

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

SECOND STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

**City of Beaumont
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

City of Beaumont
550 East Sixth Street
Beaumont, CA 92223

Prepared for:

Cozad & Fox, Inc.
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October 10, 2021
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Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Second Street Improvement Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Beaumont, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Sections 10 and 11, T3S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 2,850 linear feet

Keywords: San Gorgonio Pass area; no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between April and October 2021, at the request of Cozad and Fox, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Second Street Improvement Project in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. The project includes extending Second Street from its current terminus to Pennsylvania Avenue, widening Second Street from the current terminus to the westerly boundary of the Home Depot shopping center, and associated drainage improvements along the roadway. The project area measures approximately 2,850 linear feet in length and encompasses roughly 5.5 acres, lying across the boundary between Sections 10 and 11, T3S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the project. 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,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands file search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Throughout the course of the study, no “historical resources” were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Beaumont a finding of *No Impact* on “historical resources.” No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless construction 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 within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between April and October 2021, at the request of Cozad and Fox, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Second Street Improvement Project in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The project includes extending Second Street from its current terminus to Pennsylvania Avenue, widening Second Street from the current terminus to the westerly boundary of the Home Depot shopping center, and associated drainage improvements along the roadway. The project area measures approximately 2,850 linear feet in length and encompasses roughly 5.5 acres, lying across the boundary between Sections 10 and 11, T3S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the project. 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,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands file search, pursued historical background research, 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.

