

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. 37440

**City of Beaumont
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

Planning Department
City of Beaumont
550 East 6th Street
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Prepared for:

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CRM TECH Contract 3296

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Parcel Map No. 37440, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Beaumont, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; Section 34, T2S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 8.8 acres

Keywords: San Gorgonio Pass area; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Assessor’s Parcel No. 404-190-003 and a portion of Assessor’s Parcel No. 404-190-001; no “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between December 2017 and March 2018, at the request of Lilburn Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 8.8 acres of vacant land in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map No. 37440, consists of Assessor's Parcel No. 404-190-003 and a portion of Assessor's Parcel No. 404-190-001, located on the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Beaumont Avenue, in the southwest quarter of Section 34, T2S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed division of the property into six parcels for the development of a gas station/mini-mart, several restaurants, and other commercial establishments. The City of Beaumont, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area. During the survey, a concrete slab foundation and a few fragments of broken concrete were noted in the project area, representing the remains of two apparent rural residential complexes that dated to the early and mid-20th century. Retaining no integrity to relate to the historic period and occurring without any associated artifact deposits, these minor, fragmented, and ubiquitous structural remains demonstrate no potential to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and are therefore not considered potential "historical resources." No other features of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered throughout the course of the study.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Beaumont a conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources, pending the completion of Native American consultation process by the City pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 to ensure the proper identification of potential "tribal cultural resources." No other cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between December 2017 and March 2018, at the request of Lilburn Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 8.8 acres of vacant land in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map No. 37440, consists of Assessor's Parcel No. (APN) 404-190-003 and a portion of APN 404-190-001, located on the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Beaumont Avenue, in the southwest quarter of Section 34, T2S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed division of the property into six parcels for the development of a gas station/mini-mart, several restaurants, and other commercial establishments. The City of Beaumont, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in these research procedures are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

