APPENDIX C
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Menifee 91 Project

Riverside County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In March 2021, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained by JPMB Investments, LLC to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Menifee 91 Project in Menifee, Riverside County. The Project Area is 27.11 acres in size and is also known as Assessor's Parcel Numbers 330-230-024 and 330-230-023. The cultural resources inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The study was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the Eastern Information Center revealed that 49 cultural resources investigations were previously conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project Area. None of these prior investigations overlap the current Project Area. The records search also determined that four previously recorded pre-contact (prehistoric) and one historic-period cultural resources are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area. No cultural resources were previously identified within the Project Area. The results of the Sacred Lands File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission were negative for the presence of Native American Sacred Lands.

No historic-period or pre-contact resources were identified within the Project Area during the field survey.

Archaeological work in nearby areas have found extensive historic-period irrigation features. As the Project Area shows evidence of previous disking, it is possible that buried agricultural features will be uncovered during excavation. Pre-contact bedrock milling features have also been found in adjoining parcels during previous archaeological investigations. Pre-contact ground stone technology may be present within the survey area, either concealed by surface vegetation, or buried beneath the surface.

The archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area is believed to be moderate and the potential exists for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are also provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NETROnline	National Environmental Title Research

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Menifee 91 Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SB	Senate Bill
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2021, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained by JPMB Investments, LLC. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the 27.11-acre Menifee 91 Project in the City of Menifee in Riverside County. ECORP conducted this cultural resource study to identify Historical Resources that could be impacted by the proposed Project, pursuant to the terms of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study included a records search, a literature review, a field survey, and a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search. This report presents the methods and results of this study, along with management recommendations.

1.1 Project Location and Description

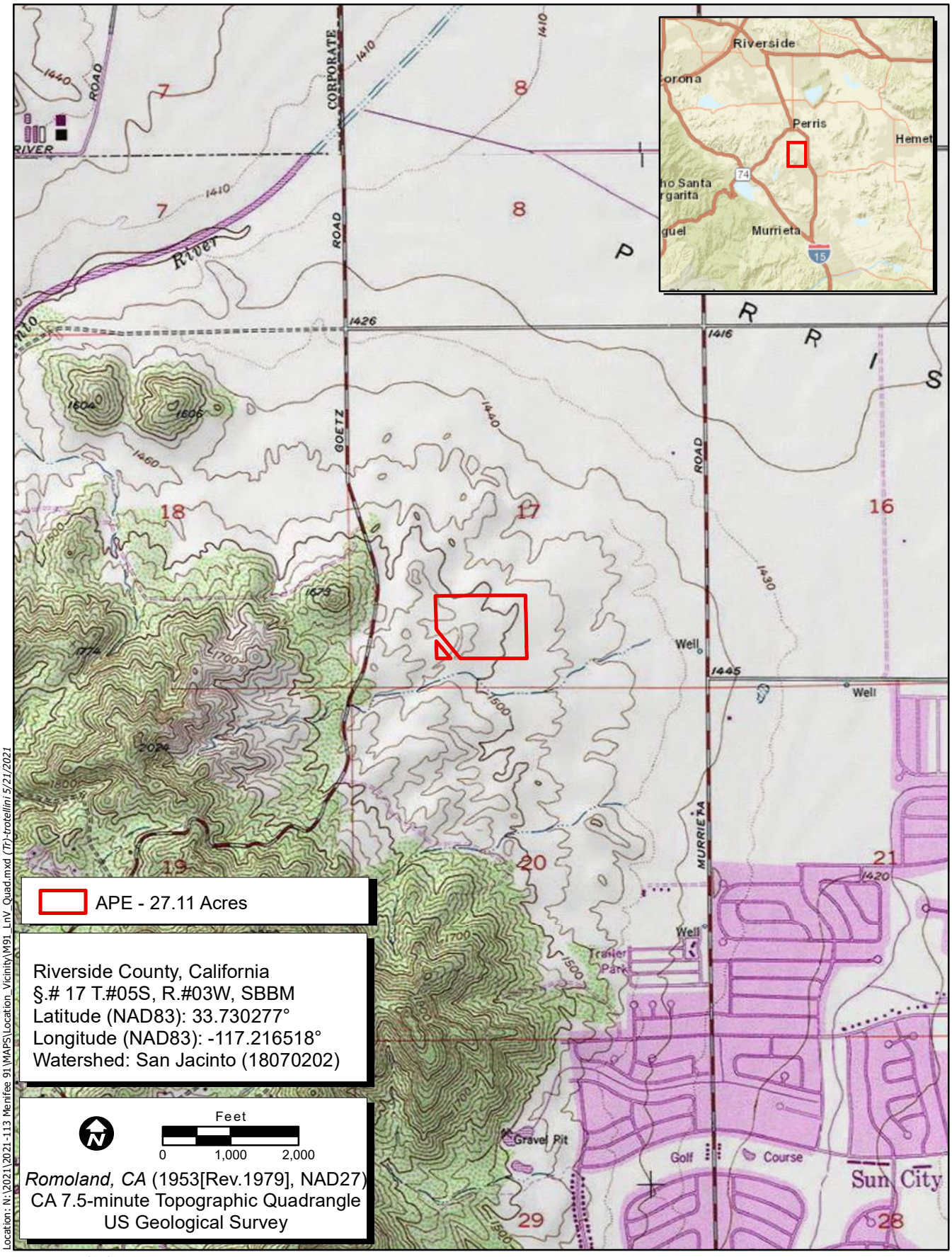
The Project Area consists of 27.11 acres of undeveloped land located east of Goetz Road, West of Byers Road, and south of Wheat Street in the City of Menifee in Riverside County (Figure 1-1). The Project Area is located in the southwestern quarter of Section 17 of Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1953 (photorevised 1979) "Romoland, California" U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. It is also known as Assessor' Parcel Numbers (APNs) 330-230-024 and 330-230-023. The Project Area is currently undeveloped land bounded by graded plots for future residential properties to the north, residential properties to the east, and undeveloped land to the west and south.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to CEQA, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. For the purpose of this document, the terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and in the case of the current Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements described in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated on Figures 1-1 and 5-1 through 5-4 and also represents the survey coverage area. It measures 28.38 acres in size.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project; it could extend as deep as 30 feet below the current surface, and therefore, review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.



