

**APPENDIX C**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT**

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

**TTM 38346 Project**

**City of Menifee, Riverside County, California**



**BCRCONSULTING LLC**

March 29, 2023

# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

## TTM 38346 Project

City of Menifee, Riverside County, California

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Project No. MBI2204

*Sites Recorded:* None

*Keywords:* Intensive Survey 9.54 Acres

*USGS Quadrangle:* 7.5-minute Romoland (1979), California  
Section 14 of Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian



**BCRCONSULTING LLC**

March 29, 2023

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the TTM38346 Project (the project) located in the City of Menifee (City), Riverside County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, an intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, a Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission, Tribal Scoping, and a Paleontological Overview. These tasks were performed in fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside conducted the cultural resources records search. The records search revealed that 20 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of eight cultural resources within the research radius. Of the previous studies two have assessed portions of the project site for cultural resources, resulting in no cultural resources previously identified within the project boundaries.

During the field survey, personnel identified a single piece of quartz shatter and one quartzite fragment or flake within the project site boundaries. These isolated items may be prehistoric artifacts but evidence is not conclusive. They have been temporarily designated MBI2204-PI-1 and MBI2204-PI-2 respectively. Isolates are not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and as such are not significant under CEQA. As a result, these items do not warrant any further consideration. No other cultural resources (including historic-period architectural resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period archaeological resources) were identified within the project site boundaries. The northwestern corner of the project site has been subject to severe disturbances associated with mechanical clearing, discing, dumping for development, the construction and subsequent demolition of a small modern concrete foundation, and maintenance of a modern scaffold business. The remainder of the project site has been subject to agricultural discing, plowing, and to disturbances from offroad vehicle activities. These factors confer low sensitivity for significant buried resources within the project site boundaries. However, while the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains;

- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the NAHC. BCR Consulting contacted all entities listed on the resulting SLF list and the NAHC via email to find out if any tribe or individual has knowledge of cultural resources within the project boundaries. The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary. BCR Consulting sent notifications to Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians to discern whether either group was aware of resources within the project site boundaries. Representatives from Pechanga Band of Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians accompanied BCR Consulting archaeologists during the pedestrian field survey. The results of tribal correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix D has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped primarily as alluvial gravel and sand from the Pleistocene epoch (Morton, Bovard, and Morton 2003). Pleistocene units are considered to be paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, but has localities in similarly mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossils recovered from the Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the project area could impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units close to the project area, and due to this proximity it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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## INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the TTM 38346 Project (the project) located in the City of Menifee (City), Riverside County, California. The project site comprises approximately 9.54 acres located in Section 14 of Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, in the City of Menifee. The project site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Romoland, California* (1979) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

### Regulatory Setting

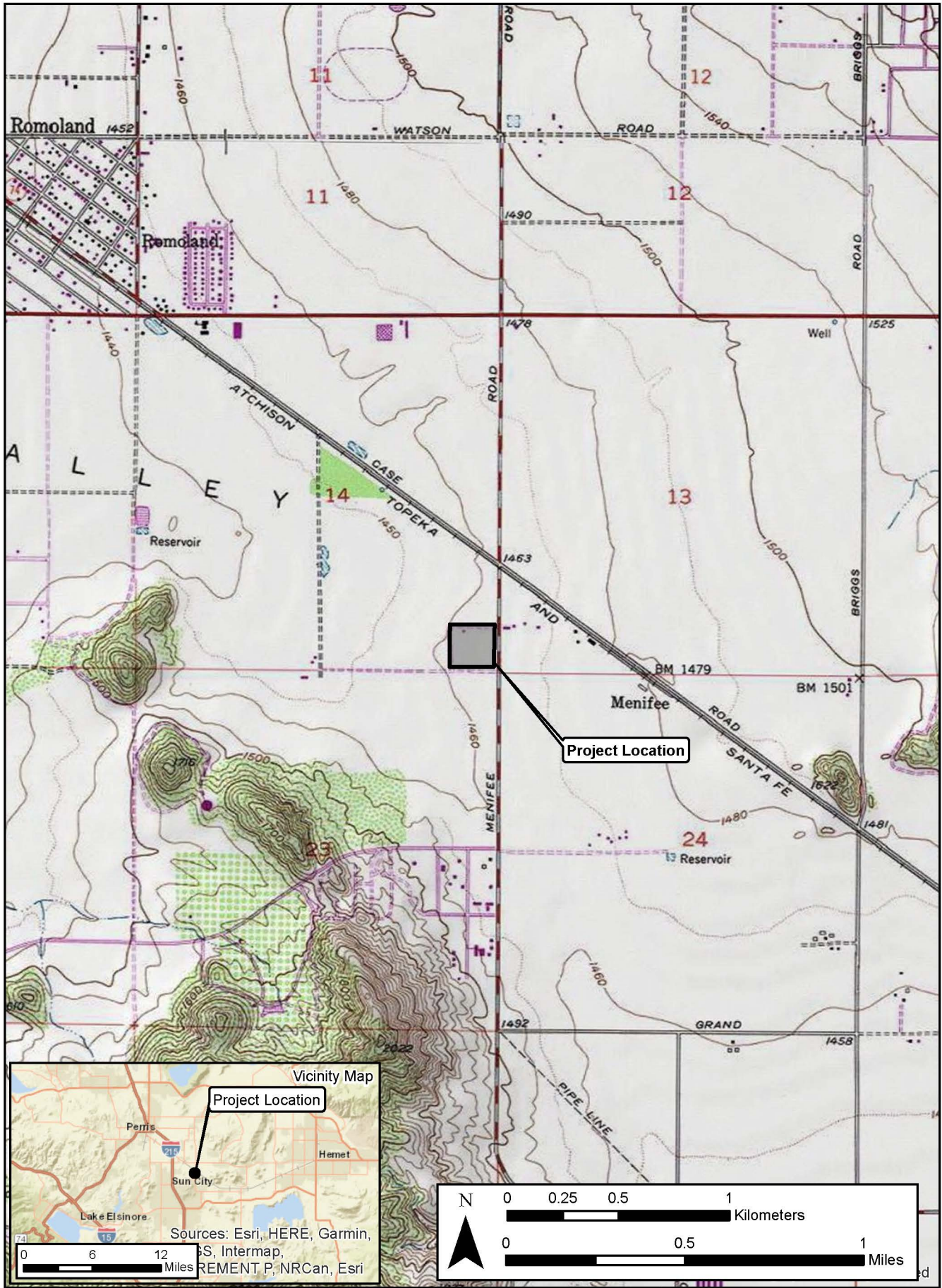
**The California Environmental Quality Act.** CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3),