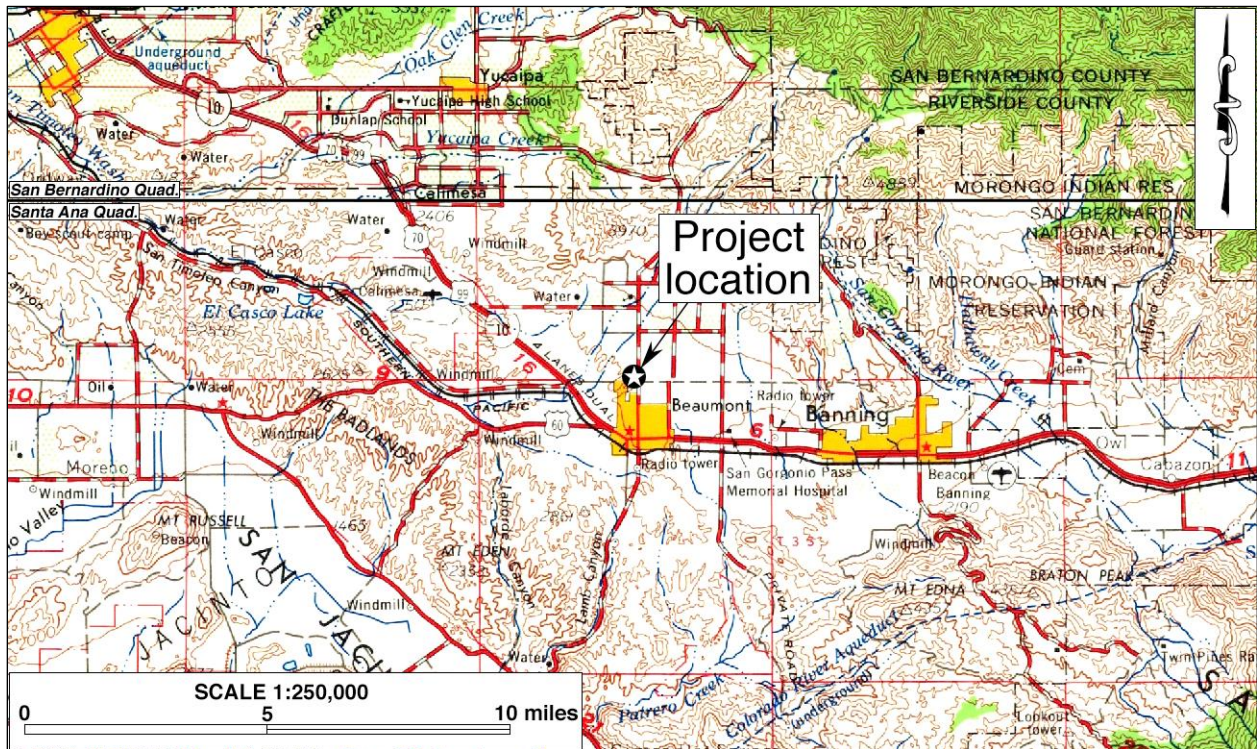


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

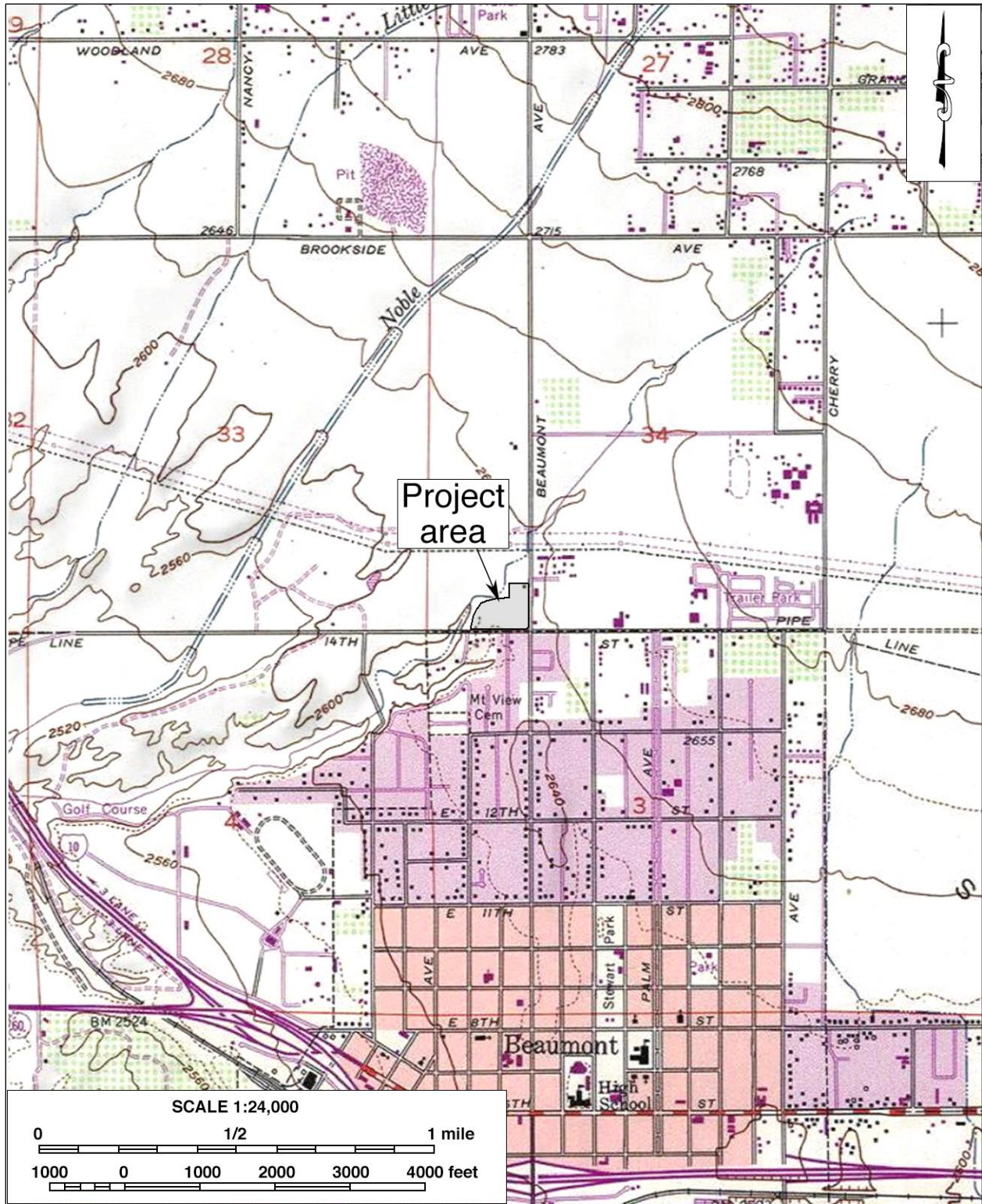


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Beaumont, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1988])



Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Beaumont is situated on the western side of the San Gorgonio Pass, a narrow lowland gap between the San Bernardino Mountains on the north and San Jacinto Mountains on the south. The surface of the pass area is covered by multiple generations of alluvial fan deposits derived from the mountain ranges. To the east of the San Gorgonio Pass lies the Coachella Valley, which constitutes the western end of the Colorado Desert. Seasonal temperature averages in the Beaumont area range from summer highs around 100 degrees Fahrenheit to winter lows in the mid-30s, and the average annual rainfall is less than 20 inches. The area would have been home to plant species of the chaparral community, such as toyon, manzanita, yucca, and sages, prior to the introduction of invasive plants.

The project area is bounded by Oak Valley Parkway on the south, Beaumont Avenue on the east, and the Marshall Creek on the northwest, and is surrounded by an existing shopping center further to the east, a residential neighborhood to the south, an apartment complex to the northeast, and open, undeveloped land to the north and the west (Fig. 3). Elevations in the project area range approximately from 2,610 feet to 2,645 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is relatively level, with a small hill in the southwest corner and a slight decline toward the Marshall Creek. The ground surface has been mechanically cleared in the past, and virtually no vestige of native plant species remains (Fig. 4). Vegetation on the property today includes Russian thistle, foxtails, and dry ruderal grasses, as well as landscaping trees such as eucalyptus and pepper along the eastern and southern project boundaries.



Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on January 15, 2018; view to the southeast)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in what is now the State of California began 8,000-12,000 years ago. In order to understand Native American cultures before European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks that endeavor to correlate the observable technological and cultural changes in the archaeological record to distinct periods. Unfortunately, none of these chronological frameworks has been widely accepted, and none has been developed specifically for the City of Beaumont or the San Geronio Pass area, the nearest ones being for the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges area (Warren 1984) and for the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The development of an overall chronological framework for the region is hindered by the lack of distinct stratigraphic layers of cultural sequences that could be dated by absolute dating methods. Since results from archaeological investigations in this region have yet to be synthesized into an overall chronological framework, most archaeologists tend to follow a chronology adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1955; 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984). Although the beginning and ending dates of the different horizons or periods may vary, the general framework of prehistory in this region under this chronology consists of the following four periods:

- Early Hunting Stage (ca. 10000-6000 B.C.), which was characterized by human reliance on big game animals, as evidenced by large, archaic-style projectile points and the relative lack of plant-processing artifacts;
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 B.C.-1000 A.D.), when plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of subsistence strategies, and from which a large number of millingstones, especially heavily used, deep-basin metates, were left;
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1000-1500 A.D.), during which a more complex social organization, a more diversified subsistence base—as evidenced by smaller projectile points, expedient milling stones and, later, pottery—and regional cultures and tribal territories began to develop;
- Protohistoric Period (ca. 1500-1700s A.D.), which ushered in long-distance contact with Europeans and led to the historic period.

Ethnohistoric Context

The San Geronio Pass area has long been a major crossing and intersecting point for different Native American groups in the Coachella Valley and the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountain ranges. It is generally considered to be the traditional territory of the Pass Cahuilla, but was probably visited and used by members of the Serrano as well. The Pass Cahuilla are one of the three subgroups—as defined by modern anthropologists—of the Cahuilla, a Takic-speaking people who have occupied the central portion of what is now Riverside County for many centuries. The homeland of the Serrano is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes the southern rim of the Mojave Desert, and may extend as far south as the Perris Valley.

Modern anthropological literature suggests that the Cahuilla and Serrano societies were similar in many respects. Both groups were primarily hunters and gatherers, and occasional fishers. Both were organized by lineages and clans that were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. These different lineages, clans, and moieties interacted with the others through trade, ceremonies, and intermarriage. The leading anthropological works on Cahuilla and Serrano culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Bean (1978), and Bean and Smith (1978).

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Cahuilla and Serrano lifeways was negligible until the 1800s. Beginning in the early 19th century, the increased Spanish—and later American—presence and involvement in the area brought significant impacts to the Native populations and their lifeways. In particular, the native population was decimated during the 19th century as a result of the exposure to European diseases, most notably smallpox, for which the Native peoples had no immunity. Today, the nearest Native American group to the project location is the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, which includes members of both Cahuilla and Serrano descent.

Historic Context

Dating back to ancient times, the San Gorgonio Pass area has long been known as a nexus for cross-desert travels. Most notable among early roads through the pass was the Cocomaricopa Trail, a Native American trading route connecting the coastal region of California to areas along the Colorado River. In 1862, the Cocomaricopa Trail was “discovered” by William David Bradshaw, and became known as the Bradshaw Trail (Ross 1992:25). For the next decade and a half, it served as the main thoroughfare between the Los Angeles area and gold mines near present-day Ehrenberg, Arizona, until the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876-1877 brought an end to its heyday (Johnston 1987:185).

During much of the Spanish and Mexican periods in California history, the San Gorgonio Pass area was generally considered a part of Rancho San Gorgonio, the most remote of the 24 principal cattle ranches under the control of Mission San Gabriel (Gunther 1984:458). In 1843, during secularization of the mission system, the Mexican authorities awarded the area to James “Santiago” Johnson, a naturalized Briton, as a part of the 4,400-acre San Jacinto y San Gorgonio land grant, also known as the Tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonio (*ibid.*:471). The Beaumont area was not included in this or any other land grants, and thus remained public land when Alta California was annexed by the United States in 1848.

Settlement and land development commenced in earnest in the 1880s, when the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the competing Santa Fe Railway ushered in a phenomenal land boom in southern California. In 1884, at the height of the land boom, George C. Egan established a 320-acre townsite in what is now Beaumont and named it San Gorgonio. Two years later, the town received its present name after the Southern California Investment Company, headed by H.C. Sigler from Beaumont, Texas, purchased Egan’s holdings (Gunther 1984:457). Beaumont was incorporated as a city in 1912 but retained much of its rural character until the onset of the current wave of residential and commercial development in the late 20th century.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On January 9, 2018, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. During the records searches, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Historical Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1880-1884, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1988, and aerial photographs taken in 1966-2016. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the NETR Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On December 20, 2017, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. In the meantime, the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians was notified of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited to participate. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 42 tribal representatives in the region in writing on January 10, 2018, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is presented in Appendix 2 and summarized in the sections below.

FIELD SURVEY

On January 15, 2018, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the entire project area was carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility ranged from poor to fair (20 to 75%) depending on the density of vegetation growth. In light of past disturbances to the ground surface, the visibility was deemed to be adequate.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the property. Outside of project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show more than 20 previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features, including two linear surveys along present-day Oak Valley Parkway in 1986 and 1993. In all, over 55% of the land within the scope of the records search had been surveyed, resulting in the identification of 98 historical/archaeological sites within the one-mile radius.