Map Date: 5/21/2021

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

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The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For the current Project, the above-surface vertical APE is up to 50 feet.

1.3 Regulatory Context

To meet the regulatory requirements of the Project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental impacts of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant impacts where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require State or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps.

CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historical and pre-contact (prehistoric) periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant impact on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852). Cultural resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the Lead Agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of Tribal Cultural Resources and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate Tribal Cultural Resources. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological Tribal Cultural Resources, that information is documented separately in the Assembly Bill (AB) 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and Lead Agency, and summarized in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Attachment B contains photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize State agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code[USC] 5), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 307103 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resources investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located on undeveloped land with foothill topography adjacent to residential housing developments. Portions of the Project Area have been repeatedly mowed and tilled for weed abatement. Off-highway vehicle trails and dirt roads meander across the westernmost and northernmost portions of the property. Vegetation communities within the Project Area include sagebrush, and nonnative grassland. Elevations of the Project Area range from 1,530 to 1,499 feet above mean sea level. The San Jacinto River is located 1.4 miles northwest of the Project Area, and an unnamed ephemeral drainage is located approximately 60 meters south of the Project Area.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The majority of surface sediments within the Project Area consist of middle to early Pleistocene very old alluvial fan deposits (Qvof) (Morton et al. 2003). Terminal Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial sediments are often associated with archaeological deposits related to initial human occupation of the region.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2021), there are four soil types within the Project Area: Auld clay, 2 to 8 percent slopes; Auld clay, 8 to 15 percent slopes; Cajalco rocky fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded; and Wyman loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded. All of these soils are well-drained, with depth to bedrock in most of the Project Area varying between 40-60 inches below surface.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 Before Present)

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting now-extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local *fluted point* assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in Southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County, and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 Before Present)

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, Southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 before present (BP) (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 Before Present)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence of overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock, indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed, which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains, where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, multi-purpose tools. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of them. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a *recurrent extended encampment*, which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 Before Present)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages, which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language,

and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into the southern Orange County area after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River, becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 to 750 BP), II (750 to 300 BP), and III (300 to 150 BP) phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). During San Luis Rey I, there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II, people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked- and ground-stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

3.2 Ethnography

The Project Area is located in the western portion of Riverside County near the territory of the Luiseño. The Luiseño are a Takic-speaking people who occupied what is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County (the San Luis Rey River drainage) in prehistoric and historic times. The term Luiseño was given by the Spanish to the native groups who were living in this area and who were forcibly removed to Mission San Luis Rey. The Luiseño believe the world was created in the area now known as Temecula and that they have been here since the beginning of time.

