

# **Cultural Resource Assessment for the City of Beaumont General Plan Update, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California**

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## **National Archaeological Database (NADB)**

*Type of Study:* Literature Search, Cultural Resource Sensitivity Analysis

*USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:* Beaumont, CA; El Casco, CA; San Jacinto, CA

*Acreage:* 24,813 acres

*Level of Investigation:* CEQA Desktop constraints analysis

*Key Words:* Beaumont; General Plan Update; San Bernardino County; Riverside County; CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) was retained by Albert A. Webb Associates to conduct a desktop analysis to assess the cultural resource sensitivity for the City of Beaumont's General Plan Update (Project) in Riverside County, California. The proposed Project is an update to the City's 2006 General Plan. The City of Beaumont (City) is the lead agency for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This report summarizes the methods and results of the baseline cultural resource assessment of the Project area. This assessment included archaeological and historical background research, communication with Native American tribal representatives, and a desktop analysis of cultural resource sensitivity. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historical resources under CEQA and to develop mitigation measures to ensure that any impacts to historical resources are less than significant.

The cultural literature and records searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at the University of California, Riverside, indicated that 293 cultural resources have been documented within the city of Beaumont, the city of Beaumont's Sphere of Influence, and the proposed Annexation area. The majority of these (n = 201) are built-environment resources consisting in large part of single family residences, but also include commercial properties, civic buildings, transmission lines, flood control structures, roadways, and at least one trail. The remaining resources consist of 52 prehistoric archaeological sites, 35 historical archaeological sites, and 5 sites containing both historical and prehistoric components.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ also requested a search of the Sacred Lands Files (SLF) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Results of the SLF search indicate that there are known Native American cultural resources within the Project area and that the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians should be contacted for more information. Native American individuals and organizations, including the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, were contacted to elicit information on Native American resources within the proposed Project area. Of the 22 different groups and/or individuals contacted, six responses have been received to date. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) indicated that the Project is outside the Tribe's reservation boundaries but within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area (TUA). As such, the ACBCI Tribal Historic Preservation Office requests copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this Project. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians stated that the Tribe is unaware of any specific cultural resources in the area and recommends contacting a tribe(s) in closer proximity to the Project. However, the Tribe does recommend Native American monitoring and requests to be informed if any cultural resources are discovered. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) indicated that a portion of the Project area lies within Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, the Project is of interest to the SMBMI. The SMBMI stated that the western portion of the Project, within San Timoteo Canyon and the Badlands, is rich in

cultural material and important to the Tribe. The Serrano Nation of Mission Indians indicated that the Project area and surrounding vicinity are sensitive for Native American cultural resources and the Tribe would like to be notified if any Native American resources are discovered. The Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians stated that even though the Project is outside the Tribe's existing reservation the Project area is within the Tribe's TUA and in close proximity to known sites. As such, the Tribe made five requests because of the multiple areas of potential impact identified during an in-house database search. Finally, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians stated that the Tribe determined the Project has little significance or ties to the Viejas. As such, the Tribe recommends contacting tribes in closer proximity to the Project but still requests to be notified of any inadvertent discoveries.

A copy of the final report will be placed on file at the EIC.

# CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.....	1
1.2	REGULATORY CONTEXT.....	1
1.2.1	California Environmental Quality Act.....	1
1.2.2	Other State Statutes and Regulations.....	4
1.3	REPORT ORGANIZATION.....	5
<b>2</b>	<b>SETTING.....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1	ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING .....	6
2.2	PREHISTORIC SETTING .....	6
2.2.1	Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500–7000 B.P.).....	8
2.2.2	Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7000–4000 B.P.).....	10
2.2.3	Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000–1500 B.P.) .....	13
2.2.4	Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500–750 B.P.).....	15
2.2.5	Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750–410 B.P.).....	18
2.2.6	Protohistoric Period (ca. 410–180 B.P.) .....	19
2.3	ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING.....	21
2.4	HISTORICAL SETTING .....	23
2.4.1	The Spanish Period (1769–1822).....	23
2.4.2	Mexican Rancho Period (1822–1848) .....	23
2.4.3	American Period (1848–Present).....	24
2.4.4	City of Beaumont.....	25
<b>3</b>	<b>CULTURAL RESOURCE LITERATURE AND RECORDS</b>	
	<b>SEARCH.....</b>	<b>26</b>
3.1	PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS.....	26
3.2	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.....	29
<b>4</b>	<b>NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>CULTURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY STUDY .....</b>	<b>34</b>
5.1	METHODS .....	34
5.2	RESULTS .....	34
5.2.1	Geography and Topography .....	34
5.2.2	Records Search Data.....	37
5.2.3	Historical Map and Aerial Photograph Review .....	37
5.3	SENSITIVITY AREAS DISCUSSION .....	38
<b>6</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>41</b>



## APPENDICES

- A Native American Coordination**
- B Cultural Resources Within the Project Area**

### FIGURES

Figure 1-1	Project vicinity map. ....	2
Figure 1-2	Project location map. ....	3
Figure 5-1	Project sensitivity map. ....	35

### TABLES

Table 3-1	Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area .....	26
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# 1

## INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) conducted a desktop analysis to assess the cultural resource sensitivity for the City of Beaumont's (City) General Plan Update (Project) in Riverside County, California. The Project requires discretionary approval from the City and thus is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended. Matthew Tennyson, M.A., RPA, served as Principal Investigator; Roberta Thomas, MA, RPA, served as Project Manager/Archaeologist and authored this report; and Michael Mirro, MA, RPA, served as GIS Analyst/Geoarchaeologist and contributing author.

### 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located within the City of Beaumont and its Sphere of Influence (SOI) in north-central Riverside County, approximately 70 miles east of downtown Los Angeles, within the San Geronimo Pass region along Interstate 10 (I-10) and State Route 60 (SR 60) (Figure 1-1). Specifically, the Project is within portions of Township 2 South, Range 1 West, Sections 24-36; Township 2 South, Range 2 West, Sections 44-36; Township 3 South, Range 1 West, Sections 1-28 and 32-36; Township 3 South, Range 1 East, Sections 19 and 30-31; Township 3 South, Range 2 West, Sections 1-3 and 12-13; Township 4 South, Range 1 East, Section 6; and Township 4 South, Range 1 West, Sections 1-4 and 10-11 on the El Casco, San Jacinto, and Beaumont, CA 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles (Figure 1-2).

The proposed Project is an update to the City's 2007 General Plan. The Planning Area (Project area) encompasses approximately 26,371 acres (41 square miles), of which 19,188 acres (30 square miles) are within the corporate boundaries of the City and 7,183 acres (11 square miles) are within the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI). The City is bordered by the County of Riverside and City of San Jacinto to the south, County of Riverside and City of Banning to the east, the County of Riverside to the west, and the City of Calimesa and community of Cherry Valley to the north. The existing City limits generally extend north and south of I-10 and SR 60. The City's SOI encompasses areas to the south of I-10 and SR 60 in the regions referred to as Lamb Canyon, Laborde Canyon, portions of the San Timoteo Badlands and Poppet Flats.

### 1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

#### 1.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The Project is subject to compliance with the CEQA, as amended. The CEQA Statutes and Guidelines (Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section [§] 15064.5) direct lead agencies to determine whether a project will have a significant impact on significant historical resources. Generally, a cultural resource shall be considered historically significant if it is

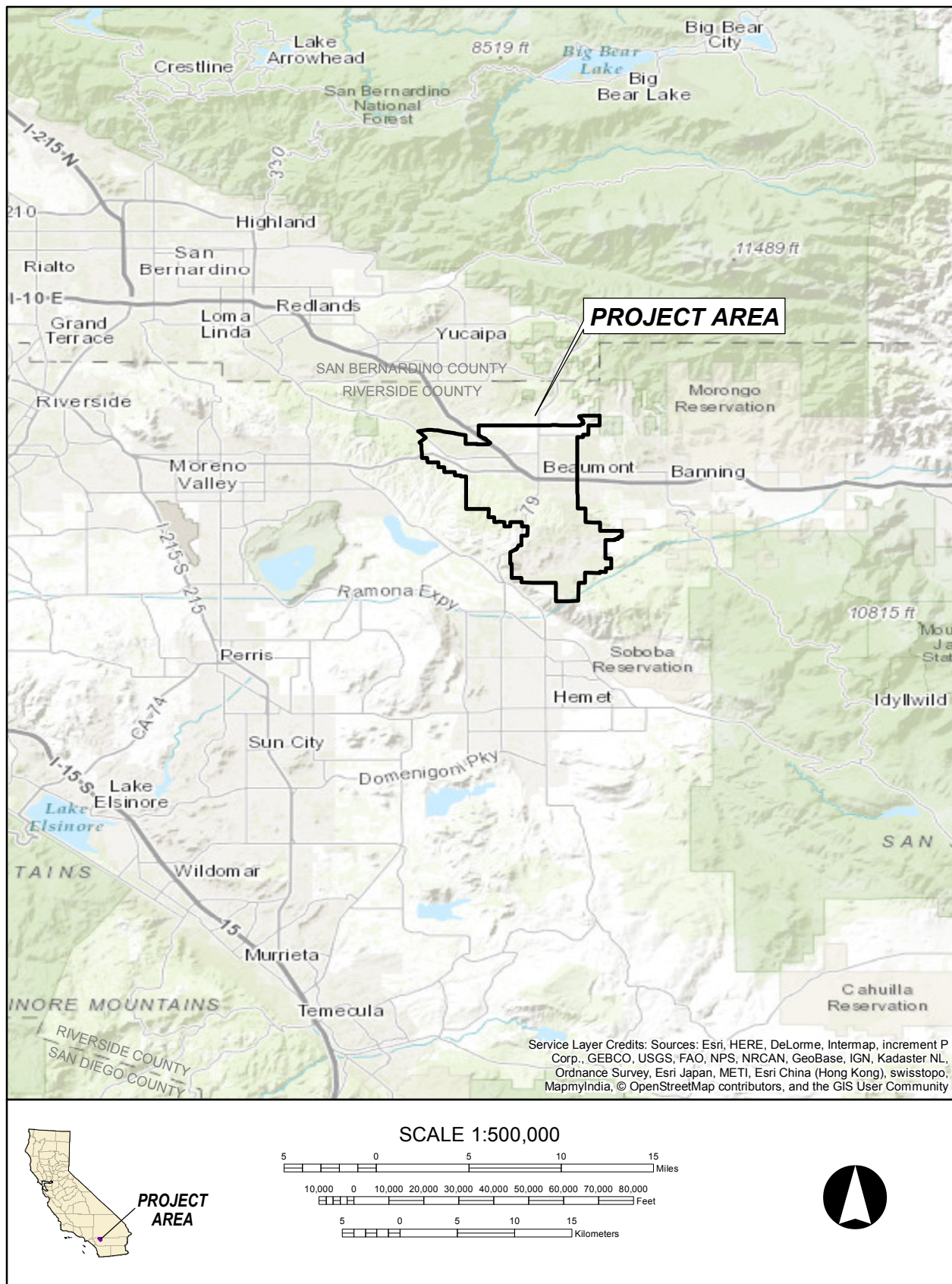


Figure 1-1 Project vicinity map.



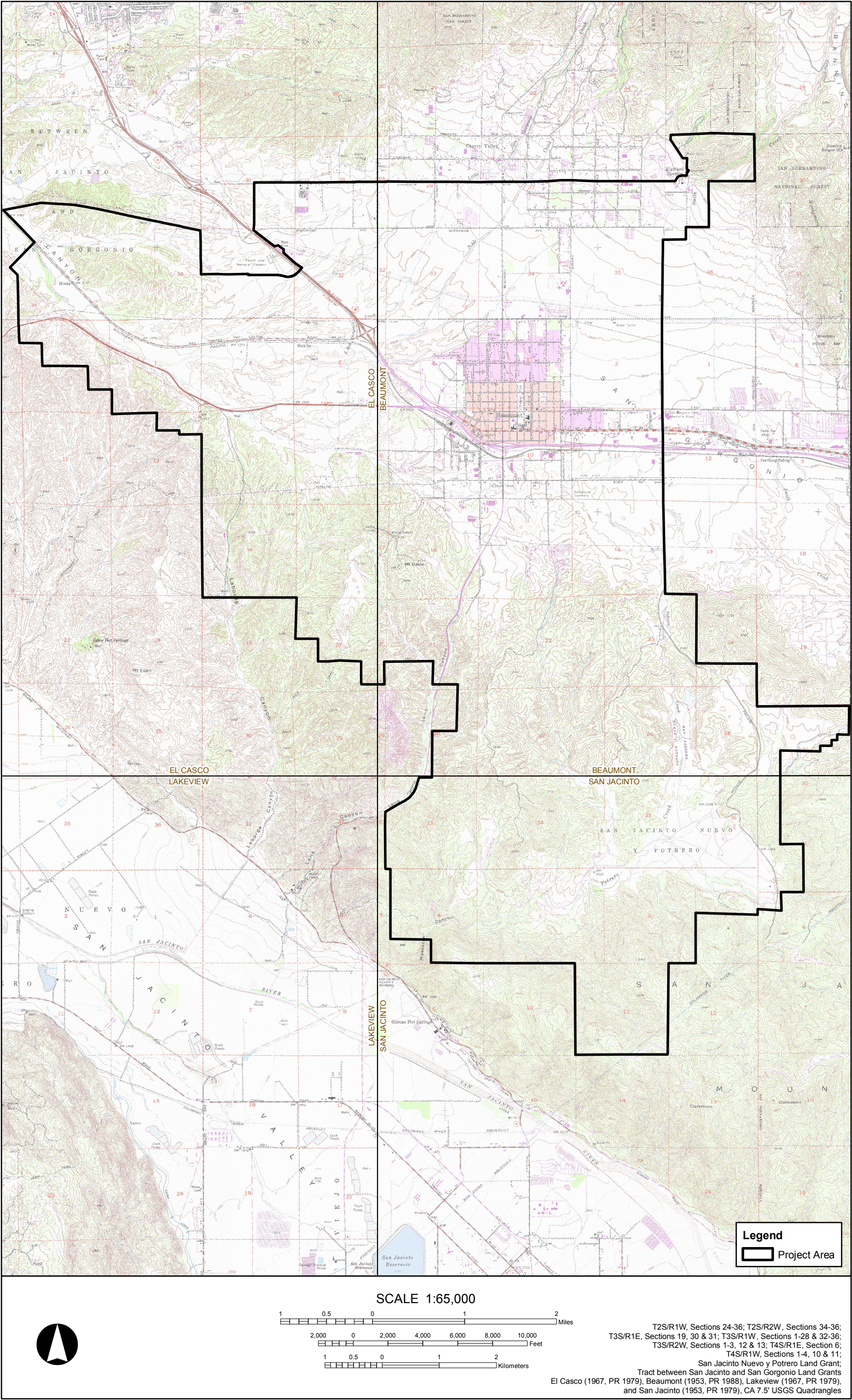


Figure 1-2 Project location map.



45 years old or older; possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and meets the requirements for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any 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; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [14 CCR § 15064.5].

The cited statutes and guidelines specify how cultural resources are to be managed in the context of proposed projects, such as the current Project. Prehistoric and historical archaeological sites as well as standing structures and other built-environment features deemed historically significant must be considered in project planning and development. 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 (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21084.1).

### **1.2.2 Other State Statutes and Regulations**

#### **California Government Codes 65092; 65351; 65352, 65352.3; 65352.4; 65352.5; and 65560 (Senate Bill 18)**

As of March 1, 2005, California Government Codes 65092; 65351; 65352; 65352.3; 65352.4; 65352.5; and 65560, formerly known as Senate Bill 18 (SB 18), requires that cities and counties contact and consult with Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting any general plan or specific plan, or designing lands as open space. The purpose of SB 18 is to involve Native Americans at the onset of the planning process to allow for considerations concerning the protection of traditional tribal cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy prior to individual site-specific, project level, and land use decisions. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation, unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code Section 65352.3). At least 45 days before a local government adopts or substantially amends a general plan or specific plan, the local government must refer the proposed action to agencies, including Native American tribes, for review and comment.

#### **California Assembly Bill 52**

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources—tribal cultural resources—for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are included or determined eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or are determined by the lead

CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult in good faith with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to impact a tribal cultural resource such that it would cause a substantial adverse change constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

### **Native American Heritage Commission**

PRC § 5097.91 established the NAHC, whose duties include maintaining the inventory of places of religious or social significance to Native Americans and the identification of known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. PRC § 5097.98 specifies a protocol to be followed when the NAHC receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner.

## **1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION**

This report documents the results of a desktop cultural resource assessment of the Project area for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the scope of the work. Chapter 2 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Chapter 3 presents the results of the cultural resource literature and records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), housed at the University of California, Riverside. Chapter 4 summarizes the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the NAHC and Native American communications. The cultural resource sensitivity study methods employed during this investigation and findings are outlined in Chapter 5 and management recommendations and proposed mitigation measures provided in Chapter 6. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

## 2 SETTING

This chapter describes the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural setting of the Project area to provide a context for understanding the nature and significance of cultural properties identified within the region. Prehistorically, ethnographically, and historically, the nature and distribution of human activities in the region have been affected by such factors as topography and the availability of water and natural resources. Therefore, prior to a discussion of the cultural setting, the environmental setting of the area is summarized below.

