

5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The two components of the proposed Project analyzed herein are:

- 1) Adoption and implementation of the General Plan Update (Beaumont 2040 Plan), and
- 2) Adoption and implementation of the revised Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map.

Since an initial study was not prepared with the issuance of the Notice of Preparation (Appendix A), the focus of the following discussion is related to direct or indirect potential impacts from a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources or archaeological resources, or disturbing any human remains. In response to the Notice of Preparation, the City received comment letters from the Native America Heritage Commission, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Morongo Band of Mission Indians regarding cultural resources. These letters are included in Appendix A and are summarized in **Table 2-A – Summary of Written Comments Received in Response to the Notice of Preparation**. No oral comments were received regarding Cultural Resources at the Project's public scoping meeting.

5.5.1 Setting

The following discussion describes the environmental, prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural setting of the City and City's Sphere of Influence (SOI) (collectively referred to as the "Planning Area") to provide a context for understanding the nature and significance of cultural resources identified within the Planning Area. Tribal cultural resources are discussed in Section 5.17 – Tribal Cultural Resources and paleontological resources are discussed in Section 5.7 – Geology and Soils.

Environmental Setting

The City is within the San Geronio 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 faults such as the San Andreas Fault, Banning Fault, and San Geronio Fault. 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. (Æ(a), p. 6.)

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 on the east and the Pacific Coast on the west. 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. (Æ(a), p. 6.)

Prehistoric Setting

For purposes of this discussion, the prehistoric setting 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 City. The Prehistoric setting for the Planning Area is drawn from the cultural sequence developed for the Eastside Reservoir Project study area. (Æ(a), p. 7.)

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. (Æ(a), p. 7.)

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, which postulated that the inland areas would see an increase in prehistoric use and occupation after about 6000 B.P. as compared to the earlier periods. The Middle Archaic components 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. (Æ(a) 2017, p. 7.)

Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000-1500 B.P.)

The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region, which allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. 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 which led to increased sedentism with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. Less intensively used locales occurred either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans. 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. (Æ(a), pp. 7-8.)

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500-750 B.P.)

Cultural trends in the early portion of the Saratoga Springs Period were, in large part, a continuation of the developments that 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 although the inland areas of cismontane southern California may have been less affected than the desert interior. The area was used on at least a semi-permanent basis during the Medieval Warm Interval and 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 ground stone assemblages from the Medieval Warm demonstrate that plant foods were more important than in any other period; plant

processing intensified and acorns apparently became an important staple. The faunal assemblages also show that resource stress was accommodated with similar strategies by intensifying the use of lagomorphs and by further expanding diet breadth, adding animals (i.e., medium-sized carnivores) to the diet that were rarely consumed during other periods. The most abundant evidence of trade also occurs in the Medieval Warm components, suggesting that this was another mechanism for dealing with resource stress. (Æ(a), p. 16.)

Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750-410 B.P.)

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric Period, ending about 550 B.P. 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. With the return of more mesic conditions after approximately 550 B.P., resulting in less resource stress, people returned to a less intensive, semi-sedentary land-use strategy similar to that identified for the Late Archaic Period. Evidence of intensive occupation dating to the Late Prehistoric Period occurs at five 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. (Æ(a), p. 18.)

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 *rancherias*, noted by the early non-native explorers. (Æ(a), p. 19.)

Ethnographic Setting

The City lies within the traditional territory of the Pass (or Wanakik) Cahuilla. A wealth of information exists regarding traditional and historic Cahuilla society and culture. 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. (Æ(a), p. 21.)

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.” 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. (Æ(a), p. 22.)

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. (Æ(a), p. 22.)

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. (Æ(a), p. 22.)

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. (Æ(a), p. 22.)

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. (Æ(a), p. 22.)

Historical Setting

The 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. (Æ(a), p. 23)

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. (Æ(a), p. 23.)

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 Batista 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. (Æ(a), p. 23.)

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. (Æ(a), p. 23.)

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, 1821, 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. (Æ(a), pp. 23-24.)

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. 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. Ranches were predominantly devoted to the cattle industry and large tracts of land were used for grazing. (Æ(a), p. 24.)

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 valley 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. (Æ(a), p. 24.)

The completion of the Southern Pacific 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 Southern Pacific across the San Gorgonio 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 Perris and on to Riverside and San Bernardino in 1882. (Æ(a), p. 24.)

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 United States. 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 United State 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. (Æ(a), pp. 24-25.)

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. (Æ(a), p. 25.)

