

Appendix D – Cultural Resources Assessment



CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE BEAUMONT SUMMIT STATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Roberta Thomas and Chandra Miller

8/31/2021



CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE BEAUMONT SUMMIT STATION PROJECT, CITY OF BEAUMONT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by:

Roberta Thomas, MA, RPA, and Chandra Miller, M.A.

Prepared for:

Kimley-Horn
401 B Street, Suite 600
San Diego, CA 92101

Technical Report No. 21-400

PaleoWest Archaeology
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, California 91016
(626) 408-8006

August 31, 2021

Keywords: California Environmental Quality Act, Riverside County, City of Beaumont, poultry farming, 191-acre survey, three historic period historical archaeological sites

CONTENTS

- MANAGEMENT SUMMARY 4
- 1.0 INTRODUCTION..... 5
 - 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION 5
 - 1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION 5
- 2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT 8
 - 2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT 9
 - 2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52 9
- 3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING 10
 - 3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING..... 10
 - 3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING..... 10
 - 3.2.1 Late Prehistoric Period..... 10
 - 3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING 11
 - 3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING 12
 - 3.4.1 City of Beaumont..... 12
- 4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY..... 15
 - 4.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS 15
 - 4.2 ADDITIONAL SOURCES 18
 - 4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION 19
- 5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION..... 20
 - 5.1 FIELD METHODS..... 20
 - 5.2 FIELD RESULTS..... 20
 - 5.2.1 21-0218-EH-001H..... 23
 - 5.2.2 21-0218-EH-002H..... 25
 - 5.2.3 21-0218-EH-004H..... 26
- 6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS..... 29
- 7.0 REFERENCES 30

- Appendices
- Appendix A. Native American Outreach
 - Appendix B. DPR 523 Forms

Figures

Figure 1-1 Project Vicinity Map.....	6
Figure 1-2 Project Location Map.....	7
Figure 5-1 Overview of the western portion of the survey area, facing north.....	21
Figure 5-2 Overview of the eastern portion of the survey area, facing south.....	21
Figure 5-3 Overview of a circular depression, facing north.....	22
Figure 5-4 Overview of the berm with piping, facing northwest.....	22
Figure 5-5 Resource Location Map.....	23
Figure 5-6 Overview of the concrete pad foundation, facing east.....	24
Figure 5-7 Overview of the concrete pad and rubble, facing west.....	26
Figure 5-8 Overview of the cinder block building/former turkey barn, facing north.....	27
Figure 5-9 Overview of the cinder block irrigation well, facing north.....	27

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Beaumont (City) is proposing a General Plan Amendment, Specific Plan Amendment, Tentative Parcel Map, Plot Plan Approval, and a Development Agreement for approximately 191 acres in Beaumont, Riverside County, California. The proposed Beaumont Summit Station Project (Project) includes development of three e-commerce/warehouse buildings, a four-story hotel, restaurant, and retail space. PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource assessment of the 191-acre Project area. The investigation included record searches and background research, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a cultural resources survey of the APE, and resource documentation and significance evaluation. The purpose of the investigation was to consider the impacts of the proposed Project on *historical resources* under CEQA.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System. The records search indicated that 43 previous studies have been conducted within one-mile of the Project area. In addition, eight historic period resources been recorded within one-mile of the Project area. No prehistoric archaeological resources have been identified within one-mile of the Project area and no previously recorded resources were identified within the Project area.

As part of the background research, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. The results of the records review and SLF search were negative. The NAHC suggested contacting 23 individuals representing 15 Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project area. PaleoWest sent outreach letters to all 15 recommended tribal groups. Follow up phone calls to the remaining tribal groups were conducted on July 2, 2021. To date, seven responses have been received. It is assumed that the City will be responsible for conducting Assembly Bill 52 consultation with local Native American groups.

PaleoWest conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project from June 8 – 11, 2021. During the survey, PaleoWest identified three historic period archaeological sites. These sites consist of former residential structures and structures/facilities associated with poultry farming. Research indicates these resources were previously evaluated for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and were all recommended not eligible for listing. PaleoWest concurs with the original evaluations and does not recommend these resources eligible for listing on the CRHR. No further cultural resource management is recommended.

In the unlikely event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the criteria set forth in the CRHR. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 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.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Beaumont (City) is proposing a General Plan Amendment, Specific Plan Amendment, Tentative Parcel Map, Plot Plan Approval, and a Development Agreement for approximately 191 acres in Beaumont, Riverside County, California. The proposed Beaumont Summit Station Project (Project) includes development of three e-commerce/warehouse buildings, a four-story hotel, restaurant, and retail space. PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is the CEQA lead agency for the Project.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project encompasses an approximately 191-acre property located 36945 Cherry Valley Boulevard. The Project area northeast of Interstate 10 between Cherry Valley and Brookside Avenue in Riverside County, California (Figure 1-1). More specifically, the Project area is situated within Sections 29 and 30, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area ranges from 2,410 to 2,551 feet above mean sea level.

The Project site is divided into five parcels, with Parcels 1, 2, and 3 (Specific Plan Planning Area 1) designated for e-commerce/warehouse uses with supporting office. These parcels are proposed to be developed with three separate e-commerce/warehouse buildings, as follows: Building 1: 985,860 square feet; Building 2: 1,213,235 square feet; and Building 3: 358,370 square feet. The Project proposes to amend the existing General Plan designation from Single-Family Residential to Industrial for Parcels 1, 2, and 3 to allow for the proposed e-commerce/warehouse uses.

Parcel 4 (Specific Plan Planning Area 2) would include the development of up to 150,000 square feet of commercial uses, as follows: four-story hotel: 100,000 square feet (220 hotel rooms); restaurant: 25,000 square feet; and retail: 25,000 square feet. The Project proposes to amend the existing General Plan designation from Single-Family Residential to General Commercial for Parcel 4 to allow for commercial uses.

Parcel 5 (Specific Plan Planning Area 3) would remain as open space. The existing General Plan designation of Single Family Residential would be amended to Open Space.

The proposed Project would also include various on-site and off-site improvements including roadway improvements, utility connections, and rights-of-way to support the Project.

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed undertaking. Chapter 1 has introduced the Project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the previous cultural

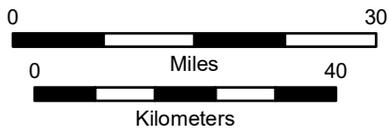
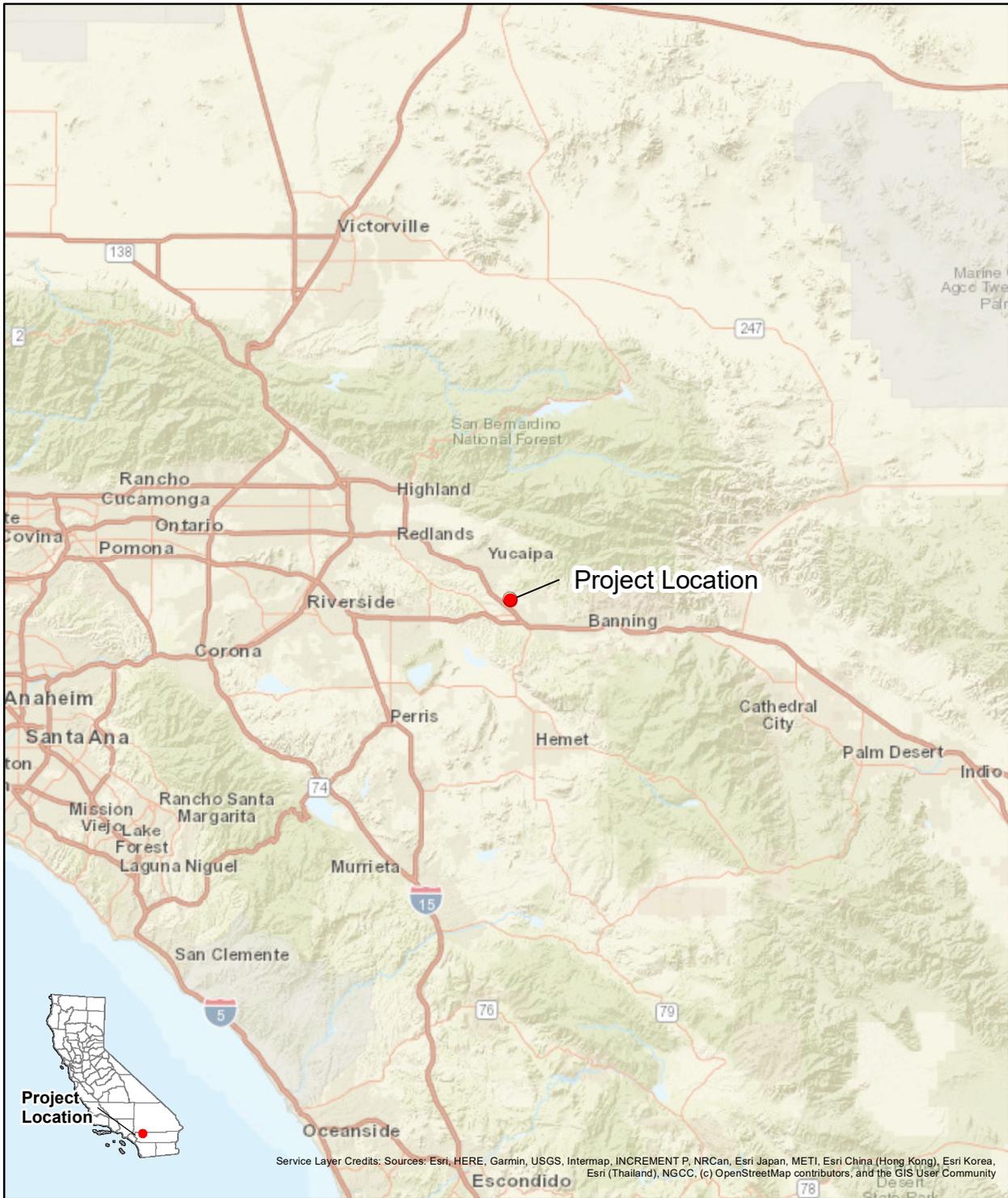
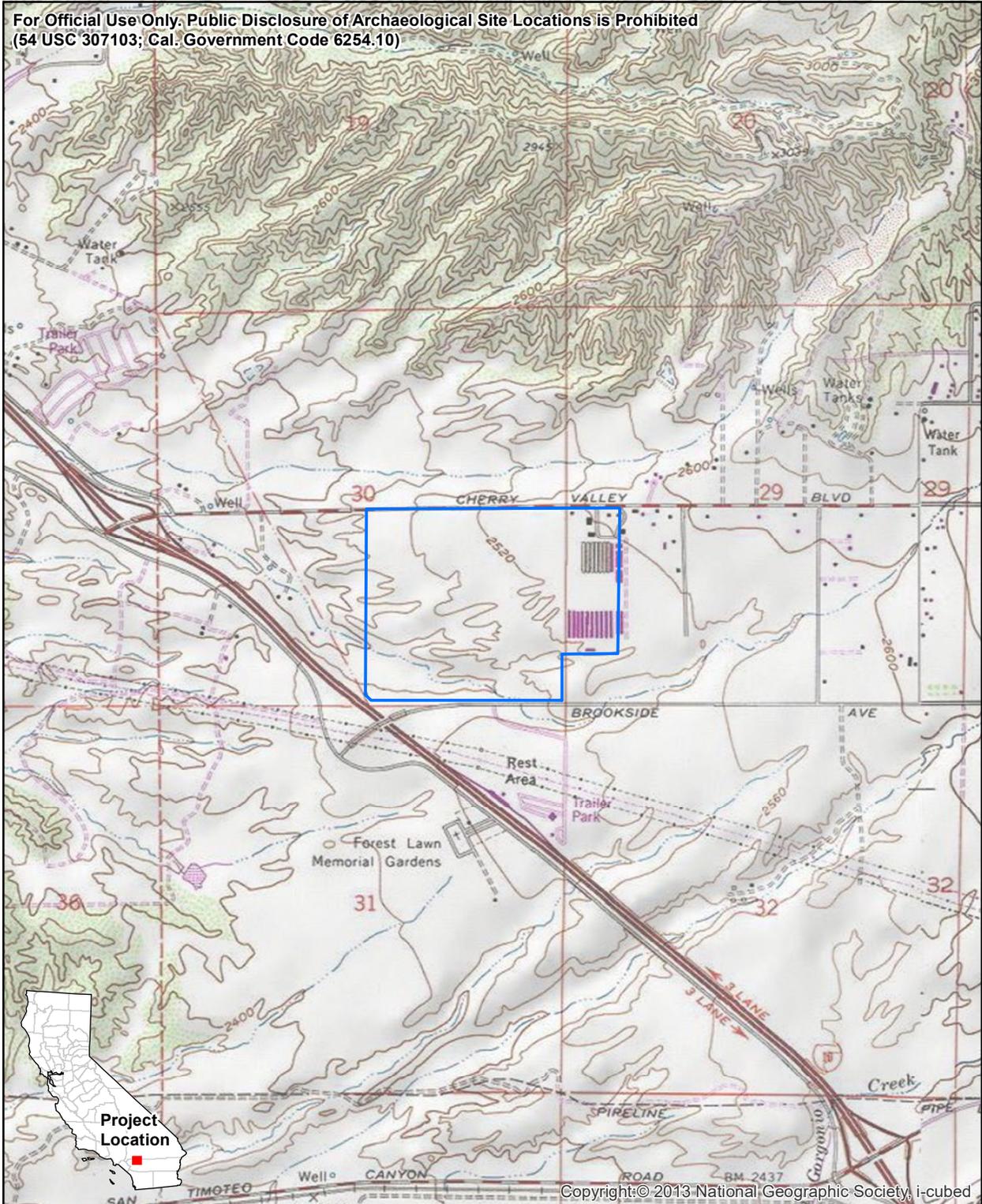


