

APPENDIX 9.4

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

APPENDIX 9.4.1

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
OF
PLOT PLAN NO. 2019-005
AND
ASSOCIATED POTENTIAL OFF-SITE ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS

±111.04 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF MENIFEE
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
USGS ROMOLAND, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Plot Plan No. 2019-005 (hereafter, PP 2019-005), commonly known as the Menifee Commerce Center, was requested by the project sponsor, Mr. Jon Kelly of CORE5 Industrial Partners. In 2018, a Phase I study was conducted for the subject property by this firm. Since that time, ownership of the property has changed, acreage has been added to the site, building configurations have changed, and certain associated off-site road improvements may be required. Consequently, the City of Menifee requested that the 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment be amended to reflect these changes.

The subject property currently encompasses ± 77.67 acres of land located east of Trumble Road, north of McLaughlin Road, south of Ethanac Road, and west of Dawson Road, in the City of Menifee, western Riverside County. The proposed development is comprised of two industrial buildings with office, mezzanine, and warehouse space; Building 1 encompasses 1,254,160 square feet (sqft) and Building 2 encompasses 385,970 sqft. The City of Menifee has indicated that improvements to Ethanac Road, Dawson Road, Sherman Road, Trumble Road, McLaughlin Road, and the SR-74 southbound off-ramp, totaling ± 38.37 acres, may be required as part of the approval process for PP 2019-005. As such, field surveys of the potential roadway improvement areas were included in the current amended Phase I study in order to identify any possible areas of concern should the improvements actually be required.

The purpose of the Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment was two-fold: 1) information was to be obtained pertaining to previous land uses of the subject property through research and a comprehensive field survey, and 2) a determination was to be made if, and to what extent, existing cultural resources would be adversely impacted by the proposed project.

Cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) origin were not observed within the Plot Plan No. 2019-005 project boundaries or within any of the potential road improvement areas. Four sites of historical origin have previously been recorded on roads that potentially will be subject to improvement. Three houses, P-33-015382, P-33-015383, and P-33-015389, constructed in 1934, 1918, and 1960, respectively, are located on Ethanac Road. Due to additions and modernization of these residences, they were determined to possess a low degree of historical integrity at the time of recordation (Rees 2006a, b, c), and as such, were not considered significant according to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria. The fourth historical-era site (P-33-020502/CA-RIV-10403), recorded in 2011 (Trampier), is comprised of two segments of Sherman Road. This site designation would typically apply to the entirety of the road, but the survey and recordation only covered 15 meters of roadway. Since the portion of Sherman

Road recorded as a site was already an improved road, no further research or mitigation was recommended.

During the original 2018 field survey of the subject property, a previously unrecorded historical site was observed and recorded with the roadway, shoulders, and rights-of way of Sherman Road, a dedicated City of Menifee roadway designated in its General Plan as a Collector Road. This site, assigned Primary Number P-33-028203 by the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, is comprised exclusively of two linear alignments of eucalyptus trees on either side of Sherman Road, south of Ethanac Road and north of McLaughlin Road. Photographic evidence indicates that these trees existed at least as early as 1938, although it is probable that they were planted in conjunction with the Trumble Farms subdivision developed by the Temescal Water Company in 1924. Several sections of the original tree line have been removed in conjunction with land development north and south of the subject property. Development of Sherman Road as a Collector Road will necessitate that the remaining trees be removed, particularly those that encroach in the roadway and shoulders of the road.

Despite comprehensive research of available sources, no information regarding these tree alignments could be located. Sherman Road marked the center of the Trumble Farms subdivision and was the entry point from Romoland to the development, so it is probable that the company planted the trees as a beautification and enticement element, an entry statement to the project. However, no information could be found supporting this inferred context. There is no known connection to an event or person important to state or local history, the trees do not represent unique or artistic endeavors, and as far as can be ascertained, no further information regarding their origin and existence is available. In consideration of these points, it was determined that the tree alignments of historical site P-33-028203 do not represent a significant cultural resource according to California Environmental Act (CEQA) criteria. As such, CEQA does not require further consideration of the resource and mitigation for removal of the trees is not legally mandated. However, in light of the fact that the trees have existed for almost 100 years, it is nonetheless recommended that subsequent to required improvements made to Sherman Road, replacement trees should be planted outside of the right-of-way on both sides of Sherman Road to maintain the *essence* of the historical trees, if not their actual existence. Hence, anyone who has driven or walked by these trees in the past almost 100 years will still feel their presence through the new trees. The replacement trees need not be eucalyptus trees to comply with this recommendation.

The subject property has been continuously farmed at least since 1938, according to aerial photographs dating from 1938 to 2018. Interestingly, USGS maps from 1953 to 1979 show a structure near the southwestern corner of the property a short distance east of Trumble Road. A 1953 aerial photograph shows what appears to be a large rock outcropping and vegetation near this location, but a structure is not evident. Subsequent aerial photographs taken in 1961 thru

2018 show neither the rock outcropping nor a structure on the property in that location. An intensive pedestrian survey of the area where the structure appeared cartographically found no evidence indicating that such a structure ever existed there. According to the Riverside County Building and Safety Department, the only structures recorded as having been built on the subject property are an existing single-family home and garage built in 2004 in the western parcel of PP 2019-005 and a steel and wood structure built in 1997 near the southeastern corner of the property.

The subject property is in a well-studied area with 39 cultural resources studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius. All of the potential road improvement areas are within this radius. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 26 cultural resources properties have been recorded, including the four sites previously discussed that are located on roads potentially associated with the proposed project. Of these sites, three historical-period residences are within one-quarter mile of PP 2019-005. Fifteen cultural resource properties are located within a 0.25 – 0.50-mile radius of the subject property, eight of which are segments of historical roads or in one case, a railroad track. The remaining seven recorded sites are an interesting mix of prehistoric and historical cultural resources, with four sites representing the prehistoric period, two sites representing the historical period, and one site representing a mix of both. Six cultural resource properties have been recorded within a 0.5 – 0.75-mile radius of the proposed project. Of these, two sites represent only the prehistoric period of occupation, while the remaining four are a mix of both prehistoric and historical cultural resources. Two of the latter sites are large and have substantial surface and subsurface cultural deposits representing both periods of occupation, while the other two have only very limited resources. One site comprised of a limited prehistoric component and an extensive historical component is located 0.75 – 1.00 from the MR-DC property.

The presence of numerous historical resources within a one-mile radius of the property provides a temporal context within which the property may be viewed but have little relevance when considering the possibility of a subsurface cultural deposit of historical origin within the property boundaries. Cultural resource properties of prehistoric origin are predominantly bedrock milling features and none exist without the presence of such features. The majority are located 0.5 – 1.0 mile from the property and have no associated surface or subsurface artifacts. No exposed bedrock exists within the Menifee Commercial Center property boundaries.

Considering the aforementioned facts, the probability of a subsurface cultural deposit existing within the property boundaries is very low. Therefore, neither further research nor mitigation is recommended for the PP 2019-005 project, except for the replacement of trees along Sherman Road. The Pechanga Cultural Resources Department believes that monitoring of all ground disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and a Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required,

and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians has requested that an MBMI Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the project.

The current field survey of potential roadway improvement areas was intended to identify possible areas of concern should the improvements actually be required and as such, did not include an analysis of every lot and structure along said roadways. Cartographic evidence indicates that by 1951, seventeen structures existed within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the various roadway improvement areas, with most being along Sherman Road. By 1973, an additional eight structures had been built, this time primarily along Ethanac Road. Due to the scale of USGS topographic maps, it was not possible to definitively determine whether any of these 25 structures of historical origin would actually lie within the potential road rights-of-way, but each is close enough to warrant notice. In field checking these properties, it was clear that many had been replaced either by businesses or more modern structures. None were accessible for more than a cursory examination since virtually all of these private properties were secured by fencing. Of the remaining structures, none appeared to have maintained a high level of historical integrity, having been impacted by window and door replacement, building additions, new roofing, etc. Once the scope and timing of roadway improvements have been determined, any historical properties that will be affected by the required improvements should be evaluated according to CEQA criteria for significance. In many cases, the evaluation will simply be limited to a confirmation that the structure no longer exists. Evaluation of remaining historical resources should minimally include additional research and field documentation, as well as completion of DPR 523 forms.

Despite not recommending archaeological monitoring, it is recommended that should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of earthmoving activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resource from the project, if found to be significant. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbances shall proceed until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human and any associates grave goods, The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendations within 48 hours of being granted access by the landowner to inspect the discovery.

INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Menifee Planning Department requirements, a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the subject property was conducted in 2018. The purpose of the assessment was to identify, evaluate, and recommend mitigation measures for existing cultural resources that may be adversely impacted by the proposed development. In the intervening years, property ownership has changed, acreage has been added to the project, building configurations have changed, and the City of Menifee has indicated that certain off-site roadway improvements may be required. Since the original report was relatively recent and the proposed development changes were not substantial, the City required that the 2018 study be amended to reflect the changes instead of requiring a completely new study. The amended study included a pedestrian field survey of all areas added to the original project and the potential roadway improvement areas but did not include updated research. The project sponsor, Mr. Jon Kelly of CORE5 Industrial Partners, contracted with Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant, to conduct the current amended Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment on April 29, 2021.

The Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment commenced with a review of maps, site records, and reports at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission and project scoping letters sent to 17 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the Menifee area. A literature search of available publications and archival documents pertaining to the subject property followed the records and Sacred Lands File searches. Finally, a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property and all potential off-site improvement areas was conducted for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating all existing cultural resources within its boundaries.

The proposed project, Plot Plan No. 2019-005, commonly known as the Menifee Commerce Center, consists of two large industrial buildings encompassing 1,254,160 sqft and 385,970 sqft respectively (Fig. 1). For the purposes of this amended Phase I study, potential off-site improvements to Ethanac Road, Dawson Road, Sherman Road, Trumble Road, McLaughlin Road, and the SR-74 southbound off-ramp are also considered part of the proposed project. As shown on the USGS Romoland, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property, which encompasses ± 77.67 acres of land and the off-site road improvements, which include 38.37 acres, are located in Section 15, Township 5 south, Range 3 west, SBM (Fig. 2). The extent of earthmoving activities has not yet been determined, although a current geotechnical report recommends that remedial grading be performed under the building pad areas in order to entirely remove artificial soils. Existing soils should be over-excavated to a depth of at least 3'

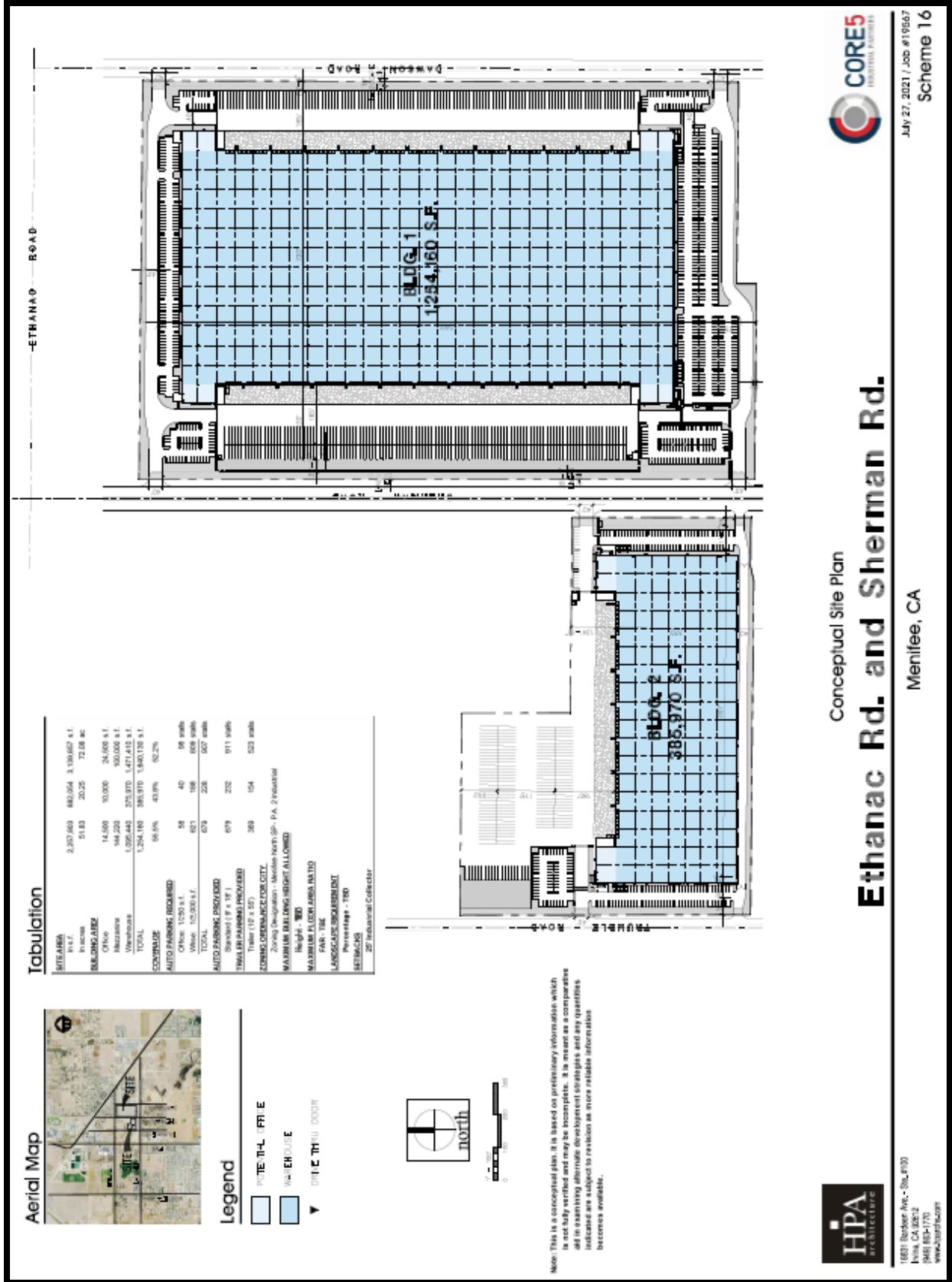


Figure 1: Proposed Menfee Commerce Center, Plot Plan No. 2019-005.



Figure 2: Location of associated potential off-site roadway improvements.

below existing grade and to a depth of 2' below the proposed building pad subgrade elevation. Within the foundation influence zones, the over-excavation should extend to a depth of at least 2' below the proposed foundation bearing grade and extend horizontally at least 5' beyond the building and foundation perimeters (Southern California Geotechnical 1).

