 3.	Field Results	26

EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1.	Overview of Project area, view facing north	28
Exhibit 2.	Overview of OHV trails within the Project area, view facing southwest	28
Exhibit 3.	Overview of asphalt-paved Two Mile Road, view facing west.....	29
Exhibit 4.	Overview of mapped boundary of P1021-3, no cultural material observed, view facing west.....	30
Exhibit 5.	Overview of TP-KM-S-001, view facing east	31
Exhibit 6.	Overview of TP-KM-I-001	32
Exhibit 7.	Overview of TP-KM-I-002	33
Exhibit 8.	Overview of TP-KM-I-003	34
Exhibit 9.	Overview of TP-KM-I-004	35
Exhibit 10.	Overview of TP-KM-I-005	36
Exhibit 11.	Overview of TP-KM-I-006	36
Exhibit 12.	Overview of TP-KM-I-007	37

Exhibit 13. Overview of TP-KM-I-008	38
Exhibit 14. Overview of TP-KM-I-009	39
Exhibit 15. Overview of TP-KM-I-010	39
Exhibit 16. Overview of TP-KM-I-011	40
Exhibit 17. Overview of TP-KM-I-012	41
Exhibit 18. Overview of TP-KM-I-013	42
Exhibit 19. Overview of TP-KM-I-014	42
Exhibit 20. Overview of TP-KM-I-015	43
Exhibit 21. Overview of TP-KM-I-016	44

FIGURES

Figure 1	Project Location.....	11
Figure 2	Project Site.....	13

APPENDICES

A	(Confidential) SCCIC Records Search Results
B	(Confidential) Resources Location Map and DPR Forms
C	NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Twentynine Palms
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
cm	centimeter
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ft	feet
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHV	off-highway vehicle
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	E-Group PS Solar Project
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
TCR	tribal cultural resource
topo	topographic

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Management Summary

This report presents the results of a Cultural Resources Inventory performed by Dudek for the E-Group PS Solar Project (Project). The Project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 miles south of the Project's southern boundary. The Project falls in Township 1 North, Range 8 West, Section 23 on the Twentynine Palms, California U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle. The Project consists of a 184-acre solar facility site that is located on Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0612-201-01-0000 and 0612-201-05-0000, and includes approximately 3.3-acres of off-site areas that are associated with a proposed site driveway constructed off Two Mile Road and gen-tie alignment from the proposed solar facility to the existing Southern California Edison (SCE) Carodean Substation, and 11.7 acres of road dedications for Amboy Road, Samarkand Drive and Noels Knoll Road. While E-Group PS, LLC (E-Group) plans to dedicate the off-site road areas for future development, it does not propose to develop the roads at this time, as they are not needed for Project access or circulation.

In accordance with CEQA, Dudek performed a cultural resources inventory for the Project. The inventory consisted of a records search of the Project area and a 1 mile radius around the Project area, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, tribal information outreach, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search identified two cultural resources intersecting the Project area, P1021-3 and SBR-11419H. P1021-3 is a lithic scatter not formally recorded and noted on an old USGS map, and SBR-11419H is a dirt road segment of Two Mile Road. An NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested, and results were negative.

Dudek archaeologists conducted an intensive-level cultural pedestrian survey of the entire Project area on December 18 to December 20, 2023. The locations of P1021-3 and SBR-11419H were revisited during the survey. The survey confirmed that P102-3 was likely mis-mapped as no cultural materials were observed within the mapped resource boundary within the Project area. A note on the form also states: "Lithic Scatters," however, "Lithic Scatters" is crossed out and the words "nothing recorded" is written next to it. The recorded segment of Two Mile Road is no longer a dirt road and has been upgraded to a two-lane asphalt paved roadway. The survey also resulted in identification of one new historic era trash scatter (TP-KM-S-001), and 16 new isolates (defined as single archaeological artifacts) within the Project area consisting of one prehistoric lithic flake (TP-KM-I-001), one prehistoric core (TP-KM-I-002), and 14 historic era cans (TP-KM-I-003 through TP-KM-I-016). California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms were prepared for all the resources and will be submitted to the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF).

Based on the presence of cultural resources within the Project area and because alluvial soils suited to supporting the development of archaeological deposits are present within the Project area, there is moderate potential for undiscovered buried cultural resources to be impacted by the Project. Therefore, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor be present during initial ground-disturbing activities within the Project area to assess the extent of previous disturbances and the potential for buried cultural resources. Monitoring requirements should be defined within a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan (Plan) that should be prepared and finalized prior to the initiation of construction. This document should be provided for review by the lead agency and, if applicable, Consulting Tribes. The Plan will define monitoring locations, stop work and resource discovery protocols, notification requirements, and post-construction reporting. The Plan should provide for monitoring to be reduced or terminated should no discoveries be made or if documentation is provided which demonstrates that ground-

disturbing activities will be occurring in sediments with no potential for encountering significant (as defined by CEQA) cultural resources.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location and Description

The project site includes a 184-acre solar facility site that is located on Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0612-201-01-0000 and 0612-201-05-0000 and includes approximately 3.3-acres of off-site areas that are associated with a proposed site driveway constructed off Two Mile Road and gen-tie alignment from the proposed solar facility to the existing Southern California Edison (SCE) Carodean Substation, and 11.7 acres of road dedications for Amboy Road, Samarkand Drive and Noels Knoll Road. The project site is located in the City of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California, and is bounded by undeveloped lands in all directions. The Project area is bordered by vacant desert land to the north; by vacant desert land, then a dirt road (Canyon Road) to the west; by vacant desert land, then Sunrise Road (a dirt road), then several rural residential properties to the east; and by vacant desert land, then Two Mile Road (a paved road) to the south (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The project is located in Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the San Bernardino Principal Meridian, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Twentynine Palms 7.5-minute quadrangle. The approximate center of the project corresponds to 34.160458°N and -116.115977°W. Regional access to the project site is provided via Route 62 (SR 62).

The Project area is bordered by vacant desert land to the north; by vacant desert land, then a dirt road (Canyon Road) to the west; by vacant desert land, then Sunrise Road (a dirt road), then several rural residential properties to the east; and by vacant desert land, then Two Mile Road (a paved road) to the south. The Twentynine Palms Public Cemetery is located approximately 0.5 miles east of the Project area, and the Desert Congregation Church is located approximately 0.5 miles southeast. More dense residential housing is present in the greater surrounding area southeast of the Project area, south of Two Mile Road. Land uses surrounding the Project area primarily consist of vacant open space and rural residential developments.

1.2 Regulatory Context

The following section provides a summary of the applicable regulations, policies, and guidelines relating to the proper management of cultural resources.

1.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, 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” (PRC Section 5020.1[j]). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one 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.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see CCR Title 14, Section 4852[d][2]).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

1.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;” it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b]). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1[q]), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[a]). The lead agency is not precluded

from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[a]).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][1]; PRC Section 5020.1[q]). In turn, the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2]):

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project area contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired. If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

1.2.3 Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code Section 5097 et seq.)

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NAHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

1.2.4 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, required all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains

and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

1.2.5 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, the procedures are detailed in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[c]). In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a), the NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. Within 48 hours of being granted access to the site, the MLD may recommend means of treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.

1.2.6 Assembly Bill 52

California Assembly Bill 52, which took effect July 1, 2015, establishes a consultation process between California Native American tribes and lead agencies in order to address tribal concerns regarding project impacts and mitigation to “tribal cultural resources” (TCR). Public Resources Code section 21074(a) defines TCRs and states that a project that has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR is a project that may have an adverse effect on the environment. A TCR is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, and object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either:

1. listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources, or
2. determined by a lead agency to be a TCR.

1.2.7 Guidelines for Determining Significance

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change:

Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report (EIR), if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1. The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5); and
2. The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

Under CEQA, an EIR is required to evaluate any impacts on unique archaeological resources (PRC Section 21083.2). A “unique archaeological resource” is defined as (PRC Section 21083.2[g]):

[A]n archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

An impact to a non-unique archaeological resource is not considered a significant environmental impact and such non-unique resources need not be further addressed in the EIR (Public Resources Code Section 21083.2[a]; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]).

As stated above, CEQA contains rules for mitigation of “unique archeological resources.” For example (PRC Section 21083.2[b][1]-[4]), “[i]f it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:”

1. “Planning construction to avoid archeological sites.”
2. “Deeding archeological sites into permanent conservation easements.”
3. “Capping or covering archeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.”
4. “Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archeological sites.”

PRC Section 21083.2(d) states that “[e]xcavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.”

The rules for mitigating impacts to archeological resources to qualify as “historic resources” are slightly different. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b), “[p]ublic agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historic resource of an archeological nature. The following factors shall be considered and discussed in an EIR for a project involving such an archeological site:

- A. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.
- B. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
 - a. Planning construction to avoid archeological sites;
 - b. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
 - c. Covering the archeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site [; and]
 - d. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

Thus, although Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, in addressing “unique archeological sites,” provides for specific mitigation options “in no order of preference,” CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b), in addressing “historical resources of an archeological nature,” provides that “[p]reservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites.”

Under CEQA, “[w]hen data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation,” the lead agency may cause to be prepared and adopt a “data recovery plan,” prior to any excavation being undertaken. The data recovery plan must make “provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historic resource” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b][3][C]). The data recovery plan also “must be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b][3][C]). Further, “[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b][3][C]).

However, “[d]ata recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b][3][D]).

1.2.8 City of Twentynine Palms General Plan 2012

The Conservation and Open Space Element of the City’s General Plan 2012 (adopted in 2012) describes the cultural, archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources regulatory framework, and policies and plans to protect such resources (City of Twentynine Palms 2012). The planning goals and implementation policies are described below.

Goal CO-2: Identify the City’s cultural resources and establish regulations to protect them.

Implementation Policy: CO-2.1: All projects in areas where a previous survey has not been completed in the past five years shall contact the Archaeological Information Center (AIC) for a records search on the project site for potential archaeological or historical resources. The project shall comply with AIC recommendations.

Implementation Policy CO-2.2: Develop an archaeological and historical resources database and mapping information to be maintained at City Hall to be used as a basis for reviews during entitlement processes.

Implementation Policy CO-2.3: Identify public and private buildings which are of local, historical, or cultural importance and adopt programs to encourage their preservation and/or reuse.

Implementation Policy CO-2.4: Adopt land use regulations which balance cultural preservation goals with the interests of private property owners.

Implementation Policy CO-2.5: Encourage in-place preservation of cultural resources when such resources are deemed sensitive and significant by a certified archaeologist.

Implementation Policy CO-2.6: When in-place preservation of sensitive and significant resources is not feasible, require proper recovery and preservation of cultural resources when possible.

Implementation Policy CO-2.7: Require onsite monitoring of grading activities when deemed necessary by a certified archaeologist as a result of the cultural resources survey required in Implementation Policy CO 2.1.

Implementation Policy CO-2.8: Require special monitoring on development project sites known to contain or a soils analysis indicates the presence of finer-grained fluvial, lacustrine, or aeolian deposits which are sensitive for potentially containing fossilized remains.

Implementation Policy CO-2.9: In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development/construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.

Implementation Policy CO-2.10: In areas containing finer-grained fluvial, lacustrine, or aeolian deposits where it is unknown if paleontological resources exist, field surveys prepared by a qualified paleontological professional before grading shall be conducted to establish the need for palaeontologic monitoring which shall be done upon recommendation by the professional paleontologist and approval by the Community Development Director.

1.3 Native American Coordination

Dudek requested the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search its Sacred Lands File (SLF) on October 9, 2023, for the Project area. The SLF consists of a database of known Native American resources. These resources may not be included in the SCCIC database. The NAHC responded on November 28, 2023, with negative results (Appendix C).

Outreach letters were mailed on December 8, 2023, to all Native American group representatives included on the NAHC contact list (Appendix C). These letters sought to solicit information relating to Native American resources that may be impacted by the Project. Native American representatives were requested to define a general area where known resources intersect the Project area. Six responses have been received to date. The Augustine of Band of Cahuilla Indians responded on December 11, 2023, stating that they are unaware of any specific cultural resources that may be affected by the Project. The Cahuilla Band of Indians responded on December 13, 2023, asking for any cultural materials associated with the Project for review. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded on December 13, 2023, stating that due to the nearby presence of previously recorded archaeological sites, the proposed Project area may be sensitive for cultural resources. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

responded on December 14, 2023, requesting that a cultural resources inventory be conducted by a qualified archaeologist, that they be provided with a copy of the records search, copies of cultural resource documentation, and that an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during any ground disturbing activities. The Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians responded on January 16, 2024, stating that they are not aware of any Tribal Cultural Resources in the Project study area; however, there is the possibility of cultural resources below ground being discovered during construction. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians responded on January 30, 2024, requesting for the records search, tribal participation during the pedestrian survey and testing, shape files of the Project area of effect, geotechnical report, and the Project design from the Lead Agency. The determination regarding the distribution of cultural resources information shall be made by the City. The NAHC correspondence is included in the Appendix C.

