Archaeological Inventory Report for the McCall Boulevard Widening Project

City of Menifee, Riverside County, California

Prepared For:

City of Menifee
29844 Haun Road
Menifee, California 92586

Prepared By:

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
215 North 5th Street
Redlands, California 92374

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

KOA Corporation retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the McCall Boulevard Widening Project in the City of Menifee in Riverside County, California. The City proposes to widen McCall Boulevard from Oakhurst Avenue to Menifee Road. This includes installing traffic signals, street lighting, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, Americans with Disabilities Act-compliant ramps, and a retaining wall.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that eight previous archaeological resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, one site had previously been recorded within the Project Area: Site P-33-012536, a pre-contact site consisting of a lithic scatter and habitation debris.

A previously recorded precontact resource overlapping the Project Area, P-33-12536/CA-RIV-7130, was not located during the survey conducted on March 31, 2023. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition

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Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
FR	Federal Register
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	McCall Boulevard Widening (Menifee) Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCTCA	Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

KOA Corporation retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the McCall Boulevard Widening Project in the City of Menifee in Riverside County, California. A survey of the Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible archaeological resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area consists of 15.852 acres along 0.75 mile of McCall Boulevard in Section 23 and Section 24 of Township 05 South, Range 03 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1953 (photorevised 1979) Romoland, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project will affect a portion of McCall Boulevard starting 0.08 mile east of Antelope Road and ending 0.06 mile west of Heritage Lake Drive.

1.2 Project Description

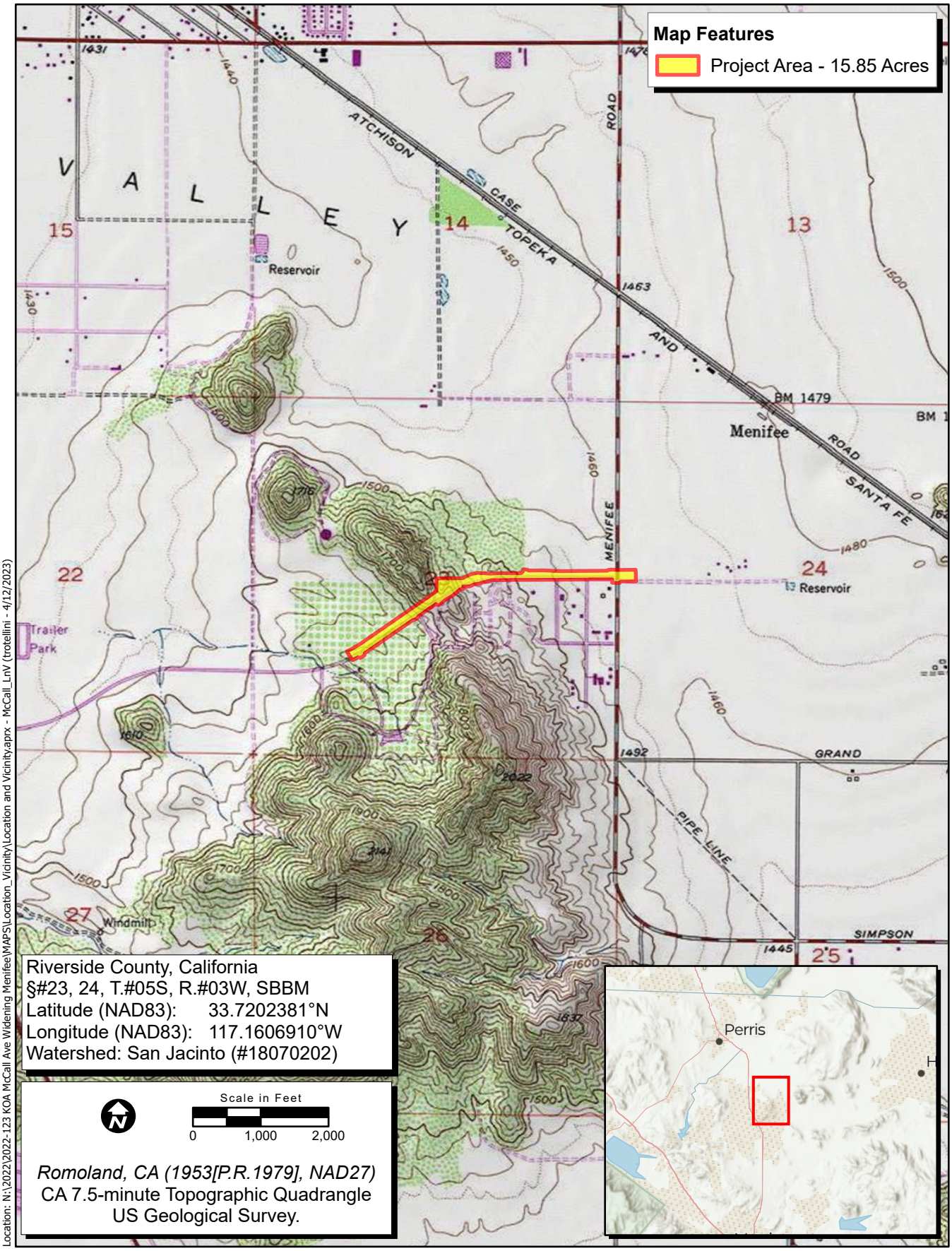
The Proposed Project entails the widening of McCall Boulevard from 2 lanes to 6 lanes between Oakhurst Avenue to Menifee Road. The Project would install traffic signals, street lighting, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, Americans with Disabilities Act-compliant ramps, and a retaining wall. Some existing utilities will be relocated as a part of this widening.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

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

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, traffic signal and street lighting installation, grading, trenching, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and represents the survey coverage area. It measures approximately 0.75 mile in length with a 130-foot-wide right-of-way.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project, and this study assumes the depth could extend as deep as 6 feet below the current surface; therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.



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Map Date: 4/12/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

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2022-123 KOA McCall Ave Widening Menifee

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of archaeological resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is up to 40 feet above the surface, which is the maximum height of the streetlights for this Project.

1.4 Regulatory Context

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.4.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement (see 40 CFR 1502.16(f)) must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment," a federal agency must consider, among other things:

Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and

- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.4.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

> A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

> An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.

1.4.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

(1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

(2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

(3) It 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; or

(4) It 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, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration

of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

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

1.5 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code Section 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code Section 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information..

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations within the Project Area range from 446 to 451 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area is located approximately 0.9 mile north of the peak of Menifee Mountain. McCall Boulevard connects Sun City in the southwest to Menifee in the northeast as it crosses over Windmill Hill in Menifee Valley. Menifee Valley is a level area composed of old alluvial fans from the nearby mountains and contains numerous bedrock outcroppings surrounded by grassland.