Figure 1-1
Project Vicinity Map
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:
 El Casco, CA (1980) & Beaumont, CA (1980)
 T2S R1W, Secs 19-21, 28-33;
 T2S R2W Secs 24 & 36
 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

For Official Use Only. Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited
(54 USC 307103; Cal. Government Code 6254.10)



Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

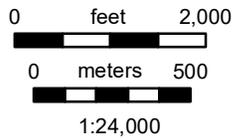


Figure 1-2
USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:
El Casco, CA (1980) & Beaumont, CA (1980)
T2S R1W, Secs 19-21, 28-33;
T2S R2W Secs 24 & 36
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83
SBBM

 Project Area

investigations and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search is presented in Chapter 4. The field methods employed during this investigation and findings are outlined in Chapter 5, including eligibility determinations for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Management recommendations are provided in Chapter 6. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

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

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Native American occupation of the Colorado Desert is typically divided into five cultural periods: San Dieguito (circa 12,000–7,000 years B.P.; Pinto (circa 7,000–4,000 B.P.); Amargosa (circa 4,000–1,200 B.P.); and the Late Prehistoric Period (circa 1,200–200 B.P.). These cultural periods exclude the controversial “Early Man” pre-projectile point materials from Calico. The prehistoric cultural setting discussed below begins at the Late Prehistoric Period based on information on known cultural resources located within the Project vicinity.

3.2.1 Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period in the Colorado Desert is marked by the introduction of new artifact types and technological innovations of the previous Amargosa Period of the Late Archaic and defined as the Patayan Pattern (Cleland 1998; CSRI 1986; Schaefer 1994, 1995). This period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics, including Tizon Brown Ware from the Peninsular Ranges, Colorado Buff Wares from the Colorado River region, and the Salton Buff Ware from the Lake Cahuilla shoreline (Schaefer 1995; Waters 1982). New projectile point types, including Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, signify the introduction of the bow and arrow hunting technology, marking a pre-ceramic phase of the expansion of the earlier

Amargosa assemblages perhaps as early as 1,500 B.P. Techniques of floodplain horticulture were also introduced to the inhabitants along the Colorado River at the same time as ceramics. Additionally, burial practices changed from extended inhumations to cremated remains, sometimes buried in ceramic vessels. Typical of the Hohokam culture from southern Arizona, these traits were introduced to the Colorado River inhabitants and gradually spread west to the Peninsular Ranges and Coastal Plains of Southern California.

The Patayan Pattern is typified by several differing settlement and subsistence systems (Schaefer 1995). Dispersed seasonal settlements, known as rancherías, were found along the Colorado River. These settlements were composed of *jaca* (i.e., adobe style) structures, semi-subterranean pit houses, *ramadas*, or brush huts, depending on the season and types of settlement. Larger rancherías would disperse to upper terraces of the Colorado River and to special collection areas during the summer months, coinciding with the flood phase of the river, returning to the lower terraces for plant harvesting. At the eastern base of the Peninsular Ranges, the settlement pattern was typified by dispersed rancherías or villages situated at the mouths of canyons supporting perennial streams, at the base of alluvial fans near springs, or down on the valley floor where a shallow water table allowed wells to be dug (e.g., at Indian Wells). In addition to these sites, specialized sites were located in all of the micro-environmental zones that were exploited seasonally. Archaeologically, these specialized sites can range in characteristics from bedrock milling features and pot-drops along trails; to chipping stations and quarries; to temporary camps containing bone, shell, ceramics, flaked and ground stone tools; and ornamental items such as beads and pendants, as well as other occupational debris.

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

At the time of Spanish contact, the Project APE was likely utilized by the Cahuilla. The Cahuilla have been studied extensively by Dr. Lowell Bean and much of the following discussion is derived from Bean's description of the Cahuilla in Volume 8 of the *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean 1978:575–587). The Cahuilla belong to nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. Each clan, "political-ritual-corporate units" composed of 3 to 10 lineages, 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. Clans were apt to own land in the valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches.

In prehistoric times Cahuilla shelters are believed to have been dome shaped; after contact they tended to be rectangular in shape. Cahuilla shelters were often made of brush, palm fronds, or arrowweed. Most of the Cahuilla domestic activities were performed outside the shelters within the shade of large, expansive *ramadas*.

The Cahuilla were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and protoagricultural peoples. 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 also available.

To gather and prepare these food resources, the Cahuilla had an extensive inventory of equipment including bows and arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars. In addition, the Cahuilla also had an extensive inventory of food processing equipment including hammers and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, winnowing shells and baskets, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives (made of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane), bone saws, and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish.

Mountain tops, unusual rock formations, springs, and streams are held sacred to the Cahuilla as are rock art sites and burial and cremation sites. In addition, various birds are revered as sacred beings of great power and sometimes were killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for important individuals. As such, bird cremation sites are considered sacred by the Cahuilla.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

3.4.1 City of Beaumont

The Project is within an area that was historically sparsely populated into the late nineteenth century. An 1890 General Land Office (GLO) land patent indicates the Project area was part of 160-acres in the southeast quarter of Section 30 in Township 2 South, Range 1 West granted to Josiah McCoy (GLO 1890); however, the 1901 USGS map does not indicate the property had been developed. By the early twentieth century, rural residential properties with scattered orchards were being developed in the region; however, the Project area, which has an intermittent creek, remained undeveloped in the late 1930s (USGS 1901a; USGS 1901b; UCSB 1938).

The Project area, which lies northwest of the townsite of Beaumont and west of the community of Cherry Valley, was advertised in the mid-1880s by the Cherry Valley Land and Water Company for sale for agriculture. An experimental agricultural station was established in Beaumont in 1909 to grow a variety of apples, and 120 acres north of the Beaumont townsite was cleared to sell for eucalyptus and grape cultivation, and for the development of poultry ranches. At the time, the demand for acreage to establish poultry ranches far exceeded what was available (*Los Angeles Herald* 1909 Jan 17).

Some of the earliest poultry ranches in the vicinity were established around 1909. L. R. Walton, president of the Poultry Breeders' Association of Southern California, purchased 14 acres in Beaumont near the intersection of Cherry Valley Boulevard and Beaumont Avenue, east of the Project area. Walton was credited to have the "finest poultry ranches...in the state," and he and his wife "as poultry experts proclaim this is the best poultry raising country they have found in the state," (*Los Angeles Herald* 1908 Dec 6).

During the 1930s and early 1940s, fruit orchards were the predominant crops in the area; however, droughts were a major stressor on the local economy. In 1934, federal aid was sought for the Cherry Valley region during a drought period when only 15 to 20 percent of normal rain fell, resulting in the region's orchardists seeking famine relief. Orchard crops, which were largely the main economic driver of the region, were heavily reliant on sufficient water to irrigate (*San Bernardino Sun* 1934 Jun 6). By the 1940s, peaches were the leading crop in

Cherry Valley, and local grange, agricultural extension service, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) bureau worked with individual ranchers to submit agricultural plans for the upcoming year to receive payments from the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program. Cherry, peaches, prune, and plum growers in the Cherry Valley and Beaumont region, as well as poultry ranchers, were the agricultural groups involved in the program to prevent overproduction and stabilize market values. By 1940, many ranchers in the region expressed interest in going into the poultry business, and presentations for poultry feeding and management were planned for the spring of 1941 (*San Bernardino Sun* 1940 Dec 31).

By the late 1940s, wrestling personality “Gorgeous George” and his business partner Herald Patton purchased the land adjacent to the Project area to establish a turkey ranch. A single-story Ranch style house was constructed at the northwest corner of the property in the late 1940s for Gorgeous George and his wife and a second residence was constructed circa 1951 for Patton and his wife. As part of the ranch development, turkey shelters, a processing plant, and other buildings were constructed on the parcel (Goodman 2004:12). Turkeys were raised on the property, processed, and sold to local grocery stores. The 1940 Riverside County Crop report livestock estimated there were 225,000 market turkeys and 2 million hatching eggs that year valued at \$776,250 (Riverside County 1940). By 1950, county livestock estimates of 284,500 market turkeys and 2,875,000 hatchings were valued at \$2.6 million, an increase of 25 percent from the previous decade. However, the poultry market (hens and eggs) had grown over 350 percent within the same timeframe, and the number of poultry hens increased to 1.875 million hens laying 22.5 million dozen eggs. In total the poultry and turkey industries accounted for 37 percent of the total county livestock valuation of \$37.5 million, more than beef cattle and dairy cattle (Riverside County 1950). By 1960, the value of the poultry industry in the county was estimated at \$19.75 million and the turkey industry lagged at only \$6.6 million. In total, the poultry and turkey industries accounted for 38 percent of the total livestock valuation of \$57 million for the county (Riverside County 1960).

