

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT NO.
36911, A 21.66-ACRE PARCEL LOCATED ADJACENT TO VALLEY BOULEVARD AT
CHAMBERS AVENUE, COMMUNITY OF SUN CITY, CITY OF MENIFEE,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY**

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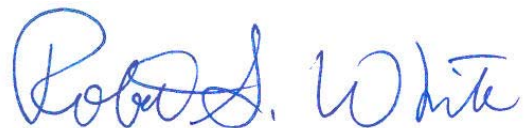
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APNs: 335-080-056, -066, & -067, TTM # 36911
Menifee Planning Department application # Planning Case TR 2015-211
Location: USGS topographic map, 7.5-minute *Romoland*, California.
East half of Section 20, Township 5 South, Range 3 West

Assessment submitted: September 12, 2017
Field work completed: June 6 & July 29, 2017

Key words: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Sun City, 21.66 acres

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



.....
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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: September, 2017

Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 36911, a 21.66-acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Valley Boulevard at Chambers Avenue, Community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County

Prepared for: City of Menifee, Planning Division
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Study Area: 21.66 Acres, APNs: 335-080-056, -066, & -067, TTM # 36911, Menifee Planning Department application # Planning Case TR2015-211

Location: USGS topographic map, 7.5-minute *Romoland*, California (1976/79) – East half of Section 20, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, SBBM.

Keywords: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County-**negative results**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Recreational Land, LLC, Archaeological Associates has undertaken a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 36911 identified as APNs: 335-080-056, -066, & -067. The 21.66 study area lies adjacent to Valley Boulevard at Chambers Avenue, in the community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County. Presently, project proponents desire to construct 75 single family homes and two retention/percolation basins on the property.

The purpose of this study was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. All field notes, background research and photographs are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The records searches and field surveys failed to indicate the presence of any prehistoric archaeological resources within the study area. Historic map research suggested that a historic period structure (circa 1901) may have been situated along the western project boundary. However, no evidence of the building could be found and there is a possibility that the location has been obliterated by grading for an adjoining project. Given the negative results of the assessment, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended for the project. Monitoring of future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property is not warranted or recommended as the chance of encountering buried archaeological deposits is considered extremely low.

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the Riverside County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for the Planning Division of the City of Menifee by Archaeological Associates. It describes the results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 36911, a 21.66-acre parcel identified as APNs: 335-080-056, -066, & -067. The study area lies adjacent to Valley Boulevard at Chambers Avenue, in the community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County. Project proponents desire to construct 75 single family homes and two retention/percolation basins on the property.

The grading program for the project will result in 138,692 cubic yards (c.y.) of cut and 108,506 c.y of fill. Approximately 30,186 c.y. of soil will be exported from the site. Pre-watering prior to grading may or may not be necessary depending on soil moisture content at the actual start of the project. It is anticipated that the topsoil will be ripped with bulldozers prior to excavation. The soil will be over-excavated in sections to depths of 3-5 feet with either self-loading or push-me/pull-me scrapers. Spoils will be stockpiled on-site until the appropriate depth of the cut is reached as determined by the soils engineer. The soil will then be re-laid in the cut at predetermined depths, watered as needed and continually compacted. This process will be repeated as the grading operation progresses across the site. Dry (electric, telco) and wet utilities (sewer, storm drain, potable water) and retention basins will reach depths of 3 to 12 feet.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. Our assessment consisted of: (1) a records search conducted to determine whether any previously recorded historic or prehistoric material is present on the property, (2) literature and archival review, (3) Native American Scoping, and (4) a field reconnaissance intended to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources within the boundaries of the project area.

The archaeological records search for the project was performed by Robert S. White, County Approved Archaeologist #164. The intensive survey of the property was conducted by Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), Susan Klein (surveyor) and John Minch, Ph.D. (surveyor). The study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report was prepared according to the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* contained within the States Preservation Planning

Bulletin Number 4(a) (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1989).

II. SETTING

A. Study Area Location

Regionally, the study area is located on the southwestern edge of the Perris Plain immediately northwest of the core of Sun City, Riverside County (fig. 1). Both Interstate 215 and Murrieta Road lie to the east at 1 ½ and ½- miles, respectively. More specifically, the parcel adjoins the west side of Valley Boulevard immediately west of the intersection of Valley Blvd. and Chambers Rd.

Legally, the property lies within the East ½ of Section 20, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, SBBM, as shown on a portion of the *Romoland* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2). The study area is generally rectangular in shape with the southern and northern boundaries abutting vacant land. The western boundary adjoins both vacant land and a previously graded subdivision that was never constructed. The eastern boundary is delineated by Valley Blvd. (fig. 3 & 4).

B. Natural Setting

The study area is situated in a region of the county where the climate consists of hot and dry summers followed by mild to occasionally wet winters. Topographically, the property lies on the easterly toe of a chain of unnamed rocky hills, comprising an undulating, sloping alluvial fan. Elevations range from a maximum of 1560 feet above mean sea level in the extreme southwest property corner to a minimum of 1495 feet in northeast corner.