2.2 Geology and Soils

Morton et al. (2003) describe the geology of the Project Area as old alluvial fan deposits (late to middle Pleistocene). These include gabbro (Cretaceous), mainly hornblende gabbro typically brown-weathering and medium to very coarse-grained hornblende gabbro; interlayered phyllite (or schist); and quartzite (Mesozoic interlayered), relatively pure quartzite, and phyllite.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2022), the soil surrounding the Project Area consists of several different soil types:

Cieneba rocky sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes, eroded;

Exeter sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded;

Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, eroded; and

Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes.

There exists a potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area due to the presence of alluvium and grasslands surrounding bedrock. This will be further discussed in Section 6.2.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area includes coastal sage scrub and nonnative grasses. Plant species surrounding the Project Area include caterpillar scorpionweed, branching phacelia, and common fiddleneck. Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include mourning dove and Blaineville's horned lizard.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

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

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages which include large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the

Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

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

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

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

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

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

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, two patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases.

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

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

3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 – 150 BP)

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 B. P. and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. At the same time, Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume. Although Sutton (2011) believes that Yuman speakers living in these inland areas adopted Takic languages and that Takic speakers did not physically replace the Yuman speakers, this is considered unlikely because settlement and subsistence systems in inland areas were the same as those characteristic of the Takic peoples of the coast.

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

contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 BP – 750 BP), II (750 BP – 300 BP), and III (300 BP – 150 BP) phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

3.2 Local Pre-Contact History

The Peninsular Complex is the further inland counterpart to the San Luis Rey Complex of the Palomar Tradition which dominated the areas south and east of the Los Angeles Basin during the Late Period. The Peninsular complex developed in and around the San Jacinto Mountains and the northern portion of Lake Cahuilla. It is divided into three temporal phases characterized by shifts in subsistence, material culture, settlement patterns, and mortuary practices, among other traits (Sutton 2011).

3.2.1 Peninsular I (950 – 750 BP)

This first phase of the Peninsular Complex began approximately 950 years before present as populations relocated to the area around Lake Cahuilla as it filled with water. Lasting for about 200 years, the Peninsular I phase is characterized by the appearance of Cottonwood points and bow shaft straighteners as an augmentation of already existing bow and arrow technology. Obsidian sources utilized consisted of Coso Volcanic Field, Obsidian Butte, Bagdad, and others. Ceramic vessels from this phase are comprised of Tumco buff and Salton buff, exhibiting a continuation of use of these materials. The presence of Lake Cahuilla allowed for a shift to lacustrine subsistence and settlement patterns were primarily long-term lakeshore villages with special use sites elsewhere. Rock art was present, but less ubiquitous than in cultural groups to the west. There was also a continued practice of primary pit cremation in mortuary contexts. Linguistically, this phase was characterized by a Proto-Cahuilla language splitting from Proto-Cupan and moving east (Sutton 2011).

3.2.2 Peninsular II (750 – 350 BP)

The shift to the Peninsular II phase began 750 years before present, lasting approximately 450 years. Material culture from this time included the continued use of Tumco buff and Salton buff pottery with the addition of Tizon brownware, ceramic pipes, and ceramic figurines. Obsidian continued to be sourced from Coso Volcanic Field and Obsidian Butte along with other sources. Rock art of the San Luis Rey style replaced the previous Rancho Bernardo style, and cremation practices shifted to secondary container cremations and included mourning ceremonies. Subsistence continued to rely heavily on Lake Cahuilla, with the addition of stone fish trap technology. However, village sites along the lakeshore shifted to short-term occupation, with additional villages for special purposes remaining in use elsewhere. Proto-Cahuilla language characterized this phase, with a possible split of Desert Cahuilla to move east to the norther Coachella Valley (Sutton 2011).

3.2.3 Peninsular III (300 BP – AD 1769)

The third phase in the Peninsular Complex occurred from 300 years before present to the time of European contact. During this time, the recession of Lake Cahuilla forced subsistence patterns to become reliant on exclusively terrestrial sources. There was a continuation in the use of Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points, with Obsidian Butte being the primary source of material. Tizon brown pottery also saw continued use during this phase, however, Tumco buff and Salton buff pottery fell out of use, and

Colorado buff was introduced. Rock art from this time demonstrated a loss of the San Luis Rey style, which was replaced with "Cahuilla B" style. Permanent settlements were situated around springs, with movement west into more mountainous areas as Lake Cahuilla dried up. Mortuary practices reverted to primary pit cremations but integrated the mourning ceremonies of Peninsular II culture. The Cahuilla language developed three distinct dialects during this phase (Sutton 2011).

3.3 Ethnography

3.3.1 Cahuilla

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Project Area lies predominantly within the original territory of the Cahuilla. The Cahuilla spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Cahuilla occupied a territory ranging from the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to the Chocolate Mountains and Borrego Springs in the south, and from the Colorado Desert in the east to Palomar Mountain in the west. They engaged in trade, marriage, shared rituals, and war with other groups of Native Americans whose territories they overlapped, primarily the Serrano and Gabrielino (Bean 1972, 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Cahuilla subsistence consisted of hunting, gathering, and fishing. Villages were often located near water sources, most commonly in canyons or near drainages on alluvial fans. Major villages were fully occupied during the winter, but during other seasons task groups made periodic forays to collect various plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for the annual acorn harvest (Bean and Saubel 1972). Bean and Saubel (1972) have recorded the use of several hundred species of plants used for food, building/artifact materials, and medicines. The major plant foods included acorns, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes. These were complemented by agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots and greens, and seeds.

Hunting focused on both small to medium-sized mammals, such as rodents and rabbits, and large mammals, such as pronghorn sheep, mountain sheep, and mule deer. Hunting was done using the throwing stick or the bow and arrow, though nets and traps were also used for small animals (Bean 1972).

Cahuilla buildings consisted of dome-shaped or rectangular houses, constructed of poles covered with brush and above-ground granaries (Bean 1978; Strong 1929). Other material culture included baskets, pottery, and grinding implements; stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners and bows; clothing (loincloths, blankets, rope, sandals, skirts, and diapers); and various ceremonial objects made from mineral, plant, and animal substances (Bean 1972).

As many as 10,000 Cahuilla may have existed at the time of European contact in the eighteenth century (Bean 1978). Circa 1900, Cahuilla lived in the settlements of La Mesa, Toro, and Martinez on the Augustin and Toro Indian Reservations east and southeast of the Project Area (USGS 1904). As of 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla ancestry (Bean 1978).

There was no substantial Euro-American settlement in the Coachella Valley until the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles to Indio (then known as Indian Wells) in 1876. The railroad was completed to Yuma in 1877, linking southern California with Arizona and points east. Wells to supply

water for the steam locomotives were dug at Indio, Coachella (originally named Woodspur), Thermal (originally named Kokell), and Mecca (originally named Walters). Settlement began around these wells and railroad stations, forming the nucleus of today's Coachella Valley towns. All land is held in trust, with much of the land belonging to the tribe in common and the rest allotted to individual members. Elder residents of the reservation continue to speak Cahuilla, and regularly perform bird songs and peon songs. The tribe's general council is made of members over the age of 21. They elect a tribal council every two years. Council members include a chairperson, vice chairperson, tribal administrator, and two council members. The tribe's constitution was revised in 1983 (SCTCA 2021).