As the poultry market continued to grow in Riverside County, Gorgeous George sold his turkey ranch in 1961 to Frank Draeger. Two years later, the property was sold to Bud Manheim who converted the turkey ranch property into an egg farm. Approximately 36 turkey shade structures and the processing building were removed and approximately 60 new chicken houses, a new egg processing plant, and other supporting buildings were constructed on the property soon thereafter (Goodman 2004: 7, 11-14).

From the early 1960s, members of the Manheim family, through their company Sunny-Cal Egg & Poultry Company, developed and operated an egg farm on the original Gorgeous George property and expanded their facility onto the Project area between 1978 and 1980 with the construction of additional chicken houses (historicaerials.com 2021). By 1980, eggs accounted for almost \$76 million of the \$354 million total livestock estimates for the county; however, the poultry industry had been surpassed by dairy cattle as the county’s leading agricultural market (Riverside County 1980). During the 1980s and 1990s, egg valuation trends continued to increase and peaked at \$170 million in 1999; however, after that year, valuations declined as the price per dozen eggs unit decreased. Between 1999 and 2005, county egg valuations plummeted by \$52 million, and by late 2005 Sunny-Cal shuttered the egg farm after determining it was no longer economically feasible. After the closure of the Sunny-Cal facility, county egg production dropped by 2 million the following year (Riverside County 2000:10; Riverside County 2005:10; Riverside County 2006:7; Findlaw 2010).

After the closure of the Sunny-Cal Egg facility in late 2005, the egg farm buildings and structures within the Project area and adjacent property were demolished leaving the concrete foundations in place. The late 1940s constructed Ranch house was demolished circa 2016-2018; however, landscaping associated with the house remains in place. The concrete block, single-story gable roof utility building was constructed circa 2006-2009 within an enclosed fence line with exterior equipment at the northeast corner of the Project area (Historicaerials.com 2021).

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

A literature review and records search was conducted at the EIC, University of California, Riverside, on July 30, 2021. This inventory request included the Project area and a one-mile radius around the Project area, collectively termed the Project study area. The objective of the records search was to identify prehistoric or historical cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project area and surrounding area. Finally, PaleoWest contacted the NAHC to request a review of the SLF to identify any known Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that no fewer than 43 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within the Project study area since 1978 (Table 4-1). Of the 43 previous investigations, three of them encompass the Project area or portions of it. As such, it appears that the entirety of the Project area has been previously inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 4-1 Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
RI-00388	1978	Christopher E. Dover	An Archaeological Survey of Tentative Tract 11817, Riverside County, California
RI-00576*	1979	Mary A. Brown	Archaeological Investigation of Portions of Parcel Map 12218, Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-00685	1979	J.A. Salpas and L.L. Bowles	Archaeological Assessment of PM 14908
RI-01095	1981	Adella Schroth and Marie Cottrell	Archaeological Assessment of Singleton Ranch, Near Calimesa Riverside County, California
RI-01241	1981	Alan Davis	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of an Unnumbered 56 Acre Parcel Near Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-01600	1983	Smith, Gerald A., R.E. Reynolds, M.K. Lerch, and W.T. Burford	Environmental Studies at the Haskell Ranch, Tentative Parcels 19014 and 19015, San Timoteo Canyon, Riverside County, California
RI-01602	2000	LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Oak Valley and SGPGA Golf Course Specific Plan #318 Riverside County, California.
RI-01665	1983	Wirth Associates	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report - Public Review Document and Confidential Appendices
RI-01831	1984	Woodward, Jim and Kathleen Davis	Cultural Resources Assessment of Four Potential Sites for a New State Prison, Riverside County, California
RI-02429	1980	Stickel, E. Gary and Terence D'Altroy	Santa Ana River and Santiago Creek: A Cultural Resource Survey

Table 4-1 Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
RI-02649	1990	Robert S. Brown	Archaeological Survey of the Wilma Pacific Property, A 243 Acre Parcel in Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California.
RI-02835	1990	Joanne Mack	Archaeological Survey Tentative Tract #24542, 80 Acres, Brookside Avenue West of Nancy Avenue Cherry Valley Area, Riverside County, California
RI-03254	1990	Robert S. White	An Archaeological Assessment of Lot 7, Tract 12321, A 5.64-Acre Parcel Located In The Cherry Valley Area of Riverside County
RI-03255	1990	Robert S. White	An Archaeological Assessment of Lot 8, Tract 12321, A 6.03 Acre Parcel Located in the Cherry Valley Area of Riverside County
RI-03445	1991	Robert S. White	An Archaeological Assessment of a 60 +/- Acre Parcel as Shown on TTM 26415, Located in Cherry Valley, Riverside County
RI-03852	1993	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy	Cultural Resource Assessment of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Water Importation Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
RI-04162	1999	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Oak Valley Estates Project Area, Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-04163	1999	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	A Cultural Resources Overview for the Oak Valley Estates Project Area, Located in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-04977	2003	Irish, Leslie Nay, Anna M. Hoover, Kristie R. Blevins, and Hugh M. Wagner	An Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report of Tentative Tract 30779, APNs 406-070-014 and -023, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-04988	2003	Mckenna Et Al.	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Tract 30545, in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California
RI-05050	2000	Mckenna Et Al.	Results of an Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program at the Oak Valley Project Area in Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-05248	2003	Goodwin, Riordan	Paleontological and Cultural Resources Assessment, Brookfield Tract 30779, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-05249*	2004	Dice, Michael and Christeen Taniguchi	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Egg Ranch Project Footprint, Section 29 and 30 of T.2S, R.1W, County of Riverside, California
RI-05267	2001	Jackson, Adrianna	Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility Rv54Xc523A (Windmill), Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-05445	2001	Love, Bruce, Bai Tang, Adrian Moreno, and Victoria Avalos	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Luther's Truck and Equipment, 36233 Cherry Valley Boulevard, Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-06298	2004	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract No. 31966, Near the Community of Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-06959	2006	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Inventory of 45 Acres: Desert Lawn Cemetery Area, Calimesa, Riverside County, California.
RI-07288	2007	Mariam Dahdul, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Recycled Water System in and Near the Cities of Beaumont and Calimesa, Riverside County, California
RI-07747	2008	Joan George and Peggy Beedle	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of 5 Acres in Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California. Project No. PPM 34836
RI-07874	2007	Fulton, Phil and Roderic McLean	Testing and Data Recovery Report: 33-9780, -9781, -9782, -10791, -10794

Table 4-1 Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
RI-07970	2006	Roderic McLean, Shannon Carmack, Jay Michalsky, and Judith Marvin	A Study of the Past in San Timoteo Canyon and San Gorgonio Pass: Cultural Resource Assessment Oak Valley Substation Project, Riverside County
RI-08010	2004	Nat Lawson, Riordan Goodwin, Curt Duke, and Judith Marvin	Cultural Resource Assessment Oak Valley Specific Plan1Amendment City of Calimesa Riverside County, California
RI-08171	2008	Jennifer M. Sanka and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Assessment Public Safety Enterprise Communication Project Riverside, Orange, San Bernadino, and San Diego Counties, FM 04174400010
RI-08409	2004	William T. Eckhardt, Kristen E. Walker, and Richard L. Carrico	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Vista to Devers Transmission Line, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.
RI-09071 *	2013	Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunny Cal Project, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 407-190-016-6,407-190-017-7,407-230-022-4,407 -230-023-5,407 -230-024-6,407 -230-025-7,407 -230-026-8, 407-230-027-9, and 407-230-028-0
RI-09167	2013	Roderic McLean, Natalie Brodie, Jacqueline Hall, Shannon Carmack, Phil Fulton, Ingri Quon, Erin Martinelli, Richard Erickson, and Jay Michalski	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I West of Devers Project San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
RI-09385	2015	Mathew M. DeCarlo and Diane L. Winslow	Engineering Refinement Survey and Recommendation of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
RI-09444	2014	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment Country Club Village, Calimesa, Riverside County, California
RI-09570	2015	Matthew M. DeCarlo, Diane L. Winslow, Audry Williams, and Andrew Belcourt	Cultural Resource Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
RI-09723	2015	Suzanne Sims	Cultural Resources Records Search Results for Cellco Partnership and their Controlled Affiliates doing business as Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Tukwet', 36211 Champions Drive, Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-10157	2014	Audry Williams and Andrew Belcourt	Archival Research Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources For Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California Volume 1
RI-10197	2014	Travis B Laforge and Matthew Beazley	Archaeological Assessment TCNs ID #113108

Table 4-1 Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
RI-10796	2018	Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC IE94222A (Metro La3222A), 36785 Brookside Avenue, Beaumont, Riverside County, California

* indicate previous projects that include portions or all of the current Project area.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The records search results indicated that no fewer than eight cultural resources have been previously documented within the Project study area (Table 4-2). These resources include three historic period sites and five historical built-environment resources. No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified within the Project study area and none of the previously recorded resources are mapped within the Project area.

Table 4-2 Cultural Resources Recorded within 1.0-Mile of the Project APE

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-33-006239		Site	Historical	Saahatpa; historical landmark plaque
P-33-010794		Built	Historical	Collapsed shed
P-33-013717		Built	Historical	Single family property; 10414 Roberts Road
P-33-014869	CA-RIV-007924	Site	Historical	Refuse scatter
P-33-014870	CA-RIV-007925	Site	Historical	Structural remains
P-33-015035	CA-RIV-013001	Built	Historical	Chino Mira Loma 200kV Transmission Line; Devers-Vista No. 1 220 kV Transmission Line; Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220 kV Transmission Line
P-33-016362		Built	Historical	Danny Thomas Ranch caretaker; 37356 Cherry Valley Boulevard
P-33-017122		Built	Historical	Lantis Property; 10676 Union Street Cherry Valley 92223 (APN 407-160-003)

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and data review include the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD).

Historical maps consulted include Santa Ana, CA (1947, 1959, and 1965) 60-minute, Elsinore, CA (1901) 30-minute, Perris, CA (1942) 15-minute, and El Casco, CA (1953 and 1967) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles. Historical aerial images from NETROnline dated 1959, 1966, 1967, 1972, 1978, 1980, 1996, and 2002 were also reviewed. Results of the archival research indicate that by the early 1950s, at least one building/structure was present on the property. By 1959, there appear to be a few residential structures and evidence of construction on the poultry

farming structures. In the 1960s and 1970s the aerial imagery shows the expansion of the poultry farming structures as well as additional residential structures. The expansion appears to reach its peak by 2002, with poultry farming structures covering almost half of the Project property. Remnants of the majority of these structures, including the earliest structures that appear on the 1959 and 1966 aerials, are still present on the property, although they appear to be demolished and/or abandoned.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC, as part of the cultural resource assessment, on April 28, 2021, for a review of the SLF. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project APE. The NAHC responded on May 17, 2021, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results (see Appendix C). However, NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources within the Project APE. The NAHC requested that 23 individuals representing 15 Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project. PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the 15 recommended tribal groups on June 17, 2021. These letters were followed up by phone calls on July 2, 2021.