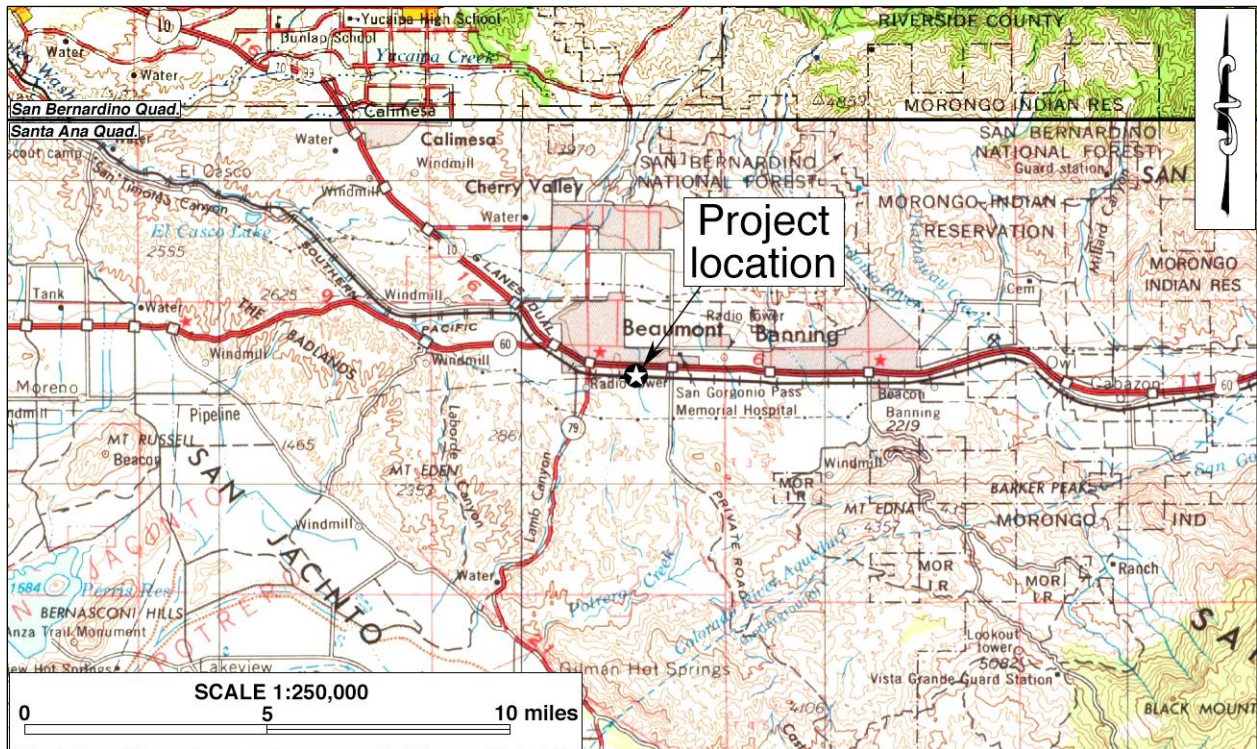


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

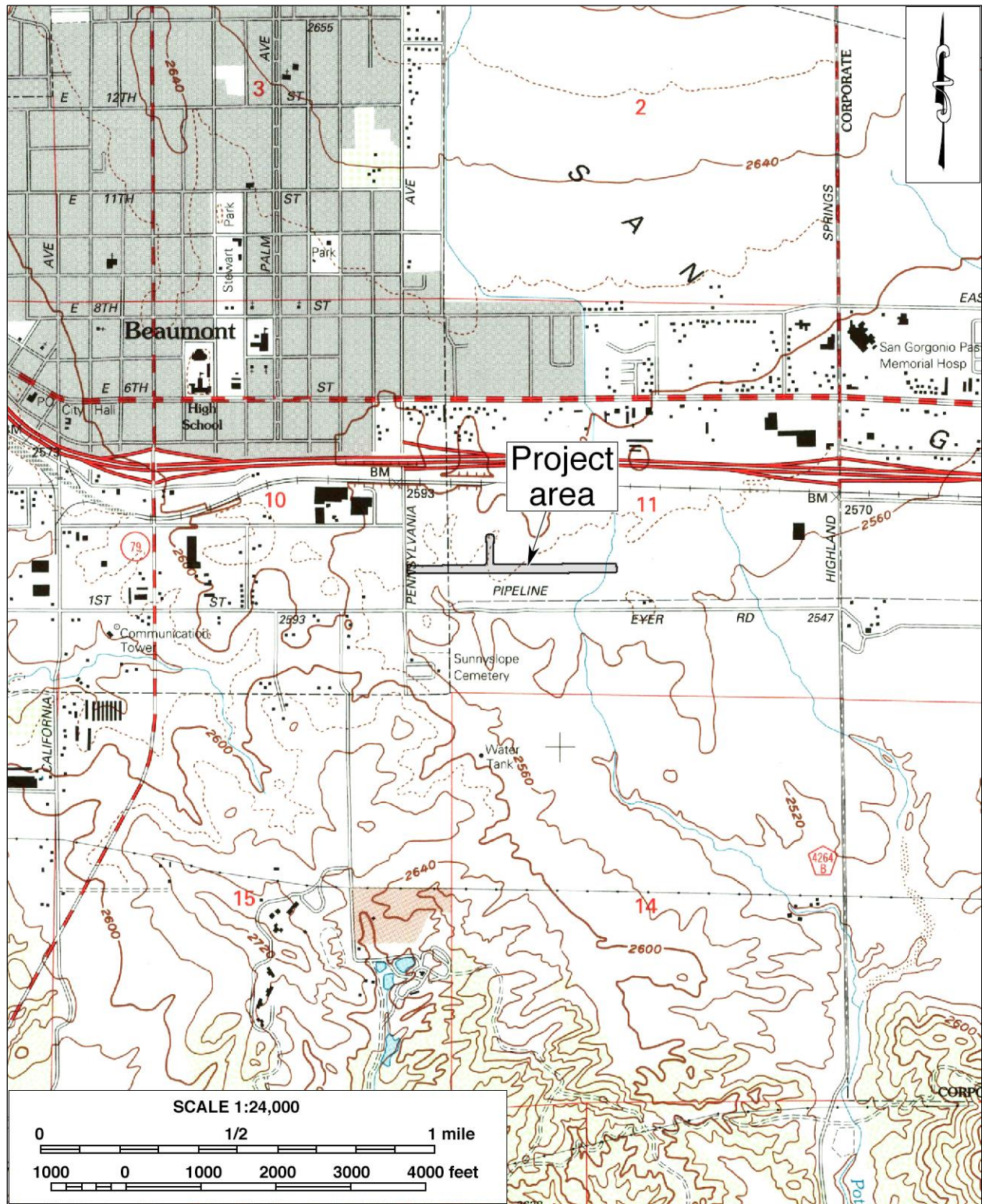


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Beaumont, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1996])



Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Beaumont is situated on the western end of the San Gorgonio Pass, an east-west-trending corridor between the San Bernardino Mountains on the north and the San Jacinto Mountains on the south. The mountain pass is an important connection between coastal southern California and the Colorado Desert, with Interstate Highway 10 and the Union Pacific (formerly Southern Pacific) Railroad serving as the main transportation arteries through the pass today. The project area lies on the southeastern outskirts of the historic downtown area of the city, along one of its main north-south venues (Figures 2, 3).

Elevations within the project area range from 2,576 feet to 2,593 feet above mean sea level. The west-east portion of the project area has recently undergone weed abatement, with visible tracks of heavy equipment still visible. For the most part, the north and south sides of the project area extend into open terrain overgrown with foxtails (Figure 4). Both sides adjacent to the project area also exhibit small amounts of wild mustard, and datura. The surface soil in the vicinity is composed primarily of a moderately packed silty-clay loam, brown in color.

Although the terrain is generally level, there is a small area on the western portion of the project area where two small drainages cross the proposed road alignment, both descending to the south, with a maximum depth of approximately 10 feet. The floors of the drainages are covered mainly by coarse-grained sand. The eastern end of the project area extends into the edge of the existing shopping center, where the ground surface is partially paved, while the western portion of the project area retains a rural, undeveloped landscape (Figure 3).



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on July 1, 2021; view to the southwest)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of Riverside County can be divided into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The San Gorgonio Pass area has long been a part of the traditional homeland of the Cahuilla Indians, a Takic-speaking people who were primarily hunters and gatherers prior to European contact. One of the three subgroups of the Cahuilla, the Pass Cahuilla, was so named by anthropologists because of their roots in the San Gorgonio Pass area. Cahuilla territory was generally bounded on the east by

