

Appendix D: Cultural Resources Analysis



March 27, 2013

Jeff Davis
San Geronio Pass Water Agency
1210 Beaumont Avenue
Beaumont, California, 92223

Subject: **Cultural Resource Addendum Survey of the Fiesta Water Recharge Project, San Geronio Pass Water Agency, County of Riverside and City of Beaumont, California**

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Dear Mr. Davis:

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) cultural resource staff has undertaken a cultural resource analysis of the Fiesta Water Recharge Project, which is located on lands within the City of Beaumont and the County of Riverside, California (Exhibit 1). For the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Lead Agency is the San Geronio Pass Water Agency. The purpose of this research is to determine whether or not there will be direct or indirect impacts to sensitive historical and archaeological resources during construction of the project. Because no federal aid or permits are required, this report has been written support of an EIR following CEQA Guidelines. Previous fieldwork on portions of the project have been undertaken by MBA cultural resource staff (Sanka and Dice 2009) but as the project design has been revised since the previous analyses were undertaken, this letter report serves as an update to the previous research by Sanka and Dice.

The Project Site

This project exhibits linear and block-land components. The project site encompasses a recharge facility at the southwest corner of Beaumont Avenue and Brookside Avenue, a pipeline that extends north from the recharge facility along Beaumont Avenue to Orchard Street and then west along Orchard Street to approximately Mountain View Channel, and a service connection facility located south of Orchard Street and immediately west of Mountain View Channel (Exhibit 2). Additionally, there would be potential that excavation activities associated with construction of the proposed pipeline would require the depositing of excess soil at three locations: the first being the recharge facility site; the second being an offsite triangular parcel located south of Brookside Avenue, north of Noble Creek, and east of the Mountain View Channel; and the third being the service connection site.

The majority of the pipeline would be installed underground in the unincorporated Cherry Valley area of Riverside County, although the southernmost portion of the pipeline that connects to the recharge facility would be located in the City of Beaumont. The pipeline would traverse in an east/west direction along Brookside Avenue from the recharge facility site to Beaumont Avenue, in a north/south direction along Beaumont Avenue, in an east/west direction along Orchard Street, and connecting to the service connection facility.

The recharge facility site encompasses approximately 44 acres and is located south of Brookside Avenue and west of Beaumont Avenue.

The service connection site consists of approximately 3.5 acres within the unincorporated Cherry Valley area of Riverside County and is located south of Orchard Street and immediately west of Mountain View Channel. Construction and operation of the service connection facility would disturb roughly 0.3 acre of the northeast portion of the 3.5-acre parcel.

The approximately 3.4-acre offsite triangular parcel that could potentially be used for a staging area and/or for depositing excess excavated soil is located south of Brookside Avenue, north of Noble Creek, and east of the Mountain View Channel.

Recharge Facility

The recharge facility would consist of a series of five tiered basins, each separated by berms. The facility would have raised embankments along its perimeter, which would reduce the need for extensive excavation below the existing ground surface. A maximum 3:1 slope would be used for the interior basin portions of the facility, while 2:1 cut/fill slopes would be used for the exterior perimeter of the facility. The raised embankments would extend less than eight feet above the existing surrounding grade.

Each uncovered basin would be unlined to allow for percolation and groundwater replenishment. The floor of the basin in the northeast portion of the facility would be approximately 40 to 45 feet higher in elevation than the floor of the basin in the southwest portion of the facility. Emergency spillways would be placed on the embankments of each basin. The southernmost basin would have a spillway draining to the west.

Maintenance roads would be provided along both the perimeter of the facility and between each of the basins. The perimeter maintenance road would be 20 feet wide, while the basin roads would be a minimum of twelve feet wide. These roads would be engineered to prevent erosion and would be slightly angled towards the basins to allow for drainage into the basins. Site access would be provided from Cougar Way.

To protect the recharge facility from flooding and lateral streambed migration and undermining, protection in the form of gabion blanket or other similar stream bank revetment technique (e.g., windrow revetment) would be placed onsite along the northwestern portion of the facility, adjacent to Noble Creek. These protection improvements would be located within the recharge facility site in non-jurisdictional areas.

Once operational, periodic maintenance activities at the recharge facility would be required. The recharge facility would operate four of its five basins at any one time, taking one basin out of commission so that maintenance activities could occur at that particular basin.

Pipeline

The 24-inch pipeline would extend east along Brookside Avenue for approximately 150 feet to Beaumont Avenue, north from the recharge facility along Beaumont Avenue for approximately 5,600 linear feet, and west along Orchard Street for approximately 1,400 feet toward the service connection facility. The pipeline is planned to be located within the western side of the Beaumont Avenue centerline (southbound traffic lane) and the southern side of the Orchard Street centerline (eastbound traffic lane).

Offsite Triangular Parcel

The offsite triangular parcel located northwest of the recharge facility site on the north side of Noble Creek could potentially be used, along with three other locations, as a staging area during construction of the project. Additionally, this parcel could potentially be used for depositing excess excavated soil as a result of excavation of the pipeline.

Staging Areas

During construction of the project, construction equipment, vehicles, and materials could be stored at up to four staging areas: the recharge facility site, within the Beaumont Avenue and Orchard Street right-of-ways adjacent to the portion of the pipeline undergoing installation, the service connection site, and/or the offsite triangular parcel.

Cherry Valley Development History

Cherry Valley is an unincorporated community within Riverside County, and was the site of farming and grazing developments since the 1840's. Developments in the San Geronio Pass between about 1840 and 1880 focused on the towns of Banning and Beaumont because these areas were crossed by the first trails, the stagecoach routes, and the Southern Pacific railroad. Once lands in the area began to be developed, investors from Los Angeles formed the Cherry Valley Land and Water Company (Lech 2006), a development scheme that quickly collapsed. The groups properties were purchased by the holdings of the Beaumont Land and Water Company and added for sale.

As water resources were developed in the canyons above the project area, agricultural developments focused on tree crops, but the Highland Springs Resort was developed out of the original Paulino Weaver holdings from the 1840s

Records Searches

Previous records searches were undertaken on lands within and near the southern end of Nobel Creek (August 2007) and again as the original project was expanded northward to include recharge basin alternatives (October 2009). MBA staff performed the records searches at the Eastern Information Center at the Department of Anthropology at U.C.-Riverside (EIC). The Fiesta Recharge project description was examined against the records search data collected during these previous trips to the EIC. This showed that no recorded cultural resources are located within the project site. A few cultural resources are located near the project, but none will be directly impacted by construction.

Reconnaissance Survey

Survey of the pipeline right of way located between Cherry Valley and the southeast corner of the planned-for recharge basin site on Assessor's Parcel No. 404-010-015 took place, plus review of roadways on Vineyard Street, Ralph Road and Orchard Street. After further design, the proposed pipeline does not include an alignment on Vineyard Street or Ralph Road.

Except for Hirsch's Deodar Cedar tree alignments, which are is a historical landscaping site located on either side of Beaumont Avenue (planted in 1930), no cultural resources were located in the project site. No cultural resources were detected during the surveys of lands previously located in the older project sites. The Deodar Cedar tree alignments were located inside the project area, therefore, they are reviewed below.

Significance Evaluation of Hirsch's Deodar Cedar Tree Alignment (P#33-020974)

The historical landscape resource is an alignment of Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) trees located along the east and west shoulders of Beaumont Avenue. This has been recorded onto Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and submitted to the EIC. Originally planted only between 14th Street (former City limits) and Cherry Valley Boulevard, the trees are native to Asia (Western Himalayas) and among

Hindus the tree is considered a divine tree. Planted in 1930 by Fred Hirsch, then-owner of the Highland Springs Resort, the trees were placed northward to Cherry Valley Boulevard, a road that brought traffic into Highland Springs Resort (established 1886) from the west. Because some of the trees originally planted have been removed, the southernmost tree is now located on the east shoulder of Beaumont near a small ephemeral drainage about 560 feet north of 15th Street. Most of the trees north of this point still remain. It is possible that some have been replaced since the original planting date. The Deodar is widely grown as an ornamental tree, often planted in parks and large gardens for its drooping foliage. General cultivation is limited to areas with mild winters, with trees frequently killed by temperatures below about -25 Centigrade, limiting it to warmer zones for reliable growth. The trees can be seen on historic aerial photographs (1938, 1959) that are available on various websites.

In the early 1800s, the area surrounding Highland Springs Resort was known as the San Gorgonio Rancho, an outpost for the San Gabriel Mission. A large portion of the area was a Spanish Land Grant made to Paulino Weaver. In 1853, Dr. Isaac William Smith purchased 1,000 acres for \$1,000 from Weaver and established the Smith Ranch. The original Smith residence stood near where the Highland Springs Resort swimming pool is today. In 1862, Smith's ranch was dubbed "Smith Station" and was made a stagecoach stop. The Butterfield Overland Stage line ran coaches from San Bernardino, stopped at the ranch, and then continued along the Bradshaw Trail to Yuma, Arizona.

From 1864 to 1866, the route through Highland Springs along the Bradshaw Trail was the single connecting line for passenger, mail, and express travel between Southern California and the eastern regions of the nation. Smith's Station slowly developed into a popular hotel. In 1884, the Smith property was purchased by a Los Angeles company that then built a three-story hotel on the property, calling it "Highland Home". The first cherry trees in the area were planted nearby.

In 1927, Fred and William Hirsch bought the old Smith Ranch, renamed it Highland Springs Resort, and developed it into a health resort. Fred Hirsch was "made healthy" following the philosophy of Professor Arnold Ehret, who was an early proponent of juice fasting and colon cleansing. The restaurant on the new Highland Springs Resort was vegetarian and Hirsch grew much of the produce served at the restaurant on the resort property. He also grew his own grapes and operated a small vineyard. Eventually, the resort became known as "The Last Resort" as many sick people became healthy through Hirsch's health practices while staying there.

In 1930, Fred Hirsch planted parallel rows of Deodar Cedar trees along both sides of Beaumont Avenue from 14th Street (now Oak Valley Parkway) north to Cherry Valley Boulevard. Why Hirsch chose to plant the trees along Beaumont Avenue instead of Highland Springs is something of a mystery. In 1930 it is likely that the trees were planted to beautify an area between Beaumont and Cherry Valley that at the time exhibited about a mile of dryland pasture or plowed fields which were susceptible to flash flooding. In the 1930s this area did not exhibit any orchards probably because of repeated flooding in Nobel and Little San Gorgonio Creeks. Planted 70 feet apart and staggered, the trees were probably meant to beautify a street that would have brought traffic due north out of the center of town. The 7,800 feet of distance would have required about 112 trees on each side of the roadway, but today a total of 85 live trees exist on the east side and 87 on the west side. These have been replanted over the years but many original trees are found opposite the western entrance of the Beaumont Sports Park.

The idea for planting these trees may have come from Altadena's Christmas Tree Lane, which is a parallel alignment of about 150 Deodar Cedars placed on the shoulders of Santa Rosa Avenue in that city in 1885. The trees of Christmas Tree Lane have been lit with lights at Christmas time since 1920. Christmas Tree Lane is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1990) and is a California Historical landmark.

These data suggest that the Hirsch's Deodar Cedar Alignment is significant and the Local and State level of analysis. Avoidance of direct impact to the trees or their roots is recommended.

Native American Sacred Lands Search

On July 11 2012, MBA sent a sacred lands search request for the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of determining potential impacts to unlisted and possibly sacred Native American use areas or sites. A response was provided on July 16 2012, which indicated that no Native American cultural resources were identified within 0.5 mile of the APE. The NAHC recommended that we contact specific tribal authorities that may want to comment on our search request. A letter to the nine listed tribal authorities was mailed July 17, 2012. As of the date of this report, one phone call response has been received. No letter responses to our inquiry were received.

A call from Michael Contreras of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians was received on July 30, 2012 in response to our letters sent. Mr. Contreras was interested in the exact location of the project site and we informed him that SWP water would be conveyed from existing SWP facilities west of Little San Gorgonio flood control channel by underground pipeline to the recharge basin. Mr. Contreras informed us that the Morongo Band would be pleased to receive a call if any inadvertent finds were encountered during construction.

Cultural Resource Summary

Review of project impacts showed that no known prehistoric or historic cultural resources are located inside the project site. However, given that there are recorded cultural resources located in the project vicinity (Sanka and Dice 2009), the potential for impacts to buried cultural resources is considered "Moderate." We recommend that archaeological monitoring, performed under the guidance of a County of Riverside permitted Project Archaeologist, take place during construction within any soil horizon that has not been previously disturbed by historical development. Guidelines associated with cultural resource monitoring, as required by the County of Riverside, must be followed. Within the pipeline right-of-ways, this would begin below the level of road development disturbance, which is approximately two (2) feet below grade. Earthmoving in other sections of the project site may require an archaeologist to monitor if the Project Archaeologist determines that soils in the grading areas are not disturbed by recent developments. The archaeological monitoring parameter can be cancelled once the Project Archaeologist determines that impacts to buried cultural deposits have been reduced from "Moderate" to "Low."

Paleontological Review

The paleontological background of the general project area was reviewed by Dice and Sanka (2009). The paleontological review showed that the project area is situated entirely upon surface exposures of Pleistocene older alluvium, which is overlain and incised by recent (Holocene) wash sediments. The Holocene or recent sediments are too geologically young to produce fossil resources, and are assigned low paleontological sensitivity. In contrast, the Pleistocene or older alluvial sediments have a high potential to contain significant, nonrenewable paleontologic resources, depending upon their lithology. Excavations into Pleistocene sediments throughout the Inland Empire have previously yielded significant fossils of animals from the Ice Age, including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, saber-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison. Based upon these findings, and the uncertain potential for well developed and fossiliferous Pleistocene deposits in the project area, MBA recommended that a paleontological mitigation/monitoring program be developed and implemented if and only if a depth of 10 feet is reached in any one excavated area. This depth has been determined based upon the visual review of vertical cross-sections within the Noble Creek stream channel, and their low potential for yielding fossil resources. The program should allow the paleontologist to assess

the lithology of the project area soils, and to determine the need or lack thereof for a continuous monitoring program for paleontological resources.

Conclusion

Cultural Resources

There is the possibility that cultural resources will be encountered during grading or trenching during project construction. Once Project-related excavations begin, the following mitigation measure is recommended:

- MM CR-1 Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, a Project Archaeologist approved by the County of Riverside for portions of the sites located within the jurisdiction of the County of Riverside and the City of Beaumont for the portions of the sites located within the jurisdiction of the City of Beaumont shall initiate and supervise cultural resource mitigation monitoring during project-related earthmoving activities on all project sites, subject to certain constraints found in Mitigation Measure CR-2.
- MM CR-2 A) All construction-related earthmoving should be monitored by the approved Project Archaeologist or his/her designated representative. Monitoring can begin along the pipeline segments once 2 feet of surface fill has been removed.
- B) Once 50 percent of the earth to be moved has been examined by the Project Archaeologist, the Project Archaeologist may, at his or her discretion, terminate monitoring if and only if no buried cultural resources have been detected.
- C) If buried cultural resources are detected during monitoring, monitoring must continue until 100 percent of virgin earth within the study area has been disturbed and inspected by the Project Archaeologist or his/her designated representative.
- D) Grading would cease in the area of a cultural artifact or potential cultural artifact as delineated by the Project Archaeologist or his/her designated representative. Grading should continue in other areas of the site while particular find are investigated.
- E) If cultural artifacts are uncovered during grading, they would be examined by a professional archaeologist subject to MM CR-2, then curated in a museum facility chosen by the County. A mitigation-monitoring report must accompany the artifacts once they are donated to the museum facility.

Paleontological Resources

There is the possibility that paleontological resources will be encountered at depth. Once project-related excavations reach 10 feet of depth or more, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

- MM CR-3 We recommend that if project grading and excavation plans show that a depth of ten feet will be reached, a qualified paleontologist should develop a mitigation-monitoring program to mitigate for impacts. If the paleontological monitor finds that the project area soils are conducive to the preservation of fossil resources, then Mitigation Measures CR-4 to CR-7 (see below) would apply.
- MM CR-4 Monitoring of excavation in areas identified as likely to contain paleontologic resources by a qualified paleontologic monitor. Paleontologic monitors should be equipped to salvage fossils, as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens.