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village

defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño subsistence was centered around the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented with hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Bands along the coast also exploited marine resources such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was carried out both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1933). An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. Large villages located along the coast or in inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories (Bean and Shipek 1978; Strong 1929).

Most Luiseño villages contained a ceremonial structure, enclosed by circular fencing and located near the center of the village. Houses were semisubterranean and thatched with locally available brush, bark, or reeds. Earth-covered semisubterranean sweathouses were also common and were used for purification and curing rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño first came into contact with Europeans in 1769 when the expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá arrived in their territory. That same year, the San Diego Mission was established just to the south, followed by the San Juan Capistrano Mission in 1776 and the San Luis Rey Mission in 1798. Poor living conditions at the missions and introduced European diseases led to a rapid decline of the Luiseño population. Following the Mission Period (1769-1834), Luiseño Indians scattered throughout southern California. Some became serfs on the Mexican ranchos, others moved to newly founded pueblos established for them, some sought refuge among inland groups, and a few managed to acquire land grants. Later, many moved to or were forced onto reservations. Although many of their cultural traditions had been suppressed during the Mission Period, the Luiseño were successful at retaining their language and certain rituals and ceremonies. Starting in the 1970s, there was a revival of interest in the Luiseño language and classes were organized. Since then, traditional games, songs, and dances have been performed; traditional foods have been gathered and prepared; and traditional medicines and curing procedures have been practiced (Bean and Shipek 1978).

3.3 Regional History

Colonization of California by European-Americans began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army, and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles, to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River, in what is now northern San Diego County, to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978). Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975).

The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a *pueblo*, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or *ranchos* (Robinson 1948). The rancho owners lived in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War, was signed between Mexico and the U.S. in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries that were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

3.4 Project Area History

The City of Menifee is situated within the Menifee Valley, which was named after Luther Menifee Wilson who was an early miner in the area (Martin and Bouris 2006). The valley was part of San Diego County until Riverside County was formed in 1893. Luther Menifee Wilson came to this part of California in 1880 from Kentucky and began prospecting for gold. The Menifee Valley historically consisted of homesteads and farmers who grew wheat. Modern residential sprawl reached the valley in the 1960s.

The community of Quail Valley had its early beginnings in 1891 when Charles L. Cooper purchased 300 acres in the Menifee area. This land was envisioned as a game preserve for hunting quail, rabbit, and dove. The property was combined with land owned by the Farmers and Merchants Bank in 1910 (Menifee Valley Historical Association n.d.). These areas comprised an estimated total of 3,000 acres. The plan for hunting grounds were short-lived as in the 1920s the majority of the land was sold to investors hoping to construct the Lake Elsinore Lodge. This country club later included tennis courts, equestrian stables, as well as a large swimming pool named *the Plunge*.

In the 1940s, Charles E. Cooper, Mr. Cooper's son, renamed the area as the Quail Valley Country Club in honor of his father. The resort community was subsequently fenced, with a guard gate at its front entrance, and parades and events were organized for residents and patrons. The country club included a store, gas station, and restaurant. Further plans were made to expand its amenities by constructing an 18-hole golf course and 80-acre lake. This plan did not come to fruition as by the 1970s, the country club was no longer in use (Menifee Valley Historical Association n.d.).

The City of Menifee later developed into a residential area along Interstate 215. In 1960 Del Webb, a major building contractor from Phoenix, Arizona, purchased 14,000 acres of ranches in the valley. Del Webb built a town on 1,200 acres with a senior living development known as Sun City at its core (Martin and Bouris 2006). The land surrounding the core was later sold and many family housing subdivisions were constructed.

In 1989, the area of Menifee began to grow as the community of Menifee Lakes was planned and continues to expand to this day with a mix of residential and commercial construction. Menifee was incorporated into Riverside County in 2008, as the County's 26th city.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Wendy Blumel, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist. Fieldwork was conducted by Senior Archaeologist Michael D. Richards and Associate Archaeologist Steve Wintergerst. Staff Archaeologist Michael M. DeGiovine and Senior Archaeologist Michael D. Richards prepared this technical report. John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA, provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Wendy Blumel, M.A., the Principal Investigator, is an RPA with 12 years of experience in cultural resources and is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans, and has contributed to a variety of environmental compliance documents.

