Appendix C

Phase I Cultural Resources Technical Report

APPENDIX

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Phase I Cultural Resources Technical Report

Beaumont USD TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue Project, Riverside County, California

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January 2026

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Executive Summary

South Environmental was retained to complete a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Beaumont Unified School District (BUSD) TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue Project (project) located in the census designated place of Cherry Valley in Riverside County, California. This analysis includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) record search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and a 0.5-mile radius; background research; a California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search; and an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the project site by a qualified archaeologist. This study was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The CHRIS records search identified two previously recorded resources within the project site, both twentieth century refuse scatters of building materials (P-33-013827 and P-33-013828). However, no evidence of either resource was observed during the pedestrian survey completed by South Environmental. Therefore, these resources are assumed to have been destroyed. The resource records for P-33-013827 and P-33-013828 have been updated to reflect these existing conditions (Appendix C). No additional archaeological resources were identified as a result of the pedestrian survey.

The archaeological sensitivity of the project site is considered low. However, it is always possible to encounter resources during project-related ground disturbance. Therefore, implementation of the standard recommendations for inadvertent discoveries provided in Section 7.2 will ensure that any cultural resources or human remains identified during construction are handled appropriately such that impacts to archaeological resources and human remains are less than significant.

1 Introduction

South Environmental was retained to complete a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Beaumont Unified School District (USD) New TK-8 School at Brookside and N. Highland Project(project) located in the census designated place of Cherry Valley in Riverside County, California. This analysis includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) record search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and a 0.5-mile radius; background research; a California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search; and an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the project site by a qualified archaeologist. This study was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

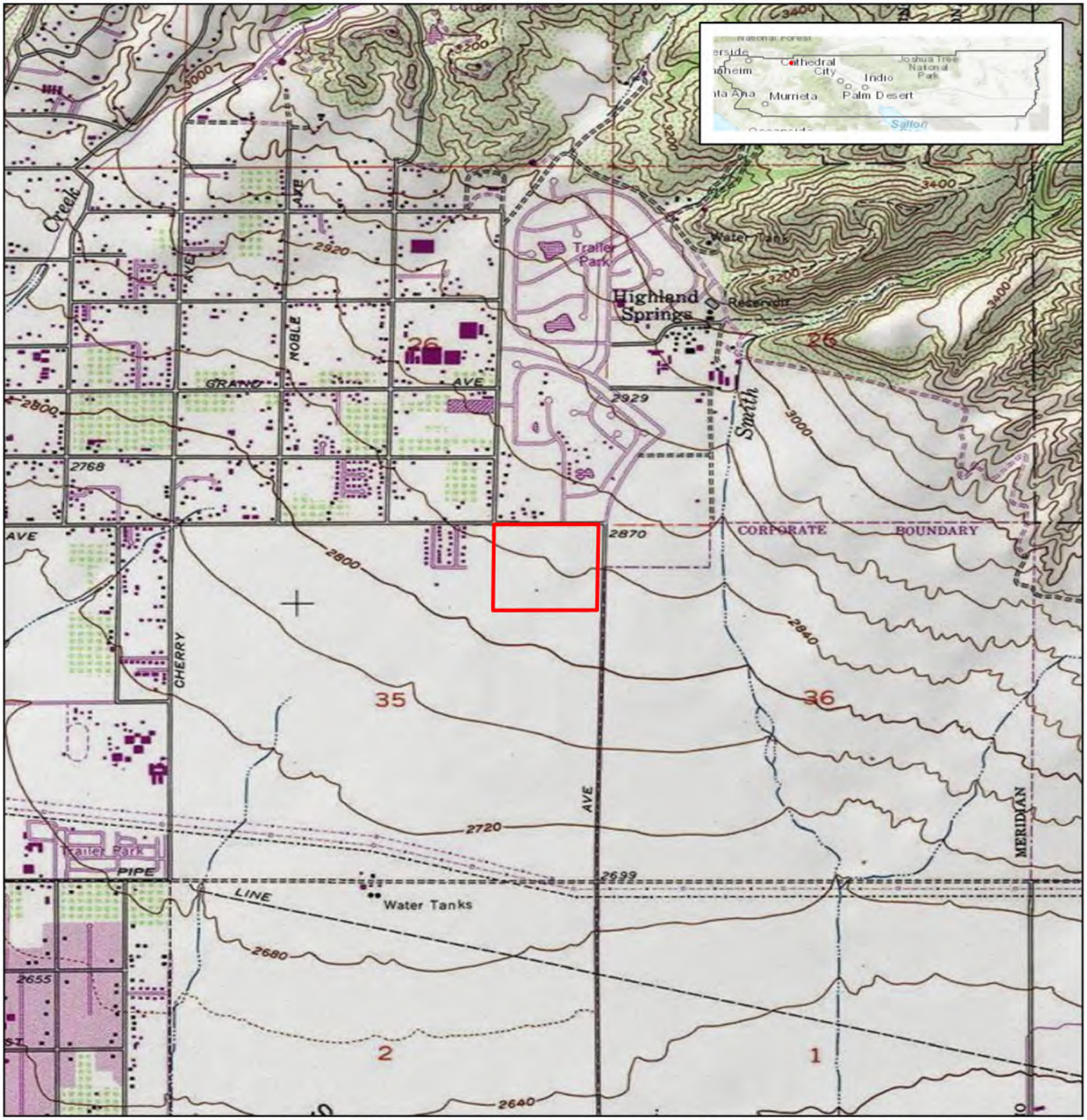
This report was prepared by South Environmental Archaeologist Samantha Jovanovic MA, MS, Principal Archaeologist Kevin Hunt, BA, and Archaeological Principal Investigator Samantha Murray, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology.

1.1 Project Location

The project site is located in the southwest corner of the intersection of Brookside Avenue and N. Highland Springs Avenue in the census designated place of Cherry Valley in unincorporated Riverside County. The project site is approximately 37.46 acres and consists of the following Assessor's Parcel Numbers 408-080-009, -010, -011, and -012. The project site falls within Section 35 of Township 02 South, Range 01 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Beaumont*, *California* 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 1). A project site detail map is shown on an aerial photograph in Figure 2.

