



11.3 Cultural Resources Assessment

Cultural Resources Assessment Beaumont Heights Business Centre Project

**City of Beaumont and Unincorporated Riverside County,
within the Sphere of Influence of the City of Beaumont,
California**

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Township 3 South, Range 1 West, Sections 9,10,15,16,21, and 22, USGS 7.5' Beaumont, Calif.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Beaumont Heights, LLC proposes the Beaumont Heights Business Centre Project (project) in the City of Beaumont (City) Sphere of Influence in Riverside County, California. The project is an action regulated by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and an environmental impact report (EIR) is being prepared for the project. The City is the lead agency.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resources assessment. It includes background and archival research; Eastern Information Center (EIC) records search; literature and historical map review; Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search; and an archaeological field survey of the project site. These efforts were completed to determine whether the project could result in significant impacts to historical and archaeological resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5.

The EIC records search indicates that 21 previous cultural resource investigations and 34 previously identified cultural resources are documented within a one-half mile radius of the project site. Of the 34 cultural resources, 14 are located within the project site: three prehistoric archaeological sites (33-005062/CA-RIV-5062, 33-005063/CA-RIV-5063, and 33-005064/CA-RIV-5064), one multicomponent prehistoric and historic archaeological site (33-005065/CA-RIV-5065H), three prehistoric isolates (33-012306, 33-012307, and 33-12309), four historic period archaeological sites (33-005072H/CA-RIV-5072H, 33-005073/CA-RIV-5073H, 33-005074/CA-RIV-5074H, and 33-005075H/CA-RIV-5075H), two historic period road segments (33-004715/CA-RIV-4715 and 33-020559/CA-RIV-10460), and one historic isolate (33-011808).

Michael Baker International sent a request to the NAHC for a search of their Sacred Lands File. The Sacred Lands File search results indicate no known Native American cultural resources are within the project area.

Michael Baker Archaeologists Kholood Abdo and Alexandria Aguilar completed a field survey of the project site between July 1 and July 12, 2024. Alexandria Aguilar conducted a supplemental field survey on October 23, 2024. Michael Baker Archaeologists Marc Beherec and Alexandria Aguilar conducted a survey of the soil stockpile area on November 25, 2024.

The locations of the previously recorded cultural resources in the project site were revisited. Seven resources were not found, either because they have since been destroyed or because of the dense ground cover: 33-005063/CA-RIV-5063, 33-005065/CA-RIV-5065H, 33-005074/CA-RIV-5074H, 33-011808, 33-012306, 33-012307, and 33-12309. The seven other resources were identified, and their current conditions were updated.

The survey identified two additional archaeological resources: one prehistoric bedrock milling feature (MBI-BRM-1) and one historic concrete water storage tank (MBI-BW-001).

Two prehistoric archaeological sites within the project site, previously recorded sites 33-005062/CA-RIV-5062 and 33-005064/CA-RIV-5064, are recommended eligible under criterion 4 of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and are historic resources under CEQA. They are located within parts of

the project site where open space is planned. If possible, avoidance is recommended, in which case they will not be impacted under the current project concept plan. Avoidance of the two sites is recommended. If avoidance is not feasible, then these potential historical resources should be subjected to Phase II archaeological site testing to formally evaluate the for eligibility for the CRHR.

Site MBI-BRM-01 is recommended as a potentially eligible historical resource and is located within areas of direct impact for the proposed project. If avoidance of this site is not possible or practical, this potential historical resource should be subjected to Phase II archaeological site testing to formally evaluate it for eligibility for the CRHR.

Thirteen archaeological resources are recommended not eligible for the CRHR, and therefore are not historical resources under CEQA: 33-005063/CA-RIV-5063, 33-005065/CA-RIV-5065H, 33-011808, 33-012306, 33-012307, 33-012309, 33-005072/CA-RIV-5072H, 33-005073/CA-RIV-5073H, 33-005074/CA-RIV-5074H, 33-005075/CA-RIV-5075H, 33-004715/CA-RIV-4715, 33-020559/CA-RIV-010460, and MBI-BW-001. Although not considered eligible, the presence of these archaeological resources may indicate heightened sensitivity for potentially eligible resources within their immediate vicinity. Monitoring within 100 feet of these resources is recommended.

TABLE 1. CULTURAL RESOURCES ELIGIBILITY, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Site #	Description	CRHR/ Eligibility	Concept Plan Location	Impacts	Mitigation Recommendation
Previously Recorded Resources					
33-005062/ CA-RIV-5062	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature, rock-shelter/cave, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter	Yes, 4	Undisturbed open space	Potential	Avoidance or Phase II Site Testing and/or Treatment
33 005063/ CA-RIV-5063	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	No, not relocated	Undisturbed open space	Potential	Avoidance
33-005064/ CA-RIV-5064	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature, rock-shelter/cave	Yes, 4	Undisturbed open space	Potential	Avoidance or Phase II Site Testing and/or Treatment
33-005065/ CA-RIV-5065H	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature and refuse scatter	No, not relocated	Hillslope grading	Yes	Monitoring
33-011808	Historic bottle fragment	No, not relocated	Construction Staging/ Earthwork Balance	Yes	Monitoring
33-012306	Prehistoric isolate obsidian pressure flake	No, not relocated	Hillslope grading	Yes	Monitoring
33-012307	Prehistoric isolate chert core	No, not relocated	Hillslope grading	Yes	Monitoring
33-012309	Prehistoric isolate quartz mano	No, not relocated	Undisturbed open space	Potential	Monitoring
33-005072/ CA-RIV-5072H	Historic structure foundations	No	Building 4	Yes	Monitoring

Site #	Description	CRHR/ Eligibility	Concept Plan Location	Impacts	Mitigation Recommendation
33-005073/ CA-RIV-5073H	Historic asphalt foundation and drain	No	Construction Staging/ Earthwork Balance	Yes	Monitoring
33-005074/ CA-RIV-5074H	Historic refuse scatter	No, not relocated	Construction Staging/ Earthwork Balance	Yes	Monitoring
33-005075H/ CA-RIV-5075H	Historic foundations/ structure pads, landscaping/orchard, refuse scatter, and wall	No	Hillslope grading, access road	Yes	Monitoring
33-004715/ CA-RIV-4715	Historic road	No	Hillslope grading, access road	Yes	Monitoring
33-020559/ CA-RIV-010460	Historic road segment, Laird Road	No	Hillslope grading	Yes	Monitoring
Newly Recorded Resources					
MBI-BRM-1	Bedrock milling feature with one slick	Yes, 4	Hillslope grading	Yes	Avoidance or Phase II Site Testing and/or Treatment
MBI-BW-001	Historic concrete water tank	No	Construction Staging/ Earthwork Balance	Yes	Monitoring

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project encompasses approximately 629.3 acres (project site) located in the City of Beaumont and the City of Beaumont Sphere of Influence (SOI), unincorporated Riverside County, California (**Figure 1**). Generally, the site is bounded by First Street to the north, an institutional use (Harmony Haven Children and Youth Center), single-family residences, and undeveloped land to the east, undeveloped land to the south, and SR-79 to the west. Additionally, a Southern California Edison (SCE) easement bisects the southern portion of the site. Regional and local access to the site is provided via SR-79 and California Avenue. The project is within Township 3 South, Range 1 West, Sections 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, and 22 on the Beaumont U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (**Figures 2 and 3**).

The project site is entirely vacant and undeveloped land with the exception of improved segments of SR-79, California Avenue, and a proposed utility corridor through the Harmony Haven Children Youth Center property.

A small portion of the northern segment of the project site along California Avenue enters the current City limits; the remainder of the project site is located within the City's SOI.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes to develop four industrial buildings and associated improvements within an approximately 385.60-acre portion of the project site. An approximately 182.14-acre area to the south of the warehouse development will be used as construction staging/earthwork balance. This part of the project site is proposed to be annexed into the City's jurisdiction, which would require Riverside County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) approval.

The project proposes to develop four industrial buildings (totaling 5,146,891 square feet) and associated improvements within 385.60-acres. However, the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the project conservatively analyzes the project at a maximum buildout of 5,700,000 square feet (**Appendix A**). Each of the four industrial buildings could be constructed to a maximum height of 50 feet. Landscaping would be installed throughout the site in accordance with City standards. Nighttime parking lot, vehicular access, and building security lighting are proposed on-site.

The location of the four warehouses would be mass-graded in its entirety; subsequently, industrial development would be constructed in four phases, one phase per building. Anticipated grading consists of approximately 9,000,000 cubic yards of cut and approximately 10,000,000 cubic yards of fill material, with a net import of approximately 1,000,000 cubic yards. Construction is anticipated to have a duration of approximately seven years with each industrial building becoming operational as each phase is completed. The maximum depth of excavation associated with construction activities is anticipated to be 132 feet below the ground surface.

The project would construct on-site utility improvements, including water, wastewater, storm drain, and dry utilities, to accommodate operations of the proposed industrial development. Notably, the proposed project would require the installation of water, wastewater, and electrical facilities within California

Avenue to provide new connections from the project site to existing facilities within East 1st Street, north of the site.

An approximately 4.27-acre segment of the project site to the east of the warehouse development (within the Harmony Haven Children and Youth Center) is proposed for water and recycled water utility improvements. The remaining approximately 57.26-acres of the project site involve transportation improvements along SR-79 and utility installation (water, wastewater, electrical) along California Avenue.

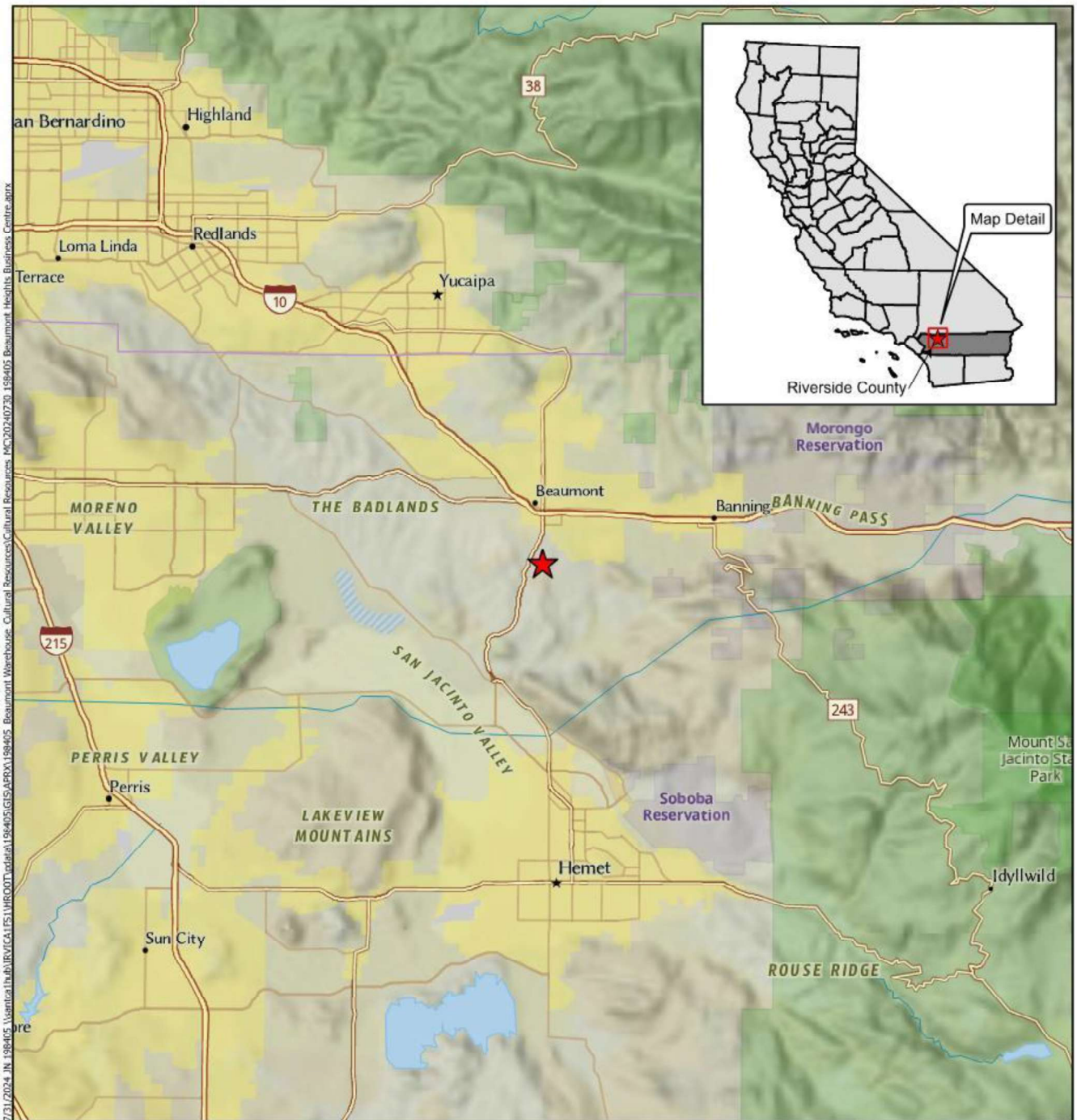
The southern approximately 182.1 acres are proposed solely for limited temporary construction staging and earthwork balance activities; no permanent development or annexation is proposed in this portion of the site. However, construction staging of equipment and soils would occur in the southern portion of the site. These activities are anticipated to cause significant ground disturbance.

1.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary purpose of this report is to identify potential cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, the research design and resulting methodology is to research various archives and survey the project site to find and document cultural resources. Theoretically, archaeological investigations are based on partial and fragmented remnants of material items from past cultures. Because these cultural items are material, the basic study model is Cultural Materialism. The premise of Cultural Materialism links materials, as represented by those items in the archaeological record, to the patterned action of human behavior within specific environments (culture) (Harris 1968: 659). Cultural Materialism is considered to be a basic premise that encompasses all other assumptions. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which requires that agencies, in this case the City, consider impacts to cultural resources that are potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Basic research questions include:

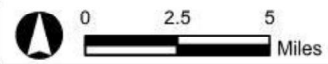
1. Are cultural resources located in the project area?
 - a. Are the conditions conducive to cultural resources within the project area?
 - b. What is the sensitivity of the project location for cultural resources?
 - c. What is the level of prior disturbance to the property?
 - d. Are there cultural resources that may be impacted by the project?
 - e. What is the potential for buried cultural resources?
2. Should any cultural resources be considered potential *historical resources/historic properties* for the purposes of CEQA? Are they potentially significant and do they possess integrity?
3. How will the proposed project impact any potential *historical resources*?
4. What avoidance and/or mitigation measures can be implemented to decrease the level of impact to any potential *historical resources*?