- MM CR-5 Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils are essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources.
- MM CR-6 Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage. These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation and CEQA compliance. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not complete until such curation into an established museum repository has been fully completed and documented.
- MM CR-7 Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate lead agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

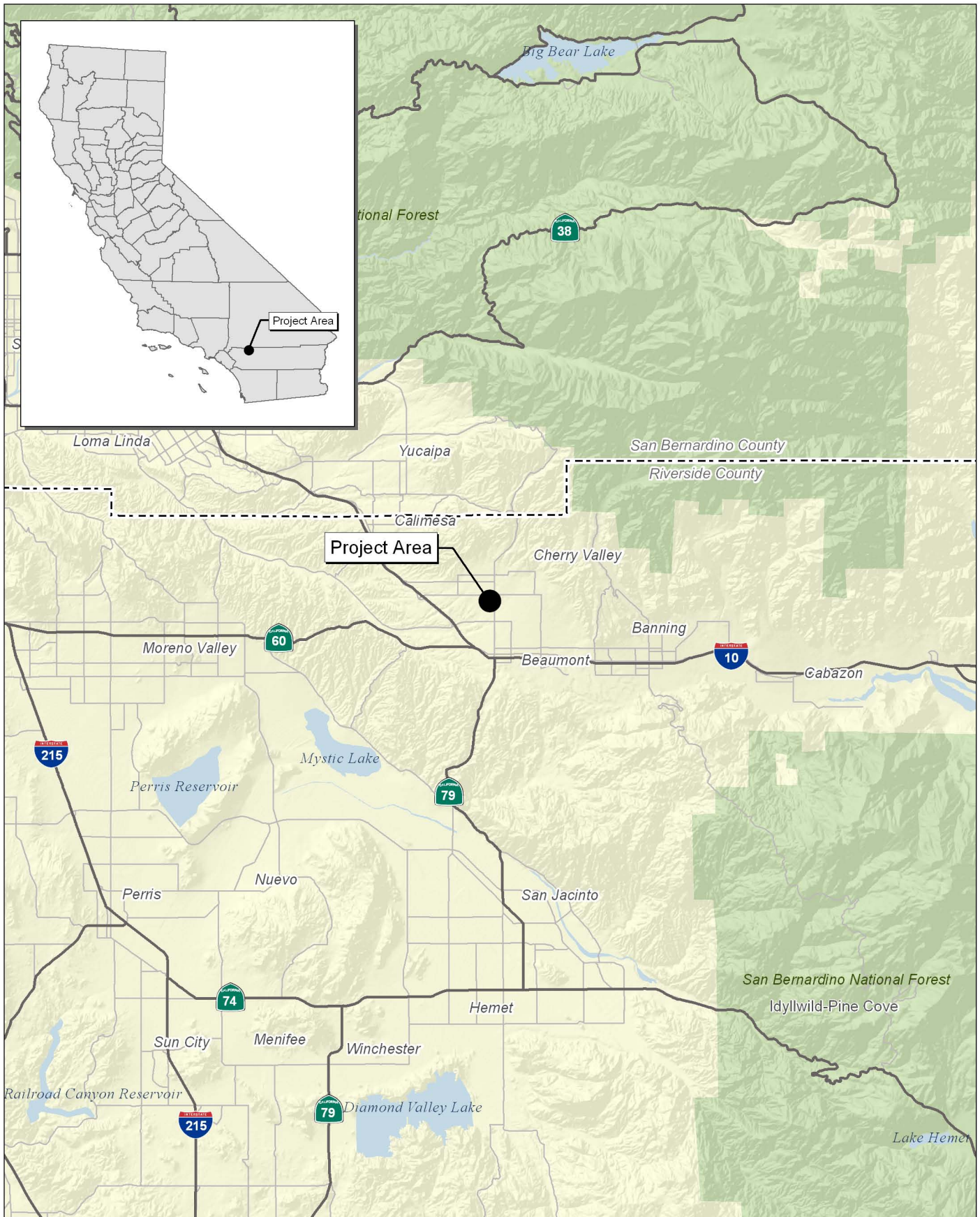
If you have any questions regarding this letter report, please contact me on my cell at 714.742.0468.

Sincerely,



Michael H. Dice, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Manager
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

- Enc:
- Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map
 - Exhibit 2: Local Vicinity Map, Topographic Base
 - Project Area Photographs 1 through 4
 - NAHC Correspondence
 - Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project (Sanka and Dice -January 1, 2008)
 - Addendum Letter Report to the Phase I Cultural Report of April 21, 2008



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, MBA GIS 2013.



Michael Brandman Associates

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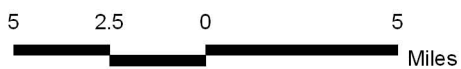
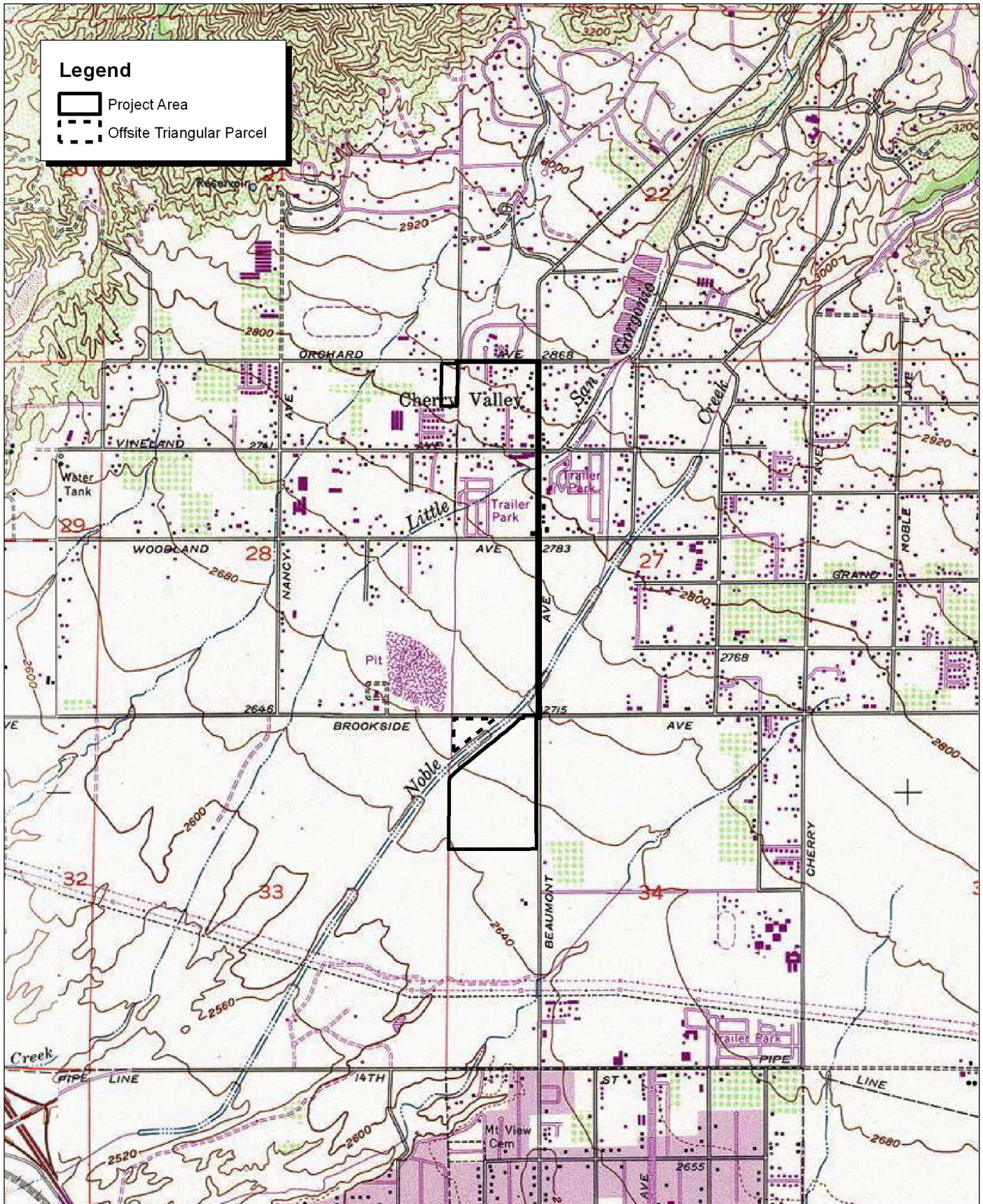


Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

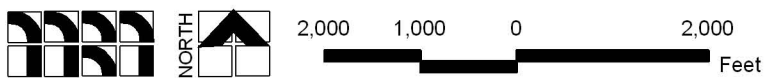
SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
BEAUMONT AVENUE RECHARGE FACILITY AND PIPELINE
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. MBA Field Survey and GIS Data, 2013.

Exhibit 2

Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base



Michael Brandman Associates

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SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
BEAUMONT AVENUE RECHARGE FACILITY AND PIPELINE
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



Deodar Tree alignment along Beaumont Avenue. View south.



View east near the south end of the project site showing typical soils and vegetation in the vacant lots.



View west from the corner of Beaumont and Vineland showing typical soils near roadways. It is assumed these soils are disturbed to a point at least 2 feet below grade by previous road works and infrastructure impacts.



View north at the southwest corner of the project site. It is likely that all lands looked like this prior to development in areas near Beaumont Avenue.

NAHC Correspondence

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: The Beaumont Avenue Recharge Facility and Pipeline Project

County: Riverside County – San Geronio Pass Water Agency (Lead).

USGS Quadrangle Name: Beaumont, CA.

Township: 2 South --- **Range:** 1 West **Section(s):** 27, 28, 33

Company/Firm/Agency: Michael Brandman Associates

Contact Person: Michael H. Dice, M.A.

Street Address: 621 E. Carnegie Dr. Suite #100 San Bernardino CA. 92408

Cell 714.742.0468 (preferred number)

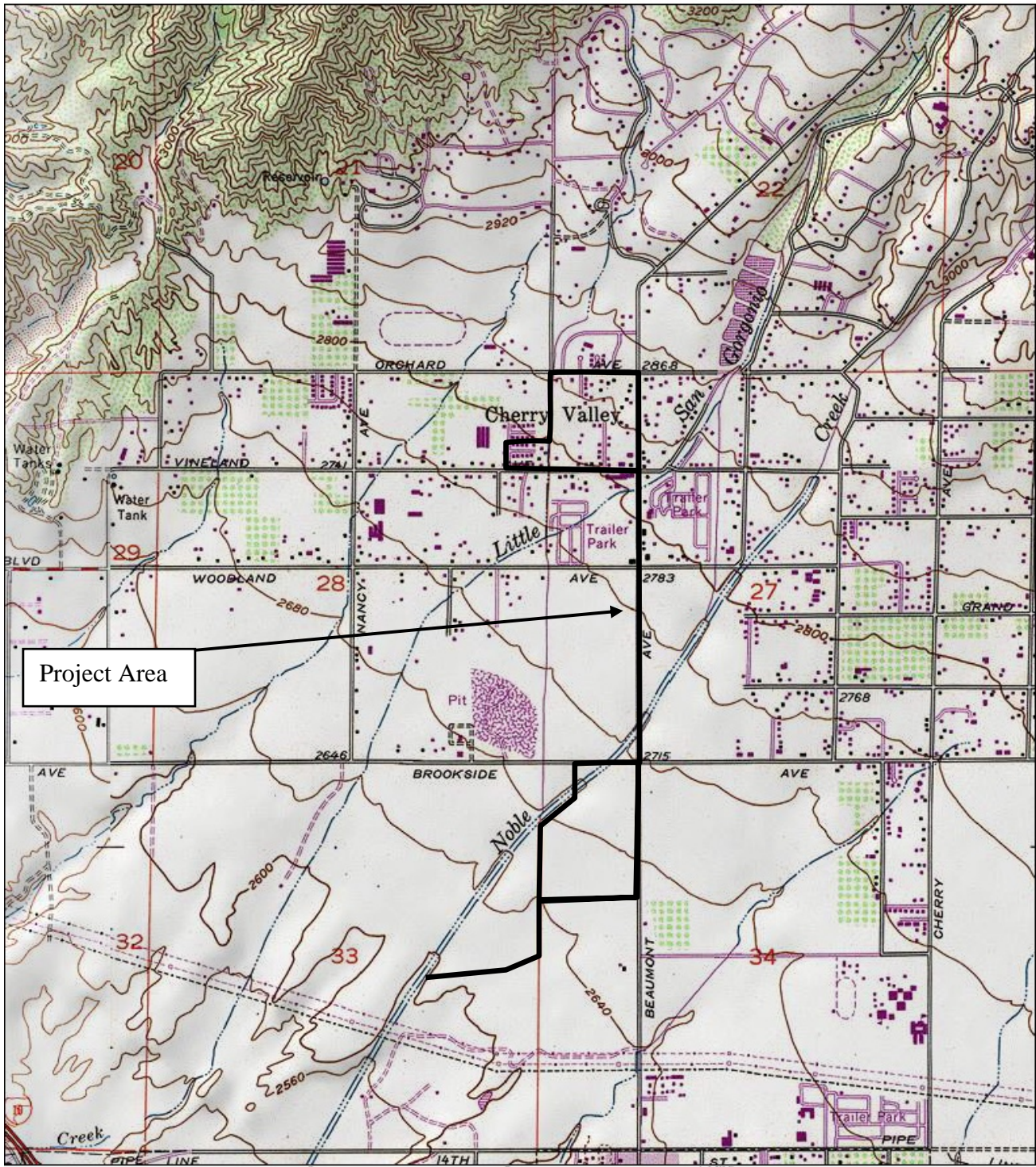
Office Phone: 909.884.2255

Fax: 909.884.2113 (preferred delivery method)

Email: mdice@brandman.com

SEE ATTACHED MAP

The project consists of the development of a new pipeline and water recharge basin within the Little San Geronio and Nobel Creek watersheds in the community of Cherry Valley, CA. Water will be drawn from points in the center of Cherry Valley and piped in a new pipeline along Beaumont Avenue to a point in the northeast corner of Section 33 where it will be discharged into a new basin and allowed to soak into the ground. Any flood overflows will run into a flood control channel emanating from the new basin and discharge into Nobel Creek.



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Source: Topo! @National Geographic Holdings.



Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 1 Location of Project Area

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
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Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



July 16, 2012

Mr. Michael H. Dice, M.A.

Michael Brandman Associates

621 E. Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sent by FAX to: 909-884-2113

No. of Pages: 5

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed
"The Beaumont Avenue Recharge Facility and Pipeline Project;" located in the
Beaumont, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Dice:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File searches of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and **Native American cultural resources were not identified** within one-half mile of the project area of potential effect (e.g. APE); you specified. Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any project groundbreaking activity.

California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources, impacted by proposed projects including archaeological, places of religious significance to Native Americans and burial sites

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list that the NAHC has provided in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 and (k) of the federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (23 CFR 774); 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be

advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

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

Sincerely,


Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contact
 Riverside County
 July 16, 2012

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
 Shane Chapparosa, Chairman
 P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
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 (760) 782-2701 - FAX

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
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 gov
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 gov
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 (951) 755-5200
 (951) 922-8146 Fax

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 Patton, CA 92369

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed THE beaumont Avenue Recharge Facility and Pipeline Project; located in Beaumont; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contact
Riverside County
July 16, 2012

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

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

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed THE Beaumont Avenue Recharge Facility and Pipeline Project; located in Beaumont; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.



July 24, 2012

Chairperson Luther Salgado, Sr.
Cahuilla Band of Indians
P.O. Box 391760
Anza CA 92539

Subject: **Native American Information Request Letter associated with the Fiesta Recharge Project, City of Beaumont, California. (USGS Beaumont, CA. topographic quadrangle)**

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Dear Chairperson Luther Salgado, Sr.:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed a cultural resource survey of the Fiesta Recharge Project. As shown in the attached Exhibit, the project will bring water from wells located within the Little Morongo Creek watershed plus additional area waters and send it via pipeline along Beaumont Avenue to a recharge basin located at the southwest corner of Brookside and Beaumont so that soils beneath Nobel Creek will be recharged with water. MBA has undertaken various surveys for this project over the last several years and does not believe that any prehistoric cultural resource, recorded or not, will be harmed during this project. However, we are writing you this letter because the NAHC has indicated that you may have knowledge of the project site.

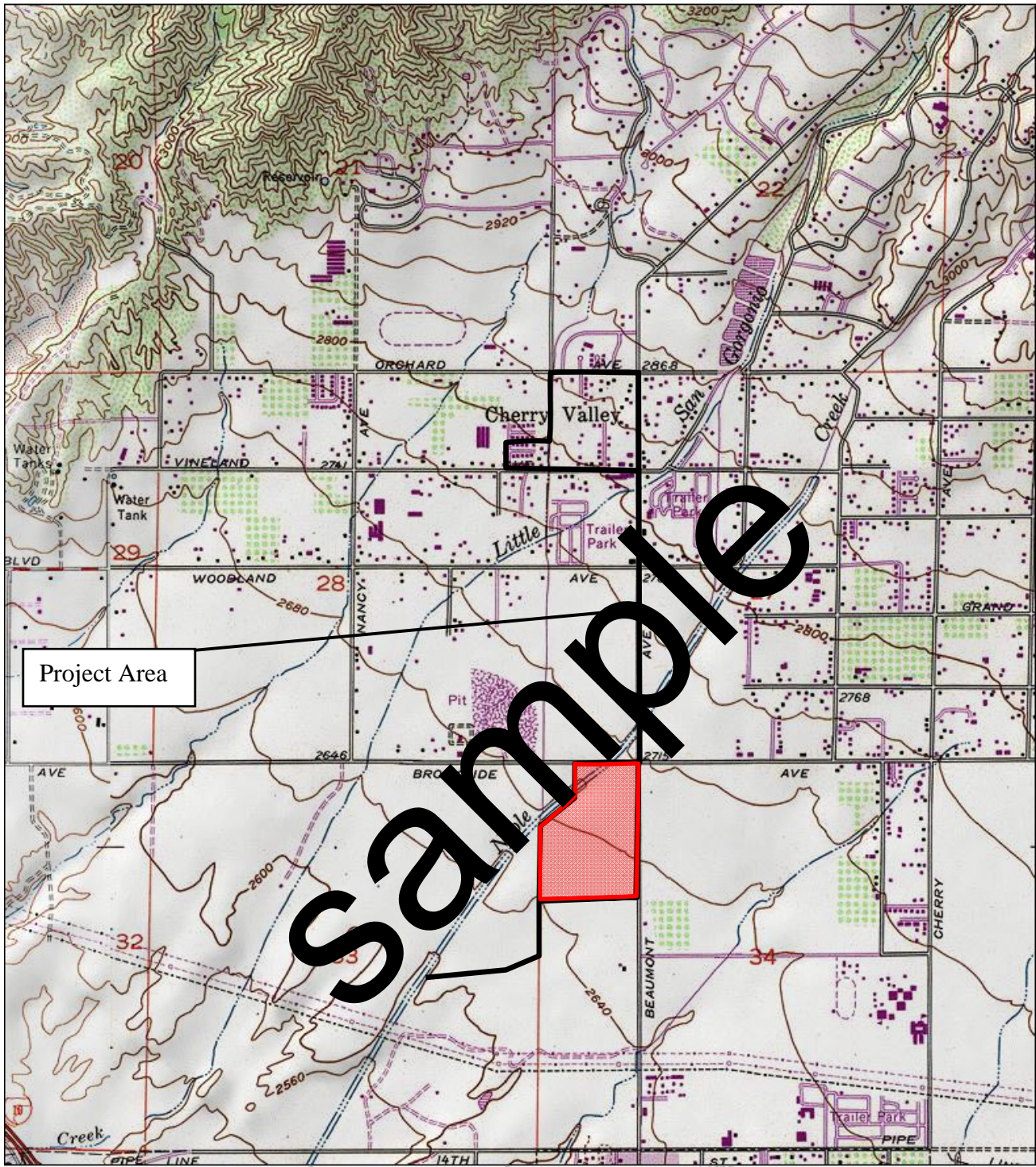
This information request letter is **not associated with the SB116 process**, but is a document that shall be included in our cultural resource survey report. CEQA Guidelines and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) must consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional, religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC. The Native American Heritage Commission indicated that a records search of Native American Cultural Resources did not identify **any cultural resources** in or within 1/2 mile of the project area.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext. 1208 or my cell 414.742.0468 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

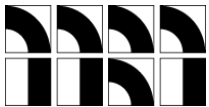
Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS *Beaumont, CA.* topographic map



Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Source: Topo! @National Geographic. The area in red is a proposed desilting basin. The black line is a buried pipeline/concrete culvert.