To date seven responses have been received. The Quechan Historic Preservation Department sent an email indicating the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and stating they defer to more local tribes. Mr. Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI), stated that the Project area is not located within the Serrano ancestral territory. As such, the Tribe will not be requesting to receive consulting party status with the lead agency and do not wish to participate in scoping, development, or review of documents for the Project. The Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians sent a letter stating that the Project area is not within the Tribe's specific area of historic interest and as such, they do not have any information to provide and defer to a closer tribe to the Project area. Mr. Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians, responded via phone call and stated that the Project area is outside of the Tribe's ancestral territory and therefore, the Tribe has no comment to provide for the Project. Ms. Heather Haines, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, indicated she would review the letter and respond via email if she had any comments to provide. No further response has been received from Ms. Haines. Mr. Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson for the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, stated that he did not have any comments to provide for the Project but requested that the Serrano Nation, either himself or Mr. Wayne Walker, be notified if any cultural material is encountered during construction. Finally, Ms. Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), responded via email stating that while the Project area is not within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. As such, the Tribe requested the following items: a copy of the records search from the information center, and copies of any cultural resource documentation generated in connection with this project.

5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest Archaeologists William Huey and Evelyn Hildebrand from June 8 – 11, 2021. The fieldwork effort included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project area totaling 191 acres. The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by walking a series of parallel transects spaced at 10- to 15-meter (33- to 49-feet) intervals. The archaeologists carefully inspected all areas within the Project area likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area.

Prehistoric site indicators may include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, bits of animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone. Historical site indicators may include fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, railroad spurs, etc.).

5.2 FIELD RESULTS

The western and southern portions of Project area have a rolling, hilly terrain and include a series of ephemeral drainages/gorges while the eastern side is relatively flat (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). In addition, the eastern portion of the Project area formerly contained a turkey ranch and a poultry farm. Due to the density of the low-lying shrubbery and thick short grasses, ground visibility was fair (25%) throughout the Project area. Most of the ground surface is covered with dry, yellow grasses (foxtail/wall barley), Italian thistle, doveweed, and datura. There are also numerous large native, wild tobacco plants within the survey area.

Nine earthen manmade circular depressions with surrounding earthen berms were observed in the eastern and southern portions of the Project area. Five of these depressions are circular and the remaining four are more oval in shape. The round depressions are all approximately 150 feet in diameter, with 5 foot high outer berms (Figure 5-3). The oval depressions vary in size and range from 380 feet long (east/west) and 120 feet wide, to 140 feet long (north/south) by 60 feet wide. All of the depressions are approximately 3 feet deep and appear to be used for holding or collecting water. Several of the surrounding berms are outfitted with large horizontal pipes, allowing overflow water to spill into another adjacent depression (Figure 5-4). A review of historic aerials indicates these depressions were constructed sometime after 1980. As such, they were not recorded as historical features.

No prehistoric archaeological resources were observed during the survey; however, three historic period archaeological sites (21-0281-EH-001H, -002H, and -004H) were documented and evaluated for listing on the CRHR as they were all constructed prior to 1976. A description and evaluation summary for each of these resources is provided below.



Figure 5-1. Overview of the western portion of the survey area, facing north.



Figure 5-2. Overview of the eastern portion of the survey area, facing south.



Figure 5-3. Overview of a circular depression, facing north.



Figure 5-4. Overview of the berm with piping, facing northwest.

For Official Use Only. Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

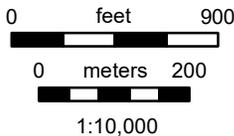


Figure 5-5
USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:
El Casco, CA (1980) & Beaumont, CA (1980)
T2S R1W, Secs 19-21, 28-33;
T2S R2W Secs 24 & 36
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83
SBBM

-  Project Area
-  Site

5.2.1 21-0218-EH-001H

This resource represents the archaeological remains of a residential structure. The site consists of a concrete pad foundation, a concrete rubble pile, and a series of trees surrounding the foundation within an area that measures 130 feet (east-west) by 100 feet (north-south). The concrete pad foundation measures 43 feet (east-west) and up to 44 feet (north-south) (Figure 5-5). The foundation is partially covered by the concrete rubble pile and is cracked throughout with sections missing. The site is enclosed in a chain link fence. The area south of the rubble has an elevated smaller platform with a flat, thin brick layer on top.

Based on a review of historic aerial images and archival research, the foundation appears to be what remains of a house foundation that formerly belonged to wrestling personality “Gorgeous George”. Aerial imagery indicates the historic residence was built as early as 1959 and was demolished as recently as 2020 or early 2021 (NETROnline 2021). Aerial images suggest the residence was a large house with a pool on the south side (GoogleEarth 2021). The chain link fence currently surrounding the property was likely put in place either for or after the demolition as a safety precaution.

CRHR Eligibility

According to archival research, the single-family residential structure was built in 1949 and was an asymmetrical, one-story ranch-style house with a low-pitched roof (Goodman 2004). As previously stated, this home belonged to wrestling personality “Gorgeous George” and was built when he and his business partner Herald Patton developed the property for turkey



Figure 5-6. Overview of the concrete pad foundation, facing east.

farming. The residence was evaluated in 2004 by The Keith Companies as part of a potential historic district, the Gorgeous George historic district. The evaluation concluded that the residence is not eligible for listing on the CRHR (Goodman 2004). At the time of the evaluation it was noted that the house and pool maintained high architectural integrity; however, they did not possess architectural uniqueness and, as such, did not hold any architectural value (Goodman 2004). The evaluation report also included a recommendation that the residence and associated features be recorded on DPR forms prior to any potential demolition activities.

Since the 2004 evaluation, the residence and associated features have been demolished. The site now contains the remnants of these structures. PaleoWest concurs with the original evaluation recommendations made for this resource. The current condition of the site has not revealed any new data or information and, as such, the 20-0281-EH-001H is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR.

5.2.2 21-0218-EH-002H

This resource represents the archaeological remains of a residential structure. The site consists of a concrete pad and a rubble pile within an area that measures 220 feet (east-west) by 200 feet (north-south). The concrete pad measures approximately 145 feet (east-west) and 25 feet (north-south). There is a large rubble pile covering the western side of the pad as well as an overgrowth of vegetation making the measurements approximate. The pad is cracked and weathered. The site is partially enclosed in a chain link fence.

Based on a review of historic aerial images, the pad appears to be what remains of a long driveway that was positioned on the north side of a residential structure that is no longer extant. Archival research indicates the residence belonged to Herald Patton. Aerial imagery indicates the historic residence and drive-way were built as early as 1966 and were demolished as recently as 2020 or early 2021 (NETROnline 2021). Aerial images suggest the residence was a moderately sized house with a long drive-way to ingress/egress from the east rather than directly from Cherry Valley Boulevard (GoogleEarth 2021). The chain link fence currently partially surrounding the property was likely put in place either for or after the demolition as a safety precaution.

CRHR Eligibility

According to archival research, the single-family residential structure was built in 1951 and was a small, simple ranch-style house on a concrete pad (Goodman 2004). As previously stated, this home belonged to Herald Patton, who was a business partner of wrestling personality "Gorgeous George". The house was built after "Gorgeous George" and Herald Patton developed the property for turkey farming. The residence was evaluated in 2004 by The Keith Companies as part of a potential historic district, the Gorgeous George historic district. The evaluation concluded that the residence is not eligible for listing on the CRHR (Goodman 2004). At the time of the evaluation it was noted that the house had been significantly altered over the years and had a very low architectural integrity and, as such, do not hold any architectural value (Goodman 2004). At the time of this evaluation the residence was not documented on DPR forms; however, a recommendation was made to record the resource prior to any potential demolition activities.



Figure 5-7 Overview of the concrete pad and rubble, facing west.

Since the 2004 evaluation, the residence has been demolished. The site now contains the remnants of what appears to be the long driveway leading to the house. PaleoWest concurs with the original evaluation recommendations made for this resource. The current condition of the site has not revealed any new data or information and, as such, the 20-0281-EH-002H is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR.

5.2.3 21-0218-EH-004H

This site includes the historic age portion of what remains of a poultry farming facility. The site includes eight features and encompasses an area that measures approximately 1,500 feet (north-south) by 800 feet (east-west). The features include a cinder block building (formerly a turkey barn), a series of large linear and parallel concrete foundations (formerly shade and roost structures), a set of rectangular cinder block wells, a set of large steel water tanks with an associated small wooden electrical building, another wooden building housing a toilet and shower stalls, a series of cylindrical concrete silo foundations with associated wood/chicken feed processing building, and a small concrete building foundation.

This facility was originally a turkey ranch developed by wrestling personality “Gorgeous George” and his business partner Herald Patton in the late 1940s. The property originally included a large sheet-metal turkey brooder house, more than 36 sheet-metal turkey houses (for shade and roosting), and a sheet-metal processing building (Goodman 2004). Many of these structures were subsequently removed when the ranch was converted to an egg farm after a couple of ownership transitions in 1961 and 1963.



Figure 5-8. Overview of the cinder block building/former turkey barn, facing north.



Figure 5-9. Overview of the cinder block irrigation well, facing north.

CRHR Eligibility

In 2004, an evaluation of the extant structures was conducted by The Keith Companies (Goodman 2004). This evaluation included the "Gorgeous George Turkey Brooder House/Turkey Barn" and associated structures as part of a potential historic district, the Gorgeous George historic district. The evaluation concluded that the turkey barn and associated structures do not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. The barn and associated structures had been compromised by modern alterations and maintenance over the years. In addition, while the original structures on the property were associated with "Gorgeous George," the majority of the original structures were removed and/or had been significantly altered by the time the evaluation was conducted. As such, the poultry farming complex was not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR. At the time of this evaluation the buildings and structures were not documented on DPR forms; however, a recommendation was made to record the buildings prior to any potential demolition activities.

Since the 2004 evaluation, more of the associated structures have been demolished. The site now contains the remnants of these structures. PaleoWest concurs with the original evaluation recommendations made for this resource. The current condition of the site has not revealed any new data or information and, as such, the 20-0281-EH-004H is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR.

6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the cultural resource records search and intensive pedestrian survey, three historic period archaeological resources were documented on the property. These resources consist of the remnants of two residential structures and the remnants of a large poultry farming facility, all of which were constructed in the late 1940s and early 1950s. These resources were previously evaluated, when they were still extant, and did not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. PaleoWest concurs with the original evaluation efforts as the current condition of the resources does not provide any additional data or information that would alter those recommendations. No further cultural resource management is recommended for these resources.

As noted previously, the Project area includes a series of seasonal drainages. The presence of this water source would indicate this area is moderately sensitive for cultural resources. The lack of surface evidence of prehistoric archaeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence. Although a large portion of the Project area has heavily disturbed by the poultry farming industry, the proposed Project may have the potential to extend into undisturbed native sediments. As such, intact subsurface prehistoric archaeological deposits may be encountered during construction. It is therefore recommended that a qualified archaeological monitor be present during Project-related ground-disturbing activities in undisturbed native sediments.

In the event that potentially significant cultural materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 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. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

7.0 REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell J.

- 1978 Cahuilla. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8 (California)*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 575–587. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

California Governor’s Office of Planning and Research

- 2015 *CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act, Statutes and Guidelines*. State of California, Sacramento, California.

Cleland, James H.

- 1998 From Paleo-Indian to Protohistoric: The Chronology of Human Occupation of the Salton Sea Test Base. KEA Environmental, Inc. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, Volume 12, pp. 10–14.