Legend

- ★ Project Location

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

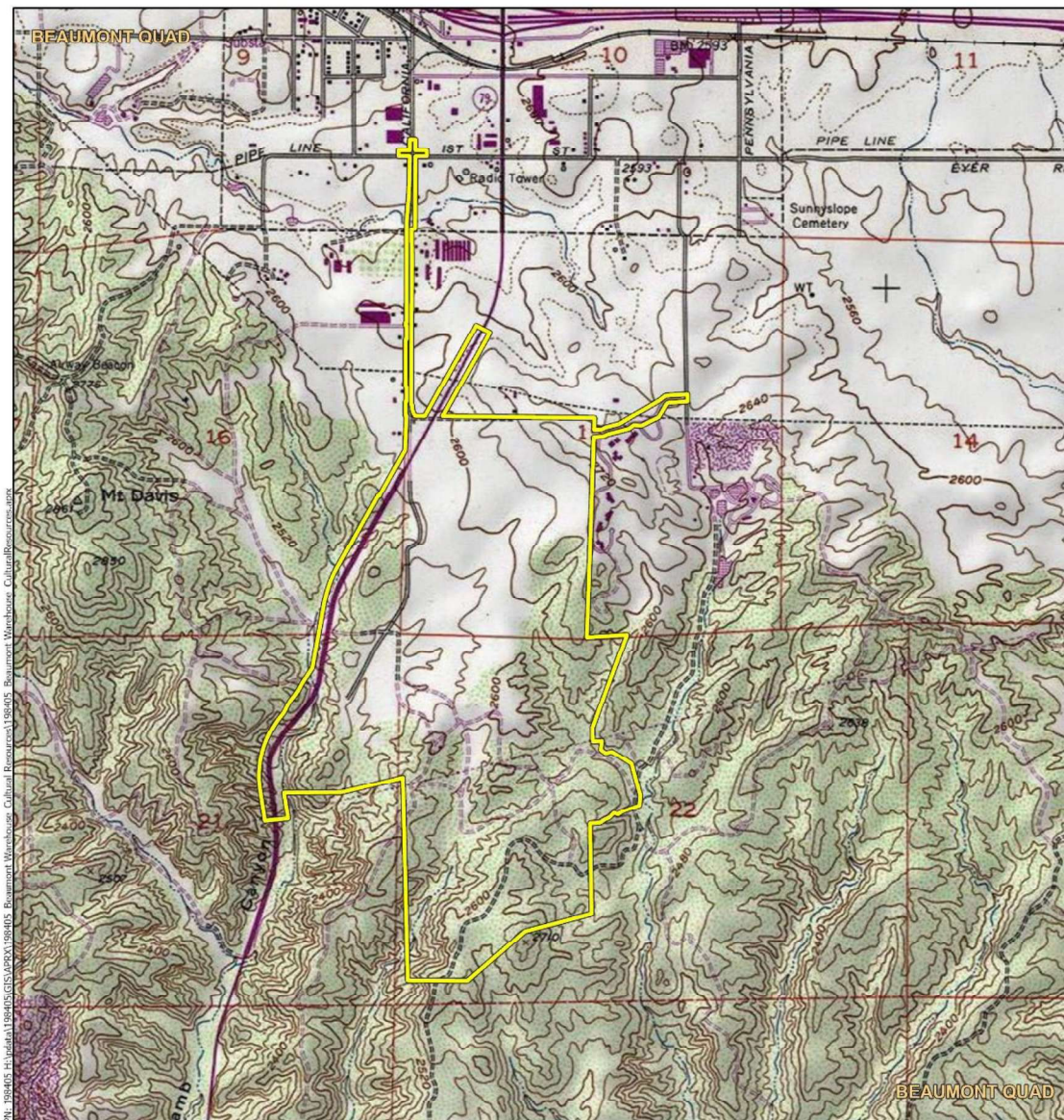


Source: ESRI, USGS, Riverside County

BEAUMONT HEIGHTS BUSINESS CENTRE PROJECT
BEAUMONT, CA

Regional Vicinity

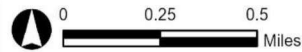
Figure 1



Legend

 Project Site

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Beaumont USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: Beaumont, California

BEAUMONT HEIGHTS BUSINESS CENTRE PROJECT
BEAUMONT, CA

Project Vicinity

Figure 2

Figure 2. Project Vicinity

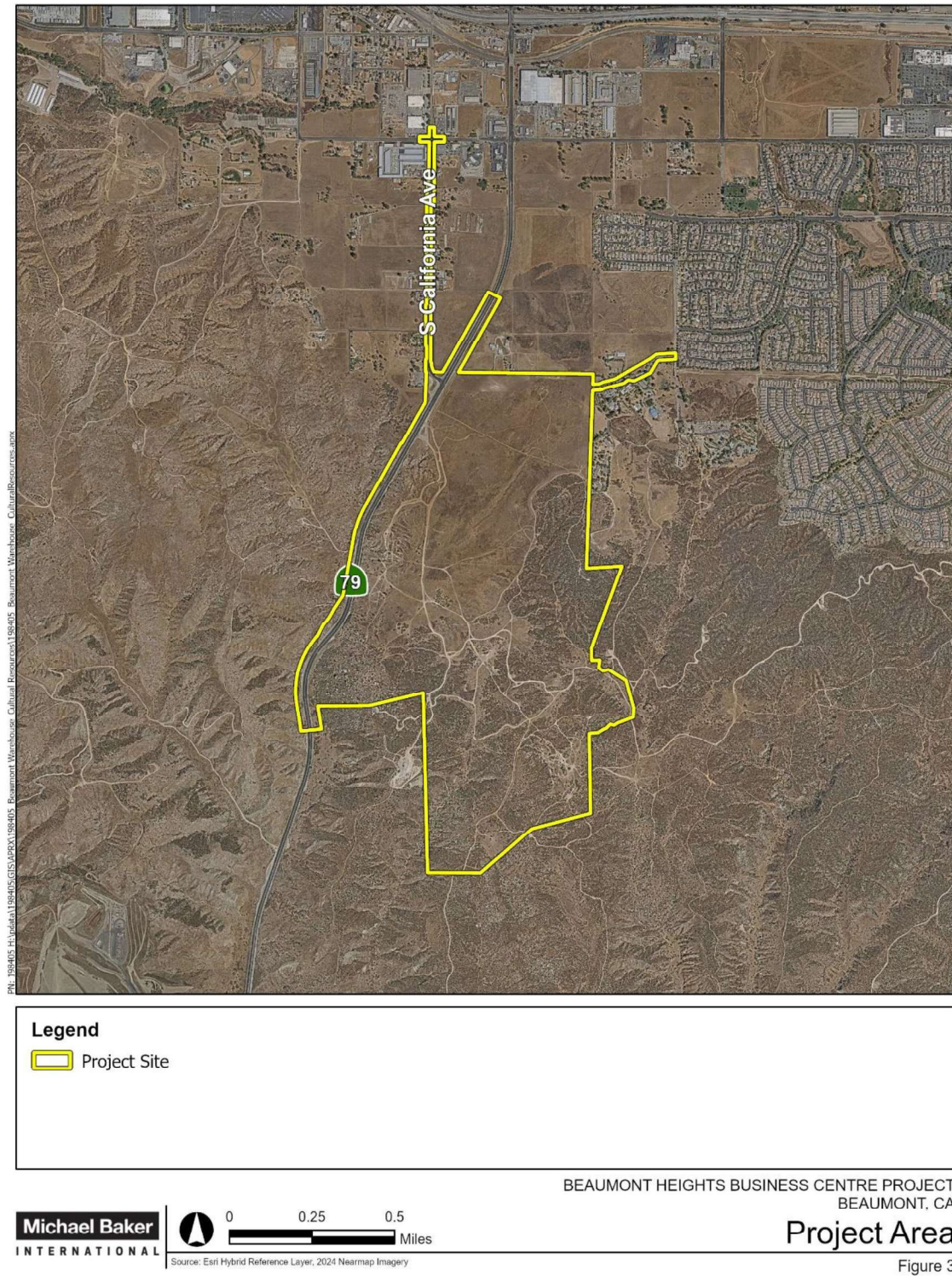


Figure 3. Project Location

2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 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 [CCR] Title 14[3] Section 15002[i]). CEQA conditions that it is the policy of the state of California to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with historic environmental qualities and preserve for future generations examples of the major periods of California history" (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21001[b], [c]). Under the provisions of 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" (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b]).

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 CRHR.
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined in PRC Section 5020.1[k]).
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements.
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (CCR Title 14[3] Section 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" (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[a][3]).

The CEQA planning process requires considering historical resources and unique archaeological resources (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5; PRC Section 21083.2). If feasible, adverse effects to the significance of historical resources must be avoided or mitigated (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b][4]). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially, adversely alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for the CRHR. If there is a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, the preparation of an environmental impact report (EIR) may be required (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15065[a]).

If the cultural resource in question is an archaeological site, CEQA (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[c][1]) requires that the lead agency first determine if the site is a historical resource as defined in CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5(a). If the site qualifies as a historical resource, potential adverse impacts must be considered in the same manner as a historical resource (Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 2001a). If the archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource but does qualify as a unique archaeological site, then the archaeological site is treated in accordance with PRC Section 21083.2 (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15069.5[c][3]). In practice, most archaeological sites that meet the definition of a unique archaeological

resource will also meet the definition of a historical resource. CEQA defines a “unique archaeological resource” as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2[g]).

If an impact to a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible mitigation measures to minimize the impact (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15126.4[a][1]). Mitigation must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Generally, drawings, photographs, and/or displays do not mitigate the physical impact on the environment caused by the demolition or the destruction of a historical resource. However, CEQA (PRC Section 21002.1[b]) requires that all feasible mitigation be undertaken, even if it does not mitigate impacts to a less-than-significant level (OHP 2001a: 9).

2.1.1 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR is an authoritative guide to the state’s historical resources and to which properties are considered significant for purposes of CEQA (OHP 2001a: 4), and it indicates which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). Any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR is to be considered during the CEQA process (OHP 2001a: 4).

A cultural resource is evaluated under four CRHR criteria to determine its historical significance. A resource must be significant in accordance with one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Criterion 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.
- Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Age

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the CRHR requires that sufficient time must have passed to allow a “scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.” Fifty years is used as a general estimate of the time needed to understand the historical importance of a

resource (OHP 2006: 3). The OHP recommends documenting, and taking into consideration in the planning process, any cultural resource that is 45 years or older (OHP 1995: 2).

Period of Significance

The period of significance for a property is “the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing” (National Park Service [NPS] 1997: 42). The period of significance begins with the date of the earliest important land use or activity that is reflected by historic characteristics tangible today. The period closes with the date when events having historical importance ended. The period of significance for an archaeological property is “the broad span of time about which the site or district is likely to provide information” (NPS 1997: 42). Archaeological properties may have more than one period of significance.

Historic Context

The significance of cultural resources is generally evaluated using a historic context that groups information about related historical resources based on theme, geographic limits, and chronological period (OHP 1995: 11).

Integrity

The CRHR also requires a resource to possess integrity, which is defined as “the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association” (OHP 2006: 2).

Archaeologists use the term “integrity” to describe the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site, or excavated assemblage. Integrity is relative to the specific significance that the resource conveys. Although it is possible to correlate the seven aspects of integrity with standard archaeological site characteristics, those aspects are often unclear for evaluating the ability of an archaeological resource to convey significance under Criterion 4. The integrity of archaeological resources is judged according to the site’s ability to yield scientific and cultural information that can be used to address important research questions (NPS 1997: 44–49).

Eligibility

Resources that are significant, meet the age guidelines, and possess integrity are considered eligible for listing in the CRHR.

2.2 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 5097.5

PRC Section 5097.5 prohibits excavation or removal of any “vertebrate paleontological site or any other archaeological, paleontological, or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands.” Public lands are defined to include lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the state or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Section 5097.5 states that any unauthorized disturbance or removal

of archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials or sites located on public lands is a misdemeanor.

2.3 CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 7050.5

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Native American most likely descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

California Health and Safety Code 7050.5(b) specifies, "there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains." As discussed below, during work for the present project, work will halt within 100 feet around any discovery of potential human remains. Work will not resume within the buffer until either the discovery is found not to be human remains, or the requirements of the California Health and Safety Code have been fulfilled.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project site is in the northeastern Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, a region of northwest-trending ranges and valleys, subparallel to faults related to the San Andreas Fault (CGS 2002). The project site is situated in a geographic sub-region of the Peninsular Ranges known as the San Gorgonio Pass. The San Gorgonio Pass is bounded to the north by the San Bernardino Mountains and to the south by the San Jacinto Mountains. The project site and surrounding area are located between the San Jacinto Fault Zone and the inactive Banning Fault. This province is bordered to the north by the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province and to the east by the Colorado Desert province (CGS 2002). The project site topography ranges from approximately 2,390 to 2,750 feet above mean sea level. The land generally drains south, toward the San Jacinto River. According to the Geotechnical Investigation (GPI 2022), topography across the site generally slopes from the northeast corner to the southwest corner. In general, the site is gently sloping in the northern portion and more variable in the central, southern, and southeastern portions of the site.

The geology of the area was mapped by Lancaster, Hayhurst, and Bedrossian (2012) at a scale of 1:100,000 and by Dibblee and Minch (2003) at a scale of 1:24,000. The coarser-scale map (Lancaster, Hayhurst, and Bedrossian 2012) indicates that the project site is underlain by Tertiary (Paleogene to early Pleistocene) coarse-grained sedimentary rocks (Tss) and granitic and igneous rocks of Mesozoic and older ages (gr), while the finer-scale map (Dibblee and Minch 2003) shows the project site consists of Holocene-aged alluvial fan deposits (Qa), older alluvial fan deposits of Pleistocene age (Qoa), Pliocene-aged alluvial sandstones of the San Timoteo Formation (Tst), and Cretaceous-aged plutonic granites and diorites (qdi). Holocene and Pleistocene alluvial deposits consist of weakly consolidated gravels and sands. The Holocene is a period that overlaps with archaeological concerns as this is a time period associated with the human occupation of North America; geotechnical studies (GPI 2022) have identified that geologic units mapped within the project site (alluvium, older alluvium, San Timoteo Formation rocks, and plutonic rocks) can be found at current surface conditions to shallow depths beneath topsoil (2 to 6 feet).

The USDA soil survey map units for the project site include San Timoteo loam, Badland, Ramona sandy loam and very fine sandy loam, Cienega rocky sandy loam, San Emigdio loam and fine sandy loam, and Greenfield sandy loam (NRCS 2024). The San Timoteo series consists of well-drained soils on upland areas derived from shales, sandstones, and weathered granites that are poorly stratified and are similar to the Cienega and San Emigdio series (USDA 1999a). The San Timoteo series is assumed to be Holocene in age due to its comparability to other soil series of this age. Badland units are described as moderate to very steep barren areas within semiarid and arid regions, cutting through soft geologic material with intermittent drainage channels (Soil Science Division Staff 2017) and likely are Pliocene in age and correlate to exposures of the San Timoteo Formation (Kloess 2024). Cienega series soils are located on hills and mountains and consist of shallow, excessively drained soils formed from weathered granites that are poorly stratified (USDA 2012) and likely are Holocene in age (Onken 2001). The San Emigdio series consists of well-drained soils that formed in sedimentary alluvium and are found on alluvial fans and floodplains that have moderate stratification (USDA 1999b) and likely are Holocene in age (Onken 2001).

Greenfield series soils consist of well-drained alluvium derived from granitic and mixed sources that can be found on alluvial fans and terraces that are comparatively highly stratified (USDA 2019) and are likely Holocene in age (Onken 2001). The Ramona series consists of sandy loam that is also highly stratified (USDA 2003) and likely is Pleistocene in age (Onken 2001).

The project site is located in the Laborde Canyon-San Jacinto River Subwatershed and Potrero Creek Subwatershed within the larger San Jacinto River Watershed. Both subwatersheds consist of numerous small ephemeral drainages originating in the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains, which ultimately drain southwest towards the San Jacinto River. The Potrero Creek Subwatershed includes Potrero Creek, which occurs east of the project site and flows generally south/southwest before connecting to the San Jacinto River downstream. The north fork of the San Jacinto River is located approximately 14 miles from the project site. The San Jacinto River is an intermittent river that is ultimately tributary to Lake Elsinore, a perennial lake. Numerous unnamed ephemeral drainages are mapped within the project site. These features originate in the hills within the upper watershed and flow downslope to the lower valleys, converge downstream, and ultimately flow generally south off-site. Additionally, a small area in the northeastern corner of the project site is mapped as a stream/river with an artificial path flowline.

The project is within the Inland Hills ecoregion, which occurs on moderate to steep slopes, northeast of Lake Perris. The climate is hot and dry compared to the coastal hills to the west with annual precipitation at 10–14 inches. Historically, vegetation included interior or Riversidian sage scrub coastal sage scrub, sagebrush, and chamise, several cacti and Spanish bayonet mixed with areas of grassland and chaparral (Griffith et al. 2016).