3.4 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (now Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the *Kumeyaay* or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the *Tongva* or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in *Tongva*/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the *Agjachemem* or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975).The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a

pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portola expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

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

3.5 Project Area History

The area of Menifee was first inhabited by the Cahuilla. By the 1700s, the area, and greater California, fell under Spanish rule, with serious attempt to colonize and control the area by aligning with European forces during the Seven Years War (1756-1763). It wasn't until 1850 that California was annexed by the United States, and by this time, farming had already become a well-established practice (City of Menifee 2023a). In 1880, a large quartz lode was discovered by miner Luther Menifee Wilson in the area, which spurred the beginning of mining activities. The city would eventually adopt his name, as well as the valley, because of his mining claim (City of Menifee 2023a). Prior to this, the early developed area was referred to as Sun City in the 1960s and was meant to be an active retirement community (City of Menifee 2023a).

Early settlers of the Menifee area gave family names to some of its roads in the 1940s, with these roads leading to properties owned by these families (City of Menifee 2023b). These family road names do not match the designated road names today, however this knowledge remains a part of the culture of Menifee, with some of the names such as Menifee Road, named for the miner of the same name mentioned previously, Briggs Road, for the Briggs family in the 1894, when they discovered gold in the area, and Zeiders Road, named for Walter Zeider who came from Pennsylvania, married a local woman, raised a family and still have five generations living in Menifee today (City of Menifee 2023a).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, supervised this archaeological resource investigation. Staff Archaeologist Casey LeJeune, RPA conducted the fieldwork. Associate Archaeologists Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA and Steve Wintergerst prepared the technical report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist with more than 15 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in Southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds an M.S. in Archaeology of the North and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, data recovery excavations, and construction monitoring compliance for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Casey LeJeune, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 3 years of experience in cultural resource management in the Southeastern and Southwestern United States, primarily Southern California. She holds an M.A. in Anthropology with a focus in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has been a field crew supervisor and has participated in fieldwork on forensic and historic burials, survey, large-scale data recovery, and construction monitoring. Ms. LeJeune also has extensive lab work experience in human osteology and analysis of historic and prehistoric artifacts.

Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with more than 5 years of experience working in cultural resource management across Southern California. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology with a focused curriculum in archaeology and an M.A. in Applied Archaeology. Ms. Hildebrand meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology and has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, data recovery, artifact analysis, construction monitoring, both as an archaeological monitor and field lead, and the recording and recovery of pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites. She has also worked with Egypt's department of Antiquities in collaboration with the Wadi el-Hudi expedition in 2019 in the desert southeast of Aswan, Egypt using photogrammetry to record and create digital 3D models of sites.

Steven Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 14 years of experience in cultural resources management and 12 years of cross-trained experience in paleontology. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology and has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and laboratory process, with extensive experience throughout California and western Arizona; the majority of his experience is in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Kern, Inyo, and Los Angeles counties of Southern California. His experience has

involved working as an archaeological crew chief, archaeological technician, archaeological monitor, paleontological monitor, and paleontological preparator. Mr. Wintergerst is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with CEQA, CHRIS records searches, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests, preparation of Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, and contributing to technical reports. He has also assisted with evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 28 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the property at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the CHRIS at University of California, Riverside on November 4, 2022 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. EIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on March 22, 2023.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2020); Historic Property Data File for Riverside County (OHP 2012); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2020); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a search of historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Historic maps reviewed include:

1865, 1867, 1887, and 1895 BLM GLO Plat maps for Township 05 South Range 03 West;

1901 USGS Elsinore, California (1;125,000 scale) map;

1942 USGS Murietta, California (1;62,500 scale) map;

1943 USGS Murietta, California (1;62,500 scale) map;

1953 USGS Romoland, California (1:24,000 scale) map;

1953 (photorevised 1973) USGS Romoland, California (1:24.000 scale) map;

1983 Santa Ana, California (1:100,000 scale) map;

1953 USGS Romoland, California (1:24,000 scale) map; and

2012 USGS Romoland, California (1:24,000 scale) map.

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs taken in 1967, 1978, 1985, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 to present for any indications of property usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry. The search revealed the Riverside Historical Society and Menifee Valley Historical Association as the nearest historical registries. The Riverside Historical Society is located in the City of Riverside, approximately 20 miles from the Project Area.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California NAHC on November 4, 2022, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search will determine whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies have not delegated authority to ECORP to conduct tribal consultation.

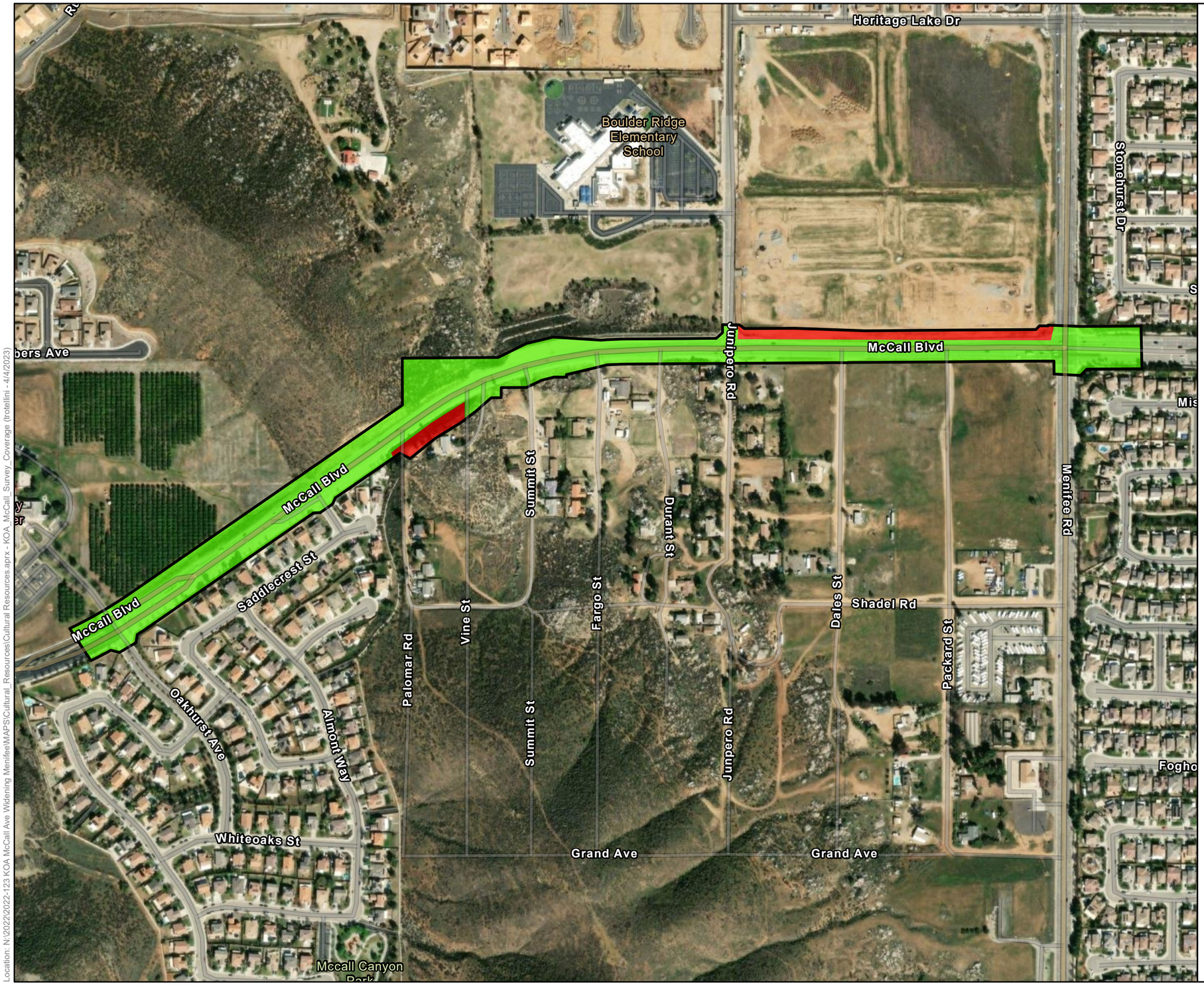
4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP submitted a letter to the Riverside Historical Society on November 4, 2022 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey on March 31, 2023 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983), using 15-meter transects (Figure 2). ECORP expended 0.5 person-day in the field. ECORP examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface archaeological resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all archaeological resources encountered during the survey be recorded using DPR 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.



