

APPENDIX 3B

Cultural Report (Rancho Bonito)

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

RANCHO BONITO 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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San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Prepared by:

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February 19, 2016
Revised September 1, 2016
CRM TECH Contract No. 2998

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

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Date: February 19, 2016; revised September 1, 2016

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

Project Size: Approximately 18 acres

Keywords: Menifee Valley, southwestern Riverside County; Assessor’s Parcel Number
360-350-006; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no
“historical resources” under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between November 2015 and February 2016, at the request of Sherman & Garbani, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 18 acres of vacant land in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Number 360-350-006, located on the south side of Garbani Road between Huan Road and Sherman 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 Rancho Bonito, which entails the construction of a 210-unit townhome community and a neighborhood shopping center with two commercial buildings. 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 inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds. Human remains discovered during the project will need to be treated in accordance with the provisions of HSC §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98.

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INTRODUCTION

Between November 2015 and February 2016, at the request of Sherman & Garbani, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 18 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 Number 360-350-006, located on the south side of Garbani Road between Huan Road and Sherman 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 Rancho Bonito, which entails the construction of a 210-unit townhome community and a neighborhood shopping center with two commercial buildings. 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.

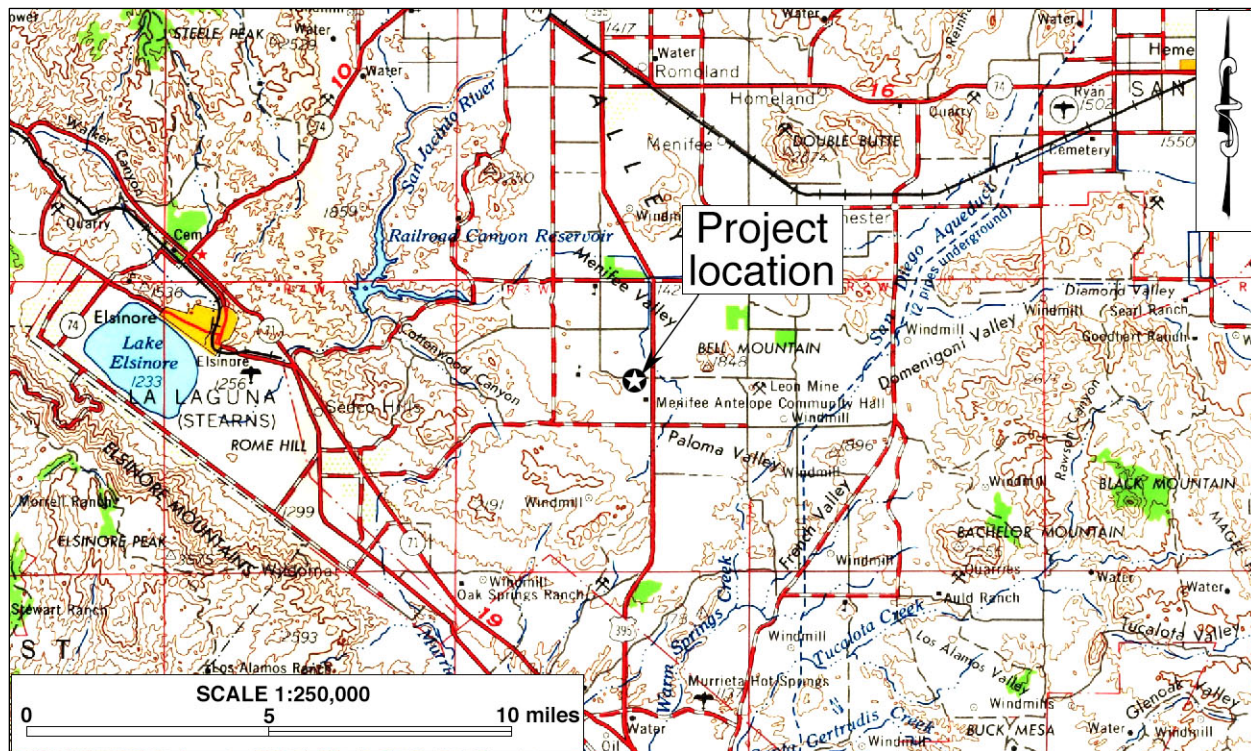
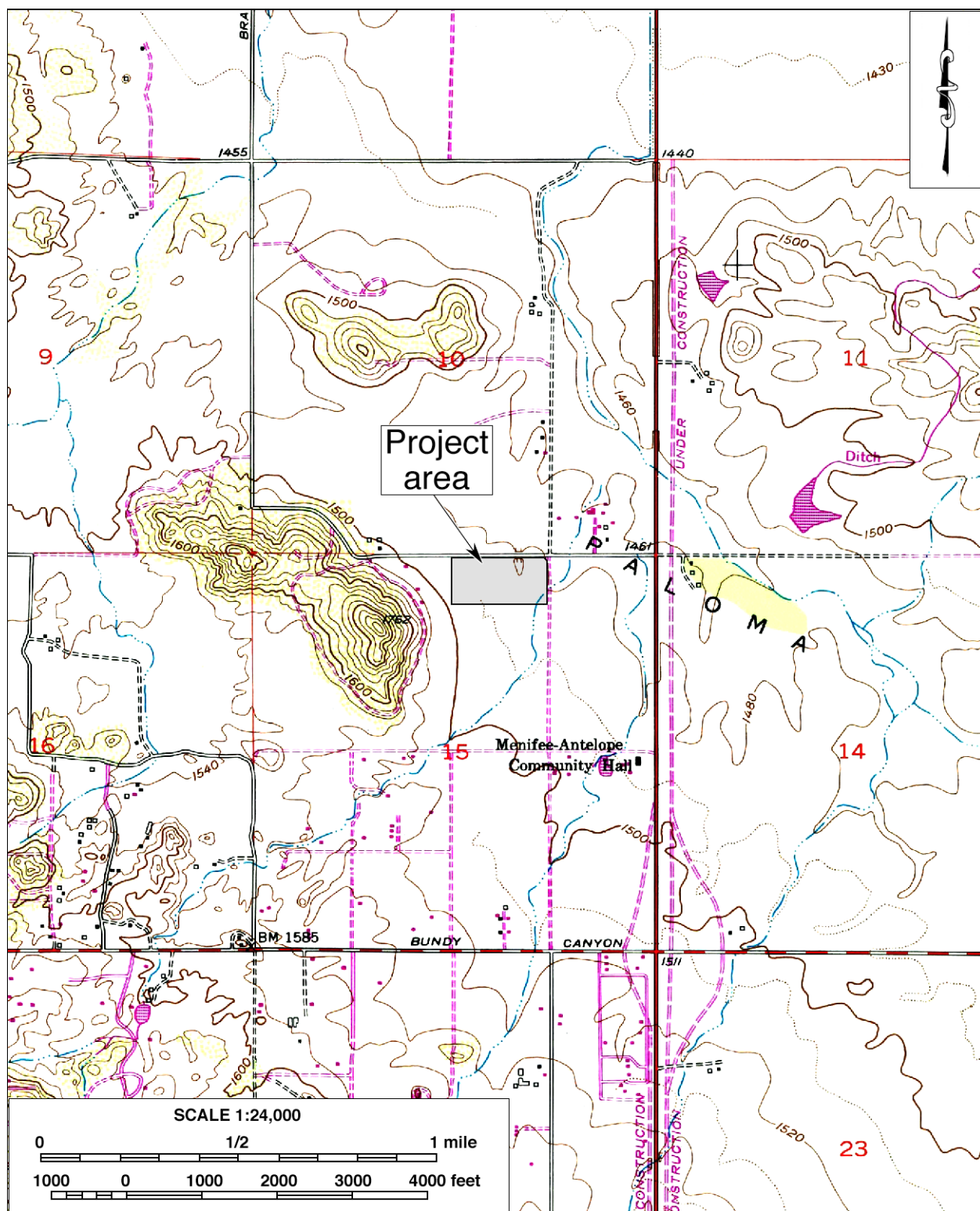


