

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: El Casco & Beaumont
T2S, R1W, Sec 32; T2S, R1W, Sec 33; T3S, R1W, Sec 5; T3S, R1W, Sec 4

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level archaeological survey and paleontological resource assessment for a 2.3-acre parcel in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. The project proposes to construct a commercial development in the City of Beaumont.

The project site is generally located east of Interstate 10 (I-10) and north of Oak Valley Parkway.

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) provided this Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI CRA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines with respect to the identification and preservation of cultural resources.

An FCS archaeologist conducted records searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the cultural resource information center for Riverside County. The EIC is a part of the Statewide California Historic Resource Information System. Information obtained from the records searches indicates that no prehistoric or historic period archaeological sites have been recorded on the parcel (Appendix A).

FCS requested the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) check their Sacred Lands Files for any cultural resources on or near the project area. The search was negative for resources; however, NAHC provided a list of tribes affiliated with the overall project area and recommended that FCS notify the tribes of the project and invite them to provide any information they may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received from notified tribes (Appendix B).

FCS notified the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM) and requested a review of their geological files for the area to determine if paleontological resource could be present at the surface or sub-surface on the property. LACM responded stating that no vertebrate fossil localities lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but that localities exist nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that probably occur at depth in the proposed project area (Appendix C).

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location and Description

1.1.1 - Site Location

The proposed project is located in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California (Exhibit 1) and located on approximately 2.3-acres of undeveloped land, Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 400-530-006 and 400-530-007. The property is located in portions of Sections 4, 5, 32, and 33 of the USGS El Casco and Beaumont 7.5' Quadrangle (Exhibit 2).

Regional access to the site is provided via Interstate 10 (I-10) via the Oak Valley Parkway interchange, which runs along the southern boundary of the site. Local vehicular access to the site is provided via one point on Oak Valley Parkway on the southern boundary of the site, and one point on Oak Valley Village Circle on the northern boundary of the site (Exhibit 3).

1.1.2 - Project Description

The proposed Project would develop a gas station with eight (8) fuel pumps (16 fueling stations), a 3,500 square foot convenience store (including 1,000 square foot quick serve restaurant) with an attached 1,700 square foot drive-thru restaurant, 6,250 square foot retail building, and 2,000 square foot restaurant (with drive-thru), on 2.3-acres in the City of Beaumont east of Interstate 10 (I-10) and north of Oak Valley Parkway.

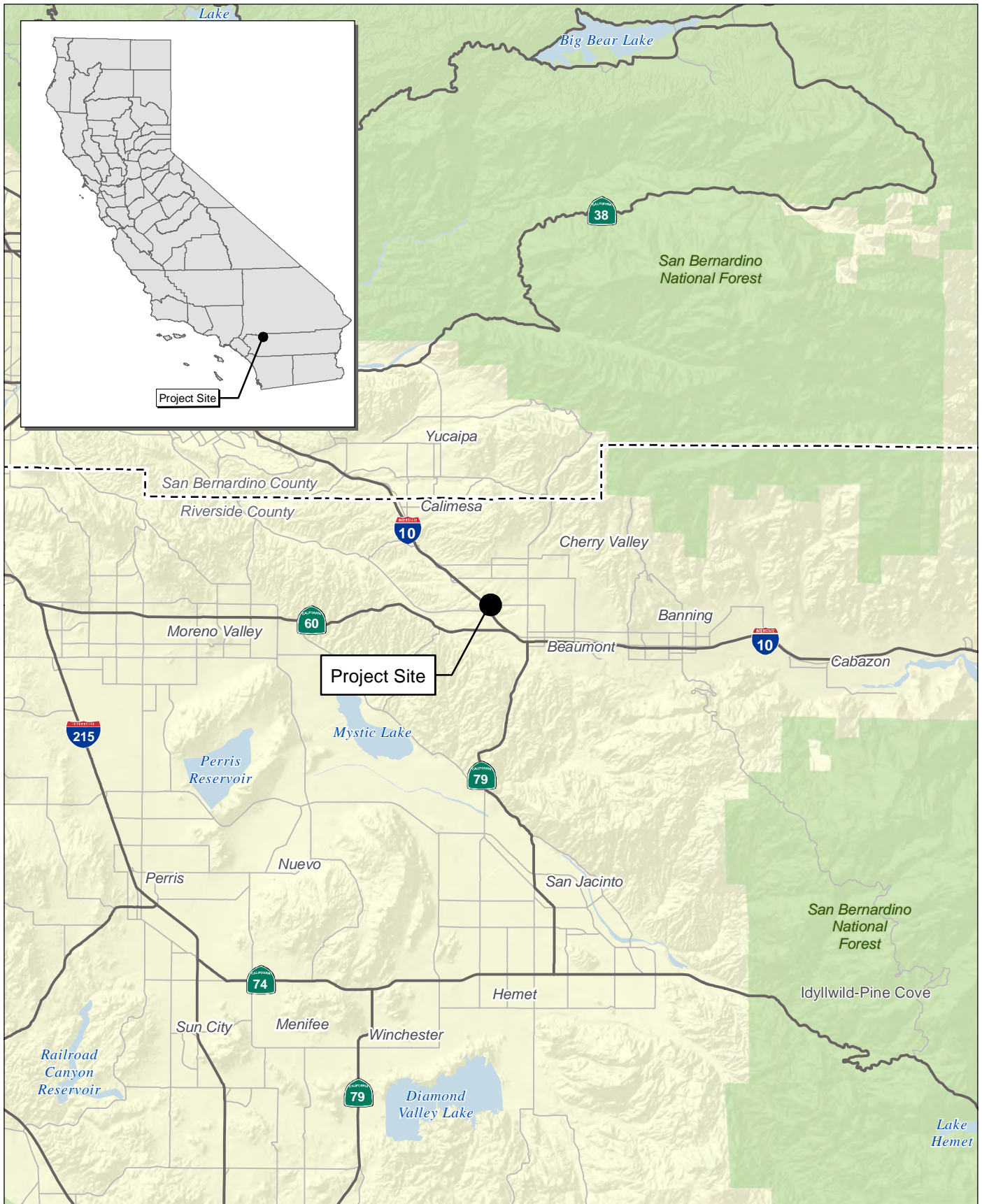
1.2 - Natural Setting

The proposed project is located in northwestern Riverside County, where the San Geronio Pass forms a topographical break between the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Jacinto Mountains to the south. The site is currently undeveloped.

1.2.1 - Assessment Team

FCS Senior Archaeologist David Smith provided project management for this PI CRA and prepared this report. FCS Field Archaeologist Carrie Lambert conducted the records searches and surveyed the parcel.