Cultural Systems Research, Inc. (CSRI)

- 1986 *Cultural Resources Testing and Data Recovery, Tahquitz Canyon Project Research Design*, edited by Lowell John Bean and Sylvia Brakke Vane. Cultural Systems Research, Inc., Menlo Park, California.

Findlaw

- 2010 “Cherry Valley Pass Acres and Neighbors v. Sunny Cal Egg Poultry Company, Court of Appeal, Fourth District, California. Decided November 22, 2010. Available: <https://caselaw.findlaw.com/ca-court-of-appeal/1545580.html>.

General Land Office (GLO)

- 1890 Document No. 2698, Land Patent, T 2S R 1W, Section 30, Riverside County, California. Available: https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=CA0530__.431&docClass=STA&sid=1avgyx0s.j4y.

Goodman, John D. II.

- 2004 “Historic Building Assessment of the ‘Gorgeous George’ and Danny Thomas Tranches, and Buildings Along Cherry Valley Boulevard Within the Sunny Cal Egg Ranch Property, Riverside County, California.” Prepared for The Keith Companies. Available: <http://podcast.beaumontca.gov/WebLink/DocView.aspx?id=107281&dbid=0&repo=Beaumont&cr=1>.

Google Earth

- 2021 “36945 Cherry Valley Boulevard, Beaumont, CA.” Various years 1959-2016. Available: <https://historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Historicaerials.com

- 2021 “36945 Cherry Valley Boulevard, Beaumont, CA.” Aerial imagery. Available on the Google Earth application.

Lancaster, S.T., Nolin, A.W., Copeland, E.A., and Grant, G.E.
2012 Periglacial debris flow initiation and susceptibility and glacier recession from imagery, airborne LIDAR, and ground-based mapping: *Geosphere*, v. 8, no. 2, p. 417-430.

Los Angeles Herald

1908 "Noted Poultry Man Buys Land." December 6.
1909 "Beaumont Plans for Experiment Station." January 17.

Michael Brandman Associates

2004 "Final Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey of the Egg Ranch Project Footprint, Section 29 and 30 of T.2S R.1W, County of Riverside, California." Prepared for Sunny-Cal Egg & Poultry Company. Available:
<http://podcast.beaumontca.gov/WebLink/DocView.aspx?id=107279&dbid=0&repo=Beaumont>.

Morton, D.M., and Miller, F.K.

2006 Geologic map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' x 60' quadrangles, California, with digital preparation by Cossette, P.M., and Bovard, K.R.: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2006-1217, scale 1:100,000, 199 p. Available at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2006/1217>.

NETROnline

2021 Historic Aerials 1959, 1966, 1967, 1972, 1978, 1980, 1996, 2002.
<https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Norris, Robert M., and Webb, Robert W.

1976 *Geology of California*, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y.

Riverside County

1940 "1940 Agricultural Crop Report Riverside County." Available:
https://www.rivcoawm.org/Portals/0/Publications/Crop-Reports-EntireCounty/1940_Crop_Report.pdf.

1950 "1950 Riverside County Agricultural Crop Report." Available:
https://www.rivcoawm.org/Portals/0/Publications/Crop-Reports-EntireCounty/1950_Crop_Report.pdf.

1960 "1960 Riverside County Agricultural Crop Report." Available:
https://www.rivcoawm.org/Portals/0/Publications/Crop-Reports-EntireCounty/1960_Crop_Report.pdf.

2000 "County of Riverside 2000 Agricultural Crop Report." Available:
https://www.rivcoawm.org/Portals/0/Publications/Crop-Reports-EntireCounty/2000_Annual_Crop_Report.pdf.

2005 "Riverside County 2005 Agricultural Production Report." Available:
https://www.rivcoawm.org/Portals/0/Publications/Crop-Reports-EntireCounty/2005_Annual_Crop_Report.pdf.

San Bernardino Sun

1934 "Federal Aid for Cherry Valley Orchards Sought." June 6.

1940 "Government-Rancher Cooperation Mapped." December 31.

Schaefer, Jerry

1994 The Challenge of Archaeological Research in the Colorado River: Recent Approaches and Discoveries. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 16 (1):60–80.

1995 Prehistoric Cultural Setting. In *Archaeological, Ethnographic, and Ethnohistoric Investigations at Tahquitz Canyon Palm Springs, California, Volume 1A of 4: Management Summary, Forward, Introduction, Environmental Setting, Prehistoric Cultural Setting, Research Orientation, ethnography*. Cultural Systems Research, Inc., Menlo Park, California. Submitted to the Riverside County Flood Control and Conservation District, Riverside, California.

SCEDC (Southern California Earthquake Data Center)

2013 Significant Earthquakes and Faults: San Andreas fault, Banning fault, San Geronio fault. Accessed online at <http://scedc.caltech.edu/significant/newport.html>

Stropes, Tracy, A., and Brian F. Smith

2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunny Cal Project, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC, Newport Beach, California. Prepared by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Poway, California.

University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) Aerial Photography Special Collection

1938 Flight AXM, Frame 36-84, May 29. [aerial photograph]

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

1901a Elsinore, CA. 30-minute (1:125,000 scale) topographic quadrangle.

1901b San Jacinto, CA. 30-minute (1:125,000 scale) topographic quadrangle.

1942 Perris, CA. 15-minute (1:62,500 scale) topographic quadrangle.

1947 Santa Ana, CA. 60-minute (1:250,000 scale) topographic quadrangle.

1953 El Casco, CA. 7.5-minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic quadrangle.

1959 Santa Ana, CA. 60-minute (1:250,000 scale) topographic quadrangle.

1965 Santa Ana, CA. 60-minute (1:250,000 scale) topographic quadrangle.

1967 El Casco, CA. 7.5-minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic quadrangle.

Waters, M. R.

1982 The Lowland Patayan Ceramic Tradition. In *Hohokan Patayan: Prehistory of Southwestern Arizona*, R. H. McGuire and M. B. Schiffer, editors. Pp. 275–298. Academic Press, New York.

Yule, D.

2009 The enigmatic San Geronio Pass, *Geology*, vol. 37; no. 2; p. 191–192; doi: 10.1130/focus022009.1.



Appendix A. Native American Outreach

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 17, 2021

Roberta Thomas
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: rthomas@paleowest.com

Re: 21-0281 Cherry Valley Site Phase I Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Thomas:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/17/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 21-0281 Cherry Valley Site Phase I Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/17/2021**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantrib
e.com

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 21-0281 Cherry Valley Site Phase I Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/17/2021

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 21-0281 Cherry Valley Site Phase I Project, Riverside County.



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

June 17, 2021

Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cherry Valley Industrial Park Project in Beaumont, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Brierty,

On behalf of Kimley-Horn, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act for the Cherry Valley Industrial Park Project (Project) in Beaumont, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project consists of development of an approximately 200-acre Project area, the majority of which was formerly used for poultry farming in Cherry Valley. The Project area is located on the El Casco, Calif. 7.5' USGS quadrangle map, within Sections 29 and 30 in T2S/R1W (see attached map).

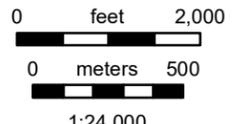
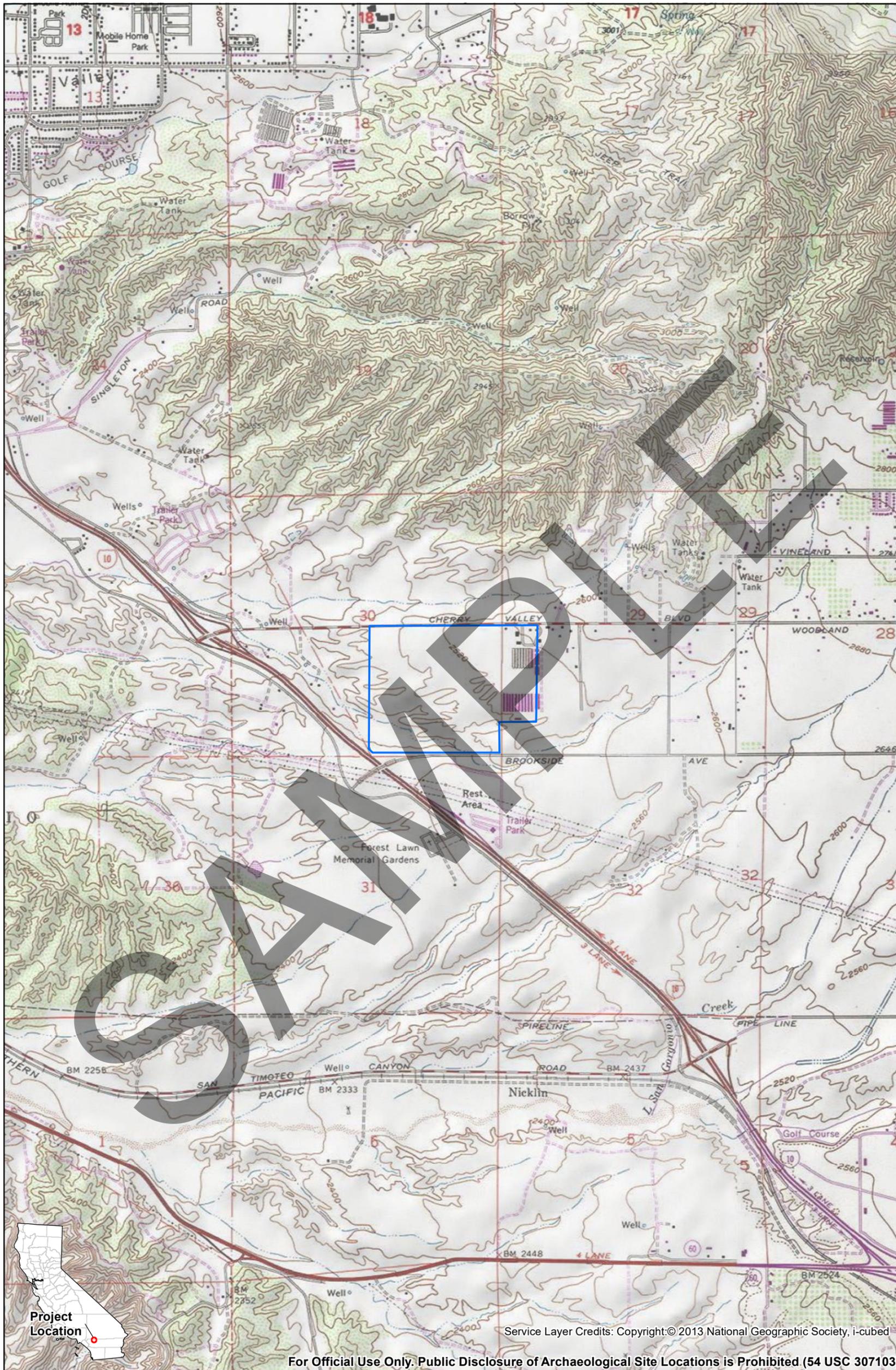
A review of previous records search data from the area was conducted. This review of existing data indicates that no cultural resources have been recorded within or immediately adjacent to the Project area. A survey of the Project area was conducted in 2013 by Brian F. Smith and Associates and no cultural resources were identified as a result of that survey. PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project area in June 2021. During the survey, PaleoWest identified and recorded the remains of five historic-era buildings and/or structures associated with the poultry farming industry. No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified in the survey area.