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979a])



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 rectangular-shaped parcel of agricultural land that is currently under fallow. It is surrounded mostly by other parcels of open land, but adjoins an existing residential neighborhood to the north, across Garbani Road (Figure 3). Elevations in the project area range approximately from 1,470 feet to 1,500 feet above mean sea level. The terrain is relatively level, with a gradual incline towards a large hill located approximately 450 feet to the west (Figure 3). The project area has been graded and its vegetation removed, leaving a light regrowth of Russian thistle and buckwheat. The soil contains a significant amount of small to large rocks, with the highest concentrations in the northeast corner.



Figure 3. Overview of the project area. (View to the west; photo taken on December 3, 2015)

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 Meniffee 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 November 13, 2015, 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 between 1938 and 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 November 12, 2015, 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, CRM TECH notified the nearby Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians of the upcoming archaeological fieldworks and invited tribal participation. Following the NAHC’s recommendations, CRM TECH contacted 34 Native American representatives in the region in

writing on December 11 to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed project. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On December 3, 2015, CRM TECH archaeologists Ben Kerridge and John D. Goodman II carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Chris Yearyean from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey was completed on foot by walking parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart across the project area. 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). Ground visibility was good to excellent (80-90 percent) due to the lack of heavy vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study (Figure 4), 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 60 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 28 historical/archaeological sites within the one-mile radius (Table 1).

Of these 28 sites, 21 were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. These sites consist mainly of bedrock milling features, such as grinding slicks and mortars, although a few of them, located on or near an isolated hill about a half-mile to the north, have been characterized as habitation sites. Typically, the prehistoric sites were concentrated among granitic boulder outcrops in rolling hills or along intermittent creeks in the surrounding area, which is consistent to the established settlement pattern for the aboriginal hunter-gatherer population in inland southern California. The nearest prehistoric site, 33-000636 (CA-RIV-636), was located 0.2 mile to the east and consisted of a single grinding slick.

The other seven sites dated to the historic period and included single-family residences, structural foundations, and refuse deposits. None of these 28 sites was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Therefore, 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 features at that time were a pair of roads, including one identified as “Road to San Bernardino,” that ran within a half-mile from the project location and converged about a mile to the southeast (Figure 5). In the 1890s, the project