History of the City of Beaumont

As early as the 1850s, the United States 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 Southern Pacific Railroad's Summit station. At the summit of the San Gorgonio Pass, the Southern Pacific'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 turntable, 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 Southern Pacific and platted a 320-acre town site named San Gorgonio. In November 1887, an investment company run by H.C. Sigler, bought Egan's share in the town site 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. (Æ(a), p. 25; ECR, pp. 33-38.)

Although few buildings in Beaumont pre-date 1900, there is a section of the community that exemplifies the old-town character and contains several buildings of historic interest: the segment of Sixth Street between Orange Avenue and Veile Avenue, and Fifth and Eighth Streets. This area is considered by the City to be of special historic significance, and therefore it should be preserved, restored, and redeveloped in relation to its historic character. **Table 5.5-A – Historic Buildings** identifies the name of the historic building, its general location, and current use.

Table 5.5-A – Historic Buildings

| Historic Building | Location | Current Use |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Old Bank | 500 Egan Avenue | Precision Stampings, Inc. (PSI) |
| Old High School | 550 East 6 th Street | City Hall |
| Beaumont Carnegie Library | 125 East 8 th Street | Beaumont Library District |
| Beaumont Woman’s Club | 303 East 6 th Street | Beaumont Woman’s Club and San Gorgonio Pass Historical Society Museum |
| Old Church | 701 Egan Avenue | First Christian Church |
| St. Stephen’s Episcopal Church | 225 East 8 th Street | St. Stephen’s Episcopal Church |
| San Gorgonio Catholic Church | 1234 Palm Avenue | St. Kateri Tekakwitha Catholic Community |
| Beaumont Hotel | Burned down 1909 | |

Source: ECR, *Existing Conditions Report*, p. 34, Table 4.1

In addition to the historic buildings identified above, there are several California Points of Historical Interest in the Planning Area. California Points of Historical Interest are buildings, sites, features, or events that are of local significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other historical value. (ECR, p. 35.) **Table 5.5-B – Local California Points of Historical Interest** lists the resource and location (when known) identified by the California Office of Historic Preservation within the Planning Area.

Table 5.5-B – Local California Points of Historical Interest

| Resource | Location |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Beaumont Carnegie Library | 125 East 8 th Street |
| Bogart House | 545 Euclid Street |
| Frink Ranch | Unlisted |
| Noble’s Ranch | Unlisted |
| St. Boniface School | Unlisted |

Source: ECR, *Existing Conditions Report*, p. 35, Table 4.2

A literature and records search of the general project location was completed by Æ at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System housed at the University of California, Riverside, on April 7, 2017 and July 19, 2017. Additional sources consulted

during the archaeological literature and records searches by AË 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.

Results of the archaeological literature and records search at the EIC indicate that 293 cultural resources have been documented within the Planning Area, which are listed in **Table 5.5-C – Cultural Resources in the Planning Area**. The majority of these (201) are built-environment resources consisting in large part of single-family residences, but also included commercial properties, civic buildings, transmission lines, flood control structures, roadways, and at least one trail. The remaining resources consisted of 52 prehistoric archaeological sites, 35 historical archaeological sites, and five (5) sites containing both historical and prehistoric components. (AË(a), p. 17.)

Table 5.5-C – Cultural Resources in the Planning 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; abalone pendant; hammer stones; 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 couple 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 |

Table 5.5-C – Cultural Resources in the Planning Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Age | Description |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|--|
| 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 |
| 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 |

Table 5.5-C – Cultural Resources in the Planning Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Age | Description |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| 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 |

Table 5.5-C – Cultural Resources in the Planning Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Age | Description |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--|
| 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 |
| 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 |

Table 5.5-C – Cultural Resources in the Planning Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Age | Description |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| 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 |
| 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] |

Table 5.5-C – Cultural Resources in the Planning Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Age | Description |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--|
| 33-006211 | | Built Environment | 3 story commercial bank building; combined modern/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 | Victorian 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 | | | Vernacular style residence built in 1915 |
| 33-007295 | | Built Environment | Historic Haskell Ranch including 3 primary residences, 2 workers' residences, a foreman's house, bunkhouse, 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 |

Table 5.5-C – Cultural Resources in the Planning Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Age | Description |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---|
| 33-009498 | CA-RIV-6381H | Built Environment | Historic Southern Pacific Railroad, acquired by Union Pacific Railroad in the 1990s |
| 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 metate frags |
| 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 |