As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on April 28, 2021. The NAHC responded on May 17, 2021 indicating that that no Native American cultural resources were identified within the Project area. However, should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (918) 232-4312 or rthomas@paleowest.com. I will follow-up with a phone call or email if I do not hear from you.

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

Sincerely,

Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



USGS 7.5' Quadrangles: El Casco, CA
 (1980) T2S R1W, Secs 29, 30;
 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83
 SBBM

 Project Area

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Ms. Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist, responded via email stating that while the Project area is not within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. As such, the Tribe requested the following items: 1. A copy of the records search from the information center, and 2. copies of any cultural resource documentation generated in connection with this project.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Directed to Heather Haines. Ms. Haines indicated she would review the letter and respond via email if she had any comments to provide. No further response was received.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	There was no answer at the number provided and no answering machine/voicemail.
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson, Cahuilla Band of Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message for Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Resource Coordinator.
Ray Chapparosa Chairman, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.
Ann Brierty, THPO, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021		Mr. Macarro responded via phone call on June 17 and stated that the Project area is outside of the Tribe's ancestral territory and therefore, the Tribe has no comment to provide for the Project.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021		The Quechan Historic Preservation Department sent an email indicating the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project, stating they defer to more local tribes.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021		The Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians sent a letter stating that the Project area is not within the Tribe's specific area of historic interest and as such, they do not have any information to provide and defer to a closer tribe to the Project area.
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021		Mr. Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, stated that the Project area is not located within the Serrano ancestral territory. As such, the Tribe will not be requesting to receive consulting party status with the lead agency and do not wish to participate in scoping, development, or review of documents for the Project.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.
Mark Cochrane and Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Mr. Cochrane indicated that he had no comments on the Project but requested to be notified if any cultural material is encountered during construction. He would consult with Mr. Walker as well.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 17, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Unable to leave a message; mailbox is full.

Roberta Thomas

From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Friday, June 18, 2021 11:28 AM
To: Roberta Thomas
Subject: RE: Cherry Valley Industrial Park Phase I (21-0281)

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

From: Roberta Thomas [mailto:rthomas@paleowest.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 17, 2021 4:31 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Subject: Cherry Valley Industrial Park Phase I (21-0281)

Please find the attached letter and location map for the Cherry Valley Industrial Park Phase I Project in Beaumont, Riverside County.

Best,
Robbie



Roberta Thomas | Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest
rthomas@paleowest.com
918.232.4312
www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles County Office
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA, 91016



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Roberta Thomas

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 22, 2021 5:49 PM
To: Roberta Thomas
Subject: RE: Information Request for Cherry Valley Industrial Park Phase I (21-0281)

Dear Roberta,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above-referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on June 18th, 2021. The proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting to receive consulting party status with the lead agency or to participate in the scoping, development, or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates.

Kind regards,
Ryan Nordness
Cultural Resource Analyst
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Ryan Nordness
CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYST
Email: Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
O: (909) 864-8933 Ext 50-2022
Internal: 50-2022
M: 909-838-4053
26569 Community Center Dr Highland California 92346

SAN MANUEL
BAND OF  MISSION INDIANS

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



June 21, 2021

Sent via email: rthomas@paleowest.com

Re: Cherry Valley Industrial Park Project

Dear Ms. Thomas,

This letter is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, (“Rincon Band” or “Band”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government.

The Band has received the notification for the above referenced project. The location identified within project documents is not within the Band’s specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI).

At this time, we have no additional information to provide. We recommend that you directly contact a Tribe that is closer to the project and may have pertinent information.

Thank you for submitting this project for Tribal review. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at crd@rincon-nsn.gov.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Deneen Pelton

Administrative Assistant II for
Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer



Appendix B. DPR 523 Forms

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: 21-0281-EH-001H

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad El Casco, CA Date 1980 T2S R 1W ; NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 29 ; SB. B.M.

c. Address City Zip 37554-37346 Cherry Valley Blvd Beaumont 92223

d. UTM: Zone 11 498561 mE; 3758633 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

The site is located along Cherry Valley Blvd, one mile east of Interstate 10.

***P3a. Description:** This resource represents the archaeological remains of a residential structure. The site consists of a concrete pad foundation, a concrete rubble pile, and a series of trees surrounding the foundation within an area that measures 130 feet (east-west) by 100 feet (north-south). The foundation is partially covered by the concrete rubble pile and is cracked throughout with sections missing. The site is enclosed in a chain link fence. The area south of the rubble has an elevated smaller platform with a flat, thin brick layer on top.

Based on a review of historic aerial images and archival research, the foundation appears to be what remains of a house foundation that formerly belonged to wrestling personality "Gorgeous George". Aerial imagery indicates the historic residence was built as early as 1959 and was demolished as recently as 2020 or early 2021.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH2. Foundation/ structure pad

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



***P5b. Description of Photo:** Concrete building foundation. Length on measuring tape represents five feet; west, 6/11/2021, IMG_001

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Historic aerial photos

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** E. Hildebrand, W. Huey
PaleoWest, LLC
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

***P9. Date Recorded:** 6/11/2021

***P10. Survey Type:** Phase I pedestrian survey

***P11. Report Citation:** Thomas, Roberta and Chandra Miller. 2021. Cultural Resource Assessment for the Beaumont Summit Station Project, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): Sketch Map

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 130 ft (E/W) x b. Width: 100 ft (N/S)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual Estimate GPS GIS Other: GPS

Method of Determination: Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut Bank

Animal Burrow Excavation Property Boundary Other: Features

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Area was intensely surveyed

Limitations: Restricted Access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation

Other: Disturbances

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination: Concrete foundation is present subsurface at an

*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown Method of Determination: Concrete foundation is present subsurface at an unknown depth

*A4. Features: The concrete pad feature is partially covered by a concrete rubble pile. The pad is approximately 70 ft south of Cherry Valley Blvd. Vegetation and rubble obscure the feature, causing measurements to be approximate. The foundation is cracked throughout with broken sections missing. The foundation is approximately 43 feet in length, where it is not covered by rubble. It is 23 feet wide at its shortest width across which includes a half circle shape around a tree on the south side, and 44 feet at its widest, where it joins to a chain link fence on the south end just to the west of the tree and half circle. The area south of the rubble has an elevated smaller platform with a flat, thin brick layer on top.

*A5. Cultural Constituents: No associated artifacts

*A6. Were Specimens Collected?: Yes No

*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Concrete rubble, chainlink fences, overgrown and dead vegetation, along with animal activity including squirrel burrows and cow feces

*A8. Nearest Water: Seasonal drainage 650 feet to the north.

*A9. Elevation: 2565 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: Overgrowth of vegetation including mulberry tree, foxtail/wall barley covers 75% of ground surrounding feature. One pepper tree, fan palm tree, cypress tree, and wild mustard in immediate area. Ground is slightly undulating due to poor upkeep, including plant and tree roots, squirrel burrows and bovine droppings. The land form is the bottom an an alluvial fan with southern exposure and little slope.

*A11. Historical Information: Based on a review of historic aerial images and archival research, the foundation appears to be what remains of a house foundation that formerly belonged to wrestling personality "Gorgeous George". Aerial imagery indicates the historic residence was built as early as 1959 and was demolished as recently as 2020 or early 2021. Aerial images suggest the residence was a large house with a pool on the south side. According to archival research, the single-family residential structure was built in 1949 and was an asymmetrical, one-story ranch-style house with a low-pitched roof (Goodman 2004). As previously stated, this home belonged to wrestling personality "Gorgeous George" and was built when he and his business partner Herald Patton developed the property for turkey farming.

*A12 Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945 Post 1945
 Undetermined

A13. Interpretations:

A14. Remarks: The residence was evaluated in 2004 by The Keith Companies as part of a potential historic district, the Gorgeous George historic district. The evaluation concluded that the residence is not eligible for listing on the CRHR (Goodman 2004). At the time of the evaluation it was noted that the house and pool maintained high architectural integrity; however, they did not possess architectural uniqueness and, as such, did not hold any architectural value (Goodman 2004).

Since the 2004 evaluation, the residence and associated features have been demolished. The site now contains the remnants of these structures. PaleoWest concurs with the original evaluation recommendations made for this resource. The current condition of the site has not revealed any new data or information and, as such, the 20-0281-EH-001H is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR.

A15. References:

Goodman, John D. II. 2004. "Historic Building Assessment of the 'Gorgeous George' and Danny Thomas Tranches, and Buildings Along Cherry Valley Boulevard Within the Sunny Cal Egg Ranch Property, Riverside County, California." Prepared for The Keith Companies. Available: <http://podcast.beaumontca.gov/WebLink/DocView.aspx?id=107281&dbid=0&repo=Beaumont&cr=1>.

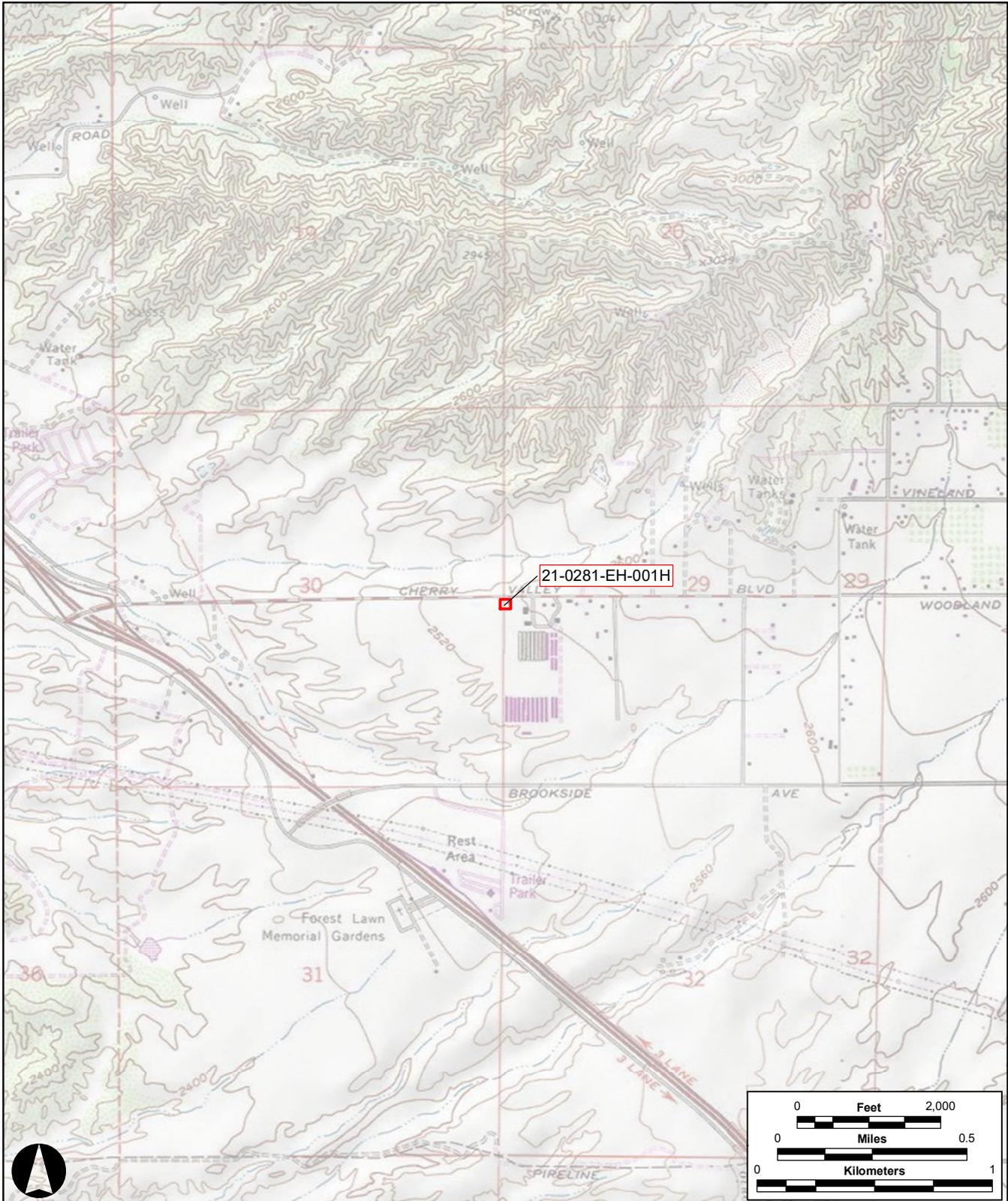
A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): See Photograph Record.