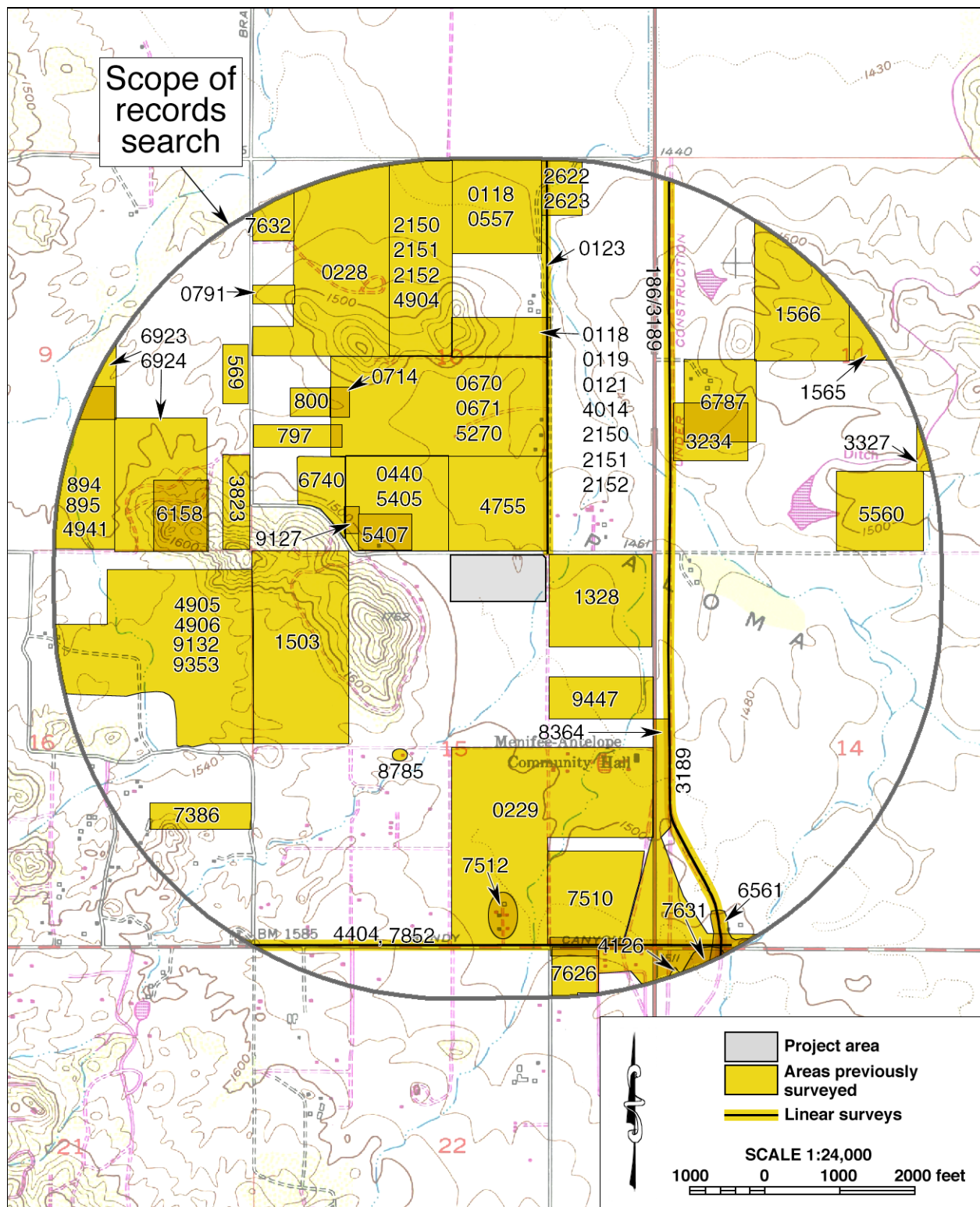


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

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	Resource-processing site
33-000632	Humbert 1973	Granitic boulder with mortars
33-000633	Humbert 1973	Granitic outcrop with grinding slicks
33-000634	Humbert and Hammond 1973	Bedrock metates and lithic scatter
33-000635	Humbert and Hammond 1973	Metate slicks
33-000636	Kroesen 1981	Bedrock grinding slick
33-001358	Morin and Waldron	Grinding slick
33-001724	Oxendine 1979	Bedrock mortars and lithic scatter
33-007698	Hedges 1982	Christensen Ranch storage silo
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 deposits
33-012889	Bouscaren et al., 2003	Refuse scatter
33-014990	Brandman 2006	Bedrock milling features
33-014991	Brandman 2006	Bedrock milling features
33-015987	Ballester 2007	Bedrock milling feature
33-016712	Smith et al. 2007	Charlie Baily Farmstead
33-017046	Bholat 2008	Bedrock milling feature
33-017109	Smith et al. 2007	Single-family residence
33-021009	Schmidt 2012	Foundation
33-023814	Loren-Webb 2013	Refuse scatter

area apparently remained unoccupied and undeveloped, while a rural settlement pattern had emerged in the surrounding area, featuring 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).