### 2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Beaumont is within the San Gorgonio Pass region of Southern California, south of the San Bernardino Mountains, within the San Jacinto Mountains of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California. The region surrounding the City is a geologically complex area, in part due to movement along the San Andreas fault, Banning fault, San Gorgonio fault, and others (Lancaster et al. 2012; SCEDC 2013; Yule 2009). Annual precipitation in the area ranges from 18 to 20 inches. The City encompasses a portion of the South Coast Bioregion that is sparsely vegetated with scrub brush and grasses and populated by a variety of reptiles, small mammals, birds, and insects.

The Peninsular Ranges extend approximately 125 miles from the Los Angeles Basin to the tip of Baja California and are bounded by the Elsinore fault zone and the Colorado Desert in the east and the Pacific Coast on the west (Morton and Miller 2006). The geology in the northern reaches of the range, including the San Jacinto Mountains, consists of Paleozoic gneiss, schist, and other older metamorphic rocks; Mesozoic granitic rocks of the Southern California batholith; and Cenozoic marine and terrestrial deposits. The highest point in the range is San Jacinto Peak at 10,805 feet above mean sea level (Norris and Webb 1976).

### 2.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

This section describes the prehistoric cultural setting of the area to provide a context for understanding the types, nature, and significance of the prehistoric cultural resources identified within the vicinity of the Project area. The data presented herein regarding the sequence of prehistoric use, adaptation, and occupation of the interior valleys and mountain localities that include the Project area, are summarized from a synthesis of more than 10 years of archaeological research conducted as part of the Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP) (now known as Diamond Valley Lake), located approximately 15 miles south of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001). To further understand the types and nature of the prehistoric cultural deposits identified within the Project area within the frame of a wider geographical context, a review of the coastal (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968) and desert (Warren 1980; Warren and Crabtree 1986) regional chronologies to which most researchers have subscribed is also provided.

The prehistory of inland southern California has been less thoroughly understood than that of the adjacent desert and coastal regions. Prior to the ESRP studies, no comprehensive synthesis had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of cismontane southern California that include the Project area. The lack of an adequate culture history for this portion of California can be attributed to at least three major factors: (1) the nature and scope of investigations in the region, where research has been concentrated for the most part at single sites or on specific problems; (2) the complex historical sequence of investigations and discoveries, combined with a tendency on the part of many authors to explain similarities in assemblages to cultural diffusion; and (3) the confusion of typological and chronological terminology, which has led to ill-defined units that alternately describe time periods, tool morphology, social groupings, or technological adaptations (see Goldberg and Arnold 1988).

Two regional chronologies are widely cited in the archaeological literature for the prehistory of the coastal regions of southern California (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968). These chronologies are generalized temporal schemes based on the presence or absence of certain artifact types; both chronologies span the known prehistoric occupation of coastal southern California. The units used by Wallace are “horizons” or “periods,” which are extensive in space but restricted in time. The units employed by Warren are “traditions,” which may be spatially restricted but display temporal continuity. A more recent chronological synthesis for coastal southern California has been provided by Koerper and Drover (1983). This synthesis employs Wallace’s (1955) horizon terminology, but uses radiometric data to order stylistic changes observed in the artifact assemblages, which are interpreted as temporal indications of cultural change over time.

In the absence of absolute chronological indicators for most inland sites, researchers have generally employed typological cross dating of artifact types from either coastal or desert sequences, often as the sole means for assigning age to archaeological sites within the interior valleys, including the Project area. However, two large reservoir projects, first the Perris Reservoir Project (O’Connell et al. 1974), and then most recently, the Eastside Reservoir Project (Goldberg et al. 2001), generated large data sets that have built upon one another to provide a basis for resolving some of these regional discrepancies. Thus, the following discussion of the prehistoric cultural setting for the Project study region is drawn from the cultural sequence developed for the ESRP study area. This chronology was based first on artifact cross dating and geomorphological interpretations, and then refined with radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dates (Onken and Horne 2001; Robinson 1998, 2001). The resultant chronology draws heavily on a cultural sequence defined by Warren (1984) that is based largely on archaeological work conducted in the Colorado and Mojave deserts. However, because Warren’s chronology used temporal period names that suggest links to the Mojave, these were replaced in the ESRP chronology by value neutral terms.

For purposes of this report, the discussion will begin at 9500 Before Present (B.P.), because no evidence of the earlier Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 12,000–9500 B.P.) has been found within the vicinity of the Project area. It should be noted however, that an isolated burial, CA-RIV-5786, was found during excavation of a portion of Salt Creek Channel near ESRP; a single radiocarbon date from this burial yielded an uncalibrated date of 7380 ± 300 B.P. (McDougall 1995).



### **2.2.1 Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500–7000 B.P.)**

The Early Archaic period saw a continuation of weather patterns resulting in the desert interior apparently much more favorable for human occupation than the cismontane valleys of southern California. It has been postulated that small, highly mobile groups still traveled over a wide home range utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism. However, because of the arid conditions within the interior valley areas, prehistoric use of the general study area would still have been negligible; populations would still have favored the coastal or interior desert regions. Nonetheless, those populations exploiting the interior valleys would still have been tethered to the few reliable, drought-resistant water sources such as Lake Elsinore, Mystic Lake, and possibly the Cajalco Basin (Goldberg et al. 2001).

Archaeological sites documented within the vicinity of the Project area dating to the Early Archaic or containing meager evidence suggestive of sporadic use during this time period are rare, supporting the hypothesis of negligible prehistoric use of the inland valley areas of western Riverside County during this period. Within the ESRP study area, only two site components are firmly dated to the Early Archaic. One component includes a single human burial at CA-RIV-5786 dating to  $7380 \pm 300$  B.P. and capped by several large, highly shaped metates (McDougall 1995). The second is the lower cultural component at CA-RIV-5086, a small temporary camp dated with obsidian hydration data and stratigraphic information to the Early Archaic; this component contained a relatively sparse scatter of flaked and ground stone artifacts and faunal remains, but no cultural features, suggesting that CA-RIV-5086 was initially utilized as a resource extraction locale, possibly situated adjacent to a wetlands environment during the Early Archaic period.

Although much of the data gathered during the ESRP studies seem to corroborate the notion of sporadic use of the study region by small, highly mobile bands utilizing highly portable tool kits during the Early Archaic, the data from CA-RIV-5786, and one other site (CA-RIV-6069) investigated recently, seem to contradict this theory. Identified during the Metropolitan Water District's Inland Feeder Pipeline Project, CA-RIV-6069 is situated on an alluvial fan emanating north from the Lakeview Mountains in western Riverside County, just above the floor of the San Jacinto Valley and south of Mystic Lake; numerous springs are present along the mountain front overlooking the embayment (Horne and McDougall 2008). The cultural deposits at CA-RIV-6069 were encountered at depths ranging from 1.5 meters (5 feet) to 3.9 meters (13 feet) below the modern ground surface; the vertical distribution of cultural materials and features documented indicates that two distinct cultural strata representing two periods of cultural occupation are present. A more intensive cultural occupation was encountered between approximately 2.7 meters (9 feet) to 3.9 meters (13 feet) below the modern ground surface; eight radiocarbon assays from cultural features identified in this lower component range from 7940 to 8370 B.P. A less intensive period of site use is represented by materials and features encountered between 1.5 meters (5 feet) to 2.4 meters (8 feet) below the ground surface; charcoal recovered from an intact fire hearth within the upper component was assayed to 2230 B.P., or to the Late Archaic Period. These data suggest that the lower component at CA-RIV-6069 is the oldest prehistoric cultural deposit ever investigated in the greater San Jacinto Valley, and among the oldest deposits ever investigated in inland southern California.

Emergency data-recovery excavations in a portion of CA-RIV-6069 yielded an extensive assemblage of flaked and ground stone tools, marine and terrestrial faunal remains, and bone and shell tools and ornaments. Additionally, 15 discrete cultural features were identified, including intact fire hearths, ground stone artifact caches, and concentrations of artifacts, fire-altered rock, and unmodified manuported cobbles representing remnants of former activity areas; 12 of these cultural features were encountered within the lower cultural component. It should also be noted that the lower component identified at CA-RIV-6069 yielded 37 intentionally molded and fired ceramic objects, possibly the oldest ceramic industry identified to date in the Western Hemisphere (Horne and McDougall 2008). As well, the presence of numerous cultural features at CA-RIV-6069, and the extreme degree of fragmentation, fire alteration, and reuse/recycling of large, highly shaped ground stone implements suggests fairly intensive residential use (either repeated or long term) of CA-RIV-6069 during the Early Archaic. The presence of several artifact caches suggests that site reuse was anticipated. Thus, CA-RIV-6069 may have been a destination point with a predictable resource base that was located on a scheduled, seasonal collecting round. Resource predictability, and the planning depth and organizational characteristics necessary to take full advantage of it, fosters expectations of site reoccupation and longer-term residential occupations.

One other site containing an Early Archaic component worthy of note is CA-RIV-2798/H, or the Lake Elsinore Site. CA-RIV-2798/H is situated at the mouth of the outlet channel of Lake Elsinore, one of the only natural lakes in southern California. Data-recovery excavations at the site, conducted in 1993 by Statistical Research, Inc., revealed stratified cultural deposits attaining depths of nearly 3 meters (10 feet) and containing a fairly large assemblage of flaked stone tools (bifaces, unifaces, projectile points, small flake tools, and crescents); a variety of ground stone implements were also collected (Grenda 1997). Documented features include several fire hearths and hearth clean-out refuse deposits, rock clusters, and ground stone caches. Of the eight radiometric assays available for the site, one assay of  $8400 \pm 60$  B.P. from marine shell, coupled with the crescents, suggests that the initial occupation of the Lake Elsinore site may have occurred during the later portion of the Early Holocene (Grenda 1997:279). Two additional radiometric assays ( $4800 \pm 60$  B.P. and  $4530 \pm 80$  B.P.) and six dart points, as well as several cultural features indicate that the site occupation intensified during the Middle Holocene; during subsequent periods of the Late Holocene, site occupation apparently became more sporadic and less intensive (Grenda 1997:279–284).

In summary, few sites dating to the Early Archaic have been documented within the region, supporting the theory of negligible use of the inland areas of southern California at this time because of arid conditions. Many of these sites contain only scant 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 (e.g., CA-RIV-2798/H and the lower cultural component at CA-RIV-6069) do 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.

### **2.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7000–4000 B.P.)**

The Middle Archaic saw a reversal of the weather patterns which had prevailed throughout much of cismontane southern California for several millennia. By about 6000 B.P., local environmental conditions ameliorated while conditions in the deserts deteriorated, reaching maximum aridity of the postglacial period (Antevs 1955; Hall 1985; Haynes 1967; Mehringer and Warren 1976; Spaulding 1991, 1995). Spaulding (2001) proposes that a westerly air flow pattern returned to southern California, while the monsoonal weather patterns in the deserts retreated. As a result, the inland areas may have seen increased effective moisture, while the interior deserts, no longer receiving moist monsoonal flow and now in the rainshadow of the Transverse and Peninsular ranges, became quite arid. This suggests that cismontane southern California, including the Project study region, may have been a relatively more hospitable environment than the interior deserts during the middle Holocene.

Due to both the amelioration of the local environmental conditions and the deterioration of the conditions in the interior deserts, it was postulated that the inland areas of cismontane southern California would see an increase in prehistoric use and occupation after about 6000 B.P. as compared to the earlier periods (Goldberg et al. 2001). The Middle Archaic components, identified in the ESRP studies, include several intensively used residential bases and/or temporary camps containing abundant cultural debris including temporally diagnostic artifacts (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).

In coastal southern California, the early traditions gave way to what Warren refers to as the “Encinitas Tradition” by about 7000 to 8000 B.P.; Wallace’s “Period II: Food Collecting” also would be subsumed under this tradition. Inland San Diego County sites dating to this period have been assigned to the “La Jolla/Pauma Complex” by True (1958). This interval has been described frequently as the “Milling Stone Horizon” because of the preponderance of milling tools in the archaeological assemblages of sites dated to this era (Basgall and True 1985; Kowta 1969; Wallace 1955).

In the coastal and inland regions of southern California, this period of cultural development is marked by the technological advancements of seed grinding for flour and possibly the first use of marine resources, such as shellfish and marine mammals. The artifact inventory of this period is similar to that of the previous period and includes crude hammerstones, scraper planes, choppers, large drills, crescents, and large flake tools. This assemblage also includes large leaf-shaped projectile points and knives; manos and milling stones used for hard-seed grinding; and likely nonutilitarian artifacts, such as beads, pendants, charmstones, discoids, spherical stones, and cogged stones (Kowta 1969; True 1958; Warren et al. 1961).

Although sites assigned to this stage of cultural development are similar in many respects, their content, structure, and age can vary. This variability is largely due to geographical differences

between the coast and interior; the primary difference between the archaeological assemblages of coastal and inland sites appears to be related to subsistence. Coastal occupants gathered fish and plant resources, while hunting was generally less important (projectile points are rare). The inland occupants primarily collected hard seeds and hunted small mammals; therefore, projectile points are more common in inland assemblages. King (1967:66–67) suggests that the coastal sites probably represent more permanent occupations than are found in the interior, since coastal inhabitants were sustained by more reliable and abundant food resources. A more mobile subsistence round was likely necessary for inland inhabitants. It is possible, too, that inland and coastal sites of this period represent seasonal movement by the same groups of people.

These inconsistencies in content, structure, and age of sites assignable to the “Milling Stone Horizon” have been reviewed by Goldberg and Arnold (1988:12–13, 46–50). In their discussion, the presence of a single technology (the milling stone and mano) to define a temporally meaningful analytic unit of cultural development is seen to be problematic and does not explain the variability in site assemblages and dates of this period. They argue that to assign all sites that contain milling stones and manos to the period from 8000 to 2000 B.P. implies a “cultural unity” among the peoples who deposited these artifacts. However, decades of research have documented significant variability in subsistence emphasis, mortuary practices, and nonutilitarian artifacts (e.g., cogged stones, discoids, beads), notwithstanding great similarities in one element of the tool kit—the milling stone and the mano.

In the desert regions of southern California, the “Pinto Period” succeeded the “Lake Mojave Period,” beginning at approximately 7000 B.P. and lasting to 4000 or 3500 B.P. Relatively recent paleoecological and paleohydrological evidence suggests maximum aridity in the desert regions between ca. 7000 and 5000 B.P., with amelioration beginning at approximately 5500 B.P. and continuing through 4000 B.P. (Spaulding 1991, 1995). As an adaptive response to these changing climatic conditions, the Pinto Period is characterized by necessary shifts in prehistoric subsistence practices and adaptations, with greater emphasis placed on the exploitation of plants and small animals than the preceding Lake Mojave Period, as well as a continued focus on artiodactyls (Warren 1980, 1984).

The distinctive characteristics of the “Pinto Basin Complex” as defined by Campbell and Campbell (1935) are projectile points of the Pinto series, described by Amsden (1935) as weakly shouldered, indented-base projectile points that are coarse in manufacture as well as form. Other diagnostic artifact types of this period include: large and small leaf-shaped bifaces; domed and heavy-keeled scrapers; numerous core/cobble tools; large blocky metates evincing minimal wear and small, thin, extensively used milling slabs; and shaped and unshaped manos. Throughout most of the California desert region, sites containing elements of the Pinto Basin Complex (e.g., those in the Pinto Basin, Tiefert Basin, Salt Springs, and Death Valley) are small and usually limited to surface deposits suggestive of temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people (Warren 1984:413).

Interestingly, one site discovered during the ESRP studies evinces purely Lake Mojave and Pinto period materials. This site, CA-RIV-5045, also known as the Diamond Valley Pinto Site, is very unique in that Pinto and Lake Mojave materials are found within well-stratified, radiometrically defined cultural deposits. In addition to the numerous dart projectile points recovered indicative of the Pinto period (i.e., Pinto-series and Silver Lake-series), these deposits contain abundant and

diverse faunal assemblages, an extensive array of flaked stone tools and ground stone implements, as well as intact cultural features ascribable to specific periods of occupation. Radiometric data, feature types, and artifact/ecofact assemblage characteristics indicate that CA-RIV-5045 was occupied most intensively between 6200–5600 B.P., and functioned as a winter-time residential base during this period (McDougall 2001).

As was noted earlier, it was posited that cismontane southern California would see an increase in human activity after about 6000 B.P. in response to changing environmental conditions. At this time, local environmental conditions ameliorated 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 ESRP 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 distribution of sites and variety of site types (i.e., residential bases, temporary camps, and a variety of ephemeral resource extraction and processing sites) dating to the Middle Archaic at the ESRP suggest that overall use of the region likely conformed to a rest-rotation collecting strategy involving relatively brief intervals of sedentism during the midwinter ebb of yearly productivity, followed by warm-season residential movements through a series of resource procurement camps in a seasonal round (Goldberg and Horne 2001). A key feature of rest-rotation collecting is a reliance on stored foods during the interval of winter sedentism. Logistic mobility, or the collection and transport of critical resources to the home residential base, also played an important role in resource procurement, especially during the interval of seasonal sedentism and consumption of stored foods. Another key feature of this strategy is the regular rotation of settlements on a yearly or multi-yearly basis to new areas to avoid the declining rates of return associated with continuous exploitation of the same areas.