3.2 PREHISTORIC CULTURAL SETTING

Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500–7000 before present [BP]). The Early Archaic period weather patterns were more favorable for human occupation in the desert interior than the cismontane valleys of southern California. Small, highly mobile groups still traveled a wide home range utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism. The presence of few sites dating to the Early Archaic within the region supports the theory of negligible use of the inland areas of southern California at this time because of arid conditions. Many of these sites contained only little evidence of Early Archaic use in the form of obsidian hydration rind measurements, suggesting ephemeral site use by small, highly mobile groups. However, some sites dating to this time period—such as CA-RIV-2798H at the mouth of the outlet channel of Lake Elsinore and the lower cultural component at site CA-RIV-6069 south of Mystic Lake—contain evidence of fairly sedentary residential occupations and evidence that site reuse was anticipated, suggesting a predictable availability of water and other critical resources. These sites have been found invariably near large, drought-resistant, inland water sources, and may have been destination points on a scheduled, seasonal round (Grenda 1997; Horn and McDougall 2008).

Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7000–4000 BP). The Middle Archaic period is characterized by increased human activity in cismontane southern California by 6000 BP. At this time, local environmental conditions improved, and conditions in the interior deserts reached the maximum aridity of the postglacial period. The number of sites dating to the Middle Archaic documented at the Eastside Reservoir project site (ESRP), approximately 15 miles south of the project site, certainly increased during this period, and it is plausible

that the apparent increase in human use and occupation of the ESRP study area during the Middle Archaic is related to both the amelioration of the local environment and the deterioration of the desert interior (Goldberg et al. 2001). The Middle Archaic components identified include several intensively used residential bases and/or temporary camps containing abundant cultural debris, including temporally diagnostic artifacts (e.g., Pinto and Silver Lake projectile points, crescents), at least nine complex lithic scatters which appear to have functioned as resource extraction and processing sites, and one human burial covered with large rocks and ground stone artifacts. In addition, evidence of ephemeral Middle Archaic use is present at several sites in the form of isolated radiocarbon-dated features and/or sparse scatters of obsidian debitage dated by obsidian hydration methods. The more intensively used residential locations occur along alluvial fan margins, while less intensively used areas tend to be situated on arroyo bottoms or upland benches (Goldberg et al. 2001).

Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000–1500 BP). The Late Archaic period is characterized by a period of increased moisture in the region (Little Pluvial), which continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3600 BP and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic, allowing for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2100 BP, drying and warming increased, resulting in resource intensification. Late Archaic site types documented north of the project site at the ESRP (Goldberg 2001) include sites showing evidence of intensive use; they tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources such as perennial springs or larger streams, and less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans. Evidence from these sources suggests increased sedentism during the Late Archaic, with a change to a semi-sedentary land use and collection strategy.

The artifact assemblage of this period included the Elko, concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) arrow points, leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T shaped drills and, occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones, manos, and milling stones. This period was also characterized by the use of mortar and pestle for processing acorns and hard seeds with the increasing importance of plant foods; in addition, contact with neighboring groups provided the desert occupants with storable foods in exchange for valuable lithic materials such as obsidian, chalcedonies, and cherts (Warren 1984; Goldberg 2001).

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500–750 BP). The early Saratoga Springs period saw a persistent drought beginning in 1060 BP; climate conditions became significantly warmer and drier throughout the western United States, which continued through the first 200 years of the Late Prehistoric period until approximately 550 BP (Spaulding 2001). Occupation during the Saratoga Springs period exhibited evidence of ephemeral use at this time (documented at ESRP sites); springs projectile points recovered from the ESRP indicate the beginning of bow and arrow use. Site locations exhibit a focal shift of prehistoric activity from alluvial fan margins to mountain-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources initiated during the Late Archaic (Goldberg 2001). Reducing the number of refuse deposits and hearths and increasing toolstone caches marks the Saratoga Springs period from the preceding Late Archaic, while the frequency of human remains reached the highest point of any time in the archaeological record. Midden-altered sediments also appeared for the first time during this period (Thomas and Mirro 2018).

Data from the ESRP area indicate the area was used on at least a semi-permanent basis during the Medieval Warm Interval, but that residential bases show evidence (e.g., refuse deposits, midden

development) that activities intensified at those settlements. People were also intentionally caching toolstone and groundstone tools, suggesting they anticipated returning to the same locations. Characteristics of the ESRP ground stone assemblages from the Medieval Warm demonstrate that plant foods were more important than in any other period; plant processing intensified and acorns apparently became an important staple. The faunal assemblages also show that resource stress was accommodated with similar strategies by intensifying the use of lagomorphs and by further expanding diet breadth, adding animals (i.e. medium-sized carnivores) to the diet that were rarely consumed during other periods. The most abundant evidence of trade also occurs in the Medieval Warm components identified at the ESRP, suggesting that this was another mechanism for dealing with resource stress (Thomas and Mirro 2018).

Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750–410 BP). The Medieval Warm period (ending around 550 BP) was followed by a period of cooler temperatures and increased precipitation (Little Ice Age). The return of more mesic conditions resulted in a less intensive, semi-sedentary land use strategy similar to that identified for the Late Archaic period. Evidence of intensive occupation dating to the Late Prehistoric period occurs at five ESRP sites comprising 16 separate components; all of these coincide with sites that were occupied during earlier periods, and all are situated on elevated bedrock benches near active springs and overlook the valley floor (Goldberg 2001). Percentages of projectile points also increased somewhat after the Medieval Warm (Cottonwood Triangular points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common), suggesting increased focus on large mammals, but the lower ratio of late-stage bifaces indicates that hunting methods returned to random-encounter strategies, rather than the logistical forays of the preceding period. Faunal assemblages produced an anomalously high lagomorph index after the Medieval Warm, suggesting a very wet climatic regime with dense undergrowth well suited to cottontails. Finally, the percentage of nonutilitarian artifacts declined considerably, suggesting that trade was no longer critical for ensuring food supplies (Thomas and Mirro 2018).

Protohistoric Period (ca. 410–180 BP). The Protohistoric period saw the forming of small, fully sedentary villages and an increase in resources. The bow and arrow increased hunting efficiency and the widespread exploitation of acorns and other hard nuts and berries (mortars and pestles). Related to this increase in resource utilization and sedentism are sites with deeper middens, suggesting central-based wandering or permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherias, noted by the early non-native explorers. Within the inland (ESRP sites), this period was marked by the local manufacture of ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes (evident in ESRP sites). Although pottery was known in the Colorado Desert as long ago as 800 BP, ceramic technology in the general region appears to date to around 350 BP. Also during this interval, abundant amounts of obsidian were imported into the region from the Obsidian Butte source, which was exposed by the desiccation of Lake Cahuilla. In addition, Cottonwood Triangular points were supplemented by Desert Side notched points during this period. Late in this period, some European trade goods (i.e., glass trade beads) were added to the previous cultural assemblages (Thomas and Mirro 2018).

This period includes two Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric period complexes. The San Luis Rey I Complex (600 to 250 BP) is characterized by grinding implements, small (Cottonwood) triangular projectile points with concave bases, stone pendants, Olivella shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. The San Luis Rey II Complex (250 to 150 BP) is very similar, but with the addition of ceramic vessels (including cremation

urns), red and black pictographs, glass beads, metal knives, and steatite arrow straighteners. True, Meighan, and Crew (1974) believed that the San Luis Rey complexes developed from the earlier La Jolla/Pauma cultural substratum and are the prehistoric antecedents to the historically known Luiseño Indians (Thomas and Mirro 2018; Goldberg 2001).

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

The project site is located within the ethnographic territory of the Cahuilla Takic speakers, who are descended from Late Prehistoric populations of the region. Takic is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock, which migrated west from the Great Basin (Bean and Smith 1978).

In the Cahuilla dialect, *ivia*, the Cahuilla called themselves the *Iviatim*. The word Cahuilla is derived from the *ivia* word for master, *kawi'a*. Their territory included the Coachella Valley as well as the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges. Bean and Shipek (1978) estimated that the Cahuilla numbered between 6,000 and 10,000 people at the time of Spanish contact. Ethnographers have divided this population by habitation locale (Mountain, Pass, and Desert) whereas the Cahuilla divided themselves by patrilineal descent clans and one of two moieties (Wildcat and Coyote). Further distinctions were made within clans of politically important and independent subsidiary lineages. These lineages occupied their own villages as documented by Cahuilla ethnographic consultants in the early twentieth century and from Franciscan mission records (Earle 2004).

Politically and ceremonially, Cahuilla clans were led by a chief or net. The net had charge of the sacred dance house and the sacred bundle, *masut*, which consisted of matting that was wrapped around items sacred to the clan such as ritual paraphernalia. Importantly, the *masut* was the sacred expression of each clan. A *paha*, the ritual assistant, is also found among other Takic-speaking groups. The office of *paha* varied, however, as it was not always present within some of the southernmost Desert Cahuilla clans (Bean 1972 and Saubel; Hooper 1920). Like other Takic-speaking groups, the Cahuilla would publicly gather for the naming of children, marriage, female and male initiation ceremonies, the ascendancy of a net, an eagle-killing ceremony, and the mourning ceremony. The mourning ceremony took place to collectively mourn all those who died since the previous mourning ceremony. Each person was cremated along with his or her individual possessions in a ceremony separate from the mourning ceremony. Mourning ceremonies were one of the most important ceremonies for clans in that sacred songs were sung, sacred dances were danced, and moieties exchanged food and valued goods.

The three ethnographically documented zones of Cahuilla habitation (Pass, Mountain, and Desert) serve as general guidelines for understanding their subsistence practices. In general, Mountain and Pass Cahuilla diet emphasized acorn (*salvia islay*), yucca, agave, and pinyon gathering in the mountain and foothill regions. In contrast, Desert Cahuilla focused on the gathering of mesquite, cactus, and hard seeds such as screwbean, juniper, and mesquite (Bean and Saubel 1972). These generalizations can only be broadly applied as the Cahuilla inhabiting different zones were not mutually exclusive to each other. Desert Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley retained gathering areas in the Santa Rosa Mountains or other upland regions. Desert Cahuilla also utilized the resources in the foothills; for example, the eastern foothills of the Coachella Valley produced agave and hard seeds, and the foothills on the western side produced cactus, agave, and hard seeds and, higher upslope, pinyon. Further divisions can be made for the biotic subregions of the Coachella Valley. Kelly (1977) distinguished the “agave desert” located in the Coachella

Valley, the west side of the Salton Sea, and in Imperial Valley, and the “severe desert” located east and south of these regions. In Kelly’s estimation, the Cahuilla and others adapted to the agave desert but not the severe desert. This adaptation involved the seasonal movement from desert floors to mountain foothills.

The Cahuilla were also observed to cultivate small quantities of corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, melons, and wheat as early as 1824 by the Romero expedition. These crops and the cultivation of them potentially made their way from the Colorado River area to the Coachella Valley. The inhabitants of the Coachella did not practice flood recessional agriculture of the Colorado River groups (Bean and Lawton 1993). Based upon ethnographic interviews, Strong (1929: 38) noted that he had been told by Francisco Nombre that his grandfather told him that the cultivation of corn and other crops by the Cahuilla was a recent practice and that the Cahuilla used to obtain corn from the “Yumas.” Corn would have been available to the Cahuilla via exchange systems between foraging groups who had access to resources outside of the Colorado River and horticulturalists along the river. Regardless of the timing of cultivation of these crops, by the 1850s, oasis gardens and, to a lesser extent, canyon gardens were important sources of foodstuffs (Bean, Schaefer, and Vane 1995).

One prominent Cahuilla village near the project site was Sahat’pa. Located in San Timoteo Canyon, it became the seat of Mountain Cahuilla Chief Juan Antonio, who developed strong ties with the Mexicans and then the Americans by protecting their settlements from raiding tribes coming through the San Geronio Pass (Phillips 2014).

3.4 HISTORIC CONTEXT

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).

3.4.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

This period is represented by the European exploration of the region, the establishment of the presidios (military forts) and chain of 21 missions throughout Alta (upper) California, and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Early exploration of the Riverside County area began in 1772 when Lieutenant Pedro Fages (then Military Governor of San Diego) crossed through the San Jacinto Valley (Lech 2004). In 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the San Jacinto Valley; the party came across what is now Mystic Lake. Anza’s expedition crossed the Cahuilla Valley, came around the Santa Rosa Mountains and up through Coyote Canyon, and descended into the San Jacinto Valley via Bautista Creek continuing northwest across the San Jacinto Valley into Moreno Valley. From there, the expedition passed through the Riverside area and crossed the Santa Ana River near present-day Jurupa, then continued northwest to reach the mission at San Gabriel. Permanent European settlement began about the turn of the eighteenth century through the issuance of land grants and grazing permits, and Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system (Lech 2004).

3.4.2 Mexican Period (1821–1848)

The Mexican period began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War. The Secularization Act of 1833 resulted in the transfer through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Approximately 14 ranchos were granted in Riverside County, the first to Juan Bandini in 1838. In the mid-1840s, cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated California's economy.

3.4.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American period is distinguished by the influx of American and European settlers into the area. In 1848, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill near Coloma on the south fork of the American River, thereby kicking off the California Gold Rush and spurring a mass migration to the state from all over the country.

The American period began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which officially ended the Mexican-American War; 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 to 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 two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altering ranching forever in the southern California area.

Land patents from the Bureau of Land Management, Government Land Office (GLO) System show that the portion of the project area within Section 15 and Section 22 came under private ownership as early as 1901 when vast tracts of land were purchased by, or granted to, the Southern Pacific Railroad. The property in Section 15. The property in Section 22 came into private ownership at different times around the turn of the century. Section 22 was broken into parcels or lots before sale; owners and purchase dates for the parcels are listed in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2. TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST EARLY LAND OWNERS

Owner	Year	Section	Lot
Jose Denicochea	1872	15	E 1/2 and NE 1/4
Southern Pacific Railroad Co	1901	15	Lot/tract: 5,6,7,8
James L Barrett	1904	22	NW 1/4, W 1/2 and NW 1/4
George N Chase	1915	22	Lot/tracts: 10, 15, 16, 9
Thorington C Chase	1915	22	Lot/tracts: 1, 2,7,8
Matilda Harper	1915	22	Lot/tract:3,4,5, 6
Parker, Roy Own	1915	22	11, 12, 13, 14

3.4.4 City of Beaumont

In 1883, George Egan, a store owner in Banning, purchased land from the Southern Pacific Railroad around its Summit Station area. The Southern Pacific's Summit station served as a rest stop for railway travelers crossing the Mojave Desert on their way to Los Angeles. Egan acquired 320 acres to form a new town, which he named San Gorgonio after its location in the San Gorgonio Pass (Lech 2004). Between 1884 and 1887, the townsite was subdivided and developed with a small community post office, a telegraph office, a turntable water tank to service the locomotives, a school, and three hotels. In November 1887, an investment company run by H. C. Sigler bought Egan's share in the townsite and renamed the town Beaumont, after Sigler's hometown of Beaumont, Texas. The name "Beaumont" has been used extensively in place names and is derived from the French word for "beautiful mountain."

Throughout 1884 and 1885, several people arrived in San Gorgonio, many of whom engaged in grain and hay dry farming. Although Egan piped water into town from a small stream in Noble Canyon, the water source was only enough for people and animals, not for irrigation use. Population growth was slow and limited until the San Gorgonio Water Company, formed in 1907, developed a reservoir and laid 40 miles of piping to bring water and irrigation to the town. The new water system helped develop new houses and fruit orchards, and by 1910, Beaumont's population had doubled to over 1,100 (Lech 2004; City of Beaumont 2020).

The city was incorporated on November 18, 1912. Around this same time, the first cherry trees were planted in Beaumont. By the 1960s, around 40 cherry groves dotted the landscape between Beaumont and Cherry Valley, while farther to the north at Oak Glen an apple industry has been thriving since the 1890s. The town's proximity to Los Angeles, idyllic setting, and affordable housing led to a population boom in 2000. A 2008 study by the Public Policy Institute of California noted that Beaumont and its surrounding communities have the highest population growth throughout the Riverside County region (City of Beaumont 2020).

