APPENDIX C
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Coronado Condos Project

City of Menifee, Riverside County, California

BCRCONSULTING LLC

June 24, 2022

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Coronado Condos Project

City of Menifee, Riverside County, California

Prepared on behalf of:

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Project No. QUI2201

Sites Recorded: None
Keywords: Intensive Survey of Approximately 9.7 Acres
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Romoland* (1979), California
Section 20 of Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian

BCRCONSULTING LLC

June 24, 2022

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Quinn Communities to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Coronado Condos 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 partial 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 no cultural resources within the research radius. Portions of the project site have been subject to three previous cultural resources assessments, and no cultural resources have been identified within its boundaries. Field survey results were negative.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities 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 shall 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 of Historical Resources (California Register) or the National Register of Historic Places (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:

- 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;
- 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.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. 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 a notification to local tribes listed by

the NAHC to discern whether tribes were aware of resources within the project site boundaries. The notification was sent on June 24 and 30 days should be allowed for responses before this process is considered complete.

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

> The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped entirely as alluvial fan deposits dating from the middle to early Pleistocene (Morton, Bovard, and Morton 2003). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive; while the Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, there are dozens of WSC localities several miles to the east of the project area, including the highly fossiliferous Diamond Valley Lake project. Species found at these localities include mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), horse (*Equus sp.*), bison (*Bison sp.*), ground sloth (*Paramylodon sp.*) and canines (*Canis sp.*). The presence of Pleistocene megafauna within similarly mapped units indicates the paleontological sensitivity of the proposed project area.
>
> Any fossils recovered from the Coronado Condos Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan 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 Quinn Communities to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Coronado Condos Project (the project) located in the City of Menifee (City), Riverside County, California. The project site is located in Section 20 of Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, in the City of Menifee. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Romoland, California* (1979) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

Regulatory Setting

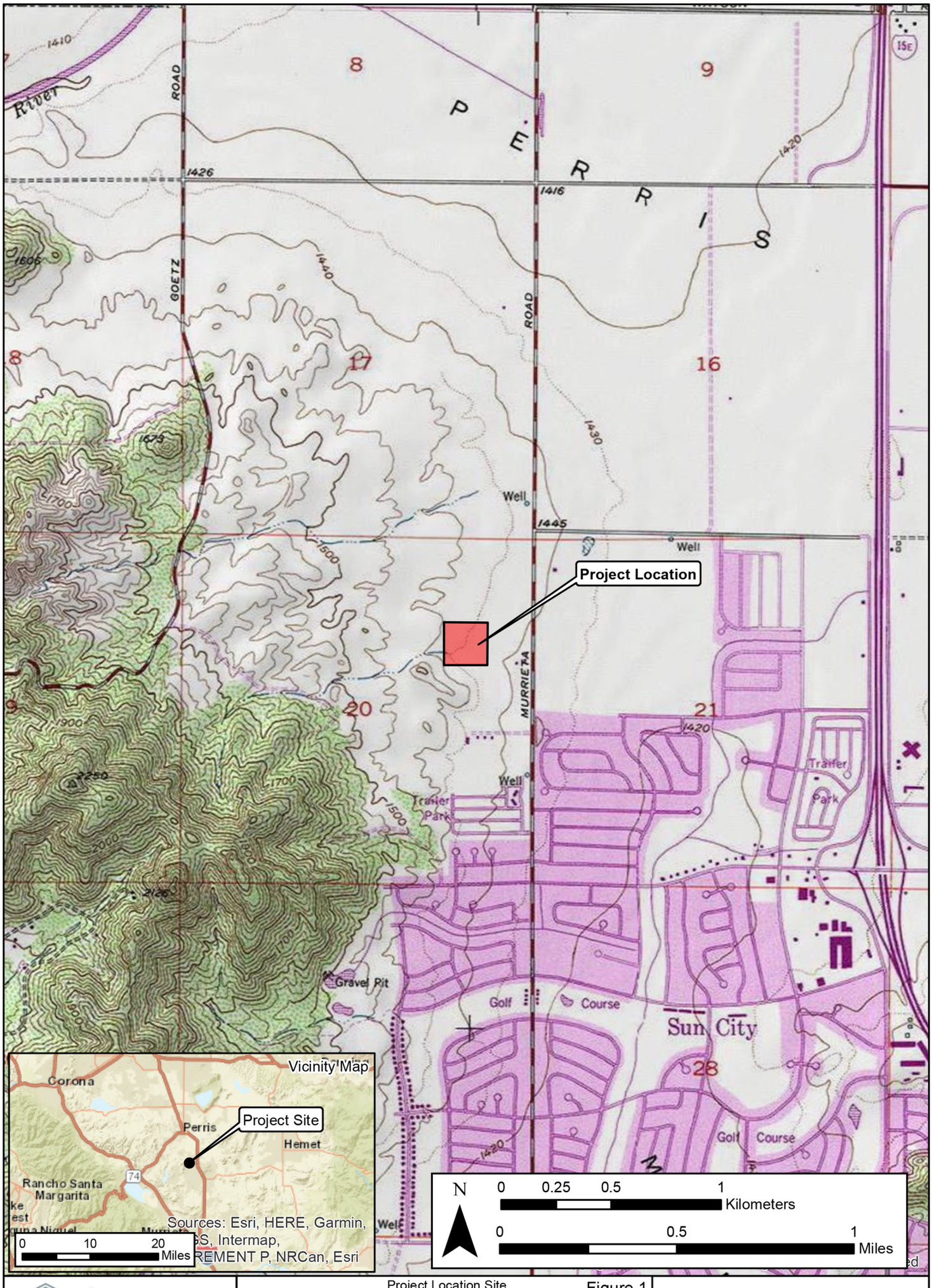
The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance 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),