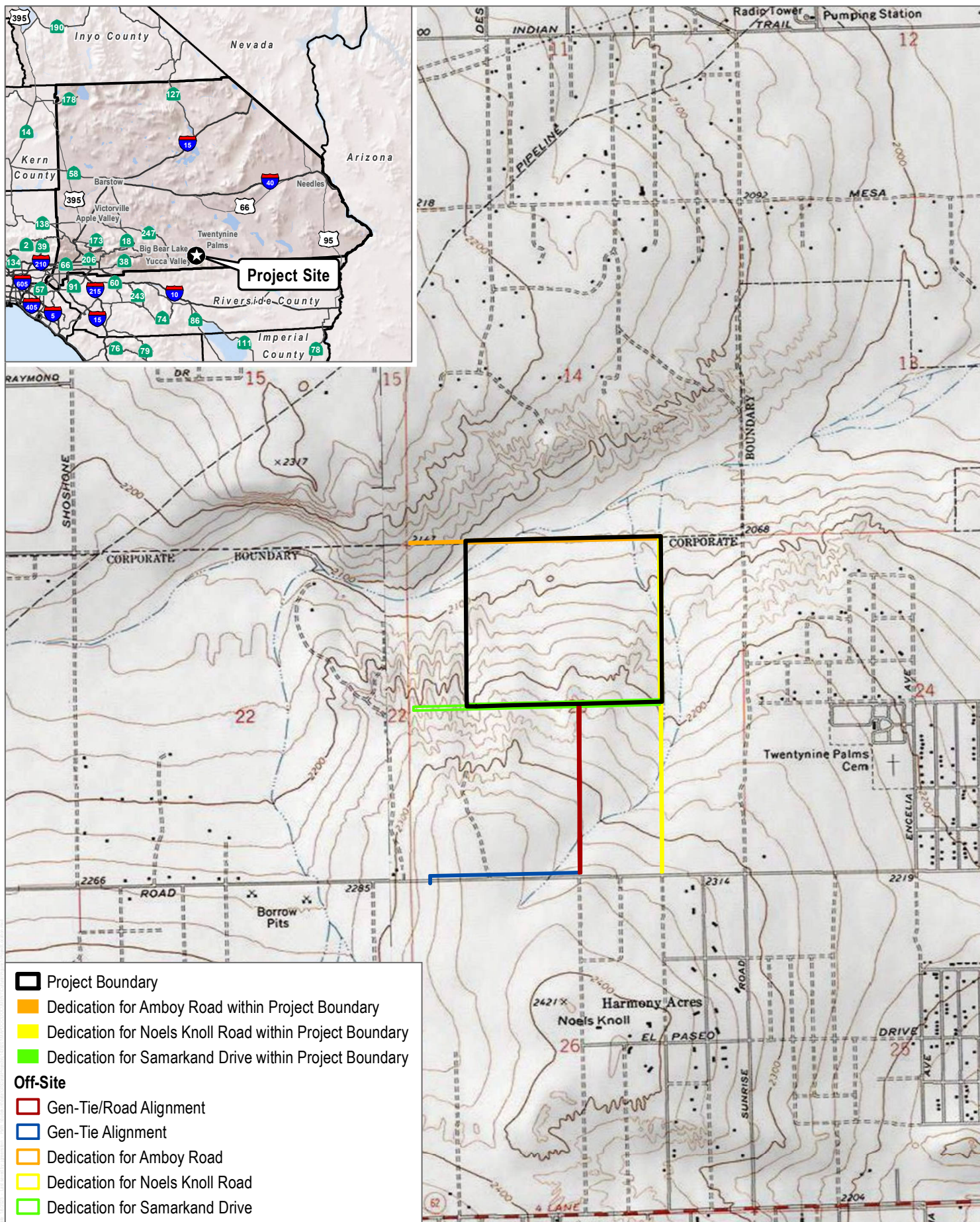
In compliance with Assembly Bill 52, the City, as lead agency, is responsible for conducting government to government consultation with pertinent tribal entities.

1.4 Report Format and Key Personnel

Following this introduction, Chapter 2 presents the environmental and historical background of the area, and the research design for site evaluations. Chapter 3 outlines the methods used to conduct this study. Chapter 4 presents the results of the records search, field survey and evaluations. Chapter 5 summarizes the results of the study, discusses interpretation of the evaluation of cultural resources, and provides recommendations for treatment of archaeological resources. Three appendices are included that contain additional information: Confidential Appendix A includes SCCIC records search information, Confidential Appendix B contains a resource location map and California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 form, and Appendix C includes Native American correspondence documents.

Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA, served as principal investigator and primary author. Keshia Montifolca led the archaeological field survey with Javier Hernandez and Seth Bruck serving as field staff. Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA provided quality control and quality assurance. Loukas Barton, PhD, RPA and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, contributed to the cultural context section.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Twentynine Palms Quadrangle

DUDEK



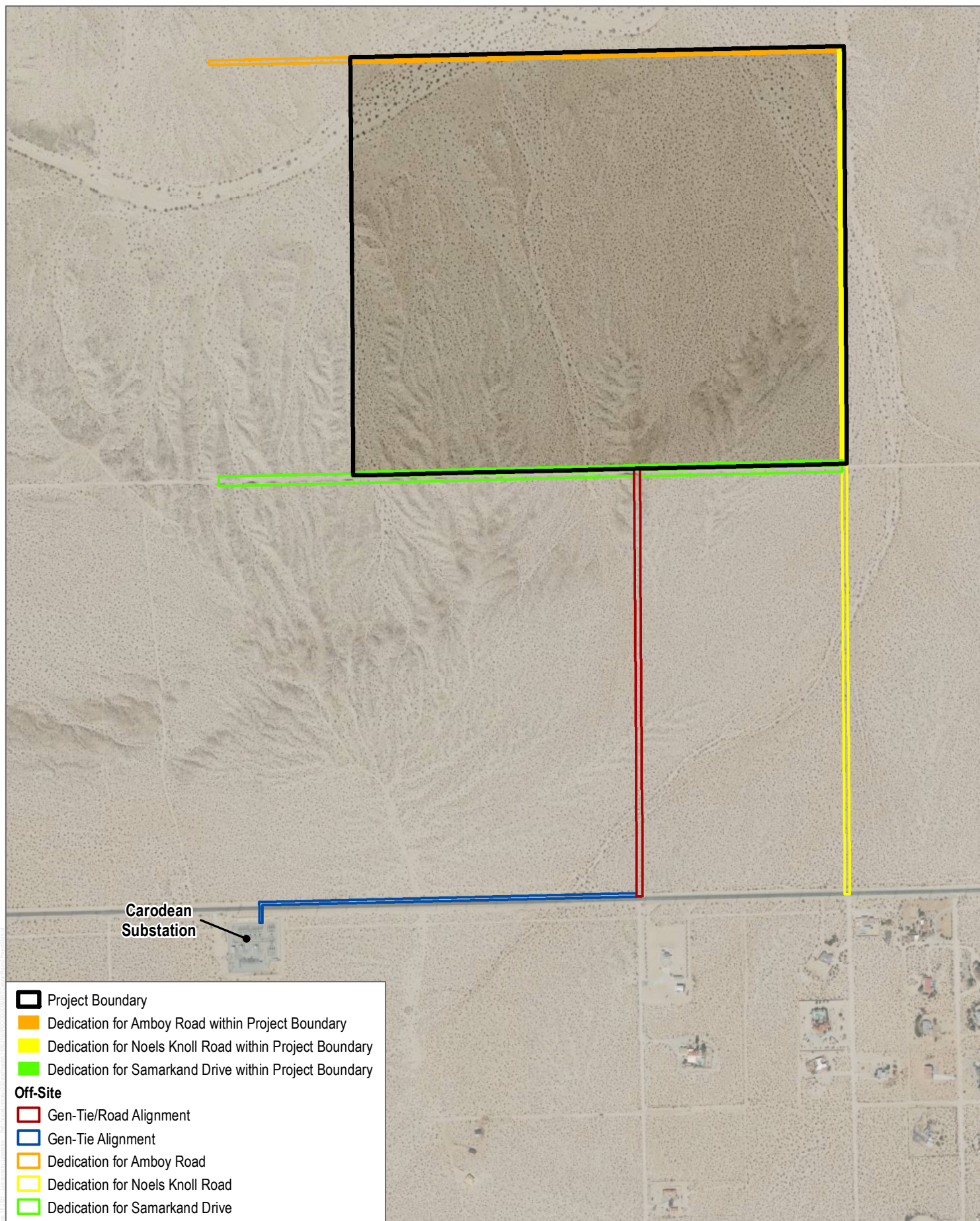
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 600 Meters

FIGURE 1

Project Location

29 Palms Solar Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: Open Street Map; Bing Maps

DUDEK



FIGURE 2

Project Site

29 Palms Solar Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

2 Project Background

2.1 Prehistoric Context

While it is likely that long-term trends in prehistoric subsistence/settlement adaptations, and the timing of major changes in them, were largely similar across the Mojave Desert region, several attempts to summarize them during the last 30 years of archaeological research have often produced differing results. In particular, the character of late Pleistocene/early Holocene adaptations is still unclear and strongly debated, due in part to the persistence of long-standing notions of “Paleoindian” lifeways but also due to the continued scarcity of archaeological data from ancient sites in good (e.g., stratigraphically intact), dateable contexts.

The following summary of early prehistoric culture history, therefore, contains some assertions that are largely inferred and many that are highly debatable. Other important, more detailed syntheses can be found elsewhere (Basgall 1993, 2000; Giambastiani and Basgall 2000; Grayson 1993; Sutton et al. 2007; Sutton 2017; Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986) that provide additional opinions on broader datasets for the region.

The following discussion begins with summaries of local cultural chronological traditions as they are popularly understood, embedded within Paleoclimatic trends, and separated into the following periods: Fluted Point Period, Lake Mojave Period, Pinto Period, Gypsum Period, Saratoga Springs Period, Post-Saratoga Springs/Late Period, and Contact/Ethnographic Period. This setting divides the pre-contact cultural sequence into five periods. These periods are analytical constructs and do not necessarily reflect Native American views.

2.1.1 Terminal Pleistocene - Fluted Point Period (12,000-10,000 BP)

Disregarding claims for extremely ancient human presence in the Mojave Desert, there is substantial evidence that human occupation of the arid west began at the end of the Pleistocene era. Archaeological assemblages of such antiquity have been recognized mainly due to the presence of fluted-base projectile points similar to the well-known Clovis forms of the Great Plains and are fairly well-dated to 12,000-10,000 BP. Many of the earliest discoveries were made in the Mojave Desert at places like Lake Mojave, China Lake, Tiefert Basin, and Little Lake. Many of those recovered were surface finds, but sites at China Lake held fluted points in apparent association with the burned remains of extinct fauna; these locations remain among the more convincing for the Pleistocene antiquity of fluted point occupations (Basgall et al. 2002; Warren et al. 2004). Fluted points in the West often occur as isolated finds but they also tend to be found with flaked stone assemblages that are dominated by bifaces and formally shaped, unifacial flake tools. The comparable prevalence of bifaces in central plains Paleoindian (Clovis) assemblages could signify a need for a generalist, portable technology among extremely mobile groups. The premise of high residential mobility among Paleoindian groups has drawn support from studies of lithic assemblages transported long-distances and from obsidian source profiles for Great Basin Concave-base points and crescents in the Mojave Desert.

Recent discoveries of fluted points have increased the spatial distribution of these artifacts but have not contributed much to solidifying their place in time. Finds from the Mojave Desert have slowly multiplied (Basgall and Hall 1991), revealing differences in the spatial distributions of fluted and stemmed points (e.g., at Fort Irwin) that may point to a cultural division between them throughout the Mojave Desert (Basgall and Hall 1994).

More recent work at Edwards AFB has identified a few sites with Great Basin Concave-base points around the shore of Rosamond Lake, also known as Pleistocene Lake Thompson (Basgall and Overly 2004), where various surface assemblages contain Great Basin Concave-base points, Great Basin Stemmed points, crescents, and even buried cultural deposits of late Pleistocene-early Holocene age.