1.2 Project Description

The Beaumont Unified School District (District) proposes to develop a currently vacant lot of approximately 37.46 acres into a new school campus that would serve up to 1,200 transitional kindergarten (TK) through 8th grade students. The proposed school would consist of seven buildings for classrooms, and administration as well as outdoor learning areas, three surface parking lots, hardcourts, play fields, a lunch shelter, and other site improvements.



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 1. Project Location Map

Project Site

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Scale: 1:24,000

N

Project Site is within Cherry Valley CDP, California, in Riverside County on the USGS Beaumont 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 35 of Township 02 South and Range 01 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):
Latitude: 33.9489868 Longitude: -116.9489868

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

Source: NAIP Aerial Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 2. Project Site Detail

Project Site

0 250 500 Feet

Scale: 1:5,000

N

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

2 Regulatory Setting

2.1 State

California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California PRC Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (California PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to California PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

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

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (California PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

California PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (California PRC section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California PRC Section 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used

when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California PRC Section 5097.98.

California State Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52)

AB 52 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074(a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074(a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

(A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
(B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource."

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(c)). The NAHC will notify the "most likely descendant." With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by the

NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

2.2 Local

2.2.1 Beaumont Unified School District Long Range Facilities Master Plan Update 2024

This Facilities Master Plan Update enables the District to develop a long-term plan for capital improvements aligned with the strategic goals of the District and the priorities of the community it serves (Beaumont Unified School District 2024). The Master Plan Update also identifies surplus properties and potential new school sites for the District. This document does not include an analysis of potential impacts to cultural resources.

3 Environmental Setting

The City of Beaumont is the highest point of the San Gorgonio Pass—a east-west oriented valley between the San Jacinto Mountain of the Peninsular Ranges to the south and the San Bernardino Mountain of the Transverse Ranges to the north (Morton and Miller 2006). The region is tectonically active due to multiple faults running through the area associated with the San Andreas Fault system (Morton and Matti 1993). The pass connects the Los Angeles Basin and the Coachella Valley. The project site is located near the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains.

The topography within the study area is relatively flat. The highest elevation for the project site is in the northeast corner at approximately 2,870 feet above mean sea level (amsl) and a slope towards the southwest corner at approximately 2,815 feet amsl (United States Geological Survey 2025). The project site is approximately three miles west of Banning Canyon which contains the San Gorgonio River, approximately 0.3 miles west of Smith Creek, and approximately 1.5 miles east of Nobel Creek.

The climate in the region is hot and dry, with comparatively cooler, wetter winters. Rainfall is highly seasonal, with most of the approximately 11.5 inches of precipitation falling from December through March (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2025). The higher elevation of the City of Beaumont results in cooler temperatures than those in the neighboring valleys (City of Beaumont 2020).

The geology of the area consists of unconsolidated sand, silt, and gravel alluvium from the San Bernardino Mountains to the north. These sediments are deposited by a combination of fluvial and debris-flow processes during the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs (Roger 1965; Bortugno and Spittler 1986; Dibblee 2003).

Soils at the project site are predominantly identified as Hanford Series, with minor contributions from Greenfield, Ramona, and Tujunga Series, all of which are defined as alluvium from granitic sources (University of California, Davis and Natural Resources Conservation Service 2025). The Hanford Series is moderately coarse-grained with sand and loam typically found on alluvial fans, stream beds, and floodplains (National Cooperative Soil Survey 1999).

4 Cultural Setting

4.1 Prehistoric Context

The following chronology synthesizes the works of numerous authors who have developed and refined prehistoric cultural chronology of Southern California (e.g., Jones and Klar 2007; Sutton et al. 2007, Moratto 2004, Warren 1984). These interpretations facilitate an understanding of regional and temporal traditions and patterns which support meaningful contributions to the archaeological record. The project site is located in the within the San Gorgonio Pass, the region is a natural corridor between the Los Angeles Basin and the Colorado Desert, positioned at the interface between coastal and desert cultures. The chronology below is provided in calibrated years before present (cal BP).

4.1.1 Late Pleistocene Transition Period (ca. 12,000–10,000 cal BP)

The climate of the Late Pleistocene Transition Period in Southern California is generally characterized as cool and wet, with the region's environment differing substantially from modern conditions. During this period, cooler and wetter climatic conditions supported now-extinct megafauna, including mammoths, horses, camels, and ground sloths (Stock 1992). Lakes and marshes were more extensive, and vegetation communities were displaced to lower elevations.

The Clovis Complex is the earliest and only Paleoindian cultural complex widely accepted in the interior region of California (Sutton et al. 2007:233-234). Dating to approximately 11,500 cal BP, this complex is characterized by large lanceolate bifaces with fluting, prepared to be thinned and flattened for hafting. Other tools associated with the Clovis Complex include large side scrapers, blades derived from prepared cores, and a mixture of expedient flaked tools (Justice 2002:73).

Paleoindian populations associated with fluted point technology consisted of small, mobile groups who hunted and gathered near permanent sources of water. Fluted points have traditionally been interpreted as tools used for hunting Pleistocene megafauna due to their clear association with megafaunal remains in the Great Plains and Southwest, but most fluted points found in California have lacked corroborating Pleistocene radiocarbon dates (Arnold et al. 2004). One exception was found during excavations at China Lake in the early 1970s, where fluted points associated with burned remains of extinct megafauna were uncovered (Davis 1975). As Davis and Panlaqui (1978:31) noted, the sites at China Lake demonstrate that Paleoindians exploited many available resources, not just megafauna.

4.1.2 Early Holocene (10,000–8,000 cal BP)

Following the extinctions of Pleistocene megafauna and the onset of warmer, drier Holocene conditions, cultural adaptations shifted toward a broader subsistence base. In the Mojave Desert region, the Lake Mojave Complex emerged at this time, reflecting an increasingly diversified

subsistence strategy that was necessary for successful adaptation to climatic changes (Justice 2002; Moratto 1984).