Michael M. DeGiovine, M.A., is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has prepared and/or contributed to environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Reports/Environmental Impact Statements or Cultural Resource studies that deal with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110. Mr. DeGiovine has coordinated and cooperated with primary contractors, clients, and other environmental stakeholders to ensure that projects meet environmental compliance and are completed expeditiously.

Steven Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 11 years of experience in cultural resources management. He has participated in all aspects of the archaeological field and laboratory process. Although he has worked throughout western Arizona and California, the majority of his experience is in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Kern, Inyo, and Los Angeles counties of Southern California. His experience has involved working as an archaeological crew chief, archaeological technician, archaeological monitor, paleontological monitor, and paleontological preparator. He is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA.

Michael Richards, M.A., RPA, has more than 25 years of professional experience in North America. He has participated in all aspects of the archaeological field and laboratory process. His experience includes cultural resources management and public archaeology in California and Arizona. He is experienced in performing Archaeological survey, resource significance assessment, mitigation measures, construction monitoring, and managing both archaeological and historical resource protection and compliance for projects. He has direct knowledge of and experience in the application of California and federal laws and regulations for protecting cultural and heritage resources. He has served as a Principle Investigator, field director, and crew chief for survey, testing, and evaluation projects. Tasks include archival research, excavation, and site recording. He has experience with NEPA, NHPA, and CEQA. He is a Riverside County qualified archaeologist, and is Bureau of Land Management-permitted statewide in California.

John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA, has more than 12 years of archaeological experience in North America and the Pacific Islands, experience that includes cultural resources management, academic research, museum collections management, and university teaching. Dr. O'Connor meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He is well versed in the evaluation of impacts to cultural resources for CEQA and NHPA projects, and he has written or otherwise contributed to numerous environmental compliance documents. Dr. O'Connor serves as the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the property at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the CHRIS at University of California, Riverside on April 6, 2021 (EIC search #ST-6012). The EIC is the official repository of cultural resources reports and site records for several counties in southern California, including Riverside County. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent and location of previous surveys, previously identified pre-contact or historic-period archaeological site locations, architectural resources, historic properties, cultural landscapes, or ethnic resources within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. The records search was completed by EIC staff and returned to ECORP on May 18, 2021.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory for Riverside County (OHP 2021a); *The National Register Information System* (National Park Service [NPS] 2021); *Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 2021b); *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996 and updates); *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992 and updates); *Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory* (1999); and *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2019).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (BLM 2021). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1901 USGS "Elsinore, California" topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale);
- 1942 USGS "Murrieta, California" topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1953 (photorevised 1979) "Romoland, California" topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

Historic aerial photographs taken in 1967, 1978 and 1997 to present were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETROnline] 2021).

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

ECORP contacted the California NAHC on April 6, 2021, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Attachment A). This search was requested to determine whether or not Sacred Lands have been recorded by California Native American tribes within the Project Area. The Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community who have knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding Tribal Cultural Resources, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable State and federal law. ECORP was not delegated authority by the lead agencies to conduct tribal consultation.

It should be noted that the Sacred Lands File search and related notifications and communication do not constitute consultation in compliance with Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) or AB 52. SB 18 consultation and AB 52

consultation, if necessary, are the responsibility of the CEQA Lead Agency and are not included in this cultural resources technical study.

4.4 Field Methods

On May 19, 2021, ECORP archaeologists Michael Richards, and Steve Wintergerst subjected the Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using transects spaced 15 meters apart. ECORP expended one person-day in the field. At that time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Newly discovered cultural resources will be assigned a unique temporary number based on the Project name and the order in which they were found (i.e., M91-001). As appropriate, the site boundary, features, and artifacts would be mapped using Field Maps for ArcGIS, a cloud-based geospatial software with two- to five-meter accuracy, with data later post-processed for submeter accuracy. Digital photographs will be taken of select artifacts and features as well as general site overviews showing the general environment and the presence, if any, of human or naturally occurring impacts. Following fieldwork, appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records will be prepared for any resources identified, and location and sketch maps were created using data collected with the Collector ArcGIS application used in the field.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the EIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