Michael Brandman Associates

3178.0004.0 • 7/2012 | CR Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1 Location of Project Area

Beaumont Avenue Recharge Project • Cultural Resource Survey

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project (Sanka and Dice -January 1, 2008)

**Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and
Paleontological Records Review
Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project
Beaumont, Riverside County, California**

Beaumont, California, USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Township 2 South, Range 1 West, Sections 33 and 34
South Noble Creek Stream Channel
3,300 Linear Feet

Prepared for:

San Geronio Pass Water Agency
1210 Beaumont Avenue
Beaumont, CA 92223

Contact: Mr. Jeff Davis, General Manager

Prepared by:

Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602
714.508.4100

Contact/Author: Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA



Michael Brandman Associates

Fieldwork Conducted By: Jennifer M. Sanka
Fieldwork Conducted On: October 11, 2007
Report Date: January 21, 2008

Keywords: Beaumont, South Noble Creek, Negative Findings

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level Phase I archaeological survey and paleontological resource assessment for approximately 3,300 linear feet of the south Noble Creek stream channel located in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) has performed this investigation at the request of Mr. Jeff Davis of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency. The purpose of the study is to determine if cultural resources more than 45 years old are visible on the surface, and to determine the overall cultural resource sensitivity of the project area. Approximately 3,300 linear feet of the south Noble Creek stream channel constitutes the project area for this report.

The cultural resource literature search was conducted by MBA Staff Archaeologist Marnie Aislin-Kay at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), which is located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside (UCR) on August 20, 2007. A search radius of 1 mile was used. The Phase I survey was performed on October 11, 2007 with negative results.

MBA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 13, 2007 requesting a Sacred Lands File search for traditional cultural properties. The response from the NAHC was received on September 18, 2007. The NAHC response indicated that no sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are known for the project area. MBA subsequently sent information-request letters to each tribal entity named by the NAHC on October 16, 2007. On October 24, 2007, a response was received via telephone from Alvino Siva. Mr. Siva noted that he had knowledge of potentially sensitive sites within the general region, but that he knew of no sites within the project area. Mr. Siva also communicated the need for archaeological and Native American consultation, in the event that either unknown cultural resources or human remains were detected during the construction or removal of the berms within the project area. All additional Native American responses have been incorporated herein. Letters received subsequent to the date of the final report will be forwarded to the City of Beaumont as they are received.

MBA contacted Eric Scott of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) on September 13, 2007 requesting a paleontological records check. A response was received on October 9, 2007. The paleontological review indicated that the entirety of the project area is situated upon surface exposures of Pleistocene older alluvium, which are overlain and incised by recent wash sediments (Holocene) of Noble Creek. These Holocene or recent sediments are too geologically young to have potential to yield fossil resources, and are assigned low paleontological sensitivity. In contrast, the Pleistocene older alluvial sediments generally have high potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources. However, the Pleistocene sediments present in the project area are presumably coarse-grained and/or disturbed by fault activity, and therefore may retain a lower fossil bearing potential. For this reason, there may be high potential for adverse impacts to fossil resources

during ground disturbing activities, depending on the depositional schematic of the Pleistocene sediments present within the project area.

During the pedestrian survey, no cultural resources were observed. Based upon these findings, and the results of the cultural resource literature search, the cultural resource sensitivity of the project area was determined to be low.

MBA does not recommend a mitigation program for archaeological resources; however, a mitigation program is necessary for paleontological resources. Specific mitigation recommendations are outlined within the body of this report.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Jeff Davis of the San Geronio Pass Water Agency, MBA conducted a cultural and paleontological resource assessment. Totalling approximately 3,300 linear feet of the south Noble Creek stream channel, the proposed use of the project area is implementation of a comprehensive program to impound and recharge imported water during the non-storm season.

The purpose of this report is to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural and paleontological resources within the project area. If the project area will be impacted by the proposed development, this report will propose recommendations for cultural and paleontological mitigation, where necessary.

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. These laws govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance. Completion of this cultural and paleontological resource document was performed to comply with CEQA.

This report closely follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP's Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format for archaeological reports. This report is organized into sections and appendices, which are summarized as follows:

- Section 1 introduces the project, the location, and the cultural resources team.
- Section 2 summarizes the cultural setting.
- Section 3 provides cultural resource survey and paleontological records search results.
- Section 4 provides management recommendations.
- Section 5 contains the project certification
- Section 6 presents a reference list.
- Appendix A provides required cultural resource compliance documents.
- Appendix B provides personnel qualifications.
- Appendix C presents the regulatory framework.
- Appendix D provides recent photographs of the project area.

1.3 - Project Location

Situated in the City of Beaumont, and near the northern border of Riverside County, California, the project area is located north of the Interstate 10 (I-10) and State Route 60 (SR-60) interchange (Exhibit 1). It can be found on the Beaumont, California, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, in Sections 33 and 34 of Township 2 South, Range 1 West

(Exhibit 2). Specifically, the project area is located south of Brookside Avenue, east of Oak View Drive, north of 14th Street and west of Mountain View Avenue (Exhibit 3). The location of the proposed project is the unimproved channel of south Noble Creek downstream from the confluence with Little San Geronio Creek. The project area is situated in an easement that traverses several Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs), including: 406-070-024, 406-070-038, 406-070-046, 406-080-012:14, and 406-080-032.

1.4 - Project Description

The proposed project entails utilizing roughly 3,300 linear feet of the graded south Noble Creek stream channel located to the south of Brookside Avenue to impound and recharge imported water during the non-storm season. The project would commence immediately downstream from the confluence of South Noble Creek and the Mountain View Channel. The Brookside South Recharge Project (BSR) consists of constructing multiple earthen berms perpendicular to Noble Creek. These proposed berms would create shallow impoundments covering the entirety of the channel bottom. The berms would be constructed of native materials scraped from the channel, and would be placed at 150 foot intervals along approximately 2/3 mile of south Noble Creek. This would yield approximately 22 earthen berms. The dimensions of each earthen berm would be approximately 70 feet long by four feet high, with a top width of two feet and a bottom width of 14 feet. These berms would serve as temporary barriers to contain water during the non-storm season, and would be constructed and removed on an annual basis. The berms would slow the flow of water, allow the water to pond, permeate the channel surface, and then ultimately recharge the Beaumont Storage Unit (BSU) sub-basin.

The berms would be constructed at the end of the wet season, and removed prior to the start of the successive wet season. During each wet season, the berm materials would be stored adjacently to the channel banks, out of the storm flow path but inside the right-of-way. At the onset of the dry season, water would be released at the East Branch Extension turnout at Orchard Avenue, flow down the concrete Mountain View channel, and discharge into Noble Creek Stream Channel.

Constructing the berms is expected to take less than one week, while removal of the berms would take a few days. Periodic maintenance, such as scraping, may be required to ensure the permeability of the bed. This maintenance activity would take approximately one day per year. Refer to Exhibit 4 for a conceptual site plan.

1.5 - Environmental Setting

1.5.1 - Topography, Geology, and Soils

The project area has relatively flat topography, with an elevation range of 2,575 to 2,600 feet. Adjacent lands, beyond the Noble Creek stream channel and the project area boundaries are also

primarily flat, with the exception of two knolls near the southwestern project area corner. Noble Creek is depicted as a blue-line stream on the current Beaumont, CA USGS topographic quadrangle.

Five soil series are mapped within the project area, including: terrace escarpments, Gorgonio, Hanford, Ramona, and Tujunga (USDA 1971). Terrace escarpments consist of variable alluvium on terraces or barrancas, occasionally exhibiting small areas of recently deposited alluvium near the bottom of the escarpments. This land type may have exposed rim pan, gravel, cobblestones, stones, or large boulders in variable quantities. Approximately one-quarter of the total project area acreage is comprised of eroded spots and active gullies that head toward the terrace top. These areas are unaltered alluvial outwash derived from granite, gabbro, metamorphosed sandstone, sandstone or mica-schist.

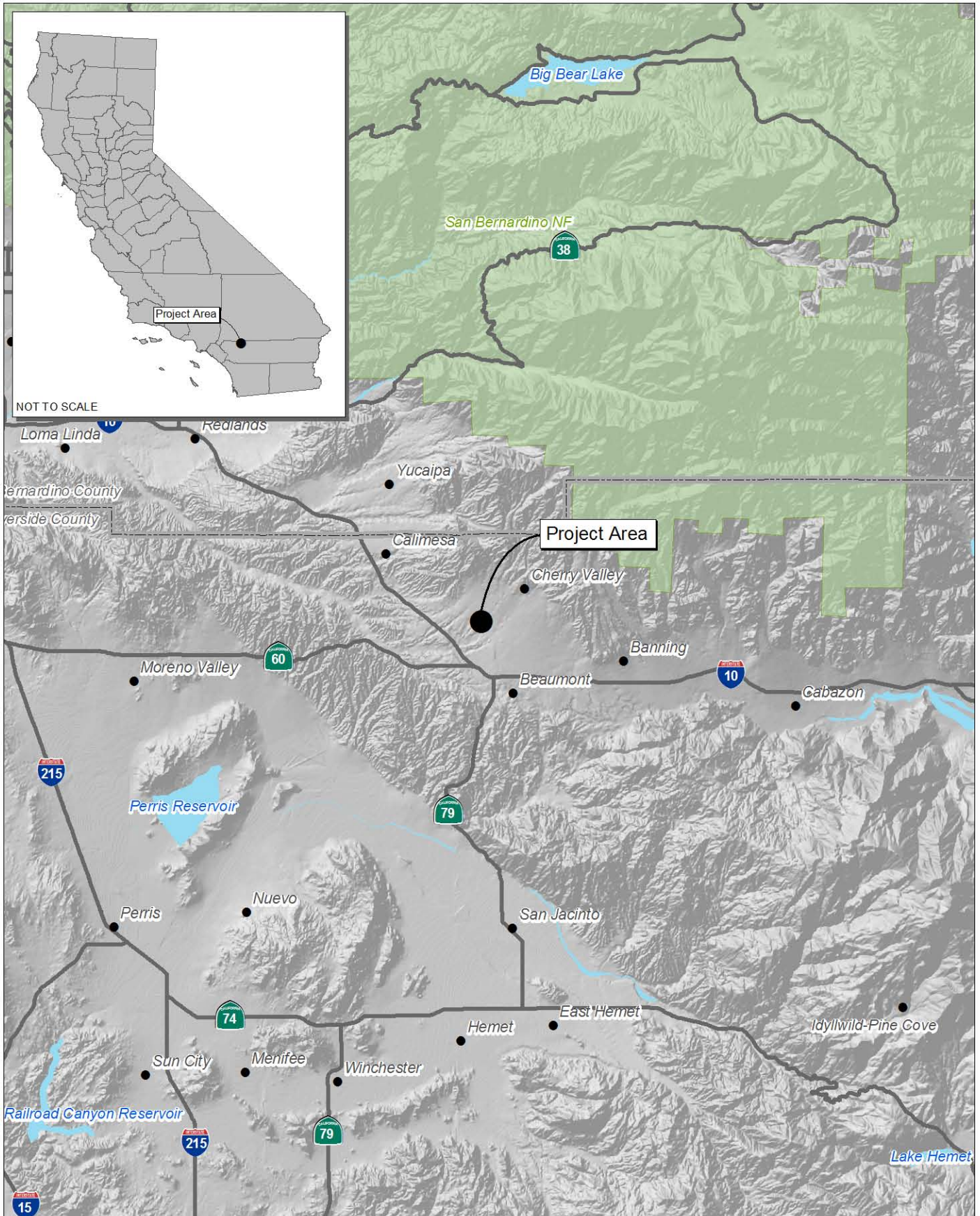
The Gorgonio and Hanford series are somewhat excessively drained to excessively drained soils on alluvial fans. These soils developed in alluvium consisting mainly of granitic materials. In a typical profile of the Gorgonio series, the surface layer is loamy fine sand, measuring approximately 15 inches in thickness. This surface layer is followed by stratified gravelly loamy sand and gravelly loamy fine sand to a depth of more than 60 inches. The Hanford profile consists of coarse sandy loam in the upper 18 inches, and stratified coarse sandy loam and loamy sand below.

The Ramona series consist of well-drained soils on alluvial fans and terraces. These soils also developed in alluvium consisting mainly of granitic materials. In a typical profile, the surface layer is comprised of sandy loam and fine sandy loam, to a depth of approximately 23 inches. The subsoil is characterized by loam and sandy clay loam, extending to a depth of about 68 inches. The substratum is fine sandy loam.

Several disturbances to the project area soils were noted, including heavy machinery tracks and vehicular activity. In addition, the soils in the stream channel have been disturbed by water movement, resulting in an uneven surface expression. This uneven surface expression is characterized by a variety of vertical incisions from water movement, ranging in vertical depth.

1.5.2 - Vegetation and Wildlife

The project area contains four major plant communities, including: non-native grassland, Riversidean sage scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, and unvegetated riverine wash. The dominant non-native grassland, species included: red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), dove weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), bromes (*Bromus* sp.), wild oats (*Avena* spp), and unidentified grasses. Riversidean sage scrub, vegetation consisted almost entirely of California buckwheat, while the Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitat included scalebroom, hairy yerba santa, and California croton (*Croton californicus*). The riverine wash habitat was dominated by open sands and rocky areas (MBA 2007).



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, MBA GIS 2007.



Michael Brandman Associates

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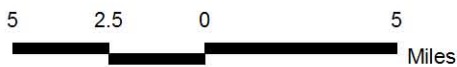
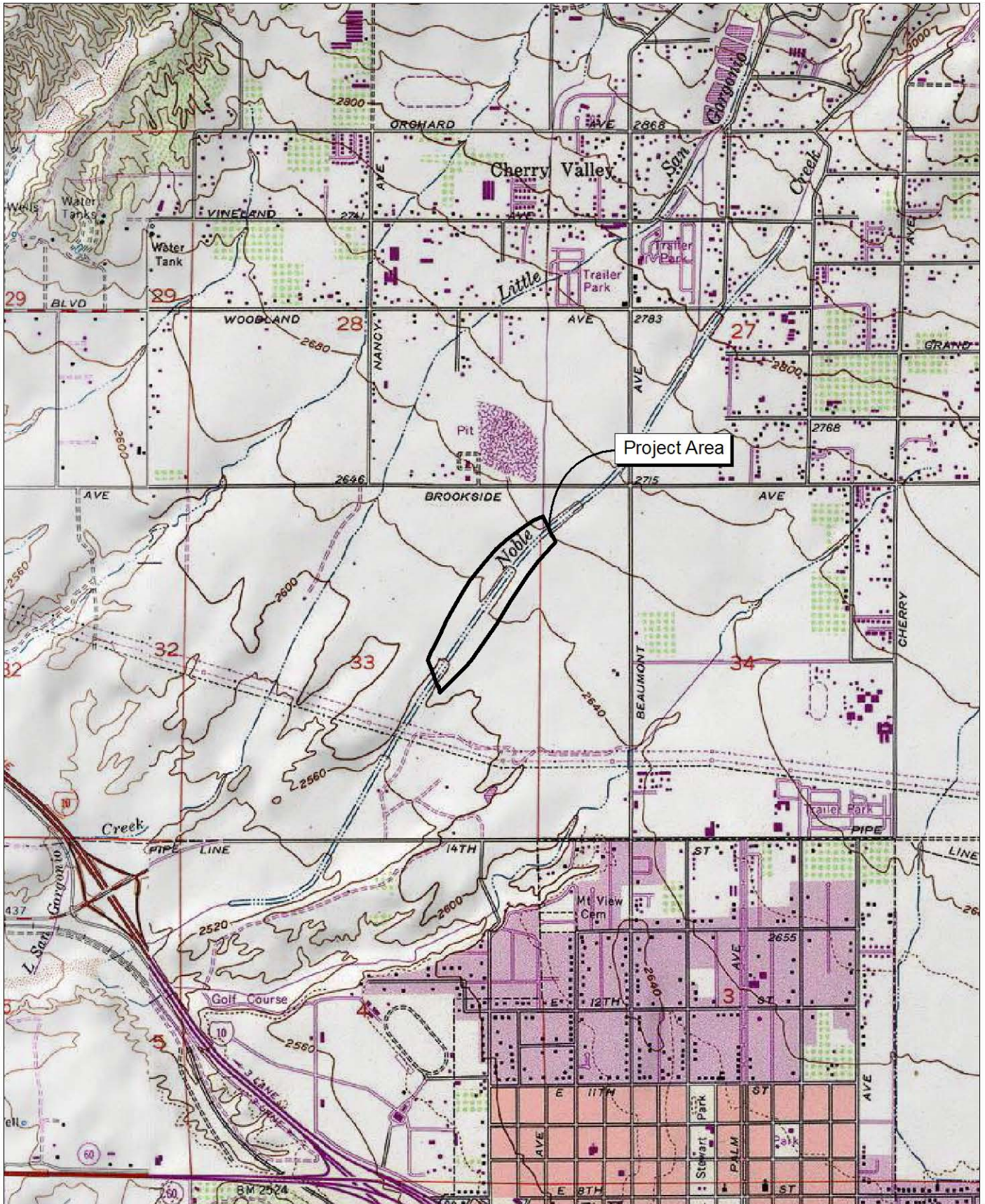


Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
BROOKSIDE SOUTH STREAMBED RECHARGE PROJECT
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



Source: TOPO! USGS Beaumont (1996) 7.5' DRG.