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, Garbani Road was present by the early 1950s, Huan Road was built between 1967 and 1978, Sherman Road in its current configuration dates to sometime between 1978 and 1996, and the residential neighborhood north of the project area was developed over the past ten years (Figure 8; NETR Online 1967-2012).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated December 9, 2015, 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 receiving the NAHC's response, on December 11 CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to

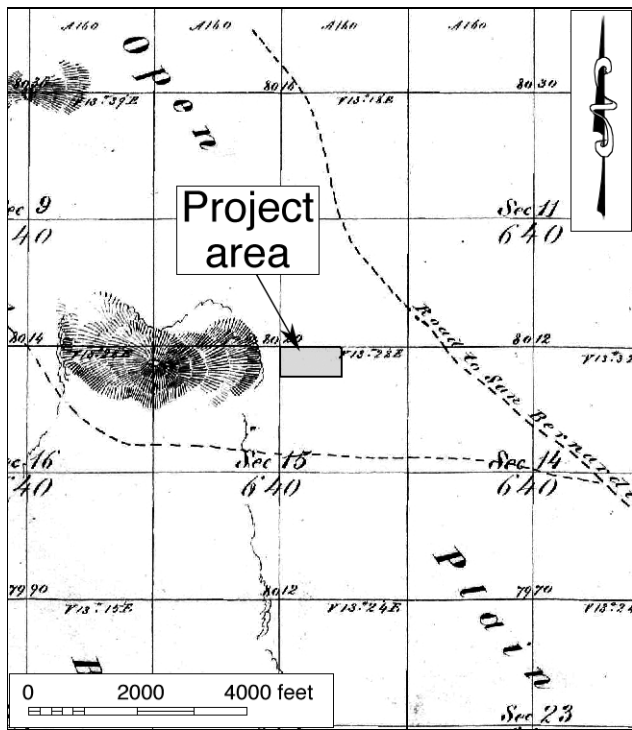


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1857.
(Source: GLO 1857)

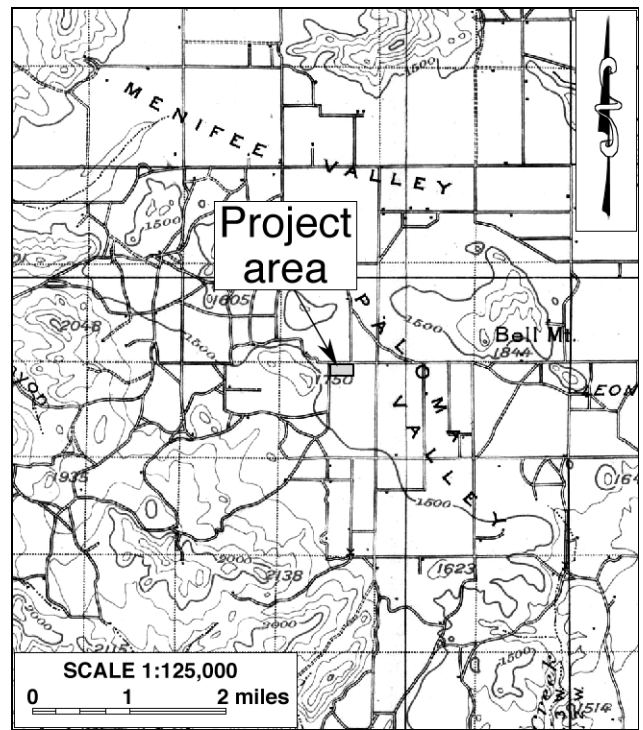


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1998.
(Source: USGS 1901)