The Lake Mojave Complex is identified primarily by heavy, stemmed projectile points attributable to the Great Basin Stemmed series, such as Lake Mojave and Silver Lake. Other Lake Mojave Complex tools include bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, crescents, the occasional cobble-core tool, and, infrequently, ground stone implements (Justice 2002:91). Settlement organization components include extensive residential accumulations, workshops, and small camps containing a handful of formed tools (Sutton et al. 2007:237).

Populations during this period exploited a wider range of environments and resources, including seeds, which were processed using milling stones (metates and manos). While earlier research presumed a dependence on lacustrine subsistence strategies, recent studies have found Lake Mojave Complex sites in other contexts (Basgall 2000; Basgall and Jurich 2006). Sutton et al. (2007:237) stated that the Lake Mojave assemblages included tools that are "consistent with long-term curation and transport." The presence of non-local lithic materials and marine shell beads in Lake Mojave Complex assemblages further supports the assertion that these people were highly mobile and possibly traded with groups over long distances (Sutton et al. 2007).

4.1.3 Middle Holocene (8,000–4,000 cal BP)

During the Middle Holocene, evidence suggests that the climate was generally more arid than before and after this period, but multiple oscillations between wetter and drier conditions occurred. A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 7500 cal BP The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for changes in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game (Wallace 1955). The desiccation of the lakes and marshes of the Pleistocene and early Holocene required the region's inhabitants to rely on streams and springs for water, resulting in lower occupational densities (Aikens 1978; Basgall 2000; Cleland and Spaulding 1992; Sutton 1996; Warren 1984). Average temperatures and aridity increased, peaking between 8,000 and 6,000 cal BP Settlement patterns adapted, including a shift to upland settings where sources of water still existed, and changes in tool assemblage content and diversity. These changes mark the emergence of the Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955).

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as "marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns." The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources was consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, birds, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone. In addition, ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 6,000 and 3,000 cal BP (Moratto 2004:149), though possibly as far back as 7,500 cal BP (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland at Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 2004:149).

Milling stone technology continued to be important, indicating sustained use of hard seeds and other plant resources. Settlement patterns suggest a focus on areas with reliable water sources, including springs and perennial streams. The Beaumont area, with its position along natural drainages flowing from the San Bernardino Mountains, would have provided attractive locations for temporary camps and resource procurement sites (Bean et al. 1991).

Near the end of the Middle Holocene the climate became increasingly hotter and more arid. Very few archaeological sites have been dated to the period between 5,000 and 4,000 cal BP, suggesting that populations were very low. It is possible that some areas were abandoned during this hot period (Sutton et al. 2007:241). Others argue that the lack of archaeological evidence at this time may be caused by environmental processes resulting in the burial of prehistoric resources (Weide 1976).

4.1.4 Late Holocene (4,000 cal BP–European Contact)

The climate of the Late Holocene was similar to current conditions: cooler and moister than the Middle Holocene, but not as cool and moist as the Early Holocene. The climate remained highly variable with at least two major droughts, circa 1,124 to 904 cal BP, and circa 807 to 660 cal BP (Stine 1994). A cooler and wetter period occurred between 550 and 100 cal BP (Cleland and Spaulding 1992:4). These climatic changes during the Late Holocene once again resulted in modified subsistence strategies and correlating tool kits.

Intermediate Horizon (5,000–2,450 cal BP)

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 5,000 BP to 2,450 cal BP and is characterized by a shift toward a more diversified hunting strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods (Wallace 1955, 1978). During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of land mammal remains. Tool kits for hunting and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, and various projectile points being manufactured.

Dart-point sized projectile points including notched or eared (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small-stemmed (Gypsum) types characterized the projectile points of the Gypsum Complex. In addition to these diagnostic points, Gypsum Complex sites included leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, drills, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984:416).

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Manos and milling stones were common, and the mortar and pestle continued to be important during this period. Other artifacts found at Gypsum Complex sites include Olivella shell beads, and Haliotis spp. beads and ornaments, which are indicative of trade with people from the southern California coast and southern Great Basin (Love and Dahdul 2002:68). The inhabitants of the region exported high-quality locally available materials such as obsidian, chalcedony, and chert to produce stone tools in exchange for exotic items or resources.

Settlement patterns suggest increased territorial circumscription and possibly the development of more formalized social boundaries. Trade networks became more extensive, as evidenced by the distribution of obsidian and marine shell beads throughout the region (Hughes 2011). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3). Cremation became an increasingly common mortuary practice (Love and Dahdul 2002).

Late Prehistoric Horizon (2,450 cal BP–Historic Contact)

By 1,750 cal BP, evidence suggests that a slightly cooler climate may have provided for increased population, based on a higher frequency of archaeological sites. The Rose Spring Complex was present from approximately 1,815 to 915 cal BP, with regional temporal variations known as the Saratoga Springs, Haiwee, or Amargosa periods (Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007:236). The smaller Rose Spring projectile points replaced the dart-size points of previous complexes and heralded the introduction of the bow and arrow (Yohe 1998). The bow and arrow provided its user with a way to rapidly fire projectiles during hunting or warfare, and from a position of relative security compared to the atlatl or spear.

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

The Late Prehistoric period (circa 900–250 cal BP) corresponds to the introduction of ceramic artifacts in the region as well as replacement of Rose Spring projectile points with even smaller Desert Side-notched points and Cottonwood series points (Sutton 1996). Use of mortar and pestle became more widespread during this period and evidence of food storage facilities becomes increasingly common in the archaeological record (Sutton 1996). Bedrock milling features supplement portable milling stones in villages and ancillary sites.

Warren (1968) attributes dramatic changes in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90).

The San Gorgonio Pass area was occupied by ancestral Serrano and Cahuilla populations during the Late Prehistoric Period. These groups developed sophisticated knowledge of local plant and animal resources and maintained extensive trade relationships with neighboring groups. The pass itself served as an important trade route, facilitating the exchange of goods between coastal and desert populations (Bean and Saubel 1972).