Several percolation tests have been excavated throughout the property and show no evidence of subsurface cultural deposits. Current land use is vacant, a single-family residence, and a horse ranch that includes a single-family residence. Land uses adjacent to PP 2019-005 include vacant land, single family residential, several small businesses, and the Riverside County Flood Control

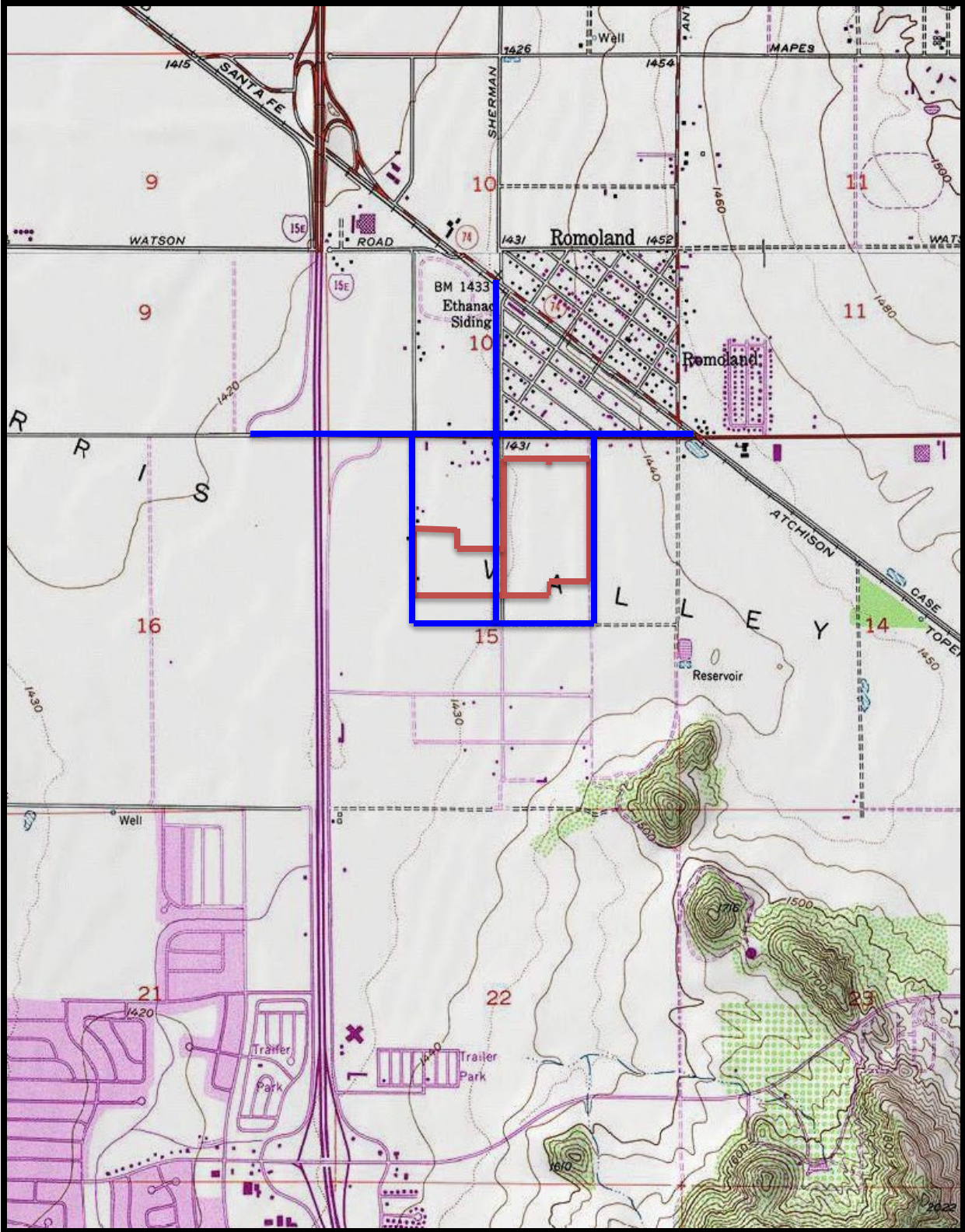


Figure 3: Location of Plot Plan No. 2019-005 (red) and potential roadway improvement areas (blue) in the City of Menifee, western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Romoland, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series (1953, photorevised 1979).

and Conservation District Romoland and Homeland flood control channel. Disturbances to the subject property are moderate and represent cumulative impacts resulting from decades of agricultural endeavors, construction of the flood control channel, off-road vehicle activity, vegetation clearance, construction and occupation of the residences, trash dumping, and construction of a series of “jumps” used for off-road bicycling. Current land and adjacent uses along the associated roadways that may be subject to improvement include vacant land, single-family residential, many small business, SR-74, and the I-215 freeway.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in the City of Menifee, western Riverside County. It is situated in the Perris Valley, within a topographically diverse region that is defined by the Lakeview Mountains to the northeast, Bell Mountain to the southeast, Sedco Hills to the southwest, and Lake Mathews to the northwest (Fig. 4). Virtually all drainage in the vicinity of the subject property has been channelized, but historically the drainage pattern has been in a westerly direction toward Perris Valley and ultimately, the San Jacinto River. For the most part, drainage is intermittent, occurring only as the result of seasonal precipitation.

Based on visual observations made at the time of the field survey, as well as aerial photography provided by Google Earth, topographically the subject property is comprised of a flat, alluvial plain that has been somewhat modified to facilitate agricultural endeavors and two single-family residences (Fig. 5 and 6). Relatively substantial earth moving has been done to the east of one residence, apparently to create “jumps” for off-road bicycle activity. The parcel on which the second residence is located has been fully developed as a horse ranch. Although detailed information relating to property elevations was not available at the time of this report, based on information provided by the County of Riverside, with the exception of the referenced modifications, elevations are essentially 1434.0 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) across the property (RCTLMA 2021). A permanent source of water was not observed within the property boundaries. A small drainage course enters the property near its northeastern corner and meanders a short distance along the northern boundary. It appears that this feature may be fed by runoff from development across Dawson Road. Constructed immediately south of the PP 2019-005 property boundary is the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation flood control facility that represents Romoland MDP Line A, Homeland MDP Line 1, and Romoland MDP Lines A-2 and A-3. The topography of all potential off-site road improvement areas has been modified to facilitate the construction of roads, residences, businesses, and the freeway off-ramp, with none maintaining natural contours (Fig. 7).

The proposed project is situated in the Perris Peneplain, a portion of the Northern Peninsular Range Province of Southern California (Elders 1971). The Perris Peneplain is a broad valley bounded on three sides by mountain ranges: the San Jacinto Mountains on the east, the San Bernardino Mountains on the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains on the southwest. The northwestern extent of the Perris Peneplain is the Santa Ana River. The Peneplain is a large depositional basin composed primarily of materials eroded from the granitic bedrock surfaces of

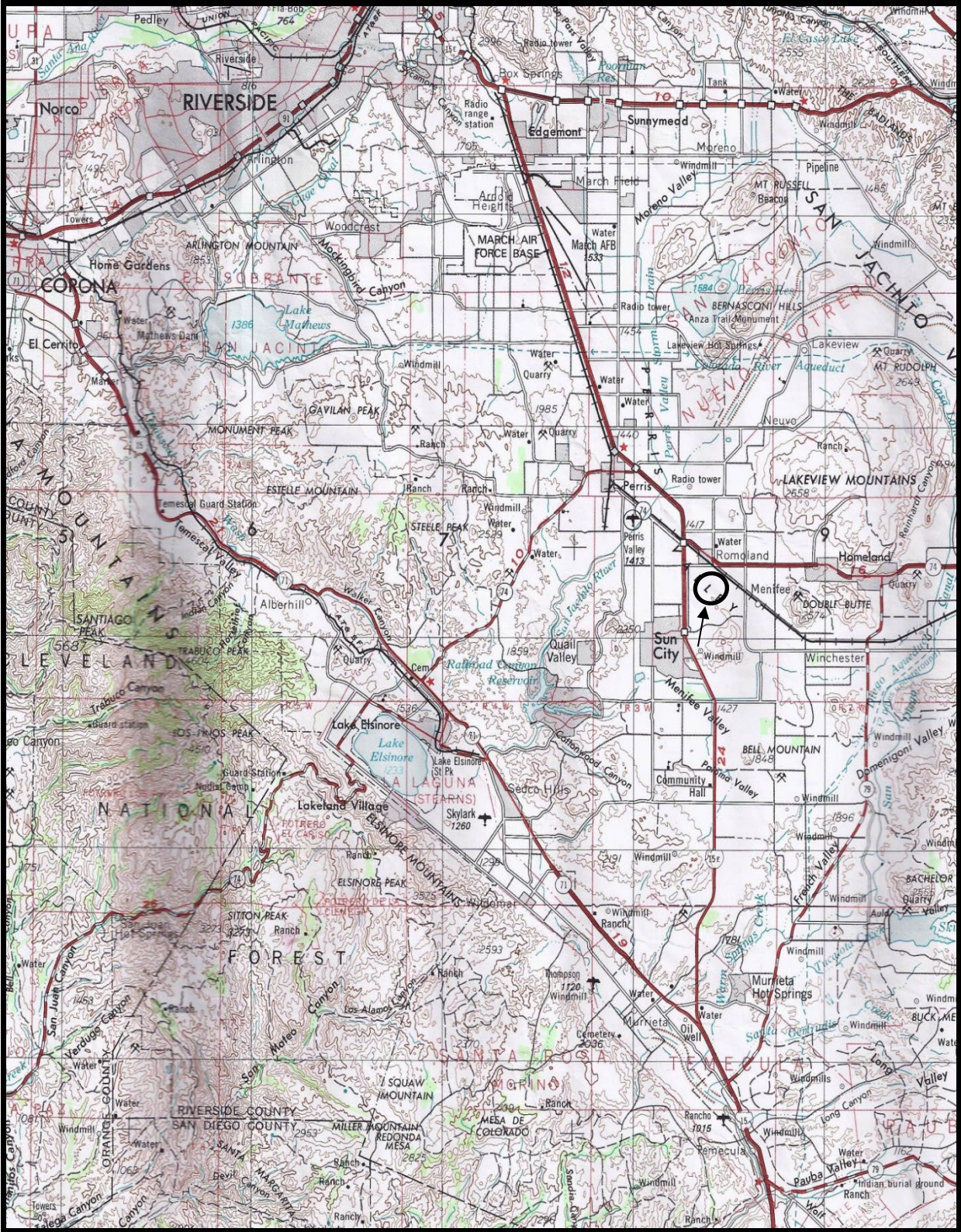


Figure 4: Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1959, photorevised 1979). Scale 1:250,000.



Figure 5: Aerial view of the subject property. Adapted from Google Earth (Image Landsat / Copernicus 2/19/2018)

the Southern California Batholith. The geological composition of the subject property is representative of the region as a whole, with alluvial fans and terraces formed by local granitic bedrock decomposition. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter by indigenous peoples of the region are not present within the boundaries of the property. Loose lithic material is very sparse, and none observed would have been suitable for tool production by Native Americans who occupied this area.



View from the northeastern property corner looking southwest.



View from the southwestern property corner looking northeast.

Figure 6: Views of the subject property.



Figure 7: Typical landscapes of potential off-site roadway improvement areas. *Clockwise from upper left*: looking south on Dawson Road from Ethanac Road; looking west on McLaughlin Road from Dawson Road; looking north on Sherman Road from McLaughlin Road; looking south near Bonnie Day and southbound I-215 off-ramp; looking west on Ethanac Road from SR-74; looking north on Trumble Road from McLaughlin Road.

Biology

As a result of past agricultural endeavors and vegetation clearance, no native vegetation remains within the project boundaries. Ruderal weeds and grasses are sparsely scattered throughout the property, particularly around the perimeter in areas receiving drainage from nearby roadways. As previously discussed, eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) have been planted on either side of Sherman Road and a number of introduced species have been planted around the residences. Crop remnants are still present in areas along the property perimeters. Prior to development of the property and periodic vegetation clearance, the land hosted representative plant species of the Coastal Sage Scrub Plant Community, which predominates in this region (Munz 1968; RCRC 2021). Characteristic plant species of this native community include white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). Indigenous peoples of the region commonly used plants of this community for food, medicine, and implement production.

During both the prehistoric and historical periods an abundance of faunal species undoubtedly inhabited the study area. However, due to regional urbanization, the current faunal community is generally restricted to those species that can exist in proximity to humans, such as valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), Audobon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). the property, particularly around the perimeter in areas receiving drainage from nearby roadways. As previously discussed, eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) have been planted on either side of Sherman Road and a number of introduced species have been planted around the residence. Crop remnants are still present in areas along the property perimeters. Prior to development of the property and periodic vegetation clearance, the land hosted representative plant species of the Riversidian Sage Scrub Plant Community, which predominates in this region. Characteristic plant species of this native community include white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). Indigenous peoples of the region commonly used plants of this community for food, medicine, and implement production.

Climate

The climate of the study area is that typical of cismontane Southern California, which on the whole is warm, and rather dry. This climate is classified as Mediterranean or "summer-dry subtropical." Temperatures seldom fall below freezing or rise above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The rather limited precipitation received occurs primarily during the summer months.

Discussion

The entirety of the subject property has been altered by grading, construction and occupation of the single-family residence, agricultural endeavors, off-road vehicle activity, trash dumping, construction of the flood control facility, and periodic vegetation clearance. As a result, it is difficult to determine whether adequate resources would have been available to support indigenous populations of the region. Based on natural resources found on undeveloped land in its vicinity, it is probable that floral and faunal resources would have offered opportunities to Native Americans for procuring food, as well as components for medicines, tools, and construction materials. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter are not present within the project boundaries, although such features may have originally existed and been removed to facilitate farming. Loose lithic material is sparse, and none observed would have been suitable for ground or flaked stone tool production, but it is possible that additional material may have been cleared from the land, again to facilitate farming. A permanent source of water is not located within the property boundaries. Due to the relative lack of available natural resources, it is likely that the subject property would only have been utilized for seasonal resource exploitation by indigenous peoples of the region and not for long-term occupation.

Criteria for occupation during the historical era were generally somewhat different than for aboriginal occupation since later populations did not depend solely on natural resources for survival. During the historical era the subject property would probably have been considered very desirable due to the availability of tillable soil, flat topography, and its proximity to urban centers and major transportation corridors.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

On the basis of currently available archaeological research, occupation of Southern California by human populations is believed to have begun at least 10,000 years ago. Theories proposing much earlier occupation, specifically during the Pleistocene Age, exist but at this time archaeological evidence has not been fully substantiating. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, only human occupation within the past 10,000 years will be addressed.

A time frame of occupation may be determined on the basis of characteristic cultural resources. These comprise what are known as cultural traditions or complexes. It is through the presence or absence of time-sensitive artifacts at a particular site that the apparent time of occupation may be suggested.

In general, the earliest established cultural tradition in Southern California is accepted to be the San Dieguito Tradition, first described by Malcolm Rogers in the 1920's. The San Dieguito people were nomadic large-game hunters whose tool assemblage included large domed scrapers, leaf-shaped knives and projectile points, stemmed projectile points, chipped stone crescentics, and hammerstones (Rogers 1939; Rogers 1966). The San Dieguito Tradition was further divided into three phases: San Dieguito I is found only in the desert regions, while San Dieguito II and III occur on both sides of the Peninsular Ranges. Rogers felt that these phases formed a sequence in which increasing specialization and refinement of tool types were the key elements. Although absolute dates for the various phase changes have not been hypothesized or fully substantiated by a stratigraphic sequence, the San Dieguito Tradition as a whole is believed to have existed from approximately 7000 to 10,000 years ago (8000 to 5000 BCE).

Throughout southwestern California the La Jolla Complex followed the San Dieguito Tradition. The La Jolla Complex, as first described by Rogers (1939, 1945), then redefined by Harding (1951), is recognized primarily by the presence of millingstone assemblages within shell middens. Characteristic cultural resources of the La Jolla Complex include basined millingstones, unshaped manos, flaked stone tools, shell middens, and a few Pinto-like projectile points. Flexed inhumations under stone cairns, with heads pointing north, are also present (Rogers 1939, 1945; Warren *et al* 1961).

The La Jolla Complex existed from 5500 to 1000 BCE. Although there are several hypotheses to account for the origins of this complex, it would appear that it was a cultural adaptation to climatic warming after c. 6000 BCE. This warming may have stimulated movements to the coast of desert peoples who then shared their millingstone technology with the older coastal groups

(Moratto 1984). The La Jollan economy and tool assemblage seems to indicate such an infusion of coastal and desert traits instead of a total cultural displacement.

The Pauma Tradition, as first identified by D.L. True in 1958, may be an inland variant of the La Jolla Complex, exhibiting a shift to a hunting and gathering economy, rather than one based on shellfish gathering. Implications of this shift are an increase in number and variety of stone tools and a decrease in the amount of shell (Meighan 1954; True 1958; Warren 1968; True 1977). At this time it is not known whether the Pauma Complex represents the seasonal occupation of inland sites by La Jollan groups or whether it represents a shift from a coastal to a non-coastal cultural adaptation by the same people.

The late period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex, first identified by Meighan (1954) and later redefined by True *et al* (1974). Meighan divided this complex into two periods: San Luis Rey I (1400-1750 CE) and the San Luis Rey II (1750-1850 CE). The San Luis Rey I type component includes cremations, bedrock mortars, millingstones, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, bone awls, stone pendants, *Olivella* shell beads, and quartz crystals. The San Luis Rey II assemblage is the same as San Luis Rey I, but with the addition of pottery vessels, cremation urns, tubular pipes, stone knives, steatite arrow straighteners, red and black pictographs, and such non-aboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954). Inferred San Luis Rey subsistence activities include hunting and gathering with an emphasis on acorn harvesting.

Ethnography

According to available ethnographic research, the study area was included in the known territory of the Luiseño Indians during both prehistoric and historic times. The name Luiseño is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to those aboriginal inhabitants of Southern California associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. As far as can be determined, the Luiseño, whose language is of the Takic family (part of the Californian Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock), had no equivalent word for their nationality because they did not consider themselves to “belong to” the Spanish occupiers. The Luiseño people refer to themselves as *‘Atáaxum*.

According to ethnographers and Luiseño oral tradition, the territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing much of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended on the west to the Southern Channel Islands, to the Santa Ana River and Box Springs Mountain on the north, as far northeast as Mt. San Jacinto, to Lake Henshaw on the southeast, and to Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest. Their habitat included every ecological zone from sea level to 6000 mean feet above sea level. northeast as Territorial boundaries of the Luiseño were shared with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the north, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño and Ipai to the south (Fig. 8). With the exception of the Ipai, these tribes shared similar cultural and language traditions. Although the social structure and philosophy of the Luiseño were similar



Figure 8: Ethnographic location of the study area. Adapted from Kroeber (1925).

to that of neighboring tribes, they had a greater population density and correspondingly, a more rigid social structure.

The settlement pattern of the Luiseño was based on the establishment and occupation of sedentary autonomous village groups. Villages were usually situated near adequate sources of food and water, in defensive locations primarily found in sheltered coves and canyons. Typically, a village was comprised of permanent houses, a sweathouse, and a religious edifice. The permanent houses of the Luiseño were earth-covered and built over a two-foot excavation (Kroeber 654). According to informants' accounts, the dwellings were conical roofs resting on a few logs leaning together, with a smoke hole in the middle of the roof and entrance through a door. Cooking was done outside when possible, on a central interior hearth when necessary. The sweathouse was similar to the houses except that it was smaller, elliptical, and had a door in one of the long sides. Heat was produced directly by a wood fire. Finally, the religious edifice was usually just a round fence of brush with a main entrance for viewing by the spectators and several narrow openings for entry by the ceremonial dancers (Kroeber 655).