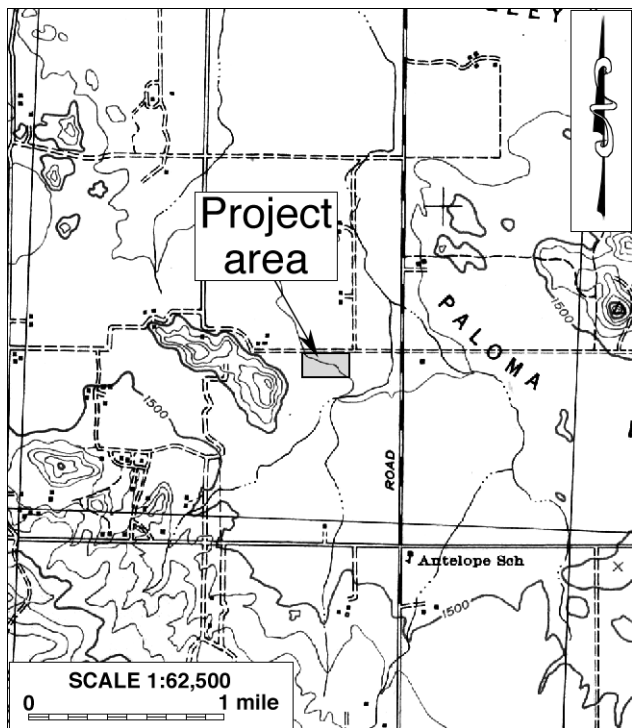


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

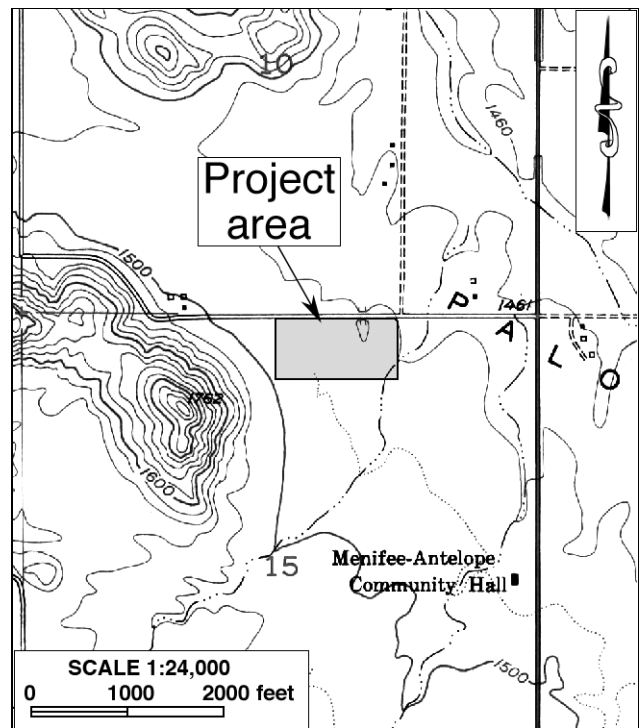


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951. (Source: USGS 1953)

all 26 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent (see Appendix 2). In addition, as referred by these tribal representatives or the appropriate tribal government staff, the following eight individuals 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 Resources Specialist, Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator, Ramona Band of the Cahuilla Indians
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

As of this time, six of the tribal representatives contacted have responded in writing (see Appendix 2). Among them, Judy Stapp of the Cabazon Band stated that the tribe had no specific information on any Native American cultural resources in the project area. Vincent Whipple, Manager of the Rincon Cultural Resources Department, Katie Croft, Archaeologist with the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office, and Shasta C. Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians, indicated that they would defer to other tribes located in closer proximity to the project area, such as the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians or the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

Chris Devers, Vice Chairman of the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians, requested a copy of this report for tribal review. In addition to an opportunity to review this report when completed, Raymond Huaute of the Morongo Band further requested that the tribe's Standard Development Conditions be implemented to address any inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural resources, especially human remains (see Appendix 2).

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. Several piles of large rocks and small boulders were noted on the property, but none of them exhibited any evidence of prehistoric or historical human alteration, such as bedrock milling features.

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 inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
- If human remains are discovered, HSC §7050.5 prohibits any further disturbance until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin. Human remains of

Native American origin will need to be treated per consultations among the Most Likely Descendant, the City of Menifee, and the project proponent in accordance with PRC §5097.98.