the Orocopia Mountains; on the north by the San Bernardino Mountains; on the west by the Santa Ana River, the San Jacinto Plain, and the eastern slope of the Palomar Mountains; and on the south by Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains (Bean 1978).

The geographic diversity of their territory provided the Cahuilla with a variety of foods. It has been estimated that the Cahuilla exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel 1972). Acorns, mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and various types of cacti were used. A variety of seeds, wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens were also a part of the Cahuilla diet. A marginal agricultural existence provided corn, beans, squashes, and melons. Rabbits and small animals were hunted to supplement the diet. During high stands of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, fish, migratory birds, and marshland vegetation were also taken for sustenance and utilitarian purposes (Bean 1978).

Structures in permanent villages ranged from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs or on alluvial fans at walk-in wells (Bean 1972). Mortuary practices entailed cremation of the dead. Upon a person's death, the body was bound or put inside a net and then taken to a place where the body would be cremated. Secondary internments also occurred. A mourning ceremony took place about a year after the death. During this ceremony, an image of the deceased would be burned along with other goods (Strong 1929; Lando and Modesto 1977).

Pre-contact Cahuilla population has been estimated to have been as low as 2,500 or as high as 10,000. At the time of first contact with Europeans, around 1774, the Cahuilla numbered approximately 6,000. Although they were the first to come into contact with the Cahuilla, the Spanish missionaries and explorers had little influence over the native lifeways in this remote, arid desert region. Some of the Cahuilla who lived in the plains and valleys west of the desert and the mountains, however, were missionized through an *asistencia* located near present-day San Bernardino.