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Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL

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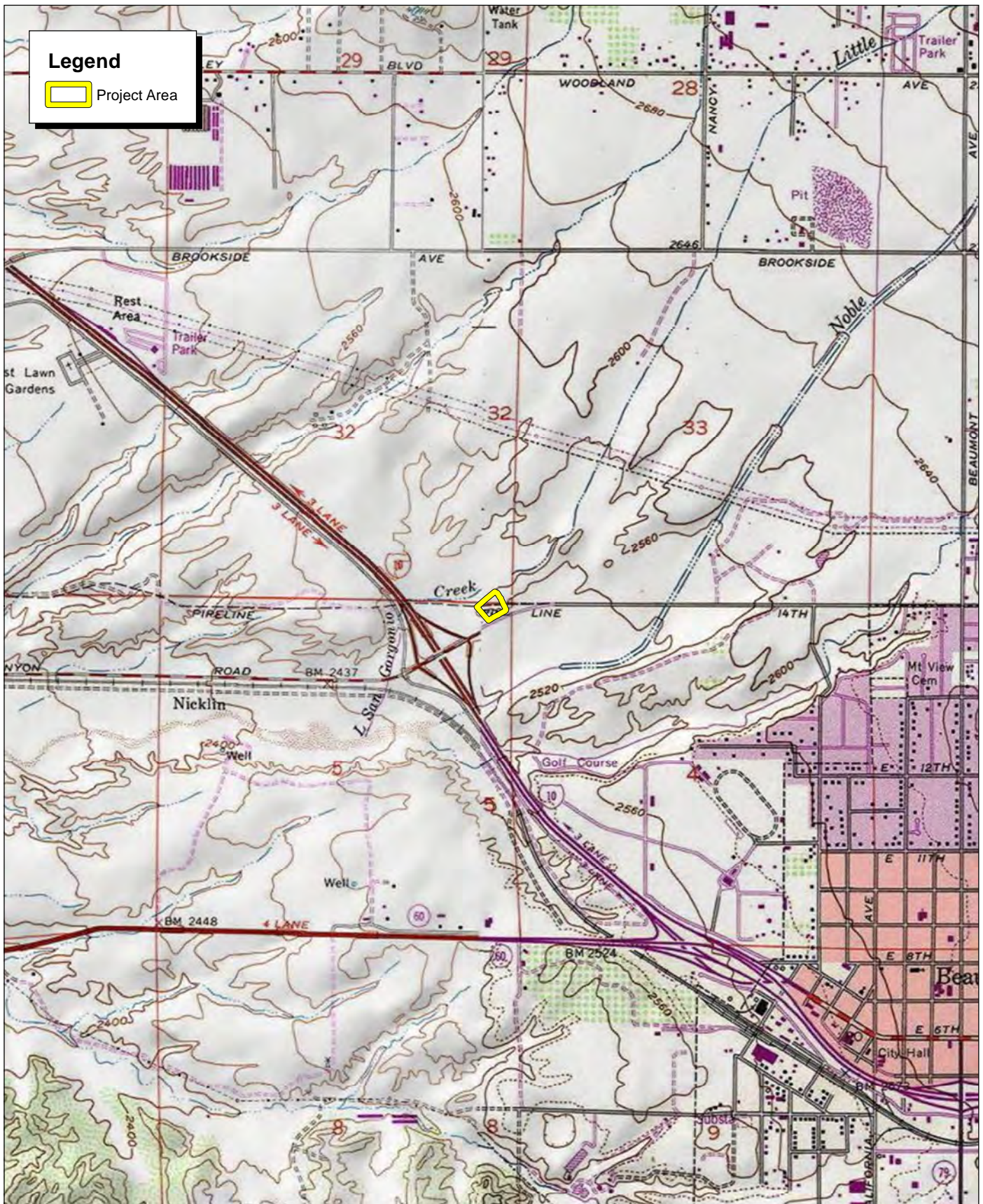
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Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

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Source: USGS El Casco & Beaumont 7.5' Quadrangle / T2S,R1W,sec32; T2S,R1W,sec33; T3S,R1W,sec5; T3S,R1W,sec4

Exhibit 2

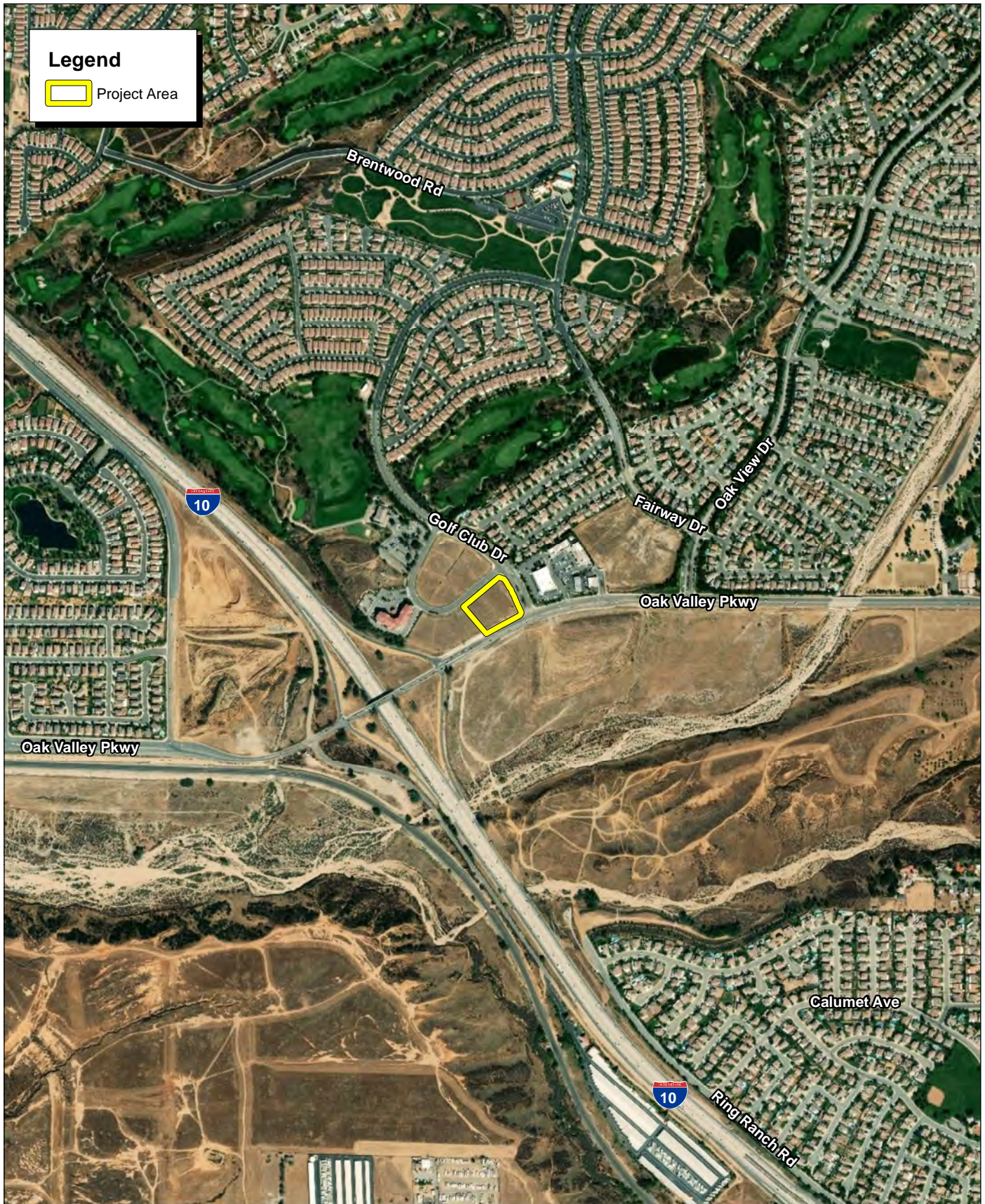
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Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

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Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

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SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

Following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background, providing a context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general project area. This section provides a general overview of the prehistory of the area. Additional sources are in the reference section.