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- Goodman, John D., II
2002 Archaeological Survey of the Charter Communications Cable Project, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-102. San Bernardino, California.
- Goodman, John D., II, and Meg McDonald
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.
- Grenda, Donn
1993 Archaeological Treatment Plan for CA-RIV-2798/H, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
1997 Continuity and Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore. Statistical Research Technical Series 59. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.
- Gunther, Jane Davies
1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J. D. Gunther, Riverside.
- Horne, Melinda C., and Dennis P. McDougall
2008 CA-RIV-6069: Early Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the San Jacinto Valley, Western Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- Keller, Jean S., and Daniel F. McCarthy
1989 Data Recovery at the Cole Canyon Site (CA-RIV-1139), Riverside County, California. *Pacific Coast Archeological Society Quarterly* 25.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

McDonald, Meg, Philip J. Wilke, and Andrea Kauss

1987 McCue: An Elko Site in Riverside County. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 9(1):46-73.

Milburn, Doug, U.K. Doan, and John D. Goodman, II

2008 Archaeological Investigation at Baldy Mesa-Cajon Divide for the Baldy Mesa Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Trails Project San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-53-091. San Bernardino, California.

NETR Online

1938-2012 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

O'Connell, James F., Philip J. Wilke, Thomas F. King, and Carol L. Mix (editors)

1974 Perris Reservoir Archaeology: Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Strong, William Duncan

1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.

True, D. L.

1966 Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

US Climate Data

2015 Climate: Menifee, California. <http://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/menifee/california/united-states/usca1717>.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

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.

Warren, Claude N.

1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by Michael J. Moratto; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

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/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.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

John D. Goodman II, M.S.

Education

- 1993 M.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1985 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2005 Training Session on Senate Bill 18; sponsored by the Government Office of Planning and Research, Riverside, California.
- 2002 Protecting Heritage Resources under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arcadia, California.
- 2000 Federal Historic Preservation Law for the Forest Service; sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, San Bernardino, California.
- 1994 National Environmental Policy Act workshop; Flagstaff, Arizona.

Professional Experience

- 2011- Project Archaeologist/Artifact Analyst, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2008- Independent sub-contractor (faunal analyses and historical archaeology).
2006-2008 Project Director, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
2003-2006 Project Manager/Principal Investigator, Stantec Consulting, Inc. (formerly The Keith Companies [TKC]), Palm Desert, California.
- 2000-2003 Supervisory Archaeologist, Heritage Resources Program, San Bernardino National Forest, United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
- 1993-2000 Project Manager, Historical Archaeologist, Faunal Specialist, Human Osteologist, and Shell Specialist, SWCA Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff, Arizona.
- 1982-1993 Project Director, Staff Archaeologist, Physical Anthropologist, Faunal Specialist, and Lithic Specialist, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside (part-time).

Research Interests

Subsistence practices and related technologies of both prehistoric and historical-period groups; special interest in Archaic sites of western states; ethnic/group markers; zooarchaeology/faunal analyses, lithic analyses, and historical archaeology.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 34 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: Rancho Bonito; APN 360-350-006 Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2998)

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 community and shopping center on 18 acres of land located on the southwest corner of Garbani Road and Huan Road in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.

November 12, 2015

From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Thursday, November 12, 2015 9:59 AM
To: ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov; 'Tina Thompson Mendoza'; 'rbasquez@pechanga-nsn.gov'
Subject: Cultural study & participation in the fieldwork for the Rancho Bonito Project, APN 360-350-006, City of Menifee, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 2998)

Hello,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural study for the Rancho Bonito Project, APN 360-350-006, City of Menifee, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 2998). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for this project. CRM TECH would appreciate any information regarding the proposed project and we will contact the tribe when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



December 9, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Sent by Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Number of Pages: 5

RE: Rancho Bonito; APN 360-350-006 Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2998), City of Menifee, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced project. Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources in creating or amending general plans, including specific plans. 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 NAHC for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d):

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.

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 (SLF) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A SLF search was completed 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: rw_nahc@pacbell.net.