None of the 98 previously recorded sites were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. The vast majority of them, totaling 94 in all, denote historic-period buildings, mostly single-family residences in Beaumont’s downtown area, with a few apartment complexes and commercial buildings also represented. The other four sites included a refuse scatter, an alignment of cedar trees, a power transmission line, and San Timoteo Canyon Road. None of the sites was recorded in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical maps and aerial photographs reveal the gradual development of rural settlement pattern in the project vicinity since the late 19th century (Figs. 6-9). During the 1870-1880s, the only man-made features known to be present in the vicinity were a few roads and trails that were noted at least a half-mile from the project location (Fig. 6). By the late 1890s, the forerunners of present-day Beaumont Avenue and Oak Valley Parkway (formerly 14th Street) were both in place, with a few scattered buildings nearby, but no evidence was found of any settlement or development activities within the project boundaries (Fig. 7).

Sometime between 1898 and 1939, at least one building was constructed in the southeastern corner of the project area (Fig. 8). Over the next decade, four more buildings were added on the property, all of them along the eastern project boundary (Fig. 9). In 1966, the project area evidently contained two rural residential complexes, one at the intersection of Beaumont Avenue and 14th Street, in the southeastern corner of APN 404-190-001 and the other directly to the north, on the much smaller APN 404-190-003 (NETR Online 1966). After that, the buildings were gradually removed, and by 1996 none of them remained in the project area (NETR Online 1967-1996). Since then, the project area has remained vacant to the present time (NETR Online 1996-2012; Google Earth 1996-2016).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated January 4, 2018, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC’s response, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to 33 of the 35 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent (see App. 2). The other two persons on the

