

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS  
405-230-006 AND 405-230-010**

**Cherry Valley Area, Riverside County, California  
Conditional Use Permit #03629**

**For Submittal to:**

Riverside County Planning Department  
County Administrative Center  
4080 Lemon Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

**Prepared for:**

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**CRM TECH**

December 4, 2009  
CRM TECH Contract No. 2401A

## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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**Date:** December 4, 2009

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's  
Parcel Numbers 405-230-006 and 405-230-010, Cherry Valley Area,  
Riverside County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Beaumont, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 28, T2S R1W, San  
Bernardino Base Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 17.5 acres

**Keywords:** Cherry Valley area, Riverside County; Phase I historical/  
archaeological resources survey; historic-period residence at 38692  
Brookside Avenue, ca. 1958; not a "historical resource" under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In November and December 2009, at the request of the AMS Group, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on two parcels of rural land in the unincorporated community of Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 405-230-006 and 405-230-010, located in the southwest quarter of Section 28, T2S R1W, San Bernardino Base Meridian. The study is part of the environmental review process for the construction of the proposed Brookside Mini-Storage on the property. The County of Riverside, as 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 County of Riverside with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate 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.

As a result of these research procedures, a circa 1958 residential building located at 38692 Brookside Avenue was identified and recorded within the project area, but was determined not to meet the definition of a "historical resource," as provided in CEQA. A second residence, dating to the mid-1940s, was identified at 38718 Brookside Avenue, but it has been completely modernized in appearance and no longer constitutes a potential "historical resource." No archaeological sites or other potential "historical resources" were encountered during the course of the study.

Based on the study results summarized above, CRM TECH concludes that no "historical resources" exist within or adjacent to the project area, and accordingly recommends to the County of Riverside a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further 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. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

No artifacts were collected during this Phase I survey. All field notes and photographs are on file at the CRM TECH office. Copies of the report are on file at the Eastern Information Center, the County of Riverside Planning Department, and the CRM TECH office.

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## INTRODUCTION

In November and December 2009, at the request of the AMS Group, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on two parcels of rural land in the unincorporated community of Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 405-230-006 and 405-230-010, located in the southwest quarter of Section 28, T2S R1W, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Fig. 2). The study is part of the environmental review process for the construction of the proposed Brookside Mini-Storage on the property. The County of Riverside, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.).

CRM TECH performed the present study to provide the County of Riverside with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate 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. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

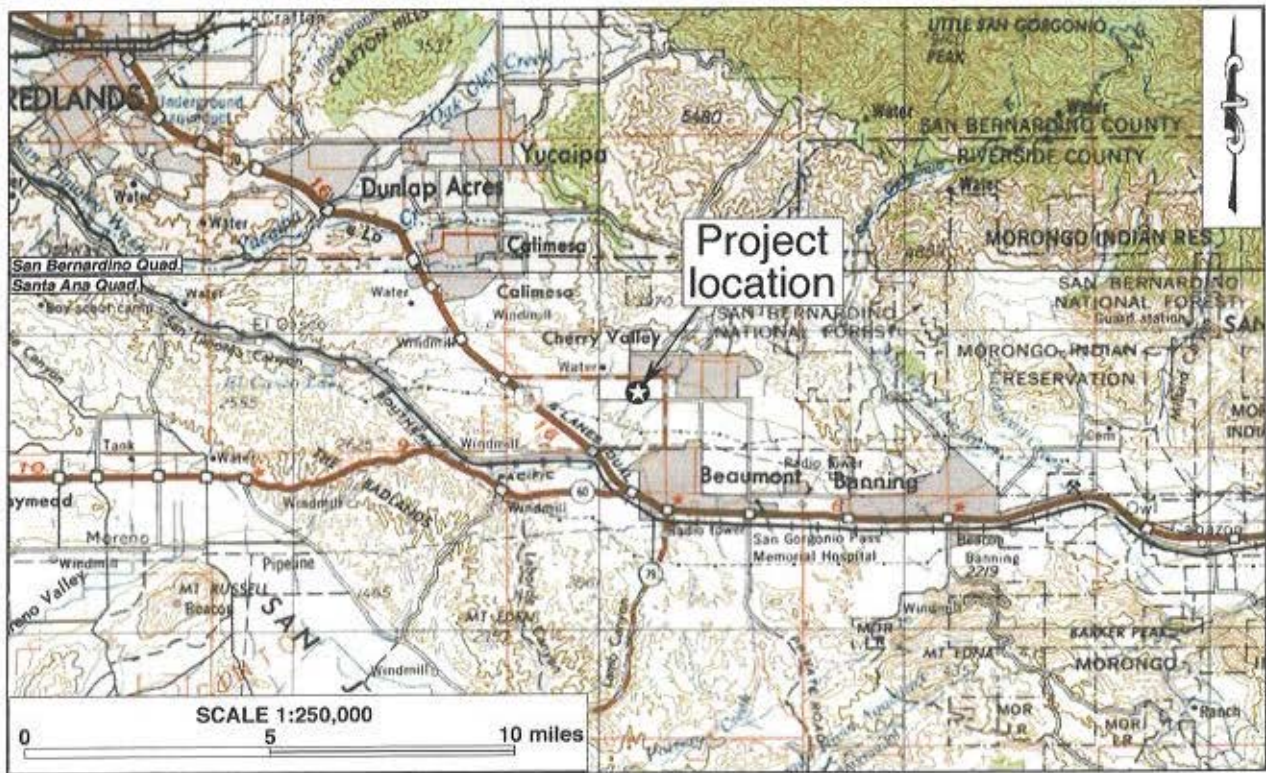


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979a])