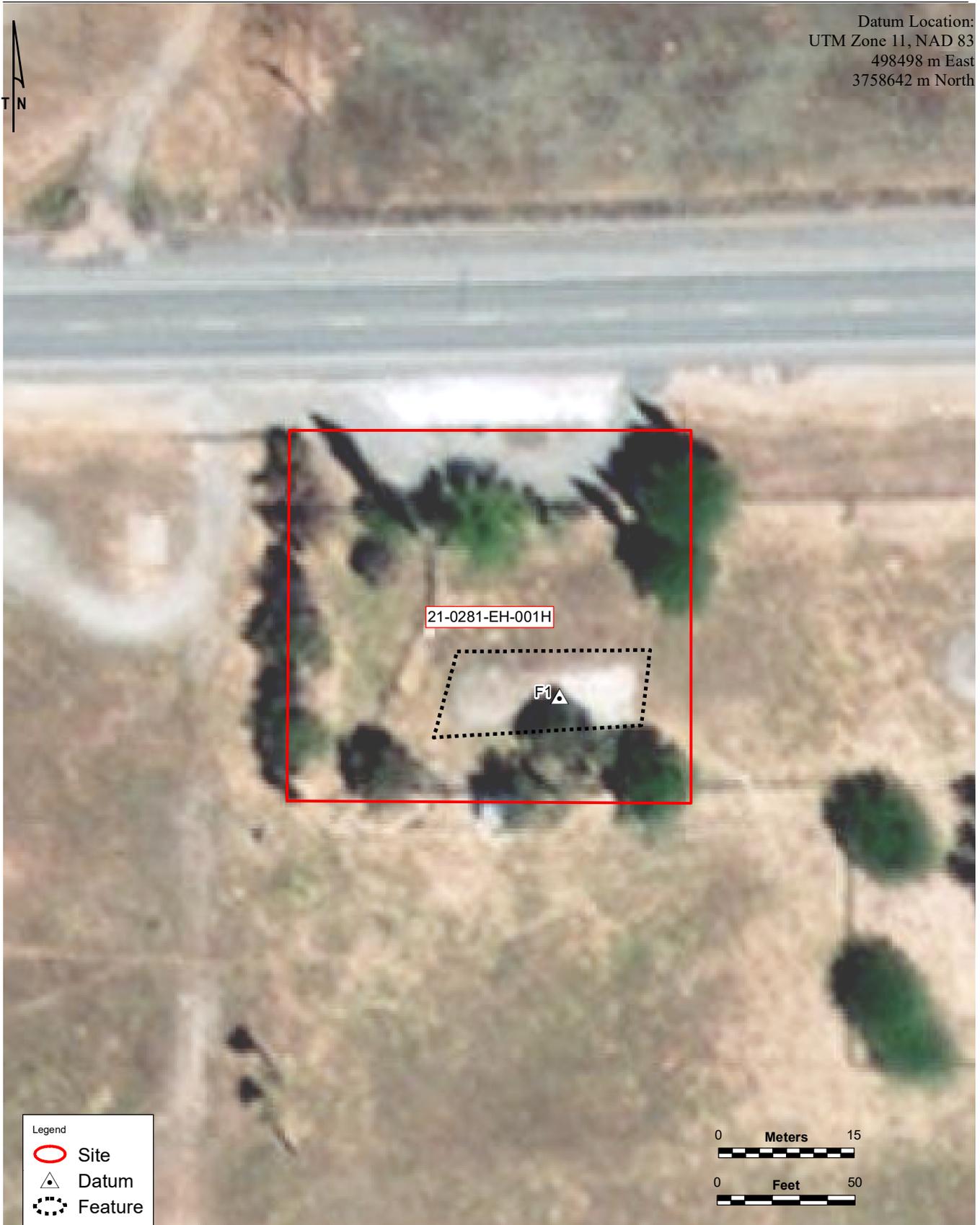
Original Media/Negatives Kept at:

*A17. Form Prepared by: W. Huey

Date: 6/11/2021

Affiliation and Address: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016





Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: 21-0281-EH-002H

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad El Casco, CA Date 1980 T2S R 1W ; NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 29 ; SB. B.M.

c. Address City Zip 37554-37346 Cherry Valley Blvd Beaumont 92223

d. UTM: Zone 11 498561 mE; 3758639 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

The site is located immediately south of Cherry Valley Blvd. One mile east of Interstate 10.

***P3a. Description:** This resource represents the archaeological remains of a residential structure. The site consists of a concrete pad and a rubble pile within an area that measures 220 feet (east-west) by 200 feet (north-south). There is a large rubble pile covering the western side of the pad as well as an overgrowth of vegetation making the measurements approximate. The pad is cracked and weathered. The site is partially enclosed in a chain link fence.

Based on a review of historic aerial images, the pad appears to be what remains of a long driveway that was positioned on the north side of a residential structure that is no longer extant. Archival research indicates the residence belonged to Herald Patton. Aerial imagery indicates the historic residence and drive-way were built as early as 1966 and were demolished as recently as 2020 or early 2021.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH2. Foundation/ structure pad

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



***P5b. Description of Photo:** Large concrete building foundation highly disturbance by overgrown and dead vegetation and modern refuse; west, 6/11/2021, IMG_001

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Historic aerial photos

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** E. Hildebrand, W. Huey
PaleoWest, LLC.
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

***P9. Date Recorded:** 6/11/2021

***P10. Survey Type:** Phase I pedestrian survey

***P11. Report Citation:** Thomas, Roberta and Chandra Miller. 2021. Cultural Resource Assessment for the Beaumont Summit Station Project, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): Sketch Map

*A1. **Dimensions:** a. **Length:** 220 ft (E/W) x b. **Width:** 200 ft (N/S)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual Estimate GPS GIS Other: GPS

Method of Determination: Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut Bank

Animal Burrow Excavation Property Boundary Other: Features

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Area was intensely surveyed

Limitations: Restricted Access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation

Other: Restricted Access

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination: Concrete goes subsurface for unknown depth

*A3. **Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown Method of Determination: Concrete goes subsurface for unknown depth

*A4. **Features:** This feature is a concrete pad that is partially surrounded by chain link fences, fan palm trees, and a lot modern trash in area. The feature is also partially covered by a concrete rubble pile, and is approximately 70 ft south of Cherry Valley Blvd. Approximate measurements for this feature are given, due to rubble pile covering western side of foundation and overgrowth of vegetation. The foundation itself is cracked and weathered. The foundation is approximately 145 feet in length, where it is not covered by rubble, and is approximately 25 feet wide. The dimensions of this foundation were difficult to determine because of the large rubble pile on its western side, and the amount of redistributed soil and dead palm fronds burying the majority of it.

*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** No associated artifacts

*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?:** Yes No

*A7. **Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Four groupings of fan palm trees surround the foundation on the east side, with multiple trees in each group. Area is covered in palm fronds, loose redistributed soil, and a concrete rubble pile on west end.

*A8. **Nearest Water:** Seasonal drainage 600 feet north

*A9. **Elevation:** 2565 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: Overgrowth of vegetation including mulberry tree, foxtail/wall barley covers 75% of ground surrounding feature. One pepper tree, fan palm tree, cypress tree, and wild mustard in immediate area. Ground is slightly undulating due to poor upkeep, including plant and tree roots, squirrel burrows and bovine droppings. 75% of this feature is covered by redistributed soil and dead fan palm fronds.

A11. Historical Information: Based on a review of historic aerial images, the pad appears to be what remains of a long driveway that was positioned on the north side of a residential structure that is no longer extant. Aerial imagery indicates the historic residence and drive-way were built as early as 1966 and were demolished as recently as 2020 or early 2021. Archival research indicates the single-family residential structure was built in 1951 and was a small, simple ranch-style house on a concrete pad (Goodman 2004). As previously stated, this home belonged to Herald Patton, who was a business partner of wrestling personality "Gorgeous George".

*A12 **Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945 Post 1945
 Undetermined

A13. Interpretations: A14. Remarks: The residence was evaluated in 2004 by The Keith Companies as part of a potential historic district, the Gorgeous George historic district. The evaluation concluded that the residence is not eligible for listing on the CRHR (Goodman 2004). At the time of the evaluation it was noted that the house had been significantly altered over the years and had a very low architectural integrity and, as such, do not hold any architectural value (Goodman 2004).

Since the 2004 evaluation, the residence and associated features have been demolished. The site now contains the remnants of what appears to be the long driveway leading to the house. The current condition of the site has not revealed any new data or information and, as such, the 20-0281-EH-002H is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR.

A15. References:

Goodman, John D. II. 2004. "Historic Building Assessment of the 'Gorgeous George' and Danny Thomas Tranches, and Buildings Along Cherry Valley Boulevard Within the Sunny Cal Egg Ranch Property, Riverside County, California." Prepared for The Keith Companies. Available: <http://podcast.beaumontca.gov/WebLink/DocView.aspx?id=107281&dbid=0&repo=Beaumont&cr=1>.