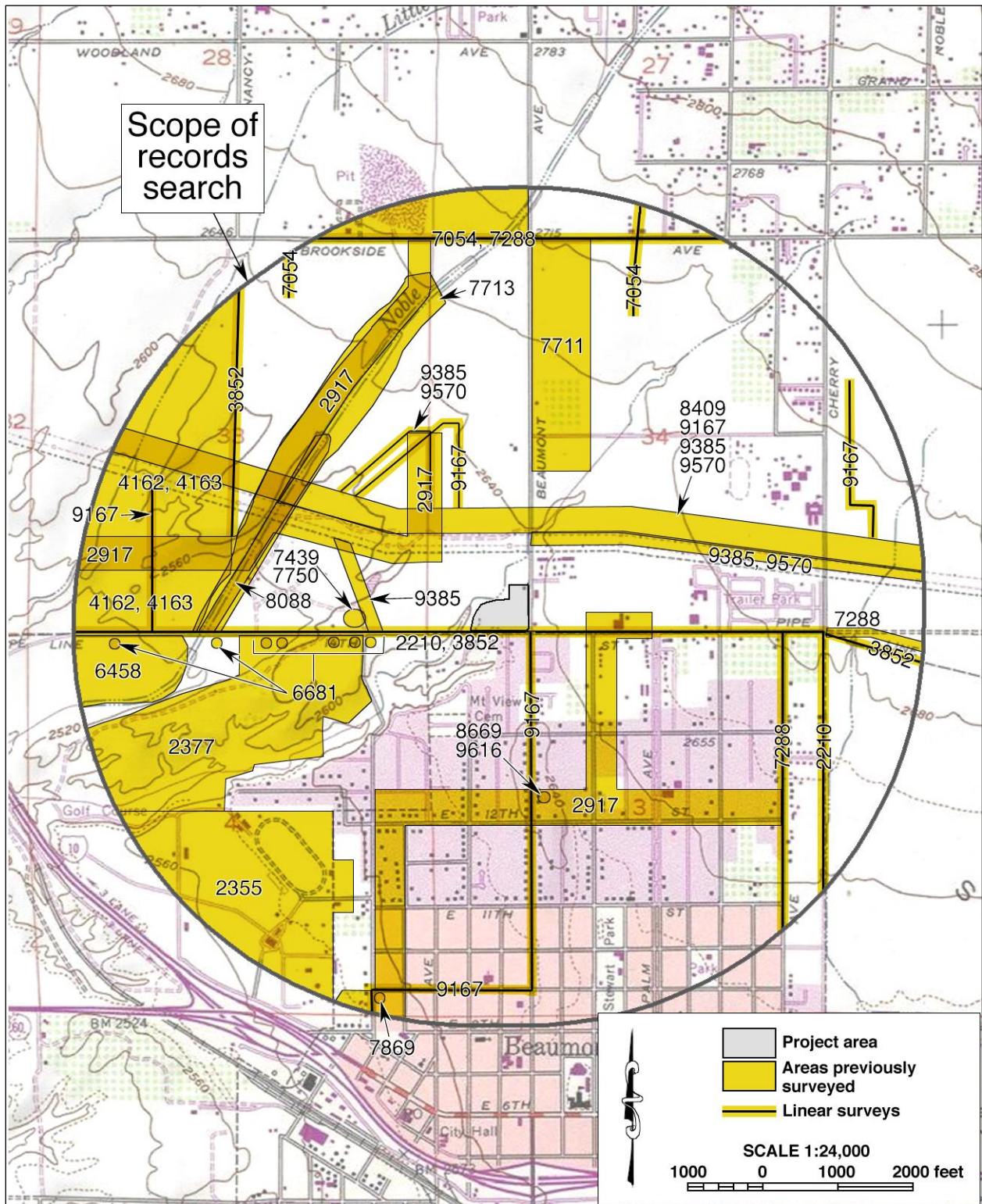


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

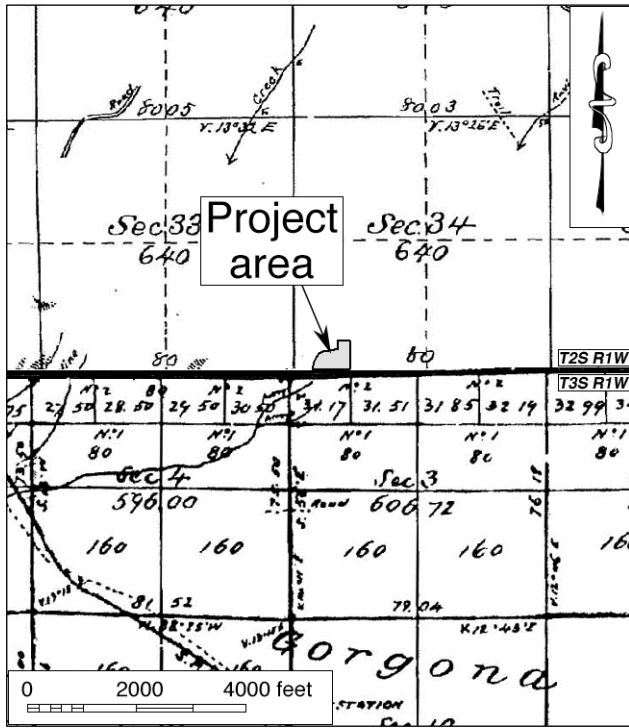


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1876-1884. (Source: GLO 1880; 1884)

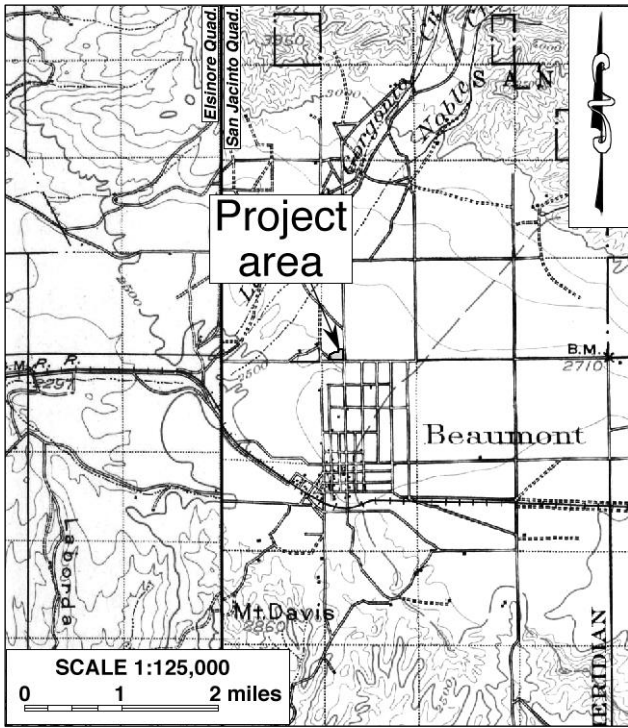


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901a; 1901b)

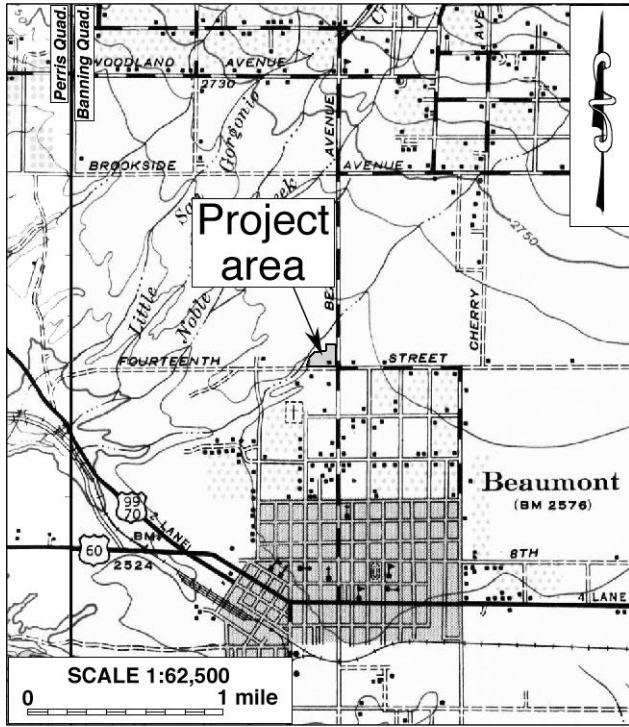


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1939-1941. (Source: USGS 1942; 1943)