Luiseño subsistence was based on seasonal floral and faunal resource procurement. Each village had specific resource procurement territories, most of which were within one day's travel of the village. During the autumn of each year, however, most of the village population would migrate to the mountain oak groves and camp for several weeks to harvest the acorn crop, hunt, and collect local resources not available near the village. Hunters typically employed traps, nets, throwing sticks, snares, or clubs for procuring small animals, while larger animals were usually ambushed, then shot with bow and arrow. The Luiseño normally hunted antelope and jackrabbits in the autumn by means of communal drives, although individual hunters also used bow and arrow to hunt jackrabbits throughout the year. Many other animals were available to the Luiseño during various times of the year but were generally not eaten. These included dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, dove, pigeon, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 62).

Small game was prepared by broiling it on coals. Venison and rabbit were either broiled on coals or cooked in an earthen oven. Whatever meat was not immediately consumed was crushed on a mortar, then dried and stored for future use (Sparkman 208). Of all the food sources utilized by the Luiseño, acorns were by far the most important. Six species were collected in great quantities during the autumn of every year, although some were favored more than others. In order of preference, they were black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepsis*), Engelmann Oak (*Q. engelmannii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), and scrub oak (*Q. berberidifolia*). The latter three were used only when others were not available. Acorns were prepared for consumption by crushing them in a stone mortar and leaching off the tannic acid, then made into either a mush or dried to a flour-like material for future use.

Herb and grass seeds were used almost as extensively as acorns. Many plants produce edible seeds which were collected between April and November. Important seeds included, but were not limited to, the following: California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), wild tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*), white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. colombariae*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), peppergrass (*Lepidium nitidum*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Seeds were parched, ground, cooked as mush, or used as flavoring in other foods.

Fruit, berries, corms, tubers and fresh herbage were collected and often immediately consumed during the spring and summer months. Among those plants commonly used were basketweed (*Rhus trilobata*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos Adans.*), miner's lettuce (*Montia Claytonia*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinuss*). When an occasional large yield occurred, some berries, particularly juniper and manzanita, were dried and made into a mush at a later time.

Tools for food acquisition, preparation, and storage were made from widely available materials. Hunting was done with a bow and fire-hardened or stone-tipped arrows. Coiled and twined baskets were used in food gathering, preparation, serving, and storage. Seeds were ground with handstones on shallow granitic mutates, while stone mortars and pestles were used to pound acorns, nuts, and berries. Food was cooked in clay vessels over fireplaces or earthen ovens. The Luiseño employed a wide variety of other utensils produced from locally available geological, floral, and faunal resources in all phases of food acquisition and preparation.

The Luiseño subsistence system described above constitutes seasonal resource exploitation within their prescribed village-centered procurement territory. In essence, this cycle of seasonal exploitation was at the core of all Luiseño lifeways. During the spring collection of roots, tubers, and greens was emphasized, while seed collecting and processing during the summer months shifted this emphasis. The collection areas and personnel (primarily small groups of women) involved in these activities remained virtually unchanged. However, as the autumn acorn harvest approached, the settlement pattern of the Luiseño altered completely. Small groups joined to form the larger groups necessary for the harvest and village members left the villages for the mountain oak groves for several weeks. Upon completion of the annual harvest, village activities centered on the preparation of collected foods for use during the winter. Since few plant food resources were available for collection during the winter, this time was generally spent repairing and manufacturing tools and necessary implements in preparation for the coming resource procurement seasons.

Each Luiseño village was a clan tribelet – a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were both politically and economically autonomous from neighboring

villages (Bean & Shipek 1978:555). The chief of each village inherited his position and was responsible, with the help of an assistant, for the administration of religious, economic, and warfare powers. A council comprised of ritual specialists and shamans, also hereditary positions, advised the chief on matters concerning the environment, rituals, and supernatural powers.

According to early ethnographers, the social structure of the villages was considered obscure, since the Luiseño apparently did not practice the organizational system of exogamous moieties used by many of the surrounding Native American groups. At birth, a baby was confirmed into the house-holding group and patrilineage. Girls and boys went through numerous puberty initiation rituals during which they learned about the supernatural beings governing them and punishing any infractions of the rules of behavior and ritual (Sparkman 221-225). The boys' ceremonies included the drinking of toloache (*Datura*), visions, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girl's puberty rituals, which included "roasting" in warm sands and rock painting, were centered on how to be a contributing adult in their society and their responsibilities in the cycles of the world. Marriages did not take place immediately after puberty rituals were completed as the relationship between girls, puberty, and marriage was very complex. Children's future marriages were often arranged at birth, but as the parties became adults, relationships were reevaluated. The Luiseño were concerned that marriages not occur between individuals too closely related. Although cross-cousin marriages occurred on occasion, they were not commonly accepted. Instead, marriage was based more on clan relationships. Luiseño marriages created important economic and social alliances between lineages and were celebrated accordingly with elaborate ceremonies and a bride price. Residence was typically patrilineal. Men and women with large social responsibility often lived with multiple people and the relationships were of support for the community.

One of the most important elements in the Luiseño life cycle was death. At least a dozen successive mourning ceremonies were held following an individual's death, with feasting taking place and gifts being distributed to ceremony guests. Luiseño cosmology was based on a dying-god theme, the focus of which was *Wiyó-t'*, a creator-culture hero and teacher who was the son of earth-mother (Bean & Shipek 557). The order of the world was established by this entity, and he was one of the first "people" or creations. Upon the death of *Wiyó-t'* the nature of the universe changed, and the existing world of plants, animals, and humans was created. The original creations took on the various life forms now existing and worked out solutions for living. These solutions included a spatial organization of species for living space and a chain-of-being concept that placed each species into a mutually beneficial relationship with all others.

Based on Luiseño settlement and subsistence patterns, the type of archaeological sites associated with this culture may be expected to represent the various activities involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Temporary campsites usually evidenced by lithic debris and/or

milling features, may be expected to occur relatively frequently. Food processing stations, often only single milling features, are perhaps the most abundant type of site found. Isolated artifacts occur with approximately the same frequency as food processing stations. The most infrequently occurring archaeological site is the village site. Sites of this type are usually large (often spanning out five miles in all directions), in defensive locations amidst abundant natural resources, and usually surrounded by the types of sites previously discussed, which reflect the daily activity of the villagers. Little is known of ceremonial sites, although the ceremonies themselves are discussed frequently in the ethnographic literature. It may be assumed that such sites would be found in association with village sites, but with what frequency is not known.

History

Four principal periods of historical occupation existed in Southern California: the Protohistoric Period (1540-1768 CE), the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1830 CE), the Mexican Ranch Period (1830-1860 CE), and the American Developmental Period (1860 CE-present).

In the general study area, the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1830 CE) first represents historical occupation. Although earlier European explorers had traveled throughout South California, it was not until the 1769 "Sacred Expedition" of Captain Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra that there was actual contact with aboriginal inhabitants of the region. The intent of the expedition, which began in San Blas, Baja California, was to establish missions and presidios along the California coast, thereby serving the dual purpose of converting Indians to Christianity and expanding Spain's military presence in the "New World." In addition, each mission became a commercial enterprise utilizing Indian labor to produce commodities such as wheat, hides, and tallow that could be exported to Spain. Founded on July 16, 1769, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá was the first of the missions, while the Mission San Francisco Solana was the last mission, founded on July 4, 1823.

In 1798 the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded and all aboriginals living within the mission's realm of influence became known as the "Luiseño." Within a 20-year period, under the guidance of Fr. Antonio Peyri, the mission prospered to a degree that it was often referred to as the "King of the Missions." At its peak, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, which is located in what is now Oceanside, controlled six ranches and annually produced 27,000 cattle, 26,000 sheep, 1300 goats, 500 pigs, 1900 horses, and 67,000 bushels of grain. During this period, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia claimed the entire region that is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County as a cattle ranch, although records of the Mission San Juan Capistrano show this region as part of their holdings.

During the Mexican Ranch Period (1830-1860 CE) the first of the Mexican ranchos were established following the enactment of the Secularization Act of 1833 by the Mexican

government. Mexican governors were empowered to grant vacant land to “contractors (*empresarios*), families, or private citizens, whether Mexicans or foreigners, who may ask for them for the purpose of cultivating or inhabiting them” (Robinson 66). Mexican governors granted approximately 500 ranchos during this period. Although legally a land grant could not exceed 11 square leagues (about 50,000 acres or 76 square miles) and absentee ownership was officially forbidden, neither edict was rigorously enforced (*ibid*). The subject property was not located within any of the ranchos but was located approximately three miles southeast of the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero land grant.

The first use of the name San Jacinto Rancho was for a Mission San Luis Rey cattle ranch that had been named for the Silesian-born Dominican Saint Hyacinth (Jacinto is Spanish for Hyacinth), although there is no record of exactly when the mission established the ranch. The ranch was claimed by the Mission San Juan Capistrano as well but remained in the possession of the Mission San Luis Rey. On August 9, 1842, José Antonio Estudillo, who had been *mayordomo* of the Mission San Luis Rey from 1840 to 1843, filed an application for a grant of the four square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho. Estudillo’s petition stated that the land was absolutely vacant and that the land contained only an “indifferent house covered with earth, ten *varas* in length and of a corresponding width, which however is in a ruinous condition, and also an old corral which is useless, all constructed by the Indians, who sometimes live there, at which times they also make some small gardens” (Gunther 468). Mexican authorities investigated Estudillo’s claim and determined that the land was indeed vacant and had been so for a long time, with only “three Christianized Indians living on said place,” all of whom were reportedly desirous of Estudillo taking over the land. Although two other Individuals had previously petitioned for the ranch, Governor pro-tem Manuel Jimeno, apparently in consideration of Estudillo’s work for the Mexican government as *mayordomo* of Mission San Luis Rey, granted eight square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho to Estudillo on December 21, 1842, an amount of land twice the size of what Estudillo had requested.

Such a large grant may have overwhelmed Estudillo because in 1845 Estudillo’s son-in-law, Miguel de Pedorena, petitioned for the grant of surplus land from the San Jacinto Rancho. Pedorena’s petition showed the original eight-league grant cut in half with Estudillo’s portion to the southeast labeled “San Jacinto Viejo” (Old San Jacinto) and Pedorena’s portion in the northwest named “San Jacinto Nuevo” (New San Jacinto). Pedorena also requested a small area north of San Jacinto in the Badlands. When submitted to the governor, Pedorena’s entire petition was called the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, which essentially means “surplus lands of the old San Jacinto Rancho.

It was also during this period of history that the California Gold Rush occurred. During the years of the gold rush most mining occurred in the northern and central portions of the state. As a

result, these areas were far more populated than most of southern California. Nevertheless, there was an increasing demand for land throughout the state and the federal government was forced to address the issue of how much land in California would be declared public land for sale. The Congressional Act of 1851 created a land commission to receive petitions from private land claimants and to determine the validity of their claims. The United States Land Survey of California conducted by the General Land Office, also began that year. Since the subject property was considered public land, it was included in the GLO surveys beginning in 1853 and continuing through 1888. Figure 9 illustrates the earliest cartographic documentation of the subject property resulting from the 1853 GLO survey.

In the final period of historical occupation, the American Developmental Period (1860 CE-present), the first major changes in the study area took place as a result of land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the General Land Office surveys, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. California was eventually granted 500,000 acres of land by the federal government for distribution, as well as two sections of land in each township for school purposes. Much of this land was located in the southern portion of the state. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, 160-acre homesteads were available to citizens of the United States (or those who had filed an intention to become one) who were either the head-of-household or a single person over the age of 21 (including women). Once the homestead claim was filed the applicant had six months to move onto the land and was required to maintain residency for five years as well as to build a dwelling and raise crops. Upon completion of these requirements the homesteader had to publish intent to close on the property in order to allow others to dispute the claim. If no one did so the homesteader was issued a patent to the property, thus conveying ownership. Individuals were attracted to the federal lands by their low prices and as a result, the population began to increase in regions where the lands available for homestead were located. It was at this time that the region of Southern California which became Riverside County saw an influx of settlers as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining. As Anglo-Americans came to this region in increasing numbers, the continued existence of Native Americans in the area was threatened as what little remained of their traditional lands after being stolen by the Spanish Missions and Mexican Ranchos, were taken from them.

On March 17, 1882, the California Southern Railroad commenced service, extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down the Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino. Under the supervision of chief engineer Frederick Thomas Perris, the railway had been completed through the Perris Valley early in 1882 and settlers rushed to the region to homestead and buy railroad land. The original rail station in this area was the town of Pinacate, located approximately two miles south of the present city of Perris. Unfortunately, from the time the first

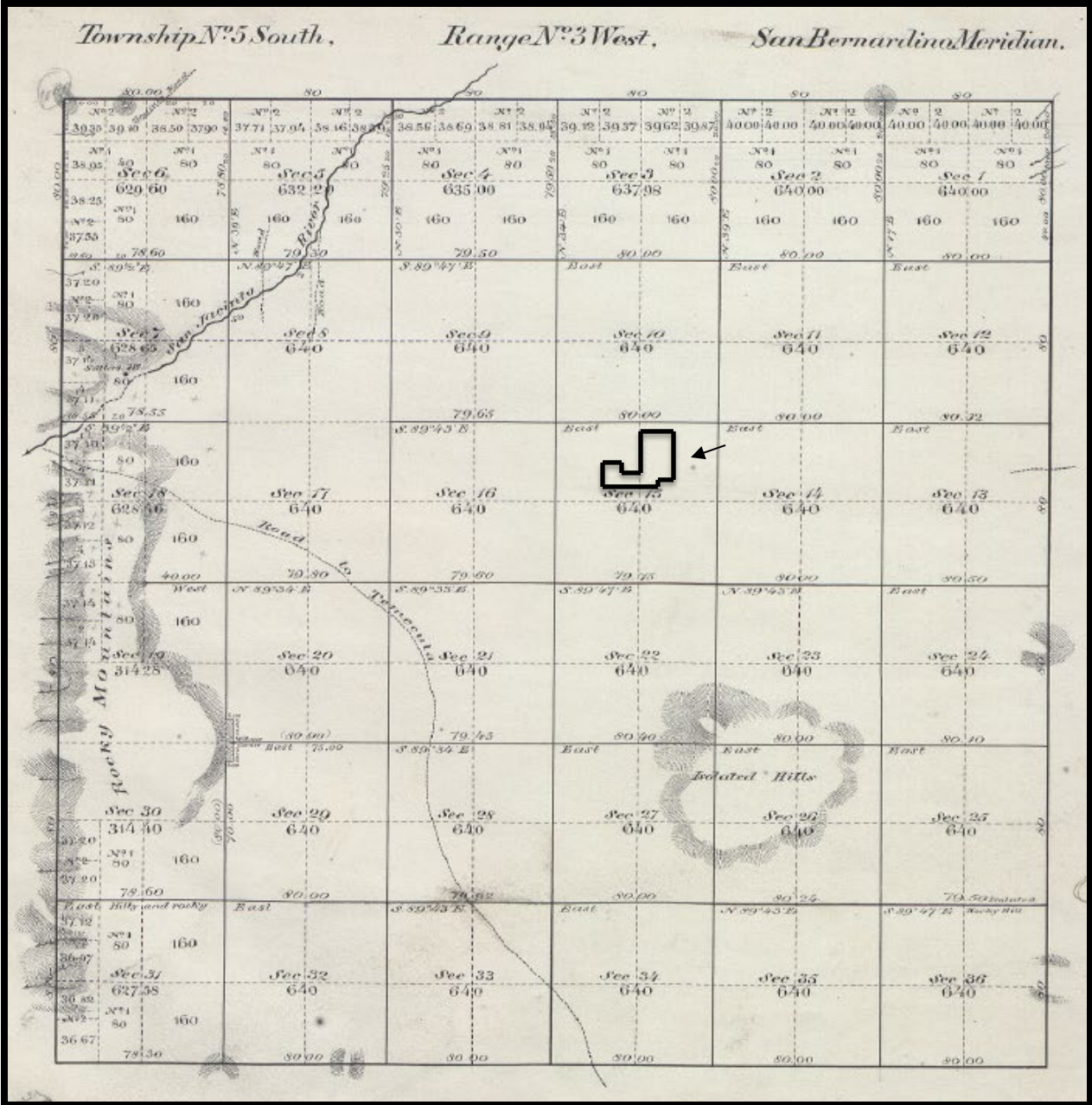


Figure 9: General location of the subject property on the 1853 General Land Office Plat for Township No. 5 south, Range No. 3 west.

train came through Temecula on its way to from National City to San Bernardino, the California Southern Railroad had been plagued by flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon. Railway service was disrupted for months at a time and a fortune was spent on rebuilding the washed-out tracks. Finally, in 1891 the Santa Fe Railroad constructed a new line from Los Angeles to San Diego down the coast and when later that year the California Southern Railway's route through Temecula Canyon once again washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