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Project Location Site
Coronado Condos Project

Figure 1

Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Romoland, California (1979)

Quinn Communities

§ 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.

Assembly Bill 52. 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 CRHR; 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 are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary. BCR Consulting sent a notification to local tribes listed by the NAHC to discern whether tribes were aware of resources within the project site boundaries. The notification was sent on June 24 and 30 days should be allowed for responses before this process is considered complete.

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 B.

Personnel

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA, acted as Principal Investigator and compiled the technical report. BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A., and Staff Archaeologist Fabian Martinez, B.A., conducted the pedestrian field survey. Eastern Information Center (EIC) staff completed the records search. Mr. Shepetuk contributed to the report. 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 California's Peninsular Range geologic province that encompasses western Riverside County. Surficial sediments in the area of the subject property are mostly well-dissected, well-indurated, reddish-brown alluvial fan deposits made up mostly of sand and gravel of the Pleistocene (Morton 2003). 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 (ibid.).

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 an unnamed culvert which is located in the southeast corner of the project area and drains in a southwest direction, into a wash. The wash exits the subject property in the southeast corner of the subject property. This water originates in the hills approximately one to 1.5-miles to the west. Elevation of the project site is approximately 1,450 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 (*Artemesia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diverilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophyla*), 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 brunnecapillus sandiegensis*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120).

For details on prehistoric (particularly Luiseño and Cahuilla) local use of plant and animal species, see Lightfoot and Parrish (2009), Bean and Shipek (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 18th century.

Luiseño. 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 "Luiseño" 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 Luiseño 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 Luiseño 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 Gorgonio 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 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits of the 20th century (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1951).

Economic and ethnic diversification and growth have resulted in California's most visible 20th 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 1989; 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 91,900 residents (The Californian 1989; City of Menifee; Los Angeles Times 1989; Love 2012; Martin and Bouris 2006:7; Menifee Buzz 2014; Sullivan 2004).

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 current project site boundaries were 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 summarized from reports that accessed the Eastern Information Center (EIC) to review any previous studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within the project site boundaries;
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire proposed impact area.

Research

Records Search. Prior to fieldwork, a records search request was submitted to the EIC. This 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 of Historical Resources (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 April 13, 2022. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 10-15 meters apart across 100 percent of the 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 Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. This records search revealed that 20 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in no cultural resources identified within the research radius. Portions of the project site have been subject to three previous cultural resources assessments, and no cultural resources have been identified within its 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 D.

Table A. Cultural Resource Studies Summary

USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle	Previous Studies
Romoland, California (1979)	RI-76, 2802*, 2803, 2997, 3189, 3346*, 3354, 4223, 4375*, 4404, 4422, 4903, 6018, 7119, 8065, 8066, 9093, 9136, 10665, 10810

*Previously assessed portions of the project site.

Table B. Cultural Resources Summary

Primary No.	Period	Approximate Distance From Project Site/Description
None		

Additional Land Use Research. The project site is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Thornton Avenue and Amber Rock Drive. It is currently vacant. The subject property was originally patented to Joseph J. Caulfield in August of 1890 as part of a 160-acre parcel. The project site and the surrounding area was largely undeveloped. The area remained undeveloped until residential subdivisions were built to the east of the site between 1967 and 1978. The property adjacent to the west of the subject property was developed into a residential neighborhood between 1985 and 1997 (US Department of Agriculture 1938, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1997; US Department of the Interior 1890).

Predictive Modeling. Although no cultural resources have been recorded in the immediate vicinity, cultural resources recorded in this portion of Riverside County locally indicate a common prehistoric use of bedrock for milling stations and include the presence of some lithic scatters and fire affected rock. 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 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. Ground visibility averaged approximately 95 percent within the project site boundaries. Sediment included yellow-brown, dry, sandy silt with minimal subangular gravel content. The project site has been subject to discing for weed abatement and construction of a modern culvert in the southwest corner. No historic-period nor prehistoric cultural materials of any kind were identified within the project site boundaries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Coronado Condos project, pursuant to CEQA. BCR Consulting did not identify any cultural resources (including historic-period architectural resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period archaeological resources) within the project site boundaries. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities 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 shall 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 of Historic Places (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:

- 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;
- 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.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. 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 a notification to local tribes listed by the NAHC to discern whether tribes were aware of resources within the project site boundaries. The notification was sent on June 24 and 30 days should be allowed for responses before this process is considered complete.