Map Contents

Project Area - 15.852 Acres

Survey Coverage

Surveyed

Inaccessible

Sources: ESRI

Other Related Info if Needed

Location: N:\2022\2022-123 KOA McCall Ave Widening Menifee\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Cultural Resources.aprx - KOA_McCall_Survey_Coverage (trotellini - 4/4/2023)

Map Date: 4/4/2023

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 200 400

Figure 2. **Survey Coverage**

2022-123 KOA McCall Ave Widening Menifee

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

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

5.1.1 Previous Research

A total of 54 previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of or within the Project Area, covering approximately 55 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search radius. Of the 54 studies, eight were conducted within the Project Area (Table 1). Appendix A lists the reports located within 1 mile of the Project Area. These studies revealed the presence of pre-contact sites, including lithic scatters, bedrock milling features, habitation sites, and petroglyphs; and historical sites, including trash scatters, farming properties, and concrete foundations associated with farming, ranching, and transportation. The previous studies were conducted between 1975 and 2018 and vary in size from 1 to 1,548 acres. Table 1 details the eight reports that cover portions of the Project Area.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area

Report Number RI-	Author(s)	Report Title	Year
2341	Drover, Christopher E.	A Cultural Resource Inventory: Menifee Ranch Specific Plan Project near Romoland, California	1988
4518	Smith, Brian F. and Johanna L. Buysee	An Archaeological/Historical Study for The Menifee Ranch Project, Perris Valley, County of Riverside—Specific Plan Number 301, Amendment #1	2000
5627	Drover, Christopher E.	A Cultural Resources Inventory: An Archaeological Assessment of Romoland 64 Project, Romoland, Riverside County, CA	2003
7528	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)	2008
7622	Hogan, M. and Tang, T.	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Green Heritage, LLC Menifee Valley Area, Riverside County, California	2008
7628	Smith, Brian F. and Johnna L. Buysse	An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835 Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, County of Riverside	2002
7876	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	2006
7927	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	2008

The results of the records search indicate that only 20 percent of the property has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources, and therefore, a pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted.

The records search also determined that 34 previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era archaeological resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area. Of these, 17 are associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, including bedrock milling sites, lithic scatters, and petroglyphs; 11 are historic-era sites, associated with -American ranching and agricultural activities and a nearby railroad; and six were recorded as multicomponent sites consisting of both pre-contact and historic components. One previously recorded archaeological resource overlaps the Project Area and is associated with Native American occupation. Appendix A provides a list of the previously recorded sites.

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's Built Environment Resource Directory for Riverside County (dated March 3, 2020) did not include any resources within 1 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2020). There are nine properties included on the list in the City of Menifee.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register properties are located 7 miles northwest of the Project Area, in the City of Perris.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2023) on March 3, 2023. The nearest listed landmark is #557: the Hemet Maze Stone, located 6 miles northeast of the Project Area (OHP 2023).

A review of *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) mentions the nearby City of Lake Elsinore, where the discovery of hot springs in the 1880s led to the establishment of a resort (in particular a two-story wooden building called the Chimes House that is still standing) and the City of Perris. The City of Perris is home to the Orange Empire Railway Museum, which contains operating railway lines and streetcars from the Los Angeles area. Kyle also mentions the importance of Lake Perris and the Perris Dam, which stores water from Northern California.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company had a patent for the southeastern mid-quadrant of Section 23 as a part of the July 27, 1866 land grant -Railroad (RR)- Atlantic and Pacific. This patent encompassed a total of 19,153.21 acres of land and was assigned the serial number: CACAAA 080450.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2015, 2019, 2020) did not list any historic bridges within 1 mile of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean 1978) lists the Cahuilla area as topographically complex mountain ranges interspersed by passes, canyons, valleys, and desert, with elevations ranging from high in the San Bernardino Mountains to as low as the Salton Sink. The Cahuilla occupied most of these areas, including Borrego Springs in the south and the territory north of the Chocolate Mountains in the east, a portion of the Colorado Desert to the west of Orocopia Mountain, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west.

A review of the local historical registry did not reveal any resources in the vicinity.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the property was initially used for agriculture starting in the 1960s or 1970s. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

The 1865 BLM GLO plat map for Township 5 South, Range 3 West depicts sections 23 and 24 as devoid of any human activity, except for the presence of survey lines. The nearest evidence of humans in the plat maps is a road to Temecula in Section 21. The Plat map identifies the hills in the Project Area as "Isolated Hills." This pattern is repeated in the surveyed plat maps for 1867, 1887, and 1895.

The 1901 USGS Elsinore, California (1;125,000 scale) map depicts a prominent north–south road bisecting the Project Area at approximately where Packard Street now ties into the Project from the south. Because older maps are not always precise, this road might have been an early approximation of Menifee Road.

The 1942 USGS Murietta, California (1;62,500 scale) map depicts an unmarked road in the position of what is now Menifee Road crossing through the Project Area in its current configuration. East of Menifee Road, an unimproved roadway runs the easternmost length of what is now McCall Boulevard.

The 1953 USGS Romoland, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts Menifee Road as a major roadway. No other roadways of any kind are marked near the Project Area. Two small structures are drawn at what is now the southwestern corner of McCall Boulevard and Menifee Road.