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin,  
DeLorme, Intermap,  
Swire, United States  
Aerial Imagery, Remotely Sensed  
Data, NRCAN, Esri



§ 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one of more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**Tribal Cultural Resources.** California Assembly Bill 52 was approved on September 25, 2014. As stated in Section 11 of AB 52, the act applies only to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration filed on or after July 1, 2015.

AB 52 establishes "tribal cultural resources" (TCRs) as a new category of resources under CEQA. As defined under Public Resources Code Section 21074, TCRs are "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe" that are either: (1) included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register; included in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k); or (2) determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c), if supported by substantial evidence and taking into account the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. A "historical resource" as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, a "unique archaeological resource" as

defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(h) may also be TCRs.

AB 52 further establishes a new consultation process with California Native American tribes for proposed projects in geographic areas that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with that tribe. Per Public Resources Code Section 21073, “California Native American tribe” includes federally and non-federally recognized tribes on the NAHC contact list. Subject to certain prerequisites, AB 52 requires, among other things, that a lead agency consult with the geographically affiliated tribe before the release of an environmental review document for a proposed project regarding project alternatives, recommended mitigation measures, or potential significant effects, if the tribe so requests in writing. If the tribe and the lead agency agree upon mitigation measures during their consultation, these mitigation measures must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document (Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21084.2, and 21084.3). Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address comments as necessary. BCR Consulting sent letters to local Tribes listed by the NAHC to discern whether tribes were aware of resources within the project site boundaries. The results of this correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

**Paleontological Resources.** CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by professional paleontologists from the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix D.

## **Personnel**

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA, acted as Principal Investigator and compiled the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Doug Kazmier, B.A., and BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A. BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA conducted the field survey with Pechanga Band of Indians Representative Julio Marquez, and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Representative Jesse Resvoloso. Eastern Information Center (EIC) staff completed the records search. The Native American Heritage Commission completed the Sacred Lands File search. The Western Science Center completed the paleontological overview.

## NATURAL SETTING

### Geology

The project site is situated in the Perris Valley, which occupies a portion of California's Peninsular Range geologic province that encompasses western Riverside County. Crystalline rocks in the area include gabbro and granodiorite of the southern California batholith. These resistant rocks weather to form dark or light colored, boulder-covered conical buttes and hills. They are granitic and have intruded and metamorphosed to locally form gneissic and schistose rocks (Rogers 1965). The crystalline rocks in the area are covered by Older Pleistocene alluvium (Kennedy 1977) that, in turn, is covered by a thin horizon of Holocene soils and recent stream sediments in channels (Morton et al. 2003; Rogers 1965). Pedogenic carbonate (caliche or hardpan) is a depositional product associated with the Holocene soils and invades the Pleistocene sediments. The southern tip of the Northern Peninsular Range has a number of igneous rocks utilized by Native Americans for food (particularly seed) processing (see Brunzell 2007). These include granodiorites, quartz monzonites, and breccias, which are found locally. Metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, such as metamorphosed quartzite, are also found near the project site. Olivine basalt and andesite containing phenocrysts have also been locally utilized for the prehistoric manufacture of chipped stone tools.