Table 5.5-C – Cultural Resources in the Planning Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Age | Description |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---|
| 33-013829 | | Historic period | Historic Palm Trees, Building Foundations, Refuse |
| 33-013829 | 33-013829 | 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. Approximately 43 miles. |
| 33-015243 | | Built Environment | livestock pen |
| 33-015438 | CA-RIV-8139H | Prehistoric | Bedrock milling features |
| 33-015439 | | Prehistoric | Isolated mano fragment |
| 33-015441 | | Prehistoric | Isolated metate fragment |
| 33-015672 | | Historic period | Water Storage tank |
| 33-015673 | | Historic period | Concrete pad and wire |
| 33-015720 | CA-RIV-8189H | Built Environment | Historic Paved Ranch Road |
| 33-016122 | 33-017922 | Multicomponent | Potrero Water Tank Site |
| 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 | | Built Environment | Road segment |
| 33-020562 | | Built Environment | Transmission lines |
| 33-020721 | CA-RIV-10642H | Built Environment | Two segments of a historical road, known as First Street. Road was identified on a 1953 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 |
| 33-022389 | | Built Environment | Devers-Vista #1 220kV Transmission Line; extends approximately 45 miles from the Vista Substation to the Devers Substation. Constructed in 1960 by CalElectric. |
| 33-023484 | | Built Environment | Portions of a telecommunications line associated with the existing Southern California Edison transmission and distribution lines. The pole range in age from 1929 to 2011 |

Table 5.5-C – Cultural Resources in the Planning Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Age | Description |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|--|
| 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 | Commercial 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. |
| 33-023494 | | Built Environment | Remodeled Craftsman style residence converted to a dentist office built before 1967. 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 | Vernacular style residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo. |
| 33-023500 | | Built Environment | Ranch style residence built before 1967. Visible on a 1967 aerial photo. |
| 33-023501 | | Built Environment | California Ranch 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 |

Table 5.5-C – Cultural Resources in the Planning Area

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Age | Description |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---|
| 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 |
| 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 |

Source: Æ(a), *Cultural Resource Assessment for the City of Beaumont General Plan Update, Riverside County, California, September 2017, Appendix D.1.*

The city 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. (Æ(a), pp. 38-39.)

5.5.2 Related Regulations

Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was passed in 1966 and is codified in Title 16, Section 470 et seq. of the U.S. Code (USC). The goal of the Act is to ensure federal agencies act as responsible stewards of our nation's resources when their actions affect historic properties. Among the regulations of the NHPA, Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Properties (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP. See Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties."

Section 106 applies when two thresholds are met: 1) there is a federal or federally licensed action, including grants, licenses and permits, and 2) that action has the potential to affect properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Section 106 requires each federal agency to identify and assess the effects of its actions on historic resources. The responsible federal agency must consult with appropriate state and local officials, Indian Tribes, applicants for federal assistance and members of the public, and consider their views and concerns about historic preservation issues when making final project decisions. The agency should also plan to involve the public and identify any other potential consulting parties. If the agency determines that it has no undertaking or that its undertaking is a type of activity that has no potential to affect historic properties, the agency has no further Section 106 obligations.

Pursuant to Section 106, impacts to a cultural site or artifact must be declared "significant," "potentially significant" or "not significant." Under NHPA regulations, impacts to "significant" archeological sites must be mitigated for, while "not significant" archeological remains need not. A "potentially significant" determination is utilized when there is not enough information to make a conclusive ruling. NHPA mitigation would not be necessary for archeological sites avoided during development.

National Register of Historic Places

Developed in 1981 pursuant to Title 36 CFR Section 60, the NRHP provides an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment. It should be noted that the listing of a private property on the NRHP does not prohibit any actions which may otherwise be taken by the property owner with respect to the property. The listing of sites in California to the National Register is initiated through an application submitted to the State Office of Historical Preservation. Applications deemed suitable for potential consideration are handled by the State Historic Preservation Officer. All NRHP listings for sites in California are also automatically added to the California Register of Historical Resources by the State of California. The listing of a site on the NRHP does not generally result in any specific physical protection. Among other things, however, it does create an additional level of CEQA (and NEPA, the National Environmental Protection Act) review to be satisfied prior to the approval of any discretionary action occurring that might adversely affect the resource.

National Historic Landmarks Program

The National Historic Landmarks Program, developed in 1982 and as authorized by the Historic Site Act, identifies and designates National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) to “encourage the long-range preservation of nationally-significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the U.S.” The program is administered by the Department of the Interior pursuant to 36 CFR Section 65.5. Unlike any of the other state or federal registries, sites listed on the NHL are explicitly preserved and protected from harm under federal law.

Antiquities Act of 1906

The only federal law protecting fossil resources on public lands is the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431–433). Enacted when Theodore Roosevelt was president, the Antiquities Act was designed to protect nonrenewable fossil and cultural resources from indiscriminate collecting. NEPA (42 USC 4321) directs Federal agencies to use all practicable means to “...preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage...”.