2.1.2 Early Holocene - Lake Mojave Period (10,000-7000 BP)

In the western Great Basin, various stemmed projectile point forms have been fairly well dated to the early Holocene, roughly between 10,000 and 7500 BP. Generally subsumed under the broader appellation “Great Basin Stemmed,” these artifacts are elongate, lanceolate forms often with subtle, sloping shoulders, although many different regional styles exist. In the western Mojave Desert, typical stemmed points are Lake Mojave (unshouldered) and Silver Lake (slightly shouldered) forms, both of which are parts of lithic assemblages similar to those of the Fluted Point Period.

Because of their tendency to occur along the shorelines of extinct lakes, stemmed point assemblages were once considered to represent a unique, lacustrine-based subsistence adaptation. The term “Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition” (WPLT), originally coined by Bedwell (1973), was applied to stemmed point sites found in ancient lakeshore contexts across the Great Basin. Lithic assemblages of the WPLT were found to be fairly comparable to Clovis materials, and in many cases points of both kinds occur together in the same sites (Basgall and Hall 1991; Davis and Panlaqui 1978). Flaked stone “crescents” (Amsden 1937) were found primarily in such lakeshore assemblages, leading many archaeologists to draw associations between crescents and lacustrine environments. Support for the WPLT has faded in recent years, however, as additional stemmed point sites have been discovered in locations away from extinct bodies of water and the landform bias in early survey programs becomes increasingly clear. Bias in the differential preservation of ancient land surfaces along fossil washes and in the center of dry lake basins has also been recognized (Basgall and Hall 1991; Waters 1988, 1991).

2.1.3 Middle Holocene - Pinto Period (7000 – 4000 BP)

Archaeological assemblages dating to this period are typified by Pinto points, projectiles bearing weak shoulders and indented or split-stem bases. Associated flaked stone assemblages include leaf-shaped bifaces, formal unifaces, flake tools, and consistent quantities of core-cobble implements (Basgall 1993, 2000; Campbell and Campbell 1935; Hunt 1960; Rogers 1939). Lithic selection evidently favored fine-grained igneous stones such as basalt and rhyolite for points and bifaces. Milling stones are a major part of Pinto Period assemblages, reflecting the importance of seed processing. The timing of the Pinto Period coincides with Antevs’ (1953) “Altithermal,” an extended interval when climate was supposedly very hot and dry. Archaeologists once believed a scarcity of Pinto sites in the Mojave Desert signaled a near-total abandonment of the region due to the oppressive climate, but more recent studies suggest that the middle Holocene in the Antelope Valley was punctuated by wetter episodes (Grayson 1993; Mehringer 1987) and that the effects of the Altithermal were variable in different parts of the desert.

2.1.4 Early Late Holocene - Gypsum Period (4000-1500 BP)

Diagnostic artifacts at Gypsum Period sites include Gypsum contracting-stem projectile points, Elko Eared and Corner-notched points, and Humboldt Basal-notched points. Lithic assemblages are typified by bifaces, scrapers, and a variety of other flake-based tools, but also contain mortars and pestles as evidence of expanded plant processing (including mesquite, pine nuts, yucca, and agave). Large villages or village complexes appear during Gypsum times that may reflect a transition from seasonal transhumance to year-round sedentary occupation within

the Antelope Valley (Sutton 1988a, 1996, 2017). The presence of marine shell artifacts at Gypsum period sites (near Edwards AFB for example) indicates economic ties between the Antelope Valley and the California coast (Warren 1984). Gardner (2006) analyzed data from a slew of sites in the western Mojave to assess the socioeconomic impact of the MCA and in so doing, suggested a revision in the terminus of the Gypsum period to about 2000 BP. Gardner (2006) based this revision on the early appearance of the bow and arrow within the Rose Spring Complex in conjunction with an increase in effective moisture at 2000 BP.

2.1.5 Middle Late Holocene - Saratoga Springs Period (1500 – 800 BP)

By at least 1500 BP (or 2000 BP using Gardner's 2006 chronological scheme), the aboriginal people of the Mojave Desert had replaced the atlatl (or spear-thrower) with the bow and arrow (Yohe 1992). This change brought about a shift toward the use of smaller projectile points, including various corner-notched and side-notched Saratoga Springs types and the corner-notched Rose Spring and Eastgate types. Ancestral Puebloan (also called "Anasazi") ceramics also appear in the southern Mojave around 1200 to 1100 BP, coinciding with the westward spread of the Virgin Anasazi into southern Nevada. Influence from the cultures of the Colorado River eventually grew stronger than those from the east, allowing for an influx of buffware ceramics and other goods that persisted until the historic present. The intensification of plant use initiated during the Gypsum period continued in the Saratoga Springs period, as diet breadth was expanded to include a wide range of plant foods that required high cost/high return procurement and processing strategies. This is indicated by a general increase in milling equipment from Gypsum times through the Saratoga Springs period (see Gardner 2006).

2.1.6 Recent Late Holocene - Post-Saratoga Springs/Late Period (800 – 300 BP)

Social and economic adaptations during this final prehistoric interval were largely an extension of patterns that developed during the Saratoga Springs period. Trade along the Mojave River continued to provide the people of Central and Eastern Mojave Desert with a variety of exotic goods and materials, although it appears that relationships with groups in coastal California eventually grew stronger than those with groups inhabiting the arid interior. Projectile points also shifted in form, with unnotched Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched points being even smaller than their predecessors. Mortars and pestles also appear in significant quantities, probably an indication of increased emphasis on high-cost/high-yield processing.

2.1.7 Ethnohistory

The Project area is located in close proximity of neighboring Native American groups, as described in Kroeber (1925) and other sources. The Project area falls within the ethnographic boundary of the Serrano and Cahuilla.

2.1.7.1 Serrano

The Project is located in the ethnographically known territory occupied by the Serrano Native American group. The Serrano language is part of the Serrano division of a branch of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Mithun 2006). The Serrano language was originally spoken by a relatively small group located within the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre Mountains, and the term *Serrano* has come to be ethnically defined as the name of the people in the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1925). The traditional territory for the Serrano centered in

the San Bernardino Mountains and extended northeast into parts of the Mojave River area and southeast to the Tejon Creek area (Bean and Smith 1978). Their territory extended west along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north along the Mojave River, and south to the Yucaipa Valley. The Vanyume, who lived along the Mojave River and associated Mojave Desert areas and are also referred to as the Desert Serrano, spoke either a dialect of Serrano or a closely related language (Mithun 2006).

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978). Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in small villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978). The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with either the Tukum (wildcat) or the Wahilyam (coyote) moiety. Individual bands of Serrano constituted political groups (Kroeber 1925). Partly due to their mountainous inland territory, contact between Serrano and European- Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an asistencia (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

2.1.7.2 Cahuilla

The traditional Cahuilla territory included most of central Southern California. The territory was bounded by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains to the south, the Colorado Desert to the east, the San Jacinto Plain to the west, and the Palomar Mountains to the east. The Cahuilla are subdivided into three geographical divisions, the Mountain Cahuilla, Western Cahuilla, and Desert Cahuilla. The Mountain Cahuilla and Western Cahuilla lived closest to the current Project site (Kroeber 1925). The distinctions between the Mountain Cahuilla, Western Cahuilla, and Desert Cahuilla are believed to be largely geographic, although linguistic and cultural differences may have existed to varying degrees (Strong 1929). The Cahuilla were divided into two moieties named tūktum (Wildcats) and istam (Coyotes) (Strong 1929; Bean 1972).

The Mountain Cahuilla occupied the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges, characterized by steep granite ridges and rock plateaus. (Strong 1929). Cahuilla villages were generally located in or near the mouth of a canyon or valley and within optimum distance from plant and animal food resources (Bean et. al 1981).

The Western Cahuilla has been loosely applied to the vicinity of the San Gorgonio Pass and spoke the Cahuilla language (Strong 1929). The Western Cahuilla had a similar basic social organization with the Desert Cahuilla, which was organized in male lineages, or paternal clans of several collateral linages, however, the Western Cahuilla were more isolated than the Desert Cahuilla (Strong 1929).

Food and subsistence were largely dependent on the environment, and the tools for gathering and preparation varied accordingly (Kroeber 1925). The Cahuilla relied on food plants such as acorns, honey mesquite, screw beans, cacti, and pinyon nuts, agave, and yucca (Kroeber 1925). The Cahuilla also hunted game animals such as rabbits, deer, sheep and birds such as quail, geese, and ducks (Kroeber 1925; Bean 1972). Cahuilla basketry was well developed. Baskets were made of grass and were either twined or coiled. Traditionally, baskets were used for storing, sifting, carrying food, cooking, and store water. Mortars, pestles, milling stones, arrows, rabbit skin or deer blankets and capes, sandals, headdresses, and skirts are few items that were part of the Cahuilla material culture (Bean 1972).

Cahuilla spirituality focused on the synergistic universe and their place within it. A spirit realm existed concurrently with the physical realm. It was believed that a spirit inhabited a living body and upon death the spirit ascended to the land of the dead. The spirits aided the living through messages. The living was able to interact with the spirits through practiced ceremonies. These ceremonies were often considered important events. Other important ceremonies include rites of passage, birth, marriage, and most importantly death (Bean 1972; Strong 1929). Through song and sacred practices, these practices assured the Cahuilla place within their universe.

2.2 Historic Period

Unlike the coastal areas of California, the Mojave Desert was not intensively explored by the Spanish in early historic times, remaining beyond the limit of Hispanic settlement during the period of Mexican rule, that ended after the Mexican-American War of 1848. The first visit to the region by the Spanish was made in 1772 by Pedro Fages, who was searching for deserters from the Spanish army. In 1776, Father Francisco Hermenegildo Garcés traveled the course of the Mojave River across the desert and the mountains westward through the Tejon Pass. A portion of the Garcés route was the first documented use of what was eventually called the Old Spanish Trail, an important transportation route between southern California and Santa Fe. Garcés' venture into the Mojave Desert while traveling from Sonora to Los Angeles is an example of the many attempts to find pathways through the desert, although it would appear from his writings and his dealings with military Captain Fernando Rivera that Garcés was more concerned about good relations with native populations. In any case, a stable trade route was not established until well after Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821, when Antonio Armijo opened a trade route between Santa Fe and Los Angeles between 1829–1831 (DOI 2001). The newly established trade route enhanced economic ties between Mexican colonies for a short time until 1848 when the Spanish ceded much of its territory to the United States. Other explorers made more regular visits to the Mojave Desert beginning in the late 1820s. Early explorers included trappers Jedediah Smith and Joseph Walker. Kit Carson, a trapper on Jedediah Smith's 1828 expedition, later served as guide for John C. Frémont's exploratory expedition in 1844 traveling parts of the Old Spanish Trail. Although the exact route is unknown, and likely varied over time, the trail is generally thought to proceed through Silurian Valley from Salt Spring, along the west side of Silurian Lake, across Red Pass, and down to Bitter Spring, then south to the Mojave River (Duffield-Stoll 1998).

The Old Spanish Trail (also known as the Santa Fe Trail or Mormon Road) is currently a listed National Historic Trail (CA-SBR-4272H/CHL 576), and as Winslow et al. (2011) correctly asserts, it was a corridor made up of a series of roads and trails between common points connecting New Mexico and California with its period of significant use occurring between Garcés' initial travels in 1776 through the exploratory mining days prior to 1882. It was originally named by John Fremont after his 1844 scientific expedition during which he surmised that he was following the original Spanish trail (DOI 2001; Winslow et al. 2011). With publication of the trail by the U.S. Government after Kit Carson took the maps and news to Washington, D.C., including news of California gold strikes, the "49ers" gold rush was born (Winslow et al. 2011).

The Old Spanish Trail likely has its roots in ancient Native American trail systems; in this sense, the act of blazing the trail by the Spanish was more an act of Indian suppression than of finding appropriate terrain. Following Spanish and Mexican use of the trail, trappers, emigrants, and especially miners made use of it for various purposes, leading to segments of the trail being given different names (see Winslow et al. 2011).

2.2.1 History of Twentynine Palms

Twentynine Palms was recorded by desert surveyor Colonel Henry Washington in 1855, near a spring now called the Oasis of Mara. There are many stories of the derivation of the name Twentynine Palms; one from gold miners stating that supposedly 29 *Washingtonia filifera* palm trees surrounded the Oasis of Mara, and another story supposedly originated from Colonel Washington after the number of palm trees observed from his survey at the oasis (City of Twentynine Palms 2023).

