

**HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE REPORT****1. PROJECT / ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

District	County	Route	Post Miles	Unit	E-FIS Project Number	Phase
8	RIV		17.53		EA 1F980 PN 0815000087	

**Project Description:****Holland Road/Interstate 215 Overcrossing**

The City of Menifee is proposing the construct a new overcrossing at Holland Road over Interstate 215 (I-215). The proposed project will construct a new four-lane overcrossing at Holland Road that will span over the I-215 freeway and Antelope Road within the limits of the City of Menifee (City). The project site crosses I-215 with residential development to the east, and undeveloped land to the northwest with industrial/storage uses to the southwest. The proposed project also includes realigning Willowood Way, re-striping Hanover Lane and Albion Lane, and constructing an access road for industrial businesses on the west side of the I-215, as well as providing and relocating essential utilities. This project is being funded by the City with no federal funding involved. The City is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Lead Agency as delegated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

**2. PROJECT AREA LIMITS**

The Project Area limits were established as the area required for project construction, including proposed right of way, temporary construction easements, and staging areas. It includes staging areas north and south of Holland Road on the east side of Haun Road. The vertical extent of the APE is limited to ground disturbing activities for bridge abutments and bridge bents extending from a depth of 10 feet below the ground surface to a height of 30 feet. The proposed project would not require the relocation of residences and/or businesses. The Project Area limits (PAL) maps are located in Attachment A in this Historical Resources Compliance Report (HRCR).

**3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION****X** Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

- Letters were sent to five individuals from the Soboba and Pechanga Bands of Mission Indians on March 9, 2015. No responses have been received to date. The Native American consultation correspondence is included as Attachment C of this HRCR.
- Individuals contacted are shown below.
  - Anna Hoover of Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
  - Mark Macarro of Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
  - Paul Macarro of Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
  - Rosemary Morillo of Soboba Band of Mission Indians
  - Joseph Ontiveros of Soboba Band of Mission Indians

**X** Native American Heritage Commission

- A letter describing the project was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission on December 3, 2014 and a response was received on December 8, 2014.

**4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b><u>x</u></b> National Register of Historic Places   | <b><u>x</u></b> California Points of Historical Interest                   |
| <b><u>x</u></b> California Register of Historical Resources  | <b><u>x</u></b> California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) |
| <b><u>x</u></b> California Inventory of Historic Resources   | <b><u>x</u></b> Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory                 |
| <b><u>x</u></b> California Historical Landmarks  | <b>-</b> Caltrans Cultural Resources Database (CCRD)                       |
| <b><u>x</u></b> Archaeological Site Records  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eastern Information Center, Department of Anthropology, University of California Riverside, Riverside, CA.</li> </ul> |  |

**HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE REPORT**

Other sources consulted

**X** Results:

Prior to field investigations, a literature search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center, located at the University of California, Riverside. The record search included a review of all available cultural resource survey and excavation reports and site records for an area within a one-mile radius of the project area. The results of the records search indicate that 22 surveys have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area, and four of these investigated a portion of the project area. Previous investigations identified twelve sites within one-mile of the project site, but no previously recorded sites were identified within the PAL.

**5. EXEMPT FROM EVALUATION / NO CEQA HISTORICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED**

**X** There are **no cultural resources** in the Project Area limits.

One area of the PAL was not available for survey due to landowner restriction (see Appendix A of the ASR: Survey Coverage Map, and HRCR Attachment A, Exhibit 3, for Project Area Limits Map). This area must be surveyed when proposed right-of-way is acquired. A Supplemental ASR and HRCR will be required when access to this property has been obtained and survey of these areas has occurred. If property access is obtained prior to approval of this HRCR then the information will be incorporated into this HRCR, as appropriate.

**6. CEQA HISTORICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED**

**X** Not applicable.

**7. CEQA Considerations**

**X** Not applicable; Caltrans is not the lead agency under CEQA.

**8. MITIGATION PLAN**

**X** Not applicable.

**9. STATE-OWNED HISTORICAL RESOURCES FINDINGS*****HRCR to District File***

**X** Not applicable; project does not involve Caltrans right-of-way or there are no Caltrans-owned cultural resources within the Project Area Limits.

***HRCR to SHPO***

**X** Not applicable.

***HRCR to CSO***

**X** Not applicable.

**10. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION**

**X** Project Vicinity, Location, and Project Area Limits Maps (Attachment A)

**X** Archaeological Survey Report (ASR)

- ICF International March 2015 (Attachment B)

**X** Other

- Native American Consultation (Attachment C)

# HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE REPORT

## 11. HRCR PREPARATION AND CALTRANS APPROVAL

Prepared by:



3/11/2015

Consultant / discipline:

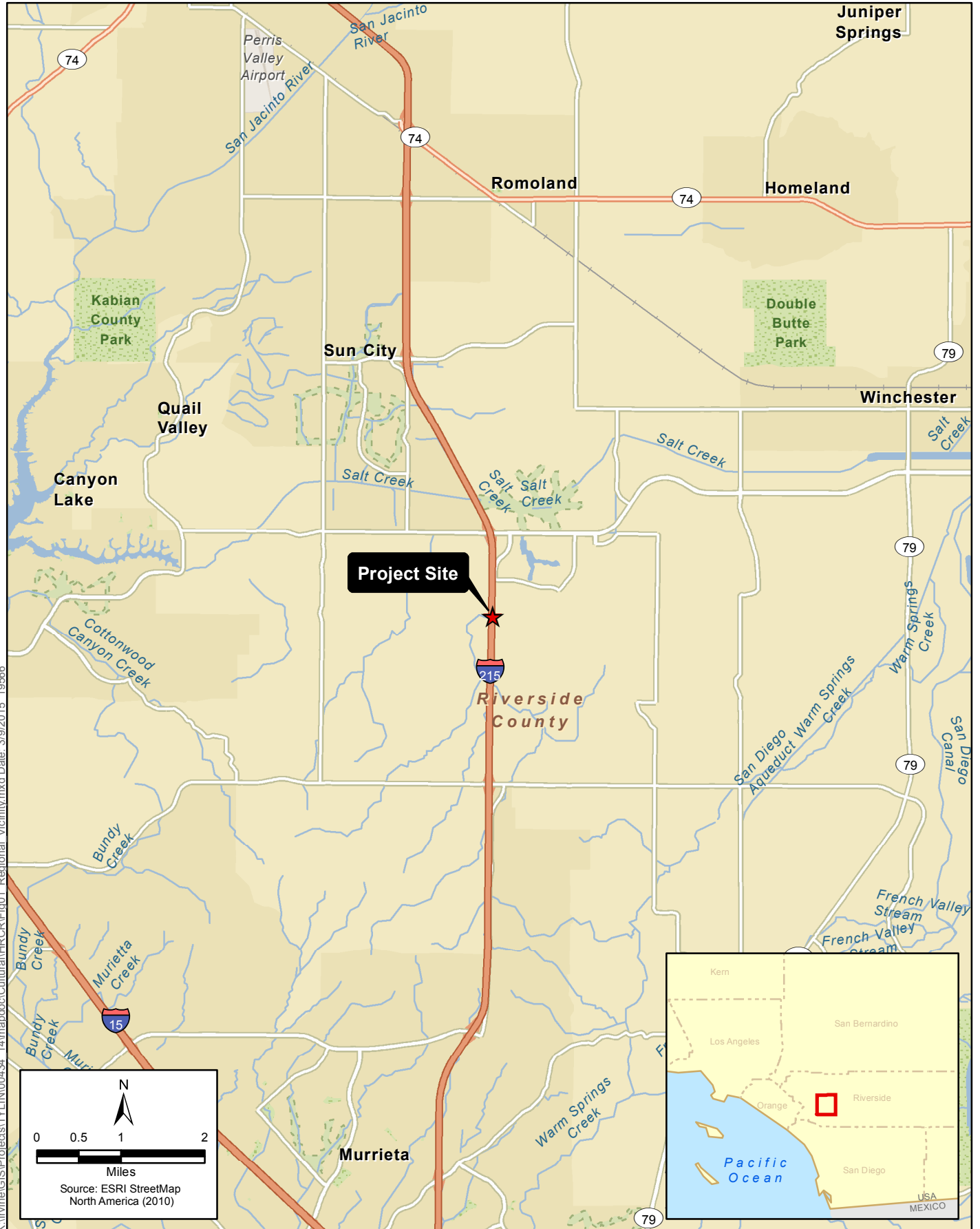
Karolina Chmiel, Prehistoric Archaeology

