

APPENDIX 3A

Cultural Report (Millcreek)

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

MILLCREEK PROMENADE PROJECT

**City of Menifee
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

Community Development Department
City of Menifee
29995 Evans Road, West Annex
Menifee, CA 92586

Prepared for:

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31103 Rancho Viejo Road, #535
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May 13, 2016
CRM TECH Contract No. 3028A

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Millcreek Promenade Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Section 15, T6S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 39 acres

Keywords: Menifee Valley, southwestern Riverside County; Assessor’s Parcel Numbers 360-350-011 and -017; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no “historical resources” under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between February and May 2016, at the request of Sherman & Haun, LP, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 39 acres of vacant land in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 360-350-011 and -017, located between Haun Road and Sherman Road and to the south of Garbani Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 15, T4S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed mixed-use development project known as Millcreek Promenade, which entails the construction of a 392-unit apartment community, an industrial park, and a retail shopping center with office buildings, a restaurant, and water features. The City of Menifee, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Menifee a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources.

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between February and May 2016, at the request of Sherman & Haun, LP, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 39 acres of vacant land in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 360-350-011 and -017, located between Haun Road and Sherman Road and to the south of Garbani Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 15, T4S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 2).

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed mixed-use development project known as Millcreek Promenade, which entails the construction of a 392-unit apartment community, an industrial park, and a retail shopping center with office buildings, a restaurant, and water features. The City of Menifee, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