It is of interest that although the indices used to measure residential mobility for the Early and Middle Archaic components documented at the ESRP study area indicate that these early components evince a more mobile land-use strategy than later periods, and that the Middle Archaic strategy registers more mobile than the Early Archaic strategy, most data convincingly show that neither of these early periods can be characterized as fully mobile. The fragmentation of bottom grinding stones (i.e., metates, milling slabs), ranging between 80 and 100 percent for nearly all ESRP components throughout prehistory, clearly indicates that occupations were fairly sedentary or that sites were consistently reused, with ground stone being cached and reused until it was no longer functional (Klink 2001a). In addition, the occurrence of artifact and toolstone caches at several Middle Archaic sites suggests that site reuse was anticipated (Horne 2001).

While most chronometric data from the ESRP Middle Archaic components are too gross to confirm whether intensified use of the ESRP study area began after the posited ca. 6000 B.P. termination of the postglacial thermal maximum, some reliable radiocarbon assays support that proposition. Dates from three separate residential components, CA-RIV-4628/H Locus A, CA-RIV-4629/H Locus B, and CA-RIV-5045 Locus B, all postdate 6000 B.P. when tree-ring calibrations are taken into account. No reliable radiocarbon samples date Middle Archaic occupation to the postglacial thermal maximum in the ESRP study area (Goldberg 2001:570).

### **2.2.3 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000–1500 B.P.)**

The Late Archaic Period was one of cultural intensification in southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. Effective moisture continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3600 B.P. and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic. This ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2100 B.P., however, drying and warming increased, perhaps causing resource intensification.

At the ESRP study area, 23 archaeological localities show evidence that their primary use was during the Late Archaic, while eight others yielded evidence of some activity during the period. Late Archaic site types documented within the ESRP study area include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features, as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. In general, sites showing evidence of the most intensive use tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources such as perennial springs or larger streams, while less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans (Goldberg 2001).

Evidence from the ESRP also suggests increased sedentism during this period, with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, and especially refuse deposits in Late Archaic components, suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the Middle Archaic, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of southern California after ca. 3100 B.P. (Horne 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2100 B.P. likely exacted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift towards greater sedentism (Goldberg 2001).

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period are still fairly large (dart point size), but also include more refined notched (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). Late in the period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. However, this projectile point type was not found at the ESRP study area, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland regions of southern California.

Concerning the cultural sequences for Late Archaic coastal sites, for the period after about 5000 B.P., Warren (1968) and Wallace (1978) diverge in their chronological sequences for the coastal regions of southern California. Warren’s “Encinitas Tradition” includes all areas outside the Chumash territory of the Santa Barbara coastal zone and continues until approximately 1250 B.P. Wallace, on the other hand, identifies a transition beginning approximately 5000 B.P., marking the onset of “Period III: Diversified Subsistence.” In his original 1955 sequence, Wallace said this period, generally referred to as the “Intermediate Horizon,” was largely based on changes in the archaeological assemblages of sites from the Santa Barbara coastal region. This horizon is characterized by a greater variety of artifacts, suggesting a greater variety of

utilized food resources. Although this interval of human occupation in coastal southern California is poorly defined and dated because of the paucity of representative sites, many researchers in southern California have retained Wallace's original "Intermediate Horizon" as a classification for sites dating between 5000 and 1500 B.P.

The subsistence base during this period broadened. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may indicate the use of acorns, an important storable subsistence resource. Hunting also presumably gained importance. An abundance of broad, leaf-shaped blades and heavy, often stemmed or notched projectile points have been found in association with large numbers of terrestrial and aquatic mammal bones. Other characteristic features of this period include the appearance of bone and antler implements and the occasional use of asphaltum and steatite. Most chronological sequences for southern California recognize the introduction of the bow and arrow by 1500 B.P., marked by the appearance of small arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

Some archaeologists have suggested that the changes in the coastal artifact assemblages dating to this period were the result of an influx or incursion of "Shoshonean" people from interior desert areas to the coastal regions (Rogers 1929; Wallace 1978). However, there is virtually no agreement among researchers as to the timing of the initial Shoshonean incursion into the study region; estimates generally range from 1,000 to more than 6,000 years ago, and few researchers acknowledge or question the assumption that Shoshoneans arrived to the study region and replaced some other cultural group (Goldberg and Arnold 1988:50–56). Other archaeologists suggest that cultural transition from the earlier "Milling Stone Horizon" to the succeeding "Intermediate Horizon" coastal and inland assemblages reflects progressive economic changes (e.g., trade) rather than population replacement (King 1982; Koerper 1981; Moratto 1984:164).

In general, cultural patterns remained similar in character to those of the preceding horizon. However, the material culture at many coastal sites became more elaborate, reflecting an increase in sociopolitical complexity and increased efficiency in subsistence strategies (e.g., the introduction of the bow and arrow for hunting). The settlement subsistence patterns and cultural development during this period are not well understood because of a lack of data; however, the limited data do suggest that the duration and intensity of occupation at the base camps increased, especially toward the latter part of this period.

In the eastern desert regions of southern California, the "Gypsum Period" (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.) is generally coeval with Wallace's "Intermediate Horizon." A trend toward increasing effective moisture, which began in the late middle Holocene, culminated in a pronounced pluvial episode between approximately 3700 and 3500 B.P. At that time, a number of basins in the Mojave and Owens river drainages supported perennial lakes (Enzel et al. 1992). No comparable events are evident earlier in the paleohydrological record, developed largely since Warren's (1984) work, that date to 5000 to 4500 B.P., the dates that encompass Warren's so-called "Little Pluvial." After the end of pluvial conditions (ca. 3500 B.P.), conditions typified by greater effective moisture appear to have persisted until approximately 3,000 years ago. An episode of aridity exceeding that of the present may have occurred about 2500 B.P., but there is evidence for increased effective moisture again between approximately 2000 and 1400 years B.P. (Spaulding 1991, 1995).

In addition to diagnostic projectile points, Gypsum Period sites include leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T shaped drills and, occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984:416). Manos and milling stones are also common. A technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the holyleaf cherry and mesquite pod. This correlates with a warming and drying trend that began around 2100 B.P., which appears to have resulted in resource intensification. In addition, the frequencies of grinding tools show increasing importance of plant foods throughout the Late Archaic, with a substantially greater emphasis after 2000 B.P. (Goldberg 2001). Other artifacts include arrow shaft smoothers, incised slate and sandstone tablets and pendants, bone awls, Olivella shell beads, and Haliotis beads and ornaments. A wide range of perishable items dating to this period was recovered from Newberry Cave, including atlatl hooks, dart shafts and foreshafts, sandals and S twist cordage, tortoise-shell bowls, and split-twig animal figurines. The presence of both Haliotis and Olivella shell beads and ornaments and split-twig animal figurines indicates that the California desert occupants were in contact with populations from the southern California coast, as well as the southern Great Basin (e.g., Arizona, Utah, and Nevada).

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period is similar to that of the preceding Pinto Period; new tools also were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Included are the mortar and pestle, used for processing hard seeds (e.g., mesquite pods), and the bow and arrow, as evidenced by the presence of Rose Spring projectile points late in this period. Ritual activities became important, as evidenced by split-twig figurines (likely originating from northern Arizona) and petroglyphs depicting hunting scenes. Finally, increased contact with neighboring groups likely provided the desert occupants important storable foodstuffs during less productive seasons or years, in exchange for valuable lithic materials such as obsidian, chalcedonies, and cherts. The increased carrying capacity and intensification of resources suggests higher populations in the desert with a greater ability to adapt to arid conditions (Warren 1984:420).

#### **2.2.4 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500–750 B.P.)**

Because paleoenvironmental conditions were little changed from the preceding period, cultural trends in the early portion of the Saratoga Springs Period were, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the end of the Late Archaic Period. However, the Medieval Warm, a period of even more persistent drought, began by 1060 B.P., and conditions became significantly warmer and drier. These climatic changes were experienced throughout the western United States (Jones et al. 1999; Kennett and Kennett 2000), although the inland areas of cismontane southern California may have been less affected than the desert interior. The Medieval Warm continued through the first 200 years of the Late Prehistoric Period until approximately 550 B.P. (Spaulding 2001).

Firm evidence of Saratoga Springs Period occupation was documented at seven site components within the ESRP study area, while three other sites exhibit evidence of ephemeral use at this time. Six other localities within the ESRP study area yielded either obsidian with hydration bands suggesting Saratoga Springs age or Saratoga Springs projectile points (a large triangular form associated with use of the bow and arrow which began to appear in the ESRP study area at this time) but without evidence of sustained site use during this period. The focal shift of



prehistoric activity from alluvial fan margins to mountain-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, which was initiated during the Late Archaic, is also evidenced in the Saratoga Springs site locations (Goldberg 2001).

Within the ESRP study area, the Saratoga Springs Period is seemingly marked by a reduction in the number of refuse deposits and, to a slightly lesser extent, hearths. Interestingly, when accounting for sample size, the frequency of artifact and toolstone caches was more than doubled during 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 appear for the first time during this period (Horne 2001).

However, it is of interest that most Saratoga Springs components identified within the ESRP study area actually date to the Medieval Warm Interval; only one component did not. When components dating to the Medieval Warm segment of the Saratoga Springs Period are segregated and combined with Medieval Warm components from the Late Prehistoric Period, it reveals that the frequency of refuse deposits and artifact and toolstone caches during the Medieval Warm is slightly higher than during the Late Archaic and much higher than during the latter portion of the Late Prehistoric Period. The frequency of human remains (all of which are unburned) during the Medieval Warm is also much higher than during the Late Archaic and Protohistoric Period; no human remains were found in components of the Late Prehistoric Period after the Medieval Warm Interval (Horne 2001).

During the ESRP studies, it was anticipated that intensive use of the inland areas of cismontane southern California during the Medieval Warm may have been curtailed altogether owing to inhospitable climate and concomitant decline in water and food sources. However, while land-use and procurement strategies experienced profound changes at this time, the response to deteriorating conditions was not abandonment of the inland areas, but rather intensification. Apparently, climatic conditions of warming and drying that may have begun ca. 2100 B.P., toward the end of the Late Archaic, had already triggered an intensification process that established productive strategies for dealing with resource stress. With the onset of the Medieval Warm, those strategies were further refined and intensified (Goldberg 2001).

Not only did the data indicate that the ESRP study 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 ground stone tools, suggesting that 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 (Klink 2001a). 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 (McKim 2001). 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 (Goldberg 2001).

However, two factors identified during the ESRP studies indicate that these adaption strategies may not have been completely successful in dealing with the resource stress brought about by the Medieval Warm. First, the indices which differentiate degrees between planned and actual mobility indicate that occupations were considerably shorter than had been anticipated during the Saratoga Springs Period. Substantially long-term occupation at any given location may have been difficult given the presumably low levels of environmental productivity at this time. This suggests that not only were conditions harsh, they may also have been unpredictable. This may account for a larger number of residential locations than had been anticipated, a pattern in response to arid conditions that has also been identified on the central California coast (Lebow 2000). Second, while the burial population discovered throughout the ESRP study area was surprisingly small, the relative proportion of those from the Medieval Warm Interval is higher than any other time period (Horne 2001).

Throughout much of the California desert regions to the east, the Saratoga Springs Period saw essentially a continuation of the Gypsum Period subsistence adaptation. Unlike the preceding period, however, the Saratoga Springs Period is marked by strong regional cultural developments, especially in the southern California desert regions, which were heavily influenced by the Hakataya (Patayan) culture of the lower Colorado River area (Warren 1984:421–422). Specifically, turquoise mining and long distance trade networks appear to have attracted both the Anasazi and Hakataya peoples into the California deserts from the east and southeast, respectively, as evidenced by the introduction of Buff and Brown Ware pottery and Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points. The initial date for the first Hakataya influence on the southern Mojave Desert remains unknown; however, it does appear that by about 1000 to 1100 B.P. the Mojave Sink was heavily influenced, if not occupied by, lower Colorado River peoples.

Lake Cahuilla is believed to have refilled the Coachella Valley around 1450 B.P., and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, water fowl, and other lacustrine resources during this period. Desert people, speaking Shoshonean languages, may have moved into southern California at this time; the so-called “Shoshonean Intrusion.” Brown and Buff Ware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1200 B.P., and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1100 B.P. (Moratto 1984:425). Associated with the diffusion of this pottery were Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular arrow projectile points dating to about 800 to 850 B.P., suggesting a continued spread of Hakataya influences.

However, about 1060 B.P., environmental conditions became notably warmer and drier. This period of intense drought, the Medieval Warm, extended throughout the Southwest, and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas to more reliable, drought-resistant water sources such as the Colorado River and Lake Cahuilla, the episodic presence of which was not climatically controlled but dependent upon natural discharges from the Colorado River, and which experienced two, if not three, high stands during the Medieval Warm Interval (Waters 1983).

Along the southern California coastal regions, reliance on the bow and arrow for hunting, along with the use of bedrock mortars and milling slicks, mark the beginning of the tradition denoted as the “Late Prehistoric Horizon” by Wallace (1955) and the “Shoshonean Tradition” by Warren (1968), dating from about 1500 B.P. to the time of Spanish settlement (approximately A.D.

1769). Late prehistoric coastal sites are numerous. Diagnostic artifacts include small triangular projectile points, mortars and pestles, steatite ornaments and containers, perforated stones, circular shell fishhooks, and numerous and varied bone tools, as well as bone and shell ornamentation. Elaborate mortuary customs, as well as generous use of asphaltum and the development of extensive trade networks, are also characteristic of this period.

In the Santa Barbara coastal region, the Late Prehistoric Horizon appears to represent increases in population size, economic complexity, social complexity, and the appearance of social ranking. King (1990) posits that the mortuary practices of the Intermediate and Late Horizons throughout Chumash territories evince social ranking and that beads were used to confer status. Similarly, craft specialization on the northern Channel Islands has been linked to expanding economic capacities and emerging social ranking during the Late Period (Arnold 1987). Although the motivating forces for such trends have yet to be identified with certainty, some researchers have suggested that economies controlled by social elites spurred increasing economic productivity and resultant population growth (Clewlow et al. 1978; King 1990). More recently, archaeologists have linked past changes in subsistence, population, exchange, health, and violence to periods of drought and resource stress that occurred during the Medieval Warm Interval (Arnold 1992a, 1992b; Arnold et al. 1997; Jones et al. 1999; Larson 1987; Moratto et al. 1978).

### **2.2.5 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750–410 B.P.)**

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric Period, ending about 550 B.P. The cultural trends and patterns of land use that characterized the Medieval Warm Interval, including that portion which extends into the earlier part of the Late Prehistoric Period, were discussed above. At the end of the Medieval Warm, however, and lasting throughout the ensuing Protohistoric Period (410–150 B.P.), a period of cooler temperatures and greater precipitation ushered in the Little Ice Age during which time ecosystem productivity greatly increased along with the availability and predictability of water (Spaulding 2001).

Also during this period, Lake Cahuilla began to recede (Waters 1983), and the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving eastward to the Colorado River basin or westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976: 172–183). The desiccation of Lake Cahuilla that occurred approximately 370 B.P. (A.D. 1580) resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges and inland valleys to the west, and the Colorado River regions to the east.

With the return of more mesic conditions after approximately 550 B.P., resulting in less resource stress, the ESRP studies show that people returned to a less intensive, semi-sedentary land-use strategy similar to that identified for the Late Archaic Period. Within the ESRP study area, evidence of intensive occupation dating to the Late Prehistoric Period occurs at five residential 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).

By segregating those components dating to the Medieval Warm Interval from other Late Prehistoric components, the differences between land-use strategies for these periods can be demonstrated. The ESRP studies show that after the Medieval Warm Interval there was a quite unexpected reduction in the number and frequency of refuse deposits, as well as fire-altered rock weight and midden development. The number and frequency of artifact and toolstone caches were also reduced, while hearth features were slightly more common. Rock art also first appeared in association with Late Prehistoric components which post-date the Medieval Warm Interval. The decrease in the number of artifact and toolstone caches and the first appearance of rock art during this period suggests that residential sites may have been occupied year-round (Horne 2001).

Mortars and pestles and other grinding tools also declined in importance after the Medieval Warm in the ESRP site components, suggesting that the intensive procurement and processing of acorns and other plant foods was no longer as critical as previously; this pattern is further supported by a decline in the effort expended in shaping grinding tools (Klink 2001a). A reduction in emphasis on plant foods, and especially acorns, which require intensive preparation, likely accounts for the reduction in refuse deposits, fire-altered rock weights, and midden development at the end of the Late Prehistoric. It is possible that the portable milling toolkit was supplemented substantially by bedrock milling features which are ubiquitous throughout the region; however, since bedrock features cannot be dated, they cannot be assigned to any particular time period(s). 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 (Klink 2001b). Of particular note, 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 (McKim 2001). Finally, the percentage of nonutilitarian artifacts declined considerably, suggesting that trade was no longer critical for assuring food supplies (Klink 2001c).