### Hydrology

The region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers, and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with occasional monsoonal showers in late summer. The nearest water source is the manmade Heritage Lake which is approximately 0.6 miles southeast. Elevation of the project site is approximately 1,467 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). As such, it is characterized as lower Sonoran Life Zone, represented in cismontane valleys and low-mountain slopes (Jaeger and Smith 1971).

### Vegetation

Coastal sage scrub plant community dominates the local vegetation. Signature plant species within the Coastal Sage Scrub Habitat includes black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovate*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coastal century plant (*Agave shawii*), coastal cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*), Laguna Beach liveforever (*Dudleya stolonifera*), many-stemmed liveforever (*Dudleya multicaulis*), our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* spp.) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys* spp.), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), orange throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus*), San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), and San Diego cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120).

For details on prehistoric (particularly Luiseño) local use of plant and animal species, see Lightfoot and Parrish (2009), Bean and Shippek (1978:552), and Oxendine (1983:19-29). Sparkman (1908) and Bean and Saubel (1972) have listed the harvesting and processing methods and seasons for edible plants that grow in the above described communities and others).

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistoric Context

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The first was advanced by Wallace in 1955, and defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continue to this day (Warren 1986).

**Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7000 BP) Periods.** Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescents (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

**Pinto Period (7000 to 4000 BP).** The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the southern California region. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the drier regions, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler fringes (Warren 1986). Pinto Period sites are rare and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1986), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index

artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1986).

**Gypsum Period. (4000 to 1500 BP).** A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the abundance of resources available (Warren 1986:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1986; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 1500 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

**Saratoga Springs Period (1500 to 800 BP).** During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern inland areas, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1986:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout southern California and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

**Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact).** The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography and is subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in southeastern Riverside County during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established between coastal and inland groups.

## Ethnography

The Project site is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925), and is peripheral to the Cahuilla area. Each of these groups belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of languages (Bean and Shipek 1978:550). Like other Native American groups in southern California, they practiced semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies and commonly exploited seasonably available plant and animal

resources. Spanish missionaries were the first outsiders to encounter these groups during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Luišeño.** Typically, the native culture groups in southern California are named after nearby Spanish missions, and such is the case for this population. For instance, the term “Luišeño” is applied to the natives inhabiting the region within the “ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey ...[and who shared] an ancestral relationship which is evident in their cosmogony, and oral tradition, common language, and reciprocal relationship in ceremonies” (Oxendine 1983:8). The first written accounts of the Luišeño are attributed to the mission fathers; later documentation was produced by Sparkman (1908), Oxendine (1983) and others. Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luišeño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

**Cahuilla.** The Cahuilla are generally divided into three groups: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Western (or Pass) Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). The term Western Cahuilla is preferred over Pass Cahuilla because this group is not confined to the San Geronio Pass area. The distinctions are believed to be primarily geographic, although linguistic and cultural differences may have existed to varying degrees (Strong 1929). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail, a major prehistoric trade route, ran through it. The first written accounts of the Cahuilla are attributed to mission fathers; later documentation was by Strong (1929), Bright (1998), and others.

## History

In southern California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

**Spanish Period.** The Spanish period (1769-1821) is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system.

**Mexican Period.** The Mexican period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War (Cleland 1951). The Secularization Act of 1834 resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Sixteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County. At that time, cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated California's economy (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

**American Period.** The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1951).

Economic and ethnic diversification and growth have resulted in California’s most visible 20<sup>th</sup> century hallmarks. Prior to World War II agriculture, oil, tourism, railroad, and film industries all flourished, and while the great the Great Depression of the 1930s slowed (and in many cases stopped) growth, these all remained important throughout the century. The wartime economy helped alleviate many causes of the Great Depression, and the subsequent years saw further diversification in which the aerospace and electronics industries emerged. During World War II, many people had relocated to California in support of the military industrial complex, and a large number remained post-war in search of employment and to start families. The subsequent population boom coincided with the greatest economic growth in the history of the state, and accompanied large-scale land subdivision, construction of bedroom communities, and development of a comprehensive freeway system and a state system of higher education (Lavender 1972). These factors have all helped reshape California’s landscape, economy, and material culture.