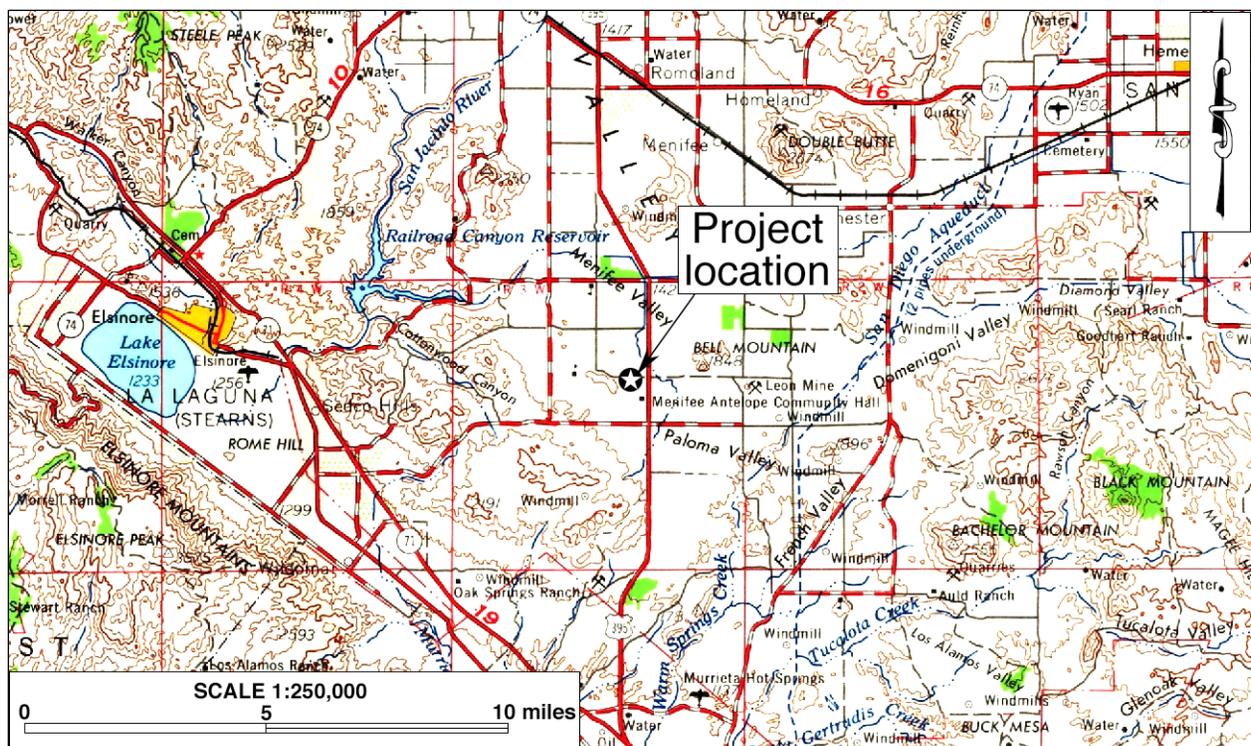


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

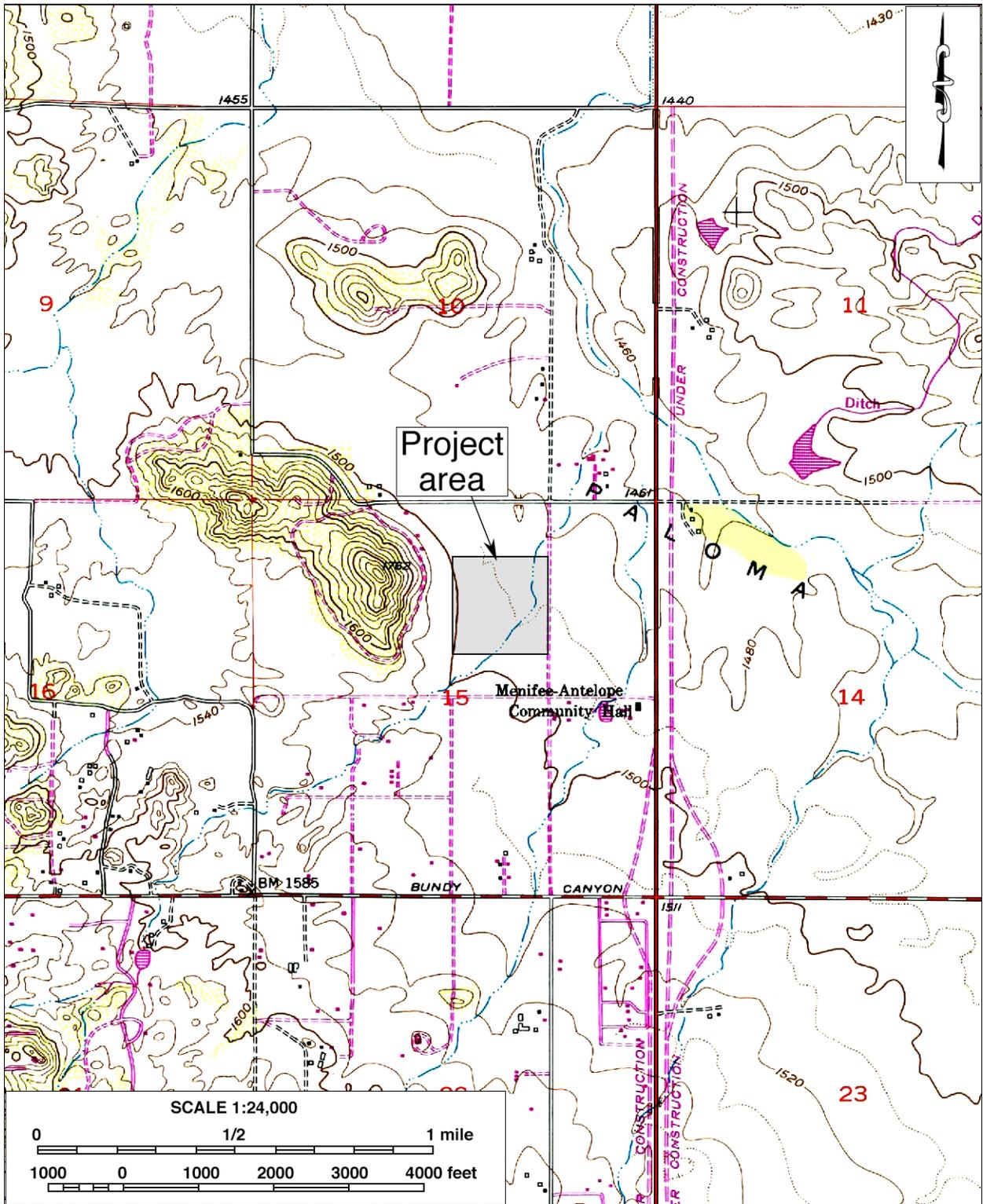


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Romoland, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979b])

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Menifee is situated in the southern portion of the San Jacinto Subbasin of the Santa Ana Watershed, in a northeast-southwest trending, semi-arid inland alluvial valley complex bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Mountains and on the southwest by the Santa Ana Mountains. The climate and environment of the region are typical of southern California's inland valleys, with temperatures in the region reaching over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and dipping to near freezing in winter. Average annual precipitation is approximately 12 inches (US Climate Data 2015).

The project area consists of a square-shaped parcel of agricultural land that is currently under fallow. It is surrounded mostly by other parcels of open land but adjoins a commercial property to the south. The terrain on the property is relatively level (Figure 3), with elevations ranging approximately from 1,480 feet to 1,500 feet above mean sea level. The vegetation consists of crab grass, tomato plant, and scattered trees such as acacia. In general, the soil is a loosely packed fine-grained silty-clay loam with less than 10 percent pea-gravel. A small amount of angular and sub-angular granitic rocks is observed on the surface. An intermittent creek runs in a northeast-southwest direction across the southern portion of the property. Other than past farming operations, no significant disturbances are evident.



Figure 3. Overview of the project area. (View to the west; photograph taken on March 14, 2016)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008).

Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods:

- Paeloindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

According to most schemes, the present-day Menifee area belonged to the Late Prehistoric San Luis Rey Complex, which has been equated with the ethnohistoric Luiseño Indians (True 1966). The San Luis Rey Complex has been divided into San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, dating to A.D. 1400-1750 and A.D. 1750-1850, respectively, overlapping the Protohistoric and early Historic Periods. Artifacts and features typical of the San Luis Rey Complex include triangular (e.g., Cottonwood series) projectile points, bone awls, stone and shell artifacts for adornment, groundstone, bedrock milling features, and human cremations.