Date

Affiliation

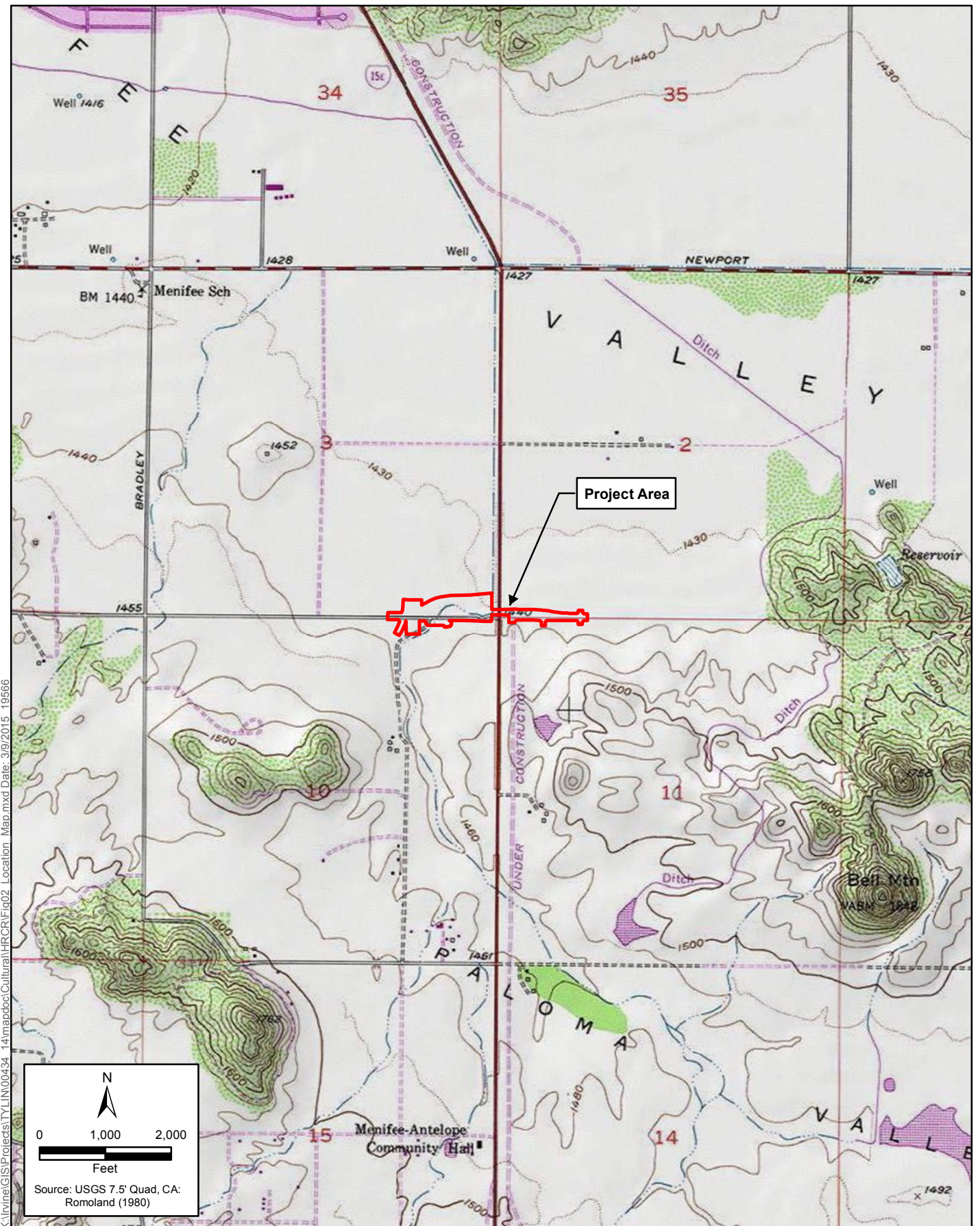
ICF International

## **Attachment A: Maps**



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**Figure 1**  
**Vicinity Map**  
**Holland Road Overcrossing**



**Figure 2**  
**Project Location**  
**Holland Road Overcrossing**

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**Figure 3**  
**Project Area Limits Map**  
**Holland Road Overcrossing**

# **Attachment B: Archaeological Survey Report**



# Holland Road/ Interstate 215 Overcrossing Project Archaeological Survey Report

City of Menifee, Riverside County, California

08-Riv-215-PM 17.53

EA 1F980 / PN 0815000087

Prepared by:  \_\_\_\_\_ Date: March 11, 2015  
Karolina Chmiel-Consultant  
ICF International  
9775 Businesspark Ave, Suite 200  
San Diego, California 92131

**NADB Data:** USGS 7.5' Romoland (1953, photorevised 1979), Township 6 South; Range 3 West

**Resources:** Negative Survey

**Keywords:** Location—Unincorporated Riverside County, City of Menifee, Interstate 215

March 2015

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## **Attachments**

### **Appendix A Survey Coverage Map**

**Acronyms List of Abbreviated Terms**

ASR	Archaeological Survey Report
BMP	Best Management Practice
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
Caltrans/Department	California Department of Transportation
DNAC	Caltrans District Native American Coordinator
HRCR	Historical Resources Compliance Report
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
PAL	Project Area Limits
PQS	Professionally Qualified Staff
SASR	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Area

# Chapter 1 Summary of Findings

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The City of Menifee is proposing the construct a new overcrossing at Holland Road over Interstate 215 (I-215). The proposed project will construct a new four-lane overcrossing at Holland Road that will span the I-215 freeway and Antelope Road within the limits of the City of Menifee (City). The project site crosses I-215 with residential development to the east, and undeveloped land to the northwest with industrial/storage uses to the southwest. Additional project scope also includes realigning Willowood Way, re-striping Hanover Lane and Albion Lane, and constructing an access road for industrial businesses on the west side of I-215, as well as providing and relocating essential utilities. A temporary construction laydown area is also proposed at the north and south portion of Holland Road at Haun Road. The project is being funded by the City with no federal funding involved. The City is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Lead Agency as delegated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans/Department).

A Phase I cultural resources survey of the Project Area Limits (PAL) was conducted to comply with CEQA. This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) is used to document identification and recordation efforts for prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. It was prepared in conformance with the format set forth in the Department's *Environmental Handbook, Volume 2*, Chapter 5, Prehistoric Archaeological Resources (January 2015), and Chapter 6, Historical Archaeological Resources (January 2015), as well Exhibit 2.14 (January 2015) and Exhibit 5.1 (January 2014).

Prior to field investigations, a literature search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center, located at the University of California, Riverside. The record search included a review of all available cultural resource survey and excavation reports and site records for an area within a one-mile radius of the project area. The results of the records search indicate that 22 surveys have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area, and four of these investigated a portion of the project area. Previous investigations identified twelve sites within a one-mile of the project site, but no previously recorded sites were identified within the PAL.