2.1 - Prehistoric Background

Fagan (2003), Moratto (1984) and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) provide recent overviews of California archaeology and historical reviews of the inland Southern California coast, among other locales. The most accepted regional chronology for coastal and the southern coast of Southern California is from Wallace's four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Warren (1968), and most recently by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984). The latter modified the term "Period" to "Horizon," a term more common among researchers today. Created to place temporal structure upon materialistic phases observed during archaeological syntheses, the advantages and weaknesses of Southern California chronological sequences are reviewed by Warren (in Moratto 1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Heizer (ed. 1978).

2.1.1 - Early Man

Spanning the period from approximately 17,000 to 9,500 Before Present (BP), archaeological assemblages attributed to the Early Man Period are characterized by large projectile points and scrapers. The limited data available suggests that prehistoric populations focused on hunting and gathering, moving about the region in small nomadic groups. Technologies associated with ocean resource gathering would have likely been utilized, but the sea level during this period was lower than today, meaning that sites on the coast are inundated and unavailable for study. Californians of this period are viewed as populations of big game hunters that were mobile enough to pursue herds. The entirety of California may have been occupied near the beginning of the Holocene epoch, about 11,750 years ago. During the Holocene, sea levels rose about 60 meters between 11,750 and 7,000 years BP, due to melting of the Pleistocene ice sheet in the higher latitudes. Although the sea level was about 120 meters lower off the coast of California roughly 22,000 years ago (Milne et al 2005), sea level stabilization began about 7,000 years ago and only a slight rise has occurred since then.

Pleistocene flora and fauna are regularly uncovered from sediments at the La Brea tar pits, deep construction-related excavations in coastal Orange County and in the Santa Ana watershed. Such studies reinforce the idea that much of Southern California exhibited a climate similar to that of Monterey or the San Francisco Bay area during this period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984), with slightly drier conditions away from the coast.

2.1.2 - Millingstone

As part of the slow restabilization effect of the melting continental ice sheet, rising sea levels and other environmental changes up to the end of the Early Man Period, the Southern California climate

became warmer and drier. Known as the Altithermal, Fagan (2003) notes that after 8,500 BP, the climate of most of California became warmer and much drier, and remained so for 4,000 years.

Native groups altered their subsistence characteristics to compensate. Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones for grinding seeds, the Millingstone Period tentatively dates to between 9,500 and 3,000 BP. Artifact assemblages in early Millingstone sites reflect an emphasis on foraging subsistence systems. Because shrubby vegetative communities replaced the temperate forest, native populations would likely have shifted to seasonal rounds to take advantage of new patterns of seed ripening. Little is known about the types of cultural changes that would be needed, but the types of artifacts seen during this Period may suggest the subsistence systems that were in practice at the time.

Artifact assemblages typically included choppers and scraper planes, but there is a general lack of projectile points. Large projectile points began to appear in the late portion of the Millingstone Period, which suggests the development of a more diverse economy. The distribution of Millingstone sites reflects the theory that aboriginal groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, small occupation groups occupied the base camp for a portion of the year, but then moved to subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. Arid inland regions would have provided a more dispersed and sporadic resource base, further restricting sedentary occupations to locations near permanent water. The duration and intensity of encampment occupations increased, especially in the latter half of the period in the coastal areas. Huge shellmounds near coastal habitats indicated more intensive sedentism after 5,000 BP (Fagan 2003), suggests an increase in population.

2.1.3 - Intermediate

Dating between 3,000 and 1,250 BP, the Intermediate Period represents a transitional period. Excavated assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period but with more elaborate and diverse artifact types in these deposits. Additionally, Intermediate Period sites can contain large-stemmed or notched small projectile points suggestive of bow and arrow use, especially near the end of the period, and the use of portable grinding tools continue. Intensive use of mortar and pestles signaled processing of acorns as the primary vegetative staple as opposed to a mixed diet of seeds and acorns. Because of a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this Period are well understood, but it is very likely that the nomadic ways continued. It has been proposed that sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable food resources, such as acorns, but coastal sites from the period exhibit higher fishing activity than in previous periods. The first permanently occupied villages make their appearance (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric

Extending from 1,250 BP to Spanish Contact in 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects a slight increase in technological sophistication and diversity. Exploitation of marine resources continued to

intensify. Assemblages characteristically contain projectile points, and toward the end of the period the size of the points decrease and notched and stemmed bases appear, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of personal ornaments, such as shell beads, is widely distributed east of the coast suggesting well-organized and codified trade networks. In addition, assemblages include steatite bowls, asphaltum, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments. Use of bedrock milling stations was widespread during this horizon. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Village size increases, and some of these villages may hold 1,500 persons or more (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Analyses of skeletons show that the first signs of malnutrition appear in this period, signaling greater competition for food resources (Fagan 2003).

The earliest part of this Period may have seen an incursion of Cupan-Takic speakers from the Great Basin country (the so-called “Shoshonean wedge” of Kroeber 1925) who may have replaced the Hokan speakers in the area. At the time of Spanish conquest, Cupan-Takic speakers were located in Orange County, western Riverside County, and the Los Angeles Basin (Gabrieliño, Juaneño and Cahuilla peoples). Serran-Takic speakers are now represented by the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains. Recent work (O’Neil 2002) has concluded that the “Shoshonean wedge” is misnamed: the original Los Angeles inhabitants replaced by the incoming Takic-speakers may have actually been Yuman speakers (similar to those in the California Delta region of the Colorado River) and not Hokan Salinan-Seri (Chumash) speakers as was suggested by Kroeber.

At the time of Spanish conquest, local Indian groups were composed of constantly moving and shifting clans and cultures. Early ethnographers applied the concept of territorial boundaries to local Indian groups purely as a conceptualization device, and the data was based on fragmented information provided to them from second-hand sources.

2.2 - Native American Background

Of four Native American groups encountered by the Spanish chroniclers in the inland portions of the Los Angeles basin, it is likely that the Serrano were using the area for resource gathering.

2.2.1 - The Serrano

Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978) form the primary historical references for this group. According to Bean and Smith (1978), the project area lies near the southern portion of an area utilized by the Serrano. Spanish diseases decimated all indigenous groups adjacent to the eastern San Bernardino Mountains, especially after an outpost was built in Redlands in 1819, but some Serrano survived intact for many years in the far eastern San Bernardino Mountains, due to the ruggedness of the terrain and the dispersed population.

The Serrano spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily. The Takic subfamily is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family, which includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. The total Serrano population at initial European contact was roughly 2,000 people. Their range is generally thought to have been located in and east of the Cajon Pass area of the San Bernardino Mountains, north of Yucaipa, west of Twenty-nine Palms, and south of

Victorville. The range of this group was limited and restricted by reliable water. Twenty-nine Palms was the origin location of the Maringa Serrano clan, and after 1811, many Serrano were forcibly taken to the Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Vane 2002). The Mara Oasis, central location for the Maringa Serrano clan, is located in Joshua Tree National Park.