The 1953 (photorevised 1973) USGS Romoland, California (1:24.000 scale) map depicts McCall Boulevard west of Menifee Road. It also depicts intersections for McCall Boulevard to the south, corresponding to the current location of Aspel Road, Oakhurst Avenue, Woodside Way, two unimproved roads, Dale Street, and Packard Street, all in purple coloring to indicate improvements since the original 1953 map was issued.

The 1953 (photorevised 1979) USGS Romoland, California (1;24,000 scale) map depicts the roadways as described above, but also depicts regular rows of green points, indicating orchards, on both sides of McCall Boulevard from Oahkurst Avenue to Woodside Way. Irregular green patterns, possibly indicating scrub brush, are shown on the hill to the north of McCall Boulevard and eastward on the northern side of McCall Boulevard to approximately where Juniper Road would intersect McCall Boulevard.

Aerial photographs from 1967 reveal McCall Boulevard appearing paved along the Project Area west of Menifee Road and unpaved to the east of McCall Boulevard. An orchard is visible north of McCall Boulevard, immediately east of where Aspel Road is today. A turnoff appears to be present on the northern side of McCall boulevard near where Junipero Street now intersects it.

Aerial Photographs from 1978 reveal the roads to the south of McCall Boulevard have been graded. Structures were present on the southern side of McCall boulevard between Junipero Road and Packard Street, as well as one structure on the southern side of McCall Boulevard between Palomar Road and Vine Street.

The 1983 Santa Ana, California (1:100,000 scale) map depicts all of McCall Boulevard and the intersections on the southern side of McCall Boulevard in their current configuration. Intersections on the northern side of McCall Boulevard in the Project Area are absent, except for Menifee Road.

Aerial Photographs 1985, 1996, 2002, 2005, and 2009 reveal additions of other roadways and structures until McCall Boulevard reaches its current configuration. None of these changes relate to the historic period of the roadway.

The 2012 USGS Romoland, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts McCall Boulevard and all of its intersections within the Project Area in their current configuration.

All other aerials photographs from 2012 to present show the Project Area in its current state.

In sum, the Project Area has been intersected by Menifee Road since sometime between 1895 and 1901. McCall Boulevard dates from the early post-WWII period. Land surrounding McCall Boulevard was first used for agriculture and housing between 1965 and 1978.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC indicates the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP has not received any responses to the letters sent to the Riverside Historical Society as of the date of the preparation of this document.

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for archaeological resources on March 31, 2023 (Figures 3, 4, and 5). Ground surface visibility within the Project Area ranged from 100 percent (areas that were cleared of vegetation or landscaped) to 10 percent (areas that were heavily overgrown). Visibility was poor for most of the Project Area due to the presence of paved roads and vegetation in areas where soil remained. The Project Area consisted of McCall Boulevard and associated sidewalks and cross streets, as well as portions of undeveloped land adjacent to the road. The portion of the Project Area north of McCall Boulevard was more overgrown than the portion to the south and contained one area of bedrock outcrops on a hillside adjacent to the road. Disturbances present included modern refuse, heavy vehicle and foot traffic, and active construction. One portion of the Project Area on the northern side of McCall Boulevard between Junipero Road and Menifee Road was inaccessible due to active construction. Additionally, a small portion of the Project Area on the southern side of McCall Boulevard between Vine Street and Palomar Road was inaccessible due to its downward slope from the sidewalk. McCall Boulevard and Menifee Road are visible in historic aerial photographs and maps as early as 1942.

Figure 3. APE Overview from Eastern Boundary (view west; March 31, 2023).

Figure 4. APE Overview from Western Boundary (view northeast; March 31, 2023).

Figure 5. Ground Surface Visibility South of McCall Boulevard (view west; March 31, 2023).

5.4.1 Cultural Resources

As a result of previous investigations by other firms, one pre-contact habitation and lithic reduction site was recorded within the APE. Site P-33-12536/CA-RIV-7130 was first recorded in 2003 by Craig E. Lambert of Drover Archaeological Consulting. It was described as a habitation site and lithic scatter. At the time of the visit much of the area was badly overgrown by invasive grasses. P-33-12536/CA-RIV-7130 was not evaluated at the time of discovery.

A small portion of this site, consisting of less than ten percent of its overall area, overlapped with the Project Area. ECORP revisited the area on March 31, 2023 and found the portion of the site within the Project Area to contain no surface evidence of the pre-contact site, as it was developed with modern landscaping and a portion of a sidewalk. Due to this development, any intact portion of site P-33-12536/CA-RIV-7130 would be located outside of the Project Area.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

ECORP's 2023 survey area overlapped a portion of site P-33-12536/CA-RIV-7130; however, ECORP did not observe evidence of the site during the survey. The portion of the site believed to be intact (not impacted by previous development) represents the largest portion. It is located outside of the Project Area. Site P-33-12536/CA-RIV-7130 has not been evaluated using NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria; therefore, it is not currently known whether it is considered a historical resource under CEQA or historic properties under Section 106 NHPA (if applicable). For the purpose of this project, the lead agency may treat this site as eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under criteria D and 4 without formal evaluation.

In cases where ground visibility is hindered by impervious or impenetrable surfaces such as landscaping and concrete, and where such circumstances prevent archaeological survey or testing by traditional field methods, other sources of information must be utilized in assessing the potential for archaeological deposits associated with P-33-12536/CA-RIV-7130. The sources reviewed include records search and literature review information, archival records, historic maps and aerial photographs, topographic maps, and geoarchaeological information. Because this information could not definitively rule out the presence of subsurface deposits associated with the site, archaeological monitoring during the removal of these impervious surfaces during project construction is recommended.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

ECORP's survey of the Project Area did not reveal any indications of subsurface deposits. Archival research suggests that any historic-era resources would not likely be deeply buried, but instead, would manifest themselves on the surface and, hence, be detectable through standard survey. For pre-contact archaeological sites, the soil types present in the Project Area and immediate vicinity are gravelly, well-draining, deep, and loamy, which is characteristic of the alluvium sediments in the Menifee Valley.

Due to the presence of site P-33-12536/CA-RIV-7130 within the Project Area, and given the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located in alluvium around granite bedrock in grasslands, there exists a low potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area. This is due to the prior disturbance to the soils within the Project Area for construction and the fact that the Proposed Project is not going to be disturbing soils deep enough to get into the sediments that might contain pre-contact sites.

6.3 City-Approved Conditions of Approval

The potential always remains for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. The City of Menifee has provided the following standard Conditions of Approval to be implemented during project construction.

- **CUL 1 Human Remains.** If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the

necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resource Code § 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "most likely descendant." The most likely descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in PRC § 5097.98.

- **CUL 2 Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials.** It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or associated grave goods shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254 (r)., parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254 (r).