The Luiseño is a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of

the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Anthropologists have divided the Luiseño into several autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978:551), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, where chiefs of the village inherited their position and each village owned its own land. Villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of freshwater, always near subsistence resources.

Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. The Luiseño people were primarily hunters and gatherers. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, atlatls or spear throwers, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact (*ibid.*:558). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as small pox as well as harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage live on the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala Indian Reservations.

Historic Context

In California, the so-called “historic period” began in 1769, when an expedition sent by the Spanish authorities in Mexico founded Mission San Diego, the first European outpost in Alta California. For several decades after that, Spanish colonization activities were largely confined to the coastal regions and left little impact on the arid hinterland of the territory. Although the first explorers, including Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza, traveled through the San Jacinto Subbasin as early as 1772-1774, no Europeans were known to have settled in the vicinity until the beginning of the 19th century (Gunther 1984).

Situated deep in the arid hinterland of Alta California, the San Jacinto Subbasin received little influence from the Spanish/Mexican colonization activities in the coastal regions, although the area

was nominally under the control of Mission San Luis Rey, established near present-day Oceanside in 1798 (Gunther 1984). After secularization of the mission system in the 1830s, the Mexican government issued several large land grants in what is now southwestern Riverside County to various prominent citizens in the province. The Menifee area, however, was not included in any of them, and remained public land when California was annexed by the U.S. in 1848.

Around 1880, S. Menifee Wilson located a gold quartz mine about eight miles south of present-day Perris, and named it the Menifee Quartz Lode (Gunther 1984:320). The area around the mine thus came to be known as the Menifee Valley. Other miners began to arrive in the valley, and the Menifee Mining District was soon organized. By the time Riverside County was created in 1893, Menifee had also become an important grain- and hay-growing area (*ibid*). It remained a farming and mining community well into the 20th century, but in the most recent decades residential and commercial development has increasingly becoming the driving force in regional growth. As the ongoing urban expansion greatly transformed the socioeconomic landscape of the area, in October 2008 Menifee incorporated as the 26th city in Riverside County.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On February 17, 2016, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principle investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang. In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1857, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1979, and aerial photographs taken in 1938-2014. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the NETR Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On February 12, 2016, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California’s Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission’s sacred lands file. In the meantime, on February 17, CRM TECH notified the nearby Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited tribal participation. Following the

NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on March 14 CRM TECH further contacted 29 tribal representatives in the region in writing for additional information of potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 14, 2016, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Salvadore Boites carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Beth Cordova from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show more than 75 previous studies covering various tracts of land and linear features (Figure 4). In all, roughly half of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed, which resulted in the identification of 34 historical/archaeological sites within the one-mile radius (Table 1).

Of the known sites, 22 were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, mainly consisting of bedrock milling features such as grinding slicks and mortars, the most common type of prehistoric cultural features in the Menifee area. These sites were concentrated among granitic boulder outcrops located in the rolling hills and along waterways surrounding the project area. Site 33-000636 (CA-RIV-636), a single grinding slick located roughly a quarter-mile northeast of the project area, was the nearest one among them. The other 12 sites dated to the historic period and included single-family residences, structural foundations, and refuse scatters. None of these sites was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historic maps consulted for this study indicate that in the 1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the vicinity, no man-made features were found within or adjacent to the project area (Figure 5). The nearest man-made feature at that time was a road running some 200 feet south of the project location, which converged with the “Road to San Bernardino” about a mile to the southeast (Figure 5). In the 1890s, the project area apparently remained unoccupied and undeveloped, while a rural settlement pattern had emerged in the surrounding area, with a few widely scattered buildings linked by a crisscrossing web of roads, including the forerunners of today's Garbani Road and Sherman Road (Figure 6).