Cahuilla political, economic, and religious autonomy was maintained until 1877, when the United States government began to establish Indian reservations in the region. Protestant missionaries came into the area to convert and "civilize" the Native Americans. During this era, traditional cultural practices, such as cremation of the dead, were prohibited. Today, the Cahuilla reside on a number of reservations in southern California, located from Banning in the north to Warner Springs in the south and from Hemet in the west to Thermal in the east (Bean 1978).

Historic Context

Dating back to ancient times, the San Geronio Pass area has always 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 (SPRR) 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 Geronio Pass area was generally considered a part of Rancho San Geronio, 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 Geronio land grant, also known as the Tract between San Jacinto and San Geronio (*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, after the completion of the SPRR 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 Geronio. 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

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on June 9, 2021. Located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, the EIC is the State of California’s official repository of cultural resource records for the County of Riverside. During the records search, EIC staff examined maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a half-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.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On April 14, 2021, 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. The NAHC is the State of California’s trustee agency for the protection of “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional

history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1880, United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1996, and aerial photographs taken in 1966-2021. The historic maps are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On July 1, 2021, CRM TECH archaeologist Salvadore Z. Boites carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. During the survey, Boites walked parallel transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart along either side of the project alignments. In this way, the ground surface of the project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was excellent (greater than 90 percent) along the east-west alignment of the project area but was poor (close to 0 percent) along the north-south alignment, which was overgrown with dried foxtails.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the easternmost portion of the project area had been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study. Two studies, a survey (#7052 in Figure 5) and a monitoring program (#7364 in Figure 5), were completed in 2006 and 2007, respectively, and neither study recorded any cultural resources. Outside the project area but within the half-mile radius, EIC records show 11 additional studies on various tracts of land and linear features, which collectively covered about a third of the land within the scope of the records search.

As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, eight historical/archaeological sites have been recorded within the half-mile radius. All of the sites dated to the historic period, and no prehistoric—i.e., Native American—archaeological resources have been identified in the project vicinity. The eight known sites were primarily buildings and linear features such as the Southern Pacific Railroad (33-009498/CA-RIV-6381H), Sixth Street (33-028614), and the power transmission line along First Street (33-023484). None of these sites were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus they require no further consideration during this study.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated April 27, 2021, that the Sacred Lands File 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. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Beaumont in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