Actions by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Appendix C of Title 33 CFR Section 325 establishes procedures to be followed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to fulfill the requirements of the NHPA, as well as other applicable historic preservation laws and Presidential directives related to historic resources potentially affected by USACE actions (including issuance of permits pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act [CWA]). It specifies that when a project’s authorization requires a federal action (for example, issuance of permit pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA), the project must comply with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act

This American Indian Religious Freedom Act became law in 1978 (Public Law 95-341, 42 USC 1996) in order to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions. These religious rights extend to, but are not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites.

Under this regulation, federal agencies and departments are charged with evaluating their policies and procedures in consultation with native traditional religious leaders in order to eliminate interference with the free exercise of native religion. Agencies must determine and make appropriate changes necessary to protect and preserve Native American religious cultural rights and practices, and to accommodate access to and use of religious sites “to the extent that the use is practicable and not inconsistent with an agency’s essential functions.” The intent is to protect Native Americans’ First Amendment right to “free exercise” of religion.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Enacted in 1990 under Title 25 U.S. Section 3001, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) describes the rights of Native American lineal descendants, Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations with respect to treatment, repatriation and disposition of Native American cultural items for which they can show a relationship of lineal descent or cultural affiliation. The statute also requires federal agencies and museums receiving federal funds to inventory holdings of Native American human remains and funerary objects and provide written summaries of other cultural items. In an attempt to recognize the religious and cultural significance of such sites and to protect their sacred integrity, it also provides for greater protection of Native American burial sites and more careful

control over the removal of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and items of cultural patrimony on federal and tribal lands.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires the lead agency to determine whether the proposed development project will have a significant effect on the environment. Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statute deal with the definitions of unique and non-unique archaeological resources and historical resources respectively. Section 21083.2 directs the lead agency to determine whether the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the environmental impact report shall address the issue of those resources. Section 21084.1 directs the lead agency to determine whether the project may have a significant effect on historical resources, irrespective of the fact that these historical resources may not be listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a local register of historical resources, or they are not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(g).

Historical Resource Criteria

Under California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5(a) a “historical resource” is defined as including the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR.
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g) shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historic Places, including the following:
 - i. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - ii. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - iii. 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
 - iv. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Substantial Adverse Change Criteria

CCR Section 15064.5(b) defines a “substantial adverse change” as meaning the “physical demolition, destruction, relocation or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings” such that the significance of the historical resource would be “materially impaired.” This term is further defined as being when a project, “demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that” does any of the following:

- (1) Conveys its historical significance and justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR.
- (2) Accounts for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k) or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project established by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Conveys its historical significance and justifies its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR, as determined by a lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

Unique Archaeological Resources Criteria

CEQA requires the lead agency to consider whether a project will have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources and to avoid unique archaeological resources when feasible or mitigate any effects to less-than-significant levels per PRC Section 21083.2. The *CEQA Statutes* (PRC Section 21083.2(g)) define a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Accordingly, Section 21083.2 of the *CEQA Guidelines* specifies that if a project will cause damage to a unique archeological resource, the lead agency may “require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state.” “Preservation in place” is when the relationship between artifacts and the archeological context of the site is kept intact. This can be accomplished by avoiding construction on the archeological site; incorporating a park, greenspace or other open space around or over the site; and deeding the resource site into a permanent conservation easement. Other forms of conservation are to be considered as well.

Section 15064.5(c) of the *CEQA Guidelines* also establishes that if “maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction” of the historical resource is conducted “in a manner consistent with” the [U.S.] Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, then the project’s impact on the historical resource “shall generally be considered mitigated to below a level of significance.”

CCR Section 15126.4(b) specifies that when “data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation,” a data recovery plan shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken.

The data recovery plan is designed to provide for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource using current industry standards in archeological methods. In Riverside County, the resultant study is deposited with the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at University of California, Riverside. Any human remains recovered shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of [HSC] Section 7050.5.

In terms of specific mitigation for archeological resources, PRC Section 21083.2 also specifies a variety of financial standards for funding such measures and limits the amount that can be required to be spent. In some cases, such as for significant historical resources, these limits do not apply.

California Register of Historic Resources

The State's Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) manages and oversees the CRHR, which is intended to serve as "an authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources." As outlined in PRC Section 5020 *et seq.*, resources listed must meet one of four "significance criteria" related to events, people, construction/artistic value or information. Sites must also retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance. The CRHR includes a number of type resources, including: all properties listed in or determined formally eligible for listing in the NRHP; all California Historical Landmarks from #770 onward; specific California Historical Landmarks issued prior to #770 and certain California Points of Historical Interest, as deemed appropriate for listing by the California Historic Resources Commission; and, any properties nominated per OHP regulations. California Historical Landmarks are intended to recognize resources of statewide significance. Points of Historical Interest recognize resources of local or countywide significance. Lastly, as mentioned above, all NRHR listings within California are automatically added to the CRHR. The listing of a site on a California State register does not generally result in any specific physical protection. Among other things, however, it does create an additional level of CEQA review to be satisfied prior to any discretionary action occurring that might adversely affect the resource.