The CHRIS records search results indicated that 49 previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted within 1.0 mile of the property (Table 5-1). The previous studies were conducted between 1978 and 2019. None of these prior investigations overlap the current Project Area. Details of all 49 investigations are presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies in or within 1.0 Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-00076	La Verna A. Brown	An Archaeological, Historical and Cultural Resources Assessment For Tract 12738, Sun-City Perris Area	1978	No
RI-00390	Christopher E. Dover	A Spatial Evaluation of Prehistoric Resources: A Proposed Subdivision--Tentative Parcel Map 13384 Goetz Road North of Quail Valley, Riverside County, California	1979	No
RI-00391	Christopher E. Dover	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Subdivision--Tentative Parcel Map 13384, Goetz Road North of Quail Valley, Riverside County, California	1978	No
RI-00527	James P. Barker	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 13405, South of Perris, Riverside County, California	1979	No
RI-00592	Ken Daly	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 14619, Western Riverside County, California	1979	No
RI-00759	Stephen Bouscaren	Cultural Resources Assessment Parcel Map 15131, Riverside County	1980	No
RI-00760	Stephen Bouscaren	Cultural Resources Assessment Parcel Map No. 15080 Riverside Count	1980	No
RI-00802	Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 16265	1980	No
RI-00933	James D. Swenson	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15656, Sun City Area of Riverside County, California	1980	No
RI-01237	Robert J. Wlodarski and John M. Foster	Cultural Resource Overview for The Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way	1980	No
RI-01949	Bouscaren, Stephen	Final Report: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Valley-Serrano 500 KV Transmission Line Corridor, Orange and Riverside Counties	1985	No

Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies in or within 1.0 Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-02468	Romano, Melinda	An Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 160 Acres of Land, proposed by the Gary Cook Corporation, Located South of The City of Perris, Riverside County, California	1989	No
RI-02802	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 24617 Sun City, Riverside County, California	1990	No
RI-02803	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25529 Sun City, Riverside County, California	1990	No
RI-02804	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25530 Sun City, Riverside County, California	1990	No
RI-02805	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25316 Riverside County, California	1990	No
RI-02997	Laney, Barbara, Douglas Mcintosh, and Judy Mckeehan	A Cultural Resource Assessment Of A 23 Acre Parcel Near Sun Valley, California	1990	No
RI-03189	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	1990	No
RI-03259	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 26482, A 5.0-Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Hull Street in Sun City, Riverside County	1991	No
RI-03346	Keller, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 26781, 4.8 Acres of Land Near Sun City, Riverside County, California, USGS Romoland, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	1991	No
RI-03354	Christopher E. Drover, PhD.	A Cultural Resource Inventory: Goetz Road Project, Tract 25745, Riverside County, California	1991	No
RI-04223	Grenda, Donn R.	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of Menifee Memorial Park, Sun City, California.	1998	No
RI-04375	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.	1999	No

Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies in or within 1.0 Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-04404	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV	2000	No
RI-04422	Dice, Michael and Leslie Nay Irish	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey Report for APN #331-040-042, Located North of Sun City, County of Riverside, California	2002	No
RI-04903	Hoover, Anna M. and Kristie R. Blevins	An Archaeological Survey Report, Tract 32228 (APN 330-23-005) and APN 330-240-006, 39.5-Acre Property, Sun City, County of Riverside, California	2004	No
RI-05241	Dice, Michael, and Marnie Vianna	An Archaeological Survey and Paleontological Records Search on APN #330-210-003, -008 and #300-210-004, -005, North Sun City, County of Riverside, CA	2004	No
RI-05254	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	2005	No
RI-06018	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	2003	No
RI-06470	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, the Eagle Crest Project, Tentative Tract Map 34037, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, CA	2005	No
RI-06473	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	2005	No
RI-06581	Michael Hogan	Letter Report: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, The Eagle Crest Project, Tentative Tract Map 34037, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2006	No

Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies in or within 1.0 Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-06582	Michael Hogan	Letter Report: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, The Eagle Crest Project, Tentative Tract Map 34037, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2005	No
RI-06888	Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	2006	No
RI-07119	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Survey for the Murrieta Road Widening Project, Riverside County, California	2007	No
RI-07395	Dice, Michael and Lord, Kenneth J.	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Negative Results Tentative Tract #33419 (APN #331-080-005, -006, -007, -009, -010, -011, - 012, -018, -019, -020, -021, -024, -025, -027, -028) Sun City Area, County of Riverside, California	2006	No
RI-08065	Wayne H. Bonner and Arabesque Said	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications California, LLC Candidate LA3148A (Sun City Bible), 26815 Murrieta Road, Romoland, Riverside County, California	2009	No
RI-08101	McCormick, Steven and Sherri Gust	Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Green Valley Project, Perris, California	2006	No
RI-08102	Thomas T. Taylor	Destruction of Archaeological Site CA-RIV-1078 Illegal Trespass on SCE Fee-Owned Valley-Serrano 500KV T/L ROW	2009	No
RI-08103	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, Jay K. Sander, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	The Van Daele Project	2012	No
RI-08104	Michael Hogan	Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Tract Map No. 36658 (Off-site Improvements) City of Menifee, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2802	2012	No
RI-08105	Robert Ramirez and Kevin Hunt	Archaeological Resources Study for the Santiara Development Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	2013	No

Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies in or within 1.0 Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-08106	B. Tom Tang	Second Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Tentative Tract Map No. 36658 (Off-site Improvements) City of Menifee, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2867A	2014	No
RI-08107	Jason Andrew Miller	Cultural Resources Survey Report Addendum Valley-Ivy Glenn 115kV Transmission Line Project Southern California Edison Riverside County, California	2013	No
RI-08108	Wayne H. Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0153-02 (Mardin), 26510 Murrieta Road, Sun City, Riverside County, California	2005	No
RI-08109	Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for TowerCom, LLC Candidate 'Goetz', 26704 Murrieta Road, Romoland, Riverside County, California	2017	No
RI-10387	Brian F Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Green Valley Ranch Project, Tract 36989, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2018	No
RI-10665	Wayne H. Bonner and Arabesque Said	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA candidate IE25527B (Re-Science), 26805 Murrieta Road, Sun City Riverside County, California	2010	No
RI-10810	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Navarro Apartments Project	2019	No

The CHRIS records search also determined that five previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era cultural resources are located within 1.0 mile of the Project Area (Table 5-2). Of these, four are associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, and one is a historic-period gravity-flow irrigation system, possibly dating to between 1914 and 1945, that is no longer in use. None of the previously recorded resources are located within the Project Area.

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in or within 1.0-Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number P-33-	Site Number CA-RIV-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
001078	001078	1979 (McCarthy, D.F, n/a); 1985 (Bouscaren, Stephen J., ARU); 2006 (Bholat, S., D. Glieberman, J. Jones, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2009 (Ahmet, Koral, Sothern California Edison)	Pre-contact	The site was comprised of two milling slicks located on a single that was located in the north eastern edge of an outcrop covered knoll. The area is destroyed, and the milling slicks are no longer extent.	No
001557	001557	1978 (C.E. Drover)	Pre-contact	A sparse surface distribution of quartzite debitage **and** retouched flakes on small ridges along intermittent drainages.	No
004486	004486	1991 (C.E. Drover, D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover)	Pre-contact	This site consists of lithic tools, a grinding slick, and an organic soil that may be cultural. The area now is destroyed, and all cultural elements are no longer extent.	No
012339	007028	2003 (Laurie S. White, Archaeological Associates); 2012 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	Pre-contact	Bedrock milling station comprising two milling slicks on separate boulders. The area now is destroyed, and all cultural elements are no longer extent.	No
015354	008110	2006 (Goodman, John and Nick Reseburg, Statistical Research, Inc.)	Historic-Era	A linear site comprised of a gravity-flow irrigation system that is no longer in use which watered a field to the north that is at a lower elevation.	No

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's *Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)* for Riverside County (dated March 3, 2020) did not include any resources within one mile of the Project Area (OHP 2021a).

The National Register Information System (NPS 2021) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) and by the OHP (OHP 2020b) on April 26, 2021. As a result, it was determined that no California Historical Landmarks are located within the Project Area. The nearest landmark is California Landmark No. 1009, the Ramona Bowl, located 16 miles east.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2021) revealed that Section 17 was patented to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on December 22, 1894. The Project Area land was part of Section 17 granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. A large portion of Township 5 South, Range 3 West was *checkerboarded*, with most alternating sections granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) did not list any historic bridges in or within one mile of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historic aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. Based on this information, the property was initially used for hunting land as part of the Quail Valley Country Club. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1901 USGS "Elsinore, California" (1:125,000) map shows the Project Area as north of Menifee Valley at the southern end of Perris Valley. No development is depicted in the vicinity of the Project Area.
- The 1942 USGS "Murrieta, California" (1:62,500) map shows the Project Area as southwest of the community of Romoland. Goetz Road is visible on the map, and an unimproved road connects Goetz Road with Murrieta Road to the east; this unimproved road, currently not visible on aerial photographs, intersects the current Project Area.
- The 1953 (photorevised 1979) "Romoland, California" (1:24,000 scale) topographic quadrangle map reveals the only change in the Project Area from the 1942 map is the lack of the unimproved access road between Goetz Road and Murrieta Road. The Project Area land remains undeveloped. Sun City is now visible on the map to the south-southeast.
- A review of aerial photographs from 1967 show the property as undeveloped land. The 1967 aerials show the development of Sun City about two miles south-southeast of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1978, 1997, and 2002 show the property unchanged. Homes on Troy Road appear in the 1997 aerial photographs.
- Aerial photographs from 2005 show the property in its current state to 2016 (NETROnline 2021), including the extension of Valley road through the Project Area. Development of the surrounding areas to the north and west have reached their present extent.