**Menifee.** In 1880, Kentucky-born gold miner Luther Menifee Wilson discovered a substantial gold and quartz deposit eight miles south of Perris in what was then northern San Diego County, along present-day Murrieta Road. The discovery became widely known as the Menifee Quartz Lode, and it attracted many people to settle in the relatively barren region. The Menifee Mining District developed around the lode and subsequently included half a dozen mines. Wilson sold the mine to the Allen Gold Mining Company in 1889. A small, sparsely populated settlement associated with the mine became known as Menifee. By 1893, Menifee was made up of scattered farmsteads, a one-room schoolhouse, a general store that doubled as a post office, and a blacksmith shop. That same year, Menifee was also seriously considered to become the county seat of the newly formed Riverside County, receiving 459 votes among county delegates.

A nearby 3,000-acre property was purchased by Charles Cooper and investors from the Los Angeles Farmers and Merchants Bank in 1891, which for several years thereafter was used as a game hunting reserve named Quail Valley. Mining activity soon died down in the area as it proved to be unprofitable and grain farming became the predominant industry. Menifee remained highly rural in character through the remainder of the nineteenth century and first decades of the twentieth century, with a few local families owning vast acreages for ranches and dry farming. In the 1920s the Quail Valley property was sold to investors who developed

the Lake Elsinore Lodge, an enclave of recreational and residential facilities that included a club house, tennis courts, equestrian stables, a restaurant, a small store, and a gas station. In the 1947, this resort community would be renamed the Quail Valley Country Club. The greater community developed slowly. Electricity became widely available in 1946 in the Menifee area, and telephone service arrived in 1958. Occupancy remained so low that residents had to petition municipal authorities for such luxuries, as Menifee's small population didn't initially qualify for service (The Californian 1992; Martin and Bouris 2006:7; Sullivan 2004). A catalyst for urban development arrived in the early 1960s, when Del Webb, a contractor and developer from Arizona, planned for a retirement residential community in the Menifee area called Sun City. After initially purchasing 14,000 acres of former ranch and farm lands for the development, Sun City was built on 1,200 acres with the remainder eventually being sold to future developers. The Sun City community was built as a four square-mile enclave complete with residences, retail stores, two golf courses, and two recreation centers. Soon after its completion and occupancy, it became its own Census Designated Place, separate from the unincorporated community of Menifee. Quail Valley, whose country club amenities were largely abandoned by the 1970s, was repurposed as a residential community adjacent to Menifee with many new residences and its own schools.

Local development picked up more steam in the 1980s and 1990s. In 1989, a real estate development firm, the Lusk Company, constructed a nearly 2,000-acre residential community around a 45-acre artificial lake and golf course called Menifee Lakes. The development, which also featured country club facilities, drew more middle-class families to settle in the Menifee area. Accompanying the development of Menifee Lakes was the construction of new parks, schools, and commercial areas. The establishment of the Menifee Valley Campus of Mt. San Jacinto College in 1990 further bolstered commercial activity and residency in the area. By 2005, the formerly rural farming settlement of Menifee had been transformed into a suburban bedroom community of more than 27,000 people. As the local population grew, a movement for cityhood gained traction and the annexation of Sun City, Quail Valley, Romoland (a nearby ranching community developed in 1924), and other smaller communities on the peripheries of Menifee was contemplated. In June 2008, Menifee's residents voted with the local Chamber of Commerce to incorporate as Riverside County's twenty-sixth city. By October, the city was formally established and the surrounding communities had been incorporated into Menifee's city limits, bringing its total area to exceed fifty square miles and 70,000 residents. Today, the population has increased to approximately 102,527 residents (The California 1989; City of Menifee 2020; Los Angeles Times 1989; Love 2012; Martin and Bouris 2006:7; Menifee Buzz 2014; Sullivan 2004; U.S. Census Bureau 2020).

## **METHODS**

This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey is intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 10 to 15 meter transect intervals. The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the given project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific



mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Sacred Lands File search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and communications with recommended tribes and individuals;
- Cultural resources records search through the Eastern Information Center (EIC) to review any previous studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within one half-mile of the project site boundaries;
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire proposed project site.

**Research**

**Records Search.** Prior to fieldwork, a records search request was submitted to the EIC. The records search included a review of all prerecorded historic-period and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources surveys and excavation reports generated from projects located within one-half mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

**Field Survey**

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on January 11, 2023. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart across 100 percent of the accessible project site. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project boundaries and all soil exposures were carefully examined for evidence of cultural resources.

**RESULTS**

**Research**

**Records Search.** A cultural resource records search was conducted by the EIC at the University of California, Riverside. The records search revealed that 20 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of eight cultural resources within the research radius. Of the previous studies, two have assessed portions of the project site for cultural resources, resulting in no cultural resources previously identified within the project boundaries. Tables A and B summarize the disposition of previous studies and cultural resources within one half-mile of the project site. A comprehensive records search bibliography is provided as Appendix A.