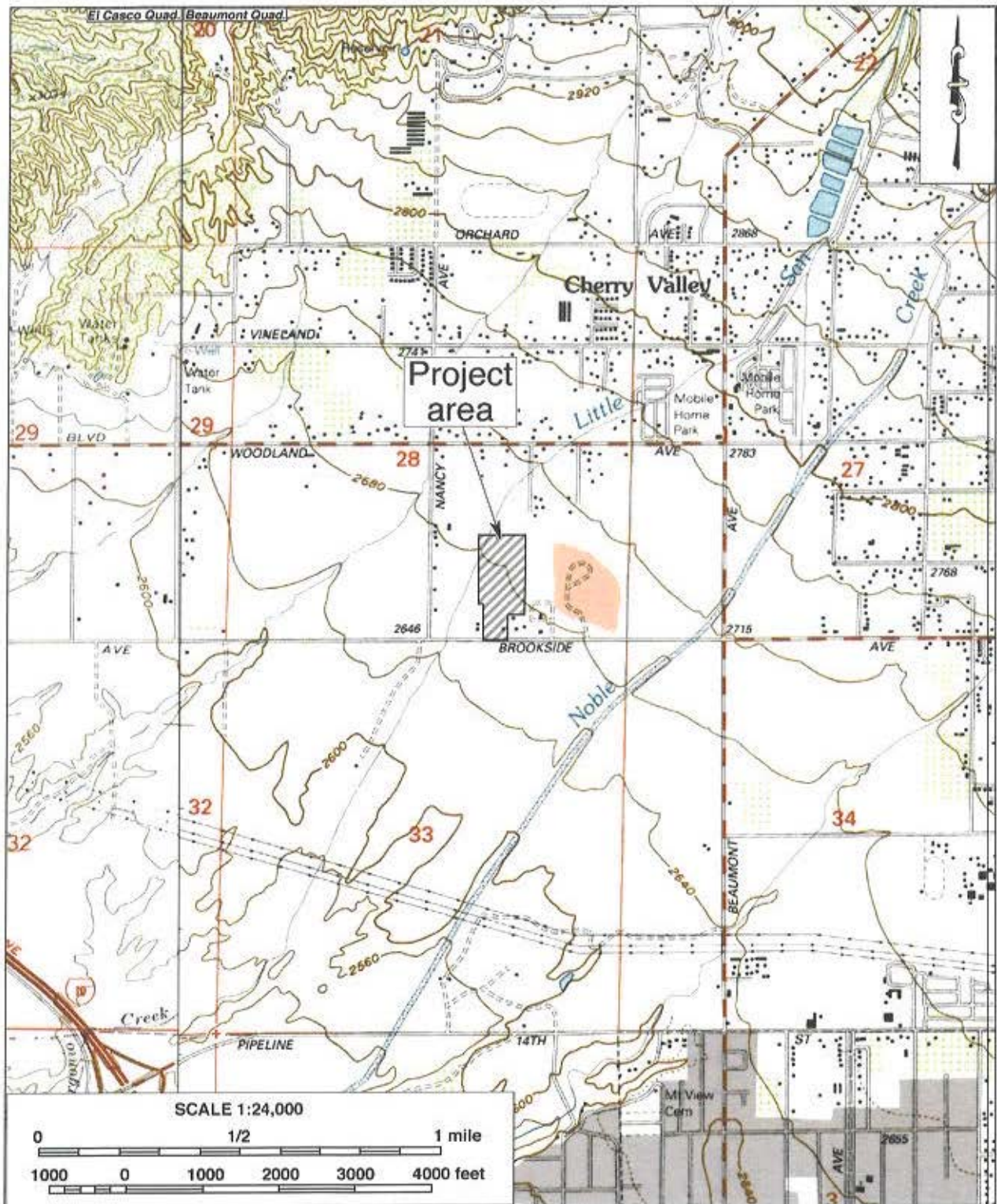


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS El Casco and Beaumont, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1979b; 1996])

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The unincorporated community of Cherry Valley is situated in the general vicinity of the San Geronio Pass, within a mile from the southern foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. The San Geronio Pass, a low-lying, east-west trending corridor between the San Bernardino Mountains on the north and the San Jacinto Mountains on the south, is an important connection between southern California's coastal regions and the vast Colorado Desert, represented near the project location by the arid Coachella Valley.

Located between Mountainview Avenue and Nancy Avenue and near the northern boundary of the City of Beaumont, the project area is bounded on the south by Brookside Avenue and by rural residential properties or open land on the other sides. It consists of two adjacent residential properties, one of them located at 38692 Brookside Avenue (APN 405-230-006) and the other at 38718 Brookside Avenue (APN 405-230-010). A single-family residence stands on each of the parcels, both of them accompanied by ancillary buildings of various functions.

Elevations in the project area range between 2,660 feet and 2,695 feet above sea mean level, with a gradual incline to the northeast. Several large cottonwood and eucalyptus trees are scattered across the project area, and loosely formed eucalyptus grove is found in the northern portion. Other vegetation observed included oleanders, foxtails, landscaping plants, and grasses. The ground surface in the project area is highly disturbed due to mechanical clearing, animal grazing, tree cultivation, and construction activities.



Figure 3. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on November 17, 2009)

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Ethnohistoric Context

The project area lies on the "border" between the traditional territories of two Native American groups: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Gorgonio Pass and the northwestern Coachella Valley, one of the three subgroups—as defined by modern anthropologists—of the Cahuilla people, and the Serrano of the San Bernardino Mountains. 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 basic written sources on these Native cultures include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Bean (1977), and Bean and Smith (1978).

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on the Cahuilla and Serrano societies was negligible until the 1800s. Beginning in the early 19th century, the increased Spanish—and later Euroamerican—presence and active involvement in the area brought significant impacts to Indian 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 was always known as the nexus for cross-desert travels. Most notable among early roads through the pass was the Cocomaricopa Trail, a Native American trading route connecting coastal southern 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. 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 Railway in 1876-1877 brought an end to its heyday.