4 CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

Michael Baker International conducted an Eastern Information Center (EIC) records search, literature, map, aerial photograph reviews, and NAHC Sacred Lands File search. Methods and results are presented below.

4.1 EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH

Michael Baker International completed a records search at the EIC on April 30, 2024. The EIC was then housed at the University of California, Riverside, but its records have since been moved to San Diego State University and incorporated into those of the South Coastal Information Center. The objective of the records search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical cultural resources had been recorded previously within an area encompassing a half-mile radius around the project site. As part of the records search, the following federal and California inventories were reviewed:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 2024a).
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 2024b).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2024c).
- Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP 2024d). The directory includes resources evaluated for listing and listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), National Historic Landmarks, CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest for Riverside County.

4.1.1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Studies

The records search results identified 21 previous cultural resource studies completed within the records search limits (Table 3). Of those studies, nine overlap the project site.

TABLE 3. PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN THE SEARCH AREA

IC Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Location In Relation to the Project Site
RI-01237	Wlodarski, Robert J. and John M. Foster	1980	Cultural Resource Overview for the Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way	Outside
RI-01665	Wirth Associates, Inc	1983	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report Public Review Document and Confidential Appendices	Within
RI-01771	Lerch, Michael and R. E. Reynolds	1986	Archaeological and Paleontological Survey of Futura Valley Farms Including Tentative Tract 21384, Beaumont Area, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-02203	Drover, C.E.	1987	An Archaeological Assessment of the Hopechild Property, Riverside County, California	Outside

IC Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Location In Relation to the Project Site
RI-02917	Davis, Mcmillan	1989	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Sewer System for the City of Beaumont, California.	Within
RI-02943	Goldberg, S. K., M. J. Moratto, M. C. Romano, M. T. Swanson, R. P. Hampson, P. Lee, R.S. Greenwood, L. J. Bean, S. B. Vane, and J. B. Young	1991	Technical Report for Three Siting Alternatives, Eastside Reservoir Study: Cultural Resources	Outside
RI-03002	Drover, Christopher E.	1990	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Seneca Springs Project, Riverside County Beaumont, California.	Outside
RI-03097	Wirth Associates, Inc.	1981	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Cultural Resources Technical Report	Within
RI-03101	Powers, David W., James H. Cleland, and Rebecca M. Apple	1992	Historic Study Report, State Route 79 Widening Project, Gilman Springs Road -First Street (Lamb Canyon), 08-Riv-79, Pm 33.9/40.1	Within
RI-03102	Wahoff, Tanya	1992	Archaeological Survey Report, State Route 79 Widening Project, Gilman Springs Road - First Street (Lamb Canyon), 08-Riv-79, Pm 33.9/40.1, 08214-465100	Within
RI-03618	Everson, Dicken, and Steve Moffitt	1993	Cultural Resources Assessment Archaeological Survey of The Beaumont Heights Specific Plan Project Located in The Beaumont Area of Riverside County	Within
RI-03997	Shepard, Richard S., and Jeanette A. McKenna	1996	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a 3-Acre Parcel and Associated Pipeline, Beaumont, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-04421	LSA Associates, Inc.	1990	Appendix B-Cultural Resources In: Measure A Program Project Alternatives Analysis- Environmental Component, Technical Appendix Volume I	Within
RI-04987	McKenna et al.	2003	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation For The Proposed Willow Springs Development Project Area In Beaumont, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-05136	Archer, Gavin H., and Marian L. Kearin	2003	Cultural Resource Inventory and Paleontologic Assessment Hopchild Property, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, California	Outside
RI-06256	Ahmet, Koral and Evelyn Chandler	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of Aa29-Acre Parcel, Located West of Manzanita Road Near the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California	Outside

IC Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Location In Relation to the Project Site
RI-08374	Eckhardt, William T., Stacie Wilson, Carol Serr, and Karolina Chmiel	2009	Final-Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed SCE Devers to Valley Substation Project, Riverside County, California: Volume I	Within
RI-08981	Decarlo, Matthew M., Scott C. Justus, and William T. Eckhardt	2013	Summary Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde 2 500kv Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	Within
RI-09084	Siren, Sarah A., Matthew J. Wetherbee, Lawrence G. Barnes, and Gavin H. Archer	2008	Report Of Archaeological and Paleontological Mitigation Program, Four Season at Beaumont, Phases B, and C, Beaumont, California	Outside
RI-09167	McLean, Roderic, Natalie Brodie, Jacqueline Hall, Shannon Carmack, Phil Fulton, Ingri Quon, Erin Martinelli, Richard Erickson, and Jay Michalski	2013	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I West of Devers Project San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.	Outside
RI-10446	Williams, Sarah A. and Carrie D. Wills	2018	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Lotus-A,' 152 South California Avenue, Beaumont, Riverside County, Riverside	Outside

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The EIC records search results indicate that there are 20 cultural resources within a half-mile radius of the project site (Table 4).

TABLE 4. RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED WITHIN A HALF MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age/Type	Description
P-33-000190	CA-RIV-000190	Prehistoric Site	Lithic Scatter
P-33-004038	CA-RIV-004038	Prehistoric Site	Lithic Scatter
P-33-005066	CA-RIV-005066	Prehistoric Site	Trails/Linear Earthworks
P-33-012308	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Quartzite mano fragment
P-33-013157	-	Prehistoric Site	Lithic Scatter
P-33-005067	CA-RIV-005067	Historic-Period Site	Foundations/Structure Pads
P-33-005068	CA-RIV-005068	Historic-Period Site	Foundations/Structure Pads and Well
P-33-005069	CA-RIV-005069	Historic-Period Site	Foundations/Structure Pads and Well
P-33-005070	CA-RIV-005070	Historic-Period Site	Well
P-33-005071	CA-RIV-005071	Historic-Period Site	Refuse Scatter and Well

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age/Type	Description
P-33-026649	CA-RIV-012550	Historic-Period Site	Structural Remains
P-33-015243	-	Built Environment	Livestock Pen
P-33-013161	-	Historic-Period Isolate	Ceramic Dish Fragment
P-33-006167	-	Built Environment	1930 Vernacular House
P-33-006170	-	Built Environment	Bogart House
P-33-020562	CA-RIV-010463	Built Environment	Transmission Lines
P-33-020564	CA-RIV-010465	Built Environment	Road Segment
P-33-020721	CA-RIV-010642	Built Environment	Road Segment
P-33-020722	CA-RIV-010644	Built Environment	Road Segment
P-33-020725	CA-RIV-010647	Built Environment	Road Segment

The EIC records search results indicate that there are 14 previously recorded cultural resources within the project site (Table 5).

TABLE 5. CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age/type	Description
P-33-005062	CA-RIV5062	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature, rock-shelter/cave, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter
P-33-005063	CA-RIV-5063	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature
P-33-005064	CA-RIV-5064	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature, rock-shelter/cave
P-33-005065	CA-RIV-5065H	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature and refuse scatter
P-33-012306	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Obsidian pressure flake
P-33-012307	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Chert core
P-33-012309	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Quartz mano
P-33-005072	CA-RIV-005072H	Historic-Period Site	Structure foundations
P-33-005073	CA-RIV-5073	Historic-Period Site	Asphalt foundation and drain
P-33-005074	CA-RIV-5074	Historic-Period Site	Refuse scatter
P-33-005075	CA-RIV-5075H	Historic-Period Site	Foundations/structure pads, landscaping/orchard, refuse scatter, and wall
P-33-011808	-	Historic-Period Isolate	Green glass bottle fragment
P-33-004715	CA-RIV-4715	Built Environment	Historic road
P-33-020559	CA-RIV-010460	Built Environment	Road segment, Laird Road

4.1.2.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

The four prehistoric archaeological sites in the project site were originally recorded by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside (UCR) in 1993 (Everson and Moffitt 1993). To date,

subsurface investigations have not been conducted at these sites, and no CRHR or NRHP recommendations have been made. Descriptive details are presented below:

P-33-005062/CA-RIV-5062. This resource was originally recorded in 1993, described as a rock-shelter under granitic bedrock outcrop and boulders, with interior milling features consisting of a flat granitic slab with one mortar, six bedrock milling slicks, and a wide scatter of artifacts downslope, including manos, and ground stone fragments,debitage, cores, and occasional pottery fragments. The site has a low stone wall across the entrance. Several boulders are covered with graffiti; vegetation surrounding the site consists of coastal sage scrub, sagebrush, chamise, several cacti, and Spanish bayonet (Everson 1993a).

P-33-005063/CA-RIV-5063. This resource was originally recorded in 1993, described as a granitic bedrock outcrop and boulders, with two milling slicks, located on the streamside terrace of the boulder-strewn hill. Vegetation surrounding the site consisted of coastal sage scrub, sagebrush, chamise, several cacti, and Spanish bayonet (Everson 1993b).

P-33-005064/CA-RIV-5064. This resource was originally recorded in 1993 and described as a rock-shelter containing five bedrock milling features, including one mortar and four slicks tucked between and under a large exposed boulder, a hearth, mano fragments, and ground stone fragments. The site has a low stone wall across the entrance. The shelter entrance is hidden by scrub oak and brush (Everson 1993c).

P-33-005065/CA-RIV-5065H. This resource was originally recorded in 1993, described as a bedrock milling slick feature on an exposed boulder and a small turn-of-the-century refuse, including an old-fashioned bicycle wheel hub, milk cans, and a calendar ceramic dish fragment for the year 1909. The site is located on the streamside western slope of a boulder-strewn hill; vegetation on-site included sagebrush, several cacti, chamise, Spanish bayonet, and non-native grasses (Everson 1993d).

4.1.2.2 Prehistoric Isolates

Three prehistoric isolated artifacts identified in the records search are located within the project site (P-33-12306, P-33-12307 and P-33-12309). The isolates were recorded by Dicken Everson of the Archaeological Research Unit UCR in 1993 (Everson and Moffitt 1993). Isolates are described in detail below.

- P-33-12306. This isolate is a single-pressure flake (Everson 1993e).
- P-33-12307. This isolate is a chert core; the recorder noted that the core was located, then lost in the grass and not relocated (Everson 1993f).
- P-33-12309. This isolate is a quartz mano, approximately 9 x 8 x 4 centimeters. The recorder noted that the mano was located and flagged, then lost to a group of dirt bike riders (Everson 1993h).

4.1.2.3 Historic-Period Archaeological Sites

Six archaeological historic-period sites identified in the records search are located within the project site. All of the sites were originally recorded by the Archaeological Research Unit, UCR in 1993 (Everson and Moffitt 1993).

P-33-005072/CA_RIV-5072H. This resource was originally recorded in 1993 and described as a habitation site in ruins, consisting of cinder block, brick and stone foundations, standing walls, and a trash dump.

Recorded features consisted of a concrete house foundation with portions of brick walls, a brick-formed driveway platform, a brick shed, a small animal pen, and another small concrete pad. A historical artifact scatter surrounded the structure, which consisted of boards, nails, roofing tar paper, window glass fragments, pottery fragments, and unspecified trash (Everson 1993i). Everson described the site condition in 1993 as fair.

ICF Jones & Stokes revisited the site in 2008 during the cultural resources survey for the SCE Devers Substation Project (Eckhardt and Wilson 2009). The 2008 survey easily relocated CA-RIV-5072H. However, the eucalyptus tree identifying the site was no longer present, and the "driveway" feature could barely be discerned. Also, no evidence of an animal pen was found, and the wooden deck on the east side of the larger structure had rotted away. Additional trash scatter was noted at the southwest portion of the complex and along the northern edge in a freshly plowed field. The trash scatter was not observed to continue on the north side of the dirt road on this edge of the complex. The walls of the main structure had deteriorated far more since 1993, perhaps due to vandalism activity, since the walls were covered in spray-painted tagging initials, logos, etc. Further evidence of "modern" use of the area was evident from beer bottles dating from 1978 and 1980 and more recent trash. The site's northern portion had been plowed. The 2008 survey also noted evidence of off-highway vehicle traffic along the SCE access roads surrounding the resource (Wilson and Chmiel 2008).

P-33-005073/CA-RIV-5073H. This resource was originally recorded in 1993 as a poured and formed concrete drain foundation and an asphalt catch basin dating to around the 1930s or 1940s. The catch basin measures approximately 25 feet by 15 feet, and the drain measures approximately 3 feet by 1.5 feet. Everson described the site condition as fair and nearly overgrown with vegetation (Everson 1993j). ICF revisited the site in 2009 during the cultural resources survey for the SCE Devers Substation Project (Eckhardt and Wilson 2009). The 2009 visit relocated the site and found it overgrown with vegetation and fractured in multiple places (Chmiel and Wilson 2009).

P-33-5074/CA-RIV-5074H. This resource was originally recorded in 1993 and described as a turn-of-the-century historic-period trash scatter located on the north bank of a perennial drainage, including cans, aqua and amethyst glass, and medicine bottles. Surface artifacts identified included six Prince Albert style tobacco tins, soldered kerosene tin, several crimped sanitary cans, plain stoneware plate fragments, stoneware scalloped-edged saucer, a Japanese rice bowl with blue underglaze, and aqua window glass (Everson 1993k).

P-005075/CA-RIV-5075H. The resource was originally recorded in 1993 and described as a complex of house and other structure foundations dating to around the late 1930s or 1940s. Site features included two poured slab building foundations (one painted red), a low retaining wall and terrace made from reused broken concrete slab fragments, a high poured and formed concrete and stone retaining wall and concrete slab floor (patio/workshop?), a poured concrete and angle iron post footing, and poured concrete small pad with initials and date "JRC 1946 March 15". Also noted were non-native trees, some planted in orderly rows, others feral, and considerable amounts of trash, boards, nails, tar paper, and other debris. Everson indicated that the features dated to approximately 1930 or early 1940s based on construction material, and the 1946 dated feature is likely the latest feature on the lot (Everson 1993l).

33-004715/CA-RIV-4715. The historic road was originally recorded in 1992 (Wahoff 1992) and described as a historic road built prior to 1869 between Beaumont and the San Jacinto Valley. Historically, the road followed present-day California Avenue south from Beaumont before cutting southwest into the hills west of Lamb Canyon/present-day Highway 79. The road ended in the San Jacinto Valley at the intersection of present-day Gilman Hot Springs Road. Wahoff described the road as being in poor condition, with most of the original road paved over or destroyed by the development of Highway 79. The segment of the road within the project area (T3S R1W in the W1/2 of the SW/14 of Section 15) was inspected by Wahoff in 1992 and noted as graded and paved (Wahoff 1992: 5).

33-020559/CA-RIV-10460. This historic road was recorded in 2011 and described as a segment of an asphalt-paved, unmarked, narrow, one-lane historical road. The road measures 10 feet wide and runs roughly east to west on the east side of Highway 79. This road was identified on the 7.5-minute Beaumont (1953) and the 15-minute Banning (1956) USGS topographic quads. On these maps, the road appears to have continued west across the highway to South California Avenue, but South California Avenue has been realigned, and the road described here no longer crosses Highway 79 (Trampier 2011).

4.1.2.4 Historic-Period Isolates

The records search identified a single historic-period isolate located within the project site, P-33-11808. This is a green glass bottle fragment with partial embossing “... DSEX...”. It was originally recorded in 1981 during the field check for the Serrano-Devers transmission corridor studies (Cleland 1981).

4.2 HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

Michael Baker International reviewed additional archival sources, General Land Office (GLO) records, historical topographic maps, and aerial photographs to obtain additional information regarding past land use and disturbances and the potential presence of historic-period cultural resources within the project area. A review of GLO plats included Township 3 South, Range 1 West Survey plats for 1857, 1867, and 1880.

USGS topographic quadrangles reviewed include the San Jacinto 30-minute USGS quadrangle (1901), Elsinore 30-minute USGS quadrangle (1901), Banning 15-minute USGS quadrangle (1943), Perris 15-minute USGS quadrangle (1943), Banning 15-minute USGS quadrangle (1948), Banning 15-minute USGS quadrangle (1956), Beaumont 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1953), El Casco 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1953), Beaumont 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (1972), Beaumont 7.5-minute quadrangle (1979), El Casco 7.5-minute quadrangle (1979), and the 1988 Beaumont 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (EDR 2024b).