**Table A. Cultural Resource Studies Summary**

USGS 7.5-Minute Quad	Previous Studies
<i>Romoland, California (1979)</i>	RI-0186, 1237*, 1660, 2341, 2342, 4518, 5627, 6018, 6888, 7528*, 7628, 7876, 7927, 8374, 8955, 8980, 9002, 9276, 9891, 10461

\*Previously assessed a portion of the project site for cultural resources

**Table B. Cultural Resources Summary**

Primary No.	Period	Approximate Distance from Project Site/Description
P-33-9724	Historic	0.01 Mile SE/Well, Foundation and Ranch
P-33-9725	Historic	0.25 Mile E/Well and Ancillary Building
P-33-9726	Historic	0.5 Mile SE/Structure
P-33-12535	Prehistoric	0.5 Mile SW/Lithic Scatter and Bedrock Milling Feature
P-33-12536	Prehistoric	0.5 Mile SW/Lithic Scatter and Habitation Debris
P-33-15743	Historic	0.25 Mile N/Road
P-33-24087	Prehistoric	0.5 Mile SW/Lithic Scatter
P-33-24902	Prehistoric	0.5 Mile E/Lithic Scatter

**Additional Land Use Research.** A review of aerial photos indicate that the entire property was cleared and cultivated by at least as early as 1953. Between 1976 and 1978 two structures were erected in the northwest corner of the project area. These structures were demolished by 1985 and replaced with the modern building which is currently standing on the subject property between 1994 and 1996. The northern fifth of the property was graded as a part of this modern construction. The surrounding area has historically been agricultural/vacant but has recently transformed to more residential uses (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1953, 1962, 1967, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1985, 1994, 1996, 2002, 2005).

**Predictive Modeling.** Cultural resources recorded in this portion of Riverside County indicate that historic agricultural and residential developments are locally common. Additionally, prehistoric use of bedrock for milling stations and lithic scatters have also been identified in the general area. These resources are commonly associated with vegetal (particularly seed) processing, chipped stone tool manufacture, trade, and cooking. As a result the field survey emphasized careful inspection for artifacts and features associated with historic agricultural and residential use, and of suitable rock outcrops and soil exposures for the presence of related features and artifacts.

### Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists carefully inspected the project site for evidence of cultural resources, using the methods described above. Representatives from Pechanga Band of Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians accompanied BCR Consulting archaeologists. Ground visibility averaged approximately 60 percent within the project site boundaries. Sediment included damp clay with minimal to moderate levels of gravel. The project site has been subject to mechanical clearing and discing for previous agricultural use. The northern fifth of the project was the site of at least three structures between 1976 and 2022, all of which have been demolished. Personnel identified a single piece of quartz shatter and one quartzite fragment or flake within the project site boundaries. These isolated items may be prehistoric but evidence is not conclusive. They have been temporarily designated MBI2204-PI-1 and MBI2204-PI-2 respectively. Isolates are not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and as such are not significant under CEQA. As a result, these items do not warrant any further consideration. No other cultural resources (including historic-period architectural resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period archaeological resources) were identified within the project site boundaries.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed TTM38346 Project, pursuant to CEQA. During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel identified a single piece of quartz shatter and one quartzite fragment or flake within the project site boundaries. These isolated items may be prehistoric artifacts but evidence is not conclusive. They have been temporarily designated MBI2204-PI-1 and MBI2204-PI-2 respectively. Isolates are not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and as such are not significant under CEQA. As a result, these items do not warrant any further consideration. No other cultural resources (including historic-period architectural resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period archaeological resources) were identified within the project site boundaries. The northeastern portion (about a fifth) of the project site has been subject to severe disturbances associated with mechanical clearing, discing, and modern construction and demolition. The remainder of the project site has been subject to discing for agricultural uses and to off road vehicle activities. These factors confer low sensitivity for significant buried resources within the project site boundaries. However, while the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains;
- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the NAHC. BCR Consulting contacted all entities listed on the resulting SLF list and the NAHC via email to find out if any tribe or individual has knowledge of cultural resources within the project boundaries. The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address

concerns as necessary. BCR Consulting sent notifications to Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians to discern whether either group was aware of resources within the project site boundaries. Representatives from Pechanga Band of Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians accompanied BCR Consulting archaeologists during the pedestrian field survey. The results of tribal correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix D has recommended that:


The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped primarily as alluvial gravel and sand from the Pleistocene epoch (Morton, Bovard, and Morton 2003). Pleistocene units are considered to be paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, but has localities in similarly mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossils recovered from the Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the project area could impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units close to the project area, and due to this proximity it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the...study area.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

**CERTIFICATION**

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

Date: March 29, 2023	
	David Brunzell
Authorized Signature	Printed Name
County Registration Number: 154	

