

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
Yucca Valley Fire Station Project
Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California

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BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Terracon to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Yucca Valley Fire Station Project (the project) located in unincorporated Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The site encompasses approximately 2.06 acres. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and paleontological resources overview. These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The records search revealed that 24 cultural resource studies have taken place within one mile of the project site, none of which assessed any portion of the project site. Two cultural resources (historic-period) have been identified within a one-mile radius of the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists did not identify any cultural resources within the project site boundaries. Based on these results, no significant impacts related to archaeological or historical resources are anticipated and no further investigations or monitoring are recommended for any proposed project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52)

that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the County will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix D has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project are composed of a mix of alluvial fan and valley fill deposits from the Holocene and Pleistocene epochs (Dibblee and Minch 2008). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or a 1 mile radius, but does have localities within similarly mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossil specimen from the Yucca Valley Fire Station Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	ii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
REGULATORY SETTING	1
NATURAL SETTING	4
CULTURAL SETTING.....	5
PREHISTORIC CONTEXT	5
ETHNOGRAPHY.....	5
HISTORY	6
PERSONNEL	7
METHODS	7
RECORDS SEARCH.....	8
FIELD SURVEY	8
RESULTS	8
RECORDS SEARCH.....	8
FIELD SURVEY	8
RECOMMENDATIONS	9
REFERENCES.....	11

FIGURES

1: Project Location Map.....	2
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TABLES

A: Cultural Resources and Reports Located within One Mile of Project Site	8
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APPENDICES

A: PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS	
B: RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS	
C: NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION COMMUNICATIONS	
D: PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW	

INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Terracon to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Yucca Valley Fire Station located in unincorporated Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The site encompasses approximately 2.06 acres. The project site is in Section 36 of Township 1 North, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Yucca Valley South, California* (1972) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

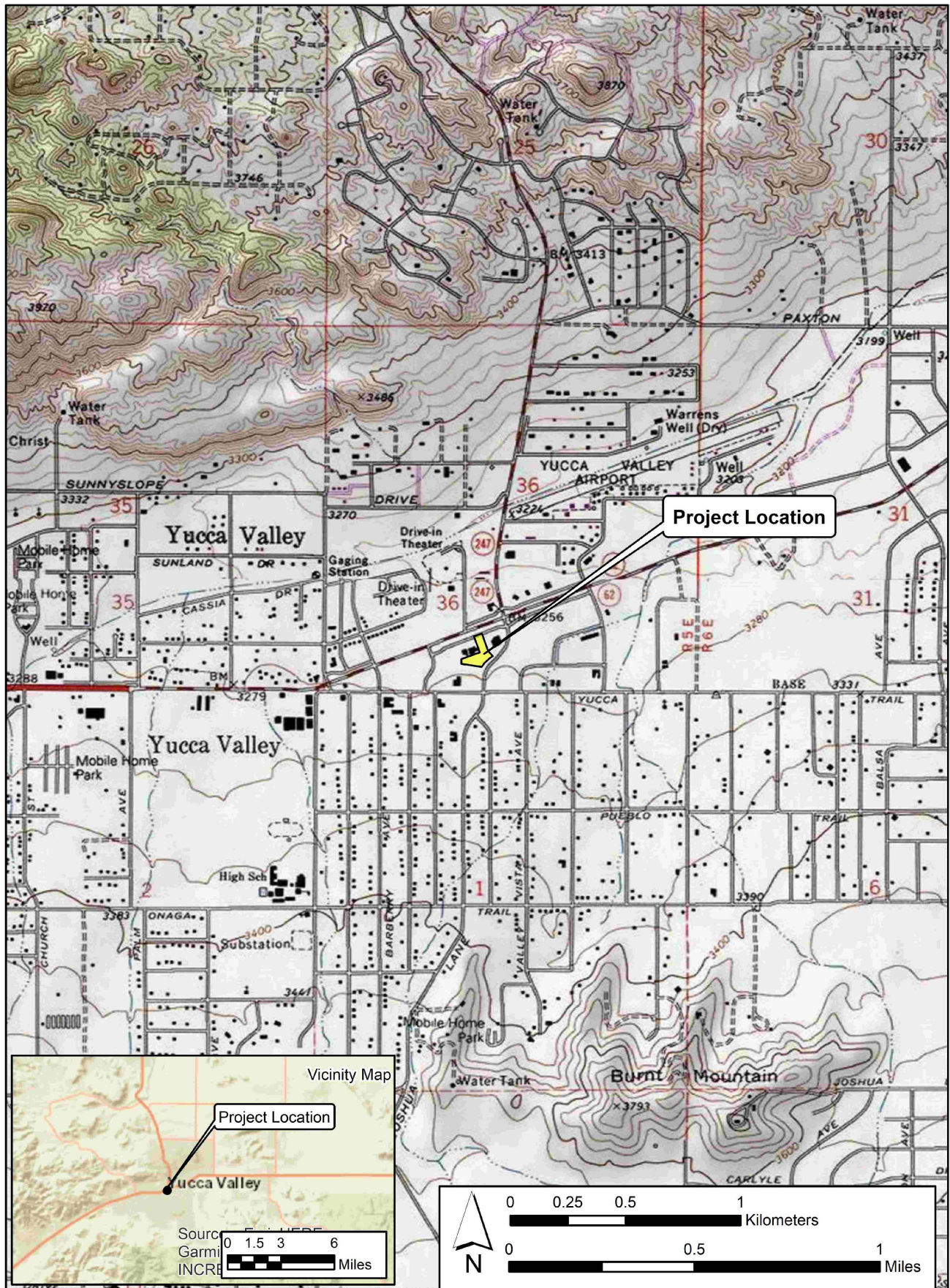
Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project 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 the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of



Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register. The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any 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 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.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the County will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix D.

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 3,370 to 3,385 above mean sea level (AMSL). It has been subject to disturbances related to grading and excavation for utilities in an adjacent right-of-way and use as a makeshift access road and parking lot. The project site sediments include Holocene period alluvial silt, sand, and gravel. The current study has not yielded any evidence that such sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture. Local rainfall ranges from 2 to 5 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). The project is located between hills and exhibits a southwesterly aspect. The nearest

water source is an unnamed drainage approximately one-quarter mile north of the project location. The mild climate of the late Pleistocene allowed piñon-juniper woodland to thrive throughout most of the Mojave (Van Devender et al. 1987). The vegetation and climate during this epoch attracted significant numbers of Rancholabrean fauna, including dire wolf, saber-toothed cat, short-faced bear, horse, camel, antelope, mammoth, as well as birds which included pelican, goose, duck, cormorant, and eagle (Reynolds 1988). The drier climate of the middle Holocene resulted in the local development of complementary flora and fauna, which remain largely intact to this day. Common native plants include creosote, cacti, rabbit bush, interior golden bush, cheesebush, species of sage, and various grasses. Common native animals include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for western San Bernardino County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabtree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

Serrano. The Uto-Aztecan "Serrano" people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term "Serrano" to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. "The Serrano resided in an area that extended east of the Cajon Pass, located in the San Bernardino Mountains, to Twenty-nine Palms, the north foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and south to include portions of the Yucaipa Valley" (Bean and Smith 1978:570). Both the Serrano and Cahuilla utilized the western Mojave region seasonally. Evidence for longer term/permanent Serrano settlement in the western Mojave most notably includes the Serrano-named village of Guapiabit in Summit Valley. Access to water determined where the Serrano

built their settlements/villages (Bean and Smith 1978). Most of the villages were located within the Sonoran life zone (Scrub Oak [*Quercus* sp.] and sagebrush [*Salvia* sp.]), or forest transition zone, (Ponderosa pine [*Pinus ponderosa*]) (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Like many neighboring tribes, the Serrano and Cahuilla were Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341). Serrano traded with their neighbors and actively participated in a shell bead exchange economy with the Cahuilla, Luiseno, and Gabrielino (McCawley 1996). Occasionally, villages were located in the desert, adjacent to permanent water sources. Structures for families were usually circular domes, constructed of willow frames and tule thatching. Individual family homes were used primarily for sleeping and storage. Families conducted many of their daily routines outside of their house or under a ramada. A ramada consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground, which provided a shaded work area (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:344). Other village structures included a ceremonial house, granaries and sweathouses. Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering, occasionally supplemented by fishing. Food preparation varied and included a variety of cooking techniques. These ranged from baking in earth ovens to parching. Food processing utilities included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars, and metates (Bean and Smith 1978). A lineage leader, or kika, administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. The size of lineages is a matter of some dispute, but most probably numbered between 70 and 120 individuals (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Serrano people were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. Clans were led by a hereditary chief who occupied the village “big house” where ceremonies took place and shamans were initiated (Bean and Smith 1978:572; Strong 1929).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Principal Investigator for the current study and Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA acted as Project Manager for the current study. Mr. Orozco compiled the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Doug Kazmier, B.A, PGC. Mr. Orozco completed the archaeological records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Timothy Blood, M.S. and Mr. Kazmier completed the pedestrian field survey.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15-meter transect intervals. This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, and whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards. Tasks included:

- Cultural resources records search to review studies and archaeological/historical resources recorded within a one half-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- Development of recommendations for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through the Western Science Center

Records Search

Prior to fieldwork, an archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC by Mr. Orozco. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects completed within one mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on October 22, 2024. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site. All soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources and photographs were taken at various points throughout the project site.

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from the SCCIC revealed that 24 cultural resource studies have taken place within one mile of the project site, none of which assessed any portion of the project site. Two cultural resources (historic-period) have been identified within a one-mile radius of the project site, and no cultural resources have been identified within its boundaries. The records search is summarized in Table A, and maps and bibliographies are provided in Appendix B.

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Located Within One Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Min. Quad.	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site	Studies Within One Mile of Project Site
<i>Yucca Valley S., California</i> (1972)	P-36-9610 Historic-Period Structure (1/2 Mile NE) P-36-10716 Historic-Period Road (Adjacent East)	SB-108, 187, 411, 595, 598, 705, 789, 816, 831, 832, 987, 2776, 3910, 3915, 4198, 5846, 6284, 6847, 6848, 6927, 7277, 7722, 7723, 8197

Field Survey

During the field survey, Mr. Blood and Mr. Kazmier carefully inspected the project site. Surface visibility was between 70 and 90 percent. Ground disturbances were severe throughout the project site and have resulted from grading and excavation for utilities, vehicular traffic, asphalt paving, and weed abatement. No cultural resources of any kind (including prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites or historic-period architectural resources) were identified during the field survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources (including architectural historical resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period archaeological resources) were identified during research or fieldwork. Due to a lack of historical resources located within or near the project site combined with a high level of disturbance, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed project activities. The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

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APPENDIX A

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Project Site Overview (View East)



Photo 2: Project Site Overview (Southwest)



Photo 3: Project Site Overview (Northeast)



Photo 4: Project Overview (View West)

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Report List

TER2413

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00108	NADB-R - 1060108; Voided - 71-9.1	1971	King, Thomas F.	M-YUC: An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Right-Of-Way Of the Morongo-Yucca-Upper Coachella Valley Pipeline	University of California at Riverside, Department of Anthropology	36-000349, 36-000555, 36-000556, 36-000557, 36-000558, 36-000559, 36-000560, 36-000561
SB-00187	NADB-R - 1060187; Voided - 73-11.1	1974	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY VALUES - LONG CANYON CHANNEL, YUCCA VALLEY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00411	NADB-R - 1060411; Voided - 76-10.20	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING YUCCA VALLEY PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT PARK SITE	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00595	NADB-R - 1060595; Voided - 78-1.2	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES, BURNT MOUNTAIN WASH, YUCCA VALLEY AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00598	NADB-R - 1060598; Voided - 78-1.5	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF BARBERRY AVENUE AND TWENTYNINE PALMS HIGHWAY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00705	NADB-R - 1060705; Voided - 78-11.8	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF ASSESSORS PARCELS NO. 58709142, 58709143, 58709144 AND 58709120 IN THE YUCCA VALLEY AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00789	NADB-R - 1060789; Voided - 79-5.2	1979	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF AP 595-371-10, YUCCA VALLEY AREA FOR SANTA ANITA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00816	NADB-R - 1060816; Voided - 79-7.10	1979	SIMPSON, RUTH D.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: PARCEL NUMBER 1 OF PARCEL MAP 2757, YUCCA VALLEY AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00831	NADB-R - 1060831; Voided - 79-9.1	1979	SIMPSON, RUTH D.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, MOBILEHOME ESTATES, YUCCA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00832	NADB-R - 1060832; Voided - 79-9.1	1980	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: YUCCA VALLEY AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00987	NADB-R - 1060987; Voided - 80-7.9	1980	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: BURNT MOUNTAIN CLUB, YUCCA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	