California Code of Regulations

CCR Title 14 Section 1427 recognizes that "California's archaeological resources are endangered by urban development and population growth and by natural forces." Accordingly, the State Legislature finds that "these resources need to be preserved in order to illuminate and increase public knowledge concerning the historic and prehistoric past of California." Lastly, it states that any person "not the owner thereof, who willfully injures, disfigures, defaces or destroys any object or thing of archaeological or historical interest or value, whether situated on private lands or within any public park or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor." The code also specifies that it is a misdemeanor to "alter any archaeological evidence found in any cave or to remove any materials from a cave."

Public Resources Code Section 5097 (Related to Cultural Resources)

California PRC Section 5097 addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. It has been incorporated into Section 15064.5(e) of the *CEQA Guidelines*.

The NAHC, created in statute in 1976 (Chapter 1332, Statutes of 1976), is a nine-member body whose members are appointed by the Governor. The NAHC identifies, catalogs, and protects Native American cultural resources -- ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California. The NAHC is also charged with ensuring California Native American tribes' accessibility to ancient Native

American cultural resources on public lands, overseeing the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains and burial items, and administering the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (CalNAGPRA), among many other powers and duties. (NAHC)

PRC Sections 5097.9 through 5097.991 establish that no public agency or private party using or occupying public property (or operating on under a public license, permit, grant, lease or contract made after July 1, 1977) shall in any manner interfere with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion as provided in the U.S. Constitution and the California Constitution. It also prohibits such agencies and parties from causing severe or irreparable damage to any Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site or sacred shrine located on public property, except on a clear and convincing showing that the public interest and necessity so require it.

These sections also establish the state's NAHC. The NAHC is tasked with working to ensure the preservation and protection of Native American human remains, associated grave goods and cultural resources. Towards this end, the NAHC has a strategic plan for assisting the public, development communities, local and federal agencies, educational institutions and California Native Americans to better understand problems relating to the protection and preservation of cultural resources and to serve as a tool to resolve these problems. In 2006, PRC Sections 5097.91 and 5097.98 were amended by Assembly Bill 2641 to authorize the NAHC to bring legal action when necessary to prevent damage to Native American burial grounds or places of worship. It also established more specific procedures to be implemented in the event that Native American remains are discovered.

California Health and Safety Code (Sections 7050.5, 7051, and 7054)

Sections 7050.5, 7051, and 7054 of the California Health and Safety Code collectively address the illegality of interference with human burial remains (except as allowed under applicable sections of the PRC), as well as the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project, treatment of the remains prior to, during and after evaluation, and reburial procedures.

Regional Regulations

Riverside County Historic Preservation Commission

The Riverside County Historic Preservation Commission was established in 2005 to advise the Board of Supervisors on historical preservation matters. It is tasked with working to discover and identify persons, events and places of historical importance within Riverside County, and to make recommendations relating to the preservation of appropriate historic sites and structures. To accomplish this, the Commission established criteria and procedures to identify and recognize historic landmarks in Riverside County. These criteria should be used when reviewing a potentially historically or culturally significant site that could be affected by the proposed development. Resources are identified in the Riverside County General Plan Cultural Resource Element, *Table 4.9-A: Cultural Resources of Riverside County*. (County of Riverside 2015, pp. 4.9-3-4.9-7.) This Commission's authority extends only to the City's Sphere of Influence; not to property within the City limits.

Local Regulations

Application for Environmental Review and Processing

As part of the entitlement process, applicants are required to complete and submit an Application for Environmental Review and Processing, which is used by the City Planning Department to determine what, if any, technical studies may be required as part of the entitlement process. According to the Application for Environmental Review and Processing, a cultural resources report is required for an implementing development project if: native soils are present; the project area is known to have a rich cultural history; construction activities will result in trenching, excavation of undisturbed soils, and/or the project area is within, or nearby historical buildings.

5.5.3 Beaumont 2040 Plan and Revised Zoning Ordinance

This section presents those features of the proposed Project that reduce potential impacts to historic and archaeological resources.