Despite the presence of the California Southern Railroad in the region, it was a different railway line that was constructed near the northern boundary of what is now the Menifee Commerce Center property. As shown on the 1901 USGS Elsinore topographic map in Figure 10, this was the Southern California Railroad, San Jacinto Division. The California Central Railway, with headquarters in San Bernardino, was incorporated on April 23, 1887, and operated rail lines from May 20, 1887, to November 7, 1889. On June 30, 1888, it began operations as a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. At its peak, the California Central Railway operated 250 miles of rail line with 14 steam locomotives, 14 passenger cars and 83 freight cars. On December 31, 1888, the railway was valued at \$12,914,000.00. California Central Railway was consolidated

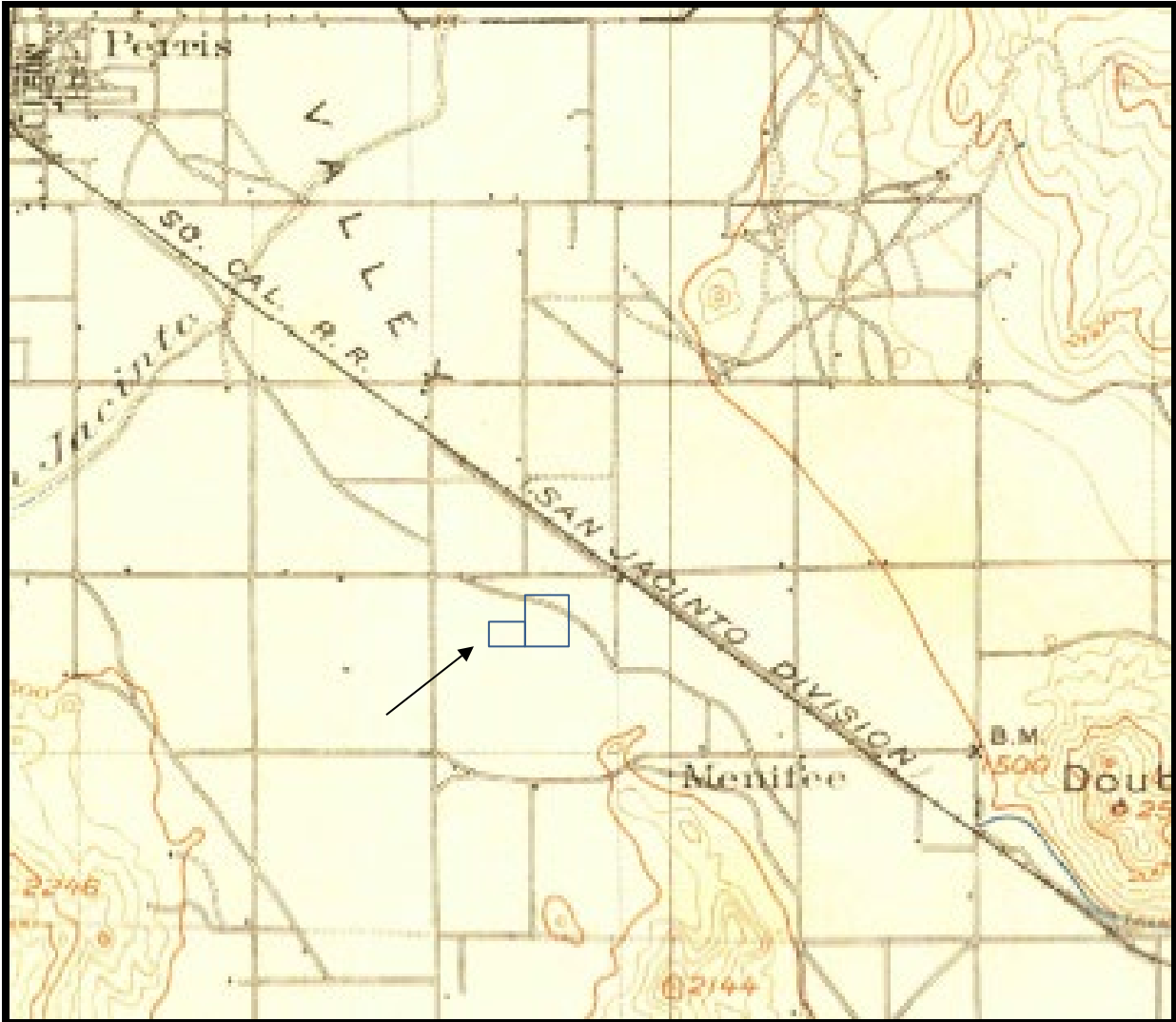


Figure 10: Location of the California Southern Railroad San Jacinto Division in relation to the subject property, c. 1901.

with the California Southern Railroad and the Redondo Beach Railway into the Southern California Railway Company on November 7, 1889 (Serpico 30).

Although the railway's main lines were from San Bernardino to Los Angeles, Oceanside to Los Angeles, and Highgrove to Orange, it also ran a 19-mile line in Riverside County between Perris and San Jacinto, and it is this line that ran a short distance to the north of the subject property's northern boundary. The San Jacinto Railway had incorporated on March 7, 1887, in Riverside County, but had never actually started work on any rail lines. California Central Railway purchased the San Jacinto Railway, obtained the needed right-of-way land, then started the rail work in 1887. This branch rail line ran from Perris to San Jacinto and started operation on May 20, 1888, with the first train arriving at Winchester.

Around the time that the California Southern Railroad commenced service, Mr. L. Meniffee Wilson, a 20-year-old from Kentucky, moved to the area and located what appears to have been the first gold quartz mine in Southern California. The mine was located approximately eight miles south of Perris and was named the Meniffee Quartz Lode. As news of his find spread, miners flocked to the region to try their luck. Hundreds of gold mining claims were subsequently filed in the region around Meniffee's mine and this area became known as Meniffee and the Meniffee Valley (Gunther 1984:319-320). Gold quartz discoveries in the Winchester, Perris, Murrieta, and Wildomar areas further fueled the belief that the entire region was one of unsurpassed mineral wealth, ripe for the taking; the Romoland gold mine was located approximately one mile to the south of the MR-DC property. Wilson was one of the major proponents of this belief and in addition to his original mine, claimed several others in the general area.

From the time of L. Meniffee Wilson's first gold discovery in the early 1880's, gold production through hard rock mining in western Riverside County increased considerably, reaching its peak in 1895. At that time the value of gold produced was reported in the *Mining and Scientific Press* (Vol. 85) as being \$285,106. Although the gold value was still relatively high in 1896 (\$262,800), from that point on production decreased substantially every year until in 1917 the value of gold was reported as being zero.

Based on numerous reports found in local newspapers such as the *Winchester Record*, *Perris New Era*, and *Riverside's Press and Horticulturist*, the gold boom in western Riverside County was rather short-lived, occurring primarily between late 1893 and mid-1895. During this period, there were almost daily articles enthusiastically touting the number of new mining claims being recorded, yields from the various operations, and the resultant population boom as news of the region's mineral wealth spread. Several of the new mining claims were in the same region where the subject property is located. By early 1896 the mining related articles were less frequent and often lamented the closing of mines, which was generally due to the lack of water necessary for processing gold-bearing ore. By this time, a far greater emphasis began to be placed on the

agricultural potential of the area. Replacing daily reports on gold yields from the mines were crop yields and bushel reports from the growing number of farms in western Riverside County. Although settlers continued to move into this region and a number of small towns developed, the migration was less dynamic than it had been during the early years of the gold rush.

Among the settlers who came to western Riverside County in the late 19th century to pursue agricultural endeavors was Ethan Allen Chase. Mr. Chase originally hailed from Maine, but moved to New York and with his brothers, established the large and lucrative Chase Brothers Nursery Company. In the winter of 1891 Chase came to California seeking a milder climate than New York. After traveling throughout Southern California, he arrived in Riverside and immediately recognized the opportunities offered by the soil and climate. Chase invested in property and established the Chase Nursery Company, which initially focused on 1200 acres of land purchased south of Corona, 700 acres of which were planted in oranges and lemons. This property became known as the Chase Plantation. Seeking to expand his holdings, Chase came to the Perris Valley in 1898 with his sons - Martin, Frank, and Harry - and purchased 1200 acres of land with an eye toward establishing a dairy colony called Ethanac. According to Chase's sons, the name Ethanac came from combining their father's first name with the initials of his middle and last names. Chase sunk numerous wells, built an electric station capable of pumping enough water for his needs, graded the land so that it was totally level, and planted almost the entire acreage in alfalfa. Largely as a result of Chase's efforts, Ethanac became a prosperous town, with the right-of-way for the Southern California Railway along its northern boundary and its own Ethanac rail station complete with agent and operators. What is now known as the Ethanac Siding was located less than one-half mile north of the MR-DC property. The Ethanac Post Office was established on June 25, 1900, with John Gaston as its first postmaster. Shortly thereafter, the Temescal Water Company bought out the interests of Ethan Allen Chase and sons with payment in part being in the form of stock in the company. From 1901 through 1920 the Temescal Water Company diverted water from Ethanac to Corona, ceasing only when the water level in Ethanac's wells dropped so low that the salinity of the water became unacceptable. Without water, the town of Ethanac eventually died. This is particularly interesting because in 1924, after the town of Ethanac died due to their actions, the Temescal Water Company set aside a portion of the land they had purchased from Chase and developed the ±640-acre Trumble Farms subdivision, consisting of 128 lots, each approximately five acres in size. The PP 2019-005 property includes Lots 37, 38, 39, 58, 59, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95 of Trumble Farms (Fig. 9). No information has been found alluding to the source of the development's name. Archival records list no one in the area with that surname between 1890 and 1930, so perhaps Trumble was affiliated with the Temescal Water Company.

In February of 1925 the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company developed a community named "Romola Farms," which was comprised of small ranches four to five acres in size that were

offered for the cultivation of fig trees. The community proved to be so popular that a large number of similar tracts were created by different developers. The first of these subsequent tracts, "Romola Farms No. 2," was platted in June of 1925 for the Los Angeles Missionary and Church Extension Society of Methodist Episcopal Church; several others (Romola Farms Nos. 3, 4, etc.) followed the same year. Evangelists brought a large tent and people from Los Angeles to the development, but before too long it was discovered that several of the promoters were using the mail for fraud and were sent to federal prison (Gunther 436-437). Due to the popularity of the Romola Farms concept, a proposal was put forth to change the name of the Ethanac Post Office, located across the road from the original Romola Farms, to Romola. Unfortunately, the Post Office Department decided that this name was far too similar to the Ramona Post Office in San Diego County and would thus create confusion, so they denied the application. An application to change the name to Romoland Post Office was accepted, and on August 16, 1926, it became the official designation (Gunther 436). The origin of the name "Romola" has never been revealed.

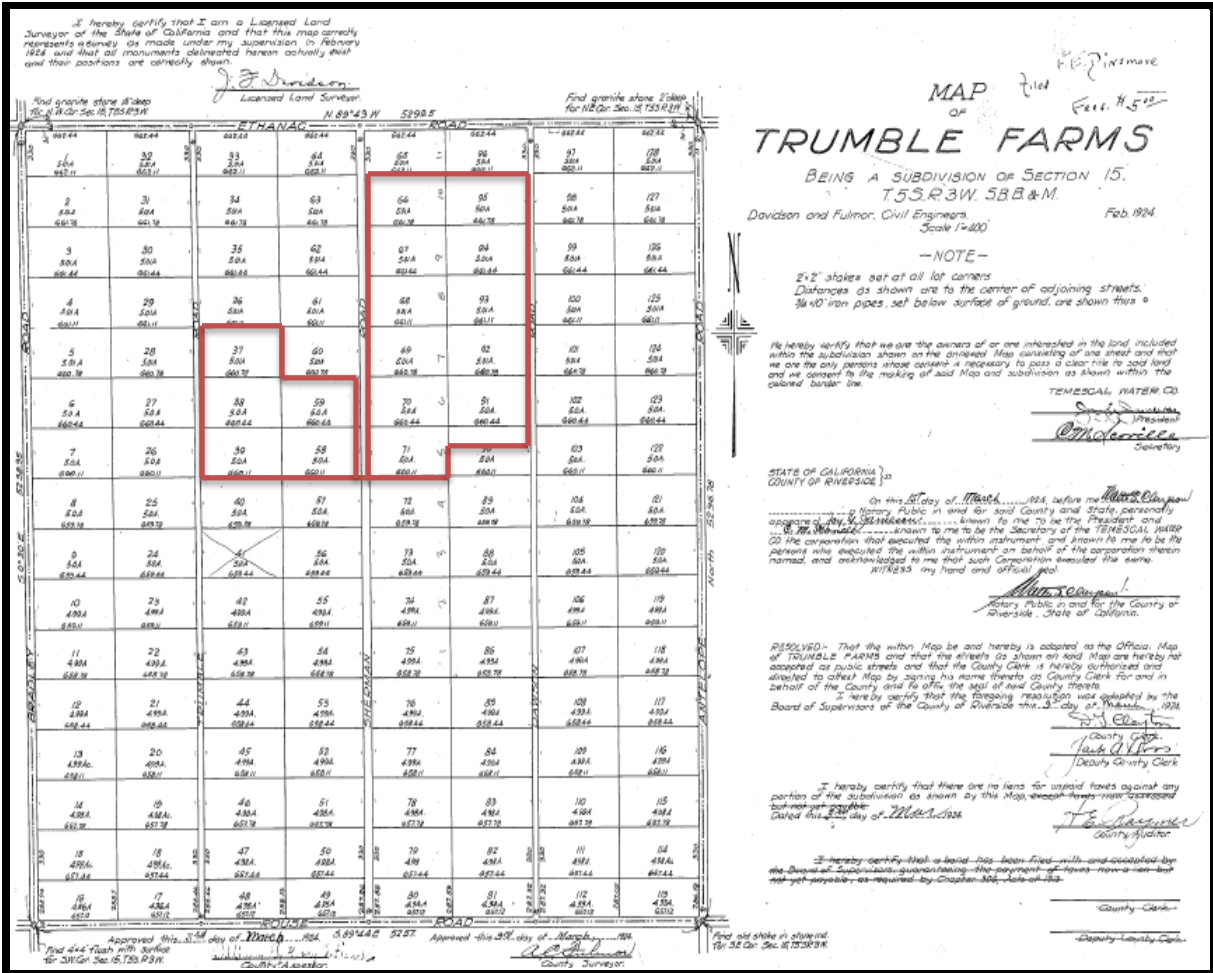


Figure 11: Location of the subject property lots in the Trumble Farms subdivision (1924).

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Research

Prior to commencement of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment field survey, a request for a records search was submitted on May 24, 2018, to staff at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside. The results of the records search, received on May 29, 2018, included a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports relevant to the study area. The following documents were also reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places, the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory. On May 25, 2018, a request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission, with results received on May 30, 2018. Project scoping letters were sent to 17 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development within the City of Menifee on May 31, 2018.

Following the records and Sacred Lands File searches, a literature search of available published references to the study area was undertaken. Reference material included all available photographs, maps, books, journals, historical newspapers, registers, and directories. Archival and cartographic research was conducted through the USGS Historical Map Collection, the General Land Office records currently maintained online by the California Office of the Bureau of Land Management, and documents containing census and other information held by Ancestry.com. Photographic research was conducted online via sites maintained by the USGS, USDA, and Google Earth. The Menifee Valley Historical Association was also contacted regarding Trumble Farms and the trees located on Sherman Road. The following maps were consulted:

1853 thru 1894 General Land Office Plats, Township No. 5 South, Range No. 3 West
 1901 Elsinore, California 30' USGS Topographic Map
 1942 Murrieta, California 1:62,500' U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map
 1953 Romoland, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
 1959 Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map
 1973 (photorevised) Romoland, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
 1979 (photorevised) Romoland, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
 1979 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map

In addition to the referenced maps, the following aerial photographs of Section 15, T.5s, R. 3w were consulted:

1938, 1949, 1953, 1961, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1989 1" = 500' U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)

1996, 1997, 2002, 2003, 2005	1"= 500' United States Geological Survey (USGS)
2006, 2009, 2010, 2014	1"=500' USDA Farm Service Agency (USDA/NAIP)
2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018	Various Google Earth

Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research, Jean Keller conducted the original comprehensive pedestrian field surveys of the subject property on June 19, 23, and 24, 2018. The surveys was accomplished by first dividing the subject property into three sections of approximately 25 acres each: the land west of Sherman Road, the northern half of the property east of Sherman Road, and the southern half of the property east of Sherman Road. Each parcel was surveyed, beginning at its northeastern corner, in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. Each parcel survey proceeded in a generally east-west, west-east direction following the existing land contours. The land immediately surrounding the single-family residence and garage was not surveyed, but this was not considered to have had a negative impact on the survey results considering that the entire area has been cleared, developed, and the majority was covered by parked vehicles. Special attention was given to the percolation tests, the area in which the 1953 USGS Romoland topographic map showed a structure, and the areas in which the eucalyptus trees had been planted. All of what was then the subject property was accessible for survey with the exception of land covered by large piles of dirt comprising the "jumps" and those areas in which abundant refuse has been dumped on and around Sherman Road. Ground surface visibility was virtually 100% due to recent disking.