### **2.2.6 Protohistoric Period (ca. 410–180 B.P.)**

The ameliorated, productive conditions of the Little Ice Age continued throughout the Protohistoric Period. Generally speaking, sedentism intensified during the Protohistoric Period, with small, but apparently fully sedentary villages forming. Increased hunting efficiency (through the use of the bow and arrow) and widespread exploitation of acorns and other hard nuts and berries (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles) provided reliable and storable food resources. This, in turn, promoted greater sedentism. 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 *rancherías*, noted by the early non-native explorers (True 1966, 1970).

Within the ESRP study region, the most striking change in material cultural in this period was the local manufacture of ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes. Although pottery was known in the Colorado Desert as long ago as 800 B.P., ceramic technology in the general region appears to date to around 350 B.P. Also during this interval, abundant amounts of obsidian were

imported into the region from the Obsidian Butte source which was exposed by the dessication 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 (Meighan 1954).

Based on work in the San Luis Rey River Basin in northern San Diego County, Meighan (1954), True (1970), and True et al. (1974, 1991) have defined two Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Period complexes that are worthy of mention. The “San Luis Rey I Complex” existed from approximately 600 to 250 B.P., and is typified 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,” lasting from about 250 to 150 B.P., 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 et al. (1974) believe that the San Luis Rey complexes developed out of the earlier La Jolla/Pauma cultural substratum, and are the prehistoric antecedents to the historically known Luiseño Indians.

The Hakataya influence in coastal and inland southern California regions appears to have diminished during the late Protohistoric Period when the extensive trade networks along the Mojave River and in Antelope Valley appear to have broken down, and large village sites were abandoned (Warren 1984:427). Warren (1984:428) suggests that the apparent disruption in trade networks may have been caused by the movement of the Colorado River basin Chemehuevi populations southward across the trade routes during late Protohistoric Period.

Within the ESRP study area, all five village clusters located on elevated bedrock surfaces near active springs and overlooking the valley floor that were occupied during the Late Prehistoric saw continued occupation in the Protohistoric Period. Most archaeological data from the ESRP Protohistoric site components indicate that a fully sedentary land-use strategy was adopted during this period. Given the spatial coincidence of the Protohistoric villages with residential sites of the Late Prehistoric Period, this sedentism appears to have been a further intensification of patterns established in the earlier period. At that time, resource stress did not appear to have been an issue; resource niche widths were expanded, and intensive resource processing that had been required during the Medieval Warm Interval appeared not to have been necessary. However, even though the climatic conditions of the Little Ice Age afforded a very productive environment during both the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods, land-use strategies intensified during the later period. The use of plant food increased, as did the intensity of the processing effort. The Protohistoric Period exhibited the highest ranks for fire-altered rock and midden development, as well as rock ring foundations for brush dwellings, storage facilities, and ceremonial areas with rock art and rock enclosures; overall, there was a florescence of feature types and numbers at this time (Horne 2001). The faunal data for this period indicate a decrease in faunal diversity, and signify a reduction in diet breadth as well as greater intensification (McKim 2001).

The intensification in land use during the Protohistoric Period seen in the ESRP assemblages mirrors changes that occurred at the end of the Late Archaic when it is hypothesized that the collecting strategy evolved from rest-rotation to semi-sedentary. Climatic degradation causing resource stress beginning about 2100 B.P. is thought to have triggered that shift. If the environment during the Protohistoric Period was just as productive as during the earlier portion

of the Little Ice Age (Late Prehistoric Period), what then accounts for land-use intensification at this time? Apparently resources were stressed again, but not by deteriorating productivity of the environment. Rather, population growth probably led to competition for food, and possibly water and fuel resources. While preceding periods of stress could have been relieved by expansion of territory and diet breadth, increasing populations would have precluded the opportunity for territory expansion. Therefore, it is hypothesized that the shift to a fully sedentary strategy was brought about by population stress, which itself was initiated during the Late Prehistoric Period when the environment was productive and populations were very successful at exploiting that productivity (Goldberg 2001).

Other archaeological patterns exhibited by the ESRP Protohistoric components were likely a result of sedentism and protection of territories. As it is today, logistical mobility would have become essential for provisioning fully sedentary communities. With lower temperatures during the Little Ice Age but no source of fuel wood in or near the ESRP study area, procurement of fuel may have become an increasingly important element of logistical provisioning. Although there was a fluorescence of feature types and numbers at the ESRP sites dating to the Protohistoric Period, the number of artifact and toolstone caches reached an all-time low; toolstone and artifact caches would no longer have been required because there were year-round occupants at residential bases. Due to increased territoriality, resource intensification would have been required because territorial and resource niche-width expansion was no longer viable. Likewise, along with increasing territorial circumscription would have come the inevitable fact that residential bases were occupied longer than the inhabitants had originally anticipated; moving the residential base may no longer have been an option. As well, trade and ceremonial gatherings with other groups would have helped maintain social relationships and ensure food resources. Finally, sedentism and the need to protect critical resources from competitors may have eventually led to conflict. Protohistoric patterns of raw material procurement indicate that desert materials (obsidian and chert) gained prominence, while other relatively closer sources of exotic raw materials from the west (basalt, andesite, rhyolite, metavolcanic rock, and Piedra de Lumbre “chert”) were little used, suggesting that territorial boundaries, at least to the west, had become established. While there was no direct evidence of physical conflict at any of the ESRP sites, the locations of villages on elevated bedrock surfaces overlooking the valley may have been designed to afford views of intruders; an increase in projectile points may reflect a need for defensive weapons (Goldberg et al. 2001).

## **2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING**

Ethnographically, the city of Beaumont lies within the traditional territory of the Pass (or Wanakik) Cahuilla. A wealth of information exists regarding traditional and historic Cahuilla society and culture (Bean 1978; Bean and Toenjes 2011). The Cahuilla language, divided into Desert, Pass, and Mountain dialects, has been assigned to the Cupan subfamily of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. Territory traditionally claimed by the Cahuilla was topographically complex, including mountain ranges, passes, canyons, valleys, and desert. Bean (1978:375) described it as, “...from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west.”

The Cahuilla in pre-contact times had nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns, as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. The Cahuilla words for these moieties mean “coyote” and “wildcat.” The Cahuilla had “political-ritual-corporate units (clans) composed of 3 to 10 lineages, dialectically different, named, claiming a common genitor, with one lineage recognized as the founding one” (Bean 1978:580). Clans owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site with specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in defense, in large communal subsistence activities, and in performing rituals. Settlements, occupied by one or more lineages, could be politically autonomous or allied with several villages under one chief. The hereditary chiefs had religious, economic, and military power and were role models for their people. They were aided in their duties by one or more assistants. The chiefs and their families, along with the very wealthy, were the elites of the society.

The Cahuilla were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and protoagricultural peoples. Clans were apt to own land in the valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were available. Mountain sheep, deer, and antelope were some of the large mammals hunted. When filled, Lake Cahuilla was on the Pacific Flyway for migratory birds; hence, ducks, geese, and other migratory birds would have been caught. Mountain lion, black bear, grizzly bear, deer, and wild boar also were hunted in historic times.

To gather and prepare various food resources, the Cahuilla had an extensive inventory of equipment. Bows and arrows were the most important hunting tools, but traps, nets, disguises, blinds, throwing sticks, and slings were also part of the hunting technology. For fishing; nets, traps, spears, hooks and lines, and fish poisons were used. Gathering required few tools: poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, chia hooks, seed beaters, digging sticks, weights for digging sticks, and pry bars. Materials associated with transportation mainly were used to move food and include burden baskets, carrying nets, game bags, and saddle pads. Some food was stored in large baskets. Pottery ollas and baskets treated with asphaltum were used to store and carry water and seeds. Wood, clay, and steatite were used to make jars, bowls, and trays. Skin and woven grass were used to make bags. Food processing required hammers and anvils for cracking nuts; mortars and pestles for grinding acorns; manos and metates for grinding seeds and berries; winnowing shells and baskets; strainers; leaching baskets and bowls; knives of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane; bone saws; and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish. Basket mortars, with asphaltum or pine pitch used to attach an open-bottomed basket to a mortar, were important for food processing. The food was served in wooden and gourd dishes and cups and in basket bowls that were sometimes tarred. Wood, shell, and horn were used for spoons.

Cahuilla shelters were often made of brush, fan palm fronds, or arrowweed. In prehistoric times they were dome-shaped; later they tended to be rectangular. Near such dwellings usually stood brush-covered ramadas under which domestic chores were done. Earth-covered sweathouses for purification and curing rituals and ceremonial houses with fenced areas for ceremonial use were found in most villages. The chief’s house was the largest and was usually next to the ceremonial house. Each village also had several granaries (Bean 1978:578).

European contact with the Cahuilla was by the Juan Bautista de Anza expedition, which passed through the region in 1774. Initially, the Indians were hostile to the Europeans. Subsequently, the Europeans used sea routes to populate California because the land route had been closed by the Quechan Indians in 1781. The Cahuilla, therefore, had little direct contact with Europeans except for those baptized at missions in San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, and San Diego and, thus, integrated into the mission system. In 1819, several *asistencias* were established near the Cahuilla area; Cahuillas became partially involved with the Spanish and adopted some Spanish economic practices such as cattle raising, agriculture, trade, and wage labor, as well as cultural traits such as clothing styles, language, and religion. Some Cahuilla worked seasonally for the Spaniards and lived for the remainder of the year in their villages. At the time of the American invasion of California, the Cahuilla still maintained their political and economic autonomy.

## **2.4 HISTORICAL SETTING**

This historic context focuses on the exploration, settlement, and development of the region since the Spanish period of occupation in Southern California beginning in 1769 and continuing through the American Period which began in 1848. From there, the discussion turns to a more localized historical background focused specifically on the Beaumont area. The following discussion is primarily based on Brackett (1939), Dallas (1955), Gunther (1984), Holtzclaw and Fox (2007), Rawls and Bean (1998), Robinson (1957), and Rolle (1978).

### **2.4.1 The Spanish Period (1769–1822)**

The Historical Period in California formally began in 1769 with the Spanish occupation of Alta California and the founding of the San Diego de Alcalá mission in San Diego when written records began to be compiled. The years 1769 to 1822 represent the Spanish Period in California.

In 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the San Jacinto plains with a small party of soldiers and servants. Anza's expeditionary force crossed the Cahuilla Valley, skirted the Santa Rosa Mountains, made their way up through Coyote Canyon, descended into the San Jacinto Valley via Bautista Creek, and trekked 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.

Riverside County lacked a mission proper but remained connected to the California presidio and mission system through Franciscan outposts known as *ranchos* and *asistencias*. The Riverside area was considered to be a part of the San Diego District, a military designation associated with the San Diego presidio; most of the territory fell under the authority of Mission San Luis Rey. Founded in 1798, Mission San Luis Rey was the eighteenth of California's 21 missions. During much of the Spanish Period, European settlement in Riverside County was slow and sporadic. By the end of the Spanish Period, few Europeans had settled permanently within the region.

### **2.4.2 Mexican Rancho Period (1822–1848)**

In 1821, after 10 years of intermittent rebellion and warfare, Mexico and the territory of California won independence from Spain. On December 15 of that same year, the Mexican *Cortes* (the legislative body of the Mexican government) ended the older regime's strict isolationist policies that were designed to protect the traditional Spanish monopoly on trade and



decreed that California ports (namely San Diego and Monterey) be open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

Following the Secularization Act of 1833, which called for the immediate privatization of Franciscan lands, the Mexican government secularized all of the California missions. During the two-year period of 1834 to 1836, this radical process quickly and effectively reduced the missions to parish churches. Although the original secularization schemes called for redistribution of mission lands to those Native Americans who were responsible for the physical construction of the mission empire, the vast mission land and livestock holdings were redistributed by the Mexican government into several hundred land grants privately owned by Mexican citizens (Langum 1987:15–18). These landowners subsequently released their neophyte Native American “workers” to fend for themselves. During the resultant Mexican Rancho Period (1834–1848), livestock and horticulture dominated the economics of Southern California. Ranchos were predominately devoted to the cattle industry and large tracts of land were used for grazing.

### **2.4.3 American Period (1848–Present)**

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ended the Mexican-American War, California entered into the American Period and, in 1850, became a recognized state in the United States. During the late 1840s, there began the decline of old California’s cattle ranching industry, which for over half a century represented the currency and staple of the rancho system. By the 1850s to 1860s, cattle ranching in the general region had greatly declined, and ranchos changed ownership regularly. Through the years, settlement continued to develop across the inland valleys of what would eventually become western Riverside County. With the influx of new settlers and decline of the cattle industry, some of the larger ranchos were subsequently subdivided into smaller parcels. In 1852, San Diego organized into a county; in 1853, San Bernardino followed suit. Riverside County would be formed in 1893, carved out of portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties.

The completion of the Southern Pacific (SP) Railway’s transcontinental railroad in 1869 opened California to agricultural settlement and brought the previous era of large-scale ranching to a close. The arrival of the SP across the San Geronio Pass and into the San Bernardino Valley resulted in a dramatic influx of new settlers into what is now western Riverside County. The Riverside Colony was founded in 1870, and agricultural lands in the region quickly began to be settled by homesteaders. During the 1880s and 1890s, similar to the phenomena occurring in the area surrounding the Riverside Colony, irrigation canals were built and the regional citrus industry took root in the fertile valleys of the surrounding region. The arrival of reliable water sources coincided with the arrival of a second transcontinental railroad; in 1882, construction of a competing rail line into Southern California was underway, financed by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company. The line of a Santa Fe subsidiary, the California Southern, was built from San Diego to the site of Perris and on to Riverside and San Bernardino in 1882.

During the years from about 1908 through American entry into World War I in 1917, there was renewed interest in farm settlement and farming in California and elsewhere in the western U.S. This was reflected in a sharp surge in Homestead filings on remaining public lands in rural California at that time. The decade of the 1920s offered regional urban growth in southern

California that was helpful to many farmers in the region. However, it also brought sustained national declines in the prices of many agricultural commodities due to major increases in agricultural production in the U.S. and elsewhere. Turnover in land ownership during the 1930s and the eventual recovery of agricultural prices by the eve of World War II (WWII) was followed by the disruptions of the exodus of younger people into military service or leaving to work in urban areas. Water from the Colorado River Aqueduct was piped to the region beginning in the early 1940s. Alfalfa, potatoes, watermelons, and sugar beets soon after became the mainstay of farming in many parts of the region.

The post-WWII era ushered in a boom in commercial, industrial, and residential development in and near the region's urban centers, followed by the construction of several freeways linking urban areas to one another. As urban areas were spread outward by development, once-rural areas took on a more semi-rural character, dotted by small "mini-ranch" subdivisions. In more recent years, housing and urban development have spread outward from urban areas and swallowed up former agricultural land at an exponential rate, forever changing the character of the region.

#### **2.4.4 City of Beaumont**

As early as the 1850s, U.S. government surveying parties passed through the vicinity of what is now Beaumont. The location of the town of Beaumont was originally called San Gorgonia for a post office that was established on August 21, 1879, at the SP Railroad's Summit station (Gunther 1984:456). At the summit of the San Gorgonio Pass, the SP's Summit station served as a rest stop for railway travelers who had just crossed the Mojave Desert on their way to Los Angeles. The railroad station, comprising a small red building, an adjacent turn-table, a water tank and well head, and a few other buildings were all that made up the location. In 1884, George C. Egan purchased the land at Summit station from the SP and platted a 320-acre townsite named San Gorgonio (Gunther 1984:457). 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." Beaumont was incorporated as a city on November 18, 1912. It was around this same time that 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 (City of Beaumont 2013).

### 3

## CULTURAL RESOURCE LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

Prior to the desktop cultural resource sensitivity analysis, AEC completed literature reviews and records searches at the EIC, housed at the University of California, Riverside, on April 7 and July 19, 2017. These searches included the entire Project area. The objective of the records searches was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical cultural resources have been recorded previously within the Project area to establish a baseline with which to conduct the sensitivity analysis. Additional sources consulted during the archaeological literature and records searches include the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File.

### 3.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

Results of the records searches indicate that no less than 58 investigations have been conducted previously within the Project area (Table 3-1).