4.2 Ethnographic Context

4.2.1 Cahuilla

The project site lies near the northwestern portion of the traditional territory of the Cahuilla, an Uto-Aztecan-speaking people whose ancestral lands encompassed inland southern California. This region includes the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, the Coachella and San Gorgonio Pass Valleys, and portions of the Colorado Desert (Bean 1978:575–576; Kroeber 1925; de Crinis 2021). The Cahuilla refer to themselves as *'Ivi'lyu'atam*, meaning "the people," a term emphasizing shared language and cultural identity (Bean and Saubel 1972:85). The term "Cahuilla" itself may derive from a native word meaning "master" or "boss" (Bean 1978:575).

Linguistically, the Cahuilla speak a dialect of the Cupan group within the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, linking them to neighboring groups such as the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Serrano (Kroeber 1925; Bean 1978; Mithun 2001). Some scholars propose that Takic-speaking groups,

including the Cahuilla, migrated into southern California from the southern Sierra Nevada region approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years ago (Moratto 2004).

Traditionally, the Cahuilla were organized into three major environmental and territorial subdivisions: Mountain, Pass, and Desert Cahuilla. These groups maintained a unified cultural framework but adapted distinctively to their respective environmental zones (Bean 1978:575–576). While roughly 60 percent of Cahuilla territory was located within the Lower Sonoran Desert, most subsistence activity—particularly plant resource procurement—occurred within the more productive Upper Sonoran and Transition zones (Bean 1978:576).

Cahuilla society was structured around three hierarchical levels: (1) the broader cultural nationality of Cahuilla speakers; (2) two exogamous moieties—the Wildcats (*Tuktum*) and Coyotes (*'Istam*); and (3) multiple patrilineal clans or sibs, each with associated political, economic, and ritual responsibilities (Bean 1978:580; Hooper 1920:24–27). While moieties regulated marriage and reinforced social interdependence, clans were tied to particular totems, myths, and territories (Bean 1974:24–31). Despite geographic distinctions between Mountain, Pass, and Desert groups, their clan-based institutions reflected a unified social structure (Strong 1929).

Cahuilla villages (*kikítcem*) were typically located in canyons, on alluvial fans, or near springs—areas where water was accessible year-round (James 1969:41; Bean 1978). Villages were composed of residential structures (*kish*), granaries, sweat lodges, song houses, and ceremonial enclosures. Settlements were semi-permanent, with some families moving seasonally to upland or outlying areas during hotter months to collect resources, returning in fall and winter to centralized village sites (Bean 1978:577; James 1969:43). Homes and ancillary buildings were often spaced apart, resulting in communities that could span over a mile.

Subsistence strategies were seasonally adaptive and relied heavily on wild plant foods supplemented by hunting and trade. Major plant resources included mesquite (*Prosopis spp.*), acorns (*Quercus spp.*), agave (*Agave deserti*), piñon nuts (*Pinus monophylla*), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), and cactus fruits, all processed with mortars, metates, and roasting pits (Barrows 1900; Bean and Saubel 1972:36–40). Agave hearts were roasted in earth ovens for several days and stored as a staple carbohydrate. Hunting provided deer, rabbits, birds, and other small game using bows, throwing sticks, traps, and nets (Kroeber 1908:52–55; Bean 1978).

The Cahuilla also engaged in the production and trade of ceramics. They adopted ceramic technology during the Late Prehistoric period, producing vessels using the paddle-and-anvil method and trading with Yuman-speaking groups to the south and east (Bean 1978:578–579). Pottery was used for storage and cooking, including ollas for caching seeds or food in caves and rock shelters. Other tools included pestles, manos, metates, leaching baskets, and drying racks. Material culture included finely crafted baskets, used for storage, cooking, and ceremony. Basketry was a highly developed art form and served symbolic and utilitarian purposes. Trade networks extended across the region, facilitating the exchange of shell, obsidian, pigments, and other goods essential for daily and ritual life (Hooper 1920:32–35).

Religious and ceremonial life was centered on a dualistic cosmology embodied in the mythic conflict between *Mukat* and *Temayawet*, whose actions shaped the world and introduced death (Bean 1974:35–37; Lawton 1974). These beliefs were transmitted through sacred song cycles—Bird Songs, Salt Songs, and Creation Songs—that served as mnemonic, spiritual, and historical records. Ritual leaders or shamans (*páaymal*) played key roles as healers and mediators with the spirit world, undergoing rigorous training through vision quests, fasting, and spiritual tutelage (Bean 1974:50–54). The most significant ceremonial event was the *núkíl*, or mourning ceremony, held to honor the dead and reinforce community unity. These multi-night events included the performance of sacred songs, cremation rituals, and communal feasting, reinforcing social cohesion and cosmic order (Bean 1978:581–586).

Despite cultural distinctions among regional groups, the Cahuilla maintained a coherent and resilient cultural system into the early historic period. Following U.S. annexation, ten federally recognized Cahuilla reservations were established between 1875 and 1891, including Agua Caliente, Cahuilla, Cabazon, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and others (Bean 1978:585). Some of these reservations are shared with neighboring tribes, such as the Luiseño, Cupeño, Serrano, and Chemehuevi. The Morongo Reservation is closest, approximately six miles east of the project site. A map produced by Bean (1978) indicates there may be several Cahuilla village sites east of the project site with village of *Aykat* potentially being the closest settlement on the eastern bank of the San Gorgonio River (Exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1. Map of approximate locations of Cahuilla Villages and sites. Approximate project site location indicated in red (Bean 1978).

4.3 Historic Context

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present).

4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

In 1542, searching for the legendary Northwest Passage, Spanish explorer Juan Rodríquez Cabríllo stopped at present-day San Diego Bay. Cabríllo also explored the shorelines of present-day Santa Catalina Island, San Pedro, and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the subsequent half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Spain laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabríllo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the start of California's Historic period. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the fortified military outpost of Presidio of San Diego as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Friar Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823 (Carrico 1977).