Pedestrian field surveys were conducted for the amended Phase I study on May 28 and June 4, 2021. Land added to the project since the 2018 study included a ± 2.39 -acre parcel of land at the southeastern corner of the original property boundaries and a ± 0.98 -acre parcel located north of what had been the northeastern property boundaries. The ± 0.98 -acre parcel was surveyed in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals, beginning at the northeastern corner and continuing in an east-west, west-east direction following existing land contours. Due to recent vegetation clearance, ground surface visibility averaged approximately 75%. Surveying the ± 2.39 -parcel using standard parallel transects was somewhat problematic because the entire parcel has been fully developed as a horse ranch and residence. The western one-third of the parcel, used as an arena, was surveyed in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals, beginning at the northeastern corner, and continuing in an east-west, west-east direction. Ground surface visibility was 100%. Most of the eastern two-thirds of the parcel is covered by various structures, equipment, material storage – and of course, horses – that are associated with the existing residence and horse ranch.

Consequently, it was not possible to survey this area in parallel transects at regular intervals and ground surface visibility was substantially limited. Instead, all open areas were surveyed as comprehensively as possible, and the time was spent interviewing the Chamberlains, who have lived on the property since 1997, to learn whether they had observed evidence of cultural resources.

In addition to conducting comprehensive pedestrian field surveys of the ±77.67 acres comprising the proposed Menifee Commerce Center/ Plot Plan No. 2019-005, the City of Menifee requested that certain roadways associated with the proposed development also be surveyed and the results included in the current amended Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment. The potential roadway improvements, comprising a total of ±38.37 acres, are listed in Table 1. The intent of the field survey of the roadways was not to provide an evaluation of every lot, but instead, to identify possible areas of concern should the improvements actually be required. Each of four previously recorded historical-era sites was field checked, but nothing further was done since they had already been recorded as not being significant per CEQA criteria.

The field survey of each designated roadway was based on a number of factors, the most immediate concerns being whether the road was paved or unpaved, as well as the level of existing development on either side of the road. Only the rights-of-way for paved roads were surveyed, whereas the road and rights-of-way for unpaved roads were surveyed. On roads where development had encroached onto the projected right-of-way, transects were limited to whatever land was available, whereas vacant land was surveyed in parallel transects at intervals appropriate for the projected road width.

In general, the same survey methods were implemented for every roadway. Pedestrian surveys of north-south roads (Trumble Road, Sherman Road, Dawson Road) began at the northeastern corner of the road right-of-way and continued south down the entire length of the road. Upon reaching the southern terminus, the survey crossed the road, and continued in a northerly direction up the road to its northwestern terminus. These roads are largely unpaved, so an extra transect went up the middle of the road. The same survey methods were used on east-west roads (McLaughlin Road and Ethanac Road) in that the survey began at the northeastern corner of the right-of-way but instead continued in a westerly direction toward the northwestern terminus, crossed the road, then continued in an easterly direction until reaching the southeastern corner of the road right-of-way. Since Ethanac Road is completely paved, survey transects were restricted to the north and south rights-of-way. McLaughlin Road is completely unpaved, so the road itself was surveyed as well as the two rights-of-way. The NWC and SWC of the SR-74/ I-215 southern off-ramp at Bonnie Drive was surveyed using standard parallel transects at 15-meter intervals.

Table 1
Menifee Commerce Center Potential Roadway Improvements

	<u>Segments</u>	<u>Potential Roadway</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Ethanac Road						
I-215 on/ off Ramp	to Sherman Rd	4 lanes with intersection improvements	2,380 lf	180 lf	428,400 sf	9.83 acres
Sherman Rd	to Dawson Rd	2 lanes with intersection improvements	1,300 lf	130 lf	169,000 sf	3.88 acres
Dawson Rd	to Matthew Rd	East/ west transition lanes	1,700 lf	100 lf	170,000 sf	3.90 acres
Total						17.62 acres
McLaughlin Road						
Encanto Rd	to Trumble Rd	Existing				
Trumble Rd	to Dawson Rd	2 lanes - 50 ft	2,690 lf	50 lf	134,500 sf	3.09 acres
Trumble Road - Portions of Trumble Rd included in Project's 77.67 acres						
McLaughlin Rd	RCFCD Channel	Existing				
RCFCD Flood Channel	Ethanac Rd	Ultimate ROW - 78 ft	2,250 lf	78 lf	175,500 sf	4.03 acres
Sherman Road - Portions of Sherman Rd included in Project's 77.67 acres						
McLaughlin Rd	RCFCD Channel	Ultimate ROW - 118 ft	500 lf	118 lf	59,000 sf	1.35 acres
RCFCD Flood Channel	Ethanac Rd	Ultimate ROW - 118 ft	2,250 lf	118 lf	265,500 sf	6.10 acres
Ethanac Rd	900 ft to the north	SB Right & Left Turn lane	900 lf	90 lf	81,000 sf	1.86 acres
Total						9.31 acres
Dawson Road - Portions of Dawson Rd included in Project's 77.67 acres						
McLaughlin Rd	RCFCD Channel	Ultimate ROW - 78 ft	500 lf	78 lf	39,000 sf	0.90 acres
RCFCD Flood Channel	Ethanac Rd	Ultimate ROW - 78 ft	2,250 lf	78 lf	175,500 sf	4.03 acres
Total						4.03 acres
SR-74 Southbound Off-ramp						
I-215 Freeway Off-ramp	at Bonnie Dr	NWC & SWC of the Intersection	430 lf	30 lf	12,900 sf	0.30 acres
TOTAL						38.37 acres

RESULTS

Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center on May 29, 2018 indicated that the subject property had been wholly or partially included in four previous cultural resources studies (two additional studies were incorrectly mapped and did not actually include any of the subject property). No archaeological sites of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) or historical origin had been recorded within the property boundaries during field surveys conducted in association with these studies. Only one cultural resources study included the entirety of Plot Plan No. 2019-005. Conducted in 1989 by Christopher E. Drover, the study was entitled, "A Cultural Resources Inventory, The Menifee North Project Near Hemet, California," (RI-2475), and included a total of 1200 acres of land. Three studies have been conducted for linear utility alignments that only involved land along the southern property boundary. The first of these studies, entitled "Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Devers-Valley 500 KV Transmission Line Corridor and the Proposed Valley-Auld-Skylark 115 KV Transmission Line Corridor, Riverside County, California" (RI-1837), was conducted in 1984 by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside. Conducted in 2003 by CRM TECH, the second study was entitled, "Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project" (RI-6018/9002). The final cultural resources study was conducted in 2006 by Statistical Research, Inc. and was entitled, "Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California" (RI-6888).

The subject property is located in a well-studied area with 39 cultural resources studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 26 cultural resources properties have been recorded (Table 2). Of these sites, only three, which are all historical-period residences, are within one-quarter mile of the PP 2019-005 property. Fifteen cultural resources properties are located within a 0.25 – 0.50-mile radius of the subject property, eight of which are segments of historical roads or in one case, a railroad track. The remaining seven recorded sites are an interesting mix of prehistoric and historical cultural resources, with four sites representing the prehistoric period, two sites representing the historical period, and one site representing a mix of both. Six cultural resources properties have been recorded within a 0.5 – 0.75-mile radius of the proposed project. Of these, two sites represent only the prehistoric period of occupation, while the remaining four are a mix of both prehistoric and historical cultural resources. Two of the latter sites are large and have substantial surface and subsurface cultural deposits representing both periods of occupation, while the other two have only very limited resources.

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search

Primary (Trinomial)	Description	Distance from Property (in miles)
33-007701	1919 Vernacular Wood Bungalow (25632 Sherman Road) <i>This address is incorrect, it is not located on Sherman Road, but between Harrison and Tyler, 3 lots from 2nd Street.</i>	0.00 – 0.25
33-011464 (CA-RIV-6842H)	Roadside domestic refuse pile with evidence of burning; 1920s – 1960s (mostly 1940s – 1960s); automotive, building materials, household goods, personal items, and munitions	0.25 – 0.50
33-011465 (CA-RIV-6843)	2 bedrock milling features with 2 slicks on each; no subsurface deposit	0.25 – 0.50
33-011466 (CA-RIV-6844H)	<i>Prehistoric:</i> 2 bedrock milling features with 43 surfaces (1 mortar, 2 basins, 43 slicks), 1 mano; no subsurface deposit <i>Historical:</i> Roadside domestic refuse pile with evidence of burning. Testing revealed 1,243 artifacts, primarily 1920s – 1930s, some to 1910, others 1960s to present. Automotive, building materials, household goods, munitions, and personal items.	0.25 – 0.50
33-011467 (CA-RIV-6845)	5 bedrock milling features with a total of 7 slicks, sparse lithic scatter (one debitage, 4 flakes); 7 manos, 1 metate fragment, 2 debitage, 3 flakes, & 1 scraper from test unit	0.25 – 0.50
33-011468 (CA-RIV-6846H)	<i>Prehistoric:</i> 7 bedrock milling features with 10 slicks, no artifacts <i>Historical:</i> Roadside domestic refuse pile with evidence of burning. Testing revealed 7,521 artifacts, primarily pre-1920s; household goods, munitions, personal items, ecofacts, building materials, miscellaneous and unidentifiable items.	0.75 – 1.00
33-11469 (CA-RIV-6847)	2 bedrock milling features with 2 slicks each	0.50 – 0.75
33-011470 (CA-RIV-6848H)	<i>Prehistoric:</i> 7 bedrock milling features with 12 slicks & 1 basin; Testing revealed 1,251 artifacts (2 manos, 227 debitage, 1,011 flakes, 1 hammerstone, 4 bifaces, 5 scrapers, 1 multi-use hammerstone/core, 15.0 grams fire-affected rock, 181.3 grams animal bone, and ceremonial items. <i>Historical:</i> Roadside domestic refuse pile with evidence of burning. Testing revealed 2,870 artifacts from turn of the century to 1960s; household goods, automotive, building materials, personal items, munitions, and miscellaneous.	0.50 – 0.75

33-011471 (CA-RIV-6849H)	<i>Prehistoric:</i> 53 bedrock milling features with 125 surfaces (87 slicks, 27 rubs, 6 basins, 2 ovals, 2 mortars, 1 collar), Testing revealed 1,469 artifacts: 5 manos, 1 metate, 1 core, 303 debitage, 1,129 flakes, 1 core, 4 hammerstones, 3 bifaces, 1 perforator, 1 projectile point, 7 scrapers, 12 utilized or retouched specimens, 1 multi-use core / hammerstone, 0.1- gram charcoal, 157.2 grams of animal bone, ceremonial items, and human remains. <i>Historical:</i> Roadside domestic refuse pile with evidence of burning. Testing revealed 177 artifacts, although none were datable; household goods, building materials, personal items, miscellaneous and unidentifiable items.	0.50 – 0.75
33-011472 (CA-RIV-6850)	I bedrock milling feature with 3 slicks	0.50 – 0.75
33-015381	1923 residence & secondary structure, both badly vandalized and with modern additions. (28050 Highway 74)	0.25 – 0.50
33-015382*	1934 Craftsman style residence with modern windows and additions, several outbuildings (27912 Ethanac Road). <i>Determined to have a low degree of integrity, not important in relation to the historic context of Early Twentieth Century Architecture in Perris; not significant under CEQA and ineligible for listing</i>	0.00 – 0.25
33-015383*	1918 Craftsman style residence with modern replacements and additions (27546 Ethanac Road) <i>Determined to have a low degree of integrity, not important in relation to the historic context of Early Twentieth Century Architecture in Perris; not significant under CEQA and ineligible for listing</i>	0.00 – 0.25
33-015389*	1960 Ranch style residence with addition of numerous modern outbuildings and shed structures (27625 Ethanac Road) <i>Determined to have a low degree of integrity, not important in relation to the historic context of Early Twentieth Century Architecture in Perris; not significant under CEQA and ineligible for listing</i>	0.00 – 0.25
33-015743 (CA-RIV-8196)	Segment of the San Jacinto Valley Railroad	0.25 – 0.50
33-018085 (CA-RIV-9288)	<i>Prehistoric:</i> 1 slick <i>Historical:</i> 1903-1908 evaporated milk can, 1 piece of aqua glass bottle base, 1 ceramic fragment	0.50 – 0.75
33-018086 (CA-RIV-9289)	<i>Prehistoric:</i> 1 slick <i>Historical:</i> Refuse dump, early 20 th century to modern; 30 pieces (pcs) clear glass, 30 pcs amethyst glass, 14 pcs brown glass, 33 pcs aqua glass, 7 bottle bases (1914-1945), 2 bottle necks, 31 pcs ceramics, 1 tin can bottom and top	0.50 – 0.75
33-020448 (CA-RIV-10349)	Segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, 2-lane, historical-period road known as 4 th Street	0.25 – 0.50

33-020449 (CA-RIV-10350)	Segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, 2-lane, historical-period road known as 2 nd Street	0.25 – 0.50
33-020450 (CA-RIV-10351)	Segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, 2-lane, historical-period road known as 1 st Street	0.25 – 0.50
33-020502* (CA-RIV-10403)	2 segments of asphalt-paved, unmarked, 2-lane, historical-period road known as Sherman Road	0.25 – 0.50
33-020503 (CA-RIV-10404)	Segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, 2-lane, historical-period road known as 3 rd Street	0.25 – 0.50
33-020640 (CA-RIV-10543)	Segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, 2-lane, historical-period road known as Antelope Road	0.25 – 0.50
33-021493 (CA-RIV-11281)	Segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, 2-lane, historical-period road known as Watson Road	0.25 – 0.50
33-024206	1 core	0.25 – 0.50
33-028165	Polished bowl-shaped carvings on a boulder, similar to bedrock mortars, but mostly on vertical surface of boulder	0.25 – 0.50

*Located on roads slated for potential improvements

A search of the *Sacred Lands File* was completed on May 30, 2018, by the Native American Heritage Commission for the subject property and based on the provided USGS quadrangle information, the search had negative results. At this time, responses to the 17 project scoping letters sent to tribal representatives on May 31, 2018, have been received from the Cahuilla Band of Indians, Pechanga Cultural Resources (Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians), Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office, and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department. Copies of all tribal responses are included in the appendix of this report.

The Cahuilla Band of Indians does not have additional information about the project area. Although the subject property is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary, it is within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. As such, they respectfully requested to be notified of all updates and changes with the project moving forward.

After reviewing the provided maps and their internal documents, Pechanga Cultural Resources determined that the project area is not within their reservation lands, but it is within their ancestral territory. Although they understand that the APE has been disked, they expressed a desire to participate in the field survey due to several Luiseño cultural resources having been recorded within a one-mile radius. Since the project scoping letter was sent to Pechanga on May 30, 2018 and their response letter was not received until July 5, 2018, the field survey had already been completed, so their participation was not possible. At this time, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians requests notification once the project begins the entitlement process; copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans, and environmental documents; and government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency. In addition, they believe that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional

Pechanga Tribe monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. As such, they reserve the right to make additional comments once environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed.

After a preliminary review, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Cultural Heritage Department (MBMI) determined that the project is located within the tribe's aboriginal territory or in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the tribe has cultural ties. In order to further evaluate the project for potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, the MBMI requests that a thorough records search be conducted through one of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Archaeological Information Centers and a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe. Additionally, they request tribal monitor participation during the initial pedestrian field survey of the Phase I study of the project and a copy of the results of that study. Since the project scoping letter was sent to the MBMI on May 30, 2018 and a response was not received until July 13, 2018, the field survey had already been completed and therefore, tribal monitor participation was not possible. Finally, the tribe requests that a MBMI Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the project.

The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department identified the project as being within the Territory of the Luiseño people and that it is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture, and identity. Although Rincon does not have knowledge of any cultural resources within or near the proposed project area, the tribe notes that this does not mean that none exists. As such, they recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted.

The literature search offered no information specific to the subject property. Archival records indicate that the first non-Native owner of the subject property on record was the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. On December 22, 1894, a serial patent for 19,153.21 acres of land was granted to the SPRR under authorization of the July 27, 1866: Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific Act (14 Stat. 292), also known as the Railroad and Telegraph Line Lands Act. The entirety of Section 15, Township 5 south, Range 3 west, within which the PP 2019-005 property is located, was included in this land grant. The intent of July 27, 1866 Act was to grant lands to aid in the construction of a transcontinental railroad and telegraph line from the states of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast. The Act authorized the creation of a corporation, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and empowered it to lay out, locate, and construct continuous railroad and telegraph lines from Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast. The right-of-way through public lands was granted to the corporation for the construction of a railroad and telegraph with the right, power, and authority to take from the public lands adjacent to the road, as well as earth, stone, and timber for construction (<https://digitalcommons.csUMB.edu/hornbeck>).