- **CUL 3 Inadvertent Archaeological Find.** If during ground disturbance activities, unique cultural resources are discovered that were not assessed by the archaeological report(s) and/or environmental assessment conducted prior to Project approval, the following procedures shall be followed. Unique cultural resources are defined, for this condition only, as being multiple artifacts in close association with each other, but may include fewer artifacts if the area of the find is determined to be of significance due to its sacred or cultural importance as determined in consultation with the Native American Tribe(s).

    a. All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resources shall be halted until a meeting is convened between the developer, the archaeologist, the tribal representative(s) and the Community Development Director to discuss the significance of the find.

    b. At the meeting, the significance of the discoveries shall be discussed and after consultation with the tribal representative(s) and the archaeologist, a decision shall be made, with the concurrence of the Community Development Director, as to the appropriate mitigation (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resources.

    c. Grading or further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until an agreement has been reached by all parties as to the appropriate mitigation. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area and will be monitored by additional Tribal monitors, if needed.

    d. Treatment and avoidance of the newly discovered resources shall be consistent with the Cultural Resources Management Plan and Monitoring Agreements entered into with the appropriate tribes. This may include avoidance of the cultural resources through Project design, in-place preservation of cultural resources located in native soils and/or re-burial

on the Project property so they are not subject to further disturbance in perpetuity as identified in Non-Disclosure of Reburial Condition.

e. If the find is determined to be significant and avoidance of the site has not been achieved, a Phase III data recovery plan shall be prepared by the Project archeologist, in consultation with the Tribe, and shall be submitted to the City for their review and approval prior to implementation of the said plan.

f. Pursuant to Calif. Pub. Res. Code § 21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological resources and cultural resources. If the landowner and the Tribe(s) cannot agree on the significance or the mitigation for the archaeological or cultural resources, these issues will be presented to the City Community Development Director for decision. The City Community Development Director shall make the determination based on the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act with respect to archaeological resources, recommendations of the Project archeologist and shall take into account the cultural and religious principles and practices of the Tribe. Notwithstanding any other rights available under the law, the decision of the City Community Development Director shall be appealable to the City Planning Commission and/or City Council.

- **CUL 4 Cultural Resource Disposition.** In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during the course of grading (inadvertent discoveries), the following procedures shall be carried out for final disposition of the discoveries:

a) One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, shall be employed with the tribes. Evidence of such shall be provided to the City of Menifee Community Development Department:

i) Preservation-In-Place of the cultural resources, if feasible. Preservation in place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resources.

ii) Reburial of the resources on the Project property. The measures for reburial shall include, at least, the following: Measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all legally required cataloging and basic recordation have been completed, with an exception that sacred items, burial goods and Native American human remains are excluded. Any reburial process shall be culturally appropriate. Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the City under a confidential cover and not subject to Public Records Request.

iii) If preservation in place or reburial is not feasible then the resources shall be curated in a culturally appropriate manner at a Riverside County curation facility that meets State Resources Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Resources ensuring access and use pursuant to the Guidelines. The collection

and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and are to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence of curation in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that subject archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid, shall be provided by the landowner to the City. There shall be no destructive or invasive testing on sacred items, burial goods and Native American human remains. Results concerning finds of any inadvertent discoveries shall be included in the Phase IV monitoring report.

- **CUL 5 Archaeologist Retained**. Prior to issuance of a grading permit the City shall retain a Riverside County qualified archaeologist to monitor all ground disturbing activities in an effort to identify any unknown archaeological resources.

  The Project Archaeologist and the Tribal monitor(s) shall manage and oversee monitoring for all initial ground disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the Project site including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, mass or rough grading, trenching, stockpiling of materials, rock crushing, structure demolition and etc. The Project Archaeologist and the Tribal monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources in coordination with any required special interest or tribal monitors.

  The developer/permit holder shall submit a fully executed copy of the contract to the Community Development Department to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the Community Development Department shall clear this condition.

  In addition, the Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Consulting Tribe(s), the contractor, and the City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) in consultation pursuant to the definition in Assembly Bill (AB) 52 to address the details, timing and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the Project site. A consulting tribe is defined as a tribe that initiated the AB 52 tribal consultation process for the Project, has not opted out of the AB 52 consultation process, and has completed AB 52 consultation with the City as provided for in Cal Pub Res Code § 21080.3.2(b)(1) of AB 52. Details in the Plan shall include:

  a) Project grading and development scheduling;

  b) The Project archeologist and the Consulting Tribes(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the City, the construction manager and any contractors, and will conduct a mandatory Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training to those in attendance. The Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the Project and the surrounding area; what resources could potentially be identified during earthmoving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. All new construction personnel that will conduct earthwork or grading activities that begin work on the Project following the initial

Training must take the Cultural Sensitivity Training prior to beginning work and the Project archaeologist and Consulting Tribe(s) shall make themselves avail

c) The protocols and stipulations that the contractor, City, Consulting Tribe(s) and Project archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resource deposits that shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.

- **CUL 6 Native American Monitoring (Pechanga)**. Tribal monitor(s) shall be required on-site during all ground-disturbing activities, including grading, stockpiling of materials, engineered fill, rock crushing, etc. The land divider/permit holder shall retain a qualified tribal monitor(s) from the Pechanga Band of Indians. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the developer shall submit a copy of a signed contract between the above-mentioned Tribe and the land divider/permit holder for the monitoring of the Project to the Community Development Department and to the Engineering Department. The Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground-disturbance activities to allow recovery of cultural resources, in coordination with the Project Archaeologist.
- **CUL 7 Native American Monitoring (Soboba)**. Tribal monitor(s) shall be required on-site during all ground-disturbing activities, including grading, stockpiling of materials, engineered fill, rock crushing, etc. The land divider/permit holder shall retain a qualified tribal monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the developer shall submit a copy of a signed contract between the above-mentioned Tribe and the land divider/permit holder for the monitoring of the Project to the Community Development Department and to the Engineering Department. The Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground-disturbance activities to allow recovery of cultural resources, in coordination with the Project Archaeologist.
- **CUL 8 Prior to Final Occupancy Archaeology Report - Phase III and IV.** Prior to final inspection, the developer/permit holder shall prompt the Project Archeologist to submit two (2) copies of the Phase III Data Recovery report (if required for the Project) and the Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report that complies with the Community Development Department's requirements for such reports. The Phase IV report shall include evidence of the required cultural/historical sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the pre-grade meeting. The Community Development Department shall review the reports to determine adequate mitigation compliance. Provided the reports are adequate, the Community Development Department shall clear this condition. Once the report(s) are determined to be adequate, two (2) copies shall be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California Riverside (UCR) and one (1) copy shall be submitted to the Consulting Tribe(s) Cultural Resources Department(s).

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

delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 34 **IC FILE NO.:** _____

To: Eastern Information Center

Print Name: Sonia Sifuentes Date: 11/4/2022

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting Inc

Address: 215 North Fifth Street

City: Redlands State: CA Zip: 92374

Phone: 9093070046 Fax: 9093070056 Email: ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): sdonnelly@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Email: _____ Billing Phone: _____

Project Name / Reference: McCall Blvd. Widening (Menifee)

Project Street Address: McCall Blvd from Oakhurst Avenue to Menifee Road.