In addition to the literature and records search, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted. The NAHC stated that a search of their Sacred Lands Database did not yield any sacred lands or traditional cultural properties within the project area, and the NAHC also provided a list of Native American contacts in Riverside County. This list was provided to the Caltrans District Native American Coordinator (DNAC), and the DNAC provided an approved a list of five Native American representatives to contact. Letters were sent to these individuals, along with maps of the Project on March 9, 2015. No replies have been received.

A pedestrian field survey of the project area was undertaken on March 5, 2015. Large portions of the project area are disturbed by the construction of residential subdivisions, small business, I-215 and local roads. There is no ground visibility in most of these areas because of this urbanization, and these areas were minimally surveyed. Open areas within the project area, such as vacant lots and areas along the roads, were surveyed on foot. No archaeological resources were identified in the project area.

Due to landowner restrictions, Parcel 360-130-003 was not surveyed at this time. This area must be surveyed when proposed right of way is acquired. A Supplemental ASR (SASR) and Historical Resources Compliance Report (HRCR) will be required when access to this property has been obtained and survey of these areas has occurred. If property access is obtained prior to approval of this ASR and the HRCR, then the information will be incorporated into these reports, as appropriate.

Further investigations may be needed if unanticipated cultural sites are encountered that cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, work shall stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. An additional archaeological survey would be required if changes are made to the proposed project to include areas not previously surveyed.

## Chapter 2 Introduction

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The City of Menifee is proposing the construct a new overcrossing at Holland Road over Interstate 215 (I-215). The proposed project will construct a new four-lane overcrossing at Holland Road that will span the I-215 freeway and Antelope Road within the limits of the City of Menifee (City). The project site crosses I-215 with residential development to the east, and undeveloped land to the northwest with industrial/storage uses to the southwest. Additional project scope also includes realigning Willowood Way, re-striping Hanover Lane and Albion Lane, and constructing an access road for industrial businesses on the west side of I-215, as well as providing and relocating essential utilities. A temporary construction laydown area is also proposed at the north and south portion of Holland Road at Haun Road. The project is being funded by the City with no federal funding involved. The City is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Lead Agency as delegated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans/Department).

Please see Attachment A of the Historic Resources Compliance Report (HRCR), Exhibits: Figures 1 and 2 for the Project Vicinity and Project Location maps.

The project area was surveyed on March 5, 2015 by Karolina A. Chmiel, who has an M.A. in Anthropology from Northern Arizona University (2008) and 8 years' experience in southern California archaeology. The area surveyed included the majority of the project area; however, one area was not available for survey due to landowner restriction (see Appendix A: Survey Coverage Map, and HRCR Attachment A, Exhibit 3, for Project Area Limits Map). This area must be surveyed when proposed right of way is acquired. A Supplemental ASR and HRCR will be required when access to this property has been obtained and survey of these areas has occurred. If property access is obtained prior to approval of this ASR and the HRCR, then the information will be incorporated into this these reports, as appropriate.

Prior to field investigations, a literature and record search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center, at the University of California, Riverside. In addition to the literature and records search, the NAHC was contacted. The NAHC indicated that a search of the Sacred Lands Files revealed that no sacred lands were recorded in the project area. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts in Riverside County. Letters were sent to five identified individuals, along with maps of the Project (see Chapter 4 and HRCR Attachment C for further details).

## **Chapter 3 Project Location and Description**

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The City of Menifee is proposing to extend Holland Road across I-215 to provide an additional east-west connection across I-215. There are currently east-west connections at Newport Road north of Holland Road and at Scott Road to the south, however, both crossings include ramps to and from I-215 and there are frequent delays through these interchanges. The proposed Holland Road connection would provide direct east-west access across the City of Menifee without any interference from the I-215 ramps and its associated traffic. In addition, the crossing will likely draw traffic from Newport Road and Scott Road which would reduce volumes through the I-215 ramp intersections at those arterials. The total length of the proposed project is 0.58 miles (mi). In addition to the overcrossing, the project also proposes realigning Willowood Way, re-striping Hanover Lane and Albion Lane, and constructing an access road for industrial businesses on the west side of I-215. A temporary construction laydown area is also proposed at the north and south portion of Holland Road at Haun Road (HRCR Attachment A: Figures 1 and 2 for the Project Vicinity and Project Location maps, and Figure 3, the PAL).

The project area is located within Riverside County, California, in Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, Township 6 South, Range 3 West, on the Romoland 7.5 minute topographic map (see Appendix A). The project area includes a mixture of agriculture/vacant land, commercial and residential areas. Elevation ranges from approximately 1,430 feet above mean sea level (msl) to 1,460 feet (msl).

### **3.1 Project Limits**

The Project Area Limits (PAL) established for the proposed project includes all areas in which the project has the potential to directly or indirectly effect historic properties, if any such properties exist. These include the horizontal and vertical areas proposed for (1) direct effects associated with ground-disturbing activities including existing and proposed right of way, temporary construction easements and permanent easements, staging areas, proposed retaining walls bridge construction, water quality treatment devices, culvert extensions, and utility relocation; and (2) indirect effects that are the result of visual, noise, or other effects. The area of indirect effects generally includes all developed properties that are adjacent to the proposed direct effects unless those effects are limited to minor improvements (such as pavement striping) that have no potential to affect adjacent properties indirectly. The vertical APE extends to a depth of 10 feet below the ground surface and a height of 30 feet to accommodate the maximum depth of footings for the overcrossing structure and their anticipated maximum height if constructed.

# Chapter 4 Sources Consulted

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A records search, Native American consultation, a review of the Sacred Lands Files maintained by the NAHC, and other contacts and archival research were conducted for the proposed Project and are described below.

## 4.1 Records Search

On January 8, 2015, a literature and records search was conducted for the project PAL and for an area within a one-mile radius of the PAL, at the Eastern Information Center, located at the University of California, Riverside. The record search was conducted by ICF archaeologist, Michael Richards. Mr. Richards has a Masters Degree in Anthropology from California State University, Northridge and 19 years of experience in California.

This search included a review of the following sources:

1. All available cultural resource surveys and site records recorded at the Eastern Information Center.
2. The National Register of Historic Places.
3. California Register of Historical Resources.
4. California Inventory of Historic Resources.
5. California Historical Landmarks.
6. California Points of Historical Interest.
7. State Historic Resources Commission.
8. The Department's Historic Highway Bridge Inventory.

The results of the records search indicate that twenty-two surveys have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area, and four of these investigated a portion of the project area. Results are summarized in Table 1. Approximately 50% of the area has been previously surveyed. Studies covering a portion of the survey area are marked in gray.

**Table 1: Archaeological Studies within One-Mile Radius of Project Area.**

Report No.	NADB	Author and Year	Title
RI-1126	1081226	Moore et al. 1991	An Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed 623 Acre Residential Development South of Sun City, Riverside County.
RI-1171	1081281	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological/Historical/Paleontological Report on the Salt Creek Property Located in Sun City Area of