Gold mining started in the 1870s as gold had been discovered in the south and east of the oasis and the mining of the area was known as Gold Park. Mining has flourished as supplies were hauled to the Gold Park District and Dale Mining District, however, mining ended around the start of World War I. After the war, Twentynine Palms developed as a desert homesteading community in the 1920s as the area had clean, dry air, suitable for the veterans affiliated with respiratory and heart ailments. In 1927, roads were built, and a school and post office were established in the new community. The City of Twentynine Palms was incorporated on November 23, 1987 (City of Twentynine Palms 2023).

3 Methods

This section describes the techniques employed to identify and evaluate cultural resources within the Project area. All methods meet the Secretary of Interior's guidelines, as do all proposed Project personnel for their respective roles.

3.1 Cultural Resources Inventory

The inventory of this cultural resource investigation consisted of a records search of the Project area and a 1 mile radius around the area at the SCCIC, located at CSUF; initiation of correspondence with the NAHC; tribal information outreach, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. In addition to the SCCIC records, the record search also examined the NRHP, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and Historic Property Directory lists, and historic maps. Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps were also reviewed online (NETR 2023). All previously recorded cultural resources and previous cultural resources investigations were plotted on records search maps and reviewed to assess the potential for discovery of cultural resources within the Project area. Records search results are included in Confidential Appendix A.

The intensive pedestrian survey for this Project was performed by Dudek Archaeologists Keshia Montifolca, Javier Hernandez, and Seth Bruck on December 18 to December 20, 2023. The survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines. Survey transects were spaced 10 meters (m) wide and oriented south-north across accessible areas of the Project area.

Within each transect, the ground surface was examined for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of the current or former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. All fieldwork was documented using field notes, digital photography, a GPS receiver with sub-meter accuracy, iPad technology with close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using an Apple 11th Generation iPad equipped with 8 MP resolution and ArcGIS Field Maps.

For the purposes of site definition, a minimum density of three or more artifacts in a 25 square-meter area was used to constitute an archaeological site, as was the presence of any feature (e.g., concrete foundation). Any separation of 50 m or more between artifacts was considered justification for delineation of a site boundary. Isolated finds consisting of fewer than three artifacts within a 25 square-meter area were recorded separately from sites, including the use of a different numbering scheme. Two previously recorded resources, P1021-3, a prehistoric lithic scatter site not formally recorded and noted on an old USGS map and SBR-11419H, a dirt road segment of Two Mile Road, were revisited during the pedestrian survey within the Project area and updated on DPR forms. One new resource, TP-KM-S-001, a historic era trash scatter, and 16 new isolates: TP-KM-I-001, a prehistoric flake, TP-KM-I-002, a prehistoric core, and TP-KM-I-003 through TP-KM-I-016, consisting of historic era cans; were identified and recorded on a DPR 523 (Series 1/95) forms, using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). The DPR forms are included in Confidential Appendix B.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

4 Results

4.1 Records Search Results

This section presents the results of the records searches, field survey, and evaluation for the current study.

4.1.1 Previously Recorded Studies

Dudek conducted a California Historical Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) records search for the Project area and a 1 mile buffer at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University Fullerton on October 12, 2023. The records search results indicate that seven previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project area (Table 1). Of the seven previous studies, one study intersects the Project area and consists of a Historic Properties Evaluation Report. Approximately 5% of the Project area has been previously studied. The results of the records search and all DPR forms are attached as part of Confidential Appendix A.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Title	Author
Reports Intersecting the Project Area			
SB-05352	2002	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Project 2009, Twentynine Palms Area, San Bernardino County, California.	Tang, Bai “Tom,” Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood
Reports within 1 Mile of the Project Area			
SB-01740	1987	Results of an Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the Expansion of the Twentynine Palms Water District, Lear Avenue Annexation, Townships 1N & 2N Range 8 E and 9E, San Bernardino County, California	Macko, Michael, E.
SB-02173	1987	An Archaeological Reconnaissance (Negative Declaration) for the Proposed Smoketree Substation, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California	White, David R.M.
SB-05352	2002	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Project 2009, Twentynine Palms Area, San Bernardino County, California.	Tang, Bai “Tom,” Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood
SB-06657	2010	An Archaeological Survey for the 115 kV Subtransmission Line near Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.	Becker, Mark S.
SB-06821	2009	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison’s Deteriorated Pole Project on the Larrea 12 kV Transmission Line in San Bernardino County, California	Jodes, Gary A.
SB-06887	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Fidelity Towers Candidate CA8002-A (Twentynine Palms West), 5350 Encella Dr, Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Title	Author
SB-07279	2009	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company's Replacement of Six Deteriorated Power Poles on the Allegra, Larrea, Onaga and Peacor 12kV circuit and Campanula 25kV Circuit (DWO 6084-4800, 9-4806/9-4840; and 6087-4800, 9-4840) Yucca Valley and Twenty-nine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.	Switalski, Hubert

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCCIC records search indicated that a total of 10 cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project area (Table 2). Of the 10 resources, two intersect the Project area; these consist of a segment of a road (Two Mile Road) with a sparse refuse scatter, and a prehistoric lithic scatter reported by John Kelly that was not formally recorded. Of the remaining eight resources identified within 1 mile of the Project area, one is a historic road (State Route 62), four are historic isolates (one license plate, two section markers, and one ceramic fragment), and three are prehistoric isolates (three flakes). A summary of the resources revisited during the pedestrian survey is provided in Section 4.2.1, Field Results. The results of the records search and all DPR forms are attached as part of Confidential Appendix A.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Significance Criteria
Resources Intersecting the Project Area				
P-36-011419	CA-SBR-011419H	Historic	Two Mile Road and sparse refuse scatter	Not eligible
P1021-3	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter – not formally recorded.	Not evaluated
Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
P-36-010525	CA-SBR-010525H	Historic	State Route 62	Not eligible
P-36-020113	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolate: Flake	Not eligible
P-36-020114	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolate: Flake	Not eligible
P-36-020115	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolate: Flake	Not eligible
P-36-021373	N/A	Historic	Isolate: License plate	Not eligible
P-36-021374	N/A	Historic	Isolate: Section markers	Not eligible
P-36-021375	N/A	Historic	Isolate: Ceramic fragment	Not eligible
P-36-021376	N/A	Historic	Isolate: Section marker	Not eligible

Note: N/A = not available.

CA-SBR-011419H

CA-SBR-011419H is a modern road alignment and segment of Two Mile Road, recorded between Sunrise Road and Lear Avenue (Harris 2003). The road segment consists of an east–west trending dirt road, constructed in about 1927-1930). The road segment measured 30 feet in width and 2.5 miles in length. A sparse historical and recent

trash scatter consisting of tin cans were located along the length of the road. The road segment has been periodically graded over time and realigned in 1930. The original alignment of Two Mile Road, built in 1927, is located 100 feet south of the modern alignment and was abandoned. The original route is located on private property and has deteriorated over time (Harris 2003).

P1021-3

P1021-3 is an informally recorded site record reported by John Kelly. P1021-3 was recorded as “Lithic Scatters” as a note on an old USGS Quad stating “John Kelly sites in pencil not yet formally recorded. Most are quarry sites of Porphyritic andesite – those in dunes are habitation sites” (Kelly n.d.). Also noted on the form of P1021 next to -3 is a note “Lithic Scatters” that is crossed out and the words “nothing recorded” was written next to it. The boundaries for these resources were located on the old USGS quad maps, but no trinomials were assigned to them. Five resource boundaries were mapped within 1 mile of the Project area, and one of the resource boundaries potentially intersects the southwestern corner of the Project area.

4.1.3 Historic Map Review

In addition to the SCCIC records search, Dudek conducted an on-line review of historic aerial photographs of the Project area and general vicinity, to help determine the possible development and land use of the Project area in the past. Historic aerial photographs of the Project area were available from 1970 to 2020 (NETR 2023). The historic aerial from 1970 reveals that the Project area was undeveloped. Some development can be observed to the east and south of the Project area, and Two Mile Road exists as a dirt road. On the 1994 aerial, the Project area remains undeveloped, and the Carodean Substation now exists to the southwest of the Project area. By the 2005 aerial, the Project area remains undeveloped, however, Two Mile Road is now paved with asphalt-concrete. On the 2012 aerial, the Project area remains undeveloped, but now a dirt road extends west of Samarkand Drive. No substantial changes are observed within the Project area on the 2014 to 2020 aerials. A review of the historical aerials reveals that no historic-age structures exist within the Project area, and no substantial earth moving activities occurred within the Project area.

Historic topographic (topo) maps of the Project area were reviewed (earliest map available is 1956). The topo map from 1956 reveals no structures within the Project area, Two Mile Road as developed to the south, and two blue water lines are observed to the north and to the east of the Project area. A review of the topo maps reveals no historic-age structures exist within the Project area.

4.1.4 Geotechnical Study

NTS Geotechnical, Inc. completed a geotechnical study for the Project area. The report, *Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report for the Proposed Solar Farm APN: 061220101 & -05, City of Twentynine Palms, California*, documents the subsurface geologic conditions within the Project area (Sunna 2023). A total of 26 4-inch-diameter hand borings were advanced to depths ranging from 5.5 to 10.5 feet below the existing grade. Alluvium was encountered extending to the total depth of the exploration, consisting of brown, dry, medium dense, sands to silty sands (Sunna 2023). Alluvial soils are present within the Project area, which have moderate potential for subsurface cultural deposits.

4.2 Pedestrian Survey Results

The Project area is situated on a vacant property. The topography of the Project area consists of an alluvial fan that mainly slopes towards the north, with dunes located within the southern and southwestern sections of the Project area. There are numerous seasonal drainages and a mix of desert pavement to various levels of density on the elevated terraces. Ground visibility was excellent (80%–100%) within the Project area (Exhibit 1). The vegetation consists of creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. Soils consists of a relatively loose tan sandy loam. Desert pavement is primarily located on the terraces consisting of volcanic rocks, mostly large gravels to angular and sub-angular rocks. Modern disturbances such as off-highway vehicle (OHV) trails were observed throughout the Project area (Exhibit 2), along with modern debris (e.g., beer cans, soda boxes, plastic planters, etc.).

The survey confirmed the presence of one resource, CA-SBR-11419H, a segment of Two Mile Road, which currently exists as an asphalt-paved two-lane road. One resource, P1021-3, representing one of the prehistoric John Kelley lithic scatters, was not relocated and was likely mis-mapped. No cultural materials were observed within or near the mapped boundary of CA-SBR-11419H within the Project area during the survey.

In addition, one new historic era resource and 16 isolates were identified within the Project area consisting of TP-KM-S-001, a historic era trash scatter; TP-KM-I-001, a prehistoric flake; TP-KM-I-002, a prehistoric core; and TP-KM-I-003 to TP-KM-I-016, consisting of historic era cans. The previously recorded and newly recorded resources are discussed in Section 4.2.1. The resources were recorded on a DPR 523 (Series 1/95) forms, using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). The DPR forms are included in Confidential Appendix B. Cultural resource locations can be seen on Confidential Figure B-1 (included in Confidential Appendix B) and on individual site sketch maps in the site forms (Confidential Appendix B).

Based on SCCIC results, two previously recorded resources, P1021-3 and CA-SBR-11419H, were anticipated to be present within the Project area during the pedestrian survey, and one cultural resource and sixteen isolates were newly identified within the Project area during the pedestrian (Table 3).

Table 3. Field Results

Primary/ Temporary ID	Trinomial	Period	Description	Dimensions	Field Results
P-33-011419	CA-SBR-11419H	Historic	Two Mile Road	Width: 26 ft	Previously recorded and relocated
P1021-3	N/A	Prehistoric	Lithic scatters	Unknown	Previously identified and not relocated
TP-KM-S-001	N/A	Historic	Trash Scatter	233 ft × 171 ft	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-001	N/A	Prehistoric	Cryptocrystalline silicate primary flake	5 cm (L) × 4 cm (W) × 1 cm (Th)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-002	N/A	Prehistoric	Metavolcanic bifacial core	8 cm (L) × 6 cm (W) × 4.5 cm (Th)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-003	N/A	Historic	Pull tab Coca Cola can	4 ¾ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D)	Newly identified

Table 3. Field Results

Primary/ Temporary ID	Trinomial	Period	Description	Dimensions	Field Results
TP-KM-I-004	N/A	Historic	Pull tab beverage can	6 ¾ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-005	N/A	Historic	Pull tab beverage can	6 ¼ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-006	N/A	Historic	Church key beverage can	6 ¼ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-007	N/A	Historic	Church key beverage can	5 in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-008	N/A	Historic	Motor oil can with threaded cap	9 in (L) × 6 ¼ in (W) × 4 ¾ in (Th)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-009	N/A	Historic	Pull tab beverage can	6 ¼ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-010	N/A	Historic	Pull tab beverage can	6 ¼ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-011	N/A	Historic	Sanitary food can	4 ¼ in (L) × 4 in (D)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-012	N/A	Historic	Sanitary food can	3 ¼ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-013	N/A	Historic	Motor oil can	7 in (L) × 4 ¼ in (D)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-014	N/A	Historic	Sanitary can	5 in (L) × 4 in (D)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-015	N/A	Historic	Sanitary food can	4 ¾ in (L) × 4 in (D)	Newly identified
TP-KM-I-016	N/A	Historic	Sanitary food cans	2.5 in (L) × 2.5 in (D)	Newly identified

Note: N/A = not available.