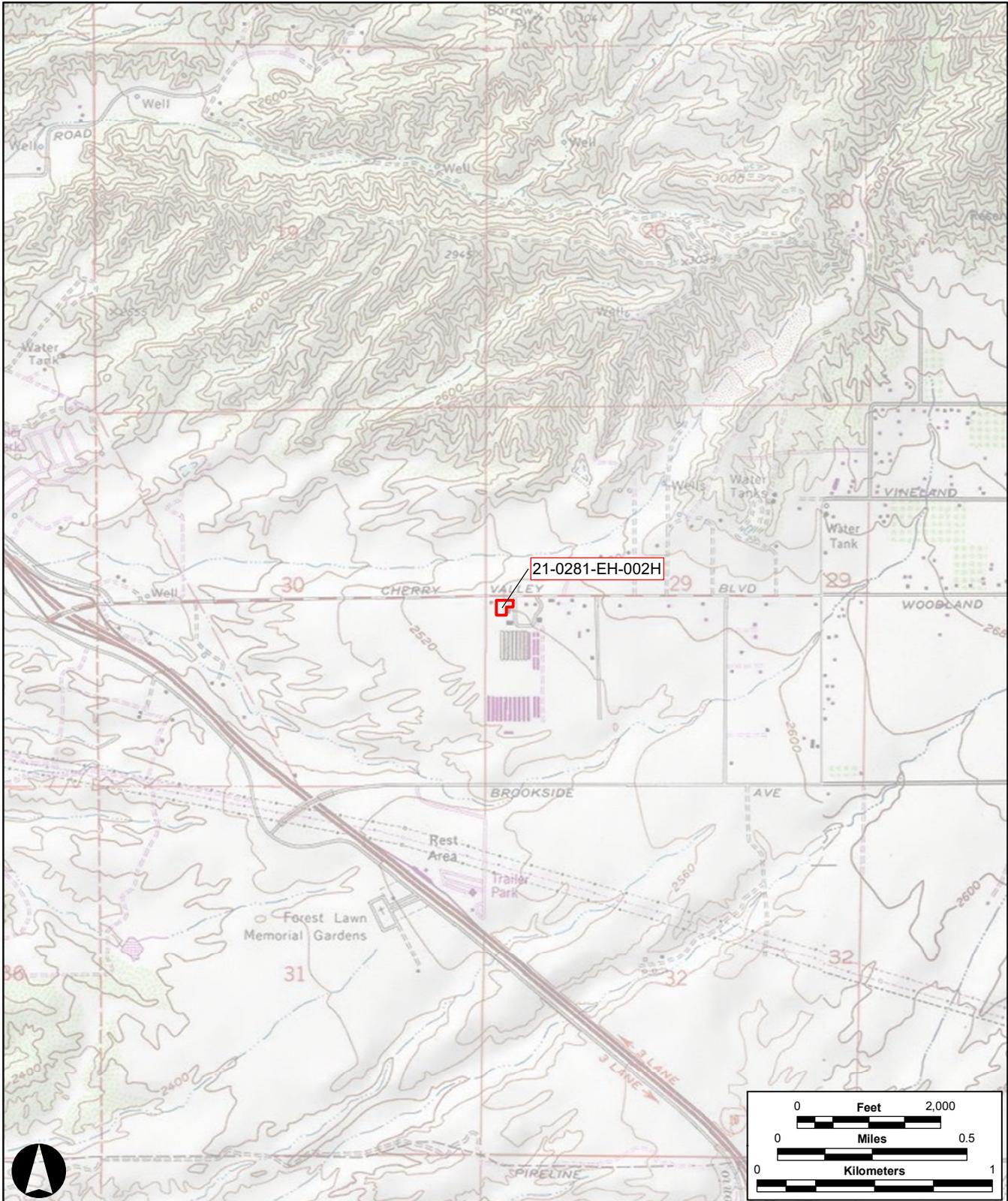
A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): See Photograph Record.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at:

*A17. **Form Prepared by:** W. Huey

Date: 6/11/2021

Affiliation and Address: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016





State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: 21-0281-EH-004H

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad El Casco, CA Date 1980 T2S R 1W ; NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 29 ; SB. B.M.

c. Address City Zip 37554-37346 Cherry Valley Blvd Beaumont 92223

d. UTM: Zone 11 498578 mE; 3758496 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

The site is .07 miles south of Cherry Valley Blvd. Approximately one mile east of Interstate 10.

***P3a. Description:** This site includes the historic age portion of what remains of a poultry farming facility. The site includes eight features and encompasses an area that measures approximately 1,500 feet (north-south) by 800 feet (east-west). The features include a cinder block building (formerly a turkey barn), a series of large linear and parallel concrete foundations (formerly shade and roost structures), a set of rectangular cinder block wells, a set of large steel water tanks with an associated small wooden electrical building, another wooden building housing a toilet and shower stalls, a series of cylindrical concrete silo foundations with associated wood/chicken feed processing building, and a small concrete building foundation.

This facility was originally a turkey ranch developed by wrestling personality "Gorgeous George" and his business partner Herald Patton in the late 1940s.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH2. Foundation/ structure pad

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



***P5b. Description of Photo:** Feature 1: cinder block building. Measuring tape in the doorway represents 5 feet; west, 6/11/2021, IMG_001

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Historic aerial photos

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** E. Hildebrand, W. Huey
PaleoWest, LLC.
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

***P9. Date Recorded:** 6/11/2021

***P10. Survey Type:** Phase I pedestrian survey

***P11. Report Citation:** Thomas, Roberta and Chandra Miller. 2021. Cultural Resource Assessment for the Beaumont Summit Station Project, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): Sketch Map

DPR 523A (9/2013)

*Required information

- *A1. Dimensions:** a. Length: 1,500 ft (N/S) x b. Width: 800 ft (E/W)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual Estimate GPS GIS Other: GPS
Method of Determination: Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut Bank
 Animal Burrow Excavation Property Boundary Other: Features
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Area was intensely surveyed
Limitations: Restricted Access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation
Other: Disturbances
- A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination: Concrete features extend subsurface for an unknown depth
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown
- *A4. Features: Feature 1:** Cinder block rectangular building. The building measures approximately 130 feet long (east/west), and 30 feet wide (north/south), and approximately 10 feet high. The building is relatively empty except for modern trash including aluminum ducting pipe, fluorescent light tubes, and vegetation growing up through the cracks in the foundation. There is no roof or ceiling to the building, nor any glass in the window openings. Many dead tree branches and palm fronds surround the perimeter, as well as a stack of flat, red square bricks on the southern side. There are fluorescent light tubes, aluminum ducting pipe and no glass in windows within the building. There is an overgrowth of vegetation which has grown up through the cracked foundation.
See Continuation Sheet for more details.
- *A5. Cultural Constituents:** No associated artifacts
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?:** Yes No
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): No roof on Feature 1, missing windows, etc.
There is evidence of tagging graffiti, an overgrowth of vegetation, and some animal activity, especially squirrel burrows and bovine droppings. The building/structures are dilapidated and falling apart. The concrete foundations are cracked, with some pieces missing.
- *A8. Nearest Water:** Seasonal drainage 600 feet north
- *A9. Elevation:** 2540 feet above mean sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting: Overgrown vegetation including dead and yellow grasses (foxtail/wall barley) covers 75% of the ground in the area. Wild mustard, silverleaf nightshade, doveweed, Italian thistles, large wild tobacco plants, and datura are also in the immediate area. Chopped tree branches are piled between features one and two. Site is located on a large alluvial fan with southern exposure. Fauna noted in the area include squirrels, coyotes, one cow, and chickens very close to perimeter.
- A11. Historical Information: This facility was originally a turkey ranch developed by wrestling personality "Gorgeous George" and his business partner Herald Patton in the late 1940s. The property originally included a large sheet-metal turkey brooder house, more than 36 sheet-metal turkey houses (for shade and roosting), and a sheet-metal processing building (Goodman 2004). Many of these structures were subsequently removed when the ranch was converted to an egg farm after a couple of ownership transitions in 1961 and 1963.
- *A12 Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945 Post 1945
 Undetermined
- A13. Interpretations: A
- A14. Remarks: In 2004, an evaluation of the extant structures was conducted by The Keith Companies (Goodman 2004). This evaluation included the "Gorgeous George Turkey Brooder House/Turkey Barn" and associated structures as part of a potential historic district, the Gorgeous George historic district. The evaluation concluded that the turkey barn and associated structures do not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. The barn and associated structures had been compromised by modern alterations and maintenance over the years. In addition, while the original structures on the property were associated with "Gorgeous George," the majority of the original structures were removed and/or had been significantly altered by the time the evaluation was conducted. As such, the poultry farming complex was not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR.
Since the 2004 evaluation, more of the associated structures have been demolished. The site now contains the remnants of these structures. PaleoWest concurs with the original evaluation recommendations made for this resource. The current condition of the site has not revealed any new data or information and, as such, the 20-0281-EH-004H is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR.
- A15. References:
Goodman, John D. II. 2004. "Historic Building Assessment of the 'Gorgeous George' and Danny Thomas Tranches, and Buildings Along Cherry Valley Boulevard Within the Sunny Cal Egg Ranch Property, Riverside County, California." Prepared for The Keith Companies. Available: <http://podcast.beaumontca.gov/WebLink/DocView.aspx?id=107281&dbid=0&repo=Beaumont&cr=1>.
- A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): See Photograph Record.
Original Media/Negatives Kept at:
- *A17. Form Prepared by:** W. Huey **Date:** 6/11/2021
- Affiliation and Address:** PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016

A4. Continued.

Feature 2: is a large set of 14 linear and parallel concrete building foundations running north/south. Each foundation is approximately 370 feet long, 32 feet wide, and the distance between each concrete foundation is 11 feet wide. Two of the eastern most foundations are longer than the others measuring approximately 800 feet in length. Feature 1 lies just north of the concrete linear foundations of feature 2. Each of the concrete foundations is equipped with an irrigation pipe, jutting out of the concrete about 2 feet in height. Between each of the linear foundations of feature 2, the grass and weeds are extremely overgrown, and also growing up through the cracks in the foundations.

Feature 3: is a rectangular cinder block well and is Located southwest of the linear foundations of feature 2. This well is approximately 24 feet long by 12 feet across. It's depth is unknown due to murky water standing at the bottom as well as modern trash. The walls of the well jut up out of the ground approximately 2 feet.

Feature 4: is another rectangular cinder block well that is further west and is approximately 24 feet long by 9 feet wide, and approximately 6 feet in depth (this well is dry). The walls of this well also jut up out of the ground approximately 2 feet. Feature 5: is composed of two water tanks and a wooden building with electrical features. The first of the water tanks is standing vertical with a rough diameter of 12 feet and is approximately 50 feet in height, with a plaque that states it was built in 1962. The second tank lays horizontal and is approximately 35 feet in length. The associated wooden building with electrical components is approximately 13 feet by 13 feet.

Feature 6: is a woodchipper/feed processing building, that measures approximately 20 feet by 18 feet and contains large electrical panels as well as a large chipping machine. A 60 foot long metal chain driven chipper feeding machine is mounted into the concrete foundation. This mechanism would slowly feed the material to be processed into the chipping apparatus which would then shoot it into a metal shoot which leads out of the roof of the processing building, and into any of the three silos that used to be present.

Feature 7: is a wooden bathroom structure containing four toilet stalls and two shower stalls, and measures approximately 22 feet by 15 feet. Associated with the bathroom building is a rectangular wood capped pit with a large weight scale, that is surrounded by a concrete foundation. The foundation is approximately 28 feet by 17 feet. The depression in the middle of the foundation is approximately 9 feet by 20 feet and it's depth is unknown, and is covered by a wooden and metal covering. The large weight scale is approximately 5 feet by 5.5 feet. East of the processing building is a concrete foundation with a raised concrete rectangle and surrounded by 25 concrete reinforced metal poles on three sides. This measures approx. 39 feet by 11 feet and the height of the poles is approximately 4.5 feet tall and are approximately 3.5 feet apart on center. Also present are three Silo foundations each measuring approximately 19.5 feet in diameter, 4 feet high, and are 6 feet apart.

Feature 8: is the southernmost feature, composed of a concrete foundation with indented square patterns and four rows of sawed off metal support beams. This foundation measures 60 feet by 43 feet and runs east/west lengthwise.