Report No.	NADB	Author and Year	Title
			the County of Riverside.
RI-1172	1085507	Love, et al., 2002	Historical/Archaeological Resources Report Menifee Campus, Mount San Jacinto, Community College District.
RI-1565	1081857	Bowles and Salpas, 1978	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 11673
RI-1566	1081858	Bowles and Salpas, 1978	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 11672
RI-2151	1082581	Pinto and Wilke, 1987	Archaeological Test Excavations at CR-RIV-333, -339, and -340 Located south of Sun City in Riverside County.
RI-2152	1084311	Love, 1993	Letter Report: Tract 22739/Pegg Property
RI-2467	1082960	Drover, 1989	A Cultural Resources Inventory Sun City Project Near Sun City, CA.
RI-2623	1085353	McKenna and Shepard, 1997	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Pebley Property, Riverside County.
RI-3189	1083751	Peak and Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties.
RI-4603	1085963	Demcak, 2001	Phase I Archaeological Assessment of 60-Acre Parcel in the Menifee Valley, Riverside County.
RI-4651	1086010	Keller, 2002	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 30105
RI-4880	1086242	Dice et al., 2001	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey and a Paleontological Records Review of Tract # 28207 (APN# 357-150-038), a 79.19-Acre Residential Project Located Near Garbani and Menifee Roads, County of Riverside.
RI-4904	1086266	Irish, et al., 2003	An Archaeological Records Search and Survey Report for Tract #30902, APNs 360-210-034 to -038, 360-220-036 and 360-22-037, Menifee, County of Riverside.
RI-5560	1086923	Drover, 1998	A Cultural Resources Inventory: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 29074 Near Sun City, Riverside County
RI-6787	N/A	Price and Gilmer, 2004	Cultural Resources Survey of the Antelope Road Property, Parcels APN 370-050-020 and APN 372-050-002, Menifee
RI-6890	N/A	Brown and O'Neil, 2006	Archaeological Literature Review and Field Reconnaissance for the Holland-Downer Property Located in Menifee, Riverside County
RI-7632	N/A	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2006	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Galvez-Menifee Project
RI-8185	N/A	Mason, 2007	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Phase I of the Countyside Development Project, Menifee,

Report No.	NADB	Author and Year	Title
			Riverside County.
RI-8867	N/A	SWCA	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company's Replacement of One Deteriorated Power Pole Structure (WO 6077-4800, TD 77-601529) on the Graham 12kV Circuit in Moreno Valley, Riverside County
RI-8884	N/A	George, 2012	Archaeological Monitoring for the Santa Rosa Academy City of Menifee PUP 2011-165 Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County.
RI-8967	N/A	Kay, 2013	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Stark Menifee Monitoring Project, TPM 36299, City of Menifee, Riverside County.

Note: Shading indicates studies that cover a portion of the survey area.

Previous investigations identified 12 sites within a one-mile buffer, but no previously recorded sites were identified within the project area. Results are summarized below in Table 2.

A notable prehistoric village complex, the Christensen-Webb Site, encompassing a midden, petroglyphs, cupule boulders, artifacts, and bedrock milling features, has been recorded within the one-mile buffer zone. The site was first documented by the San Diego Museum of Man in the 1920s. This complex of cultural features has been recorded in a piecemeal manner over several decades, and assigned multiple site numbers. However, the present project is more than 0.25 miles away from the edge of this complex of sites, and these prehistoric resources will not be impacted by the proposed Project.

**Table 2: Previously Recorded Resources within One-Mile Radius of Project Area.**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Description	Recorder and Year
P-33-000332	CA-RIV-332	P	Prehistoric food processing site including a midden. Possibly a village site.	Smith, 1953; Chace, 1963; Hammond, 1973
P-33-000333	CA-RIV-333	P	Prehistoric village, rock art	Smith, 1953.;Chace 1963; Shepard 1964; Hedges 1981
P-33-000337	CA-RIV-337	P	Prehistoric House Pits	Kowta, 1964
P-33-000340	CA-RIV-340	P	Rock Art and bedrock milling Features	McCarthy, 1987; Hoover and Blevins, 2003
P-33-000341	CA-RIV-341	Unkno wn	Rock Wall	Kowta, 1964

P-33-000631	CA-RIV-631	P	Prehistoric food processing site and rock art	Humbert and Hammond, 1973
P-33-000632	CA-RIV-632	P	Prehistoric Food processing site	Humbert, 1973
P-33-000633	CA-RIV-633	P	Prehistoric Food processing site	Humbert, 1973
P-33-000634	CA-RIV-634	P	Prehistoric Food processing site and midden	Humbert and Hammond, 1973
P-33-001724	CA-RIV-1724	P	Granite outcrop with 4 milling slicks, two flakes	Unknown
P-33-002223	CA-RIV-2223H	H	Ranch house and associated features	Elliot 1981
P-33-008851	CA-RIV-6282	P	Sparse lithic scatter and 2 milling slicks	Shepard 1997

## 4.2 Summary of Native American Consultation

On December 3, 2014, ICF staff contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and sent a letter describing the project location to the NAHC. The letter requested that the NAHC search their Sacred Lands Database and provide a list of potentially interested Native American representatives for the project area. The NAHC responded in writing on December 3, 2014. They stated that a search of their Sacred Lands Database did not yield any sacred lands or traditional cultural properties within the project area. The NAHC provided a list of eighteen Native American contacts throughout Riverside County. Letters were sent to five of these individuals, along with maps of the Project, on March 9, 2015.

The names and affiliations of all groups and individuals are listed in Table 3, along with a summary of efforts to contact them and their responses.

**Table 3. Native American Contacts**

<b>Consultant Contacts</b>				
<b>Native American Group/Individual</b>	<b>Date of First Contact: Letter</b>	<b>Dates of Replies:</b>	<b>Date of Second Contact: Phone Call</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
Anna Hoover Cultural Analyst, Pechanga Cultural Resources Department	3/09/2015	None		

<i>Pechanga Band of Mission Indians</i>		
Mark Macarro Chairman, <i>Pechanga Band of Mission Indians</i>	3/09/2015	None
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager <i>Pechanga Band of Mission Indians</i>	3/09/2015	None
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson <i>Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians</i>	3/09/2015	None
Joseph Ontiveros Cultural Resources Director <i>Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians</i>	3/09/2015	None

No responses have been received to date. The Native American consultation correspondence is included as Attachment C of the HRCR.

# Chapter 5 Background

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## 5.1 Physical Environment

The project area is located within Menifee Valley, which is comprised of interior valley flatlands and gently rolling hills. Elevation in the project area ranges from approximately 1,430 feet [mean sea level (msl)] to 1,460 feet (msl). The bulk of the ground surface in and near the project area has been heavily modified by road construction activities, urban development and farming. Natural vegetation throughout the area would have consisted of grass and scrublands (chaparral and coastal sage scrub), with patches of oak woodlands or riparian woodlands. However, this natural vegetation has been completely altered by development and surrounding land uses; present vegetation in the project area is composed of non-native annual grasslands and agricultural lands. The project area has historically been farmed, including dry farming and grazing. Currently, the majority of the project area occurs as developed areas with open lands dominated by fallow fields, dry farming, and nonnative grasslands. (Searl Biological Services, 2013).

## 5.2 Geomorphological Setting

The project area is situated on alluvial surfaces, including the Menifee Valley floor, and alluvial fan deposits from the adjacent hills. The overall geomorphic process in the project area is one of gradual alluvial deposition. Soils within the project area consist of mostly loams, from fine sandy loam to rocky loam (Searl Biological Services, 2013). The Old Paloma Wash traverses the west half of the of the project area along Holland Road. Paloma Wash is a tributary of Sal Creek located approximately 1.30 miles to the north of the project area. Upstream portions of Old Paloma Wash have been modified and channelized into the Paloma Wash Flood Control Channel just west of Haun Road. The Paloma Wash Flood Control Channel (constructed west of Haun Road) intercepts upstream flows that historically flowed into Old Paloma Wash.

The majority of the project has been disturbed by modern earthmoving for construction of the existing highway, roads and surrounding urban development. Portions of the project area disturbed by previous freeway and road construction, and urban development are unlikely to preserve intact buried archaeological deposits, since this previous construction earthmoving was extensive. Areas disturbed only by agriculture are more likely to have intact soils at depths of three to four feet, and may at those depths preserve intact cultural deposits.

## 5.3 Cultural Setting

### 5.3.1 Ethnography

The Project area lies on the edge of the traditional cultural territory of the Cahuilla (Bean 1978), and Luiseño people (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; Vane 2000). The tribes are culturally related. Both tribes belong to the Takic branch of the Shoshonean language family, part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language group. Both tribes practiced hunting, collecting, and harvesting. These tribes belong to a cultural group that speaks a language of the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock.