**Table 3-1**  
**Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area**

<b>EIC</b>	<b>Document #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>
	RI-00039	1972	Mary A. Brown and Martha J. Solig	Development of Highland Springs: Expected Impact on Archaeological Resources.
	RI-00040	1982	David M. Van Horn	Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Tract 14209 near Highland Springs in Unincorporated Riverside County, California
	RI-00161	1975	Roberta S. Greenwood	Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources, West Coast-Midwest Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River
	RI-00761	1980	Chrisina Brewer	An Archaeological Survey of Tentative Tract 15087, County of Riverside, California
	RI-01237	1980	Robert J. Wlodarski and John M. Foster	Cultural Resource Overview for the Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way
	RI-01400	1982	Salpas, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of 23.34 Acres of Land Near Sun City
	RI-01771	1986	Lerch, Michael and R.E. Reynolds	Archaeological and Paleontological Survey of Futura Valley Farms Including Tentative Tract 21384, Beaumont Area, Riverside County, California
	RI-01830	1984	Sutton, Mark Q.	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 18132, Beaumont Area of Riverside County, California
	RI-01900	1983	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological Survey Report on An Approximate 900 Acre Portion of Portero Ranch, Located in the Banning/Beaumont Area of the County of Riverside
	RI-02203	1987	Drover, C.E.	An Archaeological Assessment of The Hovchild Property, Riverside County, California
	RI-02943	1991	Goldberg, S.K., et al.	Technical Report for Three Siting Alternatives, Eastside Reservoir Study: Cultural Resources

**Table 3-1**  
**Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area**

<b>EIC Document #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>
RI-03002	1990	Drover, Christopher E.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Seneca Springs Project, Riverside County Beaumont, California.
RI-03097	1981	Wirth Associates, Inc.	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Cultural Resources Technical Report
RI-03101	1992	Powers, David W., James H. Cleland, and Rebecca M. Apple	Historic Study Report, State Route 79 Widening Project, Gilman Springs Road -First Street (Lamb Canyon), 08-Riv-79, Pm 33.9/40.1
RI-03102	1992	Wahoff, Tanya	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
RI-03180	1991	Drover, Christopher E.	A Cultural Resource Assessment: Lamb Canyon Landfill Project Near Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-03326	1991	Drover, Christopher	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Lockheed Proving Ground Project, Riverside County, Beaumont, California
RI-03421	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
RI-03618	1993	Everson, Dicken And Steve Moffitt	Cultural Resources Assessment Archaeological Survey of the Beaumont Heights Specific Plan Project Located in the Beaumont Area Of Riverside County
RI-04162	1999	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Oak Valley Estates Project Area, Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-04163	1999	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	A Cultural Resources Overview for The Oak Valley Estates Project Area, Located in the City Of Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-04421	1990	Lsa Associates, Inc.	Appendix B-Cultural Resources. In: Measure A Program Project Alternatives Analysis-Environmental Component, Technical Appendix Volume I
RI-04840	2002	Demcak, Carol R.	Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment of a 23-Acre Parcel in Beaumont, Riverside County
RI-04841	2002	Demcak, Carol R.	Addendum: Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment of s 23-Acre Parcel in Beaumont, Riverside County
RI-05088	2005	Cultural Systems Research, Inc.	Ethnographic Overview Inland Feeder Pipeline Project
RI-05136	2003	Archer, Gavin H., And Marian L. Kearin	Cultural Resource Inventory and Paleontological Assessment Hovchild Property, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, California
RI-05250	2000	White, Laurie	Letter Report: Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility Rv33Xc269A (May Valley), Mountain Center, Riverside County, CA
RI-06230	2005	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl	Cultural Resources Survey for the Lockheed/Laborde Canyon Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Park, Riverside County, California
RI-06256	2006	Ahmet, Koral And Evelyn Chandler	Cultural Resources Survey of a 29-Acre Parcel, Located West of Manzanita Road Near the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-06458	2004	Tang, Bai, Michael	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, The

**Table 3-1**  
**Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area**

<b>EIC Document #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>
		Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, And John J. Eddy	Shops at the Noble Creek, in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-06681	2006	Gardner, Jill K., Patrick Stanton, and Deborah Cogan	Archaeological Survey of Nine Pole Locations on the Rondell 12 kV Circuit, Maraschino Substation, Riverside County, California (Wo No. 6031-5333 6-5320)
RI-06955	2006	Ahmet, Koral and Evelyn Chandler	Cultural Resource Inventory of 270 Acres at Lockheed Martin, Corporation, Beaumont Site 1 (Potrero Creek), Riverside County, California.
RI-07052	2006	McKenna et al.	A Cultural Resources Investigation, of the Proposed San Gorgonio Village, Project Area, Approximately 23 Acres, of Land in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.
RI-07054	2007	Hogan, Michael and Bai Tang	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Sensitivity Assessment: Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District Sewer System, in the Community of Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California.
RI-07364	2007	Crews, Rachel G. and Jay K. Sander	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of a 29.7-Acre Project Area at the Northwest Corner of the First Street and Commerce Way Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-07412	2007	Ahmet, Koral and Evelyn Chandler	Cultural Resources Inventory of Several Parcels Within Former Operational Areas at Lockheed Martin Corporation, Beaumont Site 1 (Potrero Creek), Riverside County, California
RI-07439	2007	Eddy, John	Due-Diligence Historical / Archaeological Background Review Proposed KAEH-FM Noble Creek Transmitter Site, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 2140
RI-07450	2007	Bonner, H. Wayne and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE04672B (Morse Chiropractic), 10935 Limonite Avenue, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California
RI-07457	2007	Dalu, Chris	A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of 27 Off-Highway Vehicle Restoration Areas, EA CA660-08-05, Chuckwalla Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-07490	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Windflower Tristone Project Tentative Tract Map No. 35184
RI-07711	2007	Lawson, Natalie, Joseph E. Baumann, and Shannon Carmack	Cultural Resources Assessment Improvements to the Beaumont Sports Park Project. City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-07713	2008	Sanka, Jennifer M.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment And Paleontological Records Review Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-08027	2009	Earth Touch Inc	Beaumont Health Center
RI-08409	2004	William T. Eckhardt, Kristen E. Walker, and Richard L. Carrico	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Vista to Devers Transmission Line, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.
RI-08574	2009	William T. Eckhardt, Stacie Wilson, Carol Serr, and Karolina Chmiel	Final Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed SCE Devers to Valley Substation Project Riverside County California: Volume I
RI-08669	2011	Wayne H. Bonner,	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site

**Table 3-1**  
**Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area**

<b>EIC Document #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>
		Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidates IE24366-A
RI-08975	2011	James T. Daniels, Jr.	Additional Intensive Survey for SCE DPV2; Three Additional Helicopter Landing Zones and Two Alternate Construction Yards, Riverside County California
RI-08981	2013	Matthew M. DeCarlo, Scott C. Justus, and William T. Eckhardt	Summary Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde 2 500kV Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California
RI-09084	2008	Sarah A. Siren, Matthew J. Wetherbee, Lawrence G. Barnes, and Gavin H. Archer	Report of Archaeological and Paleontological Mitigation Program, Four Season at Beaumont, Phases B and C, Beaumont, California
RI-09178	2010	Michael H. Dice and Kenneth J. Lord	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of The Lamb Canyon Landfill Integrated Project Riverside County, California
RI-09183	2014	Carrie D. Wills, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04451A (CM451 Beaumont Civic Center), 550 East 6th Street, Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-09309	2014	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Hertz Project, Beaumont, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1401)
RI-09319	2014	Sarah A. Williams, Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A Crawford	Cultural Resources Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE0451A (CM 451 Beaumont Civic Center), 550 East 6th Street, Beaumont, Riverside County, California.
RI-09457	2015	Phil Fulton	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Bolo Facility City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, California
RI-09460	2015	Bai 'Tom' Tang and Michael Hogan	Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Seasons at Beaumont Project City of Beaumont Riverside, California
RI-09612	2014	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Hertz Project, Beaumont, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF 1401)
RI-09616	2014	Don C. Perez, M.A., RPA	Cultural Resources Survey: Oak Valley / Ensite #18231 (273990) Beaumont Avenue, Beaumont, Riverside County, California 92223. SW 1/4 NW 1/4 S3 T3S R1W. EBI Project No. 61142405
RI-09686	2014	Robert Cunningham and Evelyn Chandler	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) Study Areas at Lockheed Martin Corporation's Beaumont Site 2 (Laborde Canyon), Riverside County, California

### **3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA**

The cultural resource records searches also indicated that 293 cultural resources have been identified previously within the Project area (see table in Appendix B). The majority of these (n = 201) are built-environment resources consisting in large part of single family residences but also including commercial properties, civic buildings, transmission lines, flood control

structures, roadways, and at least one trail. The remaining resources are composed of 52 prehistoric archaeological sites including lithic and ceramic scatters, milling features, rock art, and isolated flakes and ground stone artifacts; 35 historical archaeological sites including refuse scatters, structural remains, wells, a rocket test site, and isolated glass fragments and other refuse; and 5 sites containing both historical and prehistoric artifacts including lithic and ceramic scatters with historical refuse, habitation sites with rock art and historical refuse, and milling features sites with historical refuse.

A brief description of each of these resources is provided in Appendix B.

## 4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

As part of the cultural resource assessment, Æ contacted the NAHC on March 10, 2017, for a review of the SLF. The purpose of the SLF search request was to determine if any known Native American cultural properties (e.g., traditional use or gathering areas, places of religious or sacred activity, etc.) are present within the Project area. The NAHC responded on April 12, 2017 indicating that Native American cultural resources were identified within the Project area and may be impacted by the Project; the NAHC suggested that the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians be contacted for more information regarding the cultural resources that may be impacted by the Project. In addition, the NAHC requested that 34 Native American individuals and/or organizations (including the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians) be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (Appendix A). Upon review of the Native American contact list, Æ removed redundancies and narrowed the list to 22 individuals and/or organizations who were contacted by email or letter on August 29, 2017. An example of the SLF search request letter, the list of contacts, and the responses received are included in Appendix A.

Individuals/organizations contacted include:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI)
- Amanda Vance, Chairperson of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- Doug Welmas, Chairperson of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Luther Salgado, Chairperson of the Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Ralph Goff, Chairperson of the Campo Band of Mission Indians
- Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson of the Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
- Erica Pinto, Chairperson of the Jamul Indian Village
- Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator of the La Posta Band of Mission Indians
- John Perada, Environmental Director of the Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
- Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator of the Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
- Virgil Oyos, Chairperson of the Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
- Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- John Valenzuela, Chairperson of the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians



- Lee Clauss, Director CRM Department of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI)
- John Flores, Environmental Coordinator of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
- Steven Estrada, Chairperson of the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
- Goldie Walker, Chairperson of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
- Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
- Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager for the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
- Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Julie Hagen, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Four responses were received after the initial scoping letters were sent out. Katie Croft, Archaeologist in the ACBCI THPO indicated that the Project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation; however, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. As such, the ACBCI THPO requests copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this Project. William Vance, Vice Chairperson of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, indicated that the Tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the Project. The Tribe encourages contact with other Native American tribes and individuals within the immediate vicinity of the Project. In addition, the Tribe encourages contracting a monitor who is qualified in Native American resource identification who is able to be present full-time during the pre-construction and construction phase of the Project. Finally, the Tribe would like to be notified should any cultural resources be discovered during the development of the Project.

Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resource Analyst for the SMBMI, indicated that the Project area exists within a small portion of Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the SMBMI. San Timoteo Canyon and the Badlands are located within this portion of the Project. Both of these areas are rich in cultural material and important to SMBMI. Mauck also stated there are several water sources within the Badlands and further north, specifically Little San Gorgonio Creek, which could indicate moderate archaeological sensitivity. Finally, Mauck recommended contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians as well as the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, given that their reservations are very close to the Project area. Ray Teran, Resource Management for the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, stated that the Tribe determined the Project has little significance or ties to the Viejas. As such, the Tribe recommends contacting tribes in closer proximity to the Project. However, the Tribe does request to be informed of any inadvertent discoveries including cultural artifacts, cremations, or human remains.

Æ conducted follow-up telephone calls on September 26, 2017 with the Native American groups and individuals that did not respond to the initial information request. Two additional responses were received as a result of the follow-up telephone calls. Goldie Walker, Chairperson of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, indicated that the Project area and immediate vicinity are very sensitive for Native American cultural resources. She also indicated that she would like to

be notified at her PO Box should any Native American cultural resources be found within the Project area (see NAHC Contact List for full address). Finally, Jessica Valdez, on behalf of the Soboba Band of Mission Indians, indicated that while the Project area is located outside of the Tribe's existing reservation, the Project area does fall within the Tribe's Traditional Use Areas and is in close proximity to known sites. The Project area is within a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. As such, the Tribe outlines five requests including consultation with the Project proponents and lead agency, information regarding progress of the project, the Tribe to act as a consulting entity, a Native American monitor from the Soboba Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbance as well as survey and archaeological testing, and finally, request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the Tribe be honored.

A table of responses summarizing coordination with Native American groups and/or individuals contacted is presented in Appendix A.

## **5**

# **CULTURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY STUDY**

### **5.1 METHODS**

This cultural resource sensitivity assessment compiles known cultural resource data and environmental data to model and predict the sensitivity for both buried prehistoric and surficial prehistoric and historical archaeological resources as well as historical built-environment resources. The sensitivity zones were derived through a consideration of geologic sedimentary structures, soil series maps of the general Project area, historical maps (including General Land Office [GLO] plat maps and U.S. Geologic Survey [USGS] topographic maps) and aerial images, modern aerial imagery, and the cultural resources literature and records search. As well, archaeological journals and publications on the Project area were consulted.

Based on the sensitivity for both surface and subsurface resources, cultural resource management measures are recommended for future compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); those are presented in Chapter 6. These management recommendations serve as a minimum level of effort and provide guidance for establishing actual level of effort once specific project areas and potential impacts are defined.

### **5.2 RESULTS**

The most influential variables in establishing the archaeological sensitivity of the Project area involve the geomorphology of the general area as well as the location and setting of known cultural resources. These variables inform on the likelihood of finding other resources in various settings within the Project area. Each of these factors are described below, and the resultant High, Moderate, Low to Moderate, and Low sensitivity areas are illustrated on Figure 5-1.

#### **5.2.1 Geography and Topography**

The San Gorgonio Pass is an east-west oriented valley approximately 4 to 5 miles wide formed between the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountain ranges. The valley is filled with coarse alluvial Quaternary sediments washed out from these ranges. Current drainage systems include Noble Creek, San Gorgonio Creek, Smith Creek, and Cherry Canyon, which drain the southern front of the San Bernardino Range and flow into San Timoteo Canyon to the west. Additionally, local on-fan drainage in the eastern part of the valley drains into Potrero Canyon, cutting through the San Jacinto Range into San Jacinto Valley.

The northern portion of the Project area, in the vicinity of the town center of Beaumont, is located in a four to five-mile-wide basin between the northern foothills of the San Bernardino Range and the northernmost ridges of the San Jacinto Range. The basin is filled with coarse Pleistocene and Holocene aged sediments eroded from the local mountains. Most drainage into the basin is derived from the San Bernardino Range.



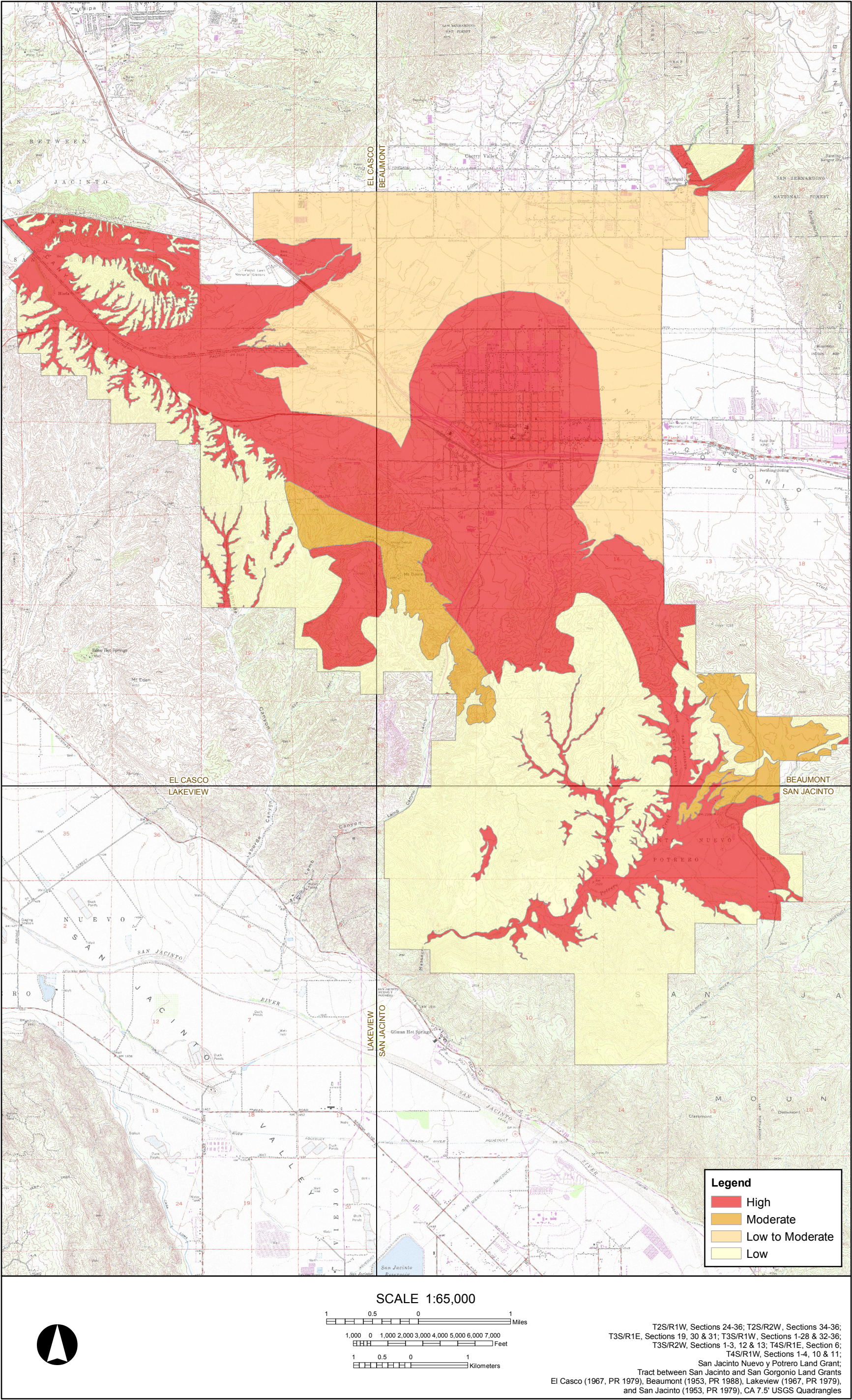


Figure 5-1 Project sensitivity map.