In sum, the property has been undeveloped and vacant at least since 1901. Between 2002 and 2005 grading and parceling of home lots has occurred in the area to the north of the Project Area, and Valley Road is extended to intersect the Project Area.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

ECORP received the results of the Sacred Lands File search by the NAHC on April 20. 2021. The Sacred Lands File search by the NAHC was negative, failing to indicate the presence of Native American Sacred Lands in the Project Area. Correspondence between the NAHC and ECORP is included in Attachment A.

5.3 Field Survey Results

ECORP archaeologists Michael D. Richards and Steve Wintergerst surveyed the Project Area for archaeological pre-contact and historic-period resources on May 19, 2021. The field survey confirmed that the Project Area was undeveloped. The Project Area setting consists of sloping fields trending west to east with the surface covered in weedy brush and low-lying vegetation (Figures 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, and 5-4). Vegetation within the Project Area included California Buckwheat Scrub and nonnative grasses. Disturbed areas included portions of the Project in the east, south, and southwest that have evidence of being disked and machine graded in the recent past. Dirt access roads also meander around the boundaries of the Project Area. Ground visibility within the Project Area varied from five to 20 percent in areas with dense vegetation and 90 to 100 percent in areas of bare ground and where dirt roads are present. No pre-contact or historic-era resources were identified during the field survey.

Figure 5-1. Overview of Project Area (view south, May 19, 2021).

Figure 5-2. Overview of Project Area (view west, May 19, 2021).

Figure 5-3. Example of modern refuse within the Project Area (view north, May 19, 2021).

Figure 5-4. Example of ground visibility within the Project Area (view north, May 19, 2021).

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

No cultural resources were identified on the property as a result of the records search and field survey. Therefore, no Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA or Historical Resources under CEQA will be affected by the Proposed Project. Until the lead agencies concur with these findings, no project activity should occur.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

The records search revealed four pre-contact cultural resources and one historic-period cultural resource within 0.5 mile of the Project Area. These resources consist of two bedrock milling features, one bedrock milling feature with lithic artifacts, and one quartzite lithic scatter, all of which are all located in the foothills west, southwest and north of the Project Area. The one historic-period site is comprised of a gravity-flow irrigation system is located north of the Project Area.

6.3 Post-Review Discoveries

The potential always remains for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. CEQA requires the Lead Agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the Lead Agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional

archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the professional archaeologist shall immediately notify the City of Menifee and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the Lead Agency, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the professional archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Riverside County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC may mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the Lead Agency, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation;

however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

Sacred Lands File Coordination

April 6, 2021

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Menifee 91 Project in Menifee

County: Riverside County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Romoland, CA