#### Luiseño Indians

Luiseño Clans were apt to own land in valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches.

Among the inland Native American inhabitants, Luiseño subsistence was based on hunting, collecting, and harvesting. Clans were apt to own land in valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Individual lineages or families owned specific resource areas within the clan territory. Most inland Luiseño clans also owned fishing and gathering sites on the coast, also part of Luiseño territory (Bean and Shipek 1978). Although any given village had access to a wide array of necessary resources, flourishing systems of trade and exchange gave them access to the resources of their neighboring villages and of distant peoples. Marriages with neighboring groups were often carefully arranged, to ensure that everyone had relatives living in many ecozones, an important arrangement because relatives were invited to ceremonies. The ceremonial exchange of gifts between hosts and guests under the direction of chiefs and shamans at such events provided a way for drought-stricken groups to get food in exchange for treasure goods. Thus, oscillations in the subsistence goods supply were dampened by banking human effort in the production of treasure goods.

As in most of California, acorns were a major food staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used (Bean and Saubel 1972:121–131). Acorns were harvested from just before the start of winter rains (Bean and Saubel 1972: 121–131). During the harvest, most of the men, women, and children (about one-half to two-thirds of a village) moved to the oak groves and camped there from three to four weeks. The men climbed the oaks and knocked down acorns, which the women and children gathered. These acorns were husked and dried, then ground, and the acorn meal leached. While the acorn harvest was occurring, the men would hunt deer and small game from the vicinity (Bean and Vane 1995:V.I.25). The Luiseño would return

from the groves early only if it rained during the harvest. In that case the acorns would be brought back in the husk for processing in the home village.

Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were hunted. Some of the large mammals hunted were mountain sheep, deer, and antelope. Mountain lion, black bear, grizzly bear, deer, and wild boar also were hunted in historic times.

### **Cahuilla Indians**

Cahuilla territory extended from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains, east to the Colorado Desert, and to the west to the eastern slopes of the Palomar Mountains. Cahuilla villages were permanent and occupied by lineage groups who owned rights to adjacent resources (Bean 1978:578). Villages were generally constructed in canyons or on alluvial fans near fresh water sources. Villages at lower elevations were located around mesquite groves at the lower end of fans, near springs, and/or in areas where the water table was high enough to dig shallow wells (Moratto 2004:345). Dwellings within the village were constructed of fan palm fronds, arrow weed, and other brush material. In prehistoric times, structures were dome shaped, but tended to be more rectangular during the historic period. Brush covered armadas were constructed near houses and used for domestic chores and several granaries were built in each village to store food. Earth-covered ceremonial and sweat houses were constructed and used to provide sacred space to perform purification and healing rituals (Bean 1978:578).

The Cahuilla practiced a lifeway based on hunting, collecting, and harvesting. Well-developed exchange systems provided access to a wide array of resources. The Cahuilla ate a varied assortment of fresh meat, as well as roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit from pinon, mesquite, acorn and other plants. Acorns were an important staple. Acorns were harvested from October to November, just before the start of winter rains (Bean 1972). During the harvest, as many as half of the men, women and children moved to the oak groves and camped there for several weeks (Bean 1972:75). The acorns were husked and dried, ground, and leached. Individual oak trees could produce one hundred to several hundred pounds of food per year, depending on the species. Black oak, coast live oak, and canyon live oak were the most productive. This supplied an annual food source that required an intensive harvesting each fall (Bean et al. 1995:V.II.5).

Tools found in archaeological contexts provide important information about Cahuilla subsistence. Results of extensive ethnographic and archaeological research reveal that the Cahuilla used an assortment of tools. Bows, arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, throwing sticks, knives, and slings were used for hunting. The Cahuilla caught fish with the aid of nets, traps, spears, hooks, lines, and fish poisons. Gathering required poles for shaking down pine nuts

and acorns, cactus pickers, chia hooks, seed beaters, digging sticks, and pry bars. Burden baskets, carrying nets, and bags were used to transport food. Baskets treated with asphaltum and ceramic ollas were used to transport and store water. The Cahuilla used hammers, anvils, mortars, pestles, manos, metates, winnowing shells, and strainers to process plant material. They used wood racks were used to dry fish and prepared food was served in dishes made of wood and/or gourd and in basket bowls.

As the Cahuilla lived far inland, they had little contact with Spanish soldiers, priests, and missionaries and they had sparse contact with Euro-Americans prior to the Mexican-American war.

### 5.3.2 Prehistory

Occupation of the region appears to have begun approximately 9,000 years ago, based on excavations at sites near Lake Elsinore and in Diamond Valley Lake, both only a few miles east and west of the Project area. The prehistoric development of the region appears to follow a chronology very similar to that proposed by Warren (1984) for the adjacent desert regions of southern California.

The chronology developed for the Diamond Valley Lake project (Robinson 2001), based on radiocarbon dates and projectile point typology, is similar to that of Warren (1984) in the early phases of prehistory. In most aspects, the Diamond Valley Lake sites appear to exhibit the same composition and changes over time as desert sites further inland (Robinson 2001). During the latter centuries of prehistory in the Diamond Valley Lake area, local populations are increasingly affected by coastal influences (Robinson 1998, 2001).

A brief summary of Warren's desert chronology (Warren 1984) is presented below.

Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 12,000–7,000 B.P.) The earliest humans to occupy North America are believed to have been highly mobile hunters and gatherers. Paleo-Indian sites within the Colorado Desert were assigned by Rogers (1966) to the San Dieguito Culture. Moratto (2004:92) notes that San Dieguito artifact assemblages are similar to those of Lake Mojave and other Paleo-Indian cultures in southern California. Moratto goes on to suggest that assemblages of this early era be divided into a Fluted Point tradition (12,000–10,000 B.P.) and, following Bedwell (1970), a Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (10,000–7,000 B.P.).

Pinto Period (ca. 7,000–4,000 B.P.) The Pinto Period is marked by the gradual transition from pluvial to arid conditions during the terminal Pleistocene-Early Holocene. Pinto Period sites are associated with the margins of pluvial lakes and with now extinct springs. Pinto-series Projectile points, crudely made stemmed or basally notched dart points, are the most distinctive artifact



type of the Pinto Period. Other artifacts found at Pinto Period sites include large leaf-shaped knives, thick, split cobble choppers and scrapers, scraper-planes, and small milling slabs and manos.

Throughout most of the California desert region, sites containing elements of the Pinto Basin Complex are small and are usually limited to surface deposits, suggestive of temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people. Environmental conditions during the Pinto Period of the Early Holocene were characterized by increasing aridity. However, at least one period of increased moisture, from approximately 6,500 to 5,500 years ago, resulted in the return of pluvial lake conditions. Warren (1984:414) postulates that human occupation of the southern California deserts during the periods from approximately 7,000 to 6,500 years ago and from 5,500 to 4,000 years ago may have been limited because of the arid conditions. It is also suggested that the Pinto Period populations withdrew to the desert margins and oases during these arid periods, leaving large portions of the California deserts unoccupied for many centuries.

Gypsum Period (ca. 4,000–1,500 B.P.) The Gypsum Period is one of cultural intensification in southern California. The beginning of the Gypsum Period coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased effective moisture in the region, wherein the ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the desert and inland regions. In addition, periods of drought within this era seem to have resulted in human adaptations to more arid conditions, rather than a retreat from the deserts. Diagnostic Projectile points of this period include Humbolt, Gypsum, and Elko-series dart points (Warren 1984). Late in the Gypsum Period, Rose Spring arrow points appear in the archaeological record, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and Colorado River region. Other artifact types characteristic of this period include leaf-shaped arrow points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills, milling slabs and manos, as well as core/cobble tools assemblages such as scraper planes, large choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984). In addition to the introduction of the bow and arrow, another technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle for processing hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. Trade relationships with the Pacific Coast are indicated by the presence of shell ornaments at several Gypsum Period sites.