Beaumont 2040 Plan

The Beaumont 2040 goals, policies, and implementation actions that reduce potential impacts to cultural resources include:

Beaumont 2040 Plan, Chapter 3 – Land Use and Community Design

Goal 3.12: A City that minimizes the extent of urban development in the hillsides, and mitigates any significant adverse consequences associated with urbanization.

Policy 3.12.2 Limit the extent and intensity of uses and development in areas of unstable terrain, steep terrain, scenic vistas, and other critical environmental areas.

Beaumont 2040 Plan, Chapter 8 – Conservation and Open Space

Goal 11: A City where archaeological, cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, and historical places are identified, recognized, and preserved.

Policy 8.11.1 Avoid or when avoidance is not feasible, minimize impacts to sites with significant archaeological, paleontological, cultural and tribal cultural resources, to the extent feasible.

Policy 8.11.2 Comply with notification of California Native American tribes and organizations of proposed projects that have the potential to adversely impact cultural resources, per the requirements of AB52 and SB18.

Policy 8.11.3 Encourage the preservation of historic (i.e. non-archaeological) resources when practical. When it is not practical to preserve a historic resource in its entirety, require the architectural details and design elements of historic structures to be preserved during renovations and remodels as much as feasible.

Policy 8.11.4 Require that any human remains discovered during implementation of public and private projects within the City be treated with respect and dignity and fully comply with the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, California Public Resources Code Amended Statutes 1982 Chapter 1492, California Public Resources Code Statutes 2006, Chapter 863, Section 1, CA Health and Safety Code Section

7050.5, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, Public Resources Code Section 5097.94, SB 447 (Chapter 404, Statutes of 1987) and other appropriate laws.

Policy 8.11.7 Prepare and regularly update an inventory of private community and environmental organizations that may contribute effort or resources to improving the City's cultural awareness.

Implementation C20 Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map. Develop a Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map based upon field and literature surveys identifying the locations of known cultural resources and areas of archaeological sensitivity within the City and its Sphere of Influence.

Revision to the Zoning Ordinance

The proposed revisions to the Zoning Ordinance includes a new process intended to provide various levels of historic protection and to preserve existing elements of historic resources in the City, a certificate of appropriateness. Set forth in proposed Section 17.02.125 – Certificates of Appropriateness. The establishment of a certificate of appropriateness is intended to protect structures of historic significance including areas of architectural, cultural, historic, economic, political, and social importance from the adverse effects of any alteration, demolition, or removal. A certificate of appropriateness is required for the exterior alteration, demolition, removal or relocation of any historic resource or potential historic resource. This section of the revised Zoning Ordinance defines a historic resource as: a resource identified in a City-approved historic or cultural resources study; a structure over 50 years old; and/or a structure potentially eligible for registration on a local, state, or national register. Minor modifications that do not involve new construction, additions to, or demolition of existing structures shall be reviewed and approved or denied by the Community Development Director. Modifications that do not meet the criteria for Community Development Director review shall be reviewed and approved or denied by the City Planning Commission after a public hearing.

5.5.4 Thresholds of Significance

The City has not established local CEQA significance thresholds as described in Section 15064.7 of the *CEQA Guidelines*. Therefore, significance determinations utilized in this section are from Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*. A significant impact will occur if implementation of the proposed Project will:

- (Threshold A) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5;
- (Threshold B) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5; and/or
- (Threshold C) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

5.5.5 Environmental Impacts before Mitigation

At the programmatic level addressed in this EIR, a variety of regulatory measures, including compliance with and implementation of Federal, State, Regional, and Local regulations as well as compliance with the proposed Beaumont 2040 goals, policies, implementation and the proposed revisions to the Zoning Ordinance, are intended to protect historic and archaeological resources and reduce potential to less than significant. See full discussion on environmental impacts below. In addition, all future implementing projects would be subject to further CEQA review focusing on the specifics of the proposed project, which

cannot be foreseen at this time since no specific development proposals are included as part of the Beaumont 2040 Plan.

For purposes of the analyses herein, the discussion includes the City limits as well as the City's SOI (collectively referred to as "Planning Area"). Future development of properties within the City's SOI that are annexed to the City would be subject to the City's entitlement process while future development within the City's SOI that is under the County's land use control would be subject to the County's entitlement requirements.

Threshold A: *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?*

Although few buildings in Beaumont pre-date 1900, there is a section of the downtown area that exemplifies the old-town character and contains several buildings of historic interest. While the Beaumont 2040 Plan does not propose any changes to any identified resources, future development and redevelopment will occur in areas that may contain significant historical resources.