The southern part of the Project area, in the San Jacinto Range, is a mountainous region consisting of south to southwest trending canyons cutting through Tertiary aged sedimentary rocks and older granitic and metamorphic rocks of the San Jacinto Range. Relief ranges from several hundred feet in the north to over 1,500 feet in the south. Most canyons are narrow and V-shaped with narrow to limited flood plain development; however, a broad alluvial valley consisting of several square miles is located along Potrero Creek. Ridges are moderately steep, incised with gulches and small canyons, and where granitic or metamorphic, the surfaces are dominated by large outcrops and boulders.

## **Hydrology**

Water was essential for the survival of prehistoric people and important during the historic period for the development of agricultural, establishment of homesteads, and early settlement. Prehistoric people in the area generally established habitation sites near reliable sources of water such as springs near the base of mountains. Early settlers in an area also utilized these water sources and established homesteads near these sites. Later, water sources were developed and water was conveyed to town sites, residences, and agricultural land. As such, water sources are sensitive for sites related to early development and settlement of an area and for water conveyance systems used to transport water. GLO plat maps and USGS topographic quadrangles were reviewed and hydrological features such as springs, seeps, cienagas (wetlands), willow thickets, and running creeks were identified as areas both prehistoric and historically sensitive.

## **Geology**

Two geologic settings are present within the Project area, including the montane region of the San Jacinto Range and the alluvial San Geronio Pass area. Each area provided people of the historic and prehistoric periods access to different materials. The montane region afforded access to granites, schists, and other hard igneous and metamorphic rocks. Of particular use to prehistoric people, quartzite deposits outcrop in the southernmost part of the Project area. Limited amounts of volcanic materials also occur in small outcrops throughout the range. Tertiary deposits in the central part of the Project area, primarily in the San Timoteo Badlands, contain softer sandstone and consolidated conglomerates that originated in the San Bernardino Range. Native people may have used the materials embedded within these deposits as toolstone, though few studies of lithic sources in this area are available.

## **Ecotones**

Ecotones are areas where two or more distinct ecosystems meet. Within the Project area, ecotones between valley grasslands and hillside chaparral can be found along the southern side of the pass and within montane valleys. Riparian, grassland, chaparral and deciduous tree and grassland ecotones are present near the base of the San Bernardino Mountains as well as in the San Jacinto Range. These areas would have provided native people access to a broad range of resources from multiple plant communities. Wild game is also attracted to these areas for the same reasons. Early historic period settlers may also establish camps and residences near ecotones until farming and roads are established in a region providing access to good hunting areas and wild forbs. One of the most sensitive ecotones for prehistoric sites is the boundary

between mountain and valley; in addition to providing access to multiple ecosystems, springs and seeps are often present at the base of mountains.

### **5.2.2 Records Search Data**

The records search data indicate that large portions of the southern part of the Project area have been previously studied and numerous sites have been documented. In the north, smaller surveys have occurred in the pass and valley lands as well as the foothills in support of infrastructure projects. Overall survey coverage is estimated to be around 30 percent for the entire Project area and, as mentioned previously, 293 resources have been documented.

Despite the limited survey coverage of the Project area, notable concentrations of sites are visible in the data set for areas that have been surveyed. The San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero Landgrant, near the headwaters of Potrero Creek, contains two habitation sites, including one with rock art, several bedrock milling sites, lithic scatters, and other prehistoric sites. At least 17 sites have been recorded previously in this valley. Several historic-period archaeological sites are also present in this valley. Historic-period mining, water conveyance and storage, transportation, and settlement are common in the lower foothills and northernmost extent of San Jacinto Range along the valley margin. Within the valley, built structures associated with the town of Beaumont are very common and centralized around the old town site; however, agricultural and ranching sites, irrigation, transportation including railroad, and refuse scatters are present in a low density throughout the valley.

### **5.2.3 Historical Map and Aerial Photograph Review**

Æ consulted historical maps and aerial photos to see what changes have occurred to the general Beaumont area in the past century. This is important for assessing the integrity of the modern surficial landscape and assessing the character of the landscape prior to modern development of the valley. Specific points of interest include migration of creek channels, evidence of down-cutting, the presence of dunes, and evidence of abandoned channels, as well as agricultural use of the Project area over time. Both aerial imagery from 1966, 1967, and 1972 (NETROnline 2017) and historical USGS and army quadrangles were consulted as part of the research. Historical maps consulted include the San Jacinto 30' USGS quadrangle (1901), Elsinore 30' USGS quadrangle (1901); the Perris 15' USGS quadrangle (1942), Banning 15' USGS quadrangle (1943), Banning 15' USGS quadrangle (1956); and the El Casco 7.5' USGS quadrangle (1953), San Jacinto 7.5' USGS quadrangle (1953), Beaumont 7.5' USGS quadrangle (1955), El Casco 7.5' USGS quadrangle (1967), Beaumont 7.5' USGS quadrangle (1972), and San Jacinto 7.5' USGS quadrangle (1972).

General Land Office (GLO) plat maps for the Beaumont area were also reviewed. GLO surveys, delineating townships and producing plat maps for the Public Land Survey System and Spanish Period landgrants across the western United States, were conducted in the area as early as 1856. A total of 27 GLO plat maps between 1856 and 1918 overlap portions of the Project area, with some maps containing extraordinary detail of historic period settlement, roads, hydrography, topography, and Native American settlements. These maps were reviewed and the data was incorporated into the sensitivity map (Figure 5-1).

### 5.3 SENSITIVITY AREAS DISCUSSION

The San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero Landgrant is a high sensitivity region for both prehistoric and historic-period sites. Several adobe structures and historic-period homesteads have been recorded in the area. In addition, roads have crossed the valley since prehistoric times. The valley is well watered with Potrero Creek as well as several springs. Ecotones between grasslands and mountain chaparral are present along the valley margin and outcrops of granite can be found in the mountains and in the eastern valley. Outcrops of quartzite and tertiary conglomerates may be present as well in the mountains, and when eroded, providing a supply of cobbles in valley sediments and streams for raw tool stone. Known sites in the valley include CA-RIV-239, a prehistoric rock art and habitation site, as well as other habitation sites, complex lithic scatters, and isolates, with bedrock milling features along the valley edge. GLO maps depict an Indian village within the central part of the valley.

The mouth of upper Lamb Canyon, where it meets the pass valley floor as well the northern foothills of the San Jacinto Range, are highly sensitive as well. Known sites, including foundations, water systems, and refuse scatters, have been identified in this area. Bedrock milling features, lithic scatters, and a rock shelter with prehistoric remains are also present. Roads dating back to the 1850s and prehistoric period have both been mapped in the general area. Natural features that contribute to this area's sensitivity include valley grassland and mountain grass/chaparral ecotones, riparian areas around Potrero Creek, raw lithic material within Tertiary conglomerates, and potential springs.

Much of the remainder of the mountain area is low sensitivity for all resource types. This is primarily due to the steep slopes and thick chaparral vegetation. However, it's important to note that low sensitivity does not imply that no sites will be present, rather that site density will be low. The area is sensitive for historic-period mining sites, small settlements in highland valleys, transportation, water conveyance and catchment, and ranching. Potential prehistoric sites include rock art, floral processing, and lithic procurement.

San Timeteo Canyon is highly sensitive for both prehistoric and historic resources. Several historic-period ranches have been documented in the canyon and surrounding hills; these contain multiple buildings, water systems, fences, roads, and ranching infrastructure. The canyon is the site of an old school and part of the early landgrant system, specifically an area marked as The Area Between the San Jacinto and San Gorgonio Landgrant. Known prehistoric sites include several lithic scatters and bedrock milling features. Several springs and swamps were depicted within the area on GLO maps, as well as an Indian village and cemetery a mile to the west of the Project boundary. The valley is a major corridor through the broken landscape connecting the San Bernardino Valley to San Gorgonio Pass and is the path to many historic-period transportation systems, including the Southern Pacific Railroad and San Timeteo Canyon Road. In addition, this area likely served as a prehistoric trade/migration route. The hills flanking the valley contain Tertiary deposits with the potential for providing localized lithic raw material.

In the San Gorgonio Pass, the town of Beaumont is highly sensitivity for cultural resources. There are numerous documented residential and commercial buildings of historical age, and likely many more yet to be recorded. Roads, the railroad, pipelines, utility lines, high tension power lines, and other resources of the built environment are all of historic age. Additionally,

there is a potential for buried historic-period resources, including privies, refuse dumps, foundations, and abandoned utilities. However, due to the level of construction, the area is low sensitivity for prehistoric sites.

The northern part of the valley has a low to moderate sensitivity for cultural resources. This general area is an alluvial plain consisting of coalescing fans mostly of Pleistocene and Holocene age. Prior to development, this area would have consisted of a dissected landscape grooved with small creeks, braided streams, gravel deposits near the mountains, and possibly sands and silts near the valley center. Prehistoric sites in this area would most likely be restricted to the surface or near surface. Potential prehistoric sites might include lithic procurement areas and trails; however, larger habitation sites are more likely to occur near the base of mountains north of the Project where ecotones and springs are more readily available.



## 6

### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Moderate and high sensitivity areas dominate the Project area. Development associated with the proposed General Plan Update could have the potential to disturb historical and prehistoric archaeological sites as well as historic built-environment resources. Æ thus recommends that a Phase I cultural resource assessment should be performed prior to any development or improvements implemented under the proposed General Plan Update. Such assessment should include a records search at the EIC, archival research, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed project area, to identify any cultural resources that may be impacted.

If any cultural resources (historical or prehistoric archaeological sites or built-environment resources) are found in areas of direct impact, their CRHR eligibility should be evaluated. Potential impacts of any project on CRHR-eligible properties would have to be assessed. If adverse effects to historical resources cannot be avoided, feasible mitigation measures must be implemented.

In the event that potentially significant buried archaeological materials are encountered within the Project area, all work in the vicinity must be halted until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. As well, Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, § 15064.5(e) of the *CEQA Guidelines*, and PRC § 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Specifically, the Riverside County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of the discovery of potentially human remains. The Coroner must then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours. The NAHC then designates a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains within 48 hours of notification. The MLD will then have the opportunity to recommend to the Project proponent means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods within 24 hours of notification.

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1966 Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, California.  
  
1970 Investigations of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca State Park, San Diego County, California. *Archaeological Survey Monographs No. 1*, University of California, Los Angeles, California.



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- 1974 Archaeological Investigation at Molpa, San Diego County, California. *University of California Publications in Anthropology* 11. Berkeley, California.

True, D. L., R. Pankey, and C. N. Warren

- 1991 *Tom-Kav: A Late Village Site in Northern San Diego County, California and Its Place in the San Luis Rey Complex*. University of California Publications Anthropological Records, Volume 30. University of California Press.

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- 1942 Perris, California 15-minute Quadrangle. USGS, Denver, Colorado.
- 1943 Banning, California 15-minute Quadrangle. USGS, Denver, Colorado.
- 1953 El Casco, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle. USGS, Denver, Colorado.
- 1953 San Jacinto, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle. USGS, Denver, Colorado.
- 1955 Beaumont, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle. USGS, Denver, Colorado.
- 1956 Banning, California 15-minute Quadrangle. USGS, Denver, Colorado.
- 1967 El Casco, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle. USGS, Denver, Colorado.
- 1972 Beaumont, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle. USGS, Denver, Colorado.
- 1972 San Jacinto, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle. USGS, Denver, Colorado.

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Warren, C. N., D. L. True, and A. A. Eudey

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Waters, M. R.

- 1983 Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Lake Cahuilla. *Quaternary Research* 19:373–387.

Yule, Doug

- 2009 The Enigmatic San Gorgonio Pass. *The Geological Society of America, Geology*, February 2009, v. 37; no. 2; p. 191–192.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Native American Coordination**

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



April 12, 2017

Roberta Thomas  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: rthomas@appliedearthworks.com

RE: Proposed City of Beaumont General Plan Update Project; Beaumont, El Casco, Lakeview, and San Jacinto USGS Quadrangles, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Thomas:

Attached is a list of tribes that have cultural and traditional affiliation to the areas of potential project effect (APE) referenced above. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult, as may be required under particular state statutes. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* (SLF) was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) for the above referenced project. Sites have been located within the APEs you provided that may be impacted by the project. Please immediately contact the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians at (760) 399-0022 ext. 1213 for more information about these sites:

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:** This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/12/2017**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Ewilaapaay Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619)445-6315  
Fax: (619)445-9126

Kumeyaay

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Ewilaapaay Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaeltg@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760)398-4722  
Fax: (760)369-7161

Cahuilla

**Jamul Indian Village of  
California**

Erica Pinto, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 612  
Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619)669-4785  
Fax: (619)669-4817

Kumeyaay

**Cabazon Band of Mission  
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Phone: (760)342-2593  
Fax: (760)347-7880

Cahuilla

**La Posta Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal  
Administrator  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Kumeyaay

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

Luther Salgado, Chairperson  
52701 U.S. Highway 371  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549  
Fax: (951) 763-2808  
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Cahuilla

**La Posta Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619)478-2113  
Fax: (619)478-2125  
LP13boots@aol.com

Kumeyaay

**Campo Kumeyaay Nation**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1  
Campo, CA, 91906  
Phone: (619)478-9046  
Fax: (619)478-5818  
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed City of Beaumont General Plan Update Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/12/2017**

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla  
and Cupeño Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
Phone: (760)782-0711  
Fax: (760)782-0712  
Chapparosa@msn.com

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla  
and Cupeño Indians**

John Perada, Environmental  
Director  
P. O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086  
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712  
Fax: (760) 782-2730

**Manzanita Band of the  
Kumeyaay Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Manzanita Band of the  
Kumeyaay Nation**

Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957  
nickmepa@yahoo.com

**Mesa Grande Band of Mission  
Indians**

Virgil Oyos, Chairperson  
P.O Box 270 Kumeyaay  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760)782-3818  
Fax: (760)782-9092  
mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
Phone: (951)849-8807  
Fax: (951)922-8146

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

John Gomez, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
jgomez@ramonatribe.com

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951)763-4105  
Fax: (951)763-4325  
admin@ramonatribe.com

**San Fernando Band of Mission  
Indians**

John Valenzuela, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk  
Newhall, CA, 91322 Serrano  
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955 Tataviam  
tsen2u@hotmail.com

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/12/2017**

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

**San Pasqual Band of Mission  
Indians**

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 365      Kumeyaay  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760)749-3200  
Fax: (760)749-3876  
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**San Pasqual Band of Mission  
Indians**

John Flores, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 365      Kumeyaay  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Santa Rosa Band of Mission  
Indians**

Steven Estrada, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391820      Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

Goldie Walker, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 343      Serrano  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (909)528-9027

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487      Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583      Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
rmorillo@soboba-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487      Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581      Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources  
Manager  
P. O. Box 487      Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583      Luiseno  
Phone: (951)654-2765  
Fax: (951)654-4198  
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources  
Manager  
1 Kwaaypaay Court      Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court      Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619)445-2613  
Fax: (619)445-1927  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed City of Beaumont General Plan Update Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/12/2017**

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural  
Resource Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians***

Robert J. Welch, Chairperson  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619)445-3810  
Fax: (619)445-5337  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians***

Julie Hagen,  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810  
Fax: (619) 445-5337  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed City of Beaumont General Plan Update Project, Riverside County.



## **Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 653-4082

(916) 657-5390 – Fax

nahc@pacbell.net

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Date: March 10, 2017

Project: City of Beaumont General Plan Update

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Beaumont, El Casco, Lakeview, and San Jacinto

Township \_\_ Range \_\_ Section(s): Various; see accompanying map set

Company/Firm/Agency: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Contact Person: Roberta Thomas

Street Address: 133 N San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201

City: Pasadena

Zip: 91107

Phone: (626) 578-0119

Fax: (626) 204-5590

Email: rthomas@appliedearthworks.com

Project Description: Æ was contracted to conduct a desktop analysis to assess the baseline cultural resource sensitivity of the updated General Plan area for the City of Beaumont.