In addition to diagnostic Projectile points, Gypsum Period sites include leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Moratto 1984:416). Manos and milling stones are common; the mortar and pestle also were introduced during this period. Other artifacts include shaft smoothers, incised slate and sandstone tablets and pendants, bone awls, *Olivella* shell beads, and

*Haliotis* beads and ornaments. Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period is similar to that of the preceding Pinto Basin Period; new tools also were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Included are the mortar and pestle, used for processing hard seeds, and the bow and arrow.

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. A.D. 500–1200) This period is, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the Gypsum Period, such as an increasing adaptation to the local environment and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984). Regional environmental conditions became much wetter, a development known as the Little Pluvial. Variations in regional cultural adaptations during the Saratoga Springs Period also become apparent.

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by cultural diversification with strong regional developments.

Developments during the Saratoga Springs Period include the gradual introduction of pottery, Cottonwood-series arrow points, and Desert Side-notched arrow points late in the period. Trade with the Pacific and Gulf coastal populations appears to have been extensive, and was likely the driving force that led to the gradual expansion of cultural traits further west into the deserts, and later into the mountains of the Peninsular Range as well as into the inland valleys and coastal regions of southern California. Lake Cahuilla is believed to have formed around A.D. 500, and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, water fowl, and wetland resources during this period.

Shoshonean Period (ca. A.D. 1200 to the 1800s) During the Shoshonean Period, sometimes referred to as the Proto-historic Period, there appears to have been a continuation of the technological developments from the earlier Saratoga Springs Period. However, regional developments that indicate the formation of distinct ethnographic groups become clearer during the Shoshonean Period. Two major events affect the archaeological record of this period. The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately A.D. 1640, resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west and the Colorado River regions to the east. Subsequently, Spanish exploration and establishment of the Mission system during the late 1700s mark the end of prehistoric lifeways.

### 5.3.3 History

**Mission Period.** European settlement of California began with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. The first known European exploration in Riverside County was in 1772 by a party led by Captain Pedro Fages. In 1776, Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the area en-route to Mission San Gabriel (Gunther 1984). The founding of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, San

Juan Capistrano in 1776, and San Luis Rey in 1798 had a profound effect on the Native American populations located in and around the APE. The founding of Mission San Luis Rey in 1798 had a profound effect on the Native American populations in and around the project area, the Luiseño, who derive their name from this mission. The mission fathers of Mission San Gabriel and Mission San Luis Rey gradually began colonizing the interior valleys in what is now western Riverside County (Greenwood: 1993). During this period, Native American populations became increasingly sedentary, learned use of the Spanish language, and converted to Christianity. They provided the labor force for the missions and their ranchos (Schaefer 2006).

**Mexican California.** Mexico, including California, won independence from Spain in 1821. A decree of secularization followed in 1834, and the once thriving missions began to be abandoned. After secularization, large land grants were made to individuals in the area. The first land grant in what is now Riverside County, Rancho Jurupa, was given to Juan Bandini in 1838. The Project area is situated between two ranchos, Rancho Laguna (Stearns) to the west at Lake Elsinore, and Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, situated east around San Jacinto. Early non-native settlement of present-day Riverside began in the 1840s when pioneer Louis Rubidoux established a ranch on a parcel of land located just east of the Santa Ana River. In these early years, much of this land was used for cattle grazing, which was a common practice during the California rancho era (Patterson 1971).

**American Period.** The acquisition of California by the United States at the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848, and the discovery of gold in 1849, brought many Euro-Americans into California and promoted further cultural changes. The state developed rapidly, being admitted to statehood in 1850 (Starr: 2005: 97). However, the great influx of population was primarily limited to central California, in San Francisco and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevadas. Southern California grew very slowly during this time. The process of surveying and mapping the area began in 1852, when Henry Washington and a small party of surveyors ascended the San Bernardino Mountains and established the San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The first American settler in the Coachella valley is known as early as 1854 (Gunther 1984), with various small mines and farmsteads developing in the valley.

**Riverside County.** In 1859, the first U.S. Post Office in what would become Riverside County was established at John Magee's store on Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984:526). The first major population boom in southern California followed completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad connection from Sacramento and the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad south to Los Angeles in 1874 (Lech 2004: 245). The railroad brought land speculators, developers, and agriculturalists into the region, including Riverside and surrounding areas that seemed most fit for agricultural development.

In 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the City of Riverside on part of Rancho Jurupa. Orange trees were first planted in Riverside County in 1871, but the citrus industry began two years later when Eliza Tibbets received two Brazilian navel orange trees from a friend at the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The trees thrived in the Southern California climate and the navel orange industry grew rapidly, supported by extensive irrigation projects. By 1882, there were more than half a million citrus trees in California, almost half of which were in Riverside County. With the agricultural boom that the navel orange provided, the City of Riverside grew rapidly during the 1880s. On May 9, 1893, Riverside County officially was formed from portions of San Bernardino County and San Diego County. On May 9, 1893, Riverside County officially formed from portions of San Bernardino County and San Diego County (Patterson: 1971 pp. 21–23). The citrus boom created a number of fortunes in Riverside, and according to the Bradstreet Index, in 1895, the city became the wealthiest jurisdiction per capita in the United States (Patterson 1971). The bulk of the County remained agricultural into the 1960s and 1970s, when real estate development activity began to occur.

**City of Menifee.** The Menifee area was agricultural, primarily devoted to grazing of sheep and cattle, before and after the acquisition of California by the United States. Mining began in the early 1880s with the discovery of a significant quartz lode by miner Luther Menifee Wilson, from which Menifee derived its name.

Early suburban development of the Menifee area began with Sun City in the early 1960s as the concept of an active retirement community. The Menifee area grew during the late 1980s and into the early 1990s as suburban and semi-rural home communities in unincorporated Riverside County. The Menifee area began to grow further in 1989 with the master-planned community of Menifee Lakes and continues to be one of the fastest growing communities in California. On June 3, 2008, the residents of the communities encompassing the Menifee area voted to incorporate together to form Riverside County's 26th city. The new City of Menifee was officially established on October 1, 2008 (City of Menifee: 2015 Web Source).

**Interstate 215.** This length of I-215 included in the APE was constructed in 1963 as U.S. Route 395. In 1972, U.S. Route 395 was changed to Interstate 15E. To avoid confusion, the name was changed again in 1982 to State Route 215 and upgraded to Interstate 215 in 1994.

Interstate 215 is the current name given to a portion of the previously titled U.S. 395. In 1948, U.S. 395 was widened in the area north of the City of Riverside and in San Bernardino County. In 1982, a portion of U.S. 395 north of Riverside was renamed I-215 and the section south of SR 60 was renamed SR 215. In 1994, the complete route of the current 215 achieved interstate standards

(AARoads 2009). Today, the former U.S. 395 is now known as I-215 in Southern California and constitutes an important multi-lane artery in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

## Chapter 6 Field Methods

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A pedestrian field survey of the project area was undertaken on March 5, 2015 (see Appendix A). The survey was conducted by Karolina A. Chmiel, M.A. A Trimble Geo XH Global Positioning System (GPS) unit with sub-meter accuracy was used to track the survey transects and coverage, as well as to record and potential cultural resources identified within the project area.

Large portions of the project area are located within developed roads or housing subdivisions. Minimal survey was undertaken in these areas due to no ground visibility because of this urbanization. These areas include small businesses (U-Haul Rental, self-storage and construction heavy equipment storage lot) on the southwestern side of Holland Road, and residential development on the east side of I-215 on both north and south sides of Holland Road.