Exhibit 2

Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base



Michael Brandman Associates

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SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
BROOKSIDE SOUTH STREAMBED RECHARGE PROJECT
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



Source: Riverside County NAIP, 2005.

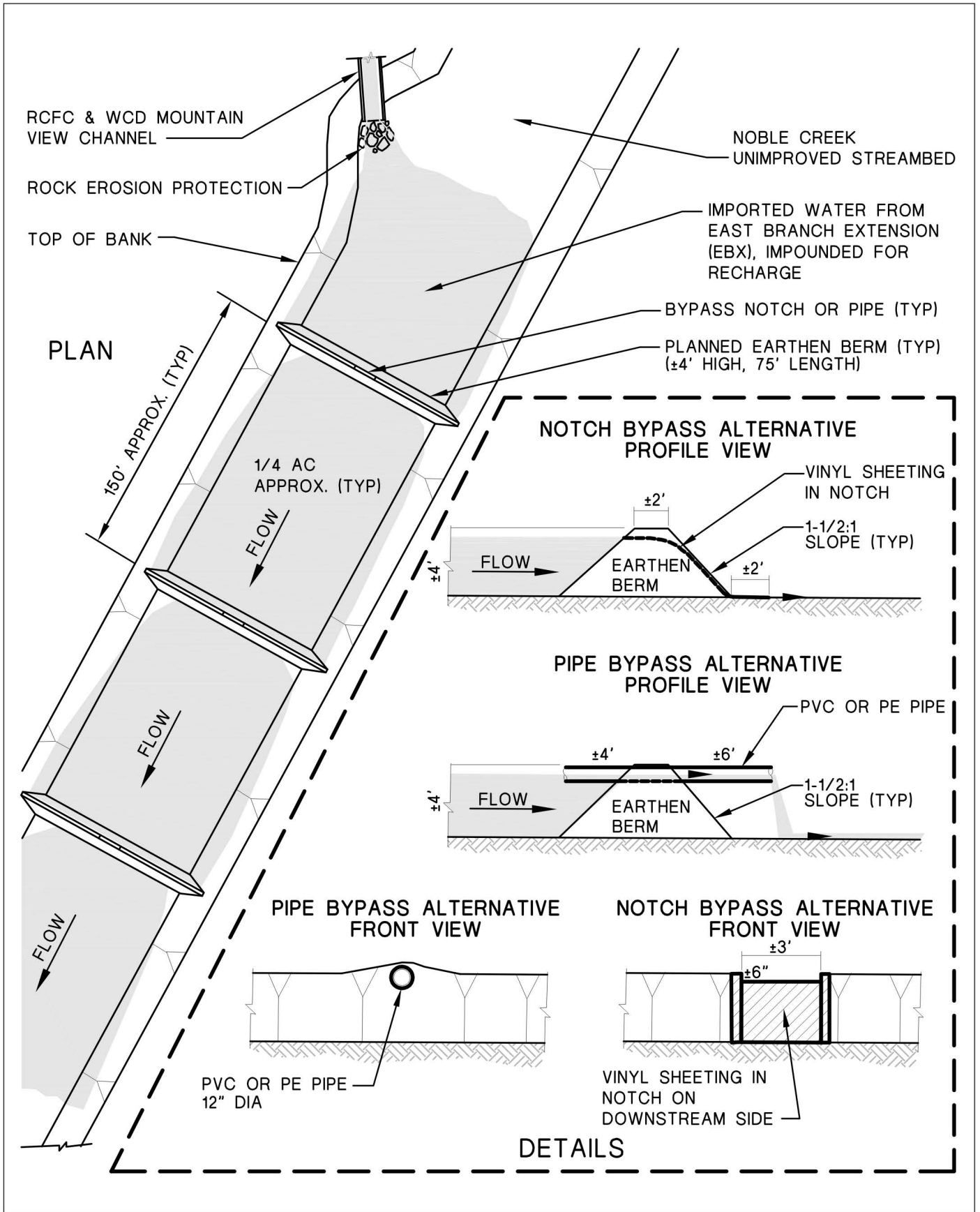


Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
BROOKSIDE SOUTH STREAMBED RECHARGE PROJECT
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



Source: PBS&J, January 2006.



Not to scale

Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 4 Site Plan

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
BROOKSIDE SOUTH STREAMBED RECHARGE PROJECT
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Wildlife observed during the pedestrian survey performed for this report included numerous jack-rabbits, as well as several avian species. A single hummingbird was noted, in addition to several common crows.

1.5.3 - Land Use

The entirety of the project area located within and along the south Noble Creek Stream Channel is presently undeveloped. Land use in the vicinity of the project area includes modern single-family residences to the southwest. Undeveloped land is situated directly southeast, east, and directly west, while an elementary school is located beyond an undeveloped field to the west, along Brookside Avenue. The land located directly north of the project area exhibits a north-south trending, concreted water control channel that connects to Noble Creek. Beaumont High School is located across Brookside Avenue, to the north of the project area, and the north-south, concreted channel passes to the west of the high school.

1.6 - Assessment Team

MBA Staff Archaeologist Marnie Aislin-Kay completed the cultural resources literature search at the EIC on August 20, 2007. MBA Project Archaeologist Jennifer M. Sanka conducted the pedestrian survey on October 11, 2007. Professional qualifications for all team members can be found in Appendix B.

SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

The following is a brief overview of the prehistoric and historic background that provides a context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general vicinity of the project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available but rather serves as a generalized overview. Descriptions that are more detailed can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984).

2.3 - Prehistoric Background

Although temporal prehistoric traditions vary greatly according to location, a brief overview of prehistoric cultural development for the California desert can be characterized in four stages (Forbes 1989, Jennings 1989, Warren 1968). The documented stages are as follows:

- Desert Culture Period (12000 to 10000 B.C.)
- Western Hunting Culture or Lake Mohave Period (9000 to 5000 B.C.)
- Pinto Period (5000 to 2500 B.C.)
- Protohistoric (2500 B.C. to A.D. 1769)

Currently, it is thought that a migration of Shoshonean peoples from the Great Basin occurred approximately 1,000 to 600 years ago, with populations moving into much of desert and coastal Southern California. Included among these migrants were the forebearers to the modern Cahuilla. The Cahuilla spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. Thus, portions of the prehistoric background will focus on information associated with the Great Basin and vicinity, as well as southern California.

2.3.1 - Desert Culture Period (12000 to 10000 B.C.)

Comparatively, little is known of Paleo-Indian peoples in the California archaeological record, although highly documented archaeological village sites in the Southwest have revealed associated bones of now extinct large mammals, as well as Clovis and Folsom tool traditions (Fagan 2000). However, this period is noted for an increase in drier weather, consequently most of the known California Late Paleo-Indian/early Archaic sites are located near extinct desert valley lakes, rock shelters and on the Channel Islands off the California coast (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Forbes 1989). These consist of occupation sites, butchering stations, and burials. Typically this period ends with a marked extinction of large game native to North America and a distinct change in prehistoric tool kits used to prepare plant foods. Small projectile points, choppers, flat scrapers, drills, and digging sticks are also common (Forbes 1989).

2.3.2 - Western Hunting Culture or Lake Mohave Period (~9000 to 5000 B.C.)

It is thought that as the hunting of large mammals became less available as a food resource due to drier weather conditions, the West and Southwest show an increased reliance in using small game, such as squirrels and rabbits and wild plants to sustain the small tribal bands (Jennings 1989; Oswalt 1988). This period is also marked by the absence of food grinding stone implements. However, the period ends when stone grinding implements become increasingly more prevalent in the archaeological record (Forbes 1989, Jennings 1989, Oswalt 1988).

2.3.3 - Pinto Period (~5000 to 2500 B.C.)

This period highlights a combination of both Desert Culture and Western Hunting Cultures, where an increase in grinding tools appears in the archaeological record. Such tools suggest an increased level of reliance on wild plants and small animals (Forbes 1989, Jennings 1989, Oswalt 1988). The Pinto spear-point tool tradition is the hallmark of this period. This tradition is characterized by small coarsely chipped points, which tend to be triangular and sometimes are found with parallel sides. These points may have tipped the atlatl. A slight variation in tool type appears towards the end of this period, which is represented by Gypsum points and Elko points. The Gypsum point is typified by its contracting stem, whereas Elko points are corner notched (Jennings 1989).

2.3.4 - Protohistoric (~2500 B.C. to A.D. 1769)

In the southwestern Great Basin, this period is characterized as having cooler and wetter conditions than that previously experienced, an environment similar to that of today. Sites appear in previously unoccupied areas of California. The numbers of sites in some regions, especially near ephemeral lakes, seem to have risen dramatically. In the Owens Valley, permanent village sites were utilized, along with the addition of upland dry-environment sites. These changes reflect a phenomenon found throughout the western United States where an increase in population and changes in tool kits and living arrangements resulted in more specialized uses of materials and landscapes. Diagnostic artifacts associated with this period consist of Elko and Gypsum projectile points.

Late Prehistoric Period, Desert Regions (Saratoga Springs Period): 1500 - 800 BC)

This period is environmentally similar to earlier periods. In the southwest Great Basin, this period is characterized by the introduction of the bow and arrow, exploitation of the pine nut and an increase in logistical complexity relative to landscape use. With these changes came a diversification of resource use and a more sedentary settlement pattern in the Owens Valley. The nature and number of sites attributed to this time period changed such that the “winter villages” became larger, numbers of such villages were reduced, and base camps in the upland areas became larger, more diversified and more numerous.

The abandonment of village sites at the end of the Late Prehistoric Period is attributed to a change in climate, and is an event mirrored in other parts of the American Southwest, California and in Mexico. Trade of Coso obsidian in southern California apparently ended during this period.

2.4 - Native American Background

The Cahuilla

According to several researchers (Kroeber 1925; Bean 1978), the Cahuilla occupied the San Timoteo valley prior to contact with Spanish Mission padres and military personnel. Bean (1972 and 1978) forms the primary modern reference for this cultural group. Bean notes that of all the southern California Indians, the Cahuilla existed within the most geographically diverse region, constrained only by water supplies and topography.

Currently, it is thought that a migration of Shoshonean peoples from the Great Basin occurred approximately 1000 to 600 years ago, with populations moving into much of desert and coastal Southern California. Included among these migrants were the forebearers to the modern Cahuilla. The Cahuilla spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin.

The prehistoric Cahuilla were characterized by the occupation of sedentary villages in subsistence territories that permitted them to reach the majority of their resources within a day walk. Villages were commonly located near reliable sources of water. During October to November, much of the village population moved to temporary camps in the mountains to harvest acorns and hunt game. Inland groups also had fishing and gathering spots on the coast that they visited annually. In comparison to the Gabrieliño and Luiseño, the Cahuilla appear to have had a lower population density and a less rigid social structure. The Cahuilla patterns may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834, due to the policy of the Catholic Mission fathers or padres to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Serrano

According to Bean and Smith (1978), the project area lies near the southern edge of an area utilized by the Serrano. The Spanish decimated all indigenous groups adjacent to the eastern San Bernardino Mountains, 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. Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978) form the primary historical sources for this group.

The Serrano spoke a language that also belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. The total Serrano population at contact was roughly 2,000 persons. 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 sources.

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. Typically, a “village” consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. 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 and San Manuel reservations.

2.4.1 - Spanish Period (A.D. 1772 to 1824)

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 modern Riverside County, their influence was far-reaching. Lands adjacent to the modern borders of Riverside County were utilized for agriculture and pasturage under the supervision of the Mission San Gabriel.

By 1819, the Mission San Gabriel had established the Rancho San Bernardino for the purpose of expanding their agricultural holdings. While these Rancho lands were never a part of modern Riverside County, their establishment is important to the development of the area as a center of mission activity for inland Southern California and it encouraged a population expansion into modern Riverside County lands. After the establishment of the rancho lands, a decision was made to create an *estancia*, or a ranch headquarters at the *Guachama Ranchería*. Attacks by native groups forced the *estancia* overseers to move the headquarters from the original site to a better-protected location. The so-called San Bernardino *Asistencia* was located on high ground 1.5 miles to the east-southeast of the original *estancia*. Construction began about 1830, and it was not yet finished when the project was abandoned in 1834. Lugo (1950) noted that between 1830 and 1832, a large house and other buildings were constructed, which his family occupied after the Rancho was granted to him by Mexican authorities. According to Lech (2004), the San Gorgonio Rancho was informally established by the Spanish as an extension of the San Bernardino Rancho. The rancho traditions were kept once Mexico was established, but without the original authority of the Mission padres.

2.4.2 - Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

After years of internal fighting, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821 and Alta California became the northern frontier of Mexico. The Mission padres were forced to swear

allegiance to Mexico in 1822. Secularization of the missions took place over the next decade, and the former mission lands were transferred to Mexican elites. San Gorgonio Pass lands were once again informally attached to the San Bernardino Rancho.

2.4.3 - Historic Beaumont and Vicinity

As noted above, the Mission San Gabriel had established an *asistencia* at San Bernardino in 1819. A second Mission outpost was purportedly established near Beaumont in 1824 and given the name San Gorgonio. The purpose of this outpost was to guard the Cocomaricopa Trail, which had been used for centuries as a Native American trading route between the Colorado River tribes and lower Southern California. In 1821, a Cocomaricopa chief (José) arrived at the Mission San Gabriel on a trading mission from Tucson, Arizona. His route took him through the San Gorgonio Pass, a route that had not been previously explored by the Spanish but became used after José Cocomaricopa agreed to move mail for the padres between Arizona and California (Bean and Vane 1979). The San Gorgonio outpost was never described by the padres in the official records, and was apparently little used for many years. Due to the lack of interest in this particular outpost, local Cahuilla natives were relatively unaffected by early Spanish incursions compared to the coastal tribes.

The route became more widely accepted by Southern California merchants as it served as a wagon road between towns and mines in lower Arizona and Southern California coastal cities, and was known as the “Bradshaw Trail.” In 1877, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SP) line out of Los Angeles crossed the Colorado River, reaching Yuma, and solidified the role of the San Gorgonio Pass as the key transportation corridor between Los Angeles/San Bernardino and points east.

The SP was able to build their railroad once lands were deeded in a checkerboard pattern to the company in the 1860s. This pattern was established by the Pacific Railroad Act of 1864, which deeded every odd-numbered section of land to a railroad company in a 20-mile wide area bisected by a railroad track. The resultant checkerboard pattern was placed along the new SP line between the Arizona border and the easternmost edge of the Rancho San Bernardino. Once the SP tracks were laid through the San Gorgonio Pass and Whitewater area in 1875 to 1876, various stops, and sidings were established.

The railroad needed grading equipment, lumber, and men to build tracks, so a contract was issued to Colonel Milton Sanders Hall (Lech 2004). Hall built a company town, Hall City, located south of Cabazon at the foot of the San Jacinto Mountains; constructed a road, the San Jacinto Toll Road; built a sawmill; and was contracted to lay track between Spadra, now known as Pomona, and Indian Wells. Hall City was established and the mill constructed, but the community was short-lived because Hall

underestimated his costs. The railroad track was laid, but the venture was sold and then failed entirely before 1880.

After the failure of the Hall City development, a large quantity of private land was available for sale. In late 1883, George Egan, a store owner from Banning, purchased approximately 320 acres of land from the SP around the Summit Station area. Egan used this land to form a new townsite, which he named San Gorgonio, after the San Gorgonio Pass. In February of 1884, a "Map of San Gorgonio" was developed that subdivided Egan's property into various lots and streets. Throughout 1884 and 1885, various people moved into the area and purchased land from George Egan, from other residents or homesteaded. In late 1885, another tract of land was developed as San Gorgonio Heights. This townsite was purportedly located about 4 miles from San Gorgonio, though no map was ever created for this community (Lech 2004).

By mid-1886, the Southern California Investment Company, headed by Dr. H.C. Sigler came to the area in search of property. George Egan sold several hundred acres, including the San Gorgonio townsite and portions of the San Gorgonio Heights area to this group, and the area was eventually renamed Beaumont. Sigler chose this name to honor his hometown in Texas (Lech 2004).

Shortly after the initial purchase of land, Sigler and his group formed the Beaumont Land and Water Company, and began the surveying process. The "Map of Beaumont" was filed on March 15, 1887 and included 1,665 acres. Sigler and his group then began an aggressive campaign for prospective buyers, and began a beautification program, which included street grading and planting eucalyptus, pepper, pine, oak, and elm trees (Lech 2004). While the group worked diligently to entice buyers, very few people settled at this new townsite, and the operation was in poor condition by 1889.

By 1893, the real estate market had not increased in the area, and the main financial entity behind Sigler's group took over Beaumont. The German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco took over the land and made no further improvements; development in Beaumont remained stagnant until after the turn of the century.