Serrano populations studied in the early part of the last century were a remnant of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish missionaries. Nonetheless, the Serrano are viewed as clan- and moiety-oriented, or local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories or use-areas. The Serrano clans are considered “non-political ethnic nationality,” divided amongst themselves into patrilineal clans with two moieties: Coyote and Wildcat. Typically, a “village” consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching and central firepit. Considered hunter-gatherers, Serrano exhibited a sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds of various kinds. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo reservation.

2.3 - Historic Background

2.3.1 - The Spanish Period (1769–1821)

The first Europeans to traverse the territory that comprises modern Riverside County were Spanish soldier Pedro Fages and Father Francisco Garcés. This expedition to locate deserting soldiers eventually brought the group through the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains, along Coyote Canyon, on the southern edge of Riverside County. They then continued into the Anza Valley, the San Jacinto Valley, Riverside, and eventually into San Bernardino and the Cajon Pass. Later, in 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza would also utilize Coyote Canyon and enter the confines of modern Riverside County as his expedition searched for an overland route from Sonora to coastal Southern California. These expeditions sparked an influx of non-natives to Southern California, and the first of these groups were the Spanish. Associated with the Spanish migration is the establishment of missions and military presidios along the coast of California. Although neither the missions nor presidios were ever located within the confines of modern Riverside County, their influence was far reaching. For example, land belonging to Mission San Gabriel extended to inland Southern California, east of the periphery of the Coachella Valley. Mission officials then converted portions of these holdings into ranchos during the Mexican Period (1821–1848).

Administration of the Southern California ranchos shifted to Mexican hands about 1824, but effective control did not occur until the early 1830s. Once the ranchos were secularized, the Mexican administrators began granting vast tracts of the original Mission properties to members of prominent families whom had helped cut ties from the Spanish system. In 1838, title to the Mission San Gabriel’s outpost in this area, the Jurupa Rancho, was granted to Juan Bandini, the appointed administrator of the Mission San Gabriel. This land grant was the first officially recognized Mexican land grant within modern Riverside County. The Jurupa Rancho consisted of roughly 30,000 acres, bounded by the Jurupa Hills to the north, the Santa Ana River to the south and east, and the Chino Rancho to the west.

During the period of the Mexican ranchos, rancho owners were constantly harassed by thieves and native groups from the Mojave region. Groups whose intent was to steal horses and cattle often attacked the northern part of the Rancho San Bernardino, so that Juan Bandini donated the very northeastern portion of the Jurupa Rancho for resettlement in 1842. By 1843, Bandini further fragmented the Jurupa Rancho, selling a sizable portion to Benjamin D. Wilson, who then sold the property known as Jurupa (Rubidoux) Rancho to Louis Rubidoux in 1847. The Rancho would be further divided within the upcoming decade.

2.3.2 - American Settlement Period (A.D. 1848 to 1885)

Although California shifted into American hands, organized development of the Jurupa area was slow to occur, and no town site development took place before 1893. During this period, the general Jurupa area is divided into three distinct portions. Rancho Jurupa was a 7-square-league grant made to Juan Bandini (died 1859) by California Governor Alvarado in 1838. In 1841, Abel Stearns married Bandini's daughter Arcadia: the mixed marriage was a common event at that time where the white soon-to-be landowner married into the landholdings of the local and economically depressed *Californios*. As required by the Land Act of 1851, Juan Bandini filed a claim for the major portion of the grant in 1852, and this was confirmed by the United States District Court in 1855. A few years later Bandini sold a large portion of the Rancho Jurupa grant to Stearns, who then was able to patent the property in 1879. This then is the source of the Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) grant.

In 1843, Bandini sold approximately 1.5 square leagues (6,750 acres) of the original Rancho Jurupa grant to Benjamin Wilson. A year later, Wilson sold this property to Isaac Williams, grantee of Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, and James (Santiago) Johnson. Williams and Johnson then sold the property to Louis Rubidoux in 1849, and it eventually became known as the Rubidoux Ranch. Rubidoux built a house on this land west of the Santa Ana that still stands today. Rubidoux was a large landholder at the time and had previously bought the Rancho San Jacinto y San Gorgonio from Johnson in 1845. Cornelius Jensen was a nearby landholder, having built his homestead on nearby lands. Both of these early pioneers used water from the Santa Ana and wells to irrigate their crops and vineyards. The Jensen homestead flooded out during the 500-year flood of the Santa Ana in 1862. After California became part of the United States, a claim for Rancho Jurupa was filed by Louis Rubidoux with the Public Land Commission in 1852, and the patent was at last received in 1876. The Jurupa area outside of the Rancho is then another entity. By the 1880s, people were beginning to populate and develop the homestead lands northwest of the Jensen and Rubidoux properties. The project area was bound by the Jurupa Rancho line to the south (Bellgrave Avenue), the Chino Rancho on the west, and what was probably considered wasteland in the 1850s north of the Jurupa Mountains.

Once Americans began to homestead and buy land from the Mexican families, Archibald Patton and Arnold J. Stalder were the most notable landowners in this area, with Stalder obtaining nearly 8,000 acres from Southern Pacific. By 1886, the population in the Jurupa Rancho outlying areas had increased enough to warrant the creation of the Pleasant Valley School District. In 1888, the area became a separate voting district, named Union for the uniting of several different areas. These areas included the greater Chino and Cucamonga regions, containing the new towns of Etiwanda, Sansevain, and Bloomington, and other various scattered land portions north of the Jurupa Rancho

line. After the turn of the century, place names such as Pedley, Wineville (Mira Loma), Glen Avon, and Rubidoux would come to designate specific locations.

2.3.3 - Local History

The following was taken from the Beaumont Library District website.

1845: Pauline (Paulino, Powell) Weaver and Isaac “Julian” Williams, considered the first settlers at the Summit, applied to the Mexican governor, Pio Pico, to grant them the Johnson and San Gorgonio Ranch lands; however Williams and Weaver took possession of the land without ever receiving the legal papers for it and “their claim to the rancho was never accepted.” Thus, their sale of land to various people and the subsequent sale to others were never legal. Weaver also appropriated the adobe that was located in what is now Cherry Valley near the intersection of Cherry Valley Boulevard and Beaumont Avenue.

October 10, 1853: Dr. Isaac William Smith purchased Pauline Weaver’s third part of the San Gorgonio Rancho without realizing that “the deed from Weaver was defective” i.e. not valid. Most sources believe that the first family in the Pass was the Smith family who built a home at Highland Springs. Eventually, Smith’s Ranch became Smith’s Station, serving as a stage stop and offering lodging.

December 18, 1859: Dr. William F. Edgar purchased Weaver’s “homeplace.”

1861: Edgar started to buy government land in what had been San Gorgonio Rancho.

April 30, 1868: Dr. William F. Edgar purchased what was left of the San Gorgonio Rancho after it had gone through several “owners.”

1868: Edgar bought one-half of Weaver’s interest in the Rancho, establishing a farm and a winery nearby; Edgar Street in Beaumont is named for him.