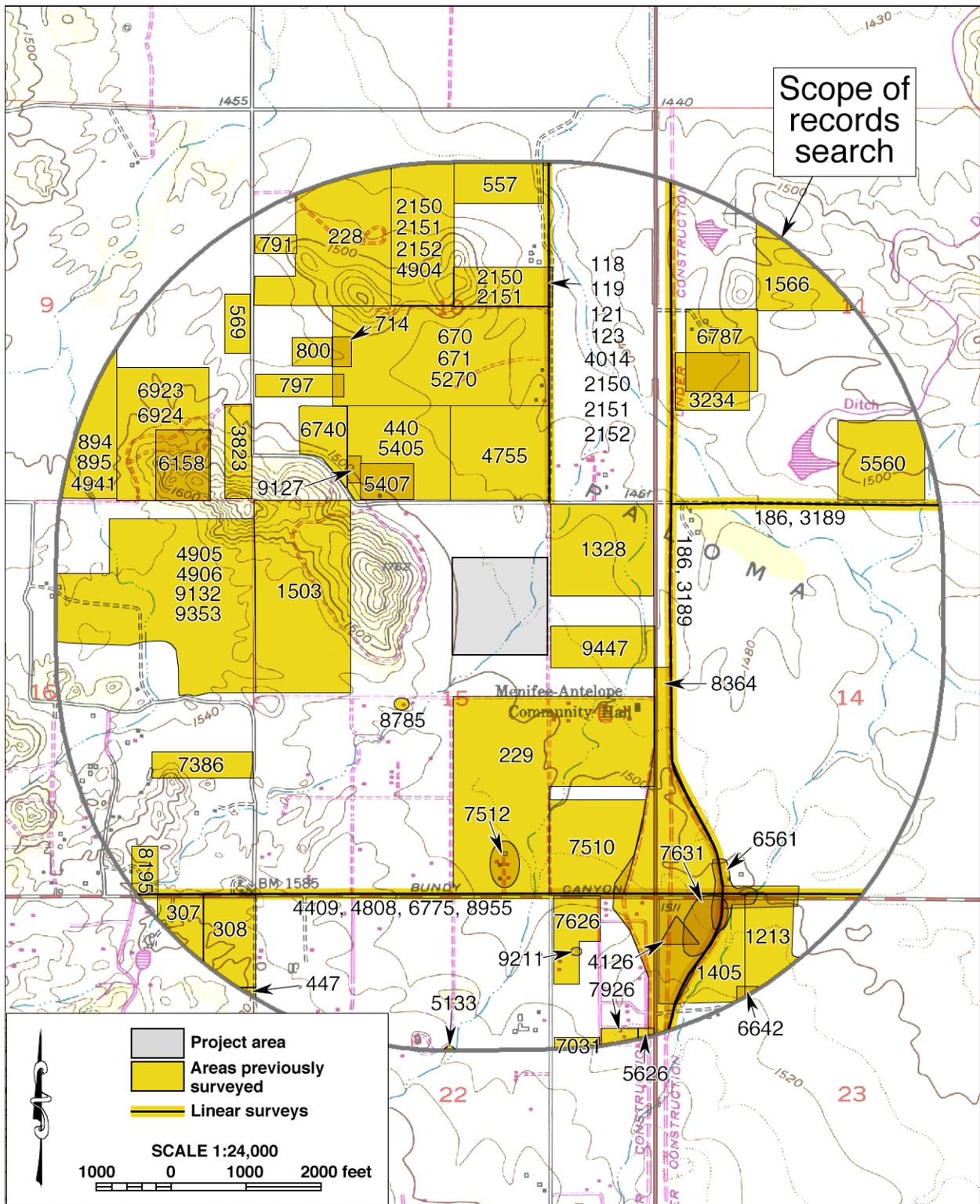


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Site No.	Date Recorded	Description
33-000332	Chace 1963	Camp site
33-000333	Hedges 1981	Village site
33-000337	Kowta 1964	House pit
33-000339	Kowta 1964	Village site
33-000340	Kowta 1964	Lithic scatter
33-000341	Kowta 1964	Rock wall feature
33-000631	Humbert and Hammond 1973	Bedrock milling feature
33-000632	Humbert 1973	Bedrock milling feature
33-000633	Humbert 1973	Bedrock milling feature
33-000634	Humbert and Hammond 1973	Bedrock milling feature and lithic scatter
33-000635	Humbert and Hammond 1973	Bedrock milling feature
33-000636	Kroesen 1981	Bedrock milling feature
33-001358	Morin and Waldron 1976	Bedrock milling feature
33-001724	Oxendine 1979	Bedrock milling feature and lithic scatter
33-002151	Jenkins 1981	Bedrock milling feature
33-007698	Hedges 1982	Christensen Ranch storage silo
33-007716	Warner 1983	Single-family residence and barn
33-008851	Shepard 1997	Bedrock milling feature and lithic scatter
33-011203	McKenna 2001	Bedrock milling feature
33-011242	Sawyer and Braker 2001	Foundations and refuse scatters
33-012888	Bouscaren et al. 2003	Refuse scatters
33-012889	Bouscaren et al. 2003	Refuse scatter
33-014990	Brandman 2006	Bedrock milling features
33-014991	Brandman 2006	Bedrock milling features
33-015668	Kennedy, Jerningan, and Linder 2006	Abandoned well
33-015987	Ballester 2007	Bedrock milling feature
33-016712	Smith & Harper 2007	Charlie Baily Farmstead
33-017046	Bholat 2008	Bedrock milling feature
33-017108	Smith and Harper 2007	Single-family residence
33-017109	Smith and Harper 2007	Single-family residence
33-017182	Smith and Harper 2007	Single-family residence
33-017575	Keller 2009	Bedrock milling feature
33-021009	Schmidt 2012	Foundation
33-023814	Loren-Webb 2013	Refuse scatter

Although the surrounding area demonstrated evidence of gradual growth during the course of the 20th century, the project area has remained in use solely as agricultural fields to the present time, and was often under fallow in recent years (Figures 7, 8; NETR Online 1938-2012). Among the notable features in close proximity to the project area today, Huan Road was built between 1967 and 1978, while Sherman Road in its current configuration dates to sometime between 1978 and 1996, as does the commercial property location on the adjacent property to the south (NETR Online 1967-2012).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated February 17, 2016, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see Appendix 2). Upon