On-site vegetation is dominated by numerous scrub and introduced species such as buckwheat, *Encelia*, shortpod mustard, pencil cholla and opportunistic grasses. A lone Palo Verde tree was also observed (Plates I through IV). Fauna observed included ravens, crows, a Red-tailed hawk, cottontail rabbits and numerous lizards. Soils consist of reddish brown, clayey loam that contains small angular stones. One small granodiorite outcrop lies midway along the western boundary. No sources of natural surface water were encountered anywhere within the boundaries of the study area.

Disturbance within the property is moderate but in no way hindered the performance of the field survey. The study has been subject to periodic disking for weed abatement, numerous off-road trails and roads, and the placement of a storm drain adjacent to Valley Blvd. constructed by the

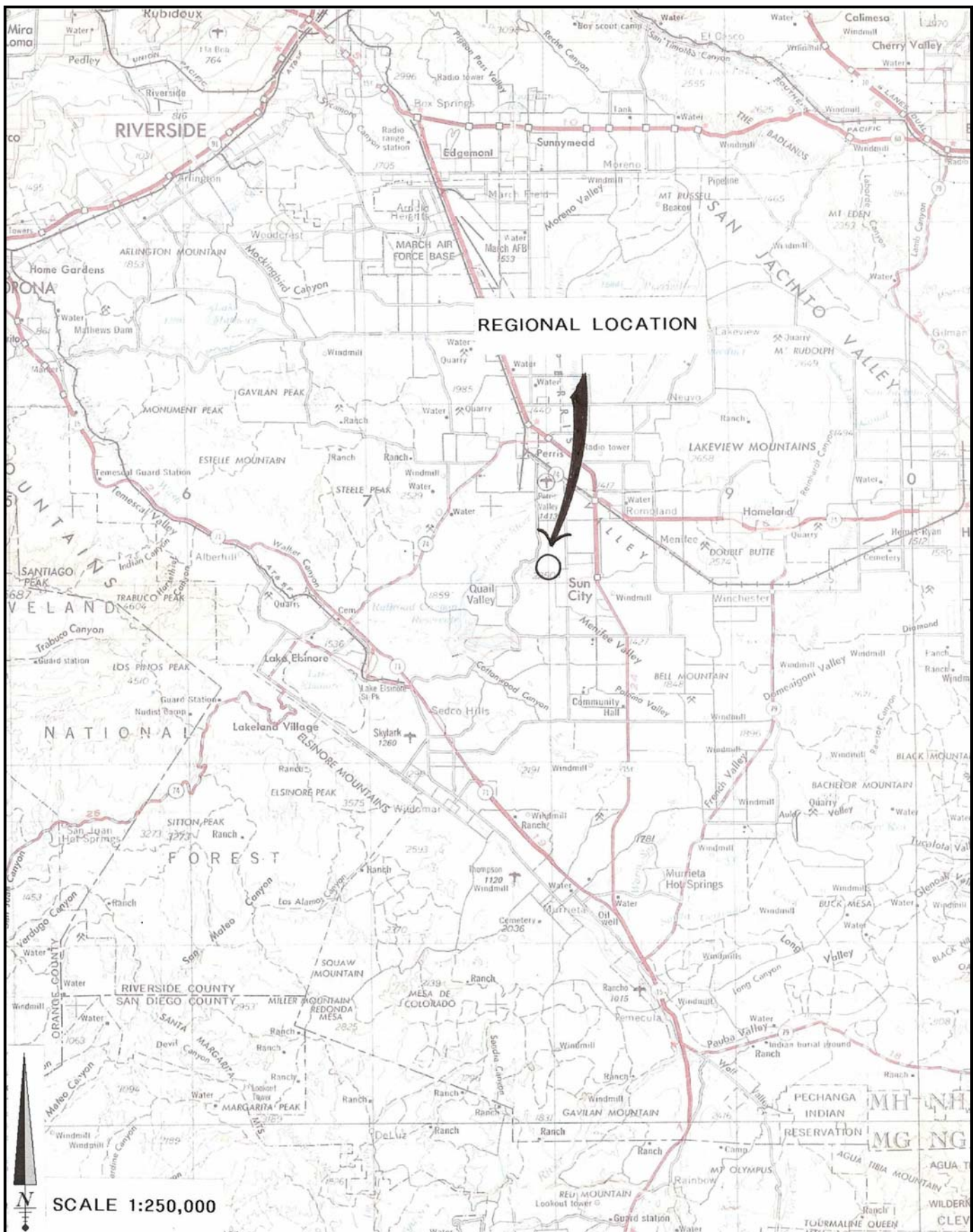


Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the *Santa Ana* USGS 1:250,000 scale Topographic Map