Aerial photographs reviewed include the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) Library aerial photographs (1932, 1934, 1936) and the 1938, 1949, 1953, 1961, 1967, 1975, 1985, 1989, 1996, 2002, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2016, 2020 EDR Aerial Photo Report (EDR 2024a).

4.2.1 Results

The earliest available GLO map for the project site is from 1857, depicting the project site as undeveloped vacant land; features seen on the map include a deep ravine in the northwest corner of section 15 and Native American trails, with the rest of the project area unsectioned and marked as mountains. The summit of San Gorgonio and a house are marked to the northeast of the project within section 12. The

map also depicts an “Indian Settlement” a few miles south. The 1867 plat depicted similar features as the 1857 but depicted the Potrero of San Jacinto, part of the Rancho San Jacinto, to the south of the project site, while a small portion of the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo is depicted to the far southwest of the project. No major trails or roads are shown on the maps at this time.

By 1880, the survey plat depicts no development within the project site; the surrounding vicinity to the north shows the Southern Pacific Railroad line and its summit station. Several trails or roads are depicted on the map, and the “Road from San Jacinto to San Gorgonio” (Photo 1) runs south-north parallel to the project site, crossing the west corner of section 15 (present-day Highway 79). It continues west, then north toward San Gorgonio (present-day Beaumont).

By 1901, the project site consisted of vacant land. The “Road from San Jacinto to San Gorgonio” is marked “Lamb Canyon” and continues to cross into the project site and branches north and east (present-day South California Avenue), extending from north to south across the western portion of the project site (Photo 2). From at least 1901 to the early 1960s, South California Avenue extended from north to south across the western portion of the project site.

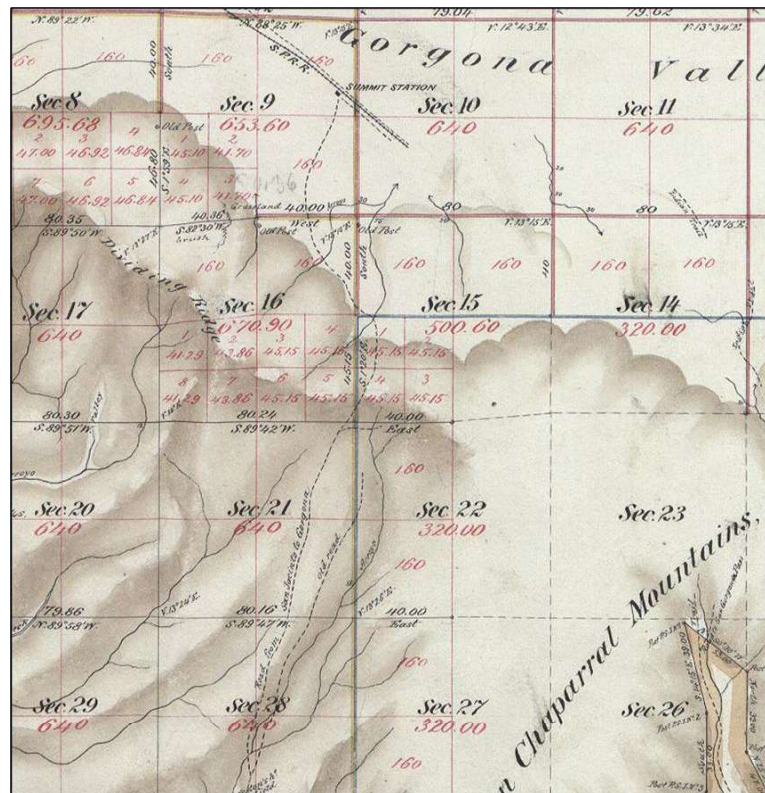


Photo 1. Road from San Jacinto to San Gorgonio (Beaumont) (GLO 1880).

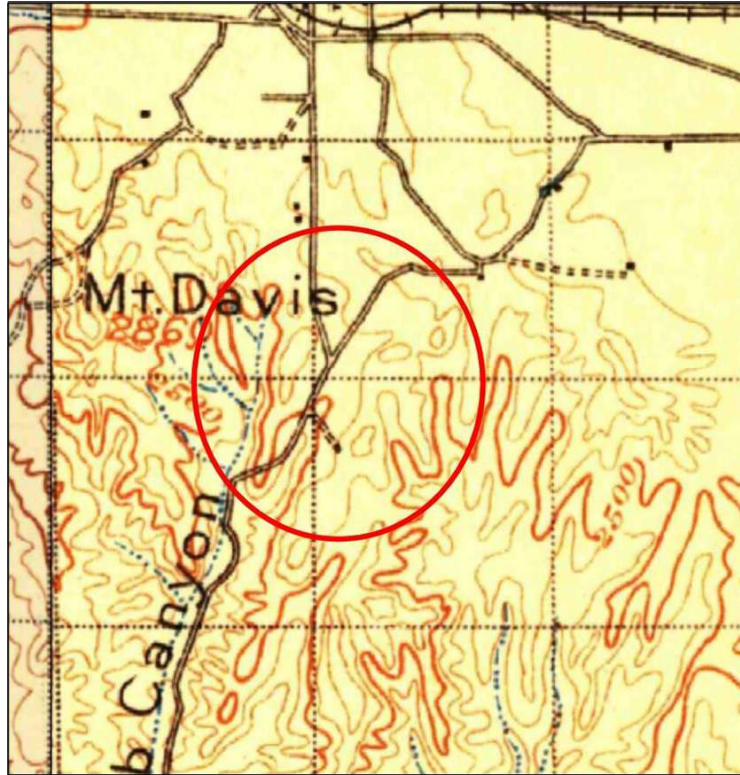


Photo 2. 1901 road connecting San Jacinto to San Gorgonio, San Jacinto & Elsinore USGS 15'.

By 1932, the project area and vicinity are lightly developed with roads, rural homesteads, and agricultural fields and orchards. Aerial photographs from 1932, 1934, 1936, and 1938 depict a few homesteads along California Avenue north of the project site (Photo 3). A homestead with several structures and small orchards is within the southwestern portion of the project site. The complex was accessed by a dirt road on the west side of the California Avenue segment within the project site. The aerial photos also depict another small structure and small orchard south of the orchard and a small orchard across from the main road. The complex and the structure were demolished and or abandoned by 1961.



Photo 3. Overview of the project site (UCSB 1932).

No major development within the project site has been noted through the 1960s; by 1961, one structure was visible within the central-southern portion of the project area. Photo 4 exhibits an overview of the project site in 1961, the alignment of Lamb Canyon Road/Highway 79 (red arrow) and California Avenue (green arrow), and a small structure in the central area of the project site (red circle).

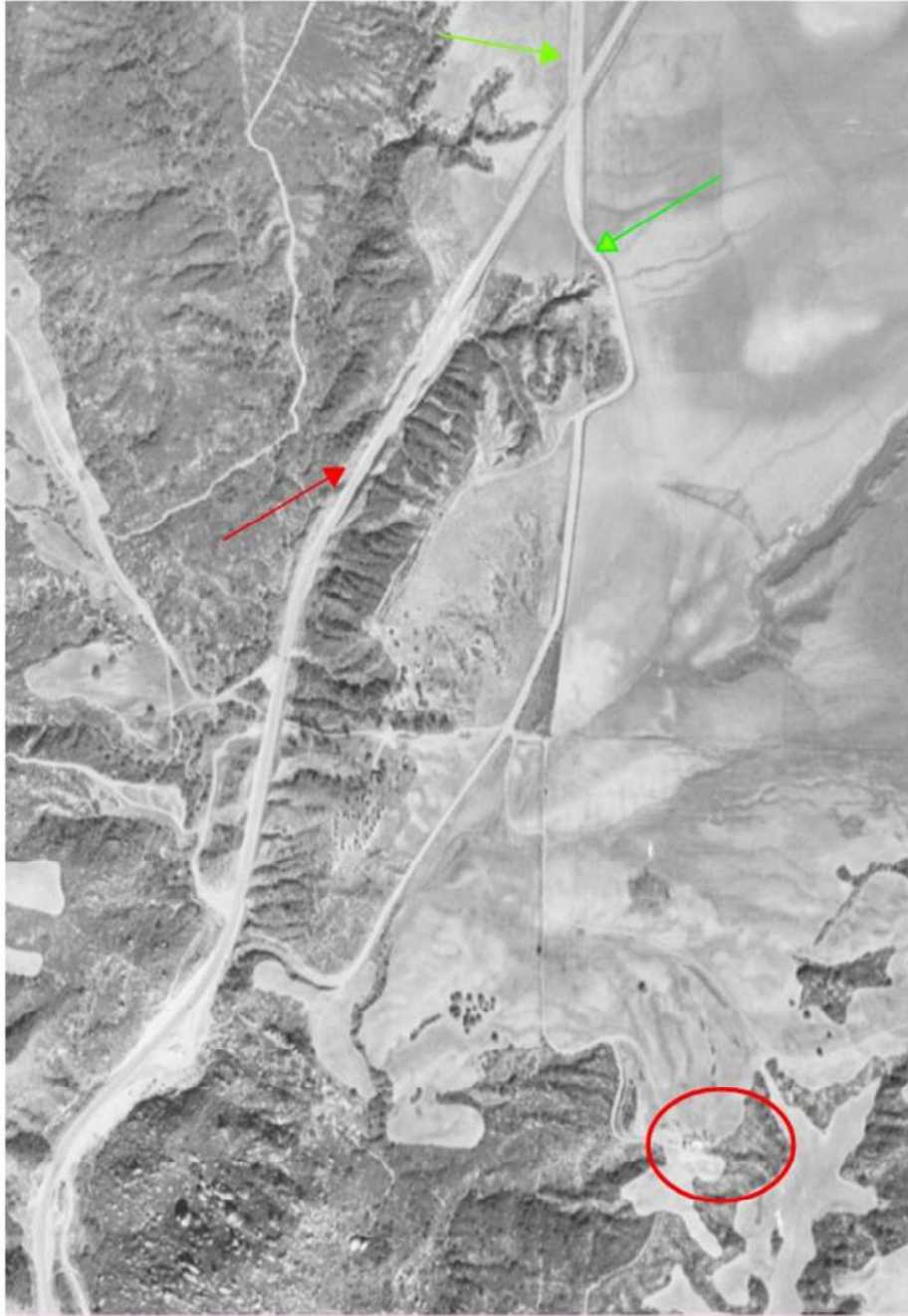


Photo 4. Overview of the project site, 1961 (EDR 2024).

Evidence of sparse structures associated with residences from the 1950s through the 1970s has also occurred in the project site's central, eastern, and southern portions. Overhead power lines and associated unimproved access roads were developed by the 1980s. The power lines traverse the central portion of the subject project site in an east/west direction.

From the 1990s to the present day, no structures remain on the project site. Lamb Canyon Road (SR 79) is a two-lane paved road that parallels the west side of the project site. However, the original California Avenue segment within the project site has been modified; it is paralleled by the SCE access road. The

site's northern portion is agricultural land; road (recreational) trail use has substantially increased, with several off-roads noted throughout the project site.

4.3 SACRED LAND FILE SEARCH

Michael Baker International contacted the NAHC on April 12, 2024, for a Sacred Lands Files search and a list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated April 24, 2024, that the search of the Sacred Lands Files was completed for the project area with negative results. The NAHC Sacred Lands Files request letter and response are in **Appendix B** of this report.

Separately, the City is conducting Senate Bill 18 and Assembly Bill 52 with those tribes who have informed the City in writing of their interest in consulting on projects in their jurisdictions. No Native American contact was completed by Michael Baker International. The City maintains a consultation log that will be summarized in the appropriate environmental documents.

5 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

Michael Baker Archaeologists Kholood Abdo and Alexandria Aguilar completed a combination of intensive pedestrian and reconnaissance surveys of the areas slated for warehouse construction within the project site between July 1 and July 12, 2024. Alexandria Aguilar conducted an additional survey to capture minor changes to the project area on October 23, 2024. Finally, Marc Beherec and Alexandria Aguilar surveyed the construction staging/earthwork balance area on November 25, 2024. Before fieldwork, a map was created in ArcGIS Online that includes the project area and geographic information systems (GIS) feature classes, including point, line, and polygon features for collecting data in the field. The maps were downloaded in Esri's Field Maps app on Apple iPads. The iPad unit was used to accurately locate and survey the project area with 3- to 5-meter accuracy. The Field Maps app allows for photographs of features, artifacts, and overviews to be attached to GIS points, lines, and polygons recorded in the field. Digital photographs taken with the Solocator application allowed for photographs with directional and field-of-view information to be geotagged. During the survey, the archaeologists inspected the ground surface, erosional exposures, the spoils from rodent burrows, spoil piles, and natural or artificial cut-banks for evidence of cultural resources. Accessible granitic outcrops were also inspected for evidence of milling features and rock-shelters; previously recorded cultural resources located within the project area were revisited, and the current condition of each resource was updated. Newly identified cultural resources were documented in ArcGIS and recorded on the Department of Parks and Recreation Forms (DPR 523).

5.1 FIELD SURVEY

During the archaeological survey, wherever feasible, survey transects were 15 to 20 meters apart. In the northern part of the project site, where the warehouses will be constructed, approximately 75 percent of the project site area was intensively surveyed. In the southern part of the project site, where staging and earthwork balancing is planned, approximately 25 percent of the area was intensively surveyed. Intensive survey included survey of all accessible areas with terrain that could be surveyed on foot, flat areas, and low hills that could be reached via existing roads and visible trails. These areas tended to have evidence of soil disking and plowing (Photo 5).



Photo 5. Relatively flat areas in the northern portion of the project site; view southwest.

Portions not intensively surveyed included some areas of densely vegetated area with no surface visibility and steep hillsides where the slope exceeded 30 percent, which occurred in the western and southeastern and some of the southern portions of the project site, including most of the construction staging/earthwork balancing area. This included areas with rough, steep terrain and dense boulders that were either inaccessible due to safety concerns or subjected to a combination of pedestrian and reconnaissance surveys as warranted (Photo 6). Accessible areas including ridgelines were examined in these areas, and boulder outcrops were carefully examined for the presence of bedrock milling features.

Ground surface visibility varied by topography, soils, and slope. Ground surface visibility was generally poor due to dense vegetation, including areas previously cultivated but now overgrown with non-native invasive dried cheat grass, brome grasses, tall yellow starthistle bushes, and jimsonweed. The yellow starthistle bushes were 3 to 4 feet high and dense and were difficult to walk through; at the same time, the ground was covered with grass, and visibility was zero percent. The western and southeastern hills within the project site were covered with dense chaparral sage scrub and cacti with similar poor ground surface visibility.



Photo 6. Terrain within the western portion of the project site, east of Highway 79; view east.

Most of the project area was natural and undisturbed, while other areas were moderately disturbed only upon the surface (Photo 7). The flatter, northern portion of the property has been disturbed by agricultural disking, modern refuse dumping, and off-road vehicles. The rocky slopes and hilltops have been superficially disturbed by off-road traffic, modern refuse dumping, and foot traffic. All areas of the project property have signs of burrowing rodent activity, the depth of which is likely shallow.

Disturbances observed during the survey include previous agricultural use; the presence of SCE unpaved periodically maintained access roads; modern transmission lines; several dirt roads and ramps associated with the recreational off-road vehicles and dirt bikes (Photo 7); narrow hiking trails created by foot traffic; and some animal tracks with the hilly and badlands area of the site. Modern refuse was also observed.



Photo 7. Unimproved access and recreational roads within the project site; view west.