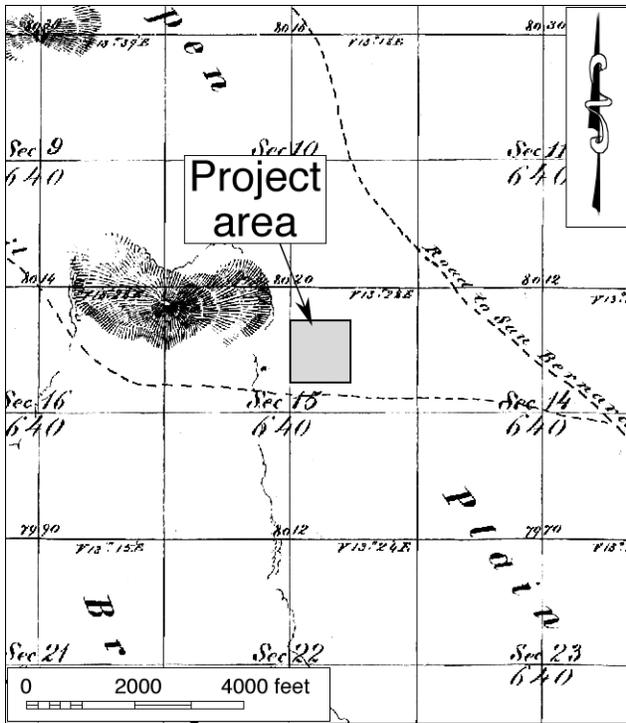


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1857.
(Source: GLO 1857)

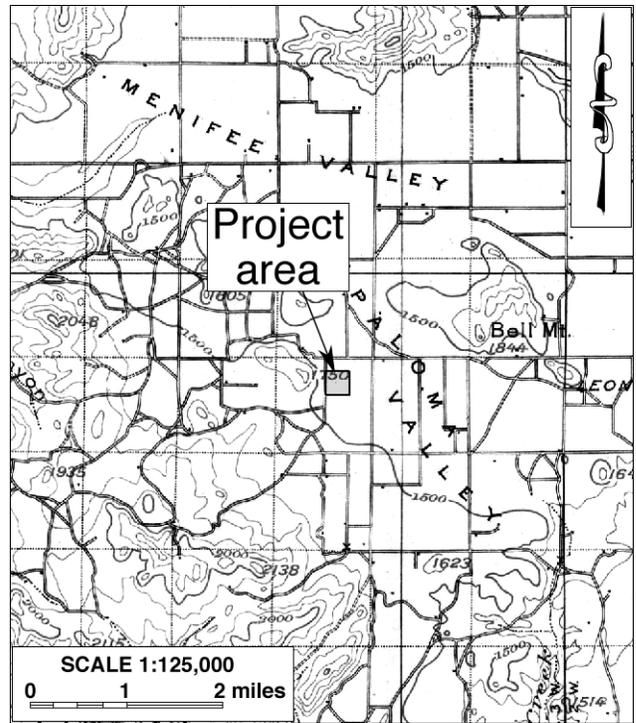


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1998.
(Source: USGS 1901)