Report List

TER2413

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02776	NADB-R - 1062776	1993	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE HI-DESERT WATER DISTRICT SUPPLEMENTAL WATER DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT PLAN, YUCCA VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL K. LERCH & ASSOCIATES	
SB-03910	NADB-R - 1063910	2001	BUYSSE, JOHNNA L. and BRIAN F. SMITH	A CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT SURVEY FOR THE HIGH DESERT WATER RECHARGE SITE 6, YUCCA VALLEY, CA. 9PP	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES	
SB-03915	NADB-R - 1063915	2003	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS TO SR62 BETWEEN LA HONDA AND DUMOSA AVE- IN TWO SEGMENTS. 21PP	MCKENNA ET AL	
SB-04198	NADB-R - 1064198	2004	TIBBETT, CASEY	IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: WARREN VALLEY BASIN GROUNDWATER RECHARGE PROJECT, TOWN OF YUCCA VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 16PP	CRM TECH	
SB-05846		2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE24110A (Dunn), 7248 Joshua Lane, Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-06284	NADB-R - 1066284	2009	ENCARNACION, DEIRDRE, BALLESTER, DANIEL, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: YUCCA VALLEY WATER SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS, TOWN OF YUCCA VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-06847		2010	Schmidt, James	Deteriorated Pole Replacement project (WO 6084-4800; O-48830, Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	
SB-06848	NADB-R - 1066848; OHP OTIS Report Nbr - FCC100813E	2010	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24275A (St. Mary's), 7495 Church Street, Yucca Valley, San Benardino County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	

Report List

TER2413

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06927	NADB-R - 1066927	2011	Encarnacion, Deirdre, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Yucca Valley Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvements, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	36-010525
SB-07277	NADB-R - 1067277	2009	Cotterman, Cary D. and Evelyn Chandler	Cultural Resources Inventory of 19 Proposed Pole Replacements in the Morongo Basin, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07722	NADB-R - 1067722	2012	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Yucca Valley Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvement Project, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07723	NADB-R - 1067723	2013	Tang, Bai "Tom", Daniel Ballester, and Laura Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Yucca Valley Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvements, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-08197		2016	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Lots 1-4, Tentative Parcel Map no. 19685, Town of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, California	CRM TECH	

Resource List

TER2413

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-009610	CA-SBR-009610H	Resource Name - Warren's Well; Other - P1032-8H MBHS No. 0399YVN-HA0001	Building, Structure, Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH05; AH10; AH11; AH16; HP33		
P-36-010716	CA-SBR-010716H	Resource Name - Old Woman Springs Road; Other - CRM Tech 828-1; Other - State Route 247; Voided - 36-024180; Other - SRI-1034, SRI-1109; Voided - 36-024234; Other - SRI-4021; Voided - 36-024240; Other - SRI-4037	Site	Historic	AH07		SB-04133, SB-08075

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION COMMUNICATIONS

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

November 20, 2024

Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting, LLCVia Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.comCHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven Quinn**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov**Re: Yucca Valley Fire Station Project, San Bernardino County**

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/20/2024**

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	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/18/2024
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla 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	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
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,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla Cupeno	Imperial,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,Kern,Los Angeles,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,Kern,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	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
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
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, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	1/16/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,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	Kern,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	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	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
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	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	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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/20/2024

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	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
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

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 Resources Code and 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 Yucca Valley Fire Station Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2024-006031
Report Type: List of Tribes
Countries: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX D

PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



November 20th, 2024

BCR Consulting, LLC
Joseph Orozco
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for Yucca Valley Fire Station Project located in the city of Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, CA. The project site is located on the western side of Joshua Lane and southeast of California State Route 62 on Township 1 North, Range 5 West, Section 36 on the *Yucca Valley South, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project are composed of a mix of alluvial fan and valley fill deposits from the Holocene and Pleistocene epochs (Dibblee and Minch 2008). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or a 1 mile radius, but does have localities within similarly mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossil specimen from the Yucca Valley Fire Station Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brittney Stoneburg', with a stylized, flowing script.

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc
Collections Manager

Yucca Valley Fire Station Project

project area + 1 mile radius

Legend

- 1 Mile Radius
- Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)
- Yucca Valley Fire Station Project