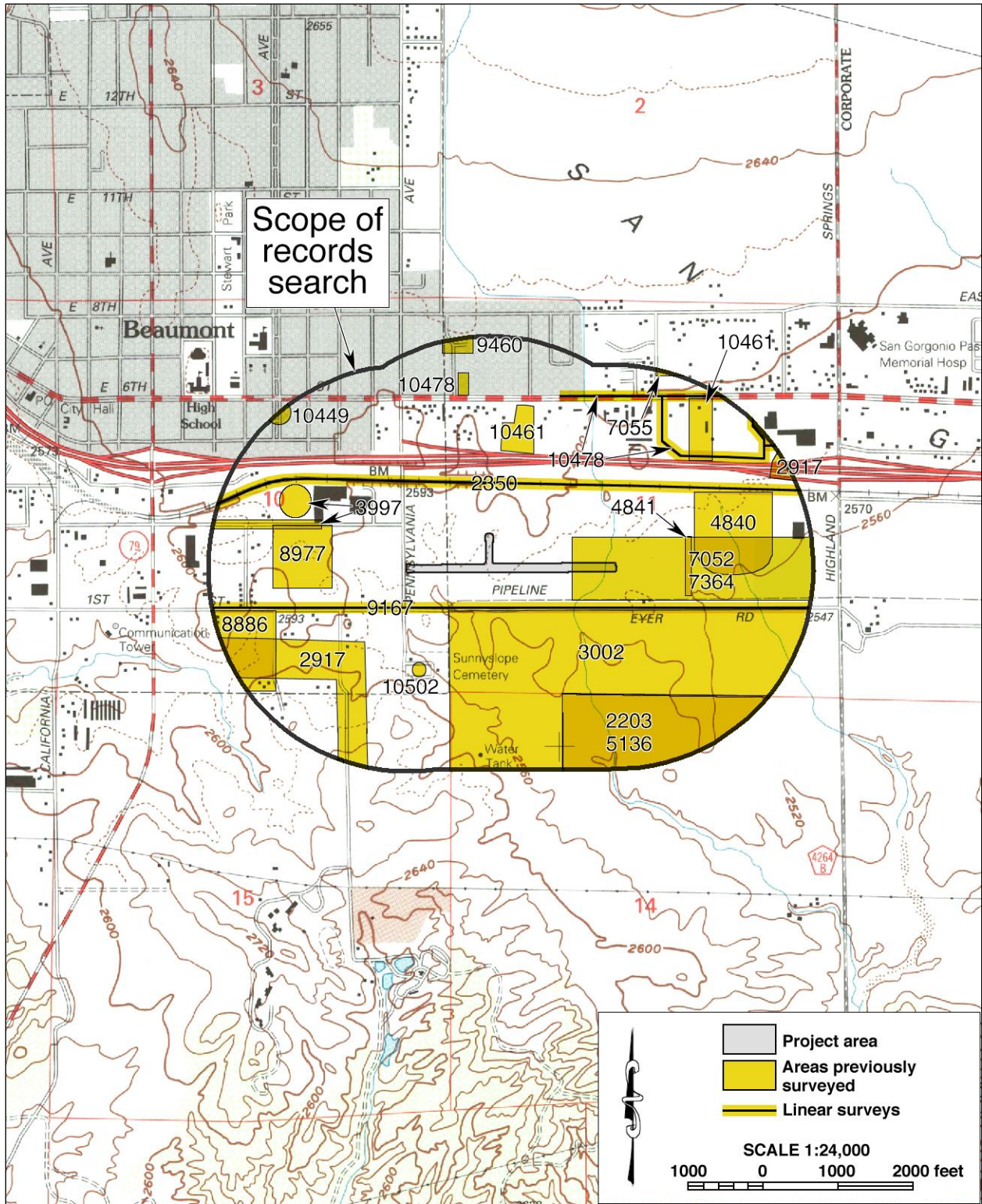


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historic sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period, as the entire project area evidently remained unsettled and undeveloped throughout the 1870s-1970s era (Figures 6-9; NETR Online 1966-1978). In the late 1870s, the only man-made features reported in the project vicinity were the SPRR and a few trails (Figure 6). As mentioned above, the town of Beaumont, initially known as San Gorgonio, was established by George C. Egan in 1884 (Gunther 1984:457). As of the 1890s, however, the road grid of the townsite did not include the project area (Figure 7).

The two major roads in existence near the project area today, Pennsylvania Avenue and First Street, came into being between the 1890s and the 1930s, followed by Third Street during the 1940s or the early 1950s (Figures 8, 9). Other than these roads, the project area and the adjacent land, although leveled and probably once used for agriculture, was entirely devoid of built-environment features until residential and commercial development began nearby in the early years of the current century (NETR Online 1966-2009).

Construction of the shopping center to the east of the project location began in 2005 and reached the eastern end of the project alignment a year later (Google Earth 2005; 2006). Second Street first came into being as a part of that development, and the segment within the project area was added between 2006 and 2009, reaching its current terminus by 2012 (Google Earth 2005-2012). To date, no other notable man-made features have been observed within the project area, with the exception of some winding dirt roads across the vacant fields (NETR Online 1966-2018; Google Earth 1996-2021).