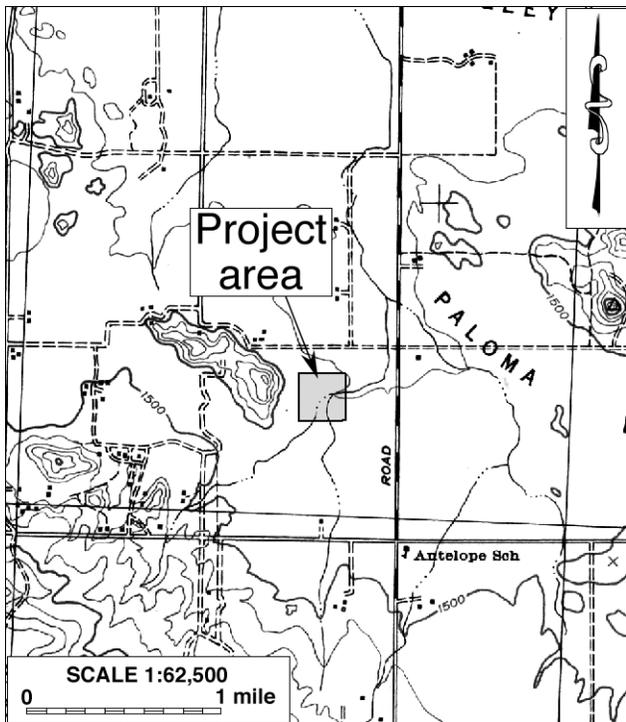


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

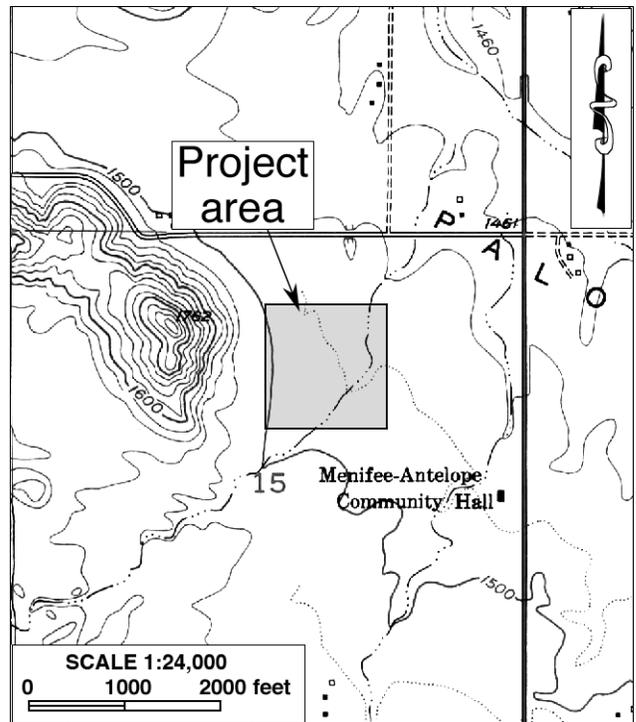


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951. (Source: USGS 1953)

receiving the NAHC's response, on March 7 CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 17 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent (see Appendix 2). In addition, as referred previously by the appropriate tribal government staff, the following 12 designated spokespersons were also contacted:

- David L. Saldivar, Tribal Government Affairs Manager, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Andreas Heredia, Cultural Director, Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Rob Roy, Environmental Director, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
- Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resource Specialist, Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
- Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
- Chris Devers, Vice-Chairman, Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Vincent Whipple, Manager of Culture Resources Department, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Joseph Ontiveros, Director of Cultural Resource Department, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

In all, 29 local Native American representatives were contacted at a total of 16 tribal organizations, and six tribal representatives have responded in writing as of this time (see Appendix 2). Among them, Chris Devers of the Pauma Band requested a copy of this report for tribal review. Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians, and Katie Croft, Archaeologist with the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, found the project location to be outside of their respective tribes' traditional use areas, and thus deferred to other tribes located in closer proximity.

Judy Stapp of the Cabazon Band and Vincent Whipple of the Rincon Band identified the project location to be a part of their tribes' traditional use areas, but stated that the tribes had no information on any Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Mr. Whipple deferred further consultation on this project to the Pechanga Band and the Soboba Band. Andreas Heredia of the Cahuilla Band requested copies of the records search results, which were subsequently sent to him by e-mail on March 18, 2016. Additionally, Mr. Heredia requested further consultation with the City of Menifee and Native American monitoring during all ground-disturbing activities.

Raymond Huaute of the Morongo Band also claimed the project location as a part of his tribe's traditional use area. Mr. Huaute had no additional information or immediate concerns pertaining to this project, but requested that the tribe's Standard Development Conditions (see Appendix 2) be implemented to address inadvertent discoveries of buried cultural remains, and that the Morongo Band be notified in the event of such discoveries. Finally, Mr. Huaute requested a copy of the completed report for tribal review.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey of the project area yielded negative results for potential "historical resources," and no buildings, structures, objects, features, or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were

encountered. A small amount of modern refuse was found in the creek across the property, but none of the items is of any historical/archaeological interest.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area and to assist the City of Menifee in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

The results of this study have established that no potential historical resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was encountered during the present survey. In addition, Native American input during this study did not identify any sites of traditional cultural value in the vicinity, and historic maps show no notable cultural features within the project area throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that *no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results outlined above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, were encountered throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Menifee:

- No historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known historical resources.
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

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2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino, California.
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 1989 Data Recovery at the Cole Canyon Site (CA-RIV-1139), Riverside County, California. *Pacific Coast Archeological Society Quarterly* 25.
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 1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
 1942 Map: Murrieta, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.
 1953 Map: Romoland, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951.
 1979a Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
 1979b Map: Romoland, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1976.
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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Honors and Awards

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981 President’s Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST

Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern
California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources
management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California
Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Boites, M.A.

Education

- 2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
- 2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology etc., Everest College, Anaheim, California.
- 2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
- 1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

2014 Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL.
2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
2009-2010 Senior Commentator, GameReplays.org.
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2002-2007 Host and Head Writer, *The Rational Voice* Radio Program, Titan Radio, California State University, Fullerton.
2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, Various Locations, California.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Honors and Awards

2000 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 29 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 653-4082

(916) 657-5390 (fax)

nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Mill Creek Promenade Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3038A)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Romoland, Calif.

Township 6 South **Range** 3 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 15

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA

Zip: 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400

Fax: (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to develop a residential, retail and industrial center south of the intersection of Garbani Road and Sherman Road in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.