In a race against England and Russia to claim as much of the Americas as possible, Spain started colonizing Alta California in the late 18th century. Spain's goal was to establish self-sustaining colonies; they did this with a three-pronged approach that focused on religion, commerce, and military (Kimbro and Costello 2009:13). The Missions presided over religious and agricultural affairs; the pueblos provided residences and commercial base for trade; and the presidios housed soldiers that kept regional peace and provided military defense against attack (Kimbro and Costello 2009:13).

4.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (the Mexico and the California territories) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

The Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 saw the seizure of lands once held by the missions and the redistribution of those lands to individuals in the form of land grants known as "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). The secularization of the missions was a monumental shift that significantly altered the landscape and demographics of California. Approximately 700 land grants were issued to Mexican citizens and foreign immigrants at this time, particularly in the interior regions in an effort to increase

the population inland (Shumway 2007). There were 16 ranchos granted in Riverside County during the Mexican period.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary Southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico (Cleland 2005) The number of non-native inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

4.3.3 American Period (1848–1880s)

The Mexican–American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period. The Treaty brought the Alta California territory, along with portions of the Arizona and New Mexico Territories (encompassing all or portions of the present-day states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Oklahoma, and Colorado) under American control (United States National Archives 2022). California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories.

The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill initiated the Gold Rush in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed the region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. The cattle boom ended in southern California as neighboring states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the massive ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005:102–103).

4.3.4 City of Beaumont and Cherry Valley (1800 – Present)

The project site is located within the San Gorgonio Pass, a natural corridor through the San Bernardino Mountains that has facilitated east-west travel since prehistory. During the American Period, the pass gained prominence in the 1860s as a route to Arizona mining districts (McAdams 1955). Today, the San Gorgonio Pass connects the Los Angeles Basin with the Coachella Valley and serves as a major transportation corridor for Interstate 10.

Rancho San Gorgonio was established by Mission San Gabriel in the late eighteenth century as cattle ranching operation, encompassing portions of present-day Beaumont, Cherry Valley, and Banning (United States Forest Service 2025; Highland Springs Ranch and Inn 2025). Following Mexican independence and secularization of the missions, the rancho lands became subject to the Mexican land grant system. According to contemporary accounts, Paulino Weaver, a Tennessee-born mountain man and guide, was granted rancho lands in the San Gorgonio Pass area during the 1840s (Edwards

2000; Highland Springs Ranch and Inn 2025). The precise boundaries and acreage of these early land holdings remain unclear due to incomplete Mexican-era records (Johnson 2020).

Prior to American annexation, Mexican officials explored routes through the San Gorgonio Pass in 1823, but subsequent traffic favored southern routes through San Diego (McAdams 1955). The pass gained strategic importance during the 1860s when southern routes between Southern California and the Arizona Territory became essential. Following the discovery of gold along the Colorado River near La Paz in 1862, William D. Bradshaw pioneered a wagon road through the San Gorgonio Pass to the Coachella Valley and eastward to the Colorado River (McAdams 1955). Bradshaw established a stage line along this route in the mid-1860s, competing with the earlier Butterfield Overland Mail Route through the Perris Valley (McAdams 1955; Shumway et al. 1981:84). One stop along the Bradshaw Trail was Smith's Station in present-day Cherry Valley, established on land purchased by Dr. Isaac William Smith from Paulino Weaver circa 1853 (Highland Springs Ranch and Inn 2025).

The U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers surveyed the San Gorgonio Pass in 1853 under Lieutenant R.S. Williamson, identifying it as a potential transcontinental railroad route (United States War Department 1855:86). Although the first transcontinental line followed a more northern alignment, eventually the Southern Pacific Railroad extended southward from San Francisco, reaching the San Gorgonio Pass summit in 1875 where Summit Station was established (Lech 2004:260; City of Beaumont 2020). The railroad facilitated agricultural development and settlement throughout the pass region.

George Egan, a businessman from neighboring Banning, purchased approximately 320 acres from the Southern Pacific Railroad and renamed the Summit community "San Gorgonio" in 1883, hoping to capitalize on Southern California's land boom by subdividing the property into small farms (Lech 2004:260). When land sales lagged, Egan sold his holdings to Dr. H.C. Sigler in 1886. Sigler expanded his acquisitions to include surrounding lands and the nearby community of San Gorgonio Heights. To attract settlers, Sigler renamed the town "Beaumont" after his hometown in Texas and implemented a comprehensive town plan featuring a north-south oriented street grid and dedicated parcels for commercial, residential, and civic uses (Lech 2004:262). Promotional materials emphasized the area's scenic beauty and healthful climate, and the Queen Anne-style Beaumont Hotel opened in 1887 at Fifth Street and Beaumont Avenue (Lech 2004:263). Despite these efforts, the collapse of the 1880s land boom resulted in Sigler's investment bank foreclosing on the properties in 1893. Nevertheless, Beaumont experienced steady growth and incorporated as a city in November 1912 (City of Beaumont 2020).

Cherry Valley, located north of Beaumont in the foothills of San Gorgonio Mountain, was developed beginning in 1885 when a group of Los Angeles investors formed the Cherry Valley Land and Water Company and purchased approximately 845 acres (Lech 2004:269). The property was subdivided into 10-acre parcels suitable for orchard cultivation. According to local tradition, cherry trees planted during this period gave the community its name (Highland Springs Ranch and Inn 2025). In 1886, Dr. H.C.

Sigler acquired the Cherry Valley Land and Water Company holdings and consolidated them into the Beaumont Land and Water Company (Lech 2004:269). Throughout the early twentieth century, Cherry Valley remained primarily agricultural, with orchards, poultry ranches, and small farms characterizing the landscape. Since World War II, Cherry Valley experienced slow development with land transitioning from agricultural to residential.