1875: A red railroad depot and telegraph office were set up at the Summit.

1876: The first passenger train came through the Summit.

August 21, 1879: A post office was established at the then Summit Southern Pacific railroad station as San Gorgonia (due to a spelling mistake in Washington) with Elijah Wesson acting as its first postmaster.

May 23, 1881: The San Gorgonia post office was closed.

1883: Reznor Perry Stewart, founder of one of the most influential families in town, took a homestead in Beaumont; purchasing Southern Pacific Railroad land later, he established a 2,200-acre profitable ranch.

1884: George C. Egan bought land from the Southern Pacific Company around the Company’s Summit station and established the town of San Gorgonio.

April 14, 1884: The San Gorgonio (again due to a spelling error in Washington) Post Office was opened with Egan as its first postmaster.

1884: Egan built the first dry goods and grocery store with a post office, thus becoming the first postmaster. The Summit was becoming a town; Mr. Egan named it San Gorgonio and laid out its streets. Egan Avenue is named for him.

1884: Frank Mindler renovated the Beatty Boarding House and turned it into Beaumont's first hotel, the Summit House.

1884: Smith's Station was bought by a company; Veile, a member of the company opened it as the Highland Home Hotel—another venue to lure land buyers to the area.

1884: Dr. and Mrs. McCoy and Mr. and Mrs. McMillan settled in town.

1884: Sunday school was organized with Dr. McCoy as Superintendent. After three months at an earlier location, the school was moved to the Edgar Vineyard.

1884: Congregationalist Minister Guthrie started coming from Redlands every two weeks.

1885: United Presbyterian Church was built; it housed the first Beaumont school for two years.

1886: The Southern California Investment Company, headed by H.C. Sigler from Beaumont, Texas, purchased Egan's San Gorgonio town site, renamed the Beaumont (French for "beautiful mountain") after Sigler's Texas hometown and planted "eucalyptus, pepper and other shade trees along about 20 miles of streets."

September 8, 1886: The post office name to Beaumont became official.

1886: Mrs. M.M. Fisher opened Beaumont's second hotel, the Del Paso.

1887: The name Beaumont was officially adopted.

1887: A larger train depot was built.

1887: The Southern Pacific Company changed the railroad station's name officially to Beaumont.

1887: At that time, Beaumont boasted two stores, a saloon, post office, livery stable, three hotels, grain warehouse, schoolhouse, and two churches.

1887: In an effort "to tract potential land buyers during the booming years," the Southern California Investment Company built the beautiful and costly Beaumont Hotel, the third hotel in town.

1888: The boom bubble burst and the lender the German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco took over the town. The Beaumont Hotel "stood unused for years."

1905: A grammar school was built in Beaumont.

1907: Capitalists Kenneth Smoot and Claredon B. Eyer purchased most of Beaumont's land and began developing it.

1908: Beaumont's Gateway Gazette was founded.

February 7, 1908: The Woman's Club is organized. From the Club's Preamble: "The ladies of Beaumont, in order to attain a broader culture which comes through service to others and with the object of advancing our common interests, do organize the Woman's Club of Beaumont." Article I, Section 2: "The object of this Club shall be literary and social advancement, the study of art and the improvement of the home."

1909: The First Bank of Beaumont was founded. The initiative for starting a Beaumont Library was taken by the Woman's Club of Beaumont in January of 1909: The Club continued to be instruments in the establishment and building of the library.

March 11, 1909: The Woman's Club voted to open a reading room in Beaumont and appointed a five-member committee "to investigate the matter."

November 1909: The Woman's Club raised \$71 and collected 81 books by holding a Tag Day and an evening book party at which the guests dressed as characters of well-known books. The prize for recognizing the greatest number of characters was a book.

August 12, 1911: The Gateway Gazette: "Beaumont township was made a library district by a two-to-one vote the result being 59 for and 27 against. Immediate steps will be taken to get a library underway."

August 30, 1911: The first library trustee meeting was held.

September 1911: The library trustees appoint Mrs. C.J. Miner as the librarian at a salary of \$25 per month. The Gateway Gazette reports, "The matter of literature for the reading room was taken up and order was placed for the following magazines and papers," amongst them Literary Digest, Scientific American, Cosmopolitan, Saturday Evening Post, London News, and Chicago Record-Herald.

October 1, 1911: Informal opening of the Beaumont Library District located in two rooms on the ground floor of the Beaumont Bank building on 5th Street and Grace Street, rented for \$125 per year.

October 26, 1911: Beaumont grain grower R.P. Stewart saw a large object in the sky and commented that it was too large to be a hawk. It proved to be a Wright Model B plane piloted by Carl Fowler, a contestant in the Hearst Trans-Continental Derby—a flight from New York to Los Angeles in 30 days for a prize of \$50,000. The heavy winds in the Pass forced the pilot to land. To save it from further wind damage, Mr. Stewart chained the plane to a rail fence. People from Beaumont, Banning, and the surrounding area came to see it. In honor of the pilot, the Stewart family threw a party for the entire community.

1912: Beaumont is incorporated.

SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1 - Record Search

3.1.1 - Information Center Search

An FCS archaeologist conducted a records search at the EIC on November 8, 2018, for the project area, including a 1-mile buffer. Sources consulted to identify historic properties included the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), CHL, and CPHI. An FCS archaeologist also reviewed the Historic Resource Inventory (HRI) and archival maps to determine the existence of previously documented cultural resources. The record search included a 1-mile buffer around the perimeter of the project area. The results of the combined record searches for the project indicate that at least 16 cultural resources investigations have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project. Of those, one investigation (McKenna 1999) included the entire project area (Table 1). The results of this investigation were negative, reporting no physical evidence for cultural resources within the project area (Appendix A).

Table 1: Cultural Resources Reports within a 1-mile Radius of the Project Area

Report Number	Author/Date	Report Title
RI-01602	LSA Associates, Inc./2000	Cultural Resource Assessment Oak Valley and SGPGA Golf Course Specific Plan #318 Riverside County, California.
RI-02350	Rebecca McCorkle Apple and Jan E. Wooley/1988	MCI Rialto to El Paso Fiber Optics Project—Intensive Cultural Resource Survey—San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
RI-02355	C.E. Drover/1988	An Archaeological Assessment of Three Rings Ranch, Riverside County, Beaumont, California
RI-02377	Ronald Bissell/1988	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the McHale/Wood Associates Property, Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-02917	McMillan Davis/1989	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Sewer System for the City of Beaumont, California.
RI-04162*	Jeanette A. McKenna/1999	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Oak Valley Estates Project Area, Beaumont, Riverside, California
RI-04163*	Jeanette A. McKenna/1999	A Cultural Resources Overview for the Oak Valley Estates Project Area, Located in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-04977	Leslie Nay Irish, Anna M. Hoover, Kristie R. Blevins, and Hugh M. Wagner/2003	An Archaeological and Paleontological and Paleontological Survey Report of Tentative Tract 30779, APNS 406-070-014 and -023, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California

Table 1 (cont.): Cultural Resources Reports within a 1-mile Radius of the Project Area