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**APPENDIX A**  
**RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00186	NADB-R - 1080236; Submitter - 0167; Voided - MF-0173	1975	Helen Wells	Archaeological Impact Report: Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California: PL 984 Water Systems Addition	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000418
RI-01237	NADB-R - 1081398; Voided - MF-1231	1980	Robert J. Wlodarski and John M. Foster	Cultural Resource Overview for The Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way	Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, CA	33-001836, 33-001837
RI-01660	NADB-R - 1081951; Submitter - UCRARU #722; Voided - MF-1755	1983	Daniel F. McCarthy	Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Homeland-Green Acres Pollution Project No. C-06-2886, Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-002608, 33-002609, 33-002610, 33-002611, 33-002612
RI-02341	NADB-R - 1082805; Voided - MF-2547	1988	Christopher E. Drover	A Cultural Resource Inventory: Meniffee Ranch Specific Plan Project near Romoland, California	Christopher E. Drover	33-003429
RI-02342	NADB-R - 1084635; Voided - MF-2547	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER	A CULTURAL RESOURCE REVIEW: AN ADDENDUM TO THE MENIFEE RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN, NEAR HEMET, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	
RI-04518	NADB-R - 1085879	2000	Brian F. Smith and Johanna L. Buysee	An Archaeological/Historical Study For The Meniffee Ranch Project, Perris Valley, County Of Riverside--Specific Plan Number 301, Amendment #1	Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, CA	33-003429, 33-009722, 33-009723, 33-009724, 33-009725, 33-009726
RI-05627	NADB-R - 1086990	2003	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	A CULTURAL RESOURCERS INVENTORY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF ROMOLAND 64 PROJECT, ROMOLAND, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CHRISTOPHER DROVER	33-012535, 33-012536
RI-06018	NADB-R - 1087381; Submitter - 1104	2003	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Meniffee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06888	Submitter - 06-63	2006	Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	Statistical Research, Inc.	33-015346, 33-015347, 33-015348, 33-015349, 33-015350, 33-015351, 33-015352, 33-015353, 33-015354, 33-015355, 33-015356, 33-015357, 33-015358, 33-015359, 33-015360, 33-015361, 33-015362, 33-015363, 33-015364, 33-015365, 33-015375, 33-015376, 33-015377, 33-015378, 33-015379, 33-015380, 33-015416, 33-015417, 33-015418, 33-015419, 33-015420, 33-015422, 33-015423, 33-015424, 33-015425, 33-015427
RI-07528	Other - Contract No. 00009.08	2008	Theodore G. Cooley	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Livermore 12 kV DSP Project, Riverside County, California (WO#6577-5345, AI#6-5350)	Jones and Stokes	33-009724, 33-015743
RI-07628		2002	Smith, Brian F. and Johnna L. Buysse	An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835 Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates	33-011464, 33-011465, 33-011466, 33-011467, 33-011468, 33-011469, 33-011470, 33-011471, 33-011472, 33-014464, 33-014465, 33-014466, 33-014467, 33-014468, 33-014469, 33-014470, 33-014471, 33-014472
RI-07876		2006	Pierson, Larry J.	Results of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Heritage Lake Phase II Project, Perris Valley, County of Riverside. Specific Plan Number 301, Amendment #1.	Brian F. Smith and Associates	33-009725
RI-07927	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2276	2008	Bodmer, Clarence, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Tentative Parcel Map No. 34998, Heritage Square Project, Menifee Valley Area, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-08374	Other - Contract No. 460000438; Other - Project 00309.09	2009	William T. Eckhardt, Stacie Wilson, Carol Serr, and Karolina Chmiel	Final--Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed SCE Devers to Valley Substation Project, Riverside County, California: Volume I	ICF Jones & Stokes	33-001395, 33-002830, 33-004715, 33-005066, 33-005069, 33-005072, 33-005073, 33-006727, 33-009498, 33-011265, 33-011280, 33-012278, 33-012310, 33-013499, 33-014967, 33-015102, 33-015103, 33-015104, 33-015105, 33-017577, 33-017578, 33-017579, 33-017580, 33-017582, 33-017583, 33-017584, 33-017586, 33-017587, 33-017588, 33-017591, 33-017592, 33-017593, 33-017594, 33-017595, 33-017638