Historic properties and resources are protected under Federal, State, regional, and local regulations as described in Section 5.5.2 – Regulated Regulations above that would prevent adverse impacts to historic resources with implementation of the Beaumont 2040 Plan. As discussed in Section 5.5.3 – Beaumont 2040 Plan, Downtown Specific Plan, and Revised Zoning Ordinance, the Project includes goals, policies, implementation actions, and the proposed certificate of appropriateness process, that will protect and reduce impacts to historical resources. Additionally, as part of the City's typical entitlement review process, a project applicant may be required to provide a cultural resources assessment and, mitigate project-specific impacts. Therefore, compliance with existing regulations and processes and implementation with applicable Beaumont 2040 Plan goals, policies, and implementation measures and the proposed certificate of appropriateness process, impacts are considered to be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Threshold B: *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in § 15064.5?*

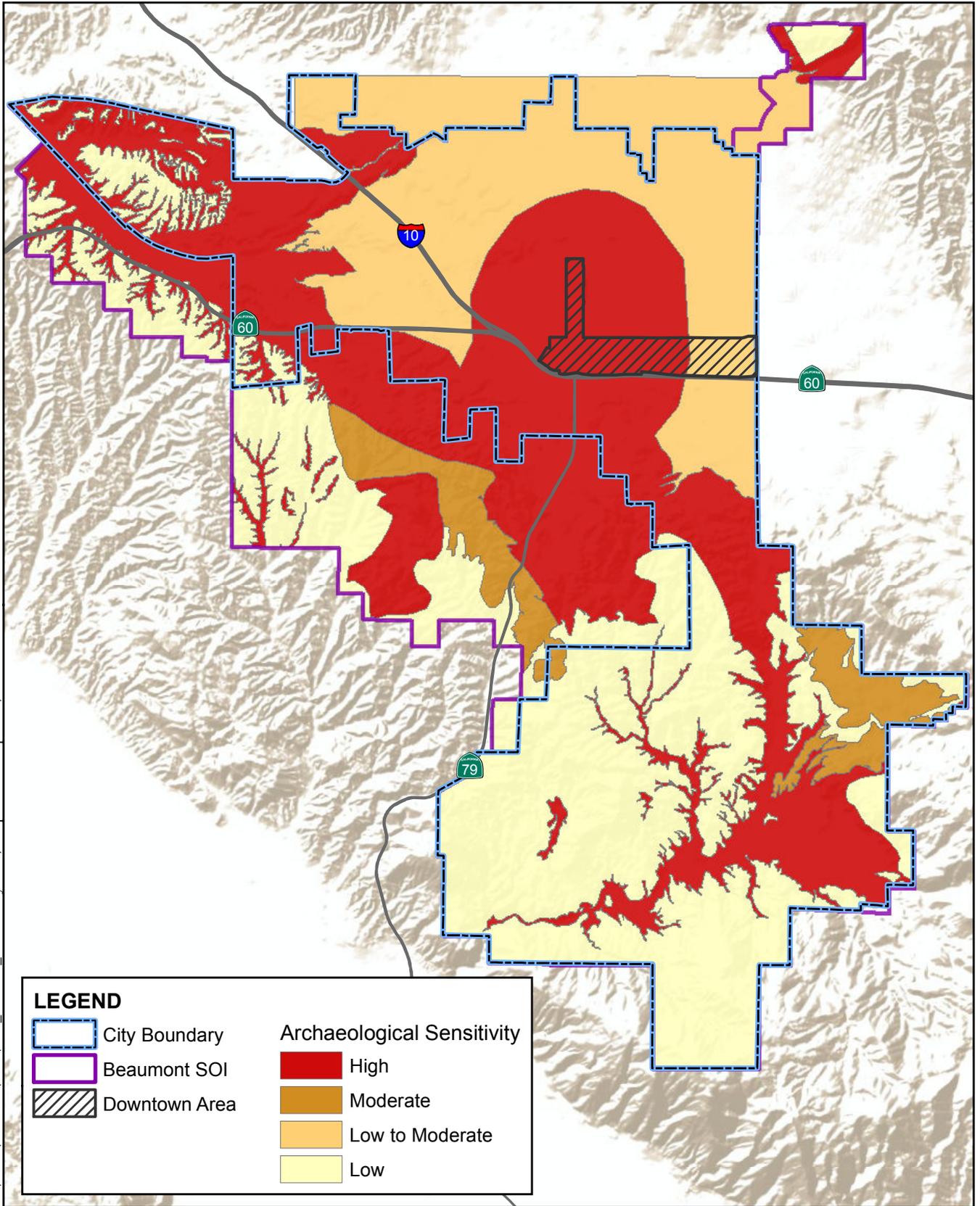
Based on what is known of the histories of local Native American groups and previously recorded archaeological sites, archaeological resources are known to exist within the Planning Area. The Planning Area consists of low, low to moderate, moderate, and high areas of archaeological sensitivity, which are shown in **Figure 5.5-1 – Archaeological Sensitivity**. Construction projects within undeveloped portions of the Planning Area would promote a substantial increase in population, residential, and non-residential structures, and associated infrastructure. Thus, implementation of the Beaumont 2040 Plan will cause ground disturbance on vacant lands that may impact known significant archaeological resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines*.