5 Background Research

5.1 CHRIS Records Search

On December 16, 2025, South Environmental performed a cultural resources records search of the project site and a 0.5-mile search radius at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), which houses cultural resources records for Riverside County. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built-environment resources, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 forms (DPR forms), technical reports, archival resources, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources include historical maps of the project site, the NRHP, the CRHR, the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Resources Directory list. A summary of the results of the records search is presented in Appendix A.

5.1.1 Previous Cultural Resource Studies

The SCIC records search indicate that no previously conducted studies overlap with the project site. There are six previous studies mapped adjacent to the project site, three of which cover the same study area (RI-6722, -10754, and -10766). One study is a regional overview for a city general plan (RI-08449). An additional eight studies were identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the project (see Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity
RI-00039	Brown, Mary A. and Martha J. Solig	1972	Development of Highland Springs: Expected Impact on Archaeological Resources	Adjacent to the NE
RI-00040	Van Horn, David M.	1982	Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Tract 14209 near Highland Springs in Unincorporated Riverside County, California	Adjacent to the east
RI-03421	Brown, Joan and Juanita Shinn	1989	Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 1,162 Acre Deutsch Specific Plan Project, Located in the City Of Beaumont, Riverside County, California	Adjacent to the south
RI-03852	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy	1993	Cultural Resource Assessment of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Water Importation Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	Outside Approx. 0.4 mi north
RI-05017	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2004	Archaeological Survey Report: A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Leonard H. Peterson Property in the Cherry Valley Area of Riverside County, California	Outside Approx. 0.45 mi NW

SCIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity
RI-06722	Brunzell, David	2006	Cultural Resources Assessment and Historic Evaluations: Deutsch Property Specific Plan, City of Banning, Riverside County, California	Adjacent to the east
RI-07054	Hogan, Michael and Bai Tang	2007	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Sensitivity Assessment: Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District Sewer System, in the Community of Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California	Outside Approx. 0.15 mi NW
RI-07869	Jordan, Stacey C. and Michael M. DeGiovine	2008	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project for a Total of Ten Poles on IDA 12KV (#4679978E and #4744631E), Oak Glen 12KV (#4744626E), Bryn Mawr 12KV (#4744645E), Stewart 4KV (#4760030E), Boulder 12KV (#4714250E, Lapins 12KV (4759904E), Mesa Grande 12KV (#4759915E), Conine 12KV (#4759921E) and Preston 12KV (#4759658E) Circuits and Removal of One Pole on Bench 12KV (#782504H) Circuit on Private Lands in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California (WO#6031-4800, AI#8-4850, AI#8-4852)	Outside Approx. 0.4 mi north
RI-08449	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Terri Jacquemain	2004	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Banning General Plan	Regional Overview
RI-09298	Brunzell, David	2015	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Joule Project, Beaumont, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project NO. TRF1429)	Outside Approx. 0.4 mi north
RI-09359	Millington, Chris, Benjamin Vargas, and John Dietler	2011	Cultural Resources Survey for Five Deteriorated Poles (GT14318, GT14322E, 2302533E, 2260773E, 2312202E) Near Redlands, San Bernardino County, and Banning, Riverside County, California	Outside Approx. 0.15 mi west
RI-09592	Brunzell, David	2015	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Joule Project, Beaumont, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF 1429)	Outside Approx. 0.4 mi north
RI-10461	Eckhardt, William T., Matthew M. DeCarlo, Doug Mengers, Sherri Andrews, Don Laylander, and Tony Quach	2015	Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	Outside Approx. 0.3 mi east

SCIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity
RI-10754	Garrison, Andrew J. and Brian F. Smith	2019	A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 3 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, SPL- Banning, California	Adjacent to the east
RI-10766	Garrison, Andrew J. and Brian F. Smith	2018	A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 2 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, SPL-, Banning, California	Adjacent to the east

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

There are two previously recorded resources within the project site, neither of which are extant. An additional resource was recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. A full list of resources is available in Table 2, and a summary of the record search is included in Appendix B.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to Project site
P-33-006210	N/A	Historic residence	5: Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government	1983 (Jim Warner, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.)	Outside Approx. 0.3 mi NW
P-33-013827	N/A	Historic trash scatter	No longer extant	2004 (Harris, N., Harris Arch. Cons.)	**WITHIN**
P-33-013828	N/A	Historic trash scatter	No longer extant	2004 (Harris, N., Harris Arch. Cons.)	**WITHIN**

P-33-013827 (Harris 2004)

This resource was recorded in 2004 by Nina Harris and documents a late twentieth century trash scatter site. The scatter included roof shingles, drywall fragments, metal fragments, glass fragments, metal cans, barbed wired, and ceramic fragments. The site was located near the western boundary of the project site next to the drainage ditch. Harris noted that some of the debris appears to have been pushed into the adjacent drainage ditch and covered with soil. Subsequent water drainage carried some of the debris downstream. Harris stated that the scatter is likely associated with structures observed in the area on historic aerials and topographic maps from the 1940s and 1950s. Harris recommended further research to determine the significance of the find.

P-33-013828 (Harris 2004)

This resource was documented by Nina Harris in 2004 as a late twentieth century building debris scatter site. The scatter included concrete, brick, and glass fragments. The site was located near the northeastern corner of the project site. Harris stated that the scatter was likely associated with previously extant buildings observed in aerial photographs during the 1950s and 1960s. Harris recommended further research to determine the significance of the find.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Search

A Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search was requested by South Environmental on November 5, 2025. The NAHC responded to the request on November 7, 2025, and reported negative results (i.e., Sacred Lands or resources important to local Native American groups have not been recorded in the vicinity of the project). The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts for the project who should be contacted for additional information or knowledge they may have regarding the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. This list is provided in Appendix B. South Environmental performed no further Native American outreach. The City of Beaumont initiated tribal consultation in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 on December 8, 2025.

5.3 Review of Historic Aerial Photographs and Maps

A review of historical aerial photographs and historic maps was conducted to better understand the history of the project site and any past disturbances. Aerial photographs were available from the following years: 1959, 1961, , 1967, 1968, 1971, 1980, 1983, 1985, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2022 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2025); and 1938, 1953, 1959, 1962, 1967, 1976, 1980, 2004 (University of California, Santa Barbara 2025) with the oldest from 1938.