In 1908 Water Well No. 1 was drilled at the entrance to Edgar Canyon. This was followed by the construction of a shaft, which made large quantities of water accessible. Other wells were then drilled in Noble Canyon, and this accessible water allowed for the Beaumont area to boast land for crops and attract new residents (SGPHS 2006).

Beaumont was incorporated as a city on November 18, 1912 and has continued to increase in population (SGPHS 2006). According to statistics from 1990, Beaumont has a population of

approximately 9,685 (Beaumont 2006). Agriculture is the main enterprise in the area, and the town serves travelers of SR-60 and I-10 in the San Geronio Pass area.

SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.3 - Record Search

3.3.1 - Information Center Search

The primary purpose of cultural resource record search is to determine what cultural resources more than 45 years old have been recorded in the vicinity of or within the project area, and whether such resources will be or could be impacted by development. The cultural resource literature search was conducted by MBA Staff Archaeologist Marnie Aislin-Kay at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), which is located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside (UCR) on August 20, 2007. A record search radius of 1 mile was used for this records search. In addition, the literature check also included current inventories of the:

- NRHP
- CR
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL)
- California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)
- California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI)
- Archival maps for the City and County

Review of the 1956 United States Geological Survey 15-minute Beaumont Quadrangle revealed neither structures nor any other development within the project area boundaries.

According to EIC files, the eastern portion of the project area, beyond the main Noble Creek stream channel, has not been previously surveyed. The western portion of the project area, including the main Noble Creek stream channel, was inventoried as part of a larger study in 1989. This study examined numerous portions of the City of Beaumont for the Beaumont Sewer System, and returned negative findings for the present Brookside South Recharge project area (Recon 1989). Including this study, a total of 13 studies have been conducted within the 1-mile search radius, examining the entire western half of Section 33, eastern half of Section 32 and the majority of section 4. Negative findings were returned for all studies conducted in Sections 32 and 33, to the west of the project area. An additional linear study was conducted to the north and northwest of the project area, along Brookside Avenue, Woodland Avenue, and Vineland.

In addition, the EIC files indicated that there are no previously recorded resources within the project area boundaries, and four resources within the search radius. Four historic and no prehistoric archaeological resources were detected within the 1-mile search radius. These previously recorded resources are presented in the following table.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site Name	Location	Type	~1-mile radius	~0.75-mile radius	~0.50-mile radius	On Site?
P#33-6231	T2S, R1W, Sec. 28	Historic - A single-family residence built as a Craftsman style bungalow. This residence was probably built in 1915 by an unknown architect.	●	—	—	No
P#33-6232	T2S, R1W, Sec. 28	Historic - A single-family residence built as a Craftsman style bungalow. This residence was probably built in 1915 by an unknown architect.	●	—	—	No
CA-RIV-7462 / P#33-13427	T2S, R1W, Sec. 34	Historic - 1940s era refuse scatter, consisting mainly of fragmented glass artifacts. Numerous bottles were noted, in addition to flat, aqua glass, several metal fragments, and a small concrete foundation potentially associated with an irrigation feature.	—	●	—	No
CA-RIV-8189 / P#33-15720	Various quads, Various sections	Historic - A 7-mile section of San Timoteo Canyon Road first constructed in 1925. Numerous improvements and alterations have occurred since its initial construction.	●	●	—	No
Legend: ● = Present within radius — = Not present within radius						

3.3.2 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On September 13, 2007, MBA sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on their Sacred Lands File for this portion of the City of Beaumont. Our efforts were associated with fact-finding only. The response from the NAHC was received on September 18, 2007. To ensure that all Native American resources are adequately addressed, letters to each of the ten listed tribal contacts were sent on October 16, 2007. On October 24, 2007, a response was received via telephone from Alvino Siva. Mr. Siva noted that he had knowledge of potentially sensitive sites within the general region, but that he knew of no sites within the project area. Mr. Siva also communicated the need for archaeological and Native American consultation, in the event that either unknown cultural resources or human remains were detected during the construction or removal of the berms within the project area. All additional Native American responses have been incorporated herein. Letters received subsequent to the date of the final report will be forwarded to the City of Beaumont as they are received.

Tribal Consultation Overview and Responsibilities

The following overview is provided to assist the City in meeting their responsibilities for compliance with Tribal Consultation legislation, which is required when a project results in adopting a Specific Plan, Specific Plan Amendment, or a General Plan Amendment.

As of March 1, 2005, California Government Codes 65092; 65351; 65352; 65352.3; 65352.4; 65352.5 and 65560, formerly known as Senate Bill (SB) 18, require city and county governments to consult with California Native American tribes before individual site-specific, project-level land use decisions are made. In particular, this process applies to General Plan Amendments and adoptions of Specific Plans. The intent of this legislation is to provide all tribes, whether federally recognized or not, an opportunity to consult with local governments for the purpose of preserving and protecting their sacred places. See Appendix C for an overview of the procedures and timeframes associated with the SB 18 Tribal Consultation process.

3.3.3 - Paleontological Records Search

The paleontological records check was requested on September 13, 2007. A response was received on October 9, 2007, from Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology at the SBCM. Mr. Scott undertook a literature review and records search of the paleontology of the study area (Appendix A). The paleontological review showed that the project area is situated entirely upon surface exposures of Pleistocene older alluvium, which is overlain and incised by recent (Holocene) wash sediments. The Holocene or recent sediments are too geologically young to produce fossil resources, and are assigned low paleontological sensitivity. In contrast, the Pleistocene older alluvial sediments have a high potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, depending upon their lithology. Excavations into Pleistocene sediments throughout the Inland Empire have previously yielded significant fossils of animals from the Ice Age, including: mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, saber-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels and

bison (Jefferson 1991, Reynolds and Reynolds 1991, Woodburne 1991, Springer and Scott 1994, Scott 1997, Springer et al. 1998, 1999, and 2007). However, the Pleistocene sediments present within the project area lie relatively high on the alluvial fan, and have presumably been impacted by seismic activity associated with the nearby Banning fault. These depositional conditions suggest that the Pleistocene sediments present within the project area may be coarse-grained and/or highly disturbed by fault activity, thereby lowering their fossil bearing potential. With this assumption in mind, the sensitivity of the Pleistocene deposits within the project area may or may not have high sensitivity, depending on their lithology or depositional schematic.

A search of the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM indicates that no paleontologic resource localities are recorded within the boundaries of the project area or within 1 mile in any direction (Scott 2007).

Based upon these findings, and the potential for coarse-grained or highly deformed Pleistocene deposits in the project area, MBA recommends a mitigation program, commencing with a site visit by paleontologic personnel to assess the lithology of the Pleistocene sediments. This site visit should occur when ground disturbance occurs at approximately 10 feet from the present ground surface. This depth has been determined based upon the visual review of vertical cross-sections within the stream channel, and their low potential for yielding fossil resources (Appendix D: Photographs 13, 14, 15, and 16). This site visit would allow the paleontologist to assess the lithology of the project area soils, and to determine the need or lack thereof for a mitigation monitoring program for paleontological resources.

3.4 - Pedestrian Survey

The primary purpose of the cultural resource pedestrian survey is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites or isolates that are more than 45 years old within the project area, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by the proposed project. The project area was examined using a slightly modified block-transect technique, with 10 to 15 meter spacing. This technique was modified so that archaeological personnel could focus on both the surface sediments and the vertical cross-sections created by water movement within the south Noble stream channel. As a result, transect size was reduced to approximately 5 meters in some portions of the main channel, as well as the adjacent eastern and western channels. In addition, the knolls located near the southwestern project area corner were examined, as knolls and ridgetops often exhibit surficial archaeological resources. Examination of these adjacent areas allowed for a more comprehensive assessment of the cultural resource sensitivity of the project area.

MBA Project Archaeologist Jennifer M. Sanka surveyed the project area on October 11, 2007. The project area is an irregular shape, trending northeast to southwest along the Noble Creek stream channel. Contained within the project area are the main channel, adjacent eastern and western channels, and a buffer-zone beyond either side of the eastern and western channels. The surface

expression of the stream channels are characterized by a variety of vertical incisions from water movement, ranging in vertical depth. Adjacent lands, located beyond the stream channels are generally flat, while two small knolls were located near the southwestern project area corner. The entirety of the project area is presently undeveloped; however, the soils have been greatly disturbed by water movement within the Creek. In addition, heavy machinery tracks and vehicular activity was noted within the main stream channel and in the land adjacent to the project area (Appendix D: Photographs 1, 4, 5, and 9). The location of the project area within an active stream channel generally allowed for good to excellent surface visibility in the main channel, ranging from 50 to 100 percent (Appendix D: Photographs 3, 4, and 5) while the surface visibility was lower (approximately 25 percent) in the adjacent eastern and western channels due to vegetation (Appendix D: Photographs 6, 7, 8, and 11). The vegetation was more prevalent in the western portion of the project area and on the banks of the channels (Appendix D: Photographs 2, 9, and 10). The project area is easily accessible from a concreted drainage extending southward from Brookside Avenue, as well as from an adjacent, undeveloped field situated between the project area and Beaumont Avenue to the east.

The surficial rock type observed in the stream channels consisted of small gravels not more than 5 centimeters in diameter, found within a light brown silty-sand. Numerous granitic inclusions, ranging in size from pebbles to cobbles were noted throughout (Appendix D: Photographs 3 and 4). The vertical cross-sections in the stream channels generally exhibited similar colored soils with numerous rock inclusions (Appendix D: Photographs 13, 14, 15, and 16). Imported angular granitic boulders were noted at the northern project area boundary, to the south of the concreted channel (Appendix D: Photograph 1), and near the southern project area boundary in several locations. Soils adjacent to the stream channel were notably darker, and comprised of a greater amount of silt and less sand.

Relatively sparse modern refuse was noted throughout the project area, and was more prevalent in the western stream channel, adjacent to the main channel. Observed refuse included plastic fragments, bottle glass fragments, cans, rebar, a tire, milled wood, 1 water-worn brick, 1 cluster of 4 bricks with concrete mortar and a metal frame with an indeterminate function. In addition, one water-worn, cut faunal bone and a modern makeshift bench with an adjacent half rock ring were observed (Appendix D: Photograph 12). Modern malt-liquor bottles were detected within the half rock ring, located within the western portion of the project area.

During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed within the project area or on the adjacent knolls near the southwestern corner.

SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.3 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA and CR, MBA assessed the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources. The results of the cultural resource record search indicate that there are no previously recorded resources within the project area boundaries, and that there are four historic-age resources within the search radius. In addition, the record search revealed that the entirety of eastern portion of the project area, beyond the main Noble Creek stream channel, has not been previously surveyed. The western portion of the project area, including the main Noble Creek stream channel, was inventoried as part of a larger study in 1989. This study examined numerous portions of the City of Beaumont for the Beaumont Sewer System, and returned negative findings for the present Brookside South Recharge project area (Recon 1989). Including this study, a total of 13 studies have been conducted within the 1-mile search radius, examining the entire western half of section 33, eastern half of section 32 and the majority of section 4. Negative findings were returned for all studies conducted in sections 32 and 33, to the west of the project area. Review of the 1956 Beaumont 15 minute USGS map revealed neither structures nor any other development within the project area boundaries.

During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric or historic resources were observed.

Due to the results of the pedestrian survey, the small number of archaeological resources, despite the assessment of numerous acres within the 1-mile record search radius, in conjunction with the results of the archival map review and the disturbed nature of the soils in the project area, MBA finds it unlikely that the project area will exhibit intact, subsurface deposits. Therefore, MBA does not recommend a monitoring program to mitigate adverse impacts to cultural resources.

4.4 - Recommendations

4.4.1 - Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of the record search, pedestrian survey and the disturbed nature of the project area soils, MBA does not recommend a monitoring program to mitigate impacts to significant cultural resources.

4.4.2 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. Should this occur, Federal laws and standards apply including Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its regulations found in the Code of Federal Regulations at 43 CFR 10.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code § 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 CEQA regulations and Public Resource Code (PRC) § 5097.98.

4.4.3 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources without a monitor present. 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 archeologist and 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 §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to, stone artifacts, bone, wood, shell, 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 in terms of CEQA criteria

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

In addition, reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the property will be taken and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Native American tribes with concerns about the property, as well as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) will be notified within 48 hours in compliance with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3).

4.4.4 - Paleontological Recommendations

Impacts to significant paleontological resources could be high, depending on the lithology of the Pleistocene sediments present within the project area. If these Pleistocene deposits are coarse-grained and/or deformed by nearby fault activity, their fossil bearing potential would be lowered. Therefore, MBA recommends a mitigation program, commencing with a site visit by paleontological personnel

to assess the lithology of the Pleistocene sediments present within the project area. This site visit should occur when ground disturbance occurs at approximately 10 feet from the present ground surface. This depth has been determined based upon the visual review of vertical cross-sections within the stream channel, and their low potential for yielding fossil resources (Appendix D: Photographs 13, 14, 15, and 16). This site visit would allow the paleontologist to determine the need or lack thereof for additional paleontological mitigation in the form of mitigation monitoring. This mitigation program is outlined in the table below.

Table 2: Recommended Paleontological Resource Mitigation Measures

Mitigation No.	Mitigation Text
PR-1	<p>MBA recommends a site visit to allow a retained, qualified paleontologist to examine Pleistocene sediments present within the project area, in an effort to determine if their lithology is conducive to the preservation of significant fossil resources. Periodic site visits should be conducted thereafter, until the qualified paleontologist determines the overall sensitivity of the project area.</p> <p>If the paleontologist determines that the sediments present within the project area have low potential to contain paleontologic resources and low paleontologic sensitivity, then this mitigation monitoring program should cease. However, if the paleontologist finds that the project area soils are conducive to the preservation of fossil resources, and recommends additional mitigation-monitoring, then Mitigation Numbers PR-2 to PR-5 (see below) would apply.</p>
PR-2	<p>Monitoring of excavation in areas identified as likely to contain paleontologic resources by a qualified paleontologic monitor. Paleontologic monitors should be equipped to salvage fossils, as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens.</p>
PR-3	<p>Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils are essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources.</p>
PR-4	<p>Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage. These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation and CEQA compliance. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not complete until such curation into an established museum repository has been fully completed and documented.</p>
PR-5	<p>Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate lead agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.</p>

SECTION 5: CERTIFICATION

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

Date: January 21, 2008

Signed: _____



Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Michael Brandman Associates
Irvine, CA

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Appendix A: Cultural Resources Correspondence

**A-1: Native American Heritage Commission
Sacred Lands File Search**



Michael Brandman Associates

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES • PLANNING • NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

September 13, 2007

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Suite 364
Sacramento, CA 95814-4801

Via email: gtomei_nahc@pacbell.net

Subject: Request for a Sacred Lands Records Search for the Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project located on about a ½ mile portion of the Noble Creek stream channel in the City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, California. (USGS *Beaumont, CA.* quad)

To Whom It May Concern:

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) would like to determine whether any listed sacred sites are located within or near a project area found in the City of Beaumont.

The project area is located in Riverside County, and is found on the USGS *Beaumont, CA.* 7.5' topographic quadrangle, T.2S, R.1W, Sections 33 and 34.

Please notify us of any sacred Native American sites that may be affected by the undertaking. A full description of this project can be found in our archaeological survey report, which is forthcoming.

Sincerely,

Jennifer M. Sanka M.A., R.P.A.
Project Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602
FAX: 714.508.4110

S:\JenSanka\3178.0001.0 Brookside Recharge- Beaumont\Appendices\3178.0001.0_NAHC request letter.doc

Bakersfield
661.334.2755

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.383.0944

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Santa Cruz
831.262.1731

Visalia
559.739.0400

www.brandman.com

mba@brandman.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



September 18, 2007

Jennifer M. Sanka
Project Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602

Sent by FAX: 714-508-4110
Number of pages: 3

Re: Proposed Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County.

Dear Ms. Sanka

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

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

Sincerely,


Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
September 14, 2007**

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-2631

(951) 763-2632 Fax

Alvino Siva

2034 W. Westward Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220
(951) 849-3450

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians

Katherine Saubel, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner, CA 92086
loscoyotes@earthlink.net
(760) 782-0711
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians

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

Ramona Band of Mission Indians

Joseph Hamilton, vice chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Britt W. Wilson, Cultural Resources-Project Manager
49750 Seminole Drive Cahuilla
Cabazon, CA 92230 Serrano
britt_wilson@morongo.org
(951) 755-5206
(951) 755-5200/323-0822-cell
(951) 922-8146 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Henry Duro, Chairperson
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3724 - FAX
(909) 864-3370 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, Environmental Department
101 Pure Water Lane Serrano
Highland, CA 92346
abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 863-5899 EXT-4321

(909) 862-5152 Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project located in a portion of the Noble Creek stream channel in the City of Beaumont; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File was requested.

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
September 14, 2007**

**Serrano Nation of Indians
Goldie Walker
6588 Valaria Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 862-9883**

**Cahuilla Band of Indians
Maurice Chacon, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
cbandodian@aol.com
(951) 763-2631**

(951) 763-2632 Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project located in a portion of the Noble Creek stream channel in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File was requested.



October 16, 2007

Ann Brierty
Environmental Department of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

Bakersfield
661.334.2755

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.383.0944

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: Native American Consultation Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: the Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project situated on about 3,300 linear feet of the south Noble Creek stream channel in the City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, California. (USGS *Beaumont, CA.* quad)

Dear Ann Brierty:

Michael Brandman Associates completed an archaeological resource survey for a project area situated on approximately 3,300 linear feet of the south Noble Creek stream channel in the City of Beaumont. The proposed project is the modification of this area within the graded south Nobel Creek stream channel, in an effort to impound and recharge imported water during the non-storm season. This proposed plan would consist of constructing multiple earthen berms to serve as temporary barriers to contain water during the non-storm season, and would be constructed and removed on an annual basis. The berms would slow the flow of water, allow the water to pond, permeate the channel surface, and then ultimately recharge the Beaumont Storage Unit sub-basin. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups.