During much of the Spanish and Mexican periods in California history, the project vicinity 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). After the beginning of the secularization process in 1834, former mission ranchos throughout Alta California were surrendered to the Mexican authorities, which subsequently granted much of the land to various private owners, mostly prominent citizens of the province. The nearest land grant to the project location, lying a few miles to the west, was the 4,400-acre Rancho San Jacinto y San Gorgonio, which was awarded to James "Santiago" Johnson, a naturalized Briton, in 1843 (*ibid.*:471).

Closer to the project location, Powell "Paulino" Weaver, a well-known frontiersman from Tennessee, settled in what is now Cherry Valley at least by 1845 (Gunther 1984:563). Around that time, Weaver and Isaac Williams, a prominent Yankee-turned-*ranchero*,



petitioned the Mexican authorities for a land grant of Rancho San Gorgonio, including the prior grant to Johnson, which they considered to have been abandoned (*ibid.*:459). Because of legal complications arising from the competing claims, the land was never formally awarded to Weaver and Williams, although they evidently took possession of it under assumed ownership (*ibid.*). As a result, the Cherry Valley area was determined to be the property of the U.S. government after the annexation of Alta California in 1848, despite a host of land transactions initiated by Weaver and Williams.

Settlement and land development commenced in earnest in the Cherry Valley area in the 1880s, after the completion of the Southern Pacific Railway and the competing Santa Fe Railway ushered in a phenomenal land boom in southern California. The nearby town of Beaumont, originally named San Gorgonio, was founded in 1884 (Gunther 1984:457). The next year, the Cherry Valley Land and Water Company began marketing farmlands in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, which was promoted as ideal for growing cherries (*ibid.*:110). More than 100 years later, Cherry Valley remains best known for its namesake and principle crop. While many areas in southern California embarked on the course of rapid urbanization during the 20th century, especially in the post WWII years, Cherry Valley has largely retained its rural character to the present time.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

Scientific research should be directed by a theoretical orientation that is geared toward gathering data to answer questions of current research interest. While numerous theoretical orientations have been put forward and used to guide archaeological research and to improve data-collecting efforts, the cultural ecology approach still tends to be the most useful paradigm in archaeological endeavors, though it is often used in conjunction with newer models. Basically, the cultural ecology approach to understanding cultural development contends that people develop behavioral patterns in order to exploit the resources of the area by means of particular technologies. It also assumes that there is interrelationship of these technologies, the environment, survival, and other aspects of the culture.

Since archaeology deals mostly with the cultural remains that are left long after the people are gone, this theoretical orientation has obvious advantages for archaeological research, although it is left to the archaeologist to determine the extent to which the behavior patterns used to exploit the environment affect other aspects of culture. Because of its continuing usefulness, the cultural ecology theoretical orientation is the basis of the archaeological investigation used in this study.

An archaeological investigation must also be guided by a thoughtful research design in order to contribute new insights to current knowledge and theory regarding the prehistory and/or history of a particular region by attempting to answer pertinent questions. While currently no overarching research design has been established for this part of Riverside County, a standard set of research questions, or research domains, can be applied to archaeological investigations in the region, especially for Phase I studies such as this.

The primary goal of a Phase I archaeological investigation is to identify prehistoric or historic-period cultural resources that may be present within the project area. This

identification process includes a historical / archaeological resources records search, historical background research, Native American consultation, and a field inspection of the project area. While little detailed data may be produced using the research methods employed during Phase I studies, some types of data gathered during the investigation may be used to address research issues, at least on a basic level. For instance, just the presence of cultural resources on a property indicates that people used the area. Other research questions, such as those posited below, can be addressed during Phase I studies only if certain types of artifacts or features are noted within or near the project area.

- *Is there any evidence that important events took place on the property or that the property is associated with a historically important person?*

Research may find that events that contribute to our cultural heritage or the broad patterns of California history may have occurred on the property or that the property is associated with a person who played an important role in our history. If physical evidence of property use has vanished, other research venues may discover records of events or people.

- *Can we learn anything regarding the time period the area was used? Can we tell if people were using the area during early or late prehistoric times, or during the historic period?*

Some artifacts, both prehistoric and historic, can be linked to particular time periods. and, if present, could offer information about the period and the people using the property. For instance, some projectile point types are correlated to particular periods. Styles of shell beads, pottery, historic-period artifacts, and buildings or building materials may indicate particular time periods of use.

- *Can we learn anything about the duration of the use of the land? Was the land used continuously for a long period of time, only briefly, or repeatedly over time?*

The density and types of artifacts, features, and structures that may be visible on the surface of the property during the Phase I survey may provide clues regarding the intensity and duration of the use of the area.

- *During a Phase I study, can we learn anything about the subsistence strategies of the people who used the land? Is there any evidence visible on the surface that indicates what food resources were being processed and/or consumed? Is there any evidence regarding the preparation of the food resources?*

Ethnographic and historical data provide information regarding the plants and animals that people used in prehistoric times, as well as foods preparation. A review of natural plant community for the area can indicate what such the resources were present. Likewise, bedrock milling features, lithic debitage, or projectile points indicate a gathering and hunting strategy. Similarly, cans and bottles can have distinctive shapes, allowing identification of the former contents, while evidence of agriculture would be obvious evidence of a subsistence strategy. Some structures or structural remains may also provide clues regarding economic pursuits that occurred on the subject property.

- *Would any of the information gathered during the Phase I study shed light on settlement patterns? Would we be able to relate activities in the project area with broader patterns of*

*human habitation of the region? Could we tell if people lived on the subject property or if they lived somewhere else but used the resources on the property? If they lived on the property, was it a dense or sparse population? Does occupation of the subject property disclose any information regarding settlement strategies or preferences?*

The results of the records search and historic map review may reveal other settlements in the area. A review of pertinent literature might also provide insights regarding broad settlement patterns in the region. Some types of cultural remains on the property, such as midden soils and permanent structures, may offer important clues.