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08955	Submitter - Project No. 60247921.300	2015	Stacie Wilson, Jill Gibson, and Theodore G. Cooley	Cultural Resources Survey Report For The Proposed Southern California Edison Valley South 115 KV Subtransmission Project, Riverside County, California	AECOM	33-001074, 33-001175, 33-004008, 33-004012, 33-011250, 33-011254, 33-011449, 33-012439, 33-012443, 33-012444, 33-013299, 33-013871, 33-014370, 33-014389, 33-015313, 33-015314, 33-015743, 33-016709, 33-016975, 33-021021, 33-021022, 33-021023, 33-021024, 33-021025, 33-021026, 33-021027, 33-021028, 33-021029, 33-021030, 33-021031, 33-021032
RI-08980	Other - PN 15700.02	2010	Scott C. Justus, Matthew M. DeCarlo, and William T. Eckhardt	Final: Cultural Resources Inventory Of The Proposed DPV2 Construction Yards Riverside County California	ASM Affiliates	33-008313, 33-015033, 33-015035, 33-015743, 33-018078, 33-018079, 33-018080, 33-018113, 33-018114, 33-018115, 33-018116, 33-018277
RI-09002		2014	Bai "Tom" Tang	Letter Report: Update to Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, Cities of Menifee and Perris; Unincorporated Homeland and Romoland Areas, Riverside County, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 1104/2771	CRM TECH	33-015743, 33-020504, 33-020644
RI-09276		2015	Bai Tang and Michael Hogan	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: The Village at Menifee, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09891		2016	Bai Tang	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring Program-Romoland Master Drainage Plan Line A, Stage 6, And Briggs Basin In And Near The City Of Menifee	CRM TECH	
RI-10461	Other - 18142.00	2015	William T. Eckhardt, Matthew M. DeCarlo, Doug Mengers, Sherri Andrews, Don Laylander, and Tony Quach	Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	ASM Affiliates	33-018128, 33-020289, 33-020290, 33-020294, 33-020317, 33-020318, 33-020319, 33-020320, 33-020321, 33-020322, 33-020323, 33-020324, 33-020325, 33-020336, 33-020409, 33-020410, 33-020975, 33-020976, 33-020977, 33-020978, 33-020979, 33-021001, 33-021014, 33-022103, 33-022105, 33-023799

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-009724		Other - Menifee Temp 4	Structure	Historic	AH02; AH05; HP33	2000 (Brian F. Smith and Associates, Brian F. Smith and Associates); 2007 (Cooley, Theodore, Jones and Stokes)	RI-04518, RI-07528
P-33-009725	CA-RIV-007883	Other - Menifee Temp 5	Site	Historic	AH02; HP04	2000 (Brian F. Smith & Assoc., Brian F. Smith & Assoc.); 2005 (Larry Pierson, Brian F. Smith and Associates)	RI-04518, RI-07876
P-33-009726			Structure	Historic			RI-04518
P-33-012535	CA-RIV-007129	Other - R-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	2003 (Craig E. Lambert, Drover Archaeological Consulting)	RI-05627
P-33-012536	CA-RIV-007130	Other - R-2	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15	2003 (Craig E. Lambert, Drover Archaeological Consulting)	RI-05627
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-008196	National Register - 6Z; Other - BNSF Railroad; Other - San Jacinto Valley Railway; Other - Santa Fe Valley Railroad; Other - CRM TECH 2225-1H; Other - Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad; Other - 3CS; Other - SJ-32; Other - CRM TECH 2917-1; Other - CRM TECH 3084; Other - SRI-3145	Site	Historic	AH07	2005 (P.Easter. And P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2006 (Peggy Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2007 (Theodore Cooley, Jones & Stokes); 2007 (Craft, Andrea, Jones and Stokes); 2008 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2009 (M.C. Hamilton, J. George, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2010 (S. Justus and A. Giacinto, ASM Affiliates); 2011 (Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2012 (Stacie Wilson and Jill Gibson, AECOM); 2012 (C. Cotterman, E. Denniston, ECORP Consulting); 2015 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2016 (Michael Hogan, CRM TECH)	RI-07528, RI-07833, RI-08955, RI-08980, RI-09002, RI-09021, RI-09364, RI-10069, RI-10160
P-33-024087		Other - CRM TECH 2875 Iso-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2014 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	
P-33-024902	CA-RIV-012345	Other - AE-3484-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	2016 (D. McDougall, P. Moloney, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	

**APPENDIX B**  
**PHOTOGRAPHS**



**Photo 1: Overview from SW Portion of Project Site**



**Photo 2: Overview from NW Portion of Project Site**





**Photo 3:** Overview of N Portion of Project Site from NE Corner



**Photo 4:** Overview of RV and Modern Construction Debris in NW Portion of Project Site



**Photo 5:** Overview of NW Corner of Project Site



**Photo 6:** Overview of Modern Construction Debris in NW Portion of the Project Site



Photo 7: MBI2224-PI-1



Photo 8: MBI2224-PI-2

## **APPENDIX C**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND TRIBAL SCOPING CORRESPONDENCE**

# 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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 Project (MBI2204)

**County:** Riverside County

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Romoland (1979), California

**Township:** 5 South      **Range:** 3 West      **Section(s):** 14

**Company/Firm/Agency:** BCR Consulting, LLC

**Street Address:** 505 W 8th Street

**City:** Claremont      **Zip:** 91711

**Phone:** 909-525-7078

**Fax:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email:** bcrllc2008@gmail.com

**Project Description:** Development project.

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 19, 2023

David Brunzell  
BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: [bcrllc2008@gmail.com](mailto:bcrllc2008@gmail.com)

### Re: Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 (MBI2204) Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
1/19/2023**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919  
laviles@aguacaliente.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

**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

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722  
Fax: (760) 369-7161  
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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

**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

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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

**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

**Pechanga Band of Indians**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000  
Fax: (951) 695-1778  
epreston@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 Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 (MBI2204) Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
1/19/2023**

***Pechanga Band of 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

***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***

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

***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

***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

***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

***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  
Isaul@santarosa-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

***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

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 Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 (MBI2204) Project, Riverside County.