Based on aerial photographs and historic maps, the region around project site has been used for agricultural fields for more than a century. Maps from around 1900 depict several blue line streams in the vicinity of the project site including Smith Creek, Noble Creek, and Little San Gorgonio Creek. Additionally, N. Highland Springs Avenue and Brookside Avenue are depicted in these early maps, though they are not named. The 1938 and 1953 aerial photographs depict a large, white, round tank in the northeastern quarter of the project site. A blue dot on the 1942 *Banning, California* map (1:62,500) suggests that this structure was a water holding tank. The 1953 aerial also depicts a cluster of buildings that may be a residence and ancillary buildings with a few trees located just west of the tank near the northern boundary of the project site. The 1953 *Beaumont, California* map (1:24,000) also depicts the tank structure and does not depict a blue dot seen in previous maps.

The 1959 aerial photograph does not depict the tank. The region, in general, was very agricultural with many agricultural fields and orchards northwest of the project site. By 1966, the cluster of buildings

were removed and by 1967, only the trees remained. The housing tract immediately west of the project site started development in the mid-1960s. Throughout the next several decades, the region around the project site slowly developed, such as the Highland Springs Village in the late 1970s and the Highland Springs Country Club in the 1980s, both north of the project site. In 2016, grading and development of the housing tract south of the project site started. Most of the project site has remained unchanged since 1966. Sometime between 2016 and 2018 a cement water detention basin was installed in the far southwestern corner of the project site.

6 Cultural Resources Survey

6.1 Methods and Results

On October 28, 2025, South Environmental Archaeologist Alan Scardera, MA, MS conducted an intensive-level archaeological pedestrian survey of the project site. Photographs were taken with a Samsung Galaxy camera and Solocator Photography application. During the archaeological survey, all exposed ground surface was examined for the presence of prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ground stone artifacts tools), historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), sediment discolorations that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, depressions, and other features that might indicate the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations).

No archaeological or historic built environment resources were identified as a result of the survey. The previously recorded historic period refuse scatters (P-33-013827 and P-33-013828) were not observed during the survey. It is presumed that the refuse scatters of building material fragments were removed from the project site at some point between the time they were recorded in 2004 and the current survey. Only a few isolated pieces of modern trash were observed throughout the project site. No material was observed along the drainage ditch or cut bank; however, the area was also densely vegetated, reducing ground visibility.

The project site is vacant, with much of the soil covered by thick, dry grass (Photographs 1-6). Ground visibility was approximately 50 percent due to thick vegetation partially obscuring ground visibility (Photograph 2-5); however, ground visibility along N. Highland Springs Avenue and Brookside Avenue ground visibility was excellent (100 percent) as the vegetation had been cleared (Photograph 1). Grasses within the project site had been mowed in an X-shape connecting opposing corners of the project site (Photograph 4). The project site is flat except for a manmade drainage ditch along the western boundary that runs north-south and terminates in a water detention basin with concrete sides and riser that was constructed between 2016 and 2018 in the southwest corner of the project site (Photograph 5-6).

Photograph 1. Overview of project site, view south-southwest.

Photograph 2. Overview of project site, view north-northwest.

Photograph 3. Overview of project site, view east-northeast.

Photograph 4. Overview of project site, view east-southeast.

Photograph 5. View of drainage along western boundary of project site. View south.

Photograph 6. View of modern water detention basin in southwestern corner of project site.

7 Findings and Recommendations

7.1 Findings

The CHRIS records search identified two previously recorded resources within the project site (P-33-013827 and P-33-013828), both twentieth century refuse scatters of building materials. Neither resource was observed during the pedestrian survey and, therefore, both sites are assumed to have been destroyed and are no longer extant. The resource records for P-33-013827 and P-33-013828 have been updated to document existing conditions (Appendix C). No additional archaeological resources were identified as a result of the pedestrian survey.

Two sets of historic structures were depicted within the project site on historic aerial photographs and topographic maps. The structures included a cluster of buildings on the western side of the project site and a large tank in the northeast corner. These structures were demolished sometime in the 1960s. The two resources previously recorded resources within the project site correlate with the location of the structures identified in the historic aerials and topographic maps. No physical evidence of the historic period buildings or refuse scatters remains on the project site and no archaeological or historic period resources were identified during pedestrian survey by a qualified archaeologist. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was negative. The archaeological sensitivity of the project site is considered low.

Despite low sensitivity, it is always possible to encounter resources during project-related ground disturbance. Therefore, implementation of the standard recommendations for inadvertent discoveries provided below will ensure that any cultural resources or human remains identified during construction are handled appropriately such that impacts to archaeological resources and human remains are less than significant.

7.2 Recommendations

The following standard regulatory measures shall be implemented in the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural resources or human remains during project construction.

7.2.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

Should archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) be exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall be halted until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Historic or Prehistoric Archaeology, as appropriate, can evaluate the significance of the find. Depending on the significance of the find, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. In the event that an identified cultural resource is of Native American origin, the qualified archaeologist will consult with the project applicant and the Beaumont Unified School District

to implement Native American consultation procedures. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

7.2.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California PRC, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

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Appendix A:
Records Search Results Summary

South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: South Environmental

Company Representative: Samantha Jovanovic

Date: 12/16/2025

Project Identification: Beaumont USD Atwell Site

Search Radius: 0.5 mile, Riverside

Historical Resources:

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites. **Self**

Previous Survey Report Boundaries:

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included. **Self**

Historic Addresses:

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included. **Self**

Historic Maps:

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included. **Self**

Copies: 99 pages

Hours: 2

Excel Lines: 18 Lines

Samantha Jovanovic

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

Report List

Beaumont USD Reports

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00039	NADB-R - 1080050; Submitter - 54; Voided - MF-0044	1972	Mary A. Brown and Martha J. Solig	Development of Highland Springs: Expected Impact on Archaeological Resources.	Archaeological Research Unit and Dry Lands Research Institute, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00040	NADB-R - 1080051; Voided - MF-0044	1982	David M. Van Horn	Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Tract 14209 near Highland Springs in Unincorporated Riverside County, California	Archaeological Associates, LTD	
RI-03421	NADB-R - 1084088; Submitter - 89-1229; Voided - MF-3678	1989	BROWN, JOAN and JUANITA SHINN	Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 1,162 Acre Deutsch Specific Plan Project, Located In the City Of Beaumont, Riverside County, California	RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES	
RI-03852	NADB-R - 1084726; Submitter - 1008; Voided - MF-4197	1993	WHITNEY-DESAUTELS, NANCY	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY WATER IMPORTATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	
RI-05017	NADB-R - 1086379; Submitter - 11-04-12-1025	2004	Jeanette A. McKenna	Archaeological Survey Report: A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Leonard H. Peterson Property in the Cherry Valley Area of Riverside County, California	McKenna et al.	
RI-06722	NADB-R - 1088089; Submitter - PROJECT NO. PDH0601	2006	BRUNZELL, DAVID	Cultural Resources Assessment and Historic Evaluations: Deutsch Property Specific Plan, City of Banning, Riverside County, California	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-015033, 33-015034, 33-015035
RI-07054	Submitter - 1973A	2007	Hogan, Michael and Bai Tang	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Sensitivity Assessment: Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water Disterict Sewer System, in the Communtiy of Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California.	CRM TECH	

Report List

Beaumont USD Reports

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07869	Other - Contract No. 00708.08	2008	Jordan, Stacey C. and Michael M. DeGiovine	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project for a Total of Ten Poles on IDA 12KV (#4679978E and #4744631E), Oak Glen 12KV (#4744626E), Bryn Mawr 12KV (#4744645E), Stewart 4KV (#4760030E), Boulder 12KV (#4714250E, Lapins 12KV (4759904E), Mesa Grande 12KV (#4759915E), Conine 12KV (#4759921E) and Preston 12KV (#4759658E) Circuits and Removal of One Pole on Bench 12KV (#782504H) Circuit on Private Lands in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California (WO#6031-4800, AI#8-4850, AI#8-4852)	ICF Jones & Stokes	
RI-08449	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1211	2004	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Terri Jacquemain	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Banning General Plan.	CRM TECH	
RI-09298		2015	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Joule Project, Beumont, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project NO. TRF1429)	BRC Consulting	
RI-09359		2011	Chris Millington, Benjamin Vargas, and John Dietler	Cultural Resources Survey For Five Deteriorated Poles (GT14318, GT14322E, 2302533E, 2260773E, 2312202E) Near Redlands, San Bernardino County, and Banning, Riverside County, California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	
RI-09592		2015	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Joule Project, Beaumont, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF 1429)	BCRConsulting LLC	
RI-10461	Other - 18142.00	2015	William T. Eckhardt, Matthew M. DeCarlo, Doug Mengers, Sherri Andrews, Don Laylander, and Tony Quach	Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	ASM Affiliates	33-018128, 33-020289, 33-020290, 33-020294, 33-020317, 33-020318, 33-020319, 33-020320, 33-020321, 33-020322, 33-020323, 33-020324, 33-020325, 33-020336, 33-020409, 33-020410, 33-020975, 33-020976, 33-020977, 33-020978, 33-020979, 33-021001, 33-021014, 33-022103, 33-022105, 33-023799

Report List

Beaumont USD Reports

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10754		2019	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 3 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, SPL- Banning, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	33-015034, 33-015035
RI-10766		2018	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 2 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, SPL-, Banning, California	Brain F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	33-007997

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-006210		Other - 33-32223-110	Building	Historic	HP02	1983 (Jim Warner, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.)	
P-33-013827			Site	Historic	AH04	2004 (Harris, N., Harris Arch. Cons.)	
P-33-013828			Site	Historic	AH04	2004 (Harris, N., Harris Arch. Cons.)	

Appendix B:
NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

November 7, 2025

Samantha Jovanovic
South Environmental

Via Email to: sjovanovic@southenvironmental.com

Re: Beaumont USD Atwell Site Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/7/2025

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/18/2024
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85365	(760) 919-3631		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/29/2025
Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe	F	Jonathan Koteen, President	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85365	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/29/2025
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla Cupeno	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 663-2842		abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/25/2025
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Lena Broderick, Executive Assistant to Tribal Chairman	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110		lbroderick@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/25/2025
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Charles Martin, MBMI Chairman	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110		chairman@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/25/2025
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/16/2016
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/21/2025
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	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 Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/7/2025

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	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	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation	F	Alexandra McCleary, Director of Cultural Resources	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	7/22/2025

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PROJ-2025-006229
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Beaumont USD Atwell Site Project, Riverside County.

Appendix C:
DPR Update Forms

UPDATE for P-33-013827:

P-33-013827 was previously recorded by N. Harris in 2004 as a twentieth century historic refuse scatter with building materials and domestic refuse. South Environmental conducted an archaeological survey of an approximately 37.46-acre project site that included the mapped location of the resource on October 28, 2025. No remnants of P-33-013827 were observed and the resource is presumed to have been removed from the site (date unknown).

The resource is no longer extant, and no further investigation is recommended.

Recorded by:
Samantha Jovanovic and Alan Scardera
South Environmental
2061 N. Los Robles Ave. Ste. 205
Pasadena, CA 91104

Date Recorded: December 19, 2025

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UPDATE for P-33-013828:

P-33-013828 was previously recorded by N. Harris in 2004 as a twentieth century historic refuse scatter with building materials. South Environmental conducted an archaeological survey of an approximately 37.46-acre project site that included the mapped location of the resource on October 28, 2025. No remnants of P-33-013828 were observed and the resource is presumed to have been removed from the site (date unknown).

The resource is no longer extant, and no further investigation is recommended.

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