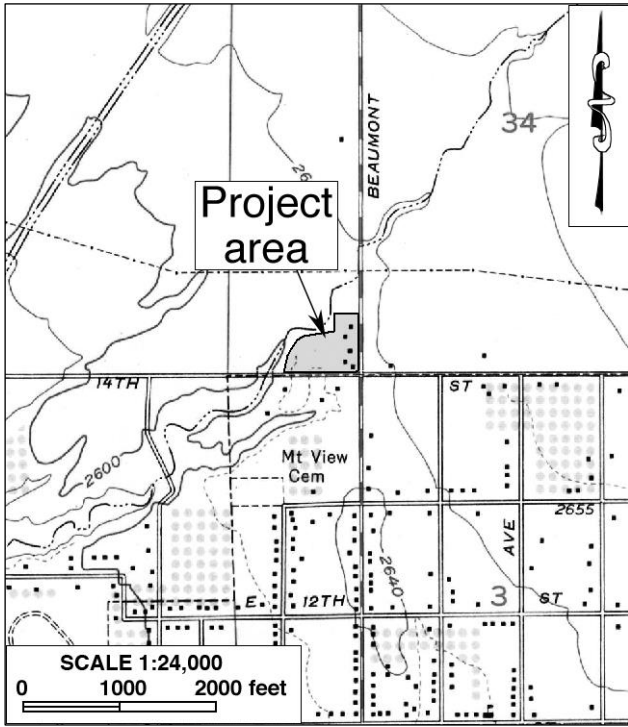


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1949-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

list, John Perada of the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians and Julie Hagen of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, no longer serve the tribes as spokespersons on cultural resources issues, according previous replies. In the meantime, as recommended by the appropriate tribal government staff, the following nine designated spokespersons for the tribes were also contacted:

- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Director, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Veronica Santos, Cultural Resource Coordinator, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation;
- Desiderio Vela, Environmental Program Manager, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians;
- Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians;
- Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resource Specialist, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Jim McPherson, Monitoring Program Director, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians;
- Ernest Pingleton, Cultural Resources Manager for the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ;
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians.

As of this time, seven tribal representatives have responded in writing (see App. 2). Among them, Judy Stapp of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians and Amanda Vance, Chairperson for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, stated that their tribes had no specific information on any Native American cultural resources in the project area. Ms. Vance encouraged further contact with other tribes in the surrounding area and the implementation of Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities, and requested to be notified of any Native American cultural resources discovered during the project.

Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, indicated that the project location was outside the tribe's ancestral territory. Therefore, the San Manuel Band declined to participate in further consultation regarding this project. Ray Teran with the Resource Management Department of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians also found the project location to be outside the tribe's area of interest. He deferred to other tribes located in closer proximity, but requested to be notified if any Native American cultural resources were discovered.

Raymond Huaute of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and Katie Croft, Cultural Resources Manager for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, both identified the project location as a part of the tribe's traditional use area and request copies of this report for tribal review. Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, also claimed the project location as a part of the tribe's traditional use area, as well as an area considered to be culturally sensitive to the Soboba people.

On behalf of the tribe, Ms. Croft requested copies of all cultural resources documentation resulting from the project, including the records search results and this report, for tribal review. Raymond Huaute of the Morongo Band recommended a records search and a comprehensive archaeological survey for the project, and requested tribal review of the Phase I results if the survey was performed prior to his response. He requested further consultation with the project proponent and the City of Beaumont, Native American monitoring of the project by a representative of the Soboba Band, and proper treatment of cultural remains discovered during the project. In addition, Mr. Ontiveros stated that data maintained by the Soboba Band identified "multiple areas of potential impact," and offered to share specific information during future consultation with the City of Beaumont.

FIELD SURVEY

Throughout the course of the field survey, no potential “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. The field survey confirmed that none of the buildings depicted in the project area by the historic maps and aerial photographs remains extant, and most of them have left no identifiable remains. The remnants of a concrete slab foundation (Fig. 10) were observed near the southeastern corner of the project area, at the location of one of the two residential complexes shown in the 1966 aerial photograph, while a few fragments of broken concrete were noted along the northern project boundary, near the location of the other residential complex.



Figure 10. Remnants of concrete slab foundation in the project area. (Photograph taken on January 15, 2018)

No historic-period artifacts were found at or near either of these locations. Instead, modern refuse such as rusted automobile parts was observed over much of the property, but none of the items is of any historical/archaeological interest. Without a substantial deposit of associated historic-period artifacts, the fragmented structural remains surviving in the project area have little potential to be considered historically significant. Therefore, they require no further study in the CEQA-compliance, and were not formally recorded.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify potential cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the City of Beaumont in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources,” as provided in the California Public

Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

For “tribal cultural resources,” PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

“Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was found during the present survey. Historic maps and aerial photographs show two apparent rural residential complexes in the project area during the 1950s-1960s, one of the dating at least to the late 1930s, but none of the buildings, structures, or other built-environment features remains extant today, leaving only the remnants of a concrete slab foundation and a few fragments of broken concrete.

Retaining no integrity to relate to the historic period and occurring without any associated artifact deposits, these minor, fragmented, and ubiquitous structural remains demonstrate no potential to meet any of the criteria listed above, and are therefore not considered potential “historical resources.” Since no other features of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered throughout

the course of this study, CRM TECH concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area. The final determination on the presence or absence of “tribal cultural resources” in the project area, however, will need to be made by the City of Beaumont upon completion of the government-to-government consultations that the City will be conducting with pertinent Native American tribes pursuant to provisions of Assembly Bill 52.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results presented in this report, no “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Beaumont:

- A finding of *No Impact* on cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of Native American consultation process by the City of Beaumont pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”
- No other cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

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Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith

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Chartkoff, Joseph L., and Kerry Kona Chartkoff

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GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1880 Plat Map: Township No. 3 South Range No. 1 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1876-1880.

1884 Plat Map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 1 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1884.

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1996-2016 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1996, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2011-2014, and 2016. Available through the Google Earth software.