August 29, 2017

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources  
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA 92346  
Transmitted via email to [lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov](mailto:lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov)

**Re:** Cultural Resource Investigation for the City of Beaumont's 2006 General Plan Update, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Clauss,

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a desktop cultural resource sensitivity study, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for the City of Beaumont's (City) 2006 General Plan Update Project (Project) within the city of Beaumont, in Riverside County, California. The Planning Area encompasses approximately 26,371 acres (41 square miles), of which 19,188 acres (30 square miles) are within the corporate boundaries of the City and 7,183 acres (11 square miles) are located within the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI). The city is bordered by the County of Riverside and City of San Jacinto to the south, County of Riverside and City of Banning to the east, the County of Riverside to the west and the City of Calimesa and community of Cherry Valley to the north. The existing City limits generally extend north and south of Interstate 10 and State Route 60. The City's SOI encompasses areas to the south of Interstate 10 (I-10) and State Route 60 (SR-60) in the regions referred to as Lamb Canyon, Laborde Canyon, portions of the San Timoteo Badlands and Poppet Flats (see attached map).

A cultural resource literature review and records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) housed at the University of California, Riverside, indicates that no less than 59 cultural resource studies have been conducted within the Planning area. The records search also indicated that 293 cultural resources have been identified within the Planning area. The majority of these resources (n=201) are built-environment resources consisting in large part of single family residences but also include commercial properties, civic buildings, transmission lines, flood control structures, roadways, and at least one trail. The remaining resources consist of 52 prehistoric archaeological resources, including lithic and ceramic scatters, milling features sites, rock art sites, and isolated flakes and ground stone artifacts; 35 historical archaeological resources, including refuse scatters, structural remains, wells, a rocket test site, and isolated glass fragments; and 5 multiple component (containing both historical and prehistoric artifacts) sites, including lithic and ceramic scatters with historical refuse, habitation sites with rock art and historical refuse, and milling features sites with historical refuse.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on March 10, 2017. The NAHC responded on April 12, 2017 indicating that Native American cultural resources were identified within the Project area and may be impacted by the Project. Should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area shown on the enclosed map, please contact me at (626) 578-0119 (ext. 116) or via e-mail at [rthomas@appliedearthworks.com](mailto:rthomas@appliedearthworks.com). If I do not hear from you within in the next two weeks, I will contact you with a follow-up phone call or email.

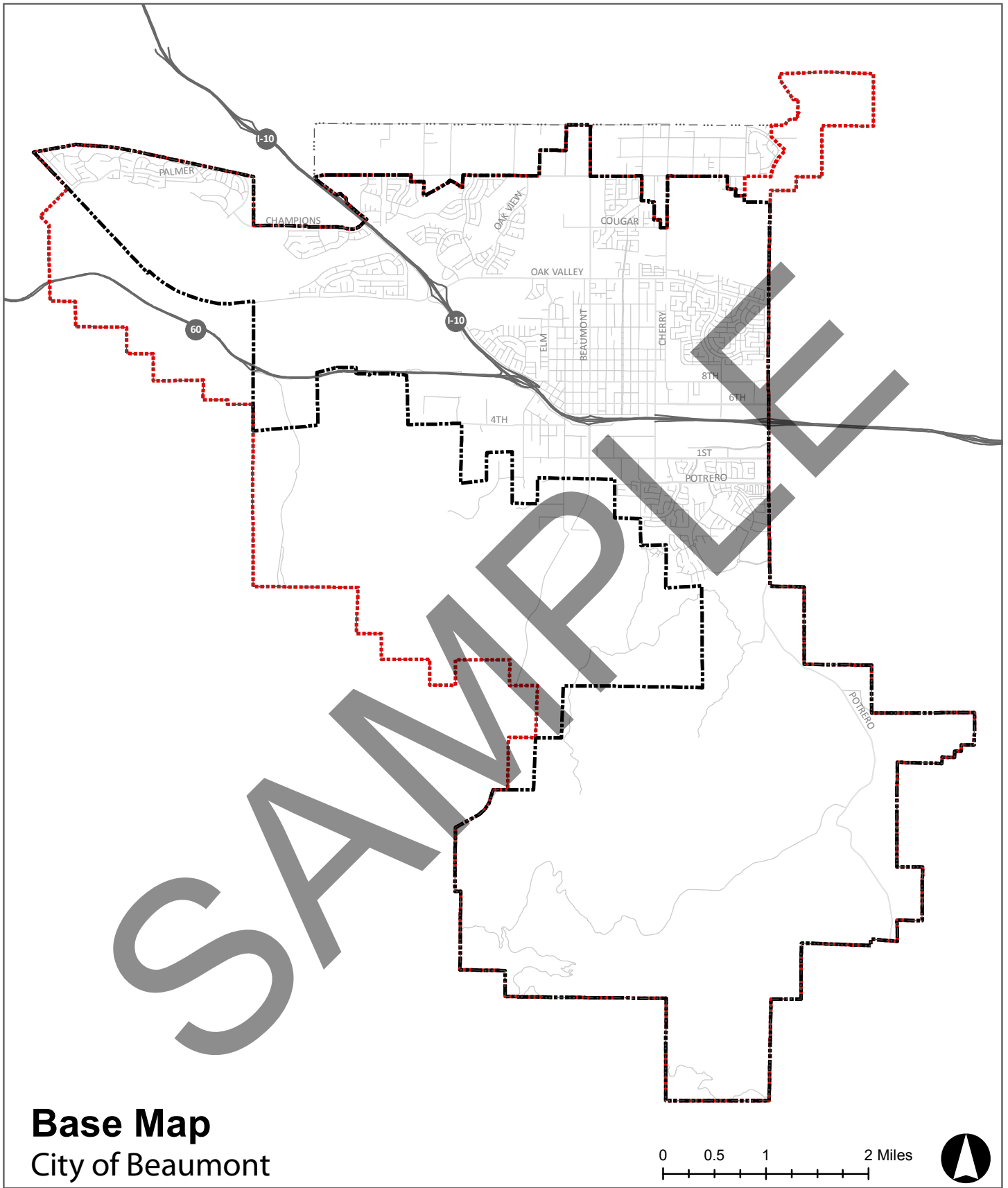


Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

SAMPLE



## LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS AND RECORD OF RESPONSES

Name	Initial Letter Contact	Follow Up	Responses
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin Director of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI)	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017		Ms. Katie Croft, Archaeologist in the Tribal Historic Preservation Office, responded via email on September 26 indicating that the Project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation; however, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. As such, the ACBCI THPO requests copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this Project.
Amanda Vance Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017		Mr. William Vance, Vice Chairperson, responded via email on September 14 indicating that the Tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the Project. The Tribe encourages contact with other Native American tribes and individuals within the immediate vicinity of the Project. In addition, the Tribe encourages contracting a monitor who is qualified in Native American resource identification who is able to be present full-time during the pre-construction and construction phase of the Project. Finally, the Tribe would like to be notified should any cultural resources be discovered during the development of the Project.
Doug Welmas Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	No answer at the number listed.  No response received to date.
Luther Salgado Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Directed to Cultural Resource Department; Bobby Esperza, Cultural Coordinator, requested to have the original correspondence sent to him. He indicated if the Tribe had any information or concerns they would send a response.  No response received to date.
Ralph Goff Chairperson Campo Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Left a message on the number listed.  No response received to date.

Name	Initial Letter Contact	Follow Up	Responses
Michael Garcia Vice Chairperson Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Left a message on the number listed.  No response received to date.
Erica Pinto Chairperson Jamul Indian Village	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Directed to Lisa Cumper, left a message.  No response received to date.
Javaughn Miller Tribal Administrator La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Directed to Gwendolyn Parada, left a message.  No response received to date.
John Perada Environmental Director Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Left a message on the number listed.  No response received to date.
Nick Elliott Cultural Resources Coordinator Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Mr. Elliott is no longer the contact; sent follow up email to <a href="mailto:NativeSpirit91@aol.com">NativeSpirit91@aol.com</a> so that the letter and map will be dispersed to the appropriate person.  No response received to date.
Virgil Oyos Chairperson Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Informed by Executive Assistant that if the Chairman has not sent a response that means the Tribe does not have any information or concerns to share.  No response received to date.
Denisa Torres Cultural Resource Manager Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Directed to Raymond Huaute; left a message.  No response received to date.
John Gomez Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Left a message on the number listed.  No response received to date.
John Valenzuela Chairperson San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Left a message on the number listed.  No response received to date.

Name	Initial Letter Contact	Follow Up	Responses
Lee Clauss Director of Cultural Resources San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017		Ms. Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resource Analyst, responded via email on August 30, 2017. Ms. Mauck indicated that the Project area exists within a small portion of Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the SMBMI. San Timoteo Canyon and the Badlands are located within this portion of the Project. Both of these areas are rich in cultural material and important to SMBMI. Ms. Mauck also stated there are several water sources within the Badlands and further north, specifically Little San Gorgonio Creek, which could indicate moderate archaeological sensitivity. Finally, Ms. Mauck recommended contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians as well as the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians given that their reservations are very close to the Project area
John Flores Environmental Coordinator San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Left a message on the number listed.  No response received to date.
Steven Estrada Chairperson Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Left a message on the number listed.  No response received to date.
Goldie Walker Chairwoman Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	Ms. Walker indicated that the Project area and immediate vicinity area very sensitive for Native American cultural resources. She also indicated that she would like to be notified at her PO Box should any Native American cultural resources be found within the Project area (see NAHC Contact List for full address).



Name	Initial Letter Contact	Follow Up	Responses
Joseph Ontiveros Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	<p>Mr. Ontiveros requested that the letter and map be resent; he does not know why a response was not received.</p> <p>Ms. Jessica Valdez sent a formal email response on September 27 indicating that while the Project area is located outside of the Tribe's existing reservation, the Project area does fall within the Tribe's Traditional Use Areas and is in close proximity to known sites. The Project area is within a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. As such, the Tribe outlines five requests including consultation with the Project proponents and lead agency, information regarding progress of the project, the Tribe to act as a consulting entity, a Native American monitor from the Soboba Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbance as well as survey and archaeological testing, and finally, request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the Tribe be honored.</p>
Lisa Haws Cultural Resources Manager Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	<p>Left a message on the number listed.</p> <p>No response received to date.</p>
Michael Mirelez Cultural Resource Coordinator Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017	September 26, 2017	<p>Left a message on the number listed.</p> <p>No response received to date.</p>
Julie Hagen Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Letter/email sent on August 29, 2017		<p>Ray Teran, Resource Management, sent a response via email on September 7 stating that the Tribe determined the Project has little significance or ties to the Viejas. As such, the Tribe recommends contacting tribes in closer proximity to the Project. However, the Tribe does request to be informed of any inadvertent discoveries including cultural artifacts, cremations, or human remains.</p>

## Roberta Thomas

---

**From:** Jessica Mauck  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 30, 2017 11:08 AM  
**To:** 'Roberta Thomas'  
**Subject:** RE: Beaumont General Plan Update Project

Correction: Morongo Band of Mission Indians. My fingers type faster than my brain thinks, sometimes!

### Jessica Mauck

CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST

O: (909) 864-8933 x3249

M: (909) 725-9054

26569 Community Center Drive, Highland California 92346



---

**From:** Jessica Mauck  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 30, 2017 11:06 AM  
**To:** 'Roberta Thomas'  
**Subject:** RE: Beaumont General Plan Update Project

Hi Robbie,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on 29 Aug 2017. The proposed project area exists within a small portion of Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. As you will see in the attached map, only a small portion of the project area in the northwest is within Serrano ancestral territory. Within this portion of the project exists San Timoteo Canyon and the Badlands, both of which are rich in cultural material and important to SMBMI. There are several water sources within the Badlands and further north, specifically Little San Gorgonio Creek, which could indicate moderate archaeological sensitivity. I recommend speaking with staff at Morongo Band of Cahuilla Indians as well as Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians given that their reservations are very close to the area, as well as the rest of the project location.

Regards,

---

**From:** Roberta Thomas [<mailto:rthomas@appliedearthworks.com>]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 29, 2017 6:37 PM  
**To:** Lee Clauss  
**Cc:** Jessica Mauck  
**Subject:** Beaumont General Plan Update Project

Good evening,

Attached please find a scoping letter and map for the Beaumont General Plan Update Project in the city of Beaumont, Riverside County.

Thank you,  
Robbie

**Roberta Thomas | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.**  
**Associate Archaeologist**



133 North San Gabriel Blvd., Ste 201  
Pasadena, CA 91107  
626.578.0119 ext. 116 office

[www.appliedearthworks.com](http://www.appliedearthworks.com)

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# VIEJAS

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O. Box 908  
Alpine, CA 91903  
#1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810  
Fax: 6194455337  
viejas.com

September 7, 2017.

Roberta Thomas  
Associate Archaeologist  
Applied Earth Works, Inc.  
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201  
Pasadena, CA 91107

**Re: City of Beaumont's 2006 General Plan Update**

Dear Ms. Thomas,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site is has little cultural significance or ties to Viejas. We further recommend that you contact the tribe(s) closest to the cultural resources. We, however, request to be informed of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains in order for us to reevaluate our participation in the government-to-government consultation process.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have further questions. Please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314 or me at 619-659-2312, or email, [epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov) or [rteran@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:rteran@viejas-nsn.gov). Thank you.

Sincerely,



Ray Teran, Resource Management  
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS



## **AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS**

**PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236**

**Telephone: (760) 398-4722**

**Fax (760) 369-7161**

**Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance**

**Tribal Vice-Chairperson: William Vance**

September 14, 2017

Ms. Roberta Thomas  
Applied Earth Works, Inc.  
3550 E. Florida Ave., Ste H  
Hemet, CA 92544-4937

RE: City of Beaumont's 2006 General Plan Update

Dear Ms. Thomas-

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

At this time we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. We encourage you to contact other Native American Tribes and individuals within the immediate vicinity of the project site that may have specific information concerning cultural resources that may be located in the area. We also encourage you to contract with a monitor who is qualified in Native American cultural resources identification and who is able to be present on-site full-time during the pre-construction and construction phase of the project. Please notify us immediately should you discover any cultural resources during the development of this project.

Very truly yours,

William Vance  
Tribal Vice Chairperson

# AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-036-2017-003

September 26, 2017

[VIA EMAIL TO: rthomas@appliedearthworks.com]

Applied Earthworks

Ms. Roberta Thomas

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201

Pasadena, CA 91107-3414

## **Re: Beaumont General Plan Cultural Sensitivity Study**

Dear Ms. Roberta Thomas,

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

\*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6829. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Katie Croft

Archaeologist

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

AGUA CALIENTE BAND

OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

September 27, 2017

Attn: Roberta Thomas, Associate Archaeologist  
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.  
133 North San Gabriel Boulevard, Suite 201  
Pasadena, CA 91107-3414



**RE: City of Beaumont's 2006 General Plan Update, Riverside County, CA**

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored  
(Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOE", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros, Director of Cultural Resources  
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581  
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137  
Cell (951) 663-5279  
[jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov](mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov)



**Cultural Items (Artifacts).** Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

**Treatment and Disposition of Remains.**

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact

**Coordination with County Coroner's Office.** The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

**Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials.** It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.



**Confidentiality:** The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and Applied EarthWorks, Inc. No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Cultural Resources Within the Project Area**