Township: 5S **Range:** 3W **Section(s):** 17

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 North Fifth Street

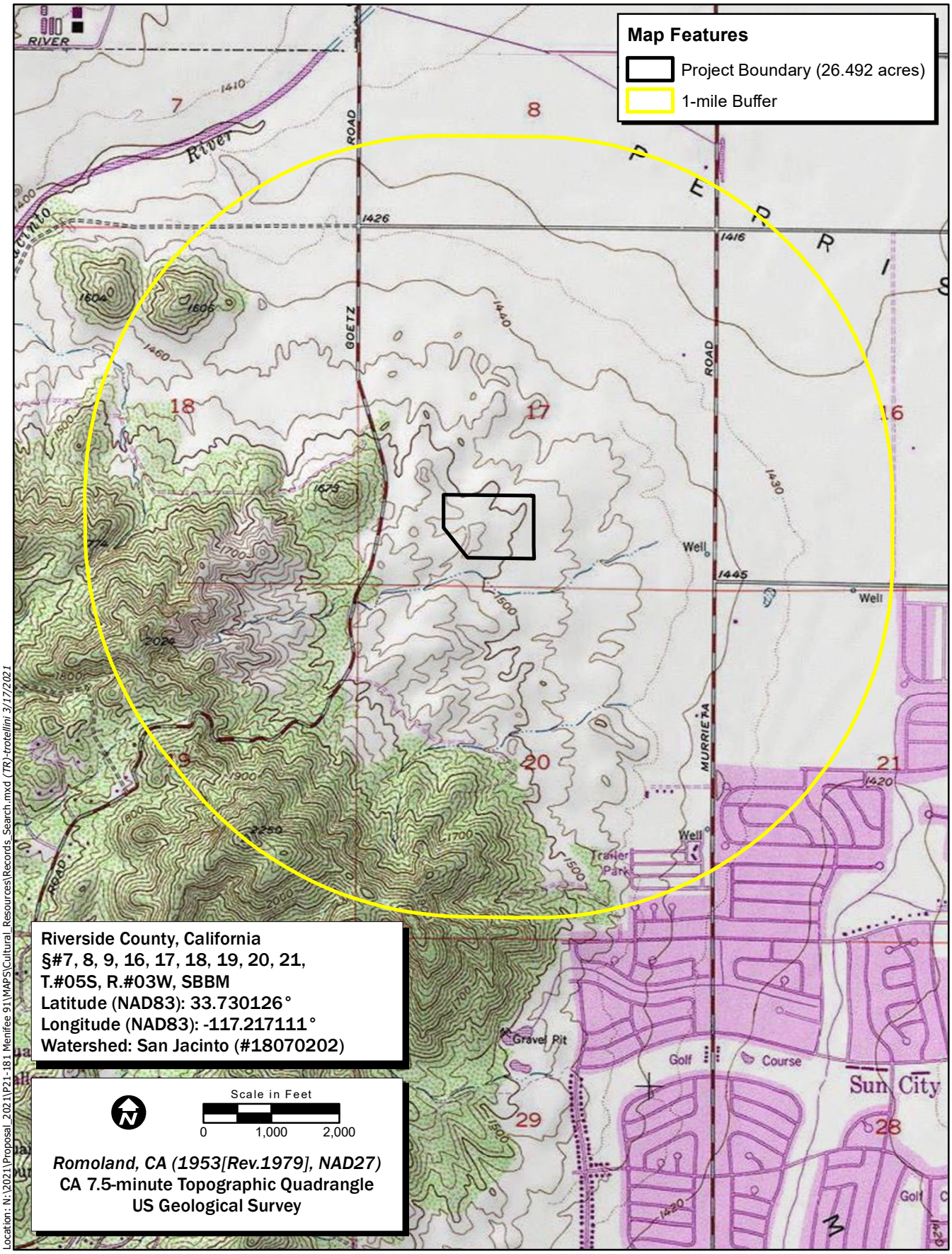
City: Redlands **Zip:** 92374

Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: ECORP is preparing a cultural resources study for two parcels in the City of Menifee (approximately 26 acres). In support of this, ECORP is requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File for the project area and vicinity.



Location: N:\2021\Proposal_2021\P21-181 Menifee 91\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Records_Search.mxd (TR)-trotellini 3/17/2021

Map Date: 3/17/2021

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search

P21-181 Menifee 91

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

April 20, 2021

Wendy Blumel
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: Menifee 91 Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Blumel:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/20/2021

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

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

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

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

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. — Cupeno, Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Menifee 91 Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/20/2021

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Menifee 91 Project, Riverside County.

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Menifee 91 Project, Riverside County.

ATTACHMENT B

Project Area Photographs

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary#
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 1 **Project Name:** 2021-113 Menifee 91 **Year:** 2021
Camera Format: Digital Lens Size: Digital Film Type and Speed: Digital
Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 3838 Camino del Rio North, Suite 370 San Diego, CA 92108

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
05	19	0942	1	Overview of APE with disked area and road	S	20210519_094207
05	19	0942	2	Overview of APE with disked area and road	SW	20210519_094214
05	19	0942	3	Overview of APE with disked area and road	W	20210519_094222
05	19	1008	4	Overview of APE with non-disked vegetation	N	20210519_100839
05	19	1008	5	Overview of APE southern boundary	W	20210519_100850
05	19	1011	6	Ground visibility closeup	Closeup	20210519_101130
05	19	1039	7	Example of somewhat cleared area, roughly 4 percent of survey area	N	20210519_103934
05	19	1137	8	Example of modern trash refuse associated with the roads	N	20210519_113710

20210519_094207

20210519_094214

20210519_094222

20210519_100839

20210519_100850

20210519_101130

20210519_103934

20210519_113710