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 1987 *The Bradshaw Trail*; revised edition. Historical Commission Press, Riverside.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.
 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Moratto, Michael J. (ed.)
 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- NETR Online
 1966-2012 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1966, 1967, 1972, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
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 1992 *Gold Road to La Paz: An Interpretive Guide to the Bradshaw Trail*. Tales of the Mojave Road Publishing Company, Essex, California.
- Strong, William Duncan
 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology No. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.
- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
 1901a Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
 1901b Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
 1942 Map: Banning, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939 and 1941.
 1943 Map: Perris, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.
 1953 Map: Beaumont, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1949, field-checked in 1953.
 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
 1988 Map: Beaumont, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1985.
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 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Archaeology* 11(3):214-230.
 1978 Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9000 to 2000 BC. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Warren, Claude N.
 1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptations on the Southern California Coast. In Cynthia Irwin-Williams (ed.): *Archaic Prehistory in Western United States*; pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.
 1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree
 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo(ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern
California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources
management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California
Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación Slaughter, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
1993 A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Honors and Awards

- 2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 42 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this appendix.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Commercial Tentative Parcel Map 37440 Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3296)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Beaumont, Calif.

Township 2 South **Range** 1 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 34

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is a commercial development on 8.8 acres of land at the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Beaumont Avenue (portions of APNs 404-190-001 and -003), in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.

December 20, 2017

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Thursday, December 21, 2017 9:25 AM
To: 'Rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov'; 'dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov'
Subject: Cultural Study and Participation in Fieldwork for the Commercial Tentative Parcel Map 37440 Project in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3296)

Hello,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural study for the Commercial Tentative Parcel Map 37440 Project in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3296). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for the project and we will contact the tribe again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. We would appreciate any information regarding the project area. We will be sending an NA Scoping letter with additional information in a few weeks. I'm attaching the proposed project area map and other information.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



January 3, 2018

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Sent by E-mail: ngallardo@crmtech.us

RE: Proposed Commercial Tentative Parcel Map 37440 (CRM TECH Contract No. 3296)
Project, City of Beaumont; Beaumont USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

Sincerely,

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

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/4/2018**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**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

**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

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

Campo Band of Mission Indians

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

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

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

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

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

Jamul Indian Village

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

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@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 Commercial Tentative Parcel Map 37440 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/4/2018**

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula
Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Cupeno
Luiseno

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

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

Kumeyaay

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Kitanemuk
Serrano
Tataviam

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/4/2018**

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Kumeyaay

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Kumeyaay

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Santa Rosa Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

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

Kumeyaay

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Commercial Tentative Parcel Map 37440 Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/4/2018

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-
nsn.gov

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

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

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-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 Commercial Tentative Parcel Map 37440 Project, Riverside County.

January 10, 2018

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: Tentative Parcel Map 37440
Portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 404-190-001 and -003
8.8 Acres in the City of Beaumont
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3296

Dear Mr. Grubbe:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails commercial development on approximately 8.8 acres of undeveloped land located the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Beaumont Avenue (portions of APNs 404-190-001 and -003), in the City of Beaumont. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Beaumont, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area in Section 34, T2S R1W, SBBM.

In a letter dated January 4, 2018, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the City of Beaumont.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison

From: Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, January 10, 2018 10:50 AM
To: 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for Tentative Parcel Map 37440; Portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 404-190-001 and -003 in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 3296)

Hello Nina,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on 10 January 2018. The proposed project area is located just outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be taking part in information sharing, requesting consulting party status with the lead agency, or requesting to participate in the scoping, development, and/or review of documents created pursuant to these legal and regulatory mandates.

Regards,

Jessica Mauck
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249
M: (909) 725-9054
26569 Community Center Drive, Highland California 92346

VIEJAS

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

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

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

January 18, 2018

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

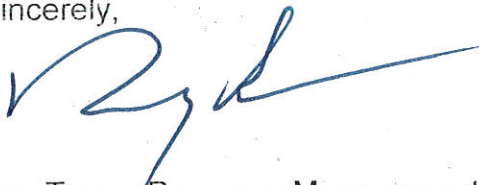
Re: Portions of APNs 404-190-001 and -003

Dear Ms. Gillardo,

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

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

Sincerely,



Ray Teran, Resource Management
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

JAN 22 2018



03-036-2017-004

January 22, 2018

[VIA EMAIL TO:ngallardo@crmtech.us]
CRM TECH
Ms. Nina Gallardo
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Tentative Parcel Map 37440, CRM TECH# 3296

Dear Ms. Nina Gallardo,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the TTM 37440 project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

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

Cordially,

Katie Croft
Cultural Resources Manager
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS



A SOVEREIGN NATION

**MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220
OFFICE 951-755-5025 FAX 951-572-6004**

Date: 1/23/2018

Re:

Tentative Parcel Map 37440 – Oak Valley Parkway and Beaumont Avenue

Dear,

Nina Gallardo

Project Archaeologist

CRMTEch

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) Cultural Heritage Department regarding the above referenced project(s). After conducting a preliminary review of the project, the tribe would like to respectfully issue the following comments and/or requests:

- The project is located outside of the Tribe's aboriginal territory and is not within an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties. We recommend contacting the appropriate tribe(s) who may have cultural affiliations to the project area. We have no further comments at this time.
- The project is located within the Tribe's aboriginal territory or in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties. In order to further evaluate the project for potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, we would like to formally request the following:
 - A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Archaeological Information Centers and a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.
 - Tribal monitor participation during the initial pedestrian field survey of the Phase I Study of the project and a copy of the results of that study. In the event the pedestrian survey has already been conducted, MBMI requests a copy of the Phase I study be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.
 - MBMI Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the project.
- The project is located with the current boundaries of the Morongo Indian Reservation. Please contact the Morongo Cultural Heritage Department for further details.