Report Number	Author/Date	Report Title
RI-05248	Riordan Goodwin/2003	Paleontological and Cultural Resources Assessment, Brookfield Tract 30779, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-06458	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion and John J. Eddy Y/2004	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, The Shops at the Noble Creek, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-07288	Mariam Dahdul, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker/2007	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Recycled Water System in and Near the Cities of Beaumont and Calimesa, Riverside County, California
RI-08088	Jennifer M. Sanka/2008	Letter Report: Addendum Letter Report to the Final Phase I Cultural resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project Beaumont, Riverside County, California
RI-08409	William T. Eckhardt, Kristen E. Walker, and Richard L. Carrico/2004	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Vista to Devers Transmission Line, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
RI-09167	Roderic McLean, Natalie Brodie, Jacqueline Hall, Shannon Carmack, Phil Fulton, Ingri Quon, Erin Martinelli, Richard Erickson, and Jay Michalski/2013	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I West of Devers Project San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
RI-09385	Mathew M. DeCarlo and Diane L. Winslow/2015	Engineering Refinement Survey and Recommendation of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
RI-10112	David Brunzell/2015	Cultural Resources Assessment Kirkwood Ranch Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California
Notes: * Study included a part of the subject property.		

There has been one cultural resource recorded within a 1-mile radius of the subject property, located immediately adjacent to the project site (Table 2). This site consists of the historic San Timoteo Canyon Road, which is a 7-mile paved ranch road that begins at the San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse and continues southeast and east through unincorporated Riverside County, through the Oak Valley Development, and through the City of Beaumont. The road was originally built in 1925 as an unpaved rural route. After being completely washed out in 1937, the road was subsequently realigned and paved over. Since the late 1930s, improvements and alterations to the road have occurred as a result of the adjacent railroad. The San Timoteo Canyon Road is not eligible

for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. There is no indication that the road is associated with any significant events in national, State, or local history, and the road is not associated with any person significant in past history.

Table 2: Known Cultural Resources within a 1-mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Historic/Prehistoric	Resource Description
P-33-015720	Historic	Paved two-lane road with dirt shoulders and no curbs or gutters

3.1.2 - Paleontological Records Search

FCS notified the LACM of the project and requested it review its paleontological records for the project and surrounding area (Appendix C). LACM responded on November 13, 2018, and according to Dr. Sam McLeod, no vertebrate fossil localities lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but there are localities nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that probably occur at depth in the proposed project area:

In the entire proposed project area the surface deposits consist of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived broadly as alluvial fan deposits from the mountain immediately to the south and from Bachelor Mountain and other elevated terrain to the east and northeast. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the very uppermost layers, but they may have pockets of finer grained sediments that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 8008, just south of the proposed project area just north of Tualota Creek, that produced a fossil specimen of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, at a depth of 48 feet below the surface. Our next closest vertebrate fossil locality from similar older Quaternary sediments is LACM 7261, east-southeast of the proposed project area in what is now the Skinner Reservoir, that produced specimens of fossil mammoth, *Mammuthus*, and bison, *Bison*, at shallow but unstated depth.

Very shallow excavations in the older Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area probably will not encounter any significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations that extend down into the underlying and possibly finer-grained deposits, however, may well uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Sediment samples should also be collected from the older deposits in the proposed project area and processed to determine their small fossil potential. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

3.1.3 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On October 30, 2018, FCS notified the NAHC in writing and requested it review its Sacred Lands Files for any lands deemed sacred on or near the project. The response from the NAHC was received on November 15, 2018, which noted that its files contained no information regarding Sacred Lands or other cultural resources in the area. NAHC provided a list of local Native American tribal members who may have additional knowledge regarding the project area. These tribal members were notified of the project and invited to provide any information they may have regarding cultural resources in proximity to the subject property (Appendix B). As of the date of this report, no responses had been received.

3.1.4 - Archaeological Survey

Prior to conducting an archaeological survey for the project, historic aerials were examined to determine the degree to which the property has been altered over time. The most recent aerial depicting the property in a natural state is from 1978. A natural drainage (wash) is immediately north of the property, which is composed entirely of alluvial sediments at that time. The next aerial depicting the property is from 1996 at which time the property appears to have been graded, but no distinct pattern is apparent. By 2005, more grading has occurred over the entire area and the subject property has been divided into distinct parcels, but these are altered again in 2002, 2005, and 2009, ending with 2012, the final aerial, when the property appears much the same as today. The overall depth of the various grading activities since 1996 is unknown. But it is unlikely any original topsoils exist on or near the subject property.

On November 11, 2018, following the records search at the EIC, an FCS archaeologist visited the site to conduct an intensive pedestrian survey. Because of extensive grading of the property over the years, no native terrain or vegetation was present on the property, and no cultural resources were observed during the site survey.

SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

This assessment included records searches and literature reviews, Native American consultation, background research, and a report detailing the results of these tasks. An FCS archaeologist visited the site to conduct an intensive pedestrian survey. Because of extensive grading on the property over the years, no native terrain or vegetation was present on the property, and no cultural resources were observed during the site survey. The results of the records searches and desktop studies indicate that the property is unlikely to contain intact archaeological resources. However, in the event any archaeological materials are observed during construction activities, Section 4.3.1 provides recommendations for inadvertent archaeological studies.

The next section provides recommendations for additional cultural resources studies or monitoring as warranted.

4.2 - Recommendations

4.2.1 - Archaeological

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, FCS has assessed the potential effects from development on cultural resources on the subject property. The property has been graded intensively over the years to an unknown depth and no native topsoils are present. The archaeological sensitivity for the property should be considered low; therefore, archaeological monitoring is not recommended. Section 4.3 provides appropriate guidelines to be followed in the event of inadvertent archaeological discoveries.

4.2.2 - Paleontological

In accordance with the paleontological recommendations in Section 3.1.2 of this report, shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations that extend down into older and finer-grained deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossil remains. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. In addition, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils collected should be placed in an accredited scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

Ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources.

Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction will uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archaeologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance pursuant to the requirements of CEQA.

Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to the requirements of CEQA and Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98.

SECTION 5: REFERENCES

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References

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Appendix A: Eastern Information Center Records Search Data