- *If there are features or structures on the property, are they somehow unique or special? Is there anything unusual about them?*

First of all, are they even more than 45 years old? The presence of man-made features or structures on the property means that they need to be examined for particular construction details that may make them important in their own right.

- *Can we learn anything about trade, travel, or cultural interactions?*

The presence of trails or roads would indicate that people were traveling across the property from one area to another. The presence of exotic goods such as stone or shell material, food containers, tools, clothing, and building materials from distant sources, would indicate trade, travel, and/or cultural interactions. Some artifacts (e.g., prehistoric water jars, wagon or automobile parts, and saddle fragments) and features (e.g., trails, wagon roads, and highways) would also indicate that people were traveling through the area.

While Phase I investigations typically can only determine the presence or absence of cultural resources on a property, some types of resources, if present, may provide basic, general information regarding the people who left the cultural remains behind. While the data gathered during the Phase I study may not be enough to contribute important new information to the understanding of the way people lived, it will help in determining the significance of the data or whether more research is needed.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### RECORDS SEARCH

On November 16, 2009, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County 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.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING**

On November 4, 2009, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the commission's recommendations, CRM TECH contacted a total of eight Native American representatives in the region in writing on November 17 to solicit local Native American input regarding possible cultural resources concerns associated with the proposed project. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On November 17, 2009, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the intensive-level, on-foot field survey of the project area. During the survey, Ballester walked parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) apart, interrupted only by the existing buildings on the property. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility varies from poor (30%) to good (75%) depending the density of vegetation.

After the completion of the archaeological survey, CRM TECH architectural historian Terri Jacquemain (see App. 1 for qualifications) inspected each building in the project area and performed field recording procedures on one of them that appeared to be more than 45 years old and retained at least a recognizable level of historical characteristics. In order to facilitate the proper recordation and evaluation of the building, Jacquemain made detailed notations and preliminary photo-documentation of its structural and architectural characteristics and current conditions. Jacquemain's field observations form the basis of the building descriptions and integrity evaluation presented below.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical research for this study was completed in two phases. The preliminary background research was conducted by CRM TECH historian Bai "Tom" Tang (see App. 1 for qualifications) on the basis of published literature in local and regional history and historic maps of the Cherry Valley area. Among the maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1884 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1953. These 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.

After the identification of historic-era building in the project area, CRM TECH Terri Jacquemain (see App. 1 for qualifications) pursued more specific and in-depth research on the history of the property. Sources consulted during this phase of the research included primarily the archival records of the County of Riverside, including property tax assessment records and building safety records. Information obtained from these sources is summarized in the sections below.

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on the property. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show at least 25 previous cultural resources studies covering various tracts of land and linear features, including two surveys along Brookside Avenue, which forms the southern boundary of the project area (Fig. 4).

In all, roughly one-quarter of the land within the scope of the records search had been surveyed in the past, resulting in the identification of a total of five historical/archaeological sites, as listed in Table 1. None of these previously recorded sites was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

| Site No. | Recorded by/Date   | Description                                   |
|----------|--------------------|---|
| 33-6230  | Starratt 1984      | Craftsman Bungalow-style residence, ca. 1915  |
| 33-6231  | Starratt 1984      | Craftsman Bungalow-style residence, ca. 1915  |
| 33-6232  | Starratt 1984      | Craftsman Bungalow-style residence, ca. 1915  |
| 33-13427 | Ross and Dunn 2003 | Historic-period trash scatter                 |
| 33-17122 | Beedle 2008        | Minimal Traditional-style residence, ca. 1938 |

### NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated November 10, 2009, that the sacred lands record search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within a half-mile radius of the project area. The commission recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information, and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the commission's response, CRM TECH initiated correspondence with all six individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent. In addition, John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Steven Estrada, Environmental Director for the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians, were also contacted. To date, only one response has been received. In a letter dated November 23, Yvonne Markle, Office Manager of the Cauhilla Tribal Environmental Protection Office, states that the project area lies within ancestral Cahuilla lands, and requests copies of all cultural resource documents and reports pertaining to the project (see App. 2).

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OVERVIEW

Historic maps consulted for this study indicate that the project area evidently remained unsettled and undeveloped during most of the historic period (Figs. 5-8). In 1884, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land surveys in the Cherry Valley area, the only man-made features noted in the project vicinity were a few roads nearby (Fig. 5). Some 15 years later, the forerunner of present-day Brookside Avenue was in place along