Exhibit 1. Overview of Project area, view facing north



Exhibit 2. Overview of OHV trails within the Project area, view facing southwest



4.2.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Area

CA-SBR-011419H

CA-SBR-011419H was recorded in 2003 by N. Harris as the modern road alignment segment of Two Mile Road between Sunrise Road and Lear Avenue, measuring 30 feet in width and 2.5 miles in length. The road segment consists of an east-west trending dirt road, constructed in about 1927-1930 and has been periodically graded over time. A sparse historical and recent trash scatter consisting of tin cans extended along the length of the road.

Dudek revisited the segment of Two Mile Road within the Project area in 2023. The dirt road has been upgraded to a two-lane asphalt-paved road (Exhibit 3) since its original recording in 2003. The width of the road measures approximately 26 feet in a north to south direction, has yellow striping, and dirt shoulders.

Exhibit 3. Overview of asphalt-paved Two Mile Road, view facing west



P1021-3

P1021-3 is an informally recorded site record reported by John Kelly as “Lithic Scatters”. A note was included on an old USGS Quad stating “John Kelly sites in pencil not yet formally recorded. Most are quarry sites of Porphyritic andesite – those in dunes are habitation sites” (Kelly n.d.). Also noted on the form of P1021, next to -3 is a note stating: “Lithic Scatters,” however, “Lithic Scatters” is crossed out and the words “nothing recorded” was written next to it. Five resource boundaries were mapped within 1 mile of the Project area, and one of the resource boundaries potentially intersects the southwestern corner of the Project area.

Dudek visited the mapped boundary of one of the resources that potentially intersects the southwestern corner of the Project area and did not relocate the resource. The area of the mapped resource boundary within the Project area consists of sand dunes with creosote bushes and part of the area is disturbed from a cut bank that is used as a dirt access road (Exhibit 4). No cultural material was identified within or near the mapped resource boundary within the Project area. The resource does not exist within the Project area, and it is likely that the resource was mis-mapped as it was penciled in on an old USGS map, not formally recorded, and written on the form of P1021 next to -3 is a note stating: “Lithic Scatters,” and “Lithic Scatters” is crossed out and the words “nothing recorded” was written next to it.

Exhibit 4. Overview of mapped boundary of P1021-3, no cultural material observed, view facing west



4.2.3 Newly Recorded Cultural Resource within the Project Area

A total of one new cultural resource is located within the Project area. Confidential Appendix B contains site-specific information, including sketch maps and other relevant information on the resource.

TP-KM-S-001

TP-KM-S-001 is a historic era refuse scatter, measuring 233 ft (N/S) × 171 ft (E/W) (Exhibit 5). Artifacts include food and beverage consumer goods consisting of over 65 cans, five glass bottle fragments, and one can lid. The resource is located north of Two Mile Road. One concentration (Concentration 1) was identified in the southern section of the resource and measures 45 ft (N/S) × 16 ft (E/W). Concentration 1 includes a total of 11 sanitary food cans, nine pull tab beverage cans, one can lid, and two green glass bottle necks and one green glass bottle base fragment. Out of the beverage cans, seven were Bud light beer cans. The remaining artifacts outside of Concentration 1 consists of two motor oil cans, 30 sanitary food cans, 15 pull tab beverage cans, one green glass

bottle base fragment, and one green glass bottle neck. Out of the beverage cans, four were Acorns Beer cans. Pull tab cans were introduced in 1962 by Alcoa Aluminum Company, however, after 1972, the State of Oregon required that the tab stay with the can (Rock 1987).

The resource is located on desert seasonal wash and soils consisted of relatively loose tan sandy loam. Vegetation consisted of creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. Modern refuse/debris including glass bottles and plastic were also located throughout the resource. Two Mile Road is located to the north and tire tracks are scattered throughout the resource. The location of this resource combined with the presence of Two Mile Road and tire tracks, suggests that this resource represents an event of expedient trash/refuse dumping event, a pattern of behavior well documented throughout the region. The volume of consumer goods noted suggests that this is a secondary deposit of mid-to-late twentieth century domestic and consumer refuse.

Exhibit 5. Overview of TP-KM-S-001, view facing east



4.2.4 Newly Recorded Isolates within the Project Area

Impacts to identified isolates would not result in a significant impact to cultural resources or the environment. Isolates are not considered to be significant under CEQA and do not require avoidance mitigation (PRC Section 21083.2 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5). Sixteen isolates were identified within the Project area.

TP-KM-I-001

The isolate consists of a prehistoric gray cryptocrystalline silicate (ccs) primary flake measuring 5 cm (L) × 4 cm (W) × 1 cm (Th) (Exhibit 6). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. Surface sediments consisted of a relatively loose tan sandy loam. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

TP-KM-I-002

The isolate consists of a prehistoric metavolcanic bifacial core measuring 8 cm (L) × 6 cm (W) × 4.5 cm (Th) with approximately 10 flake removals (Exhibit 7). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 6. Overview of TP-KM-I-001



Exhibit 7. Overview of TP-KM-I-002**TP-KM-I-003**

The isolate consists of a historic era pull tab Coca Cola can measuring 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in (L) $\times$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in (D) (Exhibit 8). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. Surface sediments consisted of a relatively loose tan sandy loam. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 8. Overview of TP-KM-I-003**TP-KM-I-004**

The isolate consists of a historic era pull tab beverage can measuring 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in (L) $\times$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in (D) (Exhibit 9). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 9. Overview of TP-KM-I-004**TP-KM-I-005**

The isolate consists of a historic era pull tab beverage can measuring 6 ¼ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D) (Exhibit 10). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

TP-KM-I-006

The isolate consists of a historic era church key beverage can measuring 6 ¼ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D) (Exhibit 11). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 10. Overview of TP-KM-I-005



Exhibit 11. Overview of TP-KM-I-006



TP-KM-I-007

The isolate consists of a historic era church key beverage can measuring 5 in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D) (Exhibit 12). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. Surface sediments consisted of a relatively loose tan sandy loam. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 12. Overview of TP-KM-I-007

**TP-KM-I-008**

The isolate consists of a historic era rectangular motor oil can with a threaded cap measuring 9 in (L) × 6 ¼ in (W) × 4 ¾ in (Th) (Exhibit 13). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 13. Overview of TP-KM-I-008**TP-KM-I-009**

The isolate consists of a historic era a pull tab beverage can measuring 6 ¼ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D) (Exhibit 14). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

TP-KM-I-010

The isolate consists of a historic era a pull tab beverage can measuring 6 ¼ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D) (Exhibit 15). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 14. Overview of TP-KM-I-009



Exhibit 15. Overview of TP-KM-I-010



TP-KM-I-011

The isolate consists of a historic era a sanitary food can measuring 4 ¼ in (L) × 4 in (D) (Exhibit 16). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. Surface sediments consisted of a relatively loose tan sandy loam. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 16. Overview of TP-KM-I-011

**TP-KM-I-012**

The isolate consists of a historic era condensed milk can, measuring 3 ¼ in (L) × 2 ¾ in (D) (Exhibit 17). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 17. Overview of TP-KM-I-012

TP-KM-I-013

The isolate consists of a historic era a motor oil can measuring 7 in (L) × 4 ¼ in (D) (Exhibit 18). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

TP-KM-I-014

The isolate consists of a historic era sanitary can measuring 5 in (L) × 4 in (D) (Exhibit 19). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 18. Overview of TP-KM-I-013



Exhibit 19. Overview of TP-KM-I-014



TP-KM-I-015

The isolate consists of a historic era sanitary can measuring 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in (L) $\times$ 4 in (D) (Exhibit 20). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash surrounded by creosote bushes, cheesebush, and cholla. Surface sediments consisted of a relatively loose tan sandy loam. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

TP-KM-I-016

The isolate consists of three historic era sanitary food cans; two cans measure 2.5 in (L) $\times$ 2.5 in (D) and one can measures 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in (L) $\times$ 3 in (D); (Exhibit 21). The isolate is located on seasonal desert wash next to a creosote bush and south of Two Mile Road. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 20. Overview of TP-KM-I-015



Exhibit 21. Overview of TP-KM-I-016



5 Significance Evaluation Findings

This section summarizes the results and interpretation of the previously recorded and newly identified cultural resources within the proposed Project area. The current investigation revisited one resource (Two Mile Road) and identified one historic period refuse scatter (TP-KM-S-001). The two cultural resources do not meet any of the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

5.1 CRHR Eligibility

The resources recorded within the Project area (Two Mile Road and TP-KM-S-001) were evaluated according to the CRHR criteria. Historical resources may be considered eligible for listing on the CRHR if they meet one more of the following criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.11(1–4):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
2. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the works 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.

5.1.1 Two Mile Road (CA-SBR-11419H) Evaluation

The segment of Two Mile Road within the Project area is a working component of the modern transportation infrastructure and does not demonstrate any historical characteristics today. The road was paved with asphalt-concrete in the early 2000s and no longer retains any historic integrity in design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to the historic dirt road. The only common feature between the dirt road and the current road is the location, in addition, the original alignment of Two Mile Road is located 100 feet to the south. The present-day Two Mile Road within the Project area is regularly maintained by the City's Public Works Department and its physical characteristics and alterations from upgrading to a modern paved road constitute a non-contributing element to CA-SBR-11419H, and it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigation. Historical archival research revealed that the segment of Two Mile Road within the Project area is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1). The segment of Two Mile Road within the Project area is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). The segment of Two Mile Road within the Project area does not contain intact features or components of individual distinction; therefore, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). The segment of Two Mile Road within the Project area does not have the potential to provide information important to the history of the state or region (Criterion 4). Therefore, the segment of Two Mile Road within the Project area is not eligible for listing on the CRHR, nor a contributor to the larger unevaluated road. The recordation of the resource has exhausted the research potential for the segment of Two Mile Road within the Project area. Therefore, the segment of Two Mile Road within the Project area is not significant under CEQA, and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

5.1.2 TP-KM-S-001 Evaluation

TP-KM-S-001 is a scattered historic period refuse scatter located north of Two Mile Road which would have made it accessible for individuals passing by to dump refuse. No structure was identified in the vicinity which suggests that this resource represents a trash/refuse dumping event. TP-KM-S-001 is located within a desert wash which allowed for the direct inspection of subsurface soil development. The area is not conducive to substantial burial of additional refuse, and the inspection of observable material on the surface was sufficient to gain a representative sample of associated use and chronological data attributed to the material. TP-KM-S-001 represents a secondary deposit of a twentieth century domestic and consumer items. Little information can be gleaned from the refuse scatter, and it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigation. Historical archival research revealed that TP-KM-S-001 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1). TP-KM-S-001 is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). TP-KM-S-001 does not contain intact features or components of individual distinction, therefore, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). TP-KM-S-001 is located on the surface of a seasonal desert wash. TP-KM-S-001 is unlikely to have any depth as it was used as a dump site and does not have the potential to provide information important to the history of the state or region (Criterion 4). Therefore, TP-KM-S-001 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The recordation of the resource has exhausted the research potential for TP-KM-S-001. Therefore, the resource is not significant under CEQA, and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

5.1.3 Summary

Dudek revisited and evaluated Two Mile Road and recorded and evaluated TP-KM-S-001. It was found that the recording of these resources provided sufficient information to determine that these resources do not possess any further research potential and it was recommended that Two Mile Road and TP-KM-S-001 are not eligible for listing on the CRHR. Therefore, Two Mile Road and TP-KM-S-001 are not significant under CEQA.