County or Counties: Riverside

Township/Range/UTMs: T05S | R03W, 02W | 485123.29E 3731101.35N 11S

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Romoland (1953, P.R. 1979; NAD27)

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ☐ / no ■

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: $ 1,000.00
(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed $1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the $150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the OHP website.

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☐ GIS Data ☐ Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data ☒ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no. "

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within 1 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Report Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
"Other" Report Locations[2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

3. Database Information:
(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the SSJVIC website for examples)

	Within project area	Within 1 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Report Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Include "Other" Reports [2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request)**:**

	Within project area	Within 1 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Reports[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
"Other" Reports[2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

	Within project area	Within 1 mi. radius
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory[3]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
OHP Archaeological Resources Directory[1,5]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
***California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976):**		
Directory listing only (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the OHP website and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes ☐ / no ☒
Ethnographic Information	yes ☐ / no ☒
Historical Literature	yes ☐ / no ☒
Historical Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒
Local Inventories	yes ☐ / no ☒
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒
Shipwreck Inventory	yes ☐ / no ☒
Soil Survey Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒

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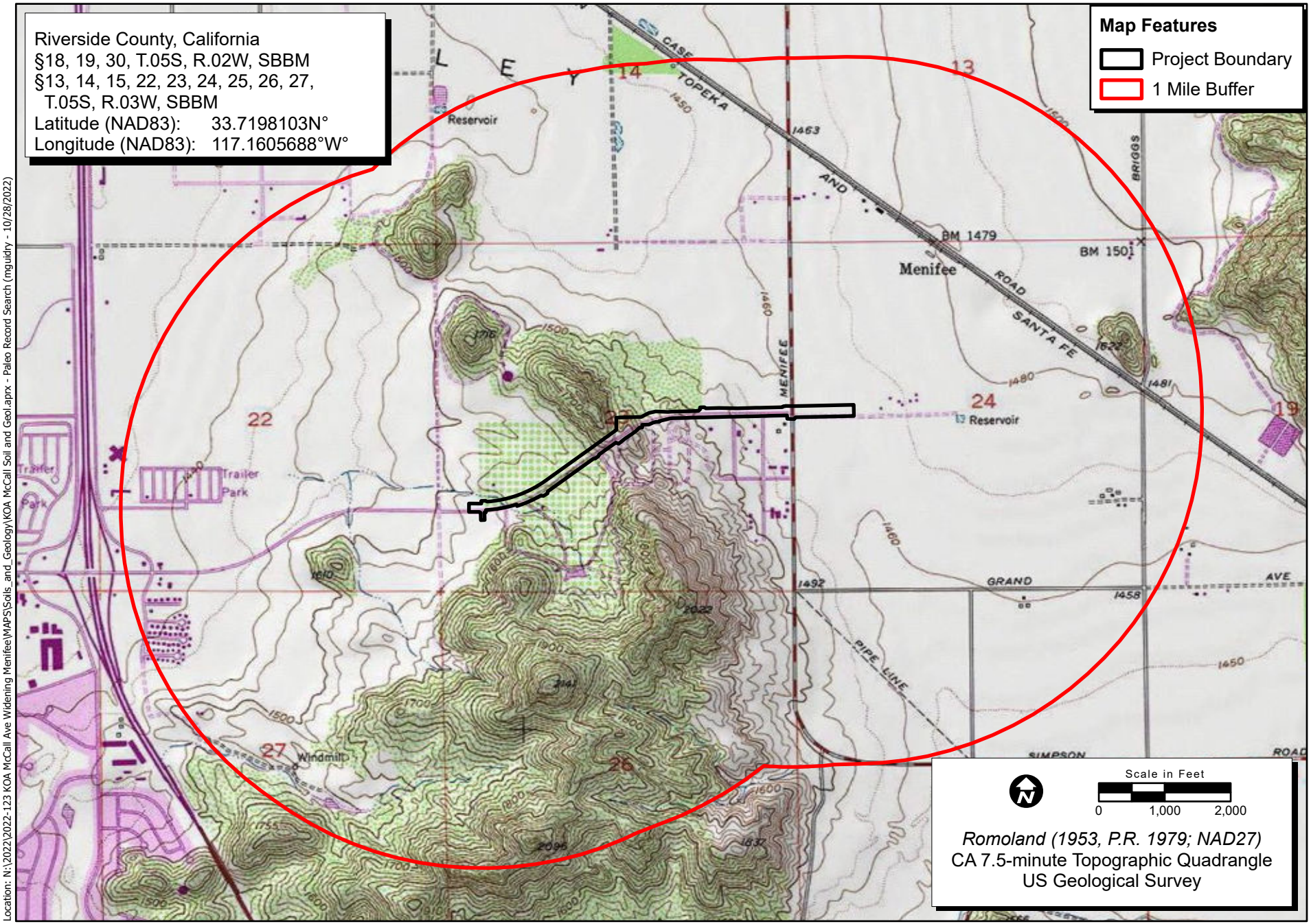
[1] In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

[2] "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

[3] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

[4] Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

[5] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.



Location: N:\2022\2022-123 KOA McCall Ave Widening Menifee\MAPS\Soils_and_Geology\KOA McCall Soil and Geol.aprx - Paleo Record Search (mguidry - 10/28/2022)