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
1/19/2023**

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

Cultural Committee,  
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
Cultural-  
Committee@torresmartinez-  
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 Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 (MBI2204) Project, Riverside County.



Joseph Orozco &lt;josephorozco513@gmail.com&gt;

**BCR Consulting/Invitation to Survey the Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 Project**

1 message

Joseph Orozco &lt;josephorozco513@gmail.com&gt;

Fri, Jan 6, 2023 at 11:29 AM

To: eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov


Cc: Juan Ochoa &lt;jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov&gt;, mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov, Tina Thompson Mendoza &lt;tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov&gt;

Hello All,

I am sending this email as a followup to an invitation to join BCR Consulting on an archaeological survey in the City of Menifee. This survey is for a development project. I have attached a map and the project details are listed below.

Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 Project	Cultural resource assessment/field Survey for a Development Project	331-250-029 331-250-030 331-250-028	BCR Consulting, LLC 505 W. 8 <sup>th</sup> St Claremont, Ca 91711 (909) 525-7078	Joseph Orozco Archaeological Field Director (909) 455-8531 <a href="mailto:Josephorozco513@gmail.com">Josephorozco513@gmail.com</a>	Lead Agency: City of Menifee	Expected start date: January 11, 2023
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Thank you,  
Joseph Orozco  
Archaeological Field Director  
BCR Consulting LLC  
909-455-8531  
[www.bcrconsulting.net](http://www.bcrconsulting.net)

 **MBI2204\_Fig1.pdf**  
1220K

# AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-057-2022-002

March 03, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO: bcrllc2008@gmail.com]  
BCRCONSULTING LLC  
Mr. David Brunzell  
505 West 8th Street  
Claremont, CA 91711

**Re: DEV2022-002**

Dear Mr. David Brunzell,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the DEV2022-002 project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

\*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

\*A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.

\*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 423-3485. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Xitlaly Madrigal  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
AGUA CALIENTE BAND  
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



**AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS**  
**PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236**  
**Telephone: (760) 398-4722**  
**Fax (760) 369-7161**  
**Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance**  
**Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin**  
**Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin**

Date: 02/21/2023

Dear: Nicholas Shepetuk  
Archaeological Crew Chief

**Subject:** BCR Tribal Scoping for the DEV2022-002 Project (MBI2204)

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

*Geramy Martin*

Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

# Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

## CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

---

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082  
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | [rincon-nsn.gov](http://rincon-nsn.gov)



March 9, 2023

**Sent via email:** [bcrllc2008@gmail.com](mailto:bcrllc2008@gmail.com)

**Re: Dev No. 2022-002, City of Menifee, California**

Dear Mr. Shepetuk,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to your request for information pertaining to cultural and tribal cultural resources on the above referenced project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and is also within the Tribe’s specific area of Historic interest. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Rincon Band has information on Luiseno place name in close proximity to the project site. The proposed project is in a culturally-sensitive area and we recommend working closely with local tribes as they may have pertinent information to provide. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 320 or via electronic mail at [slinton@rincon-nsn.gov](mailto:slinton@rincon-nsn.gov). Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Shuuluk Linton".

Shuuluk Linton  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
Cultural Resources Coordinator

**APPENDIX D**  
**PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**



February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2023

BCR Consulting, LLC  
Timothy Blood  
505 W. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Blood,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 Project located in the city of Menifee, Riverside County, CA. The project site is located north of Rouse Road, south of Case Road, and west of Menifee Road on Township 5 South, Range 3 West, Section 14 on the *Romoland*, CA USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped primarily as alluvial gravel and sand from the Pleistocene epoch (Morton, Bovard, and Morton 2003). Pleistocene units are considered to be paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, but has localities in similarly mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossils recovered from the Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the project area could impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units close to the project area, and due to this proximity it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at [bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org](mailto:bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brittny Stoneburg', written in a cursive style.




Brittny Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc  
Collections Manager

# Tentative Tract Map No. 38346 Project

project area + 1 mile radius

ROMOLAND  
Romoland

## Legend

-  1 Mile Radius
-  Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)
-  Tentative Tract Map No. 38346