Michael Baker International archaeologists visited the mapped locations of the fourteen cultural resources previously recorded within the project site to update their condition and determine whether potential impacts could result from project implementation. The survey relocated seven of the fourteen cultural resources (**Appendix C**). The remaining seven resources could not be relocated. Two additional resources were also identified and recorded during the survey. The newly identified resources consist of one prehistoric milling feature and one historic concrete water storage tank. All sites were updated with the appropriate DPR 523 site records as necessary; see **Appendix D**. The updated and newly discovered sites are summarized below.

33-005062/CA-RIV-5062 (Update)

This resource was previously described as a rock-shelter under granitic bedrock outcrop and boulders, with interior milling features with one mortar, six bedrock milling slicks, and a wide scatter of artifacts downslope, including manos and ground stone fragments, debitage, cores, and occasional pottery fragments. The site has a low stone wall across the entrance. The rock-shelter was marked with graffiti blue and white logo "De Boyz" and the numbers "#28," "#30," "#72," and "#26" on the western face of the largest bedrock outcrop (Everson 1993a). The current survey located site CA-RIV-5062 rock-shelter, bedrock, and milling features and the entrance rock wall, but none of the artifacts described in 1993 were observed on the surface downslope of the rock-shelter or near the site, likely due to the thick vegetation groundcover. The area around the site has been subject to minor disturbance due to close proximity to one of several off-road bike trails; the area in front of the site and downslope appear to have been disturbed, and modern refuse was observed at the opening of the rock-shelter. The graffiti is weathered and faded. Within the overhang of the rock-shelter, this site is well preserved and has a low potential to contain buried cultural deposits due to likely shallowly buried bedrock (Photo 8 and Photo 9).



Photo 8. 33-005062 location; view east.



Photo 9. 33-005062 milling feature; view east.

33-005063/CA-RIV-5063 (Update)

This resource was recorded in 1993 and described as a bedrock milling site, originally recorded as containing two milling slicks (Everson 1993b). A survey of the plotted site boundary and outside the previously recorded extent was conducted; however, the site was not located. No physical evidence of the site was identified despite intensive surveys on two separate days with different sunlight conditions (Photo 10).

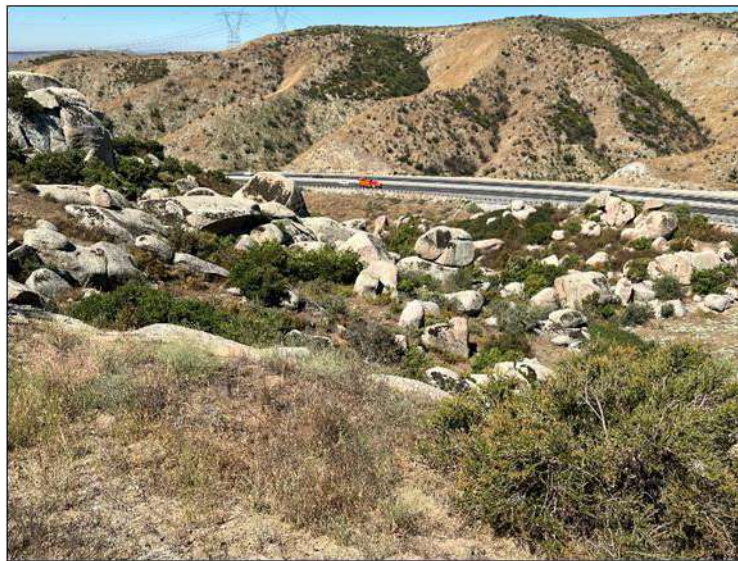


Photo 10. Previously recorded location 33-005063; view west.

33-005064/CA-RIV-5064 (Update)

This resource was recorded in 1993 and described as a rock-shelter containing five bedrock milling features (one mortar and four slicks) between and under a large exposed boulder, a hearth, mano fragments, and ground stone fragments. The site has a low stone wall across the entrance of the shelter. The shelter entrance is hidden by scrub oak and brush. Everson described the site integrity as good, apart from some littering and weathering of the bedrock milling features (Everson 1993c). The current survey successfully located CA-RIV-5064, the rock-shelter, the mortar and four milling slicks, and the entrance rock wall. The site was found in the same condition as Everson described in 1993, except that no manos and mano fragments were identified. The soil inside the shelter is estimated to be 30 centimeters deep based on how deep a pin flag could be probed into the soil. The rock wall across the entrance has created an area inside the shelter for soil and sediment accumulation. No surface artifacts were observed besides a single battered stone (waterworn), which was identified and added to the updated record. This site is well preserved and has a high potential to contain buried cultural artifacts or features (Photo 11 and Photo 12).

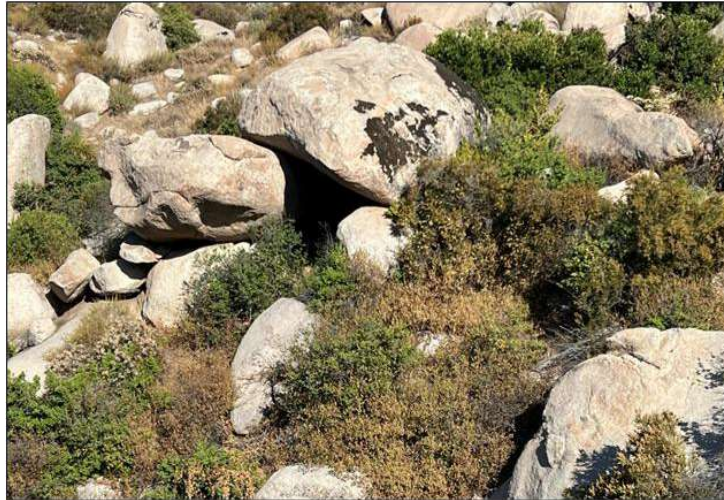


Photo 11. CA-RIV-5064 location; view north.

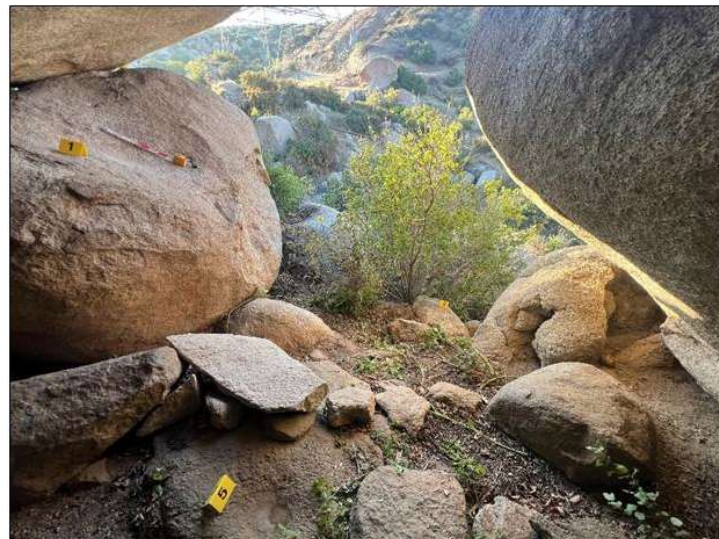


Photo 12. CA-RIV-5064 entrance, rock wall, and milling features 1, 2, 3, and 5; view east.

33-005065/CA-RIV-5065H (Update)

This site was recorded in 1993 and described as a bedrock milling feature on an exposed boulder and a small scatter of historic refuse. The survey of the plotted site boundary and outside the previously recorded extent was conducted; however, none of the described historic refuse artifacts or milling features were observed. The existing boulders in the area immediately surrounding the location of the site are weathered and very exfoliated, and the same natural degradation of the milling feature of CA-RIV-5065H has likely occurred. Alternatively, the resource may be buried under eroded sediments due to the movement of alluvial sediments in the intermittently flowing channel where the resource was previously recorded.



Photo 13. Previously recorded location CA-RIV-5065H; view south.

33-005072/CA-RIV-5072H (Update)

This site was originally recorded in 1993 and described as a 1940s or 1950s small complex of structural ruins. Recorded features consisted of a concrete house foundation with portions of brick walls, a brick-formed driveway platform, a cinder block shed, a small animal pen, and another small concrete pad. A historical artifact scatter surrounded the structure, which consisted of boards, nails, roofing tar paper, window glass fragments, pottery fragments, and unspecified trash (Everson 1993i). The site was subject to revisit and condition update in 2008 and was described as in very poor condition, with most of the features destroyed, deteriorated, or no longer present (Eckhardt and Wilson 2009).

The current survey successfully located CA-RIV-5072H. The site is in very poor condition and appears to be in a worse condition than described in the 1993 and 2008 updates. Most of the site features are no longer present, and the structural ruins are very deteriorated and mostly fallen over. Structural debris and modern refuse are scattered all around the site; at the time of the visit, the site was covered with dense vegetation of mostly dried non-seasonal grasses, and ground visibility was very low.



Photo 14. CA-RIV-5072H current condition; view northeast.

After the field survey of the site, supplemental archival research revealed minimal information regarding the specific site development history or ownership. The map review indicates that the site was first developed in the early 1950s. A road and a small structure are first depicted on the 7.5' quadrangle map). The structures are also depicted in the 1960s aerial photographs. However, it is difficult to discern the details (Photo 15 and Photo 16).

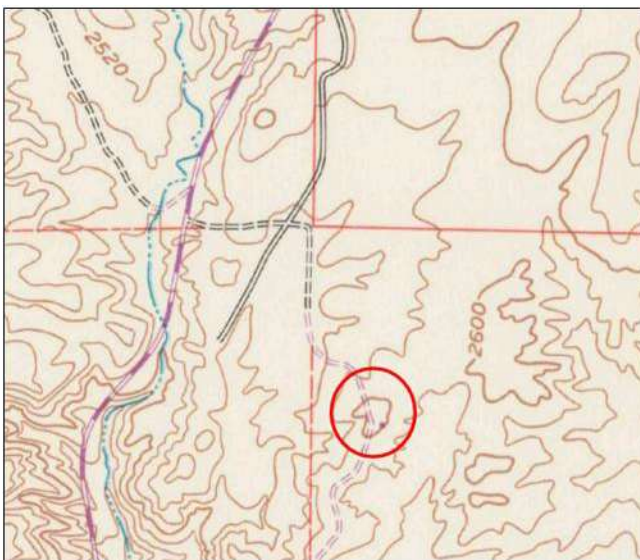


Photo 15. CA-RIV-5072H (USGS 1953).**Photo 16. CA-RIV-5072H, 1967 aerial photograph.*****33-005073/CA-RIV-5073H (Update)***

The site was originally recorded in 1993 by D. Everson (Archaeological Research Unit), then updated in 2009 by K. Chmiel and S. Wilson. CA-RIV-5073H was described in 2009 as “a poured and formed concrete drain foundation and an asphalt catch basin dating to about the 1930s or 1940s.”

The current survey concurs with the 2009 assessment of the resource. CA-RIV-5073H was found to be in poor condition within an overgrown area. The asphalt basin's structural integrity has further deteriorated. It has suffered fracturing due to natural weathering and is segmented by wide cracks filled in with vegetation in multiple areas. The condition of the concrete drain has also declined since the 2009 survey; it is suffering from multiple broken parts due to natural weathering, with vegetation growing from its joints and cracks. With no known historical associations and no important information to be gathered through subsurface testing, sites such as CA-RIV-5073H have limited archaeological data potential (Criterion 4) beyond what has already been documented, and the site is not a historical resource under CEQA. CA-RIV-5073H is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

**Photo 17. CA-RIV-5073H, overview of asphalt basin; view north.****Photo 18. CA-RIV-5073H, showing entrance to drain; view south.*****33-005074/CA-RIV-5074H (Update)***

This site, originally recorded in 1993, was described as a turn-of-the-century, historic-period trash scatter located on the north bank of a perennial drainage, including cans, aqua and amethyst glass, and medicine bottles. Surface artifacts identified included six Prince Albert style tobacco tins, soldered kerosene tin, several crimped sanitary cans, plain stoneware plate fragments, stoneware scalloped-edged saucer, a Japanese rice bowl with blue underglaze, and aqua window glass (Everson 1993k).

The mapped location of the site was revisited, but the resource could not be relocated. At the time of the visit, the site was covered with dense vegetation of chapparal and mostly dried non-seasonal grasses, and ground visibility was very low. The resource may exist within the dense vegetation, or it may have been destroyed by natural and human activity in the more than 30 years since the site was initially documented.

33-005075/CA-RIV-5075H (Update)

This site was originally recorded in 1993 and described as a complex of structural ruins and foundations dating to around the late 1930s or 1940s. Site features include two poured slab building foundations (one painted red), a low retaining wall and terrace made from reused broken concrete slab fragments, a high poured and formed concrete and stone retaining wall, concrete slab floor, a poured concrete and angle iron post footing, and a poured concrete small pad with initials and date "JRC 1946 March 15". Also noted were sycamore and eucalyptus trees and considerable amounts of trash, boards, nails, tar paper, and other debris (Everson 1993). The original site record described the site condition as fair (Photo 17 and Photo 18). The current survey successfully located CA-RIV-5075H. The site was covered with dense vegetation of mostly dried non-seasonal grasses, and ground visibility was very low. The site is in very poor condition and appears to be worse than described in 1993. The structural ruins are very deteriorated and have mostly fallen over. Structural debris and modern refuse are scattered all around the site. While most of the features drawn in the original sketch map were identified, the site has been impacted and subjected to vandalism, graffiti, ongoing use as an unhoused person encampment, and refuse dumping. Two concrete foundations at the site's eastern edge are covered with fill. The previously recorded four-post footings and cedar trees were located approximately 200 meters to the south of the structural complex.



Photo 19. CA-RIV-5075H concrete slab; view south.



Photo 20. CA-RIV-5075H wall ruins; view east.



Photo 21. CA-RIV-5075H poured concrete footing remains.



Photo 22. CA-RIV-5075H footing close up.

A review of historical maps and aerial photographs indicates that a farm complex was developed at this location by 1932 at the earliest, which continued to be used as agricultural land until the early 1960s (UCSB 1932; EDR 2024a; USGS 1952). The concrete footing originally recorded is likely the remains of the small structure depicted south of the complex and adjacent to the triangular shape orchard or agricultural land (Photo 23).



Photo 23. CA-RIV-5075H, 1932 farm complex (UCSB 1932).



Photo 24. CA-RIV-5075H, 1953 (USGS 1953).

[*33-004715/CA-RIV-4715H*](#)

CA-RIV-4715H was originally recorded in 1992 (Wahoff 1992) and described as a historic road built prior to 1869 between Beaumont and San Jacinto Valley. Historically, the road followed present-day California Avenue south from Beaumont before cutting southwest into the hills west of Lamb Canyon/present-day Highway 79. The road ended in the San Jacinto Valley at the intersection of present-day Gilman Hot Springs Road.

A segment of this road is recorded within the northwestern corner of the project site. This segment is depicted in several early USGS maps as early as 1901 and up until the 1960s. The segment of the road within the project area (T3S R1W in the W1/2 of the SW/14 of Section 15) was inspected by Wahoff in 1992 and noted as graded and paved (Wahoff 1992: 5). Wahoff described the road as being in poor condition, with most of the original road paved over or destroyed by the development of Highway 79. The current survey inspected the segment of the road and concurs with Wahoff's findings. The current existing road leading into the project site has undergone partial paving, realignment, or demolition since its original construction and no evidence of the original historic road was identified.



Photo 25. CA-RIV-4715H current condition; view south.

[*33-020559/CA-RIV-10460 \(Update\)*](#)

This historic road was recorded in 2011 and described as a segment of an asphalt-paved, unmarked, narrow, one-lane road. The road measures 10 feet wide and runs roughly east to west on the east side of Highway 79. This road was identified on the 7.5-minute Beaumont (1953) and the 15-minute Banning (1956) USGS topographic quads. On these maps, the road appears to have continued west across the highway to South California Avenue, but South California Avenue has been realigned, and the road

described here no longer crosses Highway 79 (Trampier 2011). The current survey examined the entire length of the road (274 meters). The road (now Laird Road) has been paved and continues to be used as a private road/driveway leading to the properties adjacent to the north end of the project site.