Effects on archaeological resources deemed to be significant could be considered adverse if they involve physical demolition, destruction, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a resource would be materially impaired. For this reason, significant prehistoric and historical archaeological resources must be considered in the City's project planning and development process.

Effects on archaeological resources deemed to be significant could be considered adverse if they involve physical demolition, destruction, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a resource would be materially impaired. For this reason, significant prehistoric and

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Sources: Applied Earthworks/CA Geog. Serv., 2018; Raimi+ Associates, 2019; Riverside Co. GIS 2020.

Figure 5.5-1 Archeological Sensitivity

City of Beaumont General Plan Update



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Archaeological resources are protected under Federal, State, regional regulation and local processes regulations as described in Section 5.5.2 – Regulated Regulations above intended to prevent adverse impacts to archaeological resources with implementation of the Beaumont 2040 Plan. As discussed in Section 5.5.3 – Beaumont 2040 Plan and Revised Zoning Ordinance, the Plan includes goals, policies, implementation actions, that will protect and reduce substantial adverse impacts to archaeological resources. Additionally, as part of the City’s typical entitlement review process, a project applicant may be required to provide a cultural resources assessment and, mitigate project-specific impacts. Therefore, compliance with existing regulations and processes and implementation with applicable Beaumont 2040 Plan goals, policies, and implementation measures. Those areas in the SOI within the jurisdiction of the County would be subject to Riverside County goals, policies, and project review process. Through implementation of existing regulations and General Plan Policies, impacts are considered to be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Threshold C: *Would the Project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

Future construction projects in the Planning Area could have the potential to disturb or destroy buried Native American human remains as well as other human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, *CEQA Guidelines* § 15064.5(e), 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 process is as follows (Æ(a), p. 40):

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.

According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the project proponent and the MLD disagree regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the mediation process will occur with the NAHC (see PRC Section 5097.94(k)). Either the MLD or the landowner may request mediation from the NAHC, and both parties must agree to mediate. If an MLD cannot be identified, or mediation fails, then the landowner shall be bound by the reinternment process outlined in PRC Section 5097.98(e) (see Section 5.5.2 Existing Regulations). Through compliance with existing regulations to properly handle the inadvertent discovery of human remains, impacts from the Beaumont 2040 Plan will be **less than significant** and no mitigation is necessary.

5.5.6 Proposed Mitigation Measures

An EIR is required to describe feasible mitigation measures which could minimize significant adverse impacts (*CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15126.4). Because the Beaumont 2040 Plan, Revisions to Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map will not result in significant adverse impacts with regard to historical and archaeological resources, no mitigation measures are necessary.

5.5.7 Level of Significance after Mitigation

With adherence to and compliance with the proposed Beaumont 2040 Plan goals, policies, implementation of the certificate of appropriateness process, in addition to adherence to standard Federal, State, regional, and local regulations, the impact to cultural resources is considered less than significant and no mitigation is necessary. The significance of impacts to cultural resources resulting from specific future development projects will be evaluated on a project-by-project basis and Beaumont 2040 Plan policies, along with the revisions to the Zoning Ordinance, as well as City standards and practices will be applied, individually or jointly, as necessary and appropriate. If future project-level impacts are identified, specific mitigation measures may be required by CEQA.

5.5.8 References

The following references were used in the preparation of this section of the Draft PEIR:

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| Æ(a) | Applied Earthworks, <i>Cultural Resource Assessment for the City of Beaumont General Plan Update, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California</i> . February 2018. (Included as Appendix D.1.) |
| County of Riverside | County of Riverside Environmental Impact Report No. 521 Public Review Draft Section 4.9, Cultural and Paleontological Resources. (Available at http://www.ci.beaumont.ca.us/DocumentCenter/Home/View/63 , accessed February 4, 2018.) |
| ECR | City of Beaumont, <i>City of Beaumont General Plan Update Existing Conditions Report</i> . 2016 (Included as Appendix B.) |
| Environmental Processing Application | City of Beaumont, <i>Application for Environmental Review and Processing</i> . (Available at https://www.beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/243/Environmental-Processing-Application , accessed April 13, 2020.) |
| NAHC | California Native American Heritage Commission Web site (Available at http://nahc.ca.gov/ , accessed September 4, 2020.) |