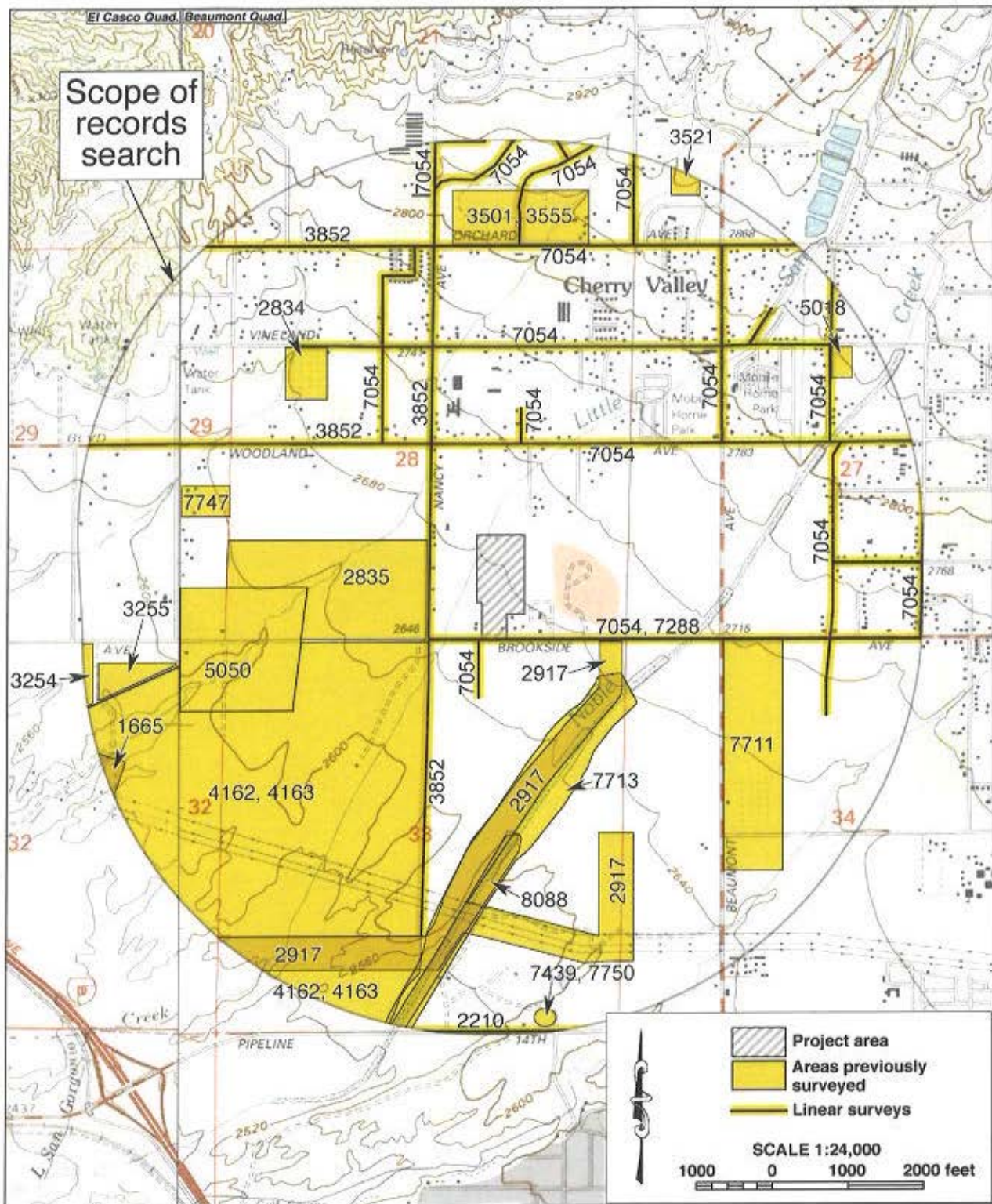


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

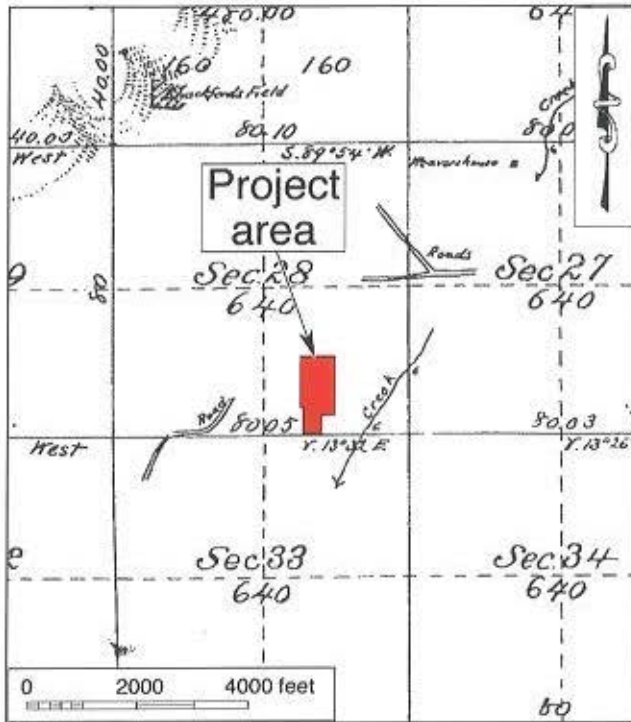


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1884  
(Source: GLO 1884)

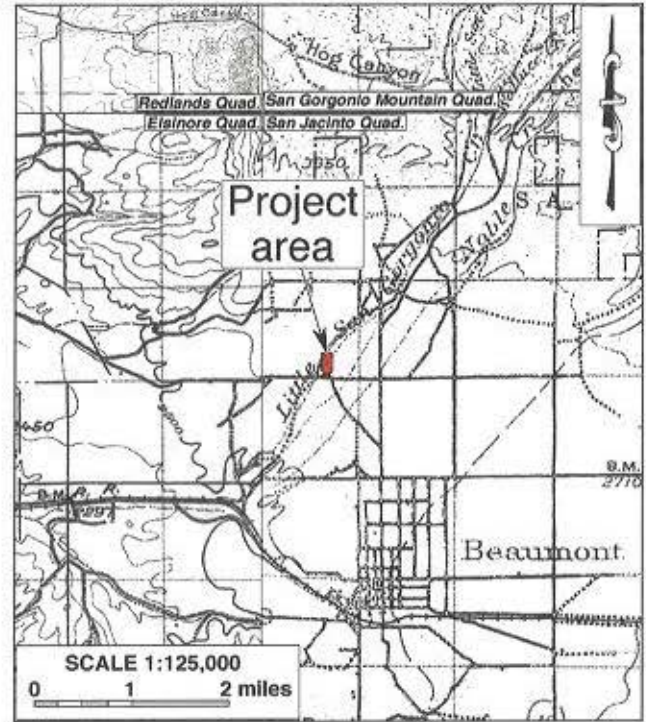


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1899.  
(Source: USGS 1901a; 1901b, 1901c; 1902)

the southern project boundary, but the land within the project area, lying along the course of Little San Gorgonio Creek, demonstrated no evidence of any settlement or development activities (Fig. 6).