Open areas exist within the western half of the project area. Transects were walked in these areas intuitively in a zig-zag pattern or at 5 to 10 meter intervals if open space made this possible. A pedestrian survey of these areas indicated that most had been previously graded as well as disked, or mowed for agricultural purposes. Ground visibility in these areas ranged from 5 to 10 percent due to the presence of dense nonnative vegetation. Pedestrian survey of these portions of the project area located no new archaeological resources.

Due to landowner restrictions, Parcel 360-130-003 was not surveyed at this time. This area must be surveyed when proposed right of way is acquired. A Supplemental ASR (SASR) and Historical Resources Compliance Report (HRCR) will be required when access to this property has been obtained and survey of these areas has occurred. If property access is obtained prior to approval of this ASR and the HRCR, then the information will be incorporated into these reports, as appropriate.

## Chapter 7 Study Findings and Conclusions

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The record search at the EIC revealed no previously identified resources within the project area. No new prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or other cultural resources were located during the present survey. The area surveyed included the majority of the project area; however, one area (Parcel 360-130-003) was not available for survey due to landowner restriction (see Appendix A Survey Coverage Map). Due to landowner restrictions, Parcel 360-130-003 was not surveyed at this time. This area must be surveyed when proposed right of way is acquired. A Supplemental ASR (SASR) and Historical Resources Compliance Report (HRCR) will be required when access to this property has been obtained and survey of these areas has occurred. If property access is obtained prior to approval of this ASR and the HRCR, then the information will be incorporated into these reports, as appropriate.

If cultural materials are discovered during construction, all earth-moving activity within and around the immediate discovery area will be diverted until a qualified archaeologist can assess the nature and significance of the find. If human remains are discovered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that further disturbances and activities will cease in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County Coroner contacted. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC, who will then notify the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). At this time, the person who discovered the remains will contact the City of Menifee Project Manager, so that they may work with the MLD on the respectful treatment and disposition of the remains. Further provisions of PRC 5097.98 are to be followed as applicable.

Further investigations may be needed if unanticipated cultural sites are encountered that cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, work shall stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. An additional archaeological survey would be required if changes are made to the proposed project to include areas not previously surveyed.

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Searl Biological Services

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**Attachments**

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**Appendix A**  
**Survey Coverage Map**

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**Figure A-1**  
**Survey Coverage Map**  
**Holland Road Overcrossing**

# **Attachment C: Native American Correspondence**



December 3, 2014

Ms. Katy Sanchez  
Native American Heritage Commission  
1550 Harbor Blvd.  
West Sacramento CA 95691

*Re: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Holland Road Overcrossing, Menifee, Riverside County, California*

Dear Ms. Sanchez:

This letter is a request for review of the Sacred Lands File for the Holland Road Overcrossing Project (Project). Any information you are able to provide would be appreciated. Appropriate and other knowledgeable tribal members whose names and addresses you provide will be contacted.

ICF International is preparing a cultural resources inventory for TYLIN Engineering. The Project consists of the proposed overcrossing at Holland Road over Interstate 215. This new overcrossing of I-215 will extend Holland Road to join Haun Road to the west and Hanover Lane to the east. The project area measures approximately six acres.

The project site is located in the City of Menifee, Riverside County. Specifically, the project site is located within Sections 2, 3, 10 and 14 of Township 6 South, Range 3 West, as mapped on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute Series Romoland, California quadrangle.

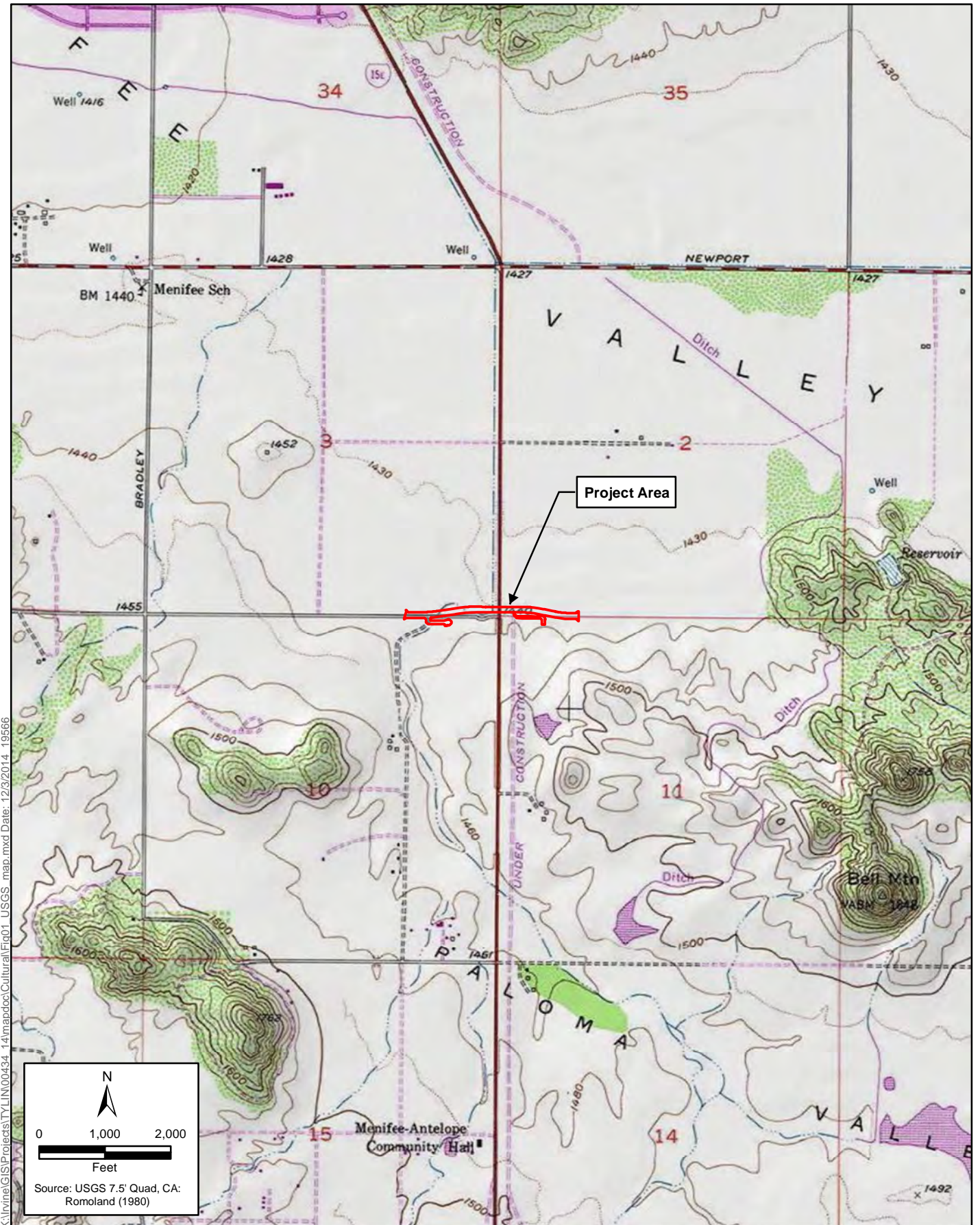
If you have any questions please feel free to contact me by telephone at 858-444-3936 or e-mail at [Karolina.Chmiel@icfi.com](mailto:Karolina.Chmiel@icfi.com). Our fax number is 858-578-0573.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Karolina Chmiel".

Karolina Chmiel

Encl. Figure 1 – Project Location



**Figure 1**  
**Project Location**  
**Holland Road Overcrossing**





**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1220 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95891  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



December 3, 2014

Karolina Chmiel  
ICF International  
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200  
San Diego, CA 92131

Sent by Fax: (858) 578-0573  
Number of Pages: 4

Re: Holland Road Overcrossing, Menifee, Riverside County.