Isolated Artifacts

Attempts at revisiting and relocating the following archaeological sites and isolated finds during the current survey yielded negative results.

P-33-011808 is an isolate consisting of an embossed bottle fragment that was documented on the slope of a minor wash in 1981 (Cleland 1981). The location of this previously recorded prehistoric isolated find is currently overgrown with vegetation; surface visibility within this area is less than 5 percent. The isolate was not found during the current survey and may have been either hidden by vegetation or removed by natural or human activity in the 43 years since it was initially recorded.

P-33-12306 is an isolate that consists of a single obsidian pressure flake found in an open area within the granitic boulder outcrops at the western edge of a ridgetop east of Highway 79 (Everson 1993). The location of this previously recorded prehistoric isolated find is currently overgrown with vegetation; surface visibility within this area is less than 5 percent. The isolate was not found during the current survey.

P-33-12307 is an isolate which consists of a chert core originally found in an open area within the granitic boulder outcrops at the western edge of a ridgetop east of Highway 79. The original site record (Everson 1993f) indicated that “core was located, then lost in the grass and not relocated.” The location of this previously recorded prehistoric isolated find is currently overgrown with vegetation, and surface visibility within this area is less than 5 percent. The isolate was not found during the current survey.

P-33-12309 is an isolate that consists of a quartz mano found on the western slope of the hill southeast of Highway 79. The original site record (Everson 1993g) indicated that “the mano was located and flagged, then lost to a group of dirt-bike riders.” The current location where the isolate was recorded is disturbed by modern recreational activity, such as biking and hiking tracks. The isolate was not found during the current survey.

Newly Recorded Resources

MBI-BRM-01

The current survey identified and recorded one new resource. This resource is a large granitic boulder with one shallow milling slick measuring (22 centimeters in length by 20 centimeters in width). The boulder is exfoliated, and the milling slick is partially weathered. No midden soil or artifacts were observed in the area around the feature (**Appendix D**), though the surface visibility was very low due to vegetation cover. This site is located on the hilltop east of Highway 79 within the southwestern corner of the project site upon the Cieneba series soils. While Cieneba series soils likely date to the Holocene period, they are shallow and lack development processes such as alluvial deposition of sediment, which would typically bury cultural artifacts or features.



Photo 26. Location of MBI-BRM-01 bedrock milling feature; view southwest.

MBI-BW-001

This newly identified resource consists of a poured concrete water tank located in a shallow ephemeral drainage in mostly flat terrain. The resource is located approximately 30 feet west of an access road. The structure measures approximately 6.5 feet square. The bottom is filled in with sediment due to natural erosion from the surrounding high ground, and the top of the feature is broken. The highest point of the feature survives to approximately 43 inches above the present ground surface. Living and dead yucca plants were observed surrounding the feature and may have been deliberately planted. No artifacts or other features were identified in the surrounding area.



Photo 27. MBI-BW-001 poured concrete tank; view northwest.

5.2 PROJECT SITE BURIED CULTURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY

The project site has a low potential for buried archaeological resources. Areas mapped by the NRCS as exposures of San Timoteo Formation (Badland) date to the Pliocene, and Ramona series loams, which are Pleistocene in age, have low sensitivity for buried significant cultural resources as these sediments were laid down before the occupation of North America by Native Americans.

The San Timoteo series soils are derived from shales, sandstones, and weathered granites, and the Cieneba series form from weathered granites. While they may have formed during the Holocene epoch, they are typically poorly stratified and do not have an additive process of additional sediments, which would potentially bury cultural artifacts and features as in soils derived from alluvium. Therefore, San Timoteo and Cieneba series soils also have low sensitivity for buried archaeological sites.

Two additional soil series, the San Emigdio and the Greenfield, occur in smaller quantities in the project site. These series likely developed during the Holocene epoch through alluvial deposition on fans, floodplains, and terraces. The alluvial activity that deposited these soils partially originates from the extant intermittent drainages, mapped as part of the current project (Nakagawa 2024). When in the presence of surficial archaeological sites, the areas of these series of soils would logically have a heightened buried site potential. However, no archaeological sites occur in areas mapped as these series of soil, and only intermittent water resources (critical for human occupation in prehistory) occur in the project site. Consequently, the San Emigdio and Greenfield series soils in the project site have low sensitivity for buried archaeological sites.

6 PROJECT IMPACT ANALYSIS AND RESOURCE EVALUATION

6.1 CEQA

This section addresses the project's potential to impact cultural resources. The impacts are based on Michael Baker International's review of the project concept plan (**Appendix A**). Impacts to cultural resources are generally considered to be direct (e.g., destruction or demolition of a resource) or indirect (e.g., visual or audible changes to the setting). Under CEQA (see Section 1.4), cultural resources are evaluated for significance eligibility for the CRHR. If a resource is considered eligible for one of the registers (CRHR or NRHP), it is considered a historical resource under CEQA. For the purposes of CEQA, impacts are only considered for historical resources that are eligible for listing on the CRHR. Integrity is defined as the ability of a historical resource to convey its significance. Determining which of these factors are most important will depend on the property being evaluated and the particular CRHR criterion under which the resource is considered eligible for listing.

All cultural resources must be evaluated under the four criteria for CEQA. A few generalities may be made about this process. Prehistoric archaeological sites (such as lithic scatters) are frequently only evaluated under Criterion 4. As a general rule, buried cultural deposits have data potential. Historic architectural and archaeological sites may be evaluated under any and all of the four criteria because their components and features, plus historical documentation, are critical to inform our understanding of their association with events, people, workmanship, or other important historical information.

[33-005062/CA-RIV-5062](#)

CA-RIV-5062 is a small rock-shelter located within a large outcrop atop a ridge of Cienega series soil with shallow fluvial deposits noted during the survey. The site contains interior milling features and a single-course wall of stones with an earth floor. A wide scatter of surface artifacts and possible midden were documented at the original time of the site recording in 1993 but not visible in the current effort, likely due to thick vegetation cover that obscured surface visibility. Due to the origin of the soil within the site, it has low potential for deeply buried subsurface deposits. The condition of the site is good, with surficial refuse dumping and a hiking/bike dirt trail in close proximity of the site.

No evidence indicates that the site is directly associated with a prominent historical event (Criterion 1). No evidence has been found to suggest that the site is associated with a prominent historical figure (Criterion 2). The structural features of the site do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they exhibit any architectural or engineering merits (Criterion 3).

Despite the low potential for buried deposits, due to the thick vegetation cover, the site could possess important information value and could have data potential beyond what has already been documented. No subsurface archaeological testing has been conducted at the site. The presence of surficial and shallowly buried deposits potentially could provide important data that might enhance the understanding of the local, regional, state, or national prehistory. CA-RIV-5062 is recommended to be assumed eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4, and a historical resource under CEQA.

*According to the concept plan for the project, this cultural resource is located in undeveloped open space. If avoidance is not possible or practical, the resource should be subject to standard Phase II archaeological site testing and evaluation (NAHC 2024) to determine if it does have information value and data potential beyond what has already been documented and if the resource retains integrity.*33-005063/CA-RIV-5063

This site was described as a bedrock milling site, originally recorded as an exposed bedrock terrace containing two milling slicks (Everson 1993b). In the current survey, site CA-RIV-5063 could not be relocated, likely due to missing mapping. Because the site could not be relocated and would not be impacted by the project, CA-RIV-5063 is recommended to not be considered a historical resource under CEQA. No further management of this site is required.

33-005064/CA-RIV-5064

CA-RIV-5064 is a large rock-shelter located within a large rock outcrop upon Cienega series soils, though due to topography, local fluvial slope wash is possible. The rock-shelter contains exterior and interior milling features, surface artifacts and a possible hearth, and a single course wall of stones with an earth floor. Vegetation cover prevented the current effort from establishing whether artifacts or features exist in the immediate vicinity outside of the rock-shelter.

No evidence indicates that the site is directly associated with a prominent historical event (Criterion 1). No evidence has been found to suggest that the site is associated with a prominent historical figure (Criterion 2). The structural features of the site do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, nor do they exhibit any architectural or engineering merits (Criterion 3).

Due to the undisturbed condition of the site, the accumulating soil with the rock-shelter, and the surrounding soils held in place by well-developed vegetation, the site may have a high potential for subsurface archaeological deposits. Due to the possibly high potential for buried deposits, the site could possess important information value and could have data potential; however, this will not be known until after subsurface archaeological testing has been conducted at the site. The presence of buried deposits potentially would provide important data that might enhance the understanding of the local, regional, state, or national prehistory. CA-RIV-5064 is recommended to be assumed eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4 and a historical resource under CEQA.

According to the concept plan for the project, this cultural resource is located in undeveloped open space. If avoidance is not possible or practical, the resource should be subject to standard Phase II archaeological site testing and evaluation (NAHC 2024) to determine if it does have information value and data potential beyond what has already been documented and if the resource retains integrity.

33-005065/CA-RIV-5065H

Described as a bedrock milling site, this site was originally recorded as a bedrock milling feature on an exposed boulder and small historic refuse (Everson 1993d). In the current survey, site CA-RIV-5065 could not be relocated. Because the site could not be relocated, CA-RIV-5065 is recommended to not be considered a historical resource under CEQA. No further management of this site is required.

33-005072/CA-RIV-5072H

This site was originally recorded in 1993 and described as a 1940s or 1950s small complex of structural ruins containing a concrete house foundation with portions of brick walls, a brick-formed driveway platform, a cinder block shed, a small animal pen, and another small concrete pad. A historical artifact scatter surrounded the structure, which consisted of boards, nails, roofing tar paper, window glass fragments, pottery fragments, and unspecified trash (Everson 1993i). The site was subject to revisit and condition update in 2008 and was described as in very poor condition, with most of the features destroyed, deteriorated, or no longer present (Eckhardt and Wilson 2009). The current survey concurs with the 2008 assessment of the site condition.

The condition of the site is poor, with most of the site features no longer present, and the structural ruins are very deteriorated and have mostly fallen over. Structural debris and modern refuse are scattered all around the site. Archival research indicates that the site is not directly associated with a prominent historical event (Criterion 1). No evidence has been found to suggest that the site is associated with a prominent historical figure (Criterion 2). The structural features of the site do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method, nor do they exhibit any architectural or engineering merits (Criterion 3). With no known historical associations and no important information to be gathered through subsurface testing, sites such as CA-RIV-5072H have limited archaeological data potential (Criterion 4) beyond what has already been documented, and the site is not a historical resource under CEQA. CA-RIV-5072H is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR. No further management is required for this site.

33-005074/CA-RIV-5074H

This site, originally recorded in 1993, was described as a turn-of-the-century, historic-period trash scatter located on the north bank of a perennial drainage, including cans, aqua and amethyst glass, and medicine bottles. Surface artifacts identified included six Prince Albert style tobacco tins, soldered kerosene tin, several crimped sanitary cans, plain stoneware plate fragments, stoneware scalloped-edged saucer, a Japanese rice bowl with blue underglaze, and aqua window glass (Everson 1993k).

The mapped location of the site was revisited, but the resource could not be relocated. At the time of the visit, the site was covered with dense vegetation of chapparal and mostly dried non-seasonal grasses, and ground visibility was very low. The resource may exist within the dense vegetation, or it may have been destroyed by natural and human activity in the more than 30 years since the site was initially documented. Because the site could not be relocated, CA-RIV-5065 is recommended to not be considered a historical resource under CEQA. No further management of this site is required.

33-005075/CA-RIV-5075H

This site was originally recorded in 1993 and described as a complex of structural ruins and foundations dating to the late 1930s or 1940s. Site features include two poured slab building foundations, a low retaining wall and terrace, a poured and formed concrete and stone retaining wall, concrete slab floor, a poured concrete and angle iron post footing, and poured concrete small pad with initials and date "JRC 1946 March 15". Also noted were sycamore and eucalyptus trees, and considerable amounts of trash (Everson 1993l). The original site record described the site condition as fair. The current survey

successfully located CA-RIV-5075H. The site is in very poor condition and appears to be in a worse condition than described in 1993. The structural ruins are very deteriorated and have mostly fallen over.

Archival research indicates that the site is not directly associated with a prominent historical event (Criterion 1). No evidence has been found to suggest that the site is associated with a prominent historical figure (Criterion 2). The structural features of the site do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they exhibit any architectural or engineering merits (Criterion 3). With no known historical associations and no important information to be gathered through subsurface testing, sites such as CA-RIV-5075H have limited archaeological data potential (Criterion 4) beyond what has already been documented and the site is not a historical resource under CEQA. CA-RIV-5075H is recommended not to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. No further management is required for this site.

[33-004715/CA-RIV-4715H](#)

CA-RIV-4715 was originally recorded in 1992 (Wahoff 1992) and described as a historic road connecting Beaumont between Beaumont and San Jacinto Valley. Historically, the road built prior to 1869 followed present-day California Avenue south from Beaumont before cutting southwest into the hills west of Lamb Canyon/present-day Highway 79. The road ended in the San Jacinto Valley at the intersection of present-day Gilman Hot Springs Road.

Wahoff described the road as being in poor condition, with most of the original road paved over or destroyed by the development of Highway 79. The segment of the road within the project area (T3S R1W in the W1/2 of the SW/14 of Section 15) was inspected by Wahoff in 1992 and noted as graded and paved (Wahoff 1992: 5). The current survey inspected the segment of the road and concurs with Wahoff's findings. The current existing road leading into the project site has undergone partial paving, realignment, or demolition since its original construction.

The resource is associated with the early development of San Geronio Pass and its first Euro-American settlers (ca. 1869–1920s) (Criteria 1 and 2). The resource is a simple stagecoach road; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value (Criterion 3). The resource does not appear to be able to answer questions important to history (Criterion 4).

The existing resource is a dirt access road and has evidence of ongoing maintenance and improvement. Consequently, the historic original road has been completely destroyed. No characteristics survive from the resource's period of significance. While the integrity of location and setting are retained, the integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are not retained due to the construction of SR-79 and ongoing maintenance of the dirt roads. The resource no longer retains integrity to convey its period of significance. Consequently, the site is recommended to not be a historical resource under CEQA. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR. No further management is required.

[33-020559/CA-RIV-10460 \(Update\)](#)

This resource was recorded in 2011 and described as a segment of an asphalt-paved, unmarked, narrow, one-lane road. The road was developed in the early 1950s and serves as an access road/private driveway (now named Laird Road) for the properties adjacent to the project site. It does not appear eligible for

listing in the CRHR and is not a historical resource under CEQA. The road is a simple common access road that has been improved and is mainly used for access to private property. Archival research did not reveal any association with important events or persons (Criteria 1 and 2). The resource is a simple road; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value (Criterion 3). The resource does not appear to be able to answer questions important to history (Criterion 4). The resource has limited archaeological data potential beyond what has already been documented, and the resource is recommended to not be a historical resource under CEQA. Therefore it is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR. No further management is required.

Isolated Artifacts

A total of four isolated artifacts were previously recorded within the project site, 33-011808 (historic glass bottle fragment), 33-12306 (single obsidian pressure flake), 33-12307 (chert core), and 33-12309 (a quartz mano). None of the isolates were found during the current survey. In general, isolates are not considered significant and their data potential is exhausted by the initial recordation. None of the isolates are recommended to be historical resources under CEQA. No further management is recommended for these resources.

MBI-BRM-01

This newly identified resource is a large granitic boulder with one shallow milling slick measuring (22 centimeters in length by 20 centimeters in width). The boulder is exfoliated, and the milling slick is partially weathered. No midden soil or artifacts were observed in the area around the feature, though the area around the milling feature was thickly vegetated, and ground surface visibility was very low. This site is located on the hilltop east of Highway 79 upon the Cieneba series soils.

No evidence indicates that the site is directly associated with a prominent historical event (Criterion 1). No evidence has been found to suggest that the site is associated with a prominent historical figure (Criterion 2). The structural features of the site do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they exhibit any architectural or engineering merits (Criterion 3).