Primary No. Trinomial		Age	Description
33-000190	CA-RIV-190	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-000239	CA-RIV-239/H	Multicomponent	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters); AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP03 (Ceramic scatter); AP05 (Petroglyphs); AP06 (Pictographs); AP14 (Rock shelt; Habitation/campsite with adobe fragments, rock art, rock shelters, milling station
33-000240	CA-RIV-240	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature
33-000268	CA-RIV-268/H	Prehistoric	Rock Art in rock shelter; slick; abolone pendant; hammerstones; Lamb family homestead
33-001405	CA-RIV-1405	Prehistoric	Rock shelter composed of 3 large granite boulders. Site was not relocated in 1986 or 1989.
33-001631	CA-RIV-1631	Historic-period	Foundations/structure pads, well, refuse scatter
33-002639	CA-RIV-2639	Prehistoric	Four mortars
33-002830	CA-RIV-2830	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature
33-003064	CA-RIV-3064	Prehistoric	Large boulder containing a rock shelter. One has a cuple feature and milling features. Evidence of midden is present. Rock art?
33-003065	CA-RIV-3065	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter
33-003066	CA-RIV-3066	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station with two slicks.
33-003073	CA-RIV-3073	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter; midden
33-003074	CA-RIV-3074	Prehistoric	Hammerstone, quartzite flake, chopper
33-003445	CA-RIV-3445H	Historic-period	Former railroad station remains, including a cement foundation and a scatter of historic debris. Refuse includes glass, metal, ceramics, building material, bricks, 1 complete bottle with "SELICK PERFUMER NEW YORK"
33-003446	CA-RIV-3446H	Historic-period	Very sparse historic debris scatter and a broken cement foundation. Artifacts include 5 pieces of amethyst glass, 12+ pieces of white ceramics, 1 aqua bottle base.
33-003447	CA-RIV-3447	Historic-period	Sparse refuse scatter
33-003928	CA-RIV-3928H	Historic-period	Refuse scatter
33-003946	CA-RIV-3946	Multicomponent	Complex lithic scatter/refuse
33-004038	CA-RIV-4038	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-004322	CA-RIV-4322	Prehistoric	Rock shelter
33-004323	CA-RIV-4323	Prehistoric	Rock shelter
33-004324	CA-RIV-4324	Prehistoric	Rock shelter/hunting blind
33-004326	CA-RIV-4326	Prehistoric	Rock shelter with rock art
33-004327	CA-RIV-4327	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-004328	CA-RIV-4328	Prehistoric	Lithic reduction site
33-004329	CA-RIV-4329	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features and lithic scatter
33-004330	CA-RIV-4330	Prehistoric	Temporary food processing station
33-004331	CA-RIV-4331	Prehistoric	Milling station
33-004462	CA-RIV-4462	Prehistoric	IRI-POT-10; MWD-II Reservoirs
33-004715	CA-RIV-4715H	Built Environment	Historic stage road linking Beaumont and San Jacinto Valley. No artifacts were found in association.
33-005060	CA-RIV-5060H	Historic-period	Refuse scatter, dense
33-005061	CA-RIV-5061H	Historic-period	Refuse scatter
33-005062	CA-RIV-5062	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature, rock shelter/cave, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter
33-005063	CA-RIV-5063	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature
33-005064	CA-RIV-5064	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature, rock shelter/cave
33-005065	CA-RIV-5065/H	Multicomponent	Bedrock milling feature and refuse scatter
33-005066	CA-RIV-5066	Prehistoric	Trails/linear earthworks
33-005067	CA-RIV-5067H	Historic-period	Foundations/structure pads
33-005068	CA-RIV-5068H	Historic-period	Foundations/structure pads and well
33-005069	CA-RIV-5069H	Historic-period	Foundations/structure pads and well
33-005070	CA-RIV-5070H	Historic-period	Well
33-005071	CA-RIV-5071H	Historic-period	Refuse scatter and well

Primary No. Trinomial		Age	Description
33-005072	CA-RIV-5072H	Historic-period	Foundations/structure pads and a refuse scatter
33-005073	CA-RIV-5073H	Historic-period	Well
33-005074	CA-RIV-5074H	Historic-period	Refuse scatter
33-005075	CA-RIV-5075H	Historic-period	Foundations/structure pads, landscaping/orchard, refuse scatter, and wall
33-005094	CA-RIV-5094	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature site
33-006093		Built Environment	[Resource record not obtained from the EIC; like single family residence]
33-006094		Built Environment	Stucco Mediterranean/Spanish Revival style residence built in 1935
33-006095		Built Environment	Vernacular wood frame residence built in 1908
33-006096		Built Environment	Vernacular wood frame house with bungalow characteristics built in 1917
33-006097		Built Environment	Vernacular wood frame residence with bungalow characteristics built in 1919
33-006098		Built Environment	Craftsman-bungalow style residence built in 1920
33-006099		Built Environment	Mediterranean/spanish style residence built in 1934
33-006100		Built Environment	Vernacular/craftsman style residence built in 1922
33-006101		Built Environment	Tutor Revival style home built in 1937
33-006102		Built Environment	Craftsman/bungalow style residence built in 1913
33-006103		Built Environment	Craftsman/bungalow style residence built in 1909
33-006104		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1911
33-006105		Built Environment	Shotgun/vernacular style residence built in 1912
33-006106		Built Environment	Bungalow style home built in 1933
33-006107		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1912
33-006108		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1929
33-006109		Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1911
33-006110		Built Environment	Small, Vernacular Ranch style house with a porch.
33-006111		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1922
33-006112		Built Environment	Vernacular/bungalow style residence built in 1932
33-006113		Built Environment	Vernacular style wood frame house built in 1925
33-006114		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1925
33-006115		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1927
33-006116		Built Environment	Late period Bungalow style residence built in 1925
33-006117		Built Environment	Colonial Revival style residence built in 1910
33-006118		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1907
33-006119		Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1925
33-006120		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1915
33-006121		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1915
33-006122		Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1928
33-006123		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1923
33-006124		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1922
33-006125		Built Environment	[Resource record not obtained from the EIC; like single family residence]
33-006126		Built Environment	[Resource record not obtained from the EIC; like single family residence]
33-006127		Built Environment	[Resource record not obtained from the EIC; like single family residence]
33-006128		Built Environment	[Resource record not obtained from the EIC; like single family residence]
33-006129		Built Environment	[Resource record not obtained from the EIC; like single family residence]
33-006130		Built Environment	[Resource record not obtained from the EIC; like single family residence]
33-006131		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1915
33-006132		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1901
33-006141		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1931
33-006142		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1932
33-006143		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1912
33-006144		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1908
33-006145		Built Environment	Eastlake Victorian style residence built in 1887
33-006146		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1937



Primary No. Trinomial	Age	Description
33-006147	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1907
33-006148	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1910
33-006149	Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1920
33-006150	Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1913
33-006151	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1913
33-006152	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1915
33-006153	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1913
33-006154	Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1925
33-006155	Built Environment	Vernacular ranch style residence built in 1892
33-006156	Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built in 1918
33-006157	Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1920
33-006158	Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1926
33-006159	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence with colonial revival columns built in 1908
33-006160	Built Environment	Vernacular style wood frame house with bungalow characteristics built in 1908.
33-006161	Built Environment	Vernacular style wood frame house built in 1909.
33-006162	Built Environment	Vernacular style wood frame house with bungalow characteristics built in 1909.
33-006163	Built Environment	[Resource record not obtained from the EIC; like single family residence]
33-006164	Built Environment	Vernacular style wood frame house built in 1908.
33-006165	Built Environment	Church built in a local, vernacular version of the Second Renaissance Revival built in 1917.
33-006166	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1912
33-006167	Built Environment	[Resource record not obtained from the EIC; like single family residence]
33-006168	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1915
33-006169	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1937
33-006170	Built Environment	Bogart House
33-006171	Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1927
33-006172	Built Environment	Vernacular style duplex built in 1929
33-006173	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1926
33-006174	Built Environment	Craftsman Bungalow style residence built in 1920
33-006175	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1917
33-006176	Built Environment	Gothic Revival style church built in 1935
33-006177	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1907
33-006178	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1913
33-006179	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1922
33-006180	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1890
33-006181	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1915
33-006182	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1910
33-006183	Built Environment	Mediterranean/Spanish Revival style residence built in 1924
33-006184	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1935
33-006185	Built Environment	Mediterranean/Spanish Revival style structure built in 1939. It was used as Beaumont's City Hall.
33-006186	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1910
33-006187	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1919
33-006188	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1920
33-006189	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1900
33-006190	Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1920
33-006191	Built Environment	Single family residence
33-006192	Built Environment	Gothic Revival style church built in 1913
33-006193	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1938
33-006194	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1907
33-006195	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1912

Primary No. Trinomial	Age	Description
33-006196	Built Environment	[Resource record not obtained from the EIC; like single family residence]
33-006197	Built Environment	Small, Vernacular Ranch style house with a stone chimney built in 1937.
33-006198	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1910
33-006199	Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1918
33-006200	Built Environment	Single family residence
33-006201	Built Environment	Single family residence
33-006202	Built Environment	Provincial Revival style residence built in 1930
33-006203	Built Environment	Single family residence
33-006204	Built Environment	Single family residence
33-006205	Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1918.
33-006206	Built Environment	Vernacular style wood frame house built in 1915.
33-006207	Built Environment	Vernacular style wood frame house built in 1912.
33-006208	Built Environment	Vernacular/Bungalow style residence built in 1914
33-006209	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1925
33-006210	Built Environment	[Resource record not obtained from the EIC; like single family residence]
33-006211	Built Environment	3 story commercial bank building; combined moderne/beaux arts classic revival style built in 1923.
33-006212	Built Environment	Vernacular wood frame building built in 1918. Site of the Beaumont Women's Club, organized in 1908.
33-006213	Built Environment	Vernacular style wood frame house with bungalow elements built in 1909.
33-006214	Built Environment	Vernacular style wood frame house with bungalow characteristics built in 1912.
33-006215	Built Environment	Spanish Eclectic/Mediterranean Revival style building built in 1928
33-006216	Built Environment	Stucco building with Pueblo Revival style characteristics built in 1932.
33-006217	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1914
33-006218	Built Environment	Vernacular style wood frame house built in 1920.
33-006219	Built Environment	Vernacular style house build in 1912.
33-006220	Built Environment	Single family residence
33-006221	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1930
33-006222	Built Environment	Vicorian style residence built in 1908
33-006223	Built Environment	Vernacular style ranch house built in 1908
33-006224	Built Environment	Vernacular ranch style residence built in 1908
33-006225	Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1908
33-006226	Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1923
33-006227	Built Environment	Bungalow style residence built in 1923
33-006228	Built Environment	Ranch complex which dates to 1908. Originally produced olives, then became a stock farm.
33-006229	Built Environment	Jackrabbit Trail
33-006230	Built Environment	Single family residence
33-006231	Built Environment	Single family residence
33-006232	Built Environment	Single family residence
33-006233	Built Environment	Classical revival style library built in 1914.
33-006239	Built Environment	Rest area
33-006735	Built Environment	Vernacular stlye residence built in 1915
33-007295	Built Environment	Historic Haskell Ranch including 3 primary residences, 2 workers' residences, a formans' house, bunckhouse, hay barn, blacksmith shop, milk house, milk/feed storage building, calf pens, silos, grain storage bins, concrete lined reservoir, sheds
33-007296	Built Environment	Historic Singleton Ranch including the 1927 Woodhouse residence, 2 guest houses, a collapsed barn, and metal silos. Subsurface features may be present. See also P-33-15002, which details the irrigation and water port within the ranch site.
33-009027	Prehistoric	Isolated mano
33-009498	CA-RIV-6381H	Built Environment
		Historic Southern Pacific Railroad, aquired by Union Pacific Railroad in the 1990s

Primary No. Trinomial		Age	Description
33-009780	CA-RIV-6508	Prehistoric	Complex lithic scatter, ceramics, bones
33-009781	CA-RIV-6509	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-009782	CA-RIV-6510	Prehistoric	Numerous lithics of unusual materials transported to the site. Site is considered sensitive due to its proximity to the Indian villages 'Yukaipa't' and 'Saahatapa'
33-009783	CA-RIV-6511	Prehistoric	Lithic and groundstone scatter. Site is considered sensitive due to its proximity to the Indian villages 'Yukaipa't' and 'Saahatapa'
33-010791	CA-RIV-6512	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter; site is considered sensitive due to its proximity to the Indian villages 'Tukaipa't' and 'Saahatapa'
33-010792		Built Environment	Flood control structure
33-010794		Historic-period	Historic-era collapsed shed
33-011808		Historic-period	Isolated artifact
33-012306		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-012307		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-012308		Prehistoric	Isolated mano
33-012309		Prehistoric	Isolated mano
33-012548		Prehistoric	Isolated metate frags
33-012549		Prehistoric	Isolated projectile point
33-012639		Historic-period	Isolated glass fragment(s)
33-012640		Historic-period	Isolated glass fragment(s)
33-012641		Historic-period	Isolated glass fragment(s)
33-012816		Prehistoric	Isolated basin metate
33-013151		Prehistoric	Isolated hammerstone/core
33-013157		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-013159		Multicomponent	Isolated refuse light; flake
33-013161		Historic-period	Isolated white ware dish base
33-013162		Prehistoric	Isolated flake
33-013313		Historic-period	Rocket test site
33-013427	CA-RIV-7462H	Historic-period	Historic-era refuse scatter. This site has recently been pot hunted and its boundary has been extended to include additional artifacts.
33-013449	CA-RIV-7468	Prehistoric	Milling slick
33-013612		Prehistoric	Isolated sherd
33-013640	CA-RIV-007504	Historic-period	Remnants of a cherry orchard with apricot and pecan trees and a water irrigation system
33-013677		Prehistoric	Isolated hammerstone
33-013827		Historic-period	Refuse scatter
33-013828		Historic-period	Refuse scatter
33-013829		Historic-period	Historic Palm Trees, Building Foundations, Refuse
33-014135	CA-RIV-7757H	Historic-period	Remains of two adobe buildings, including cobble foundations, adobe rubble, wooden architectural debris, and fragment artifacts associated with the foundations.
33-015033	CA-RIV-7997H	Historic-period	This site was updated in 2013 to include an additional pipe feature. The rest of the site features are in the same condition as originally recorded.
33-015035		Built Environment	Devers-San Bernardino 220kV Transmission Line; constructed in 1945 by SCE.
33-015243		Built Environment	Approximately 43 miles.
33-015438	CA-RIV-8139H	Prehistoric	livestock pen
33-015439		Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
33-015441		Prehistoric	Isolated mano fragment
33-015672		Prehistoric	Isolated metate fragment
33-015673		Historic-period	Water Storage tank
33-015720	CA-RIV-8189H	Historic-period	Concrete pad and wire
33-016122	CA-RIV-11816/H	Built Environment	Historic Paved Ranch Road
		Multicomponent	Potrero Water Tank Site



Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Description
33-016815		Prehistoric	Rock shelter/cave, cairns/rock features
33-017122		Built Environment	Lantis Property
33-017922		Built Environment	Single family residence
33-017938	CA-RIV-9469	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
33-019885	CA-RIV-10119H	Historic-period	Ranching farmstead
33-020295		Built Environment	Single family residence; 11243 Sunnyslope Ave Beaumont (APN 404-100-014)
33-020559	CA-RIV-10460H	Built Environment	Road segment
33-020562	CA-RIV-10463H	Built Environment	Transmission lines
Two segments of a historical road, known as First Street. Road was identified on a 1953			
33-020721	CA-RIV-10642H	Built Environment	USGS Quad. No cultural material is associated with this site. The road is still in use.
33-020722	CA-RIV-10644H	Built Environment	Road segment
33-020725	CA-RIV-10647H	Built Environment	Road segment
33-020974		Built Environment	Beaumont Avenue; Hirsch's Deodar Cedar Alignment
33-022386	CA-RIV-11438H	Built Environment	Historic-age residence, ca. 1950s
Devers-Vista #1 220kV Transmission Line; extends approximately 45 miles from the			
33-022389		Built Environment	Vista Substation to the Devers Substation. Constructed in 1960 by CalElectric.
Portions of a telecommunications line associated with the existing Southern California			
33-023484		Built Environment	Edison transmission and distribution lines. The pole range in age from 1929 to 2011
33-023485		Built Environment	Spanish Eclectic style residence. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023486		Built Environment	Minimal Traditional style residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023487		Built Environment	Minimal Traditional style residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023488		Built Environment	Historic-era residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023489		Built Environment	Historic era residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023490		Built Environment	Commercial Vernacular style building built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023491		Built Environment	Commerical Vernacular style building built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023492		Built Environment	Historic-era building built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023493		Built Environment	Historic-era residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
Remodeled Craftsman style residence converted to a dentist office built before 1967.			
33-023494		Built Environment	Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023495		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023496		Built Environment	Minimal Traditional style residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023497		Built Environment	Vernacular style building built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023498		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023499		Built Environment	Ranch style residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023500		Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023501		Built Environment	Spanish Eclectic style residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023502		Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built in 1947
33-023503		Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built in 1953
33-023504		Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built in 1948
33-023505		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1953
33-023506		Built Environment	Historic era residence built in 1935
33-023507		Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built in 1956
33-023508		Built Environment	Minimal Traditional style residence built in 1946
33-023509		Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built in 1956
33-023510		Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built in 1960
33-023511		Built Environment	Minimal Traditional style residence built in 1949
33-023512		Built Environment	Spanish Revival style residence built in 1947
33-023513		Built Environment	California Ranch style housing tract built in 1959

Primary No. Trinomial		Age	Description
33-023514		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1953. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023515		Built Environment	Historic-age apartment complex built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023516		Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built in 1963. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023517		Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built in 1946. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023518		Built Environment	Historic-age residence built in 1925. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023519		Built Environment	Historic-age residence built in 1917.
33-023520		Built Environment	Vernacular style residence built in 1951.
33-023521		Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built in 1959
33-023522		Built Environment	Historic-age residence built in 1936. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023523		Built Environment	Historic-age residence built in 1937. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023525		Built Environment	California Ranch Style residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023526		Built Environment	Historic-age duplex built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial.
33-023527		Built Environment	Historic-age residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023528		Built Environment	Minimal Traditional style residence built in 1944.
33-023529		Built Environment	Historic-age warehouse built before 1967. Present on a 1967 aerial photo.
33-023530		Built Environment	California Ranch style residence built in 1963.
33-023905		Prehistoric	Isolated flake
33-024668	CA-RIV-12203H	Historic-period	Isolated Metropolitan Water District survey marker date stamped 1931
33-026649	CA-RIV-12550	Historic-period	Structural remains
SR 60		Built Environment	defined by edge of Caltrans ROW for length of Project Area