Please be aware that this letter is merely intended to notify your office that the tribe has received your letter requesting tribal consultation for the above mentioned project and is requesting to engage in consultation. Specific details regarding the tribe's involvement in the project must be discussed on a project by project basis during the tribal consultation process. This letter does not constitute "meaningful" tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. Under federal and state law, "meaningful" consultation is understood to be an ongoing government-to-government process and may involve requests for additional information, phone conferences and/or face-to-face meetings. If you have any further questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact the Morongo Cultural Heritage office at (951) 755-5139.

Sincerely,

Raymond Huaute
Cultural Resource Specialist
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5025



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236

Telephone: (760) 398-4722

Fax (760) 369-7161

Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance

Tribal Vice-Chairperson: William Vance

January 25, 2018

Nina Gallardo

CRM Tech

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B Colton, CA 92324

RE: Tentative Parcel Map 37440

Portions of Assessor's Parcel Number 404-190-001 and -003

8.8 Acres in the City of Beaumont Riverside County, CA CRM TECH Contract #3296

Dear Ms. Gallardo-

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

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

Very truly yours,

Amanda Vance
Tribal Chairperson

FEB 02 2018



February 7, 2018

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re.: Tentative Parcel Map 37440
Portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 404-190-001 and -003
8.8 Acres in the City of Beaumont
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3296

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Thank you for contacting the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project.

The project is located outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries. The Tribe has no specific archival information on the site indicating that it may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value within the project area.

We look forward to continued collaboration in the preservation of cultural resources or areas of traditional cultural importance.

Best regards,

Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs

FEB 12 2018



February 12, 2018

Attn: Nina Gallardo, Project Archaeologist/NA Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324



RE: Tentative Parcel Map 37440 – northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Beaumont Avenue (portions of APNs 404-190-001, -003) – City of Beaumont, Riverside County, CA – CRM TECH Contract #3296

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

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

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

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

Sincerely,

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

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

FEB 15 2018

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

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

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

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

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

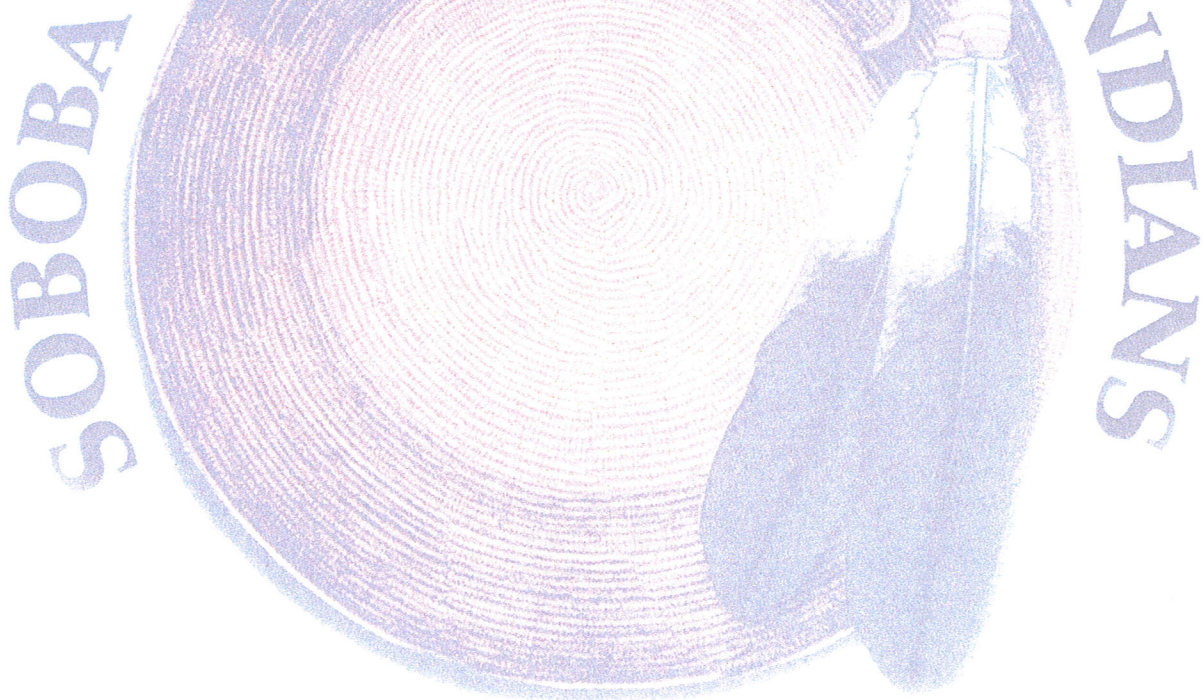
C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human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

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

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

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

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.



Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and the City of Beaumont, as well as hired consultant (CRM TECH). No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.