6 Summary of Findings and Management Recommendations

The intensive level pedestrian survey confirmed the presence of one previously recorded historic period resource within the Project area, consisting of an upgraded two-lane asphalt-paved Two Mile Road. The survey did not relocate the informally recorded resource P1021-3 that was included on an old USGS Quad. The mapped boundary of the resource intersecting the Project area consists of sand dunes with creosote bushes. The area is also disturbed from a recently cut bank that is used as a dirt access road. This portion of the resource was not observed within or near the Project area during the survey. No cultural material was identified within or near the mapped resource boundary within the Project area. The resource does not exist within the Project area, and it is likely that the resource was mis-mapped as it was penciled in on an old USGS map, not formally recorded, and written on the form of P1021 next to -3 is a note stating: “Lithic Scatters,” and “Lithic Scatters” is crossed out and the words “nothing recorded” was written next to it. Since this resource does not exist, it would not be impacted by the Project.

The survey also resulted in identification of one new historic era trash scatter (TP-KM-S-001), and 16 new isolates (defined as single archaeological artifacts) within the Project area consisting of one prehistoric lithic flake (TP-KM-I-001), one prehistoric core (TP-KM-I-002), and 14 historic era cans (TP-KM-I-003 through TP-KM-I-016). The resources (SBR-11419H and TP-KM-S-001) that would be impacted by the Project were formally evaluated under CEQA. The resources were recorded and evaluated. It is considered that the recording of these resources provided sufficient information to assess that these resources do not possess any further research potential. None of the evaluated resources are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage; none are associated with the lives of persons important in our past; nor embodies the characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represents a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. SBR-11419H and TP-KM-S-001 are not eligible for listing on the CRHR and are not significant under CEQA. As isolates, TP-KM-I-001 through TP-KM-I-016 do not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR. Isolates are not considered potential “historical resources” under CEQA, are not significant under CEQA, and do not require further evaluation.

Based on the presence of cultural resources within the Project area and because alluvial soils suited to supporting the development of archaeological deposits are present within the Project area, there is moderate potential for undiscovered buried cultural resources to be impacted by the Project. Therefore, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor be present during initial ground-disturbing activities within the Project area to assess the extent of previous disturbances and the potential for buried cultural resources. Monitoring requirements should be defined within a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan (Plan) that should be prepared and finalized prior to the initiation of construction. This document should be provided for review by the lead agency and, if applicable, Consulting Tribes. The Plan will define monitoring locations, stop work and resource discovery protocols, notification requirements, and post-construction reporting. The Plan should provide for monitoring to be reduced or terminated should no discoveries be made or if documentation is provided which demonstrates that ground-disturbing activities will be occurring in sediments with no potential for encountering significant (as defined by CEQA) cultural resources.

In the event previously unknown cultural resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted, in consultation with the City of Twentynine Palms and any consulting Native American tribes (if applicable based on consultation and the discovery is of Native American origin). If the discovery is potentially significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the San Bernardino County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall be afforded that opportunity to visit the location of the discovery. The MLD would then provide recommendations to the land owner and County regarding the treatment and disposition of the human remains within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

7 References

- Amsden, C. A. 1937. The Lake Mohave Artifacts. In *The Archaeology of Pleistocene Lake Mohave*, by E. W. Campbell, pp. 51-95. Southwest Museum Papers No. 11, Los Angeles.
- Antevs, E. 1953. The Postpluvial or Neothermal. *University of California Archeology Survey Reports* 22:9-13. Berkeley.
- Basgall, M. E.
- 1988 The Archaeology of CA-MNO-679: A Pre-Archaic Site in Long Valley Caldera, Mono County, California. In *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. A. Willig, C. M. Aikens, and J. L. Fagan, pp. 103-120. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 21. Carson City.
- 1989 Obsidian Acquisition and Use in Prehistoric Central-Eastern California. In *Current Directions in California Obsidian Studies*, edited by R. E. Hughes, pp. 111-126. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility No. 48. Berkeley.
- 1993 Early Holocene Prehistory of the North-central Mojave Desert. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.
- 2000 The Structure of Archeological Landscapes in the North-Central Mojave Desert. In *Archeological Passages*, edited by J. S. Schneider, R. M. Yohe II, and J. K. Gardner, pp. 123-138. Western Center for Archeology and Paleontology Publications in Archeology No.1.
- 2004 *Further Archeological Assessments in Deadman Lake Basin, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California*. Report on file at Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California.
- 2005 *An Evaluation of Five Archeological Sites in the Acorn and Quackenbush Training Areas, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California*. Report on file at Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California.
- 2007 *Prehistoric People in an Evolving Landscape: A Sample Survey of the Lake China Basin and Its Implications for Paleoindian Land Use*. Report submitted to NAWC China Lake.
- Basgall, M. E., and M. Hall.
- 1991 Relationships Between Fluted and Stemmed Points in the Mojave Desert. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 8:61-64.
- 1994 Archaeological Investigations at Goldstone (CA-SBR-2348): A Middle Holocene Occupation Complex in the North-Central Mojave Desert, California. Report on file at the U.S. Department of Defense, National Training Center, Fort Irwin.

- Basgall, M. E., and S. A. Overly. 2004. *Prehistoric Archaeology of the Rosamond Lake Basin, Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluations at 41 Sites in Management Region 2, Edwards Air Force Base, California*. Report on file, Environmental Management Office, Conservation Branch, Edwards Air Force Base, California.
- Basgall, M. E., S. Overly, and W. Pierce. 2002. Another Look at the Paleoindian Archeology of Pleistocene Lake China, California. Paper presented at the 2002 Kelso Conference on the Archeology of the California and Mojave Deserts.
- Basgall, M.E., L. Johnson, and M. Hale. 2002. *An Evaluation of Four Archeological Sites in the Lead Mountain Training Area, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California*. Twentynine Palms, California: Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center.
- Bean, Lowell, J. 1972. *Mukat's People: The Cahuilla Indians of Southern California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Bean, L. J., and C. R. Smith. 1978. Serrano. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 570-574. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Bean, Lowell John, Sylvia Brakke Vane, and Jackson Young. 1981. *The Cahuilla and the Santa Rosa Mountain Region: Place and their Native American Association*. Cultural Systems Research, Inc. Prepared for the United States Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management.
- Bedwell, S. F. 1973. *Fort Rock Basin: Prehistory and Environment*. University of Oregon Press, Eugene.
- Brott, C. W. 1966. Artifacts of the San Dieguito Complex. In *Ancient Hunters of the Far West*, by M. J. Rogers, et al., pp. 141-193. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.
- Budinger, E. E., Jr. 1983. Evidence for Pleistocene Man in America: The Calico Early Man Site. *California Geology* 36:75-82.
- Campbell, E. W. C., and W. H. Campbell. 1935. *The Pinto Basin Site: An Ancient Aboriginal Camping Ground in the California Desert*. Southwest Museum Papers No. 9. Los Angeles.
- Clements, T., and C. Clements. 1953. Evidence of Pleistocene Man in Death Valley, California. *Bulletin of the Geological Society of America* 64:1189-1204.
- Clellow, C. W., Jr. 1968. *Surface Archeology of the Black Rock Desert, Nevada*. University of California Archeological Survey Reports 73(1):1-94.
- City of Twentynine Palms.
2012. Twentynine Palms General Plan 2012. Accessed December 13, 2023. <https://www.ci.twentynine-palms.ca.us/index.asp?SEC=AE245476-78CB-467E-9798-EE72EA9D7B95>
2023. History of Twentynine Palms. Accessed December 27, 2023. <https://www.ci.twentynine-palms.ca.us/about>
- Davis, E. L. 1975. The Exposed Archaeology of China Lake, California. *American Antiquity* 40(1):39-53.

- Davis, E. L. (Ed.). 1978. *The Ancient Californians: Rancholabrean Hunters of the Mojave Lakes Country*. Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Science Series 29:4-152.
- Davis, E. L., and C. Panlaqui. 1978. Stone Tools, the Action Units. In *The Ancient Californians: Rancholabrean Hunters of the Mojave Lakes Country*, edited by E. L. Davis, pp. 30-73. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Science Series No. 29.
- Davis, E. L., and R. Shutler, Jr. 1969. *Recent Discoveries of Fluted Points in California and Nevada*. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 14, Miscellaneous Paper No. 7. Carson City.
- Dincauze, D. F., and M. L. Curran. 1983. Paleoindians as Generalists: An Ecological Perspective. Paper presented at the 48th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Anthropology, Pittsburgh.
- DOI. 2001. *National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: Old Spanish Trail*. Prepared by the US Department of Interior. Available online at: http://www.oldspanishtrail.org/learn/trail_history.php.
- Duffield-Stoll, A. 1998. Documentary Evidence of Historic Land Use in the Silurian Valley Study Area. In *Springs and Lakes in a Desert Landscape: Archaeological and Paleoenvironmental Investigations in the Silurian Valley and Adjacent Areas of Southeastern California*, edited by B.F. Byrd, pp. 329-398. Prepared by ASM Affiliates, Inc. for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.
- Fagan, J. L.
- 1984 The Dietz Site: A Clovis Base Camp in South-central Oregon. Paper presented at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Portland, Oregon.
- 1986 Western Clovis Occupation in South-central Oregon: Archaeological Research at the Dietz Site 1983-1985. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 3:3-5.
- 1988 Clovis and Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition Lithic Technologies at the Dietz Sites in South-central Oregon. In *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. A. Willig, C. M. Aikens, and J. L. Fagan. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 21. Carson City.
- Gardner, Jill K. 2000. "The potential impact of the Medieval Climatic Anomaly on human populations in the western Mojave Desert." PhD, Anthropology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.
- Giambastiani, Mark. A.
- 2004 Prehistoric Obsidian Use on the Volcanic Tableland and its Implications for Settlement Patterns and Technological Change in the Western Great Basin. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Davis.
- 2008 Understanding Pavement Quarries in the Mojave Desert. In *Avocados to Millingstones: Papers in Honor of Delbert L. True*, pp. 67-90, edited by G. Waugh and M. E. Basgall. Monographs in California and Great Basin Anthropology No. 5.
- Giambastiani, Mark A., and Mark E. Basgall. 2000. Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation for Sites CA-KER-4773/H and CA-KER-2016 in the Bissell Basin, Edwards Air Force Base, California. Prepared for

Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, by the Archaeological Research Center, California State University, Sacramento.

- Goodyear, A. C. 1979. *Hypothesis for the Use of Cryptocrystalline Raw Materials among Paleoindian Groups of North America*. Research Manuscript Series No. 156. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Grayson, D.K. 1993. *The Desert's Past: A Natural Prehistory of the Great Basin*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- Harrington, M. R., and R. D. Simpson. 1961. *Tule Springs, Nevada with Other Evidence of Pleistocene Man in North America*. Southwest Museum Papers No. 18. Los Angeles.
- Harris. 2003. Site Record for CA-SBR-11419H. On file at the SCCIC, Fullerton, CA.
- Hunt, A. P. 1960. *Archaeology of the Death Valley Salt Pan*. University of Utah Anthropological Papers No. 47. Salt Lake City.
- Hutchinson, P.W. 1988. The Prehistoric Dwellers at Lake Hubbs. In *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. A. Willig, C. M. Aikens, and J. L. Fagan. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 21. Carson City.
- Jones, T., G. Brown, L. Raab, J. McVickar, W. Spaulding, D. Kennett, A. York, and P. Walker. 1999. Environmental Imperatives Reconsidered: Demographic Crisis in Western North America during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly. *Current Anthropology* 40(2):137-170.
- Kelly. n.d. Site Record for P1021-3. On file at the SCCIC, Fullerton, CA.
- Kelly, R. 1978. Paleo-Indian Settlement Patterns at Pleistocene Lake Tonopah, Nevada. Unpublished Master's thesis, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
- Kelly, R. L., and L. C. Todd. 1988. Coming into the County: Early Paleoindian Hunting and Mobility. *American Antiquity* 53:231-244.
- Kroeber, A.L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78.
- Leakey, L. S. B., R. D. Simpson, T. Clements, R. Berger, and J. Witthoft. 1972. *Pleistocene Man at Calico: A Report on the International Conference on the Calico Mountains Excavations, San Bernardino County, California*. San Bernardino County Museum Association, Redland, California.
- Mehring, P. J., Jr. 1987. Prehistoric Environments. In *Great Basin*, edited by W. L. d'Azevedo, pp. 31-50. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Meltzer, D. J. 1993. Pleistocene Peopling of the Americas. *Evolutionary Anthropology* 1(5):157-168.
- Mithun, Marianne. 2006. *The Languages of Native North America*. Reprinted. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Originally published 1999, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