By circa 1940, Cherry Valley's agrarian character was apparent to the north of the project location, where extensive orchards lined a regular grid of roads, but once again no man-made features were present within or adjacent to the project area except the unpaved Brookside Avenue (Fig. 7). A decade later, the orchards had edged to the northern boundary of the project area, which now hosted two buildings (Fig. 8). Although approximate in location to the two residences currently extant in the project area, these buildings could not be confirmed to be the same through further historical research.

## POTENTIAL HISTORICAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA

During the field survey, no evidence of any prehistoric cultural resources was found within or adjacent to the project area. As previously noted, both parcels in the project area are rural residential properties that have been disturbed by construction, landscaping, animal grazing, and agricultural activities in the past, which minimizes the potential of such resources to survive, at least on the ground surface.

Of the buildings currently extant in the project area, the residence at 38718 Brookside Avenue (APN 405-230-010) was reportedly built in 1945 but has been completely modernized, leaving no distinctively historical characteristics in its exterior appearance (County of Riverside 2009; Fig. 9). Because of the complete loss of historic integrity, this building was excluded from further study and consideration as a potential historical



Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939-1941. (Source: USGS 1942; 1943)



Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1949-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

resource. The residence at 38692 Brookside Avenue (APN 405-230-006; Fig. 10), on the other hand, appears to have been constructed in the late 1950s and retains a recognizable level of historical characteristics. Therefore, it was formally recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory during this study.

Most notable in the rather plain exterior design of the one-story, Modern-style residence at 38692 Brookside Avenue are the two massive windows that dominate the south-facing primary façade, which are aluminum-framed and each feature nine equally divided, mostly fixed sashes (Fig. 10). These windows are set between three parallel concrete block walls that run from the front to the rear of the building, two of them serving as exterior walls on the east and west sides and the other extending across the middle of the building.



Figure 9. Modernized residence at 38718 Brookside Avenue (APN 405-230-010).

All three of these walls extend beyond the front and back walls of the building in support of the flat roof that ends in wide eaves. A series of rectangular-shaped recessed lights are spaced at regular intervals under the eave.

The exterior of the front and back walls of the house is clad in white aluminum siding that mimics vertical board-and-batten in appearance. Under each of the front windows is a raised planter built of



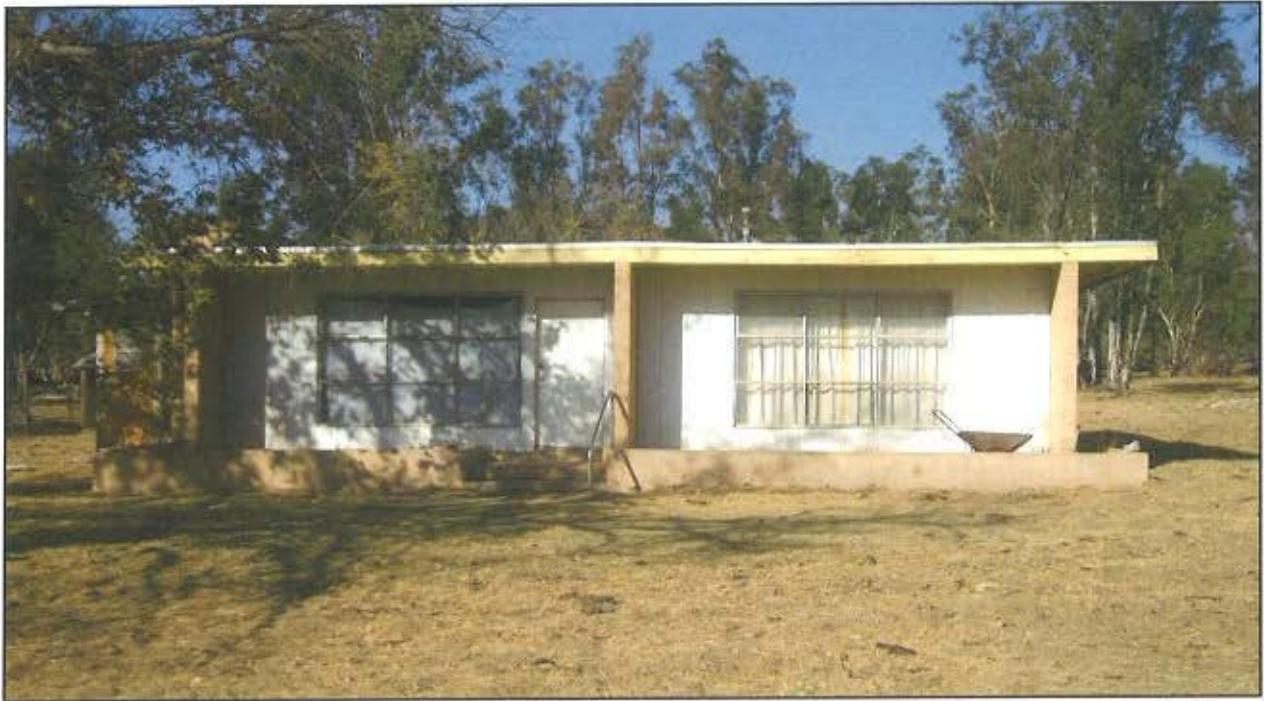


Figure 10. Modern-style residence at 38692 Brookside Avenue, ca. 1958 (APN 405-230-006).

concrete blocks, which wraps around the western side for a short distance and runs the entire length of the eastern side, gradually tapering to ground level. Between the planters are two concrete steps leading to a slightly off-centered wooden entry door, also painted white. A metal handrail fastened to the right side of the door completes the primary entrance.

A multiple-pane window identical to those in the front façade fills the eastern portion of the rear façade. Other fenestration in the building consists of aluminum-framed sliders, one in the northwestern portion of the rear façade and another on the eastern façade. The western façade features a room-sized lean-to with a metal shed roof. Clearly a later addition, the elevated floor of this semi-enclosed area is formed by a narrow concrete walkway once used to access a side entry and wood boards supported by concrete piers. Next to the side entry, towards the front of the building, is a set of aluminum-framed sliding glass doors. The addition is accessed from the north side by three concrete steps.