Sincerely,



Rob Wood
Associate Environmental Planner

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
December 9, 2015**

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

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

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

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Pres. Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center , CA 92082
vwhipple@rincontribe.org
(760) 297-2635

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

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

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

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Mary Resvaloso, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal , CA 92274
tmchair@torresmartinez.org
(760) 397-0300

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-8100

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

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 Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Rancho Bonito; APN 360-350-006 Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2998), City of Menifee,, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
December 9, 2015**

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

Kupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com
(760) 617-2872

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

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

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

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

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

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

William J. Pink
48310 Pechanga Road Luiseno

Temecula , CA 92592
wjpink@hotmail.com
(909) 936-1216
Prefers e-mail contact

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 applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Rancho Bonito; APN 360-350-006 Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2998), City of Menifee,, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
December 9, 2015**

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians THPO
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin Tribal Historic Perservation Officer
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs , CA 92264
ACBCI-THPO@aguacliente.net
(760) 699-6907

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Robert H. Smith, Chairperson
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
rsmith@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3500

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Charles Devers, Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 317 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-1289

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

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula , CA 92593 Luiseño
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-8104

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 applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Rancho Bonito; APN 360-350-006 Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2998), City of Menifee,, Riverside County.

December 11, 2015

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

RE: Rancho Bonito Project, APN 360-350-006
18 Acres in the City of Menifee
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2998

Dear Mr. Gomez:

I am writing to bring to your attention an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the project referenced above. The project area encompasses approximately 18 acres of undeveloped land located on the southwest corner of Garbani Road and Huan Road. The proposed project entails the construction of a 210-unit townhome community and two commercial buildings for a shopping center. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Romoland, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area in Section 15, T6S R3W, SBBM.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, 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 indicate that 28 historical/archaeological sites have been previously recorded. Twenty-one of these sites were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, all of them 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), consisting of a single grinding slick located 0.2 mile east of the project area, was the nearest among them.

The other seven sites dated to the historic period and included foundations, single-family residences, and refuse scatters. During an intensive-level field survey conducted on December 3, 2015, with the assistance of a Native American monitor from Pechanga, no potential historical/archaeological resources were encountered within or adjacent to the project area.

In a letter dated December 9, 2015, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have 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. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail.

Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the City of Menifee. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations or the AB 52-compliance process that should be conducted by the lead agency. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

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

Encl.: NAHC SLF 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



December 14, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 2324

Re: Rancho Bonito Project NO. 2998

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

This letter is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the Rancho Bonito Project No. 2998 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 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,

Vincent Whipple
Manager
Rincon Cultural Resources Department

DEC 23 2015

Bo Mazzetti
Tribal Chairman

Stephanie Spencer
Vice Chairwoman

Steve Stallings
Council Member

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

Alfonso Kolb
Council Member

From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Tuesday, December 15, 2015 2:13 PM
To: 'Nina Gallardo'
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Rancho Bonito Project, APN 360-350-006, City of Menifee, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 2998)

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: Cultural <Cultural@pauma-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, December 21, 2015 11:12 AM
To: Nina Gallardo
Cc: Dixon, Patti; Jeremy Zagarella
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Rancho Bonito Project, APN 360-350-006, City of Menifee, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 2998)

Ms. Gallardo,

Thank you for the notice. Please provide us a copy of the Cultural Report when it is completed.

Mr. Chris Devers
Vice Chairman
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

**MORONGO CULTURAL
HERITAGE PROGRAM**

12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220

OFFICE 951-755-5025 FAX 951-572-6004

**MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS**



Date: December 24, 2015

Re: Rancho Bonito Project; APN 360-350-006
18 Acres in the City of Menifee
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2998

Dear,
Nina Gallardo
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).
- X 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:

 - X 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.
 - X 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 Huaute
Cultural Resource Specialist
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: rhuaute@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.



January 5, 2016

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

Re.: Rancho Bonito Project: APN 360-350-006
18 Acres in the City of Menifee
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2998

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

JAN 08 2016



**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

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



January 7, 2016

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

Re: Rancho Bonito Project- CRM Tech #2998

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.