To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC. The NAHC does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We have attached a map showing the location of the project area with reference to the *Beaumont, CA.* topographic map. Generally, the project area is located north of the Interstate 10 (I 10) and State Route 60 interchange. Specifically, the project area is located south of Brookside Avenue, east of Oak View Drive, north of 14th Street and west of Mountain View Avenue in the City of Beaumont, in Sections 33 and 34 of Township 2 South, Range 1 West.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 714.508.4100 ext 1065 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., R.P.A.
Project Archaeologist

Michael Brandman Associates

220 Commerce, Suite 200

Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map

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Jennifer Sanka - Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project, Beaumont, CA

From: "Britt Wilson" <britt_wilson@morongo.org>
To: "Jennifer Sanka" <JSanka@brandman.com>
Date: 10/22/2007 9:27 AM
Subject: Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project, Beaumont, CA
CC: "Britt Wilson" <britt_wilson@morongo.org>

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project(s). Due to the high number of information requests the Tribe has been receiving, we are only able to respond via email.

The project(s) is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within an area that may be considered a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (e.g. Cahuilla/Serrano territory). The Tribe, however, has no specific information regarding cultural resources in the site area but would like to offer the following comments/desired conditions:

- If Native American cultural resources (other than isolates) are found on the project site, or the site is in a medium to high-probability area for those resources, the Tribe recommends a cultural resources survey and archaeological site monitoring –preferably utilizing at least one Native American monitor;
- In accordance with state law, the County coroner should be contacted if any human remains are found during earthmoving activities;
- If Native American cultural resources are uncovered during earthmoving activities, work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and an archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be retained to assess the find. If the find is significant enough to require a Treatment Plan, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians asks that it be contacted again to provide further consultation.

[SPECIAL NOTE (for projects other than cell towers): *If* this project is associated with a city or county specific plan or general plan action it is subject to the provisions of SB18-Traditional Tribal Cultural Places (law became effective January 1, 2005) and will require the city or county to participate in **formal, government-to-government** consultation with the Tribe. If the city or county are your client, you may wish to make them aware of this requirement. By law, they are required to contact the Tribe. This email does **not** constitute consultation under SB18.]

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the project.

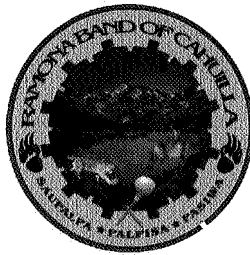
Sincerely,

Britt W. Wilson
Project Manager - Cultural Resources
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Casino Morongo Building
49750 Seminole Drive
Cabazon, CA 92230-2200
Office: (951) 755-5200 Direct: (951) 755-5206
Mobile: (951) 323-0822
Fax: (951) 922-8146 E-mail: Britt_wilson@morongo.org

Wayta' Yawa' (always believe)

RAMONA BAND OF CAHUILLA

56310 Highway 371, Suite B
Post Office Box 391670
Anza, California 92539



Tel: (951) 763-4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
E-mail: admin@ramonatribe.com

"A SOVEREIGN NATION"

December 10, 2007

Michael Brandman Associates
Jennifer M. Sanka, Project Archaeologist
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602

**Re: Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project
City of Beaumont, CA**

Dear Ms. Sanka:

The Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians received a notice regarding the above proposed project.

While the proposed project is not within the Reservation boundaries, the project site lies within the traditional territory of the Cahuilla People, and the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians is concerned about the protection of unique and irreplaceable cultural resources, such as Cahuilla village and burial sites and archaeological items that may be displaced by work associated with any project within the aboriginal homelands of the Cahuilla people.

The Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians is also concerned about the proper and lawful treatment of any cultural or ceremonial items, Native American human remains, or sacred items which may be discovered during planning and/or construction of the project.

At this time, the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians can not provide any information regarding cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, we reserve the right to review the cultural resource report for the proposed project and provide comments regarding any concerns we may have. Please forward a copy of the cultural resources report to the address listed above.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JAG", is written over a horizontal line.

John A. Gomez, Jr.
Cultural Resources
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians

A-2: Paleontological Records Search



Michael Brandman Associates

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES • PLANNING • NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

September 13, 2007

Eric Scott
San Bernardino County Museum,
Division of Geological Sciences
2024 Orange Tree Lane
Redlands, CA 92374

Via Email: escott@sbcm.co.san-bernardino.ca.us

Subject: Request for a Paleontological Resources Records Search for the Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project located on about a ½ mile portion of the Noble Creek stream channel in the City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, California. (USGS *Beaumont, CA.* quad)

Mr. Scott:

I am in need of a paleontological records search on a project area located in the eastern half of Section 33 and the western half of Section 34 of T.2S R.1W, as found on the USGS *Beaumont, CA.* 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

Once the results have been determined, please fax the results to our office 714.508.4110 and mail MBA a hard copy. If you have any more questions or need to speak with me, please feel free to call me at 714.508.4100 ext 165. Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

Jennifer M. Sanka M.A., R.P.A.
Project Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

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Bakersfield
661.334.2755

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.383.0944

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Santa Cruz
831.262.1731

Visalia
559.739.0400

www.brandman.com

mba@brandman.com

9 October 2007

Michael Brandman Associates
attn: Jennifer M. Sanka, Project Archaeologist
220 Commerce, Suite #200
Irvine, CA 92602

re: **PALEONTOLOGY LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW, BROOKSIDE
STREET SOUTH STREAMBED RECHARGE PROJECT, CITY OF BEAUMONT,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Ms. Sanka,

The Division of Geological Sciences of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a literature review and records search for the above-named development. The proposed Brookside Street South Streambed Recharge site is located in the eastern portion of section 33 and the northwestern quadrant of section 34, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as seen on the Beaumont, California 7.5' United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle map (1953 edition).

Previous geologic mapping (Rogers, 1965) indicates that the project property is situated entirely upon surface exposures of Pleistocene older alluvium (= unit **Qc**) overlain and incised along Noble Creek by recent wash sediments (= **Qal**). The Holocene sediments are too geologically young to have potential to yield significant fossil resources, and so are assigned low paleontologic sensitivity. In contrast, surface and subsurface Pleistocene older alluvial sediments have high potential to contain fossil resources throughout its extent, depending upon their lithology. Older Pleistocene alluvial sediments elsewhere throughout the Inland Empire have been reported to yield significant fossils of extinct animals from the Ice Age (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Woodburne, 1991; Springer and Scott, 1994; Scott, 1997; Springer and others, 1998, 1999, 2007), as well as fossil plants (Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Anderson and others, 2002). Fossil vertebrates recovered from these Pleistocene sediments represent extinct taxa including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, sabre-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Woodburne, 1991; Springer and Scott, 1994; Scott, 1997; Springer and others, 1998, 1999, 2007). These sediments are therefore assigned high paleontologic sensitivity, depending upon their lithology. It is noted that these sediments lie relatively high up on the alluvial fan, and further are located very near the Banning Fault. These depositional conditions suggest that the sediments may be coarse-grained and/or disturbed by fault activity, in which case fossils might be less likely.

For this review, I conducted a search of the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM. The results of this records search indicated that no previously-known paleontologic resource localities are recorded by the SBCM from the proposed study area, nor from within at least one mile in any direction.

Recommendations

The results of the literature review and the check of the RPLI at the SBCM demonstrate that excavation in conjunction with development may have high potential to adversely impact significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources present within the boundaries of the proposed Brookside Street South Streambed Recharge Project property, depending upon the lithology of the Pleistocene older alluvial sediments present therein. A qualified vertebrate paleontologist must develop a program to mitigate impacts to nonrenewable paleontologic resources, consistent with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Scott and Springer, 2003), as well as with regulations currently implemented by the County of Riverside and the proposed guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. This program should include, but not be limited to:

1. Monitoring of excavation in areas identified as likely to contain paleontologic resources by a qualified paleontologic monitor. Areas requiring monitoring include all previously-undisturbed Pleistocene older alluvium present within the boundaries of the property, where such sediments were determined to have high paleontologic sensitivity. Paleontologic monitors would need to be equipped to salvage fossils as unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens.
2. Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils are essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources (Scott and others, 2004).
3. Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage (e.g., SBCM). These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation (Scott and others, 2004) and CEQA compliance (Scott and Springer, 2003). The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not complete until such curation into an established museum repository has been fully completed and documented.
4. Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum

repository, would signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

References

- Anderson, R.S., M.J. Power, S.J. Smith, K.B. Springer and E. Scott, 2002. Paleocology of a Middle Wisconsin deposit from southern California. *Quaternary Research* 58(3): 310-317.
- Jefferson, G.T., 1991. A catalogue of late Quaternary vertebrates from California: Part Two, mammals. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Technical Reports, No. 7.
- Reynolds, S.F.B. and R.L. Reynolds, 1991. The Pleistocene beneath our feet: near-surface Pleistocene fossils in inland southern California basins, *in* *Inland Southern California: the last 70 million years*, M.O. Woodburne, S.F.B. Reynolds, and D.P. Whistler, eds. Redlands, San Bernardino County Museum Special Publication 38(3&4), p. 41-43.
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- Scott, E. and K. Springer, 2003. CEQA and fossil preservation in southern California. *The Environmental Monitor*, Fall 2003, p. 4-10, 17.
- Scott, E., K. Springer and J.C. Sagebiel, 2004. Vertebrate paleontology in the Mojave Desert: the continuing importance of "follow-through" in preserving paleontologic resources. In M.W. Allen and J. Reed (eds.) *The human journey and ancient life in California's deserts: Proceedings from the 2001 Millennium Conference*. Ridgecrest: Maturango Museum Publication No. 15, p. 65-70.
- Springer, K.B. and E. Scott, 1994. First record of late Pleistocene vertebrates from the Domenigoni Valley, Riverside County, California. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 14 (3): 47A.
- Springer, K.B., E. Scott, L.K. Murray and W.G. Spaulding, 1998. Partial skeleton of a large individual of *Mammot americanum* from the Domenigoni Valley, Riverside County, California. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 18(3): 78-A.
- Springer, K., E. Scott, J.C. Sagebiel, and L.K. Murray, 2007. The Diamond Valley Lake Local Fauna: late Pleistocene vertebrates from inland southern California. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 27(3): 151A.
- Springer, K.B., E. Scott, J.C. Sagebiel and K.M. Scott, 1999. A late Pleistocene lake edge vertebrate assemblage from the Diamond Valley, Riverside County, California. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 19(3): 77-A.
- Woodburne, M.O., 1991. The Cajon Valley, *in* *Inland Southern California: the last 70 million years*, M.O. Woodburne, S.F.B. Reynolds, and D.P. Whistler, eds. Redlands, San Bernardino County Museum Special Publication 38(3&4), p. 41-43.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology
Division of Geological Sciences
San Bernardino County Museum

Appendix B: Personnel Qualifications

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Project Manager, Archaeologist



Education

M.A., Hebrew Bible and Archaeology, Duke University. Durham, North Carolina

Graduate Certification in Women's Studies, Duke University. Durham, North Carolina

B.A., Anthropology, Comparative Religion, and Classical Humanities, Miami University. Oxford, Ohio

Professional Affiliations

American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR)

Archaeological Institute of America (AIA)

Registry of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Experience Summary

Ms. Sanka is a Certified Archaeologist with eight years of archaeological field experience in both the New and Classical Worlds. Her Cultural Resource Management career began in North Carolina, directly after completing her M.A. at Duke University in 2003. Since then, Ms. Sanka has gained three years of experience in the prehistoric and historic archaeology of North Carolina, Maryland, and Southern California. She has participated in various projects, gaining familiarity with pre-field assessments, archival research, pedestrian field surveys, site evaluation and testing and data recovery and analysis. She is currently refining her ability to prepare documents that comply with the California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act. Ms. Sanka is a member of the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR), Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), and a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA).

Recent Project Experience

Environmental Documents (CEQA and NEPA)

Chaffey Joint School District East Avenue Project, Rancho Cucamonga. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Chaffey Joint School District East Avenue Project, Rancho Cucamonga, CA.

Shandin Hills Project, San Bernardino. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the MICAL, LLC Shandin Hills Project, San Bernardino, CA.

Wildomar Trails Project, Wildomar. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Coast Communities, LLC Wildomar Trails Project, Wildomar, CA.

Sempre North Montebello Boulevard Project, Montebello. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Sempra North Montebello Boulevard Project, Montebello, CA.

Mesa Verdes Estates Project, Calimesa. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Mesa Verde Estates Secondary Access Road Project, Calimesa, CA.

Terracon Cherry Valley Boulevard Project, Cherry Valley. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Terracon Cherry Valley Boulevard Project, Cherry Valley, CA.

Ohio Avenue Project, San Bernardino. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the John Laing Homes Ohio Avenue Project, San Bernardino, CA.

Merill Avenue Project, Chino. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Watson Land Company Merrill Avenue Project, Chino, CA.

Kasbergen Ramona Expressway and Alessandro Avenue Project, San Jacinto. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Kasbergen Ramona Expressway and Alessandro Avenue Project, San Jacinto, CA.

Van Buren Street Project, Coachella. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Land Company Van Buren Street Project, Coachella, CA.



San Sevaine Way and Wacker Drive Project, Glen Avon. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the United Strategies San Sevaine Way and Wacker Drive Project, Glen Avon, CA.

Industrial Park Project, Redlands. Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the IDS Real Estate Group Iowa Industrial Park Project, Redlands, CA.

Ranch Road Project, Colton Staff Archaeologist and Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Medlin Tropica Ranch Road Project, Colton, CA.

Tustin Skyline Drive Storm Drain Project, Tustin Hills Staff Archaeologist and Author of a Phase I Cultural Component for an EIR, Tustin Skyline Drive Storm Drain Project, Tustin Hills, CA.

El Mirage Meeks Project, Adelanto. Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Alpine Real Property Equity Group El Mirage Meeks Project, Adelanto, CA.

Dean Project, Adelanto Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Alpine Real Property Equity Group Dean Project, Adelanto, CA.

Jeffredo Property Project, Coachella. Contributing Author of Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Brighton Properties, LLC Jeffredo Property Project, Coachella, CA.

Historical, Archaeological and Paleontological Resources

Phase I Surveys, Various Locations in Southern California. Field Technician for various Phase I surveys in Southern California: City of Bakersfield, Off Road Vehicle Project; Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, CA; Aerial Gunnery Range, Chocolate Mountains; China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, Ridgecrest; and various other projects for the City of Hemet, the City of Moreno Valley and the City of Fontana.

Twenty-nine Palms Military Training Facility. Field Technician for Phase II Testing in Twenty-nine Palms and Barstow, Southern California.

Fort Bragg and Randolph County. Field Technician for Phase II Testing in Fayetteville and Greensboro, North Carolina.

Santiago Hills Full Data Recovery. Field Technician for Phase III, Full Data Recovery Projects in the City of Orange, Southern California:

Downtown Los Angeles Public School #9 Project. Excavation and Relocation of an historic cemetery, Los Angeles, CA.

Full Data Recovery Project Maryland Pokomoke City, Maryland. Field Technician for Phase III Project. This historic project evidenced many complex domestic features: a well, privies, middens and a sizable brick homestead with clayed floors.



Education

B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach

San Diego City College, 18- week Archaeology field class, San Diego, CA.

Pai Pai village, Santa Catarina, Baja California. Ethno-archaeology workshops instructed by tribal elders.

Professional Affiliations

Society for California Archaeology

Experience Summary

Ms. Aislin-Kay has over seven years experience which include all aspects of pre-field assessments, archival research, pedestrian field surveying, site evaluation and testing, data recovery and analysis in both prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has documented and mapped numerous prehistoric archaeological sites and has extensive pipeline and construction monitoring experience. She has conducted work in a variety of locations in California, such as at military facilities and work in coastal and desert regions. Ms. Aislin-Kay has co-authored and contributed to a variety of environmental compliance documents including Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Statements, and Environmental Impact Reports. She also has experience with Sections 106 and 10 of NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA.

Project Experience

NEPA Compliance/Telecommunication Facilities, Central and Southern California. Staff archaeologist for several of telecommunication providers throughout southern and central California in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the implementation of cellular communication facilities. This project included the preparation of NEPA compliance documents in accordance with the Federal Communication Commissions regulations pertaining to telecommunication facilities, in particular cultural resource records searches, Phase I surveys and Phase II site testing, including architectural/historical recommendations for assessment, view shed impact assessments, and construction monitoring

CEQA and NEPA Documents. Responsibilities include Phase I report writing, DPR writing, cultural resource record searches at the SCIC, EIC, SIC, and the AIC, involving analysis and write-up of record search results for CEQA and NEPA level documents. Pedestrian surveys of both cultural and historical properties. Excavation and significance testing including stratigraphic and level data recovery, screening, note keeping, artifact collection and sorting, and unit profile drawing, site recordation, use of GPS and topographic maps, communication with numerous Southern Californian tribes, private residences and businesses. In addition, project area photographic documentation and construction monitoring.