Under what were known as the Pacific Railroad Acts, which included the 1866 Act, ten miles on either side of the proposed railroad route were typically granted and this became the land grant boundaries. The Federal government gave railroads all odd-numbered sections within the boundaries, a “checkerboard” layout — blocks of railroad lands alternated with government-retained lands — with the intent that the railroads would sell their lands to settlers to finance the railroad, and the presence of the railroad would make the retained government lands more valuable. The problem was that very few people wanted to buy *any* land until after rail lines were constructed. When it was realized that land grants alone would never accomplish the building of transcontinental rail lines, the government decided to loan 30-year Federal bonds to railroad companies. The intent of this plan was that government bonds would be easier to sell than land. With an economic kickstart, companies would lay track across the continent, develop undeveloped areas, and hopefully sell land in the bargain. In the process, land grant laws intended that companies would ultimately repay the government loans with interest. As originally designed, the Federal government loaned \$16,000 per mile of track across flat land. In hilly terrain, the loans jumped to \$32,000 per mile and then to \$48,000 per mile for mountain construction. Government bonds were doled out in 40-mile units. The government also required that railroad companies could not build curves sharper than 10 degrees, nor grades steeper than 116 feet per mile. Additionally, rail lines had to be built with American steel. Finally, the whole transcontinental line between Omaha and Sacramento had to be completed within 14 years. If not completed in that time, all land, track, tunneling, and labor would be forfeited.

Although advanced chain-of-title research was not included in the scope of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, considering the intent of the Pacific Railroad Acts, it is presumed that the subject property was sold by the Southern Pacific Railroad and included in the 1200 acres of land purchased by Ethan Allen Chase and his sons in 1898, as discussed in the History section of this report. As discussed previously, this land was eventually purchased by the Temescal Water Company and in 1924, subdivided into the Trumble Farms development. The subject property was included in Lots 37, 38, 39, 58, 59, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95 of the subdivision. Research pertaining to ownership subsequent to the property’s inclusion in this subdivision was not included in the current study.

Cartographic research indicates that between 1853 (date of first GLO survey) and 1897-98 (date of survey for 1901 USGS Elsinore Topographic Map) no structures or improvements existed within the boundaries of the subject property, indicating that it was vacant and undeveloped during this time. Aerial photographs of the property taken in 1938 and 1949 show no structures within the boundaries of the Menifee Commerce Center property, although Sherman Road and Trumble Road exist as unimproved roads. The aerial photographs clearly indicate that the subject property was used for farming during those years; subsequent aerial photos through 2018 show that farming has continued throughout the entire period. In addition, beginning in 1938 and

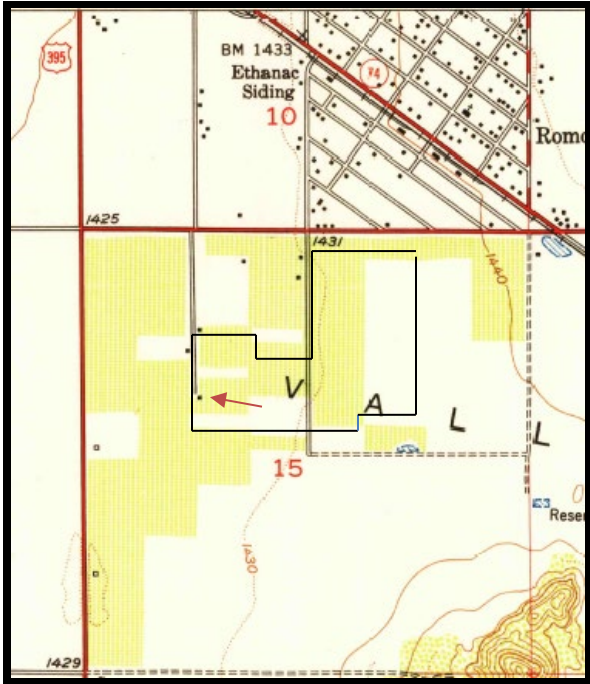
again continuing to the present, a line of trees is shown on both the east and west sides of Sherman Road, extending along the entirety of the property line and continuing north of Ethanac Road and south to McLaughlin Road (currently only to the flood control channel). As shown in Figure 12, a structure first appears cartographically within the property boundaries by 1951 (date of aerial photography for the 1953 USGS Romoland Topographic Map). No structure appears on 1953 or 1961 aerial photographs of the subject property. Magnification of an image on the 1953 aerial photograph reveals what appears to be bedrock outcrops surrounded by vegetation. The structure continues to appear cartographically through the latest USGS Romoland topographic map in 1979, yet no structures or other features appear on aerial photographs through 2018. No explanation for the discrepancies between the topographic maps and aerial photographs has been discovered. Currently, the only structure existing within the boundaries of the subject property is a single-family residence and garage built in 2004, according to County of Riverside records.

Cartographic research for the potential roadway improvements indicates that by 1951, seventeen structures existed within the various improvement APEs and by 1973, an additional eight structures had been built (Fig. 13). Due to the scale of USGS topographic maps, it was not possible to definitively determine whether any of these 25 structures of historical origin would actually lie within the potential road rights-of-way, but each was close enough to warrant notice during the field surveys.

Fieldwork

No cultural resources of either prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the Menifee Commerce Center/Plot Plan No. 2019-005 property boundaries during either the 2018 or 2021 field surveys. With the exception of the area in which the single-family residence was located, the entire acreage had been disked shortly before the 2018 field survey and as a result, ground surface visibility was close to 100%. Recent vegetation clearance prior to the 2021 field survey resulted in excellent surface visibility of the ±0.98-acre parcel, and those areas of the horse ranch that were accessible for survey had almost 100% visibility. No bedrock exists on the property and scattered loose lithic material is sparse, probably the result of continuing agricultural endeavors over at least the past 70 years. Observation of several percolation tests on the property showed no discernible subsurface stratigraphy and no evidence of a cultural deposit was present. Despite intensive scrutiny of the area in which a structure was located in 1953, no evidence of its existence was observed.

An historical site was observed and recorded with the roadway, shoulders, and rights-of way of Sherman Road, a dedicated City of Menifee roadway designated in its General Plan as a Collector Road. This site, assigned Primary Number P-33-028203 by the Eastern Information Center,



1953 (1951)



1953



1961

Figure 12: Cartographic and aerial views of the subject property. Adapted from 1953 USGS Romoland Topographic Map; 1953 and 1961 USDA aerial photographs, taken August 28, 1953 and August 18, 1961)

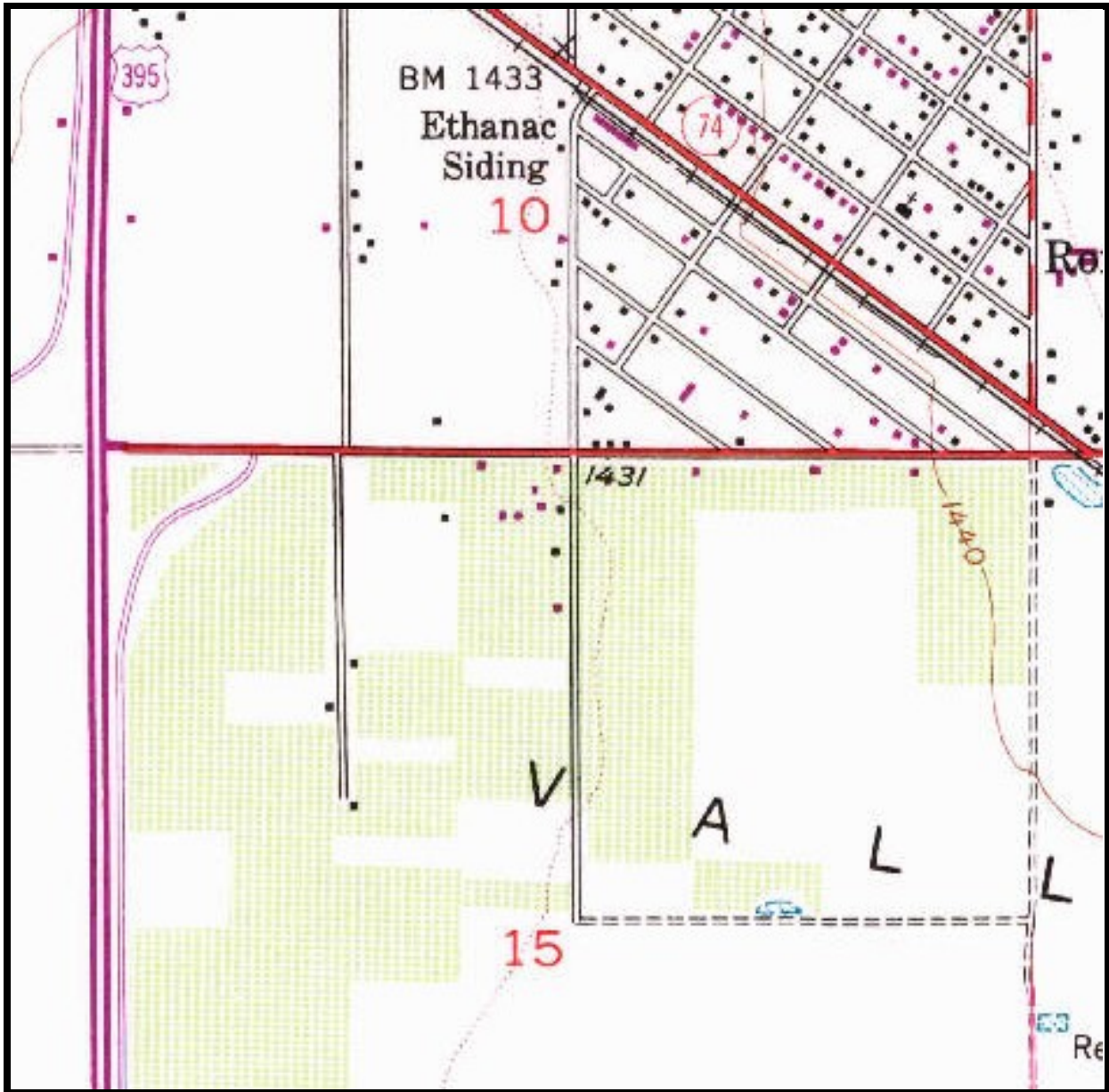


Figure 13: Location of historical-era properties within the potential roadway improvement APes. Adapted from USGS Romoland, California Topographic Map (1953, photorevised 1973). Structures added post-1953 are shown in purple.

University of California, Riverside, is comprised exclusively of two linear alignments of eucalyptus trees on either side of Sherman Road (Fig. 14). Photographic evidence indicates that these trees existed at least as early as 1938, although it is probable that they were planted in conjunction with the Trumble Farms subdivision developed by the Temescal Water Company in 1924. Several sections of the original tree line have been removed in conjunction with land development north of the subject property and the trees that once extended south to McLaughlin Road have been



Figure 14: Aerial photographs of historical site 33-028203 in 2018 and 1938.



Figure 15: Southern terminus of historical site P-33-028302, looking north on Sherman Road.

removed to facilitate construction of the flood control channel (Fig. 15). Development of Sherman Road as a Collector Road will necessitate removal of the remaining trees, particularly those that encroach in the roadway and shoulders of the road. An abundance of refuse has been deposited in and around the trees, but all observed was of contemporary origin.

No cultural resources of prehistoric origin were observed during the 2021 field survey of potential road improvement areas. As previously noted, a number of historical-period (pre-1971) structures appeared cartographically within the potential roadway improvements APEs. Field checking each mapped property was problematic due to the density of development along some of the roadways creating a significantly different landscape than that shown cartographically 50 years earlier. Consequently, it was not possible to verify that every mapped property corresponded precisely to what currently exists (or doesn't exist). However, based on the level of observation that was possible, it was clear that many of the structures shown cartographically have been replaced either by businesses or more modern structures.

The three historical-era residences on Ethanac Road (P-33-015382, P-33-015383, and P-33-015389) recorded by Rees in 2006 were field checked and found to be much the same as when originally recorded, as were the segments of Sherman Road (P-33-020505/CA-RIV-10403) recorded by Trampier in 2011. Surface visibility on the designated roads and rights-of-way varied wildly, depending on whether they were paved or unpaved, the degree of existing development, and the density of ground cover on vacant parcels. For example, the entirety of McLaughlin Road and its rights-of way, was accessible and had good to excellent ground surface visibility, while the entirety of Ethanac Road has been paved and there is substantial existing development on both sides of the road, thus severely restricting access and s

SIGNIFICANCE

Evaluations for site significance are typically made with respect to eligibility criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Since this measure of significance has come to be the determining factor in whether or not a particular site warrants consideration by the federal government in federally funded projects, state and local governments often use it to assess sites as well. The State of California has established its own criteria, as set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and since this is the principal statute utilized by the City of Menifee in processing the Menifee Commerce Center, historical site P-33-028203, located on property that will be developed as part of the project infrastructure, will be addressed accordingly.

The California Environmental Quality Act applies to all discretionary projects and equates a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource with a significant effect on the environment (Section 21084.1). "Substantial adverse change" is defined as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration activities that would impair significance (Section 5020.1). CEQA has three separate mechanisms for determining whether a historical resource is significant and thus subject to impact mitigation considerations. First, resources that are listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (hereafter, California Register) are presumed to be archaeologically, historically, or culturally significant. Second, resources that are listed in a local register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey as provided under Section 5024.1(g) are presumed to be significant unless the preponderance of evidence indicates they are not. Finally, a resource that is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register, not included in a local register of historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resources survey may still be considered significant pursuant to Section 21084.1.

According to the *Regulations for California Register of Historical Resources* formally adopted by the State Historical Resources Commission on January 1, 1998, an historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory of the local area, California, or the nation.

The types of cultural resources eligible for nomination to the California Register, and thus considered historically or archaeologically significant by CEQA, are buildings, sites, structures, objects, and historic districts.

Standards such as those of the California Register were established with the recognition that not every property of a certain age is necessarily significant and what is significant can only be determined by the integrity of the resources and by the historic context in which the property exists. Despite the existence of the above eligibility criteria and similar guidelines for assessing archaeological or historical significance found in other legislation, the determination of significance remains a somewhat subjective, and often difficult, endeavor. This is primarily due to conflicting perceptions of "important" or "distinctive" or "contributing," but also because it is not always easy to remain objective when considering the past.

Based on the above eligibility criteria, it is apparent that historical site P-33-28203 would not be deemed a significant cultural resource eligible for listing on the California Register as it does not meet any of the stipulated eligibility criteria. The site would not qualify for significance under Criterion 1 in that it was not associated with events that made a significant contribution to history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. While it is assumed that the eucalyptus trees were planted in conjunction with the Trumble Farms development, this assumption has not been confirmed. However, even if this assumption is correct, neither the development of Trumble Farms nor creation of Sherman Road could reasonably be considered events that made a significant contribution to history or our cultural heritage. Arguably, the site could be considered significant under Criterion 2 if had been planted by the Temescal Water Company in conjunction with development of Trumble Farms, as this company actually was important to local history. However, confirmation of this fact has not been found despite comprehensive research. At this point, all that is known is that the trees existed as early as 1938. Beginning in the mid- 19th century, eucalyptus trees were commonly planted throughout Southern California as a potential source of timber to be used in making railroad ties. The presence of eucalyptus trees could thus be interpreted as representing the distinctive regional or period characteristic stipulated by Criterion 3. However, the trees of site P-33-028203 were not planted for this purpose, but instead, were simply planted to landscape Sherman Road by an unknown individual or company. Consequently, it is clear that Criterion 3 would not apply to this site. Finally, no information has been found regarding the origins or exact age of the eucalyptus trees which exclusively comprise this historical site. Therefore, it has not yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory of the local area, California, or the nation. Criterion 4 would thus not apply to site P-33-028203.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) origin were not observed within the Plot Plan No. 2019-005 project boundaries or within any of the potential road improvement areas. Four sites of historical origin had previously been recorded on roadways that potentially will be subject to improvement. Three houses, P-33-015382, P-33-015383, and P-33-015389, constructed in 1934, 1918, and 1960, respectively, are located on Ethanac Road. Due to additions and modernization of these residences, they were determined to possess a low degree of historical integrity at the time of recordation in 2006 and as such, were not considered significant according to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria; no further research or mitigation was recommended. The fourth historical-era site (P-33-020502/CA-RIV-10403), recorded in 2011, is comprised of two segments of Sherman Road. This site designation would typically apply to the entirety of the road, but the survey and recordation only covered 15 meters of roadway. Since the portion of Sherman Road recorded as a site was already an improved road, no further research or mitigation was recommended.

During the original 2018 field survey of the subject property, a previously unrecorded historical site was observed and recorded with the roadway, shoulders, and rights-of way of Sherman Road, a dedicated City of Menifee roadway designated in its General Plan as a Collector Road. This site, assigned Primary Number P-33-028203 by the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, is comprised exclusively of two linear alignments of eucalyptus trees on either side of Sherman Road, south of Ethanac Road and north of McLaughlin Road. Photographic evidence indicates that these trees existed at least as early as 1938, although it is probable that they were planted in conjunction with the Trumble Farms subdivision developed by the Temescal Water Company in 1924. Several sections of the original tree line have been removed in conjunction with land development north and south of the subject property. Development of Sherman Road as a Collector Road will necessitate that the remaining trees be removed, particularly those that encroach in the roadway and shoulders of the road.