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Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-01602	NADB-R - 1085715; Submitter - OVP931; Voided - MF-1700	2000	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OAK VALLEY AND SGPGA GOLF COURSE SPECIFIC PLAN #318 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-002639, 33-007295, 33-009780, 33-009781, 33-009782, 33-009783, 33-010791, 33-010792, 33-010794
RI-02350	NADB-R - 1082816; Voided - MF-2558	1988	Rebecca McCorkle Apple and Jan E. Wooley	MCI Rialto to El Paso Fiber Optics Project - Intensive Cultural Resource Survey - San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	Dames & Moore	33-000178, 33-003438, 33-003439, 33-003440, 33-003441, 33-003443, 33-003444, 33-003445, 33-003446, 33-003447, 33-003448
RI-02355	NADB-R - 1082822; Voided - MF-2564	1988	DROVER, C.E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THREE RINGS RANCH, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, BEAUMONY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	33-006228
RI-02377	NADB-R - 1082875; Voided - MF-2617	1988	BISSELL, RONALD	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF THE MCHALE/WOOD ASSOCIATES PROPERTY, BEAUMONT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO	
RI-02917	NADB-R - 1083274; Voided - MF-3127	1989	DAVIS, MCMILLAN	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Sewer System for the City of Beaumont California.	RECON	33-002385, 33-002386
RI-04162	NADB-R - 1085366; Other - 99-444; Voided - MF-4642	1999	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE OAK VALLEY ESTATES PROJECT AREA, BEAUMONT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
RI-04163	NADB-R - 1085367; Submitter - 99-413 AND 99-436; Voided - MF-4642	1999	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW FOR THE OAK VALLEY ESTATES PROJECT AREA, LOCATED IN THE CITY OF BEAUMONT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL	
RI-04977	NADB-R - 1086339; Submitter - BCH-02- 201	2003	IRISH, LESLIE NAY, ANNA M. HOOVER, KRISTIE R. BLEVINS, and HUGH M. WAGNER	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 30779, APNS 406-070- 014 AND -023, CITY OF BEAUMONT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	
RI-05248	NADB-R - 1086611; Submitter - BRL330	2003	GOODWIN, RIORDAN	PALEONTOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, BROOKFIELD TRACT 30779, CITY OF BEAUMONT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06458	NADB-R - 1087823; Submitter - CONTRACT #1453	2004	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, DEIRDRE ENCARNACION, and JOHN J. EDDY	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, THE SHOPS AT THE NOBLE CREEK, IN THE CITY OF BEAUMONT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-07288	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2051	2007	Mariam Dahdul, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Recycled Water System in and Near the Cities of Beaumont and Calimesa, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	33-009498, 33-015720
RI-08088		2008	Jennifer M. Sanka	Letter Report: Addendum Letter Report to the Final Phase I Cultural resources Assessment and Paleontological records Review Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project Beaumont, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08409	Other - Contract No. 0311-051	2004	William T. Eckhardt, Kristen E. Walker, and Richard L. Carrico	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Vista to Devers Transmission Line, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	Mooney/Hayes Associatesm LLC	33-002262, 33-004768, 33-007888, 33-013427, 33-013428, 33-013429, 33-013430, 33-013431, 33-013432, 33-013433, 33-013434
RI-09167		2013	Roderic McLean, Natalie Brodie, Jacqueline Hall, Shannon Carmack, Phil Fulton, Ingri Quon, Erin Martinelli, Richard Erickson, and Jay Michalski	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I West of Devers Project San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.	LSA	33-000179, 33-001296, 33-002262, 33-003446, 33-003449, 33-004213, 33-006015, 33-006103, 33-006107, 33-006109, 33-006156, 33-006168, 33-006219, 33-007296, 33-007870, 33-008334, 33-008347, 33-009498, 33-011265, 33-012642, 33-012643, 33-013427, 33-013429, 33-013430, 33-013431, 33-013432, 33-013433, 33-014871, 33-015033, 33-015035, 33-015183, 33-015184, 33-015185, 33-015186, 33-015189, 33-015720, 33-015760, 33-015843, 33-015845, 33-015992, 33-016898, 33-016904, 33-016907, 33-016961, 33-016993, 33-018123, 33-018648, 33-019671, 33-020721
RI-09385		2015	Mathew M. DeCarlo and Diane L. Winslow	Engineering Refinement Survey and Recommendation of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	ASM Affiliates	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10112	Other - RBF1507	2015	DAVID BRUNZELL	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT KIRKWOOD RANCH PROJECT CITY OF BEAUMONT RIVERSIDE COUNTY CALIFORNIA	BCRCONSULTING	

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Appendix B: Native American Heritage Commission

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B.1 - Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710

Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>

Twitter: @CA_NAHC



November 15, 2018

David M. Smith
First Carbon Solutions

VIA Email to: dsmith@fcs-intl.com

RE: Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project. Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Smith:

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 are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
11/14/2018

<p>Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs ,CA 92264 (760) 699-6800 (760) 699-6919 Fax</p>	<p>Cahuilla</p>	<p>Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians Shane Chapparosa, Chairman P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs ,CA 92086-018 Chapparosa@msn.com (760) 782-0711 (760) 782-0712 Fax</p>	<p>Cahuilla</p>
<p>Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs ,CA 92264 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net (760) 699-6907 (760) 699-6924 Fax</p>	<p>Cahuilla</p>	<p>Morongo Band of Mission Indians Robert Martin, Chairperson 12700 Pumarra Road Banning ,CA 92220 (951) 849-8807 (951) 922-8146 Fax</p>	<p>Cahuilla Serrano</p>
<p>Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians Amanda Vance, Chairperson P.O. Box 846 Coachella ,CA 92236 (760) 398-4722</p>	<p>Cahuilla</p>	<p>Ramona Band of Cahuilla Joseph Hamilton, Chairman P.O. Box 391670 Anza ,CA 92539 admin@ramonatribe.com (951) 763-4105 (951) 763-4325 Fax</p>	<p>Cahuilla</p>
<p>Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Doug Welmas, Chairperson 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio ,CA 92203 (760) 342-2593 (760) 347-7880 Fax</p>	<p>Cahuilla</p>	<p>Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Steven Estrada, Chairman P.O. Box 391820 Anza ,CA 92539 (951) 659-2700 (951) 659-2228 Fax</p>	<p>Cahuilla</p>
<p>Cahuilla Band of Indians Daniel Salgado, Chairperson 52701 U. S. Highway 371 Anza ,CA 92539 Chairman@cahuilla.net (951) 763-5549 (951) 763-2808</p>	<p>Cahuilla</p>	<p>Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto ,CA 92581 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov (951) 663-5279 (951) 654-4198 Fax</p>	<p>Luiseno Cahuilla</p>

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed-Use Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
11/14/2018**

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA 92274
mmirelez@tmdci.org
(760) 399-0022, Ext. 1213
(760) 397-8146 Fax

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed-Use Project, Riverside County.

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B.2 - Native American Information Request Letters

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November 15, 2018

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project, Beaumont, California

Dear Patricia Garcia-Plotkin:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for a proposed commercial development in Beaumont, California.

The Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project site is approximately 2.3-acre of currently undeveloped land located east of Interstate 10, in the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Golf Club Drive, in Beaumont, California. The proposed project would develop a multi-unit retail building, two quick service restaurants, a convenience store, and a fueling station. The project would also include parking, underground fuel storage tanks, and landscaping.

FCS requested the NAHC search their Sacred Lands Files for any information regarding cultural resource on or near the project area. The search was negative. However, NAHC provided a list of tribes affiliated with the area in which the project is located and recommended we contact the tribes. FCS respectfully requests any information you may have pertaining to cultural resources on or within the project area.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 714-508-4100 or via email at dsmith@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David M. Smith", written over a light blue horizontal line.

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2



November 15, 2018

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

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project, Beaumont, California

Dear Jeff Grubbe:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for a proposed commercial development in Beaumont, California.

The Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project site is approximately 2.3-acre of currently undeveloped land located east of Interstate 10, in the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Golf Club Drive, in Beaumont, California. The proposed project would develop a multi-unit retail building, two quick service restaurants, a convenience store, and a fueling station. The project would also include parking, underground fuel storage tanks, and landscaping.