February 12, 2016

From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2016 3:49 PM
To: ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov; Tony Foussat
Subject: Cultural Resources Study & Participation in Fieldwork, Mill Creek Promenade Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 3038A)

Hello,

I'm e-mailing to notify you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural study for the Mill Creek Promenade Project in the City of Menifee, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 3038A). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for the referenced project. I'm also sending some information and a PA map. CRM TECH would appreciate any information regarding the proposed project and we will contact the tribe when we (Daniel or I) have a specific time and date for the fieldwork.

Thanks for your time and input.

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



February 17, 2016

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Sent via e-mail: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Number of pages: 4

RE: Proposed Mill Creek Promenade Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3038A), City of Menifee, Romoland USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent above reference codes is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,


Gayle Totton

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
February 17, 2016**

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio , CA 92203
(760) 342-2593

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairman
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs , CA 92086
Chapparosa@msn.com
(760) 782-0712

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
(951) 659-2700

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Mary Ann Green, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella , CA 92236
(760) 398-4722
(760) 369-7161 Fax

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-1289

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center , CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65362.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Mill Creek Promenade Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3038A), City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
February 17, 2016**

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
Chairman@cahuilla.net
(760) 763-5549
(760) 763-2631 Tribal EPA

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Rroad Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal , CA 92274
mmirelez@tmdci.org
(760) 399-0022, Ext. 1213

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
mgoodhart@pechanga-nsn.
(951) 770-6100

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Thomas Rodrigues, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
lavonne.peck@lajolla-nsn.gov
(760) 742-3771

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians THPO
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs , CA 92264
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net
(760) 699-6907
(760) 567-3761 Cell
(760) 699-6924 Fax

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65362.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Mill Creek Promenade Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3038A), City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.

March 7, 2016

John Gomez, Jr. Cultural Resource Coordinator
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391372
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Mill Creek Promenade Project
38 Acres in the City of Menifee
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3038A

Dear Mr. Gomez:

I am writing to bring to your attention an ongoing cultural resources investigation as part of a CEQA compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the construction of a residential, retail and industrial center on approximately 38 acres of undeveloped land, located south of the intersection of Garbani Road and Sherman Road, as shown on the attached map. The project area is located adjacent to the Rancho Bonito Project that CRM TECH completed in February 2016.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), there are no known historical/archaeological sites within the boundaries of the project area. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show 26 historical/archaeological sites, six historic-period buildings, and one isolate—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—were previously recorded. Of these known sites, 22 were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, mainly consisting of bedrock milling features such as grinding slicks and mortars, the most common type of prehistoric cultural features in the Menifee area. These sites were concentrated among granitic boulder outcrops located in the rolling hills and along waterways surrounding the project area. Closest of these to the project area was Site 33-000636 (CA-RIV-636), consisting of a single grinding slick, located about a quarter-mile to the northeast. The other 10 sites and the isolate dated to the historic period and included foundations, single-family residences, and refuse scatters.

As part of the information gathering process, a request was sent to Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a sacred lands record search on the project area. In a letter dated February 17, 2016, the NAHC reports that no Native American cultural resources were identified within the project area, but recommends contacting local Native American groups for further information (see attached document). Therefore, I am writing to ask if the tribe has any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the project area that need to be taken into consideration as part of the cultural resources investigation. Please respond at your earliest convenience by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail to me at CRM TECH using the contact information provided above and/or below.

To clarify, the intent of this letter is collect information regarding any Native American cultural resources that may be present within or adjacent to the project area for presentation as part of the environmental review for the proposed project. As the cultural resources consultant for the project,

CRM TECH is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations through the AB 52-compliance process. Requests for documentation or information we do not have access to will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the City of Menifee.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Cultural Resources Department

1 W. Tribal Road · Valley Center, California 92082 ·
(760) 297-2635 Fax:(760) 749-2639



March 9, 2016

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Mill Creek Promenade Project

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

This letter is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the Mill Creek Promenade Project and we thank you for the continued consultation notification. The location you have identified is within the Territory of the Luiseño people.

Embedded in the Luiseño Territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. The project is within the Luiseño Aboriginal Territory of the Luiseño people but, is not within Rincon's Historic Boundaries. We do not have any additional information regarding this project but, we defer to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians or Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians who are closer to your project area.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Vincent Whipple".

Vincent Whipple
Manager
Rincon Cultural Resources Department

MAR 24 2016

Bo Mazzetti
Tribal Chairman

Stephanie Spencer
Vice Chairwoman

Steve Stallings
Council Member

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

Alfonso Kolb
Council Member

From: Cultural <Cultural@pauma-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2016 1:09 PM
To: Nina Gallardo
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Mill Creek Promenade Project in the City of Menifee, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 3038A)

Nina,

Thank you for the update. We would like to request a copy of the Cultural Study.

Chris

From: Cultural Director <culturaldirector@cahuilla.net>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2016 1:29 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: Mill Creek Promenade Project Menifee

Good Afternoon,

Ms. Gallardo

On behalf of the Cahuilla Band of Indians I would like to request a list of the historical/archeological sites, along with a map of the sites. Also the Cahuilla Band of Indians are requesting to be consulted on this project and to have tribal monitor(s) on this project during any and all ground disturbances.