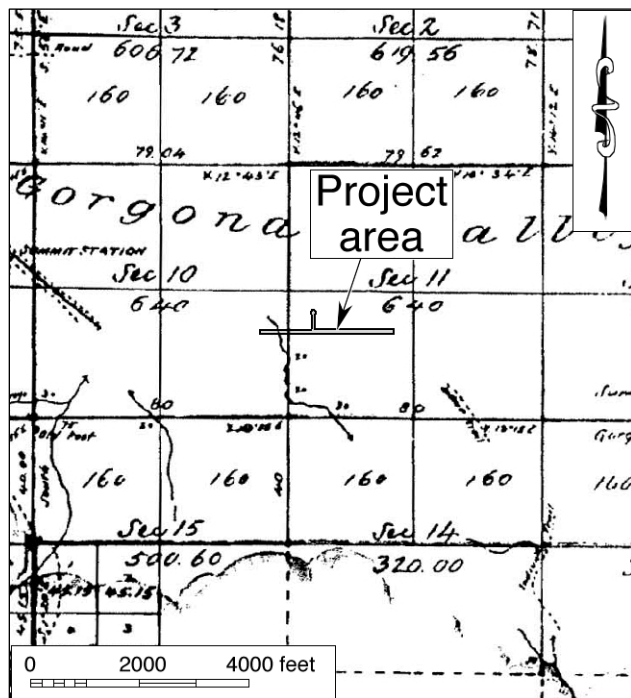


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1876-1880.
(Source: GLO 1880)

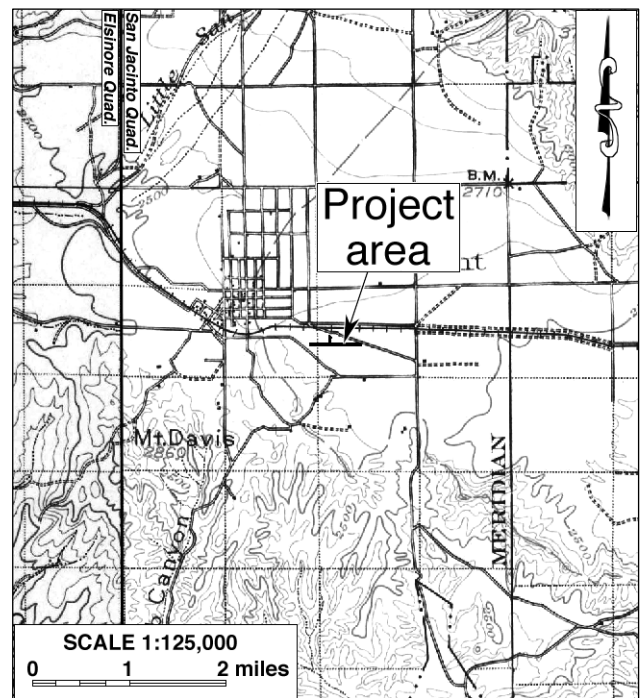


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898.
(Source: USGS 1901)

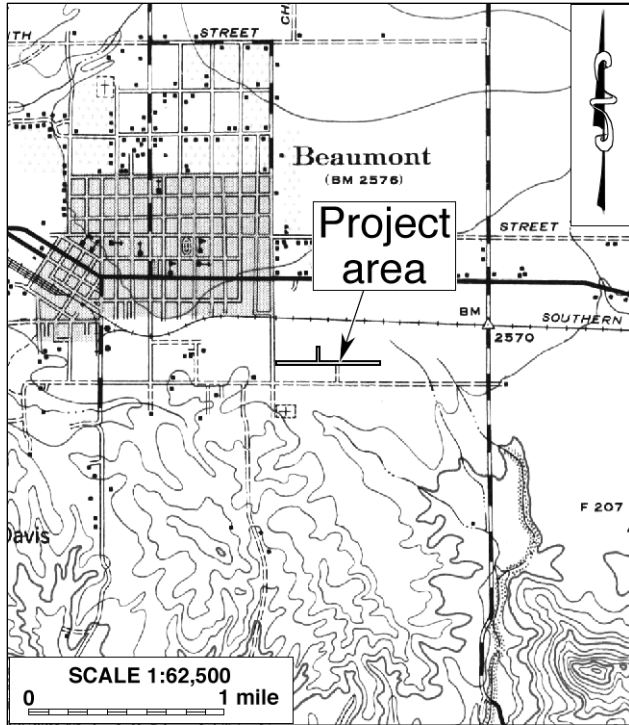


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1939-1941.
(Source: USGS 1942)

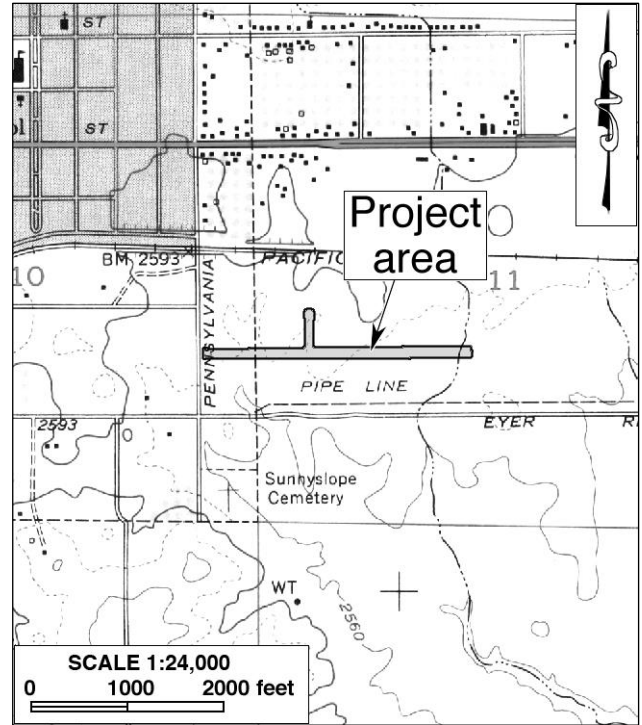


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1949-1953.
(Source: USGS 1953)

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources. The entire project area was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods, but none were found. It was noted during the survey that the ground surface in the east-west portion of the project area had been extensively disturbed by heavy machinery, further reducing the likelihood of any archaeological deposits surviving intact from the prehistoric or historic period.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources in the project area, and to assist the City of Beaumont in determining whether such resources meet the definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code. 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 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))

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were identified during the present survey. Additionally, the Sacred Lands File search did not identify any properties of Native American traditional cultural value in the project vicinity, and no notable man-made features are known to have been present within the project boundaries until the recent decades. Based on these findings, the present study concludes that no “historical resources” exist within the project area.

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 conclusion, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered within the project area throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Beaumont:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the proposed project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
- If human remains are discovered, HSC §7050.5 prohibits any further disturbance until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin. Human remains of Native American origin will need to be treated per consultations among the Most Likely Descendant, the City of Beaumont, and the project proponent in accordance with PRC §5097.98.

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- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
 1901 Maps: Elsinore and San Jacinto, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
 1942 Map: Banning, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939-1941.
 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.
 1996 Map: Beaumont, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1994.
- Warren, Claude N.
 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by Michael J. Moratto; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, 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, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, 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 (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

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, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
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 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician 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

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

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

- 2019-2020 Physical Geology, California Geology, and Historical Geology Coursework, Fullerton College, Fullerton, California.
2014 Geoarchaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

- 2015- Project Archaeologist/Paleontologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, various locations, California.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.

Education

- 2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

Professional Experience

- 2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Applied Archaeology/Anthropology, Indigenous Cultural Identity, Poly-culturalism.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 27, 2021

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECHVia Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us**Re: Proposed 2nd Street Improvement Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie**
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/27/2021**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed 2nd Street Improvement Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/27/2021**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed 2nd Street Improvement Project, Riverside County.