Dear Ms. Chmiel,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission 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 me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
December 3, 2014**

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**  
Historic Preservation Office/Shasta Gaughen  
12196 Pala Mission Road Luiseno  
Pala, CA 92059 Cupeno  
sgaughen@palatribe.com  
(760) 891-3515  
(760) 742-3189 Fax

**Soboba Band of Mission Indians**  
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P.O. Box 487 Luiseno  
San Jacinto, CA 92581  
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov  
(951) 654-2765  
(951) 654-4198 Fax

**Pauma & Yuima Reservation**  
Randall Majel, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley CA 92061  
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(760) 742-3422 Fax

**Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians**  
Bennae Calac  
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**Pechanga Band of Mission Indians**  
Pau Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager  
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**Pauma & Yuima**  
ATTN: EPA  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley CA 92061  
kymberli\_peters@yahoo.com  
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**Rincon Band of Mission Indians**  
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(760) 297-2639 Fax

**Rincon Band of Mission Indians**  
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
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(760) 749-1051  
(760) 749-8901 Fax

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Holland Road Overcrossing, Menifee, Riverside County.

**Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
December 3, 2014**

**San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
Tribal Council**  
1889 Sunset Drive                      Luiseno  
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cймоjado@slrmissionindians.org  
(760) 724-8505  
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**William J. Pink**  
48310 Pechanga Road                      Luiseno  
Temecula                      , CA 92592  
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(909) 936-1216  
Prefers e-mail contact

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**La Jolla Band of Mission Indians  
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**Kupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)  
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**Pauma & Yuima Reservation  
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**Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
Mark Macarro, Chairperson**  
P.O. Box 1477                      Luiseno  
Temecula                      , CA 92593  
mgoodhart@pechanga-nsn.  
(951) 770-6100  
(951) 695-1778 Fax

**Pechanga Cultural Resources Department  
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst**  
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(951) 694-0446 Fax

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Rowland Road Overcrossing, Menifee, Riverside County.

**Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
December 3, 2014**

**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**  
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno  
San Jacinto , CA 92581  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov  
(951) 663-5279  
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137  
(951) 654-4198 Fax

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**  
Robert H. Smith, Chairperson  
35008 Pala-Temecula Rd., PMB 50 Luiseno  
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno  
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(760) 742-3189 Fax

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

**This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Holland Road Overcrossing, Menifee, Riverside County.**



March 5, 2015

[NAME]  
[ADDRESS]  
[ADDRESS]  
[ADDRESS]

**Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Holland Road Overcrossing, Menifee, Riverside County, California.**

Dear [NAME]:

I'm writing to inform you that ICF International is preparing a cultural resources inventory for TYLIN Engineering and the City of Menifee. The Project consists of the proposed overcrossing at Holland Road over Interstate 215. This new overcrossing of I-215 will extend Holland Road to join Haun Road to the west and Hanover Lane to the east. The project area measures approximately six acres. The Project is located in Sections 2, 3, 10 and 14 of Township 6 South, Range 3 West, and appears on the Romoland, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic maps (Figure 1).

ICF International has been retained to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources on or near the project property. The technical study includes both archival research and an intensive pedestrian survey. Archival research refers to both written and oral history including record searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as well as Native American consultation.

A records search completed by the EIC indicated no previously identified resources within the project area. A pedestrian survey conducted by ICF archaeologists, did not identify any cultural resources in the project area. The NAHC completed a search of the Sacred Lands File which failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the area. The NAHC also identify you as a person who may have concerns or knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Any information you might be able to share about the Project Area would greatly enhance the study and would be most appreciated.

If you would like to participate in the consultation process, or if you have any recommendations regarding the Project, please address them to me so that I can incorporate them into our draft report. As required by State law, all site data and other culturally sensitive information will not be released to the general public and will be kept strictly confidential.

Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as formal notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources

[NAME]

March 5, 2015

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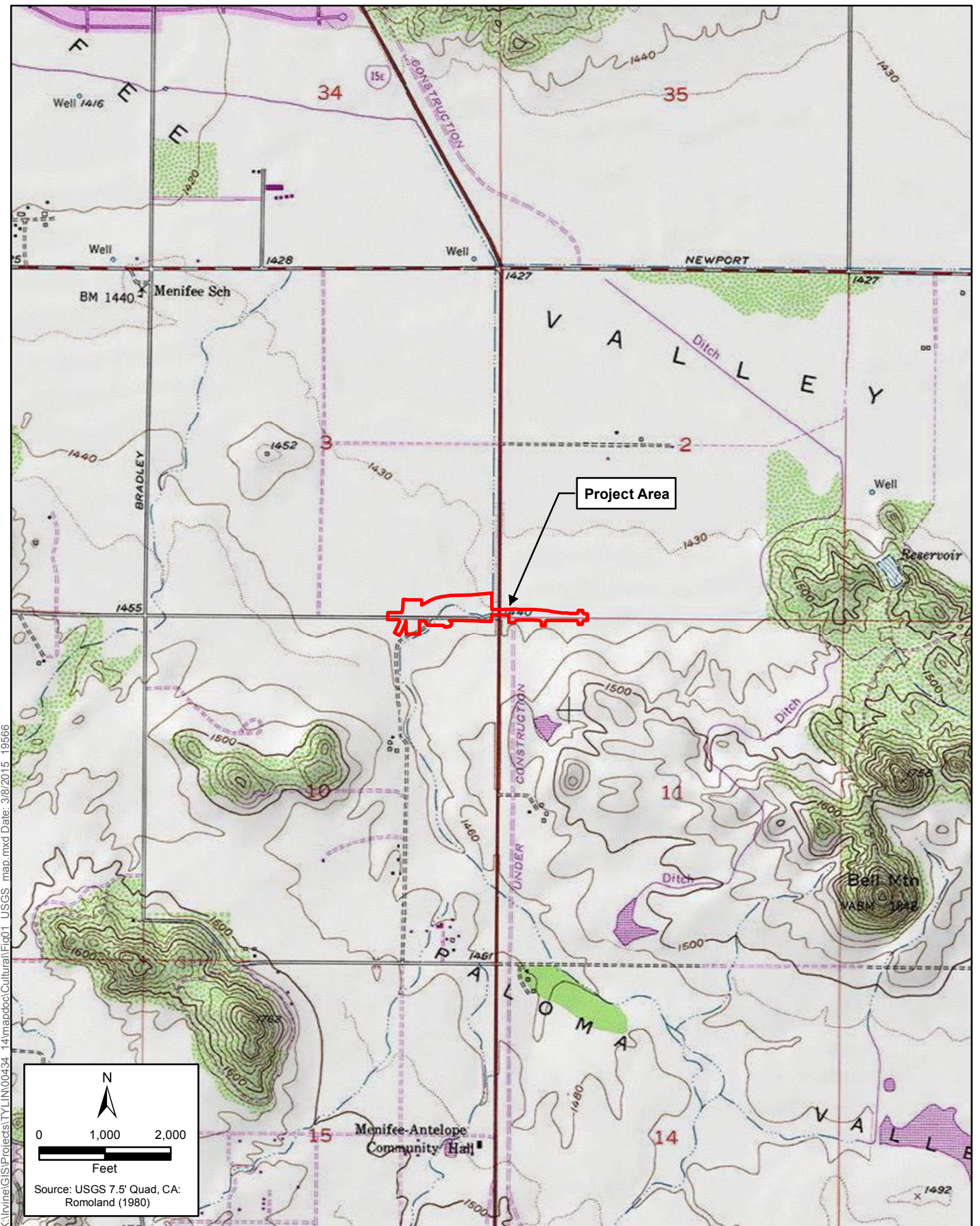
Code 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52). Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d) if you would like to consult on this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'K Chmiel', is positioned above the typed name.

Karolina Chmiel, MA  
Archaeologist

**Encl. Figure 1**



**Figure 1**  
**Project Location**  
**Holland Road Overcrossing**