- NETR (National Environmental Title Research). 2023. Address search for Twentynine Palms, California. Accessed December 10, 2023. <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.
- Nelson, M. C. 1991. The Study of Technological Organization. In *Archaeological Method and Theory*, Vol. 3, edited by M. Schiffer, pp. 57-100. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Office of Historic Preservation. 1995. *Instructions for Recording Resources*. California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- Pendleton, L. S. 1979. Lithic Technology in Early Nevada Assemblages. Unpublished Master's thesis, California State University, Long Beach.
- Rock, J. 1987. *A Brief Commentary on Cans*. Cultural Resource Management.
- Rogers, M.J. 1939. Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas. San Diego Museum of Man Papers 3.
- Schuiling, W. C. (editor). 1979. *Pleistocene Man at Calico: A Report on the Calico Mountain Excavations, San Bernardino County, California*. San Bernardino County Museum Association, Redlands, California.
- Shott, M. J.
- 1986 Technological Organization and Settlement Mobility: An Ethnographic Examination. *Journal of Anthropological Research* 42:15-51.
- 1989 Shovel Test Sampling in Archaeological Survey: Comments on Nance and Ball and Lightfoot. *American Antiquity* 54(2):396-404.
- Simms, S. R. 1988. Conceptualizing the Paleoindian and Archaic in the Great Basin. In *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. A. Willig, C. M. Aikens and J. L. Fagan. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 21. Carson City.
- Simpson, R. D.
- 1958 Manix Lake Archeological Survey. *The Masterkey* 32:4-10.
- 1980 The Calico Mountain Site: Pleistocene Archeology in the Mojave Desert, California. In *Early Native Americans: Prehistoric Demography, Economy, and Technology*, edited by D. L. Browman, pp. 7-20. Mouton Publishers, The Hague.
- Skinner, E. 1984. *Data Recovery of a Portion of Bow Willow Wash North, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California*. Fort Irwin Archaeological Project Research Report No. 11.
- Stine, Scott
- 1994 Extreme and Persistent Drought in California and Patagonia During Medieval Time. *Nature* 369:546-549.

- 1995 Late Holocene Fluctuations of Owens Lake, Inyo County, California. Appendix F in *Archaeological Evaluations of Thirteen Sites for the Ash Creek Project, Inyo County, California*, by Amy Gilreath. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, District 9, Bishop.
- Strong, W. D. 1929. *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology No. 26.
- Sunna, Nadim. 2023. *Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report for the Proposed Solar Farm APN: 061220101 & -05, City of Twentynine Palms, California*.
- Sutton, Mark. Q.
- 1988 An Introduction to the Archaeology of the Western Mojave Desert, California. *Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory* 14.
- 1996 The Current Status of Archaeological Research in the Mojave Desert. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 18(2):221–257.
- Tadlock, W. L. 1966. Certain Crescentic Stone Objects as a Time Marker in the Western United States. *American Antiquity* 31(5):662-675.
- Torrence, R. 1989. Retooling: Towards a Behavioral Theory of Stone Tools. In *Time, Energy and Stone Tools*, edited by R. Torrence, pp. 57-66. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Tuohy, D. R.
- 1968 Some Early Lithic Sites in Western Nevada. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 43(1): 27-38.
- 1969 A Brief Note on Additional Fluted Points from Nevada: Appendix. In *Miscellaneous Papers on Nevada Archaeology*, edited by D. L. Rendall and D. R. Tuohy, pp. 154-178. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 14. Carson City.
- 1974 A Comparative Study of Late Paleo-Indian Manifestations in the Western Great Basin. *Nevada Archeological Survey Research Paper* 5:91-116.
- Wardle, H. N. 1913. Stone Implements of Surgery from San Miguel Island, California. *American Anthropologist* 15(4):656-660.
- Warren, C.N.
- 1984 The Desert Region. In: *California Archaeology*, by M. J. Moratto, pp. 339–430. Academic Press, Orlando.
- 2004 Data Recovery at Pleistocene Lake Mojave Sites CA-SBR-140, CA-SBR-6566, CA-SBR-264. In *Kern River 2003 Expansion Project, California. Vol. 2, Cultural Resource Data Recovery Report*, pp. 39–78. Report on file with the Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies, Las Vegas.

- Warren, C.N., and R.H. Crabtree. 1986. Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In: *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 11: Great Basin*, edited by W. L. d'Azevedo, pp. 183–193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Warren, C. N., and C. Phagan. 1988. Fluted Points in the Mojave Desert: Their Technology and Cultural Context. In *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. A. Willig, C. M. Aikens, and J. L. Fagan. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 21. Carson City.
- Waters, M. R.
- 1988 Geomorphology of Drinkwater Basin. In *The Late Holocene Archeology of Drinkwater Basin, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California*, edited by M. E. Basgall, M. C. Hall, and W. R. Hildebrandt, pp. 24-33. Report submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles.
- 1991 The Geomorphology of Nelson Basin and Adjacent Areas. In *The Archeology of Nelson Basin and Adjacent Areas, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California*, by M. E. Basgall, pp. 15-20. Report submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles.
- Willig, P. J.
- 1984 Geoarchaeological Research at the Dietz Site and the Question of Clovis Lake Marsh Adaptations on the Northern Great Basin. *Tebiwa* 21:56-69.
- 1988 Paleo-Archaic Adaptations and Lakeside Settlement Patterns in the Northern Alkali Basin, Oregon. In *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. A. Willig, C. M. Aikens, and J. L. Fagan, pp. 417-482. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 21. Carson City.
- Willig. 1990. Western Clovis Occupation at the Dietz Site, North Alkali Lake Basin, Oregon. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 7:52-56.
- Willig, J. A., and C. M. Aikens. 1988. Clovis Interface in Far Western North America. In *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. A. Willig, C. M. Aikens, and J. L. Fagan, pp. 1-40. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 21. Carson City.
- Winslow, D., Micah Hale, Sherri Andrews and Brad Comeau. 2011. Class II Cultural Resources Inventory for the Silurian Wind Project, Silurian Valley, San Bernardino County, California. Unpublished report on file at the San Bernardino County Museum.
- Yohe, R. 1992. A Reevaluation of Western Great Basin Cultural Chronology and Evidence for the Timing of the Introduction of the Bow and Arrow to Eastern California Based on New Excavations at the rose Spring Site (CA-INY-372). PhD dissertation, University of California, Riverside.
- Zancanella, J. K. 1988. Early Lowland Prehistory in South-central Nevada. In *Early Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. A. Willig, C. M. Aikens, and J. L. Fagan, pp. 251-271. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 21. Carson City.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

8 National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors:	Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA, Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, Loukas Barton, PhD, RPA, and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA
Firm:	Dudek
Project Proponent:	Respect for Nature, LLC on behalf of E-Groups PS, LLC
Report Date:	February 2024
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the E-Group PS Solar Project
Type of Study:	Inventory and Evaluation
Updated Sites:	P1021-3; SBR-11419H
New Sites:	TP-KM-S-001
New Isolates:	TP-KM-I-001; TP-KM-I-002; TP-KM-I-003; TP-KM-I-004; TP-KM-I-005; TP-KM-I-006; TP-KM-I-007; TP-KM-I-008; TP-KM-I-009; TP-KM-010; TP-KM-I-011; TP-KM-012; TP-KM-013; TP-KM-014; TP-KM-015; TP-KM-016
USGS Quads:	Twentynine Palms, CA 7.5', T1N, R8E, Sections 14, 23, and 26
Acreage:	255.7
Keywords:	E-Group PS Solar; Intensive Pedestrian Survey; Inventory; Positive; City of Twentynine Palms; P1021-3; P-36-011419; TP-KM-S-001; historic era trash scatter; isolate; historic era can; prehistoric flake; prehistoric core; Two Mile Road; Not eligible for CRHR; Not significant under CEQA

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix A

(Confidential) SCCIC Records Search Results

Appendix B

(Confidential) Resources Location Map and DPR Forms

Appendix C

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

From: Keshia Montifolca
Sent: Monday, October 9, 2023 9:40 AM
To: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Subject: Sacred Lands Search Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project (PN 14392)
Attachments: Sacred Lands File Contact Form -29 Palms Solar Project.pdf

Hi,

Please see attached for a Sacred Lands File Search request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project (PN 14392). Let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

Thank you!

Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

605 Third Street, Encinitas, CA 92024
O: 619.949.3082 C: 619.372.6255
www.dudek.com

DUDEK | Natural Resource Management | Infrastructure Development | Regulatory Compliance
Please consider the environment before printing this email. ?

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Twentynine Palms Solar Project (PN 14392)
County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Twentynine Palms
Township: 1N Range: 8E Section(s): 14, 23, 26

Company/Firm/Agency:

Dudek

Contact Person: Keshia Montifolca

Street Address: 605 Third Street

City: Encinitas, CA Zip: 92024

Phone: (619) 949-3082 Extension: _____

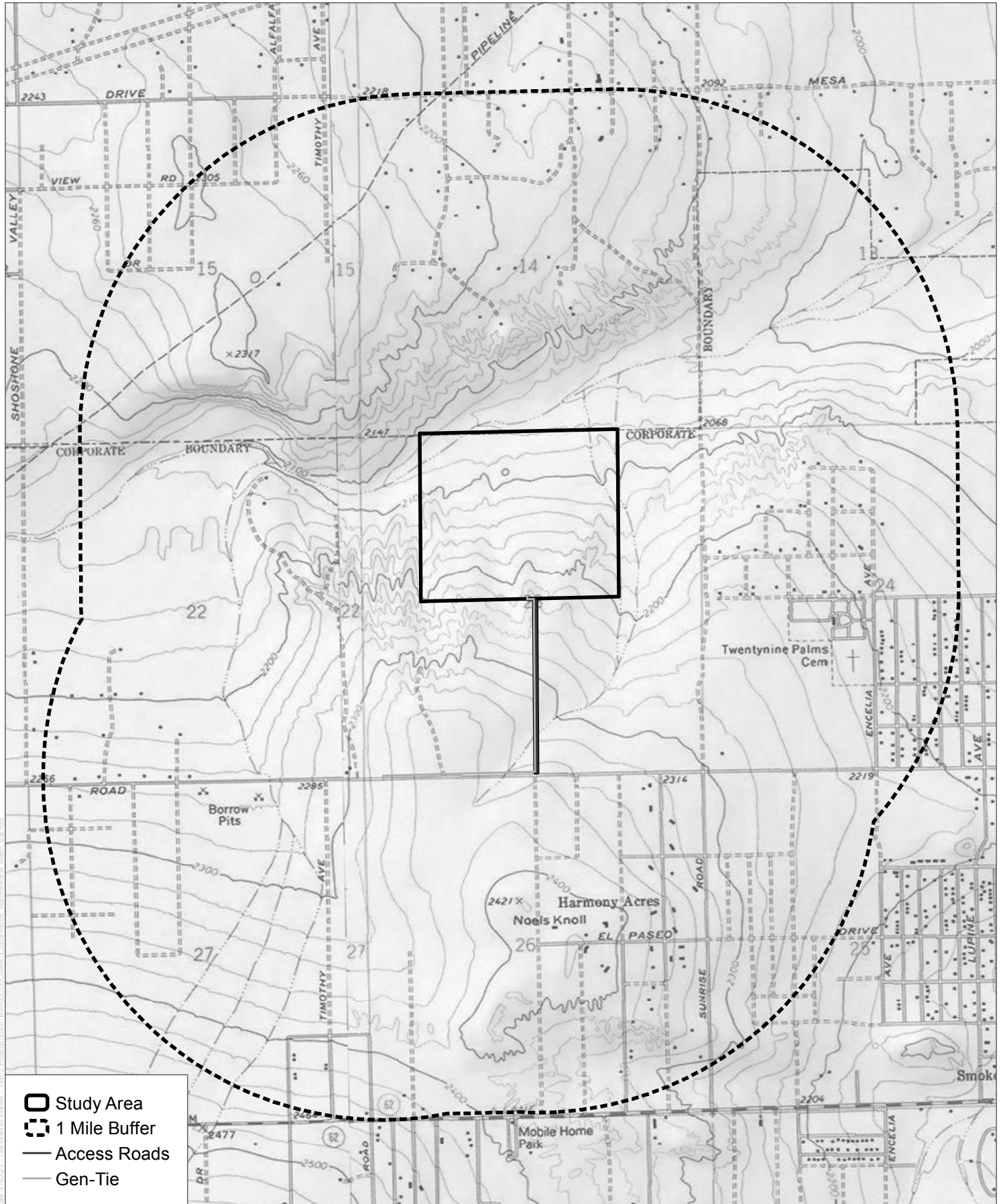
Fax: _____

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Project Description:

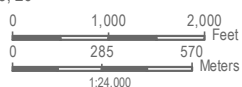
The proposed project consists of the construction of a solar project, access driveway, and 1-mile long gen-tie alignment.