Map Date: 10/28/2022

Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search

2022-123 KOA McCall Ave Widening Menifee

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02341	NADB-R - 1082805; Voided - MF-2547	1988	Christopher E. Drover	A Cultural Resource Inventory: Menifee Ranch Specific Plan Project near Romoland, California	Christopher E. Drover	33-003429
RI-04518	NADB-R - 1085879	2000	Brian F. Smith and Johanna L. Buysee	An Archaeological/Historical Study For The Menifee 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-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-07622	Submitter - CONTRACT NO. 2204A	2008	Hogan, M. and Tang, T.	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GREEN HERITAGE, LLC MENIFEE VALLEY AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
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	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-001166	CA-RIV-001166		Other	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	1977 (G. Smith, n/a); 1979 (J. Baldwin, n/a); 1980 (T. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 2770-F South Harbor Blvd. Santa Ana, Ca 92704)	RI-00534, RI-06240
P-33-001175	CA-RIV-001175	Other - Menifee-Briggs Road Slicks	Other	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP02; AP04	1977 (G.A. Smith, n/a); 1989 (C.E. Drover; D.M. Smith., n/a); 1993 (Dan Landis, Greenwood and Associates); 2012 (Stacie Wilson and Jill Gibson, AECOM)	RI-02475, RI-03739, RI-04425, RI-08955
P-33-002221	CA-RIV-002221	Other - French Adobe Site and trash dump (SRS H #1, 1a)	Site	Historic	AH04; AH16	1981 (John F. Elliot, n/a)	RI-01171
P-33-003429	CA-RIV-003429	Other - Menifee Temp 3		Prehistoric		1988 (C.E. Drover); 2000 (Brian F. Smith & Associates, Brian F, Smith & Associates, Poway, CA.); 2016 (D. McDougall, P. Moloney, Applied Earthworks)	RI-02341, RI-04518
P-33-005318	CA-RIV-005318	Other - 27753-A	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1993 (Christopher E. Drover, Archaeological Research Unit, UCR)	RI-04462, RI-04515, RI-04604
P-33-009722			Building, Structure, Site	Historic			RI-04518
P-33-009723	CA-RIV-006482H		Site	Historic			RI-04518
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-33-010994	CA-RIV-006643H		Other	Historic			RI-04425
P-33-011464	CA-RIV-006842H	Other - Menifee West Temp 1	Site	Historic	AH04	2002 (Larry Pierson, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-011465	CA-RIV-006843	Other - Menifee West Temp 2	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2002 (Johnna Buysse, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011466	CA-RIV-006844/H	Other - Menifee West Temp 3	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP04	2002 (Pierson, Larry and Johnna Buysse, Brian F. Smith and Associates); 2007 (Smallwood, Josh, n/a)	RI-07509, RI-07628
P-33-011467	CA-RIV-006845	Other - Menifee West Temp 4	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	2002 (Johnna Buysse, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011468	CA-RIV-006846/H	Other - Menifee West Temp 5	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP02	2002 (Larry Pierson, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011469	CA-RIV-006847	Other - Menifee West Temp 6	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2002 (Johnna Buysse, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011470	CA-RIV-006848/H	Other - Menifee West Temp 7	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP04	2002 (Larry Pierson, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011471	CA-RIV-006849/H	Other - Menifee West Temp 8	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP02; AP04	2002 (Larry Pierson, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-011472	CA-RIV-006850	Other - Menifee West Temp 9	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2002 (Johnna Buysse, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	RI-07628
P-33-012535	CA-RIV-007129	Other - R-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	2003 (Craig E. Lambert, Drover Archaeological Consulting)	RI-05627
P-33-014092	CA-RIV-007733	Other - Bradberry Temp 1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	2004 (Brian F. Smith and Associates, Brian F. Smith and Associates)	RI-07634
P-33-014093	CA-RIV-007734	Other - Bradberry Temp 2	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	2005 (Brian F. Smith and Associates, Brian F. Smith and Associates)	RI-07634

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-008196	National Register - 6Z; Other - BNSF Railroad; Other - San Jacinto Valley Railway; Other - Santa Fe Valley Railroad; Other - CRM TECH 2225-1H; Other - Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad; Other - 3CS; Other - SJ-32; 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 (Theordore 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-33-018085	CA-RIV-009288	Other - LSA-HOV-530-S1-H1	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP04	2005 (David Brunzell, LSA Associates)	
P-33-018086	CA-RIV-009289	Other - LSA-HOV-530-S1-H2	Site	Historic	AH04	2005 (David Brunzell, LSA Associates)	
P-33-021003	CA-RIV-010879	Other - STR1201-P-1		Prehistoric		2012 (D. Brunzell, J. Brunzell, BCR Consulting)	
P-33-021004	CA-RIV-010880	Other - STR1201-P-1		Prehistoric		2012 (David Brunzell, Joseph Brunzell, BCR Consulting)	
P-33-021005	CA-RIV-010881	Other - STR1201-P-3		Prehistoric		2012 (D. Brunzell, J. Brunzell, BCR Consulting)	
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.)	
P-33-028165		Other - LSA-TBB1701-KC-S-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP05	2018 (Paul Macarro, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians)	
P-33-028919		Other - 27530 Briggs Road	Building	Historic	HP33	2018 (Jennifer Gorman, L&L Environmental, Inc)	RI-10755

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-029126	CA-RIV-013019	Other - Underwood Temp-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	2021 (Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

November 4, 2022

Riverside Historical Society
P.O. Box 246
Riverside, CA 92502-0246
Sent via submission form on https://www.riversidehistoricalsociety.org/about-us

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the McCall Blvd Widening (Menifee) Project in Riverside County, California

Dear Riverside Historical Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project area consists of the widening of McCall Boulevard from a 2-lane road to 6-lanes of approximately 0.75 miles located in the City of Menifee. These areas are located on McCall Boulevard from Oakhurst Avenue to Menifee Road, as shown in the highlighted area on the enclosed map. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (909) 307-0046 or ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Sonia Sifuentes

Senior
Archaeologist

Attachment:
Project Location and Vicinity Map

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: McCall Blvd. Widening (Menifee) 2022-123

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Romoland (1953, P.R. 1979: NAD27)

Township: 05S Range: 03W, 02W Section(s): 13-15, 18, 19, 22-17

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting Inc.

Street Address: 215 North Fifth Street

City: Redlands Zip: 92374

Phone: 909-307-0046

Fax: 909-307-0056

Email: ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands file search for the proposed project, McCall Blvd Widening (Menifee). The proposed project area covers approximately 0.75 miles. Please refer to the project number 2022-123 on all correspondence.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/6/2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed McCall Blvd. Widening (Menifee) 2022-123 Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/6/2022

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

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

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

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

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
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

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 McCall Blvd. Widening (Menifee) 2022-123 Project, Riverside County.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

December 6, 2022

Sonia Sifuentes
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: McCall Blvd. Widening (Menifee) 2022-123 Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Sifuentes:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

03-057-2023-001

January 27, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO:dguillen@cityofmenifee.us]
City of Menifee
Diego Guillen
29844 Haun Rd
Menifee, CA 92586

Re: McCall Blvd Widening Project

Dear Diego Guillen,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the McCall Blvd Widening 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:

*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.

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

*Formal government to government consultion under California Assembly Bill No. 52 (AB-52).

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

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

PHOTOLOG

Project Name: McCall Blvd Widening

Project Number: 2022-123

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
iphone 12	IMG-0118	PA OV from E boundary	W	3/3/23	CL
	IMG-0119	Menifee Rd @ McCall Blvd	SW		
	" -0120	"	W		
	" -0121	"	S		
	" -0122	Construction along McCall Blvd - preventing access to N side	W		
	" -0123	ground visibility S side McCall Blvd	W		
	" -0124	slope w/in PA b/w Summit & Fargo St	W		
	" -0125	upward slope w/in PA b/w Vine & Palomar	W		
	" -0126	PA OV from W boundary	NE		
	" -0127	"	NE		
	" -0128	ground visibility N of McCall blvd	E		
	" -0129	portion of PA that sticks out to the N of McCall blvd	NE		
	" -0130	portion of PA closed off/ inaccessible due to construction N of McCall Blvd	E		
	" -0131	"	E		

IMG_0124

IMG_0125

IMG_0126

IMG_0127

IMG_0128

IMG_0129

IMG_0130

IMG_0131

IMG_0118

IMG_0119

IMG_0120

IMG_0121

IMG_0122

IMG_0123


NO
PARKING
ANY
TIME