A wood-framed, stucco-clad garage/shed with a low-pitched corrugated metal roof and a wooden outhouse are located behind the house, and a small poured-concrete swimming pool lies to its southwest. A few mature eucalyptus and cottonwood trees are scattered around the buildings, which sits approximately 200-250 feet north of Brookside Avenue. The residence is in poor condition and is currently occupied.

According to archival records, in 1943 both parcels in the project area were part of a 20-acre tract of land acquired by Cleve and Mary Ethel Moxley (County of Riverside 1943-1948). It appears the Moxleys subdivided portions of the property along Brookside Avenue within two years, and built a modest structure of some kind on the portion currently designated 38692 Brookside Avenue (*ibid.*). George and Katherine Graham acquired the property

around 1947 and deeded it to May Lyons in 1953, who in turn deeded it to James L. and JoAnne Lyons in 1961 (County of Riverside 1949-1963). Despite extensive research, available sources yielded no further information on these property owners.

A substantial jump in the improvement assessment in 1958, from \$570 to \$1,270, indicates additional construction occurred on the property around that time, likely representing the house currently extant at 38692 Brookside Avenue (County of Riverside 1954-1958). A permit issued in 1971 to install a septic system reveals the only alteration documented in county records (County of Riverside 1971). The property owner at that time was the Federal Housing Authority (*ibid.*).

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the County of Riverside in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of "historical 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 "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))

In summary of the research results presented above, the circa 1958 residence at 38692 Brookside Avenue is the only potential "historical resource" present within the project area. As such, it was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory during this study. The other residence in the project area, though apparently dating to circa 1945, no longer constitutes a potential "historical resource" because of its completely modern appearance resulting from extensive alteration.

Historical research on the residence at 38692 Brookside Avenue yielded no information regarding any persons or events of recognized significance in national, state, or local history, and no architects, designers, or builders of any prominence were identified in association with the building. In terms of architectural or aesthetic merits, the residence demonstrates the basic characteristics of the mid-20th century Modernist movement in American residential architecture, but is not known to be an important example of its style, type, period, region, or method of construction. The simple exterior of the residence does not appear particularly remarkable in expressing any architectural ideals or design elements in comparison to the many other surviving buildings of similar nature and vintage in the region.

Furthermore, the residence is in a decrepit state and does not appear to hold any special historical interest to the local community, nor is it currently listed in a local register of historical resources. Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that the residence at 38692 Brookside Avenue does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and does not qualify as "historical resource," as defined by CEQA.

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

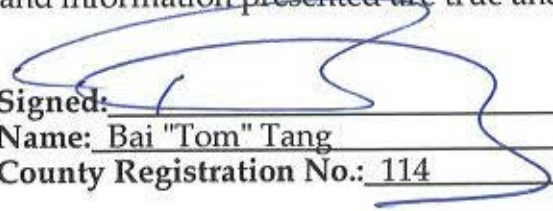
CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation,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

Since no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, were encountered during the course of this study, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of Riverside:

- No historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will cause no substantial adverse change to any known historical resources.
- No further cultural resources investigation is 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 earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

**CERTIFICATION:** I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: December 4, 2009

Signed:   
Name: Bai "Tom" Tang  
County Registration No.: 114

## REFERENCES

- Bean, Lowell John  
1977 Cahuilla. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 575-587. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith  
1978 Serrano. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 570-574. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- County of Riverside  
1943-1948 Real property tax assessment records, Book 15, Map 31. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.  
1949-1953 Real property tax assessment records, Book 15, Map 31. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.  
1954-1958 Real property tax assessment records, Book 15, Map 31. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.  
1959-1963 Real property tax assessment records, Book 15, Map 31. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.  
1971 Building safety record, 38692 Brookside Avenue, Riverside County Building and Safety Department, Riverside.  
2009 Property Information Center. [Http://pic.asrdkrec.com/Search.aspx](http://pic.asrdkrec.com/Search.aspx).
- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
1884 Plat Map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 1 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian; surveyed in 1884.
- Gunther, Jane Davies  
1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J. D. Gunther, Riverside.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.  
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.
- Strong, William Duncan  
1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, Calif., 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: Redlands, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1898-1899.  
1901c Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.  
1902 Map: San Geronio, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1899.  
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.  
1979a Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.  
1979b Map: El Casco, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1976.  
1996 Map: Beaumont, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition, photorevised in 1994.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL 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.

**Honors and Awards**

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.  
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.  
1980, 1981 President's Honor List, Northwestern University, 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.

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

**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.

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER**  
**Terri Jacquemain, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policy of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2003- Historian/ Architectural Historian/ Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
- Author/ co-author of cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106 compliance;
  - Historic context development, historical/ archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local historical societies;
  - Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

**Memberships**

California Council for the Promotion of History.  
Friends of Public History, University of California, Riverside.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**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**  
**Daniel Ballester, B.A.**

**Education**

- 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, 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.

**NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**  
**Laura Hensley Shaker, B.S.**

**Education**

- 1998 B.S., Anthropology (with emphasis in Archaeology), University of California, Riverside.  
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 1999- Project Archaeologist, Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1999 Archaeological survey and excavation at Vandenburg Airforce Base; Applied Earthworks, Lompoc, California.  
1999 Archaeological survey at Fort Irwin Army Training Facility, Barstow; A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.  
1998-1999 Paleontological fieldwork and laboratory procedures, Eastside Reservoir Project; San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.  
1998 Archaeological survey at the Anza-Borrego State Park; Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.  
1997-1998 Archaeological survey and excavation at the Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Air and Ground Combat Center; Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.