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

> The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped entirely as alluvial fan deposits dating from the middle to early Pleistocene (Morton, Bovard, and Morton 2003). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive; while the Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, there are dozens of WSC localities several miles to the east of the project area, including the highly fossiliferous Diamond Valley Lake project. Species found at these localities include mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), horse (*Equus sp.*), bison (*Bison sp.*), ground sloth (*Paramylodon sp.*) and canines (*Canis sp.*). The presence of Pleistocene megafauna within similarly mapped units indicates the paleontological sensitivity of the proposed project area.

Any fossils recovered from the Coronado Condos Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan 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.

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: June 24, 2022	
	David Brunzell
Authorized Signature	Printed Name
County Registration Number: 154	

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APPENDIX A

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

May 17, 2022

Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: Coronado Condos - QUI2201 Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Orozco:

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: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/17/2022

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

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

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos — Juaneno
San Juan Capisttrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia — Juaneno
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Norma Contreras, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 — Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

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
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-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 Coronado Condos - QUI2201 Project, Riverside County.

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

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

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 — Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422
bennaecalac@aol.com

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

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

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

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

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
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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Coronado Condos - QUI2201 Project, Riverside County.

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

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 Coronado Condos - QUI2201 Project, Riverside County.

Tribal Scoping Notice for Coronado Condos Project, Menifee

From: David Brunzell (david.brunzell@yahoo.com)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Bcc: acbci-thpo@aguacaliente.net; kaamalam@gmail.com; hhaines@augustinetribe.com; jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov; chapparosa@msn.com; chairman@cahuilla.net; abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov; scottmanfred@yahoo.com; sgaughen@palatribe.com; historicpreservation@quechantribe.com; bennaecalac@aol.com; admin@ramona-nsn.gov; pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov; jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov; epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov; bomazzetti@aol.com; crd@rincon-nsn.gov; lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov; ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov; jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov; committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov; jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov

Date: Friday, June 24, 2022 at 12:36 PM PDT

Dear Tribal Representative,

This is an invitation to comment on a property with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential for effects, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes.

The subject property is located in Section 20 of Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the Romoland, (1979), California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (see attached map and project plans) in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 505 West 8th Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by July 24, 2022. If you require more time, please let me know. Please note that this request is for information purposes only and is not intended as government consultation. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC
U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711
909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net

QUI2201_Fig1.pdf
5.6MB

22-003-EXH-001_2022-01-18 reduced.pdf
2.6MB

APPENDIX B

PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

April 21, 2022

BCR Consulting, LLC
Joseph Orozco
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for Coronado Condos Project located in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. The project site is located north of Chambers Avenue, south of Thornton Avenue, and west of Murrieta Road, in the Township 5 South, Range 3 West, Section 20 on the *Romoland, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial fan deposits dating from the middle to early Pleistocene (Morton, Bovard, and Morton 2003). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive; while the Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, there are dozens of WSC localities several miles to the east of the project area, including the highly fossiliferous Diamond Valley Lake project. Species found at these localities include mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), horse (*Equus sp.*), bison (*Bison sp.*), ground sloth (*Paramylodon sp.*) and canines (*Canis sp.*). The presence of Pleistocene megafauna within similarly mapped units indicates the paleontological sensitivity of the proposed project area.

Any fossils recovered from the Coronado Condos Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units and 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 about any of our localities including the DVL Project, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

Sincerely,

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg
Collections Technician

Coronado Condos Project

project area + 1 mile radius

Legend

- 1 Mile Radius
- Coronado Condos Project
- J: Jurassic marine rocks, unit 4 (Peninsular Ranges and Western Transverse Ranges) (Paleozoic (?) to Late Jurassic)
- Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)

Murrieta Rd

Case Rd

215

Goetz Rd

Roy w Kabian Memorial Park

Goetz Rd

Goetz Rd

Kabian Park

Goetz Rd

McCall Blvd

Murrieta Rd

SUN CITY

Sun City Mobile Home Estates

McCall Blvd

Motel 6 Menifee, CA

Stater Bros. Markets

McCall Blvd

Menifee Global Medical Cen

Google Earth

N

1 mi

APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Project Site Overview from SW Corner

Photo 2: Project Site Overview from Central Portion

Photo 3: Small Wash in SE Corner of Project Site

Photo 4: Project Site Overview from NE Corner

APPENDIX D

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