Contributed Reports To The Following Highlighted Companies Or Private Land Owners

WalMart EIR- Wildomar

Latter Day Saints- Menifee and Temecula

JD Pierce- San Jacinto

Rancho Diamante Specific Plan, City of Hemet

Cameo Homes- French Valley

Granite Equities- French Valley, Menifee

KUO Property- Riverside

Empire Companies- Chaffey School District, Fontana

Corona Water District- Corona

Mission Springs Water District- North Palm Springs

Paez Property- Cherry Valley

Bluestone Communities- Menifee

Van Daele- Menifee

John Laing Homes- Murrieta, Loma Linda, French Valley

Milosevich Property- Temecula

Finton Property- Big Bear Lake

Telecommunication-Sprint Nextel, Cingular, T-Mobile, Royal Street, Cricket, Global Signal

Alpine Group- Palmdale, Adelanto, Victorville, Indio, Coachella

Level (3) Communications Salvage Excavation of a Burial Feature at CA-SBA-1213

Noteworthy Professional Experience Prior to MBA

Cultural Resource Work, Numerous Cultural Sites in Southern California. Cultural resource monitor and paleontological field assistant, archaeological field and survey assistant. Conducted cultural resource work on prehistoric and historic sites within Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, while maintaining working relations with Native American tribes.

Otay River Toll Road Construction Project. Responsibilities included educating all project participants and their field representatives, about cultural resources both historic and prehistoric. This included both project procedures for dealing with unanticipated discoveries and the known cultural sites in accordance with the law.

Hellman Ranch Development, Seal Beach. Responsibilities included archaeological monitoring of construction grading, artifact collection, and numerous burial excavations for removal and repatriation, while working along side several families of the Tongva/Gabrielino tribe

Twenty Nine Palms U.S. Military Marine Base Phase I Field Survey. Served as an archaeological field assistant.

Camp Pendleton Marine Base. Archeological field assistant.

Edwards Air Force Base. Archeological field assistant.

Level 3 Long Haul Fiber Optic Project, Sacramento to San Bernardino-Loop, San Jose to Burbank-Loop Segments WS04, WS05, WS06. Cultural Resources Field Monitor, Field Assistant, and report contributor. Responsibilities included performing long-term daily monitoring of heavy equipment and construction crews in a variety of rigorous environments, note keeping and report writing, as well as archaeological burial excavation and site testing using a variety of excavation techniques, screening, note keeping, and artifact collection.

Pacific Highlands Ranch Project, City of Del Mar. Archaeological field assistant.



Appendix C: Regulatory Framework

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), 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 (ARPA), 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 to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CR), 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 affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under NEPA §106. Federal agencies are responsible for initiating NEPA §106 review and completing the steps in the process that are outlined in the regulations. They must determine if NHPA §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 §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 §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.

Per 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. Per 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).

Per 36 CFR Part 800.11(e) the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation as specified at, concludes the §106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse affects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies responsibilities under §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 §5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CR per California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR §4850.

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

With reference to PRC §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 CR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC §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 §15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archeological 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 CR (PRC §5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the PRC §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 CR 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 §§5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

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

Tribal Consultation

The following serves as an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the Tribal Consultation process, for the complete Tribal Consultation Guidelines, please refer to the State of California Office of Planning and Research web site.

Prior to the amendment or adoption of general or specific plans, local governments must notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the plan adoption or amendment. The tribal contacts for this list maintained by the NAHC and is distinct from the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) list. It is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested. The tribes have 90 days from the date they receive notification to request consultation. In addition, prior to adoption or amendment of a general or specific plan, local government must refer the proposed action to tribes on the NAHC list that have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period.

In brief, notices from government to the tribes should include:

- A clear statement of purpose
- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected
- Detailed maps to accompany the description
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond
- Government representative(s) contact information
- Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable

The basic schedule for this process is:

- 30 days - time NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended not mandatory.
- 90 days - time tribe has to respond indication whether or not they want to consult. Note: tribes can agree to a shorter timeframe. In addition, consultation does not begin until/unless requested by the tribe within 90 days of receiving notice of the opportunity to consult. The consultation period, if requested, is open-ended. The tribes and local governments can discuss issues for as long as necessary, or productive, and need not result in agreement.

- 45 days - time local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to General Plan or Specific Plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.
- 10 days - time local government has to provide tribes of notice of public hearing.

Appendix D: Project Area Photographs



Photograph 1. Overview of the northern portion of the project area, taken from near the northern boundary, facing south.



Photograph 2. Overview of the project area, taken from near the northern boundary, facing southwest.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007.



Michael Brandman Associates



Photograph 3. Overview of main stream channel, taken from near the northern boundary, facing southwest.



Photograph 4. Overview of main stream channel, taken from near the southern boundary, facing northeast.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007.



Michael Brandman Associates

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Appendix D: Project Area Photographs
Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project



Photograph 5. Overview of project area, taken from near the southern boundary, facing northeast.



Photograph 6. Overview of eastern portion of project area situated to the east of the main stream channel. Photograph taken from near the northern boundary, facing southwest.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007.



Michael Brandman Associates



Photograph 7. Overview of eastern portion of project area situated to the east of the main stream channel. Photograph taken from near the southern boundary, facing northeast.



Photograph 8. Overview of western portion of project area situated to the west of the main stream channel. Photograph taken from near the southern boundary, facing northeast.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007.



Michael Brandman Associates

Appendix D: Project Area Photographs
Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project



Photograph 9. Overview of western portion of project area situated to the west of the main stream channel. Photograph taken from near the northern boundary, facing southwest.



Photograph 10. Overview of project area, taken from near the northern boundary, facing southeast.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007.



Michael Brandman Associates



Photograph 11. Overview of project area, taken from the knoll located near the southwest corner, facing northeast.



Photograph 12. Overview of modern makeshift bench and half rock ring, facing west.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007.



Michael Brandman Associates

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Appendix D: Project Area Photographs
Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project



Photograph 13. Close-up of vertical cross-section of streambed soils on the west side of the main stream channel, near the northern boundary.



Photograph 14. Close-up of vertical cross-section of streambed soils on the west side of the main stream channel, south of the northern boundary and south of Photograph 13.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007.



Michael Brandman Associates

Appendix D: Project Area Photographs
Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project



Photograph 15. Close-up of vertical cross-section of streambed soils on the east side of the main stream channel, near the northern boundary.



Photograph 16. Close-up of vertical cross-section of streambed soils in the easternmost portion of the project area, to the east of the main stream channel.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007.



Michael Brandman Associates

Appendix D: Project Area Photographs
Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project

Addendum Letter Report to the Phase I Cultural Report of April 21, 2008



April 21, 2008

Jeff Davis, General Manager
San Geronio Pass Water Agency
1210 Beaumont Avenue
Beaumont, California 92223

Bakersfield
661.334.2755

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Addendum Letter Report to the Final Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project Beaumont, Riverside County, California.**

Dear Mr. Davis:

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) has been advised that the Brookside South Streambed Recharge project area has been extended to the south, along the Noble Creek Streambed. The project area extends southward from the previously identified southern project area boundary, through Section 33, and terminates at Oak Valley Parkway. Updated project area location maps (Exhibits 1 to 3) have been completed, and are included as Attachment A. As a result of this alteration to the project area, MBA has recommended that the cultural resources literature search and Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search be updated, and that a pedestrian survey be completed for the amended portions of the project area. This letter report documents these efforts, and is meant to serve as an Addendum to the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project Beaumont, Riverside County, California completed by Michael Brandman Associates in January of 2008 (MBA 2008).

Information Center Search

The primary purpose of the cultural resource record search is to determine what cultural resources more than 45 years old have been recorded in the vicinity of or within the project area, and whether such resources will be or could be impacted by development. The cultural resource literature search was initially conducted by MBA Staff Archaeologist Marnie Aislin-Kay at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), which is located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside (UCR) on August 20, 2007. This record search data was then updated to reflect the new project area by MBA Project Archaeologist Jennifer M. Sanka at the EIC on April 8, 2008.

The records searches were conducted on the *Beaumont and El Casco, California*, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps and used a one mile radius surrounding the project area. Nineteen documented archaeological studies were identified within the search radius, and one of these studies addressed the western portion of the original project area (Recon 1989). This study also examined the majority of the southern extension of the project area. This survey was conducted in 1989 for a proposed sewer system for the City of Beaumont, and returned negative results for cultural resources. The remaining 18 studies addressed minimal acreage



located within the northern portion of the search radius, and the majority of the land directly to the south of the new southern project area boundary.

Review of the 1956 United States Geological Survey 15-minute Banning Quadrangle revealed neither structures nor any other development within the project area boundaries. At this time, Brookside and Beaumont Avenues are in their present locations, and Oak Valley Parkway is represented as an improved road, named 14th Street.

A total of 13 documented cultural resources were detected within the search radius. The majority of these resources are situated more than 0.50 miles from the project area, while P#33-157020 is located directly south of the new southern project area boundary. This historic-age road, known as the San Timoteo Canyon Road, will not be affected by the proposed project. Including this resource, a total of thirteen historic age and no prehistoric age archaeological resources were detected within the 1-mile search radius. Many of these resources are historic age structures that are also listed in the Riverside County Historic Property Data File (HPDF). These resources have been assigned various National Register classifications, and some were found to be National Register Eligible through survey evaluation or locally significant. None of these historic age structures have been formally evaluated for inclusion in the California Register (CR) or the National Register (NR).

No presently listed National or California Register resources were detected during the records searches. The 13 previously recorded resources and their spatial relationship to the project area are presented in the following table.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site Name	Location	Type	~1-mile radius	~0.50-mile radius	~0.25-mile radius	On Site?
P#33-6231	T2S, R1W, Sec. 28	Historic age - A single-family residence built as a Craftsman style bungalow. This residence was probably built in 1915 by an unknown architect.	●	—	—	No
P#33-6232	T2S, R1W, Sec. 28	Historic age - A single-family residence built as a Craftsman style bungalow. This residence was probably built in 1915 by an unknown architect.	●	—	—	No
CA-RIV-7462 /	T2S, R1W, Sec.	Historic age - 1940s era refuse	●	—	—	No

P#33-13427	34	scatter, consisting mainly of fragmented glass artifacts. Numerous bottles were noted, in addition to flat, aqua glass, several metal fragments, and a small concrete foundation potentially associated with an irrigation feature.				
CA-RIV-8189 / P#33-15720	Various quads, Various sections	Historic age - A 7-mile section of San Timoteo Canyon Road first constructed in 1925. Numerous improvements and alterations have occurred since its initial construction.	●	●	●	No. This resource is located directly south of the new project area.
CA-RIV-6381H/ P#33-9498/ CA-IMP-3424H	Various quads, Various sections	Historic age - The modern Union Pacific Railroad, also known as the Southern Pacific Railroad during the historic era. The line identified as the SPR was identified as such in 1884, after the acquisition of a variety of rail-lines. This resource includes numerous stations, sidings, spurs and rail-yards.	●	—	—	No
P#33-6109	T2S, R1W, Sec. 3	Historic age - A bungalow-style, single-family residence. This residence was built	●	—	—	No

		in 1911 by an unknown architect.				
P#33-6222	T2S, R1W, Sec. 4	Historic age - A Victorian, mixed-style, single-family residence. This residence was probably built in 1908 by an unknown architect.	●	—	—	No
P#33-6223	T2S, R1W, Sec. 4	Historic age - The Harold Roach Home, which is a vernacular ranch, single-family residence. This residence was built in 1908 by an unknown architect.	●	—	—	No
P#33-6224	T2S, R1W, Sec. 3	Historic age - The Stephen White Home, which is a vernacular ranch, single-family residence. This residence was probably built in 1908 by an unknown architect.	●	—	—	No
P#33-6158	T2S, R1W, Sec. 3	Historic age - a bungalow-style, single-family residence. This residence was built in 1926 by an unknown architect.	●	—	—	No
P#33-6159	T2S, R1W, Sec. 3	Historic age - a vernacular wood-frame, single-family residence with colonial revival columns. This residence was built in 1908 by an unknown architect.	●	—	—	No

P#33-6169	T2S, R1W, Sec. 4	Historic age - The Ben Elam House, which is a vernacular wood-frame, single-family residence. This residence was built in 1937 by an unknown architect.	●	—	—	No
P#33-6753	T2S, R1W, Sec. 4	Historic age - The Ben Elam House, which is a vernacular wood-frame, single-family residence. This residence was built in 1937 by an unknown architect.	●	—	—	No

Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

MBA initially sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on their Sacred Lands File for this portion of the City of Beaumont on September 13, 2007. The initial response from the NAHC was received on September 18, 2007. To ensure that all Native American resources were adequately addressed, letters to each of the ten listed tribal contacts were sent on October 16, 2007. On October 24, 2007, a response was received via telephone from Alvino Siva. Mr. Siva noted that he had knowledge of potentially sensitive sites within the general region, but that he knew of no sites within the project area. Mr. Siva also communicated the need for archaeological and Native American consultation, in the event that either unknown cultural resources or human remains were detected during the construction or removal of the berms within the project area. Any additional Native American responses were incorporated into the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (MBA 2008).

MBA subsequently sent a letter to the NAHC to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on their Sacred Lands File for the amended project area on April 10, 2008. Our efforts were associated with fact-finding only. The response from the NAHC was received on April 14, 2008. Letters to each of the nine listed tribal contacts were sent on April 18, 2008. The documentation of this records search update is incorporated into Attachment B.

Pedestrian Survey Results

The primary purpose of the cultural resource pedestrian survey is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites or isolates that are more than 45 years old within the project area, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by the proposed project. The project area was initially examined by MBA Project Archaeologist Jennifer M. Sanka on October 11, 2007 with negative results for prehistoric age and historic age archaeological resources. The pedestrian survey was then updated to incorporate the new project area acreage, by MBA Senior Archaeologist Michael Dice on April 10, 2008. Professional qualifications for Mr. Dice are presented as Attachment C.

The project area was examined using a modified block-transect method within and adjacent to the stream channel, with 10 to 15 meter spacing. Emphasis was placed upon the visual scrutiny of the stream

channel banks, in an effort to detect cultural materials; however, none were detected. As a result of the pedestrian survey update, no prehistoric age or historic age archaeological resources were observed within any portion of the amended project area. Existing conditions photographs of the additional project area acreage is presented in Attachment D. Additional information about surface visibility, land use and soils are included in the original Phase I report (MBA 2008).

Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of the updated record searches, pedestrian survey and the disturbed nature of the project area soils, MBA does not recommend a monitoring program to mitigate impacts to significant cultural resources.

Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. Should this occur, Federal laws and standards apply including Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its regulations found in the Code of Federal Regulations at 43 CFR 10.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code § 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 CEQA regulations and Public Resource Code (PRC) § 5097.98.

Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources without a monitor present. 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 archeologist and 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 §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to, stone artifacts, bone, wood, shell, 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 in terms of CEQA criteria

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

In addition, reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the property will be taken and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Native American tribes with concerns about the property, as well as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) will be notified within 48 hours in compliance with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3).

Paleontological Recommendations

While no mitigation measures are recommended for cultural resources, a mitigation program is necessary for paleontological resources. Impacts to significant paleontological resources could be high, depending on the lithology of the Pleistocene sediments present within the project area. If these Pleistocene deposits are coarse-grained and/or deformed by nearby fault activity, their fossil bearing potential would be lowered (Scott 2007). Therefore, MBA recommends a mitigation program, commencing with a site visit by paleontological personnel to assess the lithology of the Pleistocene sediments present within the project area. This site visit should occur when ground disturbance occurs at approximately 10 feet from the present ground surface. This depth has been determined based upon the visual review of vertical cross-sections within the stream channel, and their low potential for yielding fossil resources (MBA 2008). This site visit would allow the paleontologist to determine the need or lack thereof for additional paleontological mitigation in the form of mitigation monitoring. This mitigation program is outlined in the table below.

Recommended Paleontological Resource Mitigation Measures

Mitigation No.	Mitigation Text
PR-1	<p>MBA recommends a site visit to allow a retained, qualified paleontologist to examine Pleistocene sediments present within the project area, in an effort to determine if their lithology is conducive to the preservation of significant fossil resources. Periodic site visits should be conducted thereafter, until the qualified paleontologist determines the overall sensitivity of the project area.</p> <p>If the paleontologist determines that the sediments present within the project area have low potential to contain paleontologic resources and low paleontologic sensitivity, then this mitigation monitoring program should cease. However, if the paleontologist finds that the project area soils are conducive to the preservation of fossil resources, and recommends additional mitigation-monitoring, then Mitigation Numbers PR-2 to PR-5 (see below) would apply.</p>
PR-2	<p>Monitoring of excavation in areas identified as likely to contain paleontologic resources by a qualified paleontologic monitor. Paleontologic monitors should be equipped to salvage fossils, as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens.</p>
PR-3	<p>Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils are essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources.</p>

PR-4	Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage. These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation and CEQA compliance. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not complete until such curation into an established museum repository has been fully completed and documented.
PR-5	Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate lead agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

MBA appreciates the opportunity to continue to assist you on this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at 714.508.4100 x1065.

Sincerely



Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Project Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602

References Cited:

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA). 2008. Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Unpublished Report. On-file, Eastern Information Center and Michael Brandman Associates.

Recon. 1989. Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Sewer System for the City of Beaumont, California. (NADB#1083274). Unpublished Report. On-file, Eastern Information Center.