APPENDIX 2

CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\*

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\* A total of eight local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

**Subject:** NAHC Request for 2401A Brookside Lots Arch  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 4, 2009 8:48 AM  
**From:** Nina <ngallardo@crmtech.us>  
**To:** Dave Singleton <ds\_nahc@pacbell.net>

RE: Sacred Land records search

This is to request a Sacred Lands records search

Name of project:  
Brookside Mini-Storage Project, APNs 405-230-006 and -010  
CRM TECH #2401A (**Brookside Lots Arch**)

Project size:  
17.5 acres

Location:  
Community of Cherry Valley  
Riverside County

USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:  
Beaumont & El Casco, Calif.  
Section 28, T2S R1W, SBBM

Please call if you need more information or have any questions.  
Results may be faxed to the number above.

I appreciate your assistance in this matter.  
Map included.

Thanks,  
Nina

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

015 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
 (916) 653-6251  
 Fax (916) 657-5390  
 Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
[ds\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net)



November 10, 2009

Ms. Nina Gallardo, RPA

**CRM TECH**

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

Sent by FAX to: 909-824-6405

Number of pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts List for a Proposed 2401A Brookside Lots Arch Project (CRM TECH 2401A); located in the Cherry Valley area; Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources (c.f. CA Public Resources Code §21070), was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE) requested. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; CA Public Resources Code Section 21000 – 21177) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the California Code of Regulations §15064.5(b)(c)(f) CEQA guidelines). Section 15382 of the 2007 CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance." The NAHC SLF search **did not indicate** the presence of several Native American cultural resources within one-half - mile radius of the proposed projects (APE).

This letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes and interested Native American individuals that the NAHC recommends as 'consulting parties,' for this purpose, that may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Office of Historic Preservation Coordinator's office (at (916) 653-7278, for referral to the nearest Information Center of which there are 10.

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 [f]) *et seq*, and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013), as appropriate. .

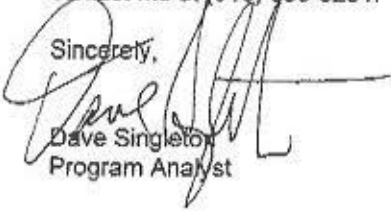
Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5

provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code §5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code §6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of 'historic properties of religious and cultural significance' may also be protected the under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior' discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C. 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibly threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contacts List (NOTE: we further recommend that other forms of 'proof of mailing or proof of contact be utilized instead of 'Return Receipt Requested' Certified or Registered Mail.) Further, we suggest a follow-up telephone call to the contacts if the replies are not received or need clarification.

**Native American Contacts**

Riverside County  
November 10, 2009

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman  
P.O. Box 391670                      Cahuilla  
Anza                      , CA 92539  
admin@ramonatribe.com  
(951) 763-4105  
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Ernest H. Siva  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder  
9570 Mias Canyon Road                      Serrano  
Banning                      , CA 92220                      Cahuilla  
(951) 849-4676  
siva@dishmail.com

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians  
John Marcus, Chairman  
P.O. Box 609                      Cahuilla  
Hemet                      , CA 92546  
srtribaloffice@aol.com  
(951) 658-5311  
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog. Coordinatr  
12700 Pumarra Road                      Cahuilla  
Banning                      , CA 92220                      Serrano  
mcontreras@monongo-nsn.  
(951) 755-5025  
(951)201-1866 - cell  
(951) 922-0105 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Robert Martin, Chairperson  
11581 Potrero Road                      Cahuilla  
Banning                      , CA 92220                      Serrano  
Robert\_Martin@morongo.org  
(951) 849-8807  
(951) 755-5200  
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Luther Salgado, Sr.  
PO Box 391760                      Cahuilla  
Anza                      , CA 92539  
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net  
915-763-5549

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, and federal NEPA (42 USC 4321-43351), NHPA Sections 106, 4(f) (16 USC 470(f) and NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013)

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 2401A Brookside Lots Arch (CRM TECH #2401A); located in the Cherry Valley Area; Riverside County, California



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

November 17, 2009

Michael Contreras, Cultural Historic Program Coordinator  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA 92220

RE: Brookside Mini-Storage Project  
17.5 Acres in Assessor's Parcel Numbers 405-230-006 and 405-230-010  
In the Community of Cherry Valley, Riverside County  
CRM TECH Contract #2401

Dear Mr. Contreras:

As part of a cultural resources study for the project referenced above, 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 within or near the project area. The lead agency for this project is the County of Riverside for CEQA-compliance purposes.

The project area is located on the north side of Brookside Avenue, between Nancy Avenue and Mountain View Avenue, in the community of Cherry Valley, Riverside County. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Beaumont and El Casco, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in Section 28, T2S R1W, SBBM.

Any information, concerns or recommendations regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area 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. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, acting on behalf of AMS Group, LLC, is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Laura Hensley Shaker  
CRM TECH

Encl.: Project location map



Cahuilla Tribal Environmental Protection Office  
P.O. Box 391714 (52701 CA-Highway 371)  
Anza, California 92539  
(951) 763-2631 Fax (951) 763-2632

November 23, 2009

Laura Hensley Shaker  
CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

RE: Brookside Mini Storage Project  
CRM TECH Contract #2401

Dear Ms. Shaker:

Thank you for contacting the Cahuilla Band of Indians concerning the above referenced project. The Cahuilla Environmental Protection Office has assessed the information you have provided.

We have determined that even though this project is outside the Cahuilla Indian Reservation territory, it is not outside the Traditional Use Area for the Cahuilla Band of Indians. We request copies of cultural resource documents and reports. We appreciate your observance of Tribal resources as it relates to cultural heritage and preservation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Yvonne L. Markle".

Yvonne L. Markle  
Cahuilla Environmental Office Manager  
Cahuilla Tribal Environmental Protection Office  
[environmentalofficer@cahuilla.net](mailto:environmentalofficer@cahuilla.net)

RECEIVED NOV 25 2009