☒ Project Location Map is attached



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Twentynine Palms Quadrangle
Township 1N; Range 8E; Sections 14, 23, 26

DUDEK



Records Search

29 Palms Solar Project



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 28, 2023

Keshia Montifolca
DUDEK

Via Email to: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Re: Twentynine Palms Solar Project (PN 14392) , San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Montifolca:

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

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/28/2023

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/20/2023
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	F	Amanda Vance, Chairperson	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722	(760) 369-7161	hhaines@augustinetribe.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	(951) 763-2808	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/28/2023**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/16/2016
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	3/27/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Torte, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/28/2023**

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023

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 Twentynine Palms Solar Project (PN 14392), San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2023-005723
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

December 8, 2023

14392

Ms. Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



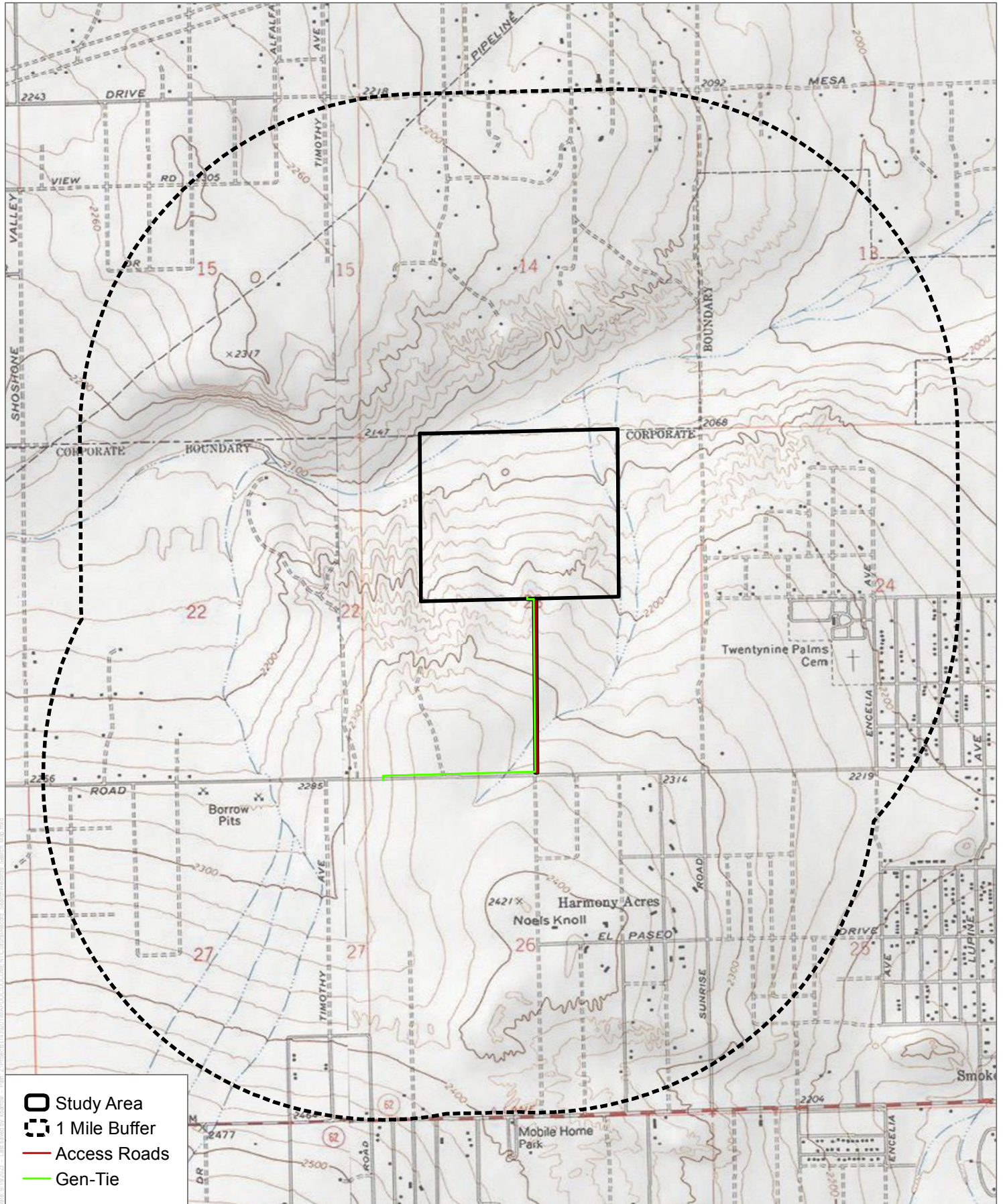
Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

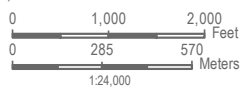
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Twentynine Palms Quadrangle
Township 1N; Range 8E; Sections 14, 23, 26

DUDEK



Records Search
29 Palms Solar Project

December 8, 2023

14392

Ms. Amanda Vance, Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
84-001 Avenue 54
Coachella, CA 92236

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Ms. Vance,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Doug Welmas, Chairperson
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA 92203

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Welmas,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Anthony Madrigal, THPO
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Madrigal,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Salgado,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. BobbyRay Esaprza, Director
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California

Dear Mr. Esaprza,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Ray Chapparosa, Chairman
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA 92086

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Chapparosa,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Ms. Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Ms. Brierty,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Martin,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366

Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California

Dear Mr. Scott,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Jordan Joaquin, President
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Joaquin,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Ms. Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Ms. McCormick,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Hamilton,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Gomez,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear McCleary,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Ms. Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Ms. Redner,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Walker,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Cochrane,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Ms. Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resources Manager
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Ms. Valdez,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Ms. Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California

Dear Ms. Reed,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Thomoas TorteZ, Chairperson
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. TorteZ,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Ms. Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Ms. Belardo,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Becerra,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California

Dear Mr. Resvaloso,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA 92236

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Garza,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Ms. Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA 92236

Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California

Dear Ms. O'Brien,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

December 8, 2023

14392

Mr. Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA 92236

**Subject: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of
Twentynine Palms, California**

Dear Mr. Nicosia,

The Twentynine Palms Solar Project (project) would involve the construction of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. The project is bounded by undeveloped open habitat in all directions, with Two Mile Road, the nearest paved road, located approximately 0.5 mile south of the project's southern boundary. The project falls within Section 23 of Township 1 North, Range 8 East on the Twentynine Palms, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were negative. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Twentynine Palms, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: 619.949.3082

Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

84-481 Avenue 54, Coachella CA 92236

Telephone: (760) 398-4722

Fax (760) 369-7161

Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Augustine

Date: 12/11/2023

Dear: Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
Dudek

SUBJECT: Information Request for the Twentynine Palms Solar Project in City of Twentynine Palms, California

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jacobia Kirksey".

Jacobia Kirksey, Tribal Operations Specialist
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

Keshia Montifolca

From: Lorrie Gregory <LGregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, December 13, 2023 10:23 AM
To: Keshia Montifolca
Cc: BobbyRay Esparza
Subject: Re: Twentynine Palms Solar Project

Also,

Do you also have the point of contact to whom I can schedule an AB-52 consultation with? Thanks.

Respectfully,

Lorrie Gregory
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Phone: 1 (760) 315-6839
Email: lgregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov

From: Lorrie Gregory <LGregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, December 13, 2023 10:19 AM
To: Keshia Montifolca <kmontifolca@dudek.com>
Cc: BobbyRay Esparza <besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Subject: Twentynine Palms Solar Project

Good morning,

Thank you for reaching out to the Cahuilla Band of Indians concerning the Twenty-nine Palms Solar Project. Since the project location is within Cahuilla traditional land use, we request that you send any cultural materials associated with the project for review. Thank you, hope to hear from you soon.

Respectfully,

Lorrie Gregory
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Phone: 1 (760) 315-6839
Email: lgregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov

Keshia Montifolca

From: Eunice Ambriz <Eunice.Ambriz@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, December 13, 2023 2:18 PM
To: Keshia Montifolca
Cc: Cultural Resources Management
Subject: Response to Information Request - Twentynine Palms Solar Project
Attachments: Twentynine Palms Solar Project - Info Req.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Dear Keshia

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the proposed project area. San Manuel appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on December 5, 2023. The proposed project is located within Serrano Ancestral Territory and is therefore of interest to the Tribe. Due to the nearby presence of previously recorded archaeological sites, the proposed project area may be sensitive for cultural resources. As such, the Tribe will wish to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52, should this project be subject to CEQA review.

Thank you again for your correspondence. If you have any additional questions or comments, please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Regards,
Eunice

Eunice Ambriz

Cultural Resources Technician

Eunice.Ambriz@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O:(909) 864-8933 x 50-2033

M:

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346



AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-053-2023-002

December 14, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO:kmontifolca@dudek.com]
Dudek
Ms. Keshia Montifolca
605 Third Street
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Twentynine Palms Solar

Dear Ms. Keshia Montifolca,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Twentynine Palms Solar project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- *The presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 423-3485. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Xitlaly Madrigal
Cultural Resources Analyst
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



TWENTY-NINE PALMS BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

46-200 Harrison Place. Coachella, CA. 92236. Ph. 760.863.2444. Fax: 760.863.2449

1/16/2024

Keshia Montifolca
DUDEK Main Office
605 Third Street
Encinitas, CA, 92024

RE: DUDEK Main Office
605 Third Street
Encinitas, CA, 92024

Dear Ms. Keshia,

This letter is in regards to the Twentynine Palms Solar Project involving a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic project in the city limits of Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, CA. The tribe sent a written letter to the City to be notified of projects for the purpose of AB-52 with this project and future projects around the City. While the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) is not aware of any Tribal Cultural Resources in the project study area that pertains to Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians TUA on the surface level, there is the possibility of cultural resources below ground being discovered during construction. Therefore, as this is a decently-sized development within the Tribe's TUA, the THPO requests any future cultural resource/inventory reports and results. Other tribes who also have cultural affiliation with the project area should be contacted. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Tribal Historic Preservation Office at (760) 863-3972 or by email at Christopher.Nicosia@29Palmsbomi-nsn.gov

Sincerely,

Christopher Nicosia

Christopher Nicosia
Cultural Resources Manager, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

CC: Darrell Mike, Tribal Chairman
George Nicolas, Chief Administrative Officer
Anthony Madrigal, Senior Vice President of Operations
Anthony Kosturos, Chief Financial Officer
George Nicholas, Tribal Chief Administrative Officer

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

kmontifolca@dudek.com

Keisha Montifolca
605 Third Street
Encinitas, CA 92024

January 30, 2024

RE: Early Outreach for Twentynine Palms Solar Project

MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS



A SOVEREIGN NATION

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office is in receipt of your letter regarding the above referenced project. Thank you for reaching out to Tribe at an early stage. The proposed Project is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) is recommended during the cultural resource surveys and future construction phases(s) of the Project. We look forward to working with the Lead Agency and your company to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Projects within this area are highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. At the appropriate stage of the Project, our office will request government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) with the Lead Agency. At that time, the following will be requested from the Lead Agency to ensure meaningful consultation:

- A records search conducted at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) center with at least a 1.0-mile search radius from the project boundary. If this work has already been done, please furnish copies of the cultural resource documentation (reports and site records) generated through this search so that we can compare and review with our records to begin productive consultation.
- Tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) during the pedestrian survey and testing, if this fieldwork has not already taken place. In the event that archaeological crews have completed this work, our office requests a copy of the current Phase I study or other cultural assessments (including the cultural resources inventory).
- Shape files of the Projects area of effect (APE)
- Geotechnical Report
- Currently proposed Project design and Mass Grading Maps

This letter neither initiates nor concludes consultation. Upon the invitation for consultation from the lead agency and receipt of the requested documents, the MBMI THPO may further provide recommendations and/or mitigation measures.

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Please keep in mind that MBMI requests that copies of all cultural data such as reports and confidential data (DPRs) and confidential portions of reports be sent to Tribal THPO.

The lead contact for this Project is Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Laura Chatterton, Morongo Cultural Resource Specialist will be assisting the Tribe in the review of this project. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at Ichatterton@morongo-nsn.gov, thpo@morongo-nsn.gov, ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov, or (951) 663-2842. The Tribe looks forward to meaningful government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency.

Respectfully,



Bernadette Ann Brierty
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians

CC: Morongo THPO