Despite comprehensive research of available sources, no information regarding these tree alignments could be located. Sherman Road marked the center of the Trumble Farms subdivision and was the entry point from Romoland to the development, so it is probable that the company planted the trees as a beautification and enticement element, an entry statement to the project. However, no information could be found supporting this inferred context. There is no known connection to an event or person important to state or local history, the trees do not represent unique or artistic endeavors, and as far as can be ascertained, no further information regarding their origin and existence is available. In consideration of these points, it was determined that the tree alignments of historical site P-33-028203 do not represent a significant cultural resource

according to California Environmental Act (CEQA) criteria. As such, CEQA does not require further consideration of the resource and mitigation for removal of the trees is not legally mandated. However, in light of the fact that the trees have existed for almost 100 years, it is nonetheless recommended that subsequent to required improvements made to Sherman Road, replacement trees should be planted outside of the right-of-way on both sides of Sherman Road to maintain the *essence* of the historical trees, if not their actual existence. Hence, anyone who has driven or walked by these trees in the past almost 100 years will still feel their presence through the new trees. The replacement trees need not be eucalyptus trees to comply with this recommendation.

The subject property has been continuously farmed at least since 1938, according to aerial photographs dating from 1938 to 2018. Interestingly, USGS maps from 1953 to 1979 show a structure near the southwestern corner of the property a short distance east of Trumble Road. A 1953 aerial photograph shows what appears to be a large rock outcropping and vegetation near this location, but a structure is not evident. Subsequent aerial photographs taken in 1961 thru 2018 show neither the rock outcropping nor a structure on the property in that location. An intensive pedestrian survey of the area where the structure appeared cartographically found no evidence indicating that such a structure ever existed there. According to the Riverside County Building and Safety Department, the only structures recorded as having been built on the subject property are an existing single-family home and garage built in 2004 on the western parcel of PP 2019-005 and a steel and wood structure built in 1997 near the southeastern corner of the property.

The project area is in a well-studied area with 39 cultural resources studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius. All of the potential road improvement areas are within this radius. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 26 cultural resources properties have been recorded, including the four sites previously discussed that are located on roads potentially associated with the proposed project. Of these sites, three historical-period residences are within one-quarter mile of PP 2019-005. Fifteen cultural resource properties are located within a 0.25 – 0.50-mile radius of the subject property, eight of which are segments of historical roads or in one case, a railroad track. The remaining seven recorded sites are an interesting mix of prehistoric and historical cultural resources, with four sites representing the prehistoric period, two sites representing the historical period, and one site representing a mix of both. Six cultural resource properties have been recorded within a 0.5 – 0.75-mile radius of the proposed project. Of these, two sites represent only the prehistoric period of occupation, while the remaining four are a mix of both prehistoric and historical cultural resources. Two of the latter sites are large and have substantial surface and subsurface cultural deposits representing both periods of occupation, while the other two have only very limited resources. One site comprised of a limited prehistoric component and an extensive historical component is located 0.75 – 1.00 from the Menifee Commerce Center property.

The presence of numerous historical resources within a one-mile radius of the property provides a temporal context within which the property may be viewed but have little relevance when considering the possibility of a subsurface cultural deposit of historical origin within the property boundaries. Cultural resource properties of prehistoric origin are predominantly bedrock milling features and none exist without the presence of such features. The majority are located 0.5 – 1.0 mile from the property and have no associated surface or subsurface artifacts. No exposed bedrock exists within the Menifee Commercial Center property boundaries, but since subsurface cultural resources have been found at sites within a one-mile radius, there is always a possibility that they may also exist at the subject property despite there being no surface cultural resources present.


Considering the aforementioned facts, the probability of a subsurface cultural deposit existing within the property boundaries is very low. Therefore, at this time, archaeological monitoring is not recommended for the Menifee Commerce Center / Plot Plan No. 2019-005. The Pechanga Cultural Resources Department believes that monitoring of all ground disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and a Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required, particularly since the planned over-ex is expected to go below the depth of agricultural disturbance. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians has requested that an MBMI Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the project.

The current field survey of potential roadway improvement areas was intended to identify possible areas of concern should the improvements actually be required and as such, did not include an analysis of every lot and structure along said roadways. Cartographic evidence indicates that by 1951, seventeen structures existed within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the various roadway improvement areas, with most being along Sherman Road. By 1973, an additional eight structures had been built, this time primarily along Ethanac Road. Due to the scale of USGS topographic maps, it was not possible to definitively determine whether any of these 25 structures of historical origin would actually lie within the potential road rights-of-way, but each is close enough to warrant notice. In field checking these properties, it was clear that many had been replaced either by businesses or more modern structures. None were accessible for more than a cursory examination since virtually all of these private properties were secured by fencing. Of the remaining structures, none appeared to have maintained a high level of historical integrity, having been impacted by window and door replacement, building additions, new roofing, etc. Once the scope and timing of roadway improvements have been determined, any historical properties that will be affected by the required improvements should be evaluated according to CEQA criteria for significance. In many cases, the evaluation will simply be limited to a confirmation that the structure no longer exists. Evaluation of remaining historical resources should minimally include additional research and field documentation, as well as completion of DPR 523 forms. Any work involving historical-period buildings should be performed under supervision of a Cultural Resources Professional that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standard for Architectural History and History.

Despite not recommending archaeological monitoring, it is recommended that should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of earthmoving activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resource from the project, if found to be significant. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbances shall proceed until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human and any associated grave goods, The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendations within 48 hours of being granted access by the landowner to inspect the discovery.

CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment described herein.



July 28, 2021 (revised 8/26 and 10/1, 2021)

Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.
Riverside County Certificate No. 232

Date

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- 1953 Aerial Photograph: Sec. 15, T.5s, R.3w; August 1953
- 1961 Aerial Photograph: Sec. 15, T.5s, R.3w; August 1961
- 1967 Aerial Photograph: Sec. 15, T.5s, R. 3w; May 1967
- 1978 Aerial Photograph: Sec. 15, T.5s, R.3w; September 1978
- 1985 Aerial Photograph: Sec. 15, T.5s, R. 3w; July 1985
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USDA / NAIP (National Agricultural Imagery Program – Farm Service Agency)

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- 2010 Aerial Photograph: Sec. 15, T.5s, R.3w; 2010
- 2014 Aerial Photograph: Sec. 15, T.5s, R.3w; 2014

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (War Department)

- 1942 Map: Murrieta, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898
- 1953 Map: Romoland, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1951
- 1959 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); aerial photos taken in 1955
- 1973 Map: Romoland, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1973
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APPENDIX

Record Search Results
DPR Form: P-33-028203
Sacred Lands File Search Results
Tribal Responses to Project Scoping Letters

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418
(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

May 29, 2018
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 120
ST-RIV-4708

Jean A. Keller
Jean A. Keller, Ph.D, Cultural Resources Consultant
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the MR-DC Project

Dear Miss Keller:

We received your request on May 29, 2018, for a cultural resources records search for the MR-DC project located in Section 15, T.5S, R.3W, SBBM in the city of Romoland, in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 39 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. Six of these studies involved the project area. PDF copies of these reports are included for your reference. Six additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing" and "Eastern Information Center Report Detail" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

Our records indicate that 26 cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. PDF copies of the records are included for your reference. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing".

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI#). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no properties are listed.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no properties are listed.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD): one property (33-7701, RIV-7701) is listed and is ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,

Lara Rodriguez

Information Officer

Enclosures

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00076	NADB-R - 1080090; Voided - MF-0069	1978	La Verna A. Brown	An Archaeological, Historical and Cultural Resources Assessment For Tract 12738, Sun-City Perris Area	Brown and Associates, Eigemont, CA	
RI-00205	NADB-R - 1080264; Submitter - 0187; Voided - MF-0200	1976	Stan C. Wilmoth	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of Case Water Systems Addition, Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-01237	NADB-R - 1081398; Voided - MF-1231	1980	Robert J. Wlodarski and John M. Foster	Cultural Resource Overview for The Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way	Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, CA	33-001836, 33-001837
RI-02803	NADB-R - 1083410; Voided - MF-3004	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 25529 SUN CITY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	
RI-02804	NADB-R - 1083411; Voided - MF-3005	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 25530 SUN CITY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Consulting Archaeologist, Tustin, CA	
RI-03189	NADB-R - 1083751; Other - 89-90; Voided - MF-3408	1990	PEAK AND ASSOCIATES and Brian F. Mooney Associates	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF AT&T'S PROPOSED SAN BERNARDINO TO SAN DIEGO FIBER OPTIC CABLE, SAN BERNARDINO, RIVERSIDE AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	PEAK AND ASSOCIATES & BRIAN F. MOONEY ASSOCIATES	
RI-04130	NADB-R - 1085318; Voided - MF-4605	1998	MASON, ROGER, PHILIPPE LAPIN, and WAYNE H. BONNER	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY REPORT FOR A PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM 125-21 CITY OF PERRIS, CALIFORNIA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	
RI-04375	NADB-R - 1085687; Voided - MF-4872	1999	WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURIE S. WHITE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT MENIFEE DESALTER PROJECT, SUN CITY AND MENIFEE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY.	L & L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC., Corona, CA	33-001029
RI-04474	NADB-R - 1085835; Submitter - 01-3	2001	ROBINSON, MARK C.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 2.0 ACRES: HCI INCORPORATED 25201A TRUMBLE ROAD PROJECT, PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	GREAT LAKES RESEARCH	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04606	NADB-R - 1085966	2002	SMITH, BRIAN F.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR TRACT NO. 30161, MENIFEE WEST PGA PROJECT, PERRIS VALLEY, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, ROMOLAND QUAD 29.90 ACRES CPA #00594 COZ #06637	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
RI-04894	NADB-R - 1086261; Submitter - CAP-05-652.ARS	2005	HOOVER, ANNA M. and WILLIAM R. GILLEAN	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT ON APNS 327-220-005 & -012 TO -016, +68 ACRES, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	
RI-05254	NADB-R - 1086617	2005	DICE, MICHAEL	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, NEGATIVE RESULTS, TENTATIVE TRACT #33419 (APN# 331-080-006, -007, -011, -012, -024, -025, -027, -028) SUN CITY AREA, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-05432	NADB-R - 1086795; Submitter - MXD530	2005	LANGE, FREDRICK W.	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: THE COUNTRY CAFE, NEAR ROMOLAND, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-06018	NADB-R - 1087381; Submitter - 1104	2003	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-06473	NADB-R - 1087838; Submitter - CONTRACT #1605	2005	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, JULIANNE TOENJES, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 33143, NEAR THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	
RI-06736	NADB-R - 1088103; Submitter - LSA PROJECT NO. MXD530	2005	LANGE, FREDRICK W.	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, COUNTRY CORNER CENTER, NEAR ROMOLAND, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-06794	Submitter - LSA Project No. NEA0601	2006	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resources Assessment, Romoland Phase I, In the Community of Romoland, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-06795		2006	Marken, Mitch W., Marcy H. Rockman, Kyle H. Garcia, and J.D. Stewart	Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Assessment of the Motte Menifee North Project, County of Riverside, California	PCR Services Corporation	
RI-07397		2006	Lord, Kenneth J.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment with Paleontological Records Review CP Business Center Romoland Area, Riverside County, California	MBA	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07407		2007	Jean A. Keller	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 329-030-012 Thru 016, +- 5.0 Acres of Land in Romoland Riverside County, California, USGS Romoland, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	Jean A. Keller	
RI-07509	Submitter - CRM Tech No.1856	2007	Hogan, Michael and Bai "Tom" Tang	Archaeological Mitigation Report Site 33-011466 (CA-RIV-6844/H) Tract No. 29777, near the Community of Romoland, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	33-011466
RI-07628		2002	Smith, Brian F. and Johnna L. Buysse	An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835 Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates	33-011464, 33-011465, 33-011466, 33-011467, 33-011468, 33-011469, 33-011470, 33-011471, 33-011472, 33-014464, 33-014465, 33-014466, 33-014467, 33-014468, 33-014469, 33-014470, 33-014471, 33-014472
RI-07630						
RI-07633		2006	Lorenzen, Karl James	Letter Report: Terra Fiore Archaeological Assessment, City of Perris, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-08101	Submitter - 1364	2006	McCormick, Steven and Sherri Gust	Archaeological and Paleotolgical Resources Assessment Report For The Green Valley Project, Perris, California	Cogstone Resource Management Inc.	33-007705
RI-08396		2010	Joan George and Dennid McDougall	Cultural Resources Report for the Sun City Force Main and Recycled Water Project, Riverside County, California.	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
RI-08646	Other - SPA 2010-090	2010	Jean A. Keller	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090	Jean A. Keller	
RI-08648	Submitter - IE2491-A	2011	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Record Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE2491-A	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08771		2010	Bai 'Tom' Tang	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resourece Study Souther California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project	CRM TECH	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08981	Submitter - Project No. 16720.00	2013	Matthew M. DeCarlo, Scott C. Justus, and William T. Eckhardt	Summary Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde 2 500kV Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	ASM Affiliates	33-001383, 33-001811, 33-013572, 33-013576, 33-013588, 33-013589, 33-018117, 33-018118, 33-018119, 33-018120, 33-018121, 33-018137, 33-018138, 33-018150, 33-018153, 33-018157, 33-018158, 33-018166, 33-018171, 33-018172, 33-018175, 33-018178
RI-09059		2013	Jean A. Keller	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090, APN 329-090-069,070, 071,072, 329-100-025,026,027,030,031,032	Jean A. Keller	
RI-09437		2015	Joan George and Vanessa Mirro	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the TTLT Talavera, LLC Project, Tentative Tract No. 29777, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	Applied Earth Works, Inc.	
RI-09814		2015	Brian F. Smith	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Commerce Pointe Project (Project No. GP12-004), City of Menifee, California (Negative Archaeological Monitoring Report)	Brian F. Smith & Associates	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-007701		Other - 25632 Sherman Road	Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (W. Hedges, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-011464	CA-RIV-006842H	Other - Menifee West Temp 1	Site	Historic	AH04	2002 (Larry Pierson, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011465	CA-RIV-006843	Other - Menifee West Temp 2	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2002 (Johnna Buysse, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011466	CA-RIV-006844/H	Other - Menifee West Temp 3	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP04	2002 (Pierson, Larry and Johnna Buysse, Brian F. Smith and Associates); 2007 (Smallwood, Josh)	RI-07509, RI-07628
P-33-011467	CA-RIV-006845	Other - Menifee West Temp 4	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2002 (Johnna Buysse, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011468	CA-RIV-006846/H	Other - Menifee West Temp 5	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP02	2002 (Larry Pierson, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011469	CA-RIV-006847	Other - Menifee West Temp 6	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2002 (Johnna Buysse, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011470	CA-RIV-006848/H	Other - Menifee West Temp 7	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP04	2002 (Larry Pierson, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011471	CA-RIV-006849/H	Other - Menifee West Temp 8	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP02; AP04	2002 (Larry Pierson, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011472	CA-RIV-006850	Other - Menifee West Temp 9	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2002 (Johnna Buysse, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-015381		Other - 28050 Highway 74, Romoland, CA; Resource Name - SRI-1356; Other - 329120018		Historic	HP02	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI)	
P-33-015382				Historic		2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-015383		Resource Name - 329151021	Building	Historic	HP02	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-015389		Resource Name - 331140005	Building	Historic	HP02	2006 (Melissa Rees, Statistical Research, Inc.)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-008196	National Register - 6Z; Other - BNSF Railroad; Other - San Jacinto Valley Railway; Other - Santa Fe Valley Railroad; Other - CRM TECH 2225-1H; Other - Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad; Other - 3CS; Other - SJ-32	Site	Historic	AH07	2005 (P.Easter. And P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2006 (Peggy Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2007 (Theodore Cooley, Jones & Stokes); 2008 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2008 (Craft, Andrea, Jones and Stokes); 2009 (M.C. Hamilton, J. George, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2010 (S. Justus and A. Giacinto, ASM Affiliates); 2010 (Scott C. Justus and Matthew M. DeCarlo, ASM Affiliates); 2012 (C. Cotterman, E. Denniston, ECORP Consulting); 2012 (Stacie Wilson and Jill Gibson, AECOM)	RI-07528, RI-07833, RI-08955, RI-08980, RI-09002, RI-09021, RI-09364, RI-10069, RI-10160
P-33-018085	CA-RIV-009288	Other - LSA-HOV-530-S1-H1		Prehistoric, Historic		2005 (David Brunzell, LSA Associates)	
P-33-018086	CA-RIV-009289	Other - LSA-HOV-530-S1-H2		Historic		2005 (David Brunzell, LSA Associates)	
P-33-020448	CA-RIV-010349	Resource Name - SRI-1357	Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	2011 (Joshua Trampier)	
P-33-020449	CA-RIV-010350	Resource Name - SRI-1359	Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	2011 (Joshua Trampier)	
P-33-020450	CA-RIV-010351	Resource Name - SRI-1360	Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	2011 (Joshua Trampier)	
P-33-020502	CA-RIV-010403	Resource Name - SRI-3144	Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	2011 (Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-020503	CA-RIV-010404	Resource Name - SRI-3148	Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	2011 (Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-020640	CA-RIV-010543	Resource Name - SRI-1355	Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	2011 (Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-021493	CA-RIV-011281	Resource Name - SRI-3146	Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	2011 (Joshua Trampier, SRI)	
P-33-024206			Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2015 (Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, LSA Associates)	
P-33-028165		Other - LSA-TBB1701-KC-S-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP05	2018 (Paul Macarro, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians)	

Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date
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*Resource Name or #: MR-DC

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Romoland Date: 1979 T 5s; R 3w; E 1/2 of NW 1/4 and W 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Sec 15; S.B.M.

c. Address: City: Menifee Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 48328.90mE / 3733580.10mN (northern extent)
 483292.55mE / 3733023.99mN (southern extent)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 1436-1439'

The trees are located along the west and east Sherman Road shoulders and rights-of-way, south of Ethanac Road and north of McLaughlin Road, in the City of Menifee

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This site is comprised exclusively of a variety of eucalyptus trees planted on the west and east shoulders and rights-of-way of Sherman Road. Most of Sherman Road is an unimproved dirt road and in some cases, the trees are within the projected road way. It is probable that the trees were planted in conjunction with development of the 1924 Trumble Farms subdivision, although photographic evidence only shows their existence as early as 1938. Sherman Road was the center of the Temescal Water Company's 127-lot subdivision and led directly into the town of Romoland. Current aerial photographs indicate that trees may have been planted on other streets in relation to Trumble Farms, but this could not be photo-documented and they do not appear on USGS maps. Several of the trees within this site have been removed in conjunction with improvements to Sherman Road and it is probable that more will be removed as [property in this area develops.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP30 (Trees/vegetation)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Looking north from the southern extent of tree line)



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
 Pre-1938, probably 1924

*P7. Owner and Address:
 City of Menifee

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural resources Consultant; 1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244, Encinitas, CA 92034

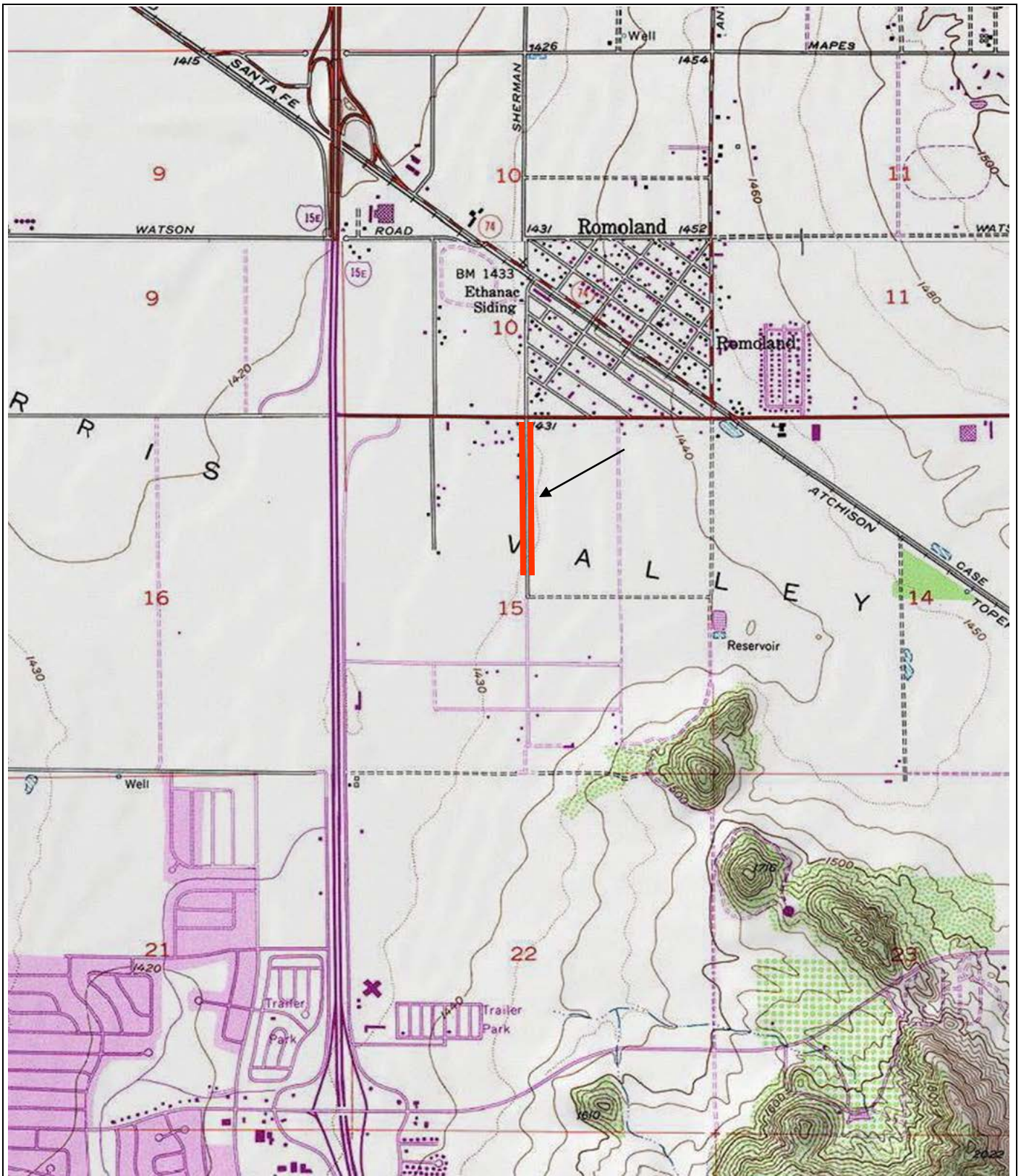
*P9. Date Recorded: 06/19/2018

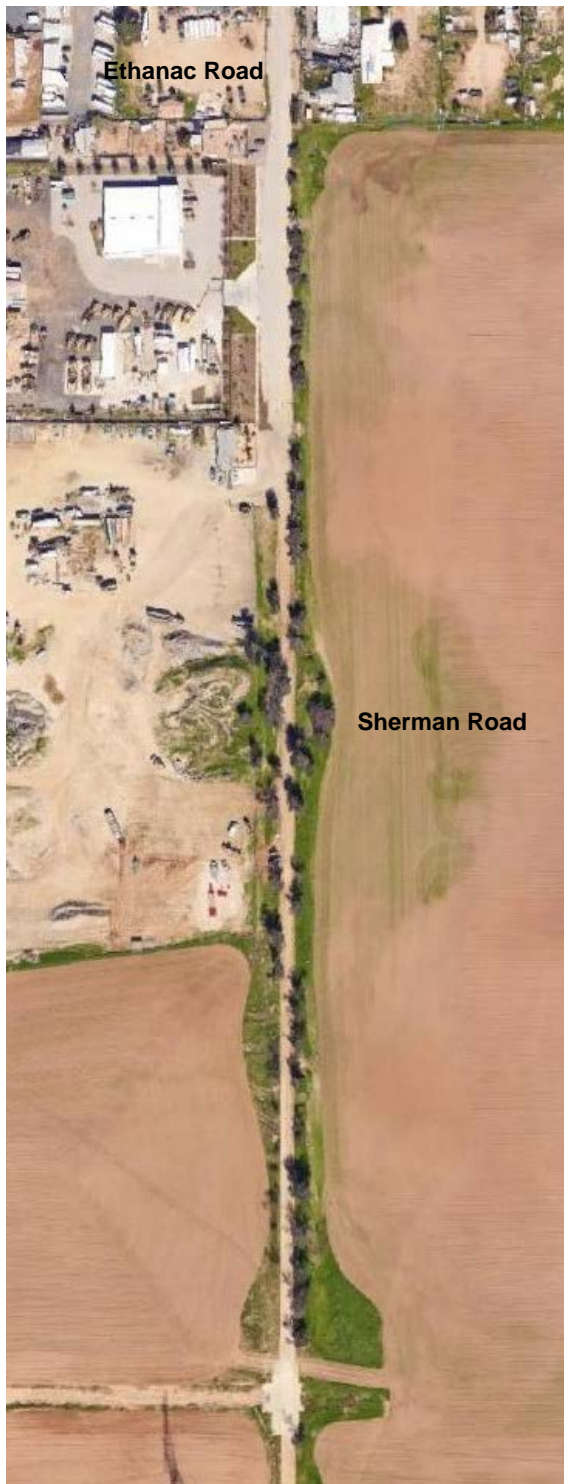
*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Motte Rincon Distribution

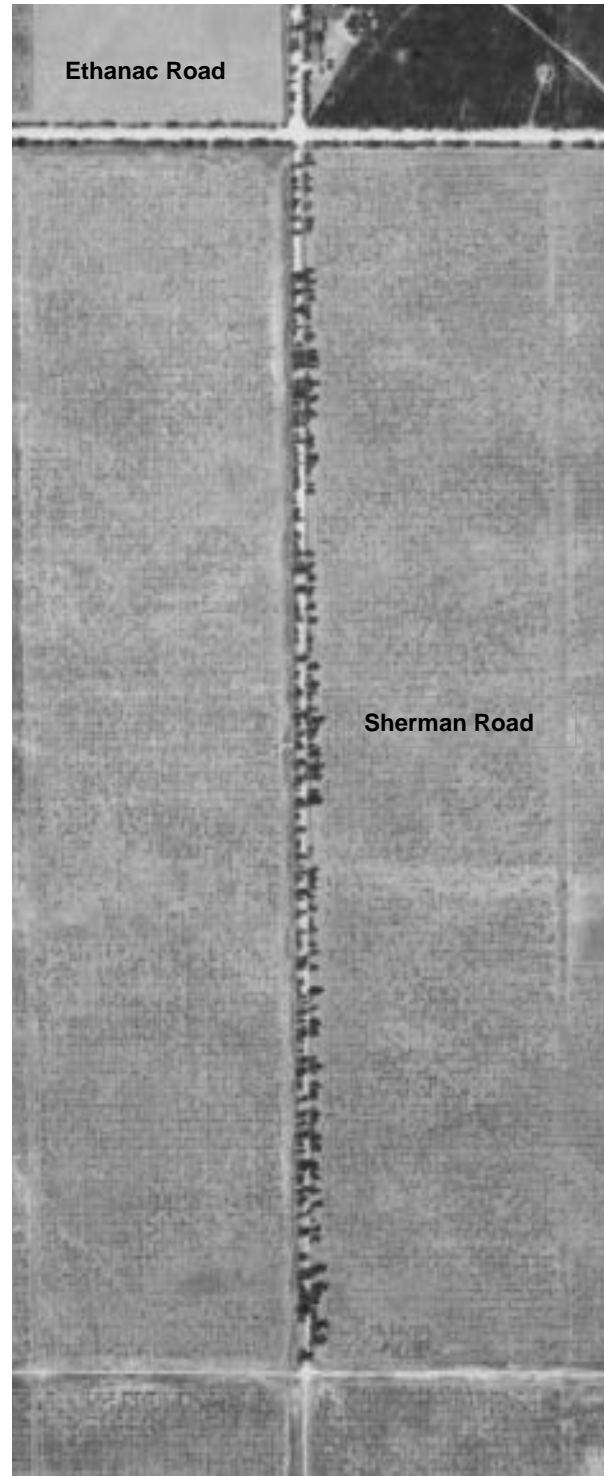
Center, 79.0 Acres of Land in the City of Menifee, Western Riverside County (draft)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Photographs Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):





Google Earth (February 2018)



USDA Flight (June 14, 1938)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



May 30, 2018

Dr. Jean A. Keller
Cultural Resources Consultant

Sent by E-mail: 4jakeller@gmail.com

RE: Proposed MR-DC (APN 331-110-027, -035, -041 and 331-140-010, -025) Project,
Community of Romoland; Romoland USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Dr. Keller:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton

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

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/30/2018**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
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**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
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**Cabazon Band of Mission
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Campo Band of Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
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**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
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**La Posta Band of Mission
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Administrator
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed MR-DC (APNs 331-110-027, -035, -041 and 331-140-010, -025) Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/30/2018**

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians

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Phone: (760) 782 - 0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Cupeno
Pala, CA, 92059 Luiseno
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Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians

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Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians - Pauma & Yuima Reservation

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Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation

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Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/30/2018**

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
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**Santa Rosa Band of Mission
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Rincon Band of Mission Indians

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**Soboba Band of Luiseno
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**San Pasqual Band of Mission
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**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
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**San Pasqual Band of Mission
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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/30/2018**

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

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***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
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***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed MR-DC (APNs 331-110-027, -035, -041 and 331-140-010, -025) Project, Riverside County.



Jean Keller <4jakeller@gmail.com>

Re: Mr-DC Project

1 message

Cultural Department <culturaldirector@cahuilla.net>

Mon, Jun 4, 2018 at 5:03 PM

To: "4jakeller@gmail.com" <4jakeller@gmail.com>

Cc: "anthonymad2002@gmail.com" <anthonymad2002@gmail.com>

Good Morning Ms. Keller,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians received your letter on May 30, 2018 regarding the MR-DC Project (APN 331-110-027, 035 & 331-140-010, 025) in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, CA. The Cahuilla band does not have any additional information for this project. Although this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary, it is within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. We respectfully request to be notified of all updates and changes with this project moving forward and appreciate your help in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760)423-2773
Office: (951)763-5549
Fax:(951)763-2808



Jean Keller <4jakeller@gmail.com>

MR-DC Project

1 message

Destiny Colocho <DColocho@rincontribe.org>
To: "4jakeller@gmail.com" <4jakeller@gmail.com>
Cc: Cultural Resources Department <CRD@rincontribe.org>

Thu, Jul 5, 2018 at 4:50 PM

Dear Ms. Keller,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the **MR-DC Project** and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. Rincon does not have knowledge of any cultural resources within or near the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted.

If you have additional questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Destiny Colocho, RPA

Cultural Resource Manager and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Cultural Resource Department

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082

Office: 760-297-2635 | Cell: 760-705-7171

Fax: 760-692-1498

Email: dcolocho@rincontribe.org



*Rincon Band of
Luiseno Indians*

www.rincontriibe.org

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PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES

Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

Post Office, Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 770-6300 • Fax (951) 506-9491

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Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson:
Bridgett Barcello

Committee Members:
Andrew Masiel, Sr.
Darlene Miranda
Evie Gerber
Richard B. Searce, III
Robert Villalobos

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Planning Specialist:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

July 5, 2018

VIA E-Mail and USPS

Jean A. Keller
Cultural Resources Consultant
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244
Encinitas, CA 92024

RE: Request for Information for the MR-DC Project in the City of Menifee.

Dear Ms. Keller,

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within reservation lands although it is within our ancestral territory.

The Project is near several recorded Luiseño cultural resources. The Tribe understands that the APE has previously been disked; however, at this time, the Tribe would like to participate on the field survey due to several cultural resources recorded within a one mile radius. The Project has a possibility of recovering subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities.

The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

- 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
- 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
- 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to

Pechanga Scoping Response

Re: Pechanga Tribe Scoping Response for the MR-DC Project

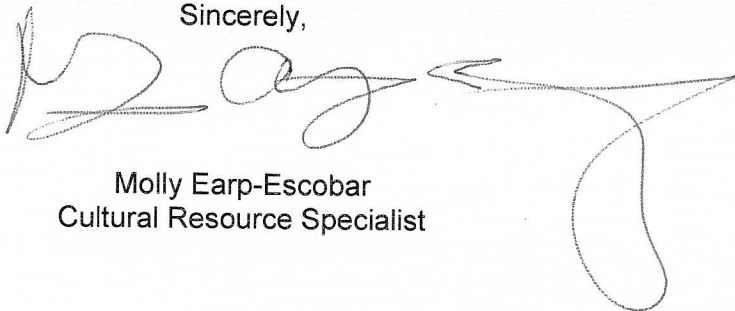
July 5, 2018

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know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within Luiseño ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. Please be advised, the lead contact for this project is Ebru Ozdil and she can be reached at eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov or at (951) 770-6313. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact me at crs@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6314.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Molly Earp-Escobar', with a large, stylized flourish extending to the right.

Molly Earp-Escobar
Cultural Resource Specialist

MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS



A SOVEREIGN NATION

**MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220

OFFICE 951-755-5059 FAX 951-572-6004

Date: 7/13/2018

Re:

MR-DC Project - Menifee

Dear,

Jean A. Keller

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

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

Please be aware that this letter is merely intended to notify your office that the tribe has received your letter requesting tribal consultation for the above mentioned project and is requesting to engage in consultation. Specific details regarding the tribe's involvement in the project must be discussed on a project by project basis during the tribal consultation process with the lead agency. This letter does not

constitute “meaningful” tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. Under federal and state law, “meaningful” consultation is understood to be an ongoing government-to-government process and may involve requests for additional information, phone conferences and/or face-to-face meetings. If you have any further questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact the Morongo Cultural Heritage office at (951) 755-5139.

Please include this response in your report to your client.

Sincerely,

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5059