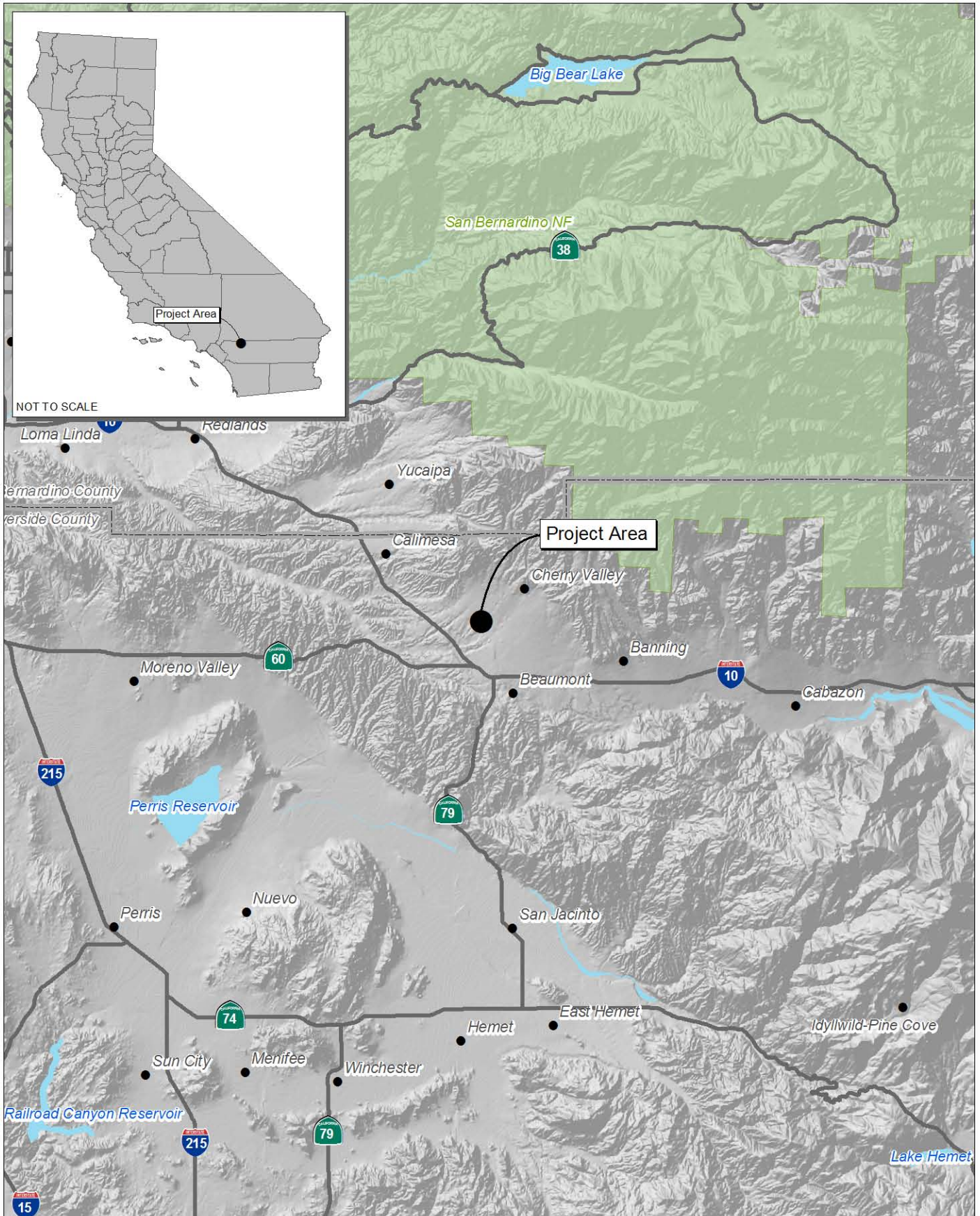
Scott, E. 2007. Paleontology Literature and Records Review, Brookside Street South Streambed Recharge Project, City of Beaumont, California. On-file, Michael Brandman Associates.

Enc: Attachment A. Updated project area location maps, Exhibits 1 to 3
Attachment B. Updated NAHC Sacred Lands File Search documentation
Attachment C. Professional Qualifications for Michael Dice, M.A., RPA
Attachment D. Project Area Photographs

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Appendix A: Updated Project Area Location Maps Exhibits 1 to 3



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, MBA GIS 2007.



Michael Brandman Associates

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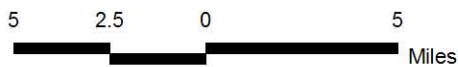
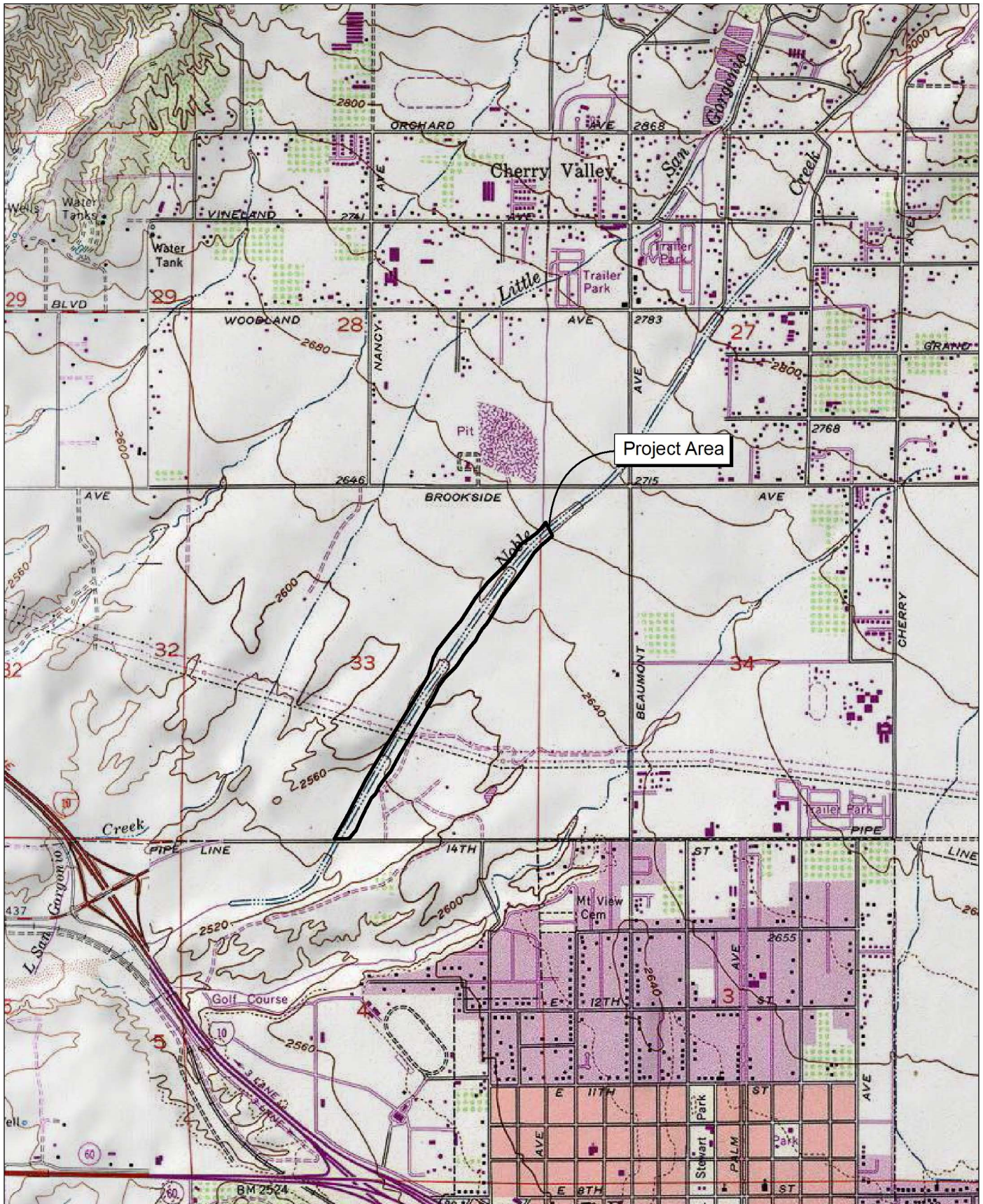


Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
BROOKSIDE SOUTH STREAMBED RECHARGE PROJECT
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



Source: TOPOI USGS Beaumont (1996) 7.5' DRG.

Exhibit 2

Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base



Michael Brandman Associates

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SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
BROOKSIDE SOUTH STREAMBED RECHARGE PROJECT
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



Source: Riverside County NAIP, 2005.



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Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

Appendix B: Updated NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Documentation



April 10, 2008

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Suite 364
Sacramento, CA 95814-4801

VIA EMAIL: gtomei_nahc@pacbell.net

Subject: **Request for an UPDATED Sacred Lands File Search for the Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project located on about a 0.75 mile portion of the Noble Creek stream channel in the City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, California (USGS Beaumont, CA. topographic quadrangle)**

Bakersfield
661.334.2755

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

To Whom It May Concern:

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) would like to determine whether any listed sacred sites are located within or near a project area in the City of Beaumont, County of Riverside. MBA has previously requested information for this project with the legal description outlined below. Alterations to the previous project area have resulted in an extension of the project area along the Noble Creek streambed, through Section 33 to Oak Valley Parkway in the City of Beaumont. This change to the project area boundaries has not affected the legal description in terms of County, Topographic Quadrangle, Township, Range or Section.

As seen in the attached topographic map, the UPDATED project area is located in Riverside County, and is found on USGS Beaumont, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, Sections 33 and 34.

Please notify us of any sacred Native American sites that may be affected by the undertaking. A full description of this project can be found in our archaeological survey report, which is on-file at the Eastern Information Center, and an addendum letter report, which is forthcoming.

Sincerely,

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Project Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: Exhibit 1: USGS Topo Map

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
 (916) 653-6251
 Fax (916) 657-5390
 Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
 e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



April 14, 2008

Ms. Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., R.P.A.
Michael Brandman Associates
 220 Commerce, Suite 200
 Irvine, CA 92602

Sent by FAX to: 714-508-4110
 Number of Pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the proposed Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project, located on the Noble Creek stream channel in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Sanka:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any project area. This project site is in close proximity to previously discovered prehistoric burial sites and is believed to hold numerous cultural resources.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed is the name of the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A list of Native American contacts is attached to assist you. It is advisable to contact the persons listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area.

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(f) and Section 15097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

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

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
 Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

*Keep up the good work
 Jennifer. Sorry about
 the confusion earlier.
 Dave*

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
April 14, 2008**

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Chairperson

P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-2631

(951) 763-2632 Fax

Alvino Siva2034 W. Westward Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220
(951) 849-3450**Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians**

Katherine Saubel, Spokesperson

P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner, CA 92086loscoyotes@earthlink.net
(760) 782-0711

(760) 782-2701 - FAX

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Michael Contreras, Cultural Resources-Project

49750 Seminole Drive Cahuilla
Cabazon, CA 92230 Serrano
(951) 755-5206

(951) 922-8146 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Joseph Hamilton, vice chairman

P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105

(951) 763-4325 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, Environmental Department

101 Pure Water Lane Serrano
Highland, CA 92346abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 863-5899 EXT-4321

(909) 862-5152 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

James Ramos, Chairperson

26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA 92346(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3724 - FAX
(909) 864-3370 Fax**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson

11581 Potrero Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220 SerranoRobert.Martin@morongo.org
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed, Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project located on the Noble Creek stream channel in the City of Beaumont; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
April 14, 2008**

Serrano Nation of Indians

Goldie Walker

6588 Valaria Drive

Highland, CA 92346

(909) 862-9883

Serrano

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed, Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project located on the Noble Creek stream channel in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.



April 18, 2008

Sample

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with one UPDATED Cultural Resource Survey: the Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project situated along the south Noble Creek stream channel, between Brookside Avenue and Oak Valley Parkway in the City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, California. (USGS Beaumont, CA. quad)**

Bakersfield
661.334.2755

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Dear Ms. Brierty,

Michael Brandman Associates completed an UPDATED archaeological resource survey for a project area situated on the south Noble Creek stream channel in the City of Beaumont. This survey returned negative results for archaeological resources. The proposed project is the modification of this area within the graded south Nobel Creek stream channel, in an effort to impound and recharge imported water during the non-storm season. This proposed plan would consist of constructing multiple earthen berms to serve as temporary barriers to contain water during the non-storm season, and would be constructed and removed on an annual basis. The berms would slow the flow of water, allow the water to pond, permeate the channel surface, and then ultimately recharge the Beaumont Storage Unit sub-basin.

MBA has previously requested information for this project with the legal description outlined below. Alterations to the previous project area have resulted in an extension of the project area along the Noble Creek streambed, through Section 33 to Oak Valley Parkway in the City of Beaumont. This change to the project area boundaries has not affected the legal description in terms of County, Topographic Quadrangle, Township, Range or Section.

This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups.

To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC. The NAHC does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We have attached an updated map showing the location of the project area with reference to the *Beaumont, CA.* topographic map. Generally, the project area is located north of the Interstate 10 (I 10) and State Route 60 interchange. Specifically, the project area is located south of Brookside Avenue, east of Oak View Drive, north of Oak Valley Parkway and west of Mountain View Avenue in the City of Beaumont, in Sections 33 and 34 of Township 2 South, Range 1 West.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please



«First_Name» «Last_Name»
April 18, 2008
Page 2

feel free to contact me at 714.508.4100 ext 1065 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jennifer M. Sanka". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., R.P.A.
Project Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map

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Appendix C: Professional Qualifications for Michael Dice, M.A., RPA

Michael H. Dice, M.A., RPA
Project Scientist/Senior Archaeologist



Education

M.A., Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona

B.A., Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

Anthropology Track, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

Professional Affiliations

Member, California Historical Society

Member, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)

Registered Archaeologist, Orange County

Experience Summary

Mr. Dice is a Certified Archaeologist with more than eighteen years of experience performing records searches, archaeological surveys, archaeological site testing (Phase II) and data collection (Phase III) projects on private and public lands in the Southwestern United States and Southern California. During his career, he has authored or co-authored more than 150 CEQA and/or NEPA level documents including several manuscripts for the National Park Service. Mr. Dice is a member of the California Historical Society, a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and is a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Recent and Selected Project Experience

Transportation

Santa Ana Art Wall Project (Santa Ana, CA), OCTA Tracks/Santa Ana Depot at Santiago Street. Serviced as senior project archaeologist to perform an ASR/HRER/HPSR package for the City of Santa Ana for its Caltrans District 12 submission. Construction of the Art Wall was funded by, in part, by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The project was not considered an undertaking exempt from federal cultural resource compliance as governed by Caltrans-FHWA Programmatic Agreement (PA) associated with Section 106 of the National Historic

Preservation Act (36 CFR §800). The APE was established in consultation with Cheryl Sinopoli of District 12. Once the APE had been approved by Rail HQ, several unrecorded historic properties were evaluated. Work progressed with Caltrans staff guidance in a reasonable and responsive fashion. Our historic architectural specialist and co-author, Christeen Taniguchi, is now an employee of Galvin and Associates. The project allowed interaction between MBA, Caltrans and SHPO, with successful results.

Nation Park Service

Project Archaeologist/Database Manager for the emergency Chapin-5 Fire Rehabilitation Project, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado (1996-1999). Began as field crew chief (GS-7) and finished with the Park as a GS-9 Database manager. Created an ACCESS 6.0 database for the recordation or re-recordation of more than 500 archaeological sites within the rehabilitation area.

Telecommunication

NEPA Compliance/Telecommunication Facilities. Serving as project scientist for a variety of telecommunication providers throughout California in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the implementation of cellular communication facilities. This project includes the preparation of NEPA compliance documents in accordance with the Federal Communication Commissions regulations pertaining to telecommunication facilities, biological surveys, including focused, sensitive species surveys and wetland delineations and permitting, cultural resource records searches and Phase I surveys, including architectural/historical evaluations and construction monitoring, and arborist surveys.



Water

Victor Valley Recycled Water Project. Project manager to perform a program-level Section 106/CEQA analysis for the Victor Valley Recycled Water Project through Bauer Environmental. Our project consisted of the analysis of a series of alternative recycled water facility locations and main-line pipeline routes in the County of San Bernardino, the City of Victorville, the City of Hesperia, and the City of Apple Valley. The VVRW project will eventually exhibit four recycled water treatment plants, several pumping stations, numerous main-line recycled water pipelines and numerous secondary pipelines. Four project footprints were evaluated for potential impacts to cultural resources. The results showed that the majority of the project area held "low" sensitivity for cultural resources, there was a minor amount of "medium" sensitivity, while those areas near the Mojave River held "high" sensitivity. We recommended that cultural resource testing take place along the Mojave River if those alternatives are chosen. Specific mitigation-monitoring recommendations will be recommended once the project reaches the "project-level" of analysis.

Mining

Final Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Coachella Aggregates Expansion Project, Riverside County. Cultural survey report for planned mining development in the County of Riverside. 2003.

Utilities

Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Sensitivity Evaluation for the Palm Springs and Desert Hot Springs Master Drainage Plan Project. Cultural evaluation report for planned utility construction in the Coachella Valley.

Recreation & Community Complexes

Cultural Survey Report, Bakersfield State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA), Kern County. Cultural survey report for planned State Park north of Bakersfield, in Kern County. 2006.

Planned Development

Over 200 reports available dated from 1999 to 2006.

Schools

Cultural Resource Survey Report and Paleontological Records Review for the Chaffey School District #9 High School Project located west of San Sevane and north of Walnut Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County. Cultural survey report for planned school development in the City of Fontana.

Retail

Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey: The Yucca Valley Home Depot Retail Center (APN#0601-201-31, -32 and -37), Town of Yucca Valley. Cultural survey for a planned development in the Town of Yucca Valley

Airport

Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for the Proposed Ontario Airport TIS Transmitter Site, located near Parking Lot D and F of the Ontario International Airport, Ontario, San Bernardino County. Cultural survey for a planned transmitter within the Ontario International Airport. Section 106 Study for Airport



Appendix D: Project Area Photographs



Photograph 1: Overview of the eastern bank of Noble Creek. View to the north-northeast.



Photograph 2: Overview of the southern portion of the updated project area, facing Oak Valley Parkway. View to the southwest.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007



Michael Brandman Associates

Attachment D: Project Area Photographs Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project



Photograph 3: Overview of the eastern bank of Noble Creek. View to the south-southwest.



Photograph 4: Overview of the eastern bank of Noble Creek in the southern portion of the updated project area. View to the south-southwest.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007



Michael Brandman Associates

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Attachment D: Project Area Photographs Brookside South Streambed Recharge Project