`Àchama` (Thank you),

Andreas Heredia
Director
Cahuilla Cultural Department
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 Highway 371
Cahuilla Indian Reservation
Anza CA, 92539

Cell -(760) 423-2773
Work- (951) 763-5549
Fax- (951) 763-2808



March 17, 2016

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re.: Mill Creek Promenade Project
38 Acres in the City of Menifee
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3038A

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

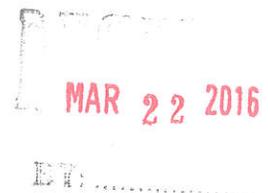
Thank you for contacting the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project.

The project is located outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within an area that may be considered a traditional use area. The Tribe has no specific archival information on the site indicating that it may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value within the project area.

We look forward to continued collaboration in the preservation of cultural resources or areas of traditional cultural importance.

Best regards,

Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs



From: Harvey, Victoria (TRBL) <vharvey@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2016 2:59 PM
To: Nina Gallardo
Subject: Mill Creek Promenade Project, 39 Acres in the City of Manifee, Riverside County, California

Greetings,

A records check of the ACBCI cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Katie Croft
Archaeologist
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264
760-699-6829 Office
760-413-6253 Cell
760-699-6924 Fax
kcroft@aguacaliente.net

From: Ray Huaute <RHuaute@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2016 10:22 AM
To: Nina Gallardo
Cc: Denisa Torres
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Mill Creek Promenade Project in the City of Menifee, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 3038A)

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

Thank you for contacting Morongo on behalf of your client. At this time the tribe does not have any additional information or immediate concerns pertaining to this particular project. However, in the unlikely event that cultural artifacts or human remains are discovered, we would like to request that you contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians immediately and follow the Standard Development Conditions outlined in the attached letter. If you have any further questions regarding this matter please feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,

Raymond Huaute
Cultural Resource Specialist
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
Phone: (951) 755-5025
Fax: (951) 572-6004
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov

**MORONGO CULTURAL
HERITAGE PROGRAM**

**12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220
OFFICE 951-755-5025 FAX 951-572-6004**

MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS



Date: March 18, 2016

Re: Mill Creek Promenade Project
38 Acres in the City of Menifee
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3038A

Dear,
Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians regarding the above referenced project(s). The tribe greatly appreciates the opportunity to comment on the project. After reviewing our records and consulting with our tribal elders and cultural experts, we would like to respectfully offer the following comments and/or recommendations:

- The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries and is not within an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). We recommend contacting the appropriate tribes who have cultural affiliation to the project area. We have no further comments at this time.
- The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time, we are not aware of any cultural resources on the property; however, that is not to say there is nothing present. At this time, we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment).
- The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment). Furthermore, we would like to formally request the following:
 - A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the CHRIS (California Historical Resources Information System) Archaeological Information Centers and have a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.
 - A comprehensive archaeological survey be conducted of the proposed project property and any APE's (Areas of Potential Effect) within the property. We would also like to request that a tribal monitor be present during the initial pedestrian survey and that a copy of the results be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.

___ Morongo would like to request that our tribal monitors be present during any test pit or trenching activities and any subsequent ground disturbing activities during the construction phase of the project.

___ The project is located within the current boundaries of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Reservation. Please contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians planning department for further details.

Once again, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians appreciates the opportunity to comment on this project. Please be aware that receipt of this letter does not constitute “meaningful” tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. This letter is merely intended to initiate consultation between the tribe and lead agency, which may be followed up with additional emails, phone calls or face-to-face consultation if deemed necessary. If you should have any further questions with regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Raymond Huate
Cultural Resource Specialist
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: rhuate@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5025

MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS



A SOVEREIGN NATION

Standard Development Conditions

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians asks that you impose specific conditions regarding cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications as follows:

1. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5.
2. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development/construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.
 - a. If significant Native American cultural resources are discovered, for which a Treatment Plan must be prepared, the developer or his archaeologist shall contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.
 - b. If requested by the Tribe¹, the developer or the project archaeologist shall, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition (e.g. avoidance, preservation, return of artifacts to tribe, etc.).

¹ The Morongo Band of Mission Indians realizes that there may be additional tribes claiming cultural affiliation to the area; however, Morongo can only speak for itself. The Tribe has no objection if the archaeologist wishes to consult with other tribes and if the city wishes to revise the condition to recognize other tribes.

From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2016 9:55 AM
To: 'Cultural Director'
Subject: RE: Mill Creek Promenade Project Meniffee

Hello Mr. Heredia,

Here is the map of the sites and the list of the sites within the record search scope for the proposed project.

Thank you for your comments and time.

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax



March 21, 2016

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Dr. Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Mill Creek Promenade Project- CRM Tech Contract #3038A

Dear Mrs. Gallardo:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3515 or by e-mail at sgaughen@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO SHASTA C. GAUGHEN AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.