Despite the low potential for buried deposits, the site could possess important information value and could have data potential beyond what has already been documented due to the thick vegetation cover. No subsurface archaeological testing has been conducted at the site. The presence of surficial and shallowly buried deposits could potentially provide important data that might enhance the understanding of the local, regional, state, or national prehistory. MBI-BRM-01 is recommended to be assumed eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4, and a historical resource under CEQA.

According to the concept plan, MBI-BRM-01 will be impacted by the project. If project plans do not change and avoidance is not possible or practical, such as through redesign or site capping, MBI-BRM-01 should be subject to standard Phase II archaeological site testing and evaluation (NAHC 2024) to determine if it does have important information value and data potential beyond what has already been documented and if the resource retains integrity.

MBI-BW-001

This newly identified resource consists of a poured-in-place concrete water tank measuring approximately 6.5 feet square located in an ephemeral drainage. The top is broken, apparently deliberately. No other artifacts or structural remains were observed in the vicinity.

No evidence indicates that the site is directly associated with a prominent historical event (Criterion 1). No evidence has been found to suggest that the site is associated with a prominent historical figure (Criterion 2). The structural features of the site do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they exhibit any architectural or engineering merits (Criterion 3). The resource has limited archaeological data potential beyond what has already been documented, and the resource is recommended to not be a historical resource under CEQA. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR. No further management is required.

7 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCLUSION SUMMARY

The current study identified 16 cultural resources within the site in the Beaumont Heights Business Centre project area. Three of the cultural resources are considered eligible for the CRHR and are considered potential historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. The remaining 13 cultural resources are not considered historical resources under CEQA. The project concept plan (**Appendix C**) indicates that one historical resource will be impacted by the proposed project. Impacts to two cultural resources may be avoided through the design of the current project concept plan through the use of open space. However, if grading is required for these locations then these historical resources may be impacted. See Table 6 below and the individual discussion in the section above for impact details.

TABLE 6. CULTURAL RESOURCES ELIGIBILITY, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Site #	Description	CRHR/ Eligibility	Concept Plan Location	Impacts	Mitigation Recommendation
Previously Recorded Resources					
33-005062/ CA-RIV-5062	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature, rock-shelter/cave, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter	Yes, 4	Undisturbed open space	Potential	Avoidance or Phase II Site Testing and/or Treatment
33 005063/ CA-RIV-5063	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	No, not relocated	Undisturbed open space	Potential	Avoidance
33-005064/ CA-RIV-5064	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature, rock-shelter/cave	Yes, 4	Undisturbed open space	Potential	Avoidance or Phase II Site Testing and/or Treatment
33-005065/ CA-RIV-5065H	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature and refuse scatter	No, not relocated	Hillslope grading	Yes	Monitoring
33-011808	Historic bottle fragment	No, not relocated	Construction Staging/ Earthwork Balance	Yes	Monitoring
33-012306	Prehistoric isolate obsidian pressure flake	No, not relocated	Hillslope grading	Yes	Monitoring
33-012307	Prehistoric isolate chert core	No, not relocated	Hillslope grading	Yes	Monitoring
33-012309	Prehistoric isolate quartz mano	No, not relocated	Undisturbed open space	Potential	Monitoring
33-005072/ CA-RIV-5072H	Historic structure foundations	No	Building 4	Yes	Monitoring
33-005073/ CA-RIV-5073H	Historic asphalt foundation and drain	No	Construction Staging/ Earthwork Balance	Yes	Monitoring

Site #	Description	CRHR/ Eligibility	Concept Plan Location	Impacts	Mitigation Recommendation
33-005074/ CA-RIV-5074H	Historic refuse scatter	No, not relocated	Construction Staging/ Earthwork Balance	Yes	Monitoring
33-005075 CA-RIV-5075H	Historic foundations/ structure pads, landscaping/orchard, refuse scatter, and wall	No	Hillslope grading, access road	Yes	Monitoring
33-004715/ CA-RIV-4715	Historic road	No	Hillslope grading, access road	Yes	Monitoring
33-020559/ CA-RIV-010460	Historic road segment, Laird Road	No	Hillslope grading	Yes	Monitoring
Newly Recorded Resources					
MBI-BRM-1	Bedrock milling feature with one slick	Yes, 4	Hillslope grading	Yes	Avoidance or Phase II Site Testing and/or Treatment
MBI-BW-001	Historic concrete water tank	No	Construction Staging/ Earthwork Balance	Yes	Monitoring

Site MBI-BRM-01 is recommended as a potentially eligible historical resource and is located within areas of direct impact for the proposed project. If avoidance of this site is not possible or practical, this potential historical resource should be subjected to Phase II archaeological site testing to formally evaluate it for eligibility on the CRHR.

Sites CA-RIV-5062 and CA-RIV-5064 are recommended as potentially eligible historical resources and are located within areas of undisturbed open space for the proposed project. Avoidance of these sites is recommended, if feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, then this potential historical resource should be subjected to Phase II archaeological site testing to formally evaluate it for eligibility on the CRHR.

Thirteen archaeological resources are recommended not eligible for the CRHR, and therefore are not historical resources under CEQA: 33-005063/CA-RIV-5063, 33-005065/CA-RIV-5065H, 33-011808, 33-012306, 33-012307, 33-012309, 33-005072/CA-RIV-5072H, 33-005073/CA-RIV-5073H, 33-005074/CA-RIV-5074H, 33-005075/CA-RIV-5075H, 33-004715/CA-RIV-4715, 33-020559/CA-RIV-010460, and MBI-BW-001. Although not considered eligible, the presence of these archaeological resources may indicate heightened sensitivity for potentially eligible resources within their immediate vicinity. Monitoring within 100 feet of these resources is recommended.

7.2 MITIGATION MEASURES

Avoidance is the preferred measure for archaeological resources under CEQA. If avoidance is not feasible, the following measures will mitigate impacts to potential historical resources/historic properties.

7.2.1 Phase II Archaeological Site Testing and Evaluation

If avoidance is not possible for archaeological sites that are considered potential historical resources per CEQA, including resources MBI-BRM-01, CA-RIV-5062, and CA-RIV-5064, then Phase II archaeological site testing should be undertaken. The primary goals of Phase II include identifying the vertical and horizontal boundaries, nature, and physical integrity of the site. This will allow for a formal determination of eligibility for the CRHR. Tasks to be included in Phase II include the following:

- Research Design
- Native American Consultation
- Intensive Survey, Excavation, and Mapping
- Laboratory Analysis (e.g., lithics analysis, faunal analysis, paleoethnobotany, radiocarbon dating)
- Technical Report
- Curation of Archaeological Material

If a site is determined eligible for the CRHR, additional mitigation in the form of Phase III archaeological data recovery will be necessary prior to any ground disturbance at that site.

7.2.2 Archaeological Monitoring

An archaeological monitor shall be present to observe ground disturbance in native soils with the potential to contain archaeological deposits, which is defined as within 100 feet of cultural resources. The monitor shall work under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist.

1. The qualified archaeologist shall be on-site at the preconstruction meeting to discuss monitoring protocols.
2. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during excavation within soils that have the potential to contain archaeological resources. If, after excavation begins, the qualified archaeologist determines that the sediments are not likely to produce archaeological resources, monitoring efforts shall be reduced.
3. The monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect grading efforts if archaeological resources are discovered.
4. In the event of an archaeological discovery, the monitor shall flag the area and notify the construction crew immediately. No further disturbance within 50 feet of the discovery area shall occur until the qualified archaeologist has cleared the area. If the discovery is prehistoric in nature, local Native Americans shall be consulted.
5. In consultation with the qualified archaeologist, the monitor shall quickly assess the nature and significance of the find. If the discovery is not significant, it shall be quickly mapped, documented,

removed, and the area cleared. If the discovery is prehistoric in nature, local Native Americans shall be consulted.

6. If the discovery is significant, the qualified archaeologist shall notify the applicant and the City immediately. If the discovery is prehistoric in nature, local Native Americans shall be consulted.

7. In consultation with the applicant and the City, the qualified archaeologist shall develop a plan of mitigation, which will likely include salvage excavation, laboratory analysis and processing, research, curation of the find in a local museum or repository, and preparation of a report summarizing the find. If the discovery is prehistoric in nature, local Native Americans shall be consulted.

Work shall halt within 100 feet around any discovery of potential human remains. Work shall not resume within the buffer until either the discovery is found not to be human remains, or the requirements of the California Health and Safety Code have been fulfilled. If human remains are encountered, California 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 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. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. In addition, according to the California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and unauthorized disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052).

If the proposed project changes, additional efforts may be necessary.

8 PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared by Michael Baker International Senior Archaeologists Kholood Abdo and Marc Beherec. Archaeologists Kholood Abdo, Marc Beherec, and Alexandria Aguilar completed the field surveys.

Kholood Abdo, MA, RPA, has experience in prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. She has written and contributed to scores of technical reports, including the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), CEQA, and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance documents. She has supervised and managed all levels of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, testing/evaluation, and data recovery at sites throughout Southern and Central California and Arizona since 1999. Kholood oversees the processing, analysis, and curation of artifact collections from both prehistoric and historical sites. Her cultural material analysis experience includes flaked and ground stone lithics, glass, prehistoric and historic ceramic, and bead analysis. She writes, designs, and implements health and safety plans for specific projects. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology and is listed in the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Alexandria Aguilar, AA, has worked as an archaeologist since 2021. She has experience in archaeological research, surveying, monitoring, and writing. Ms. Aguilar is versed in conducting fieldwork. She has participated in several Phase I pedestrian and Phase IV monitoring for several projects in Southern California.

Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA, is a senior archaeologist with more than 20 years of experience in prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. His experience includes writing technical reports, including NEPA, NHPA, and CEQA compliance documents. He has supervised and managed all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, Phase II testing and evaluations and Phase III data recovery, and archaeological construction monitoring at sites throughout Southern California. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology and is listed in the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

9 REFERENCES CITED

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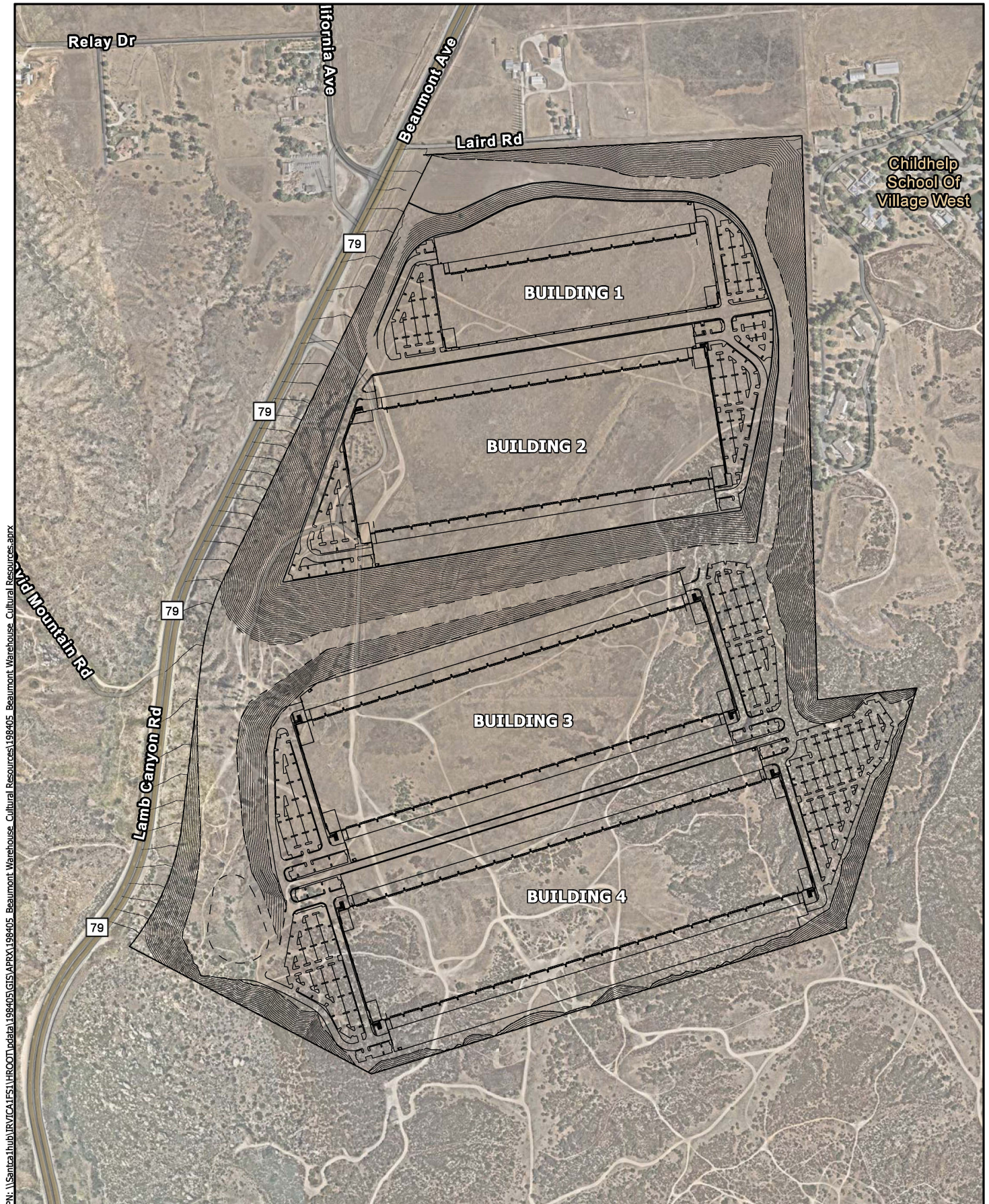
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Appendix A

Project Conceptual Plan



PN: I:\Santita\hub\IRVICA\FS1\HROOT\pdata\198405\GIS\APRX\198405 Beaumont Warehouse Cultural Resources.aprx



Appendix B

Native American

Heritage Commission

Sacred Lands File

Search Results

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahe@nahe.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

☒ CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

☒ General Plan (SB 18) - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

Local Action Type:

☐

General Plan

☐

General Plan Element

☐

General Plan Amendment

☐

Specific Plan

☐

Specific Plan Amendment

☐

Pre-planning Outreach Activity

Required Information

Project Title: Beaumont Warehouse Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Beaumont

Contact Person: Kholood Abdo

Street Address: 3536 Concourse Street, Suite 100

City: Ontario

Zip: 91764

Phone: 909-974-4975

Fax: _____

Email: Kholood.Abdo@mbakerintl.com

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Riverside

City/Community: Beaumont

Project Description:

Proposed development of industrial buildings and associated improvements.

Additional Request

☒ Sacred Lands File Search - *Required Information:*

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Beaumont

Township: 3S

Range: 1W

Section(s): 9,10,15,16,21,22



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 24, 2024

Kholood Abdo
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: Kholood.Abdo@mbakerintl.com

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Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

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

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Beaumont Warehouse Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties or projects.

Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(d), is to do the following:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that lead agencies include in their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential affect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event, that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, 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
Riverside County
4/24/2024**

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) 690-6919	ACBCL-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/12/2024
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 Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmes, 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	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprrza, 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
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	F	Ray Chapparro, 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 Pumama 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	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumama 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	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		onejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseño	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseño	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseño	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Cezli, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	ecozli@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
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@quechan-tribe.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 - Kiwanian Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechan-tribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechan-tribe.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) 763-4025	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-6727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/6/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	F	Laure Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/6/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseño	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/6/2023
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	Hillland, CA, 92346 P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Barbara,Ventura Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	1/16/2024
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
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
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
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
Soboba Band of Luiseño 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 Luiseño	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseño 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 Luiseño	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	May 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	Alexia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed99@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resavaliso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, 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	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

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. 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.

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This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American Tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq, and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Beaumont Warehouse Project, Riverside County.

Appendix C
Location of Cultural
Resources within the
Conceptual Plan
(Confidential)

Appendix D
DPR 523 Series Site
Records
(Confidential)