FCS requested the NAHC search their Sacred Lands Files for any information regarding cultural resource on or near the project area. The search was negative. However, NAHC provided a list of tribes affiliated with the area in which the project is located and recommended we contact the tribes. FCS respectfully requests any information you may have pertaining to cultural resources on or within the project area.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 714-508-4100 or via email at dsmith@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David M. Smith", with a stylized flourish at the end.

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2



November 15, 2018

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project, Beaumont, California

Dear Amanda Vance:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for a proposed commercial development in Beaumont, California.

The Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project site is approximately 2.3-acre of currently undeveloped land located east of Interstate 10, in the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Golf Club Drive, in Beaumont, California. The proposed project would develop a multi-unit retail building, two quick service restaurants, a convenience store, and a fueling station. The project would also include parking, underground fuel storage tanks, and landscaping.

FCS requested the NAHC search their Sacred Lands Files for any information regarding cultural resource on or near the project area. The search was negative. However, NAHC provided a list of tribes affiliated with the area in which the project is located and recommended we contact the tribes. FCS respectfully requests any information you may have pertaining to cultural resources on or within the project area.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 714-508-4100 or via email at dsmith@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David M. Smith".

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2



November 15, 2018

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project, Beaumont, California

Dear Doug Welmas:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for a proposed commercial development in Beaumont, California.

The Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project site is approximately 2.3-acre of currently undeveloped land located east of Interstate 10, in the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Golf Club Drive, in Beaumont, California. The proposed project would develop a multi-unit retail building, two quick service restaurants, a convenience store, and a fueling station. The project would also include parking, underground fuel storage tanks, and landscaping.

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Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 714-508-4100 or via email at dsmith@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David M. Smith", written over a light blue horizontal line.

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2



November 15, 2018

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Daniel Salgado
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project, Beaumont, California

Dear Daniel Salgado:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for a proposed commercial development in Beaumont, California.

The Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project site is approximately 2.3-acre of currently undeveloped land located east of Interstate 10, in the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Golf Club Drive, in Beaumont, California. The proposed project would develop a multi-unit retail building, two quick service restaurants, a convenience store, and a fueling station. The project would also include parking, underground fuel storage tanks, and landscaping.

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David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2



November 15, 2018

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
Shane Chapparosa
P. O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project, Beaumont, California

Dear Shane Chapparosa:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for a proposed commercial development in Beaumont, California.

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David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2



November 15, 2018

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project, Beaumont, California

Dear Robert Martin:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for a proposed commercial development in Beaumont, California.

The Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project site is approximately 2.3-acre of currently undeveloped land located east of Interstate 10, in the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Golf Club Drive, in Beaumont, California. The proposed project would develop a multi-unit retail building, two quick service restaurants, a convenience store, and a fueling station. The project would also include parking, underground fuel storage tanks, and landscaping.

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David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2



November 15, 2018

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project, Beaumont, California

Dear Joseph Hamilton:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for a proposed commercial development in Beaumont, California.

The Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project site is approximately 2.3-acre of currently undeveloped land located east of Interstate 10, in the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Golf Club Drive, in Beaumont, California. The proposed project would develop a multi-unit retail building, two quick service restaurants, a convenience store, and a fueling station. The project would also include parking, underground fuel storage tanks, and landscaping.

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David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2



November 15, 2018

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Steven Estrada
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project, Beaumont, California

Dear Steven Estrada:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for a proposed commercial development in Beaumont, California.

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David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2



November 15, 2018

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project, Beaumont, California

Dear Joseph Ontiveros:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for a proposed commercial development in Beaumont, California.

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David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Enc: Exhibit 2



November 15, 2018

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment—Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project, Beaumont, California

Dear Michael Mirelez:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) for a proposed commercial development in Beaumont, California.

The Beaumont Commercial Development Mixed Use Project site is approximately 2.3-acre of currently undeveloped land located east of Interstate 10, in the northwest corner of Oak Valley Parkway and Golf Club Drive, in Beaumont, California. The proposed project would develop a multi-unit retail building, two quick service restaurants, a convenience store, and a fueling station. The project would also include parking, underground fuel storage tanks, and landscaping.

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David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602

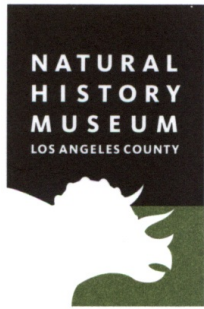
Enc: Exhibit 2

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Appendix C: Los Angeles County Museum

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Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007
tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

13 November 2018

FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Attn: David M. Smith, Project Manager, Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Beaumont Commercial Project, in the City of Beaumont,
Riverside County, project area

Dear David:

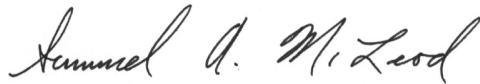
I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Beaumont Commercial Project, in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Beaumont USGS topographic quadrangle map that Eric Soycher sent to me via e-mail on 30 October 2018. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities somewhat nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

Along the western and northwestern margin of the proposed project are the surficial deposits consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Bernardino Mountains to the northeast via Little San Gorgonio Creek that currently flows adjacent to the north and west. These younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain by finer-grained older Quaternary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Surface deposits in the remainder of the proposed project area consist of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Bernardino Mountains to the northeast. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from older Quaternary deposits is LACM 4540, situated southwest of the proposed project area on the northeast side of the San Jacinto Valley near the intersection of Jackrabbit Trail and Gilman Springs Road, that produced fossil specimens of horse, Equidae.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary deposits exposed along the western and northwestern margins of the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations there that extend down into older and perhaps finer-grained Quaternary deposits, and any excavations in the older Quaternary deposits exposed elsewhere in the proposed project area, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally recover any potential vertebrate fossils without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

Appendix D: Regulatory Framework

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REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Government agencies, including federal, State, and local agencies, have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 106 the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands includes the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

Federal-Level Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under NEPA Section 106. Federal agencies are responsible for initiating NEPA Section 106 review and completing the steps in the process that are outlined in the regulations. They must determine if NHPA Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 CFR Part 800.8, federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NEPA Section 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” are found in 36 CFR Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d].

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, State, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP are significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

- a.) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- b.) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- c.) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- d.) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a.) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- b.) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- c.) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.
- d.) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- e.) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- f.) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance.
- g.) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the Agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects

Under federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 CFR Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 CFR Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long term preservation of the property's historic significance.

If Adverse Effects Are Found

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated at 36 CFR Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to

develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse effects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies' responsibilities under Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

State-Level Evaluation Processes

An archaeological site may be considered an historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California per PRC Section 5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR per California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an archaeological site is an historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC Section 21084.1 and 21083.2(I). If an archaeological site is considered not to be an historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

As used in this report, "non-unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CRHR, as noted in

subdivision (g) of PRC Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, OHP recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14, CCR, Chapter 3 Section 15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
 - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
 - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
 - C. 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.
 - D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in an historical resources survey per PRC Section 5024.1(g).

Threshold of Significance

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine if the cultural resource is a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; the resource must be mitigated for under CEQA regulations. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in-place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
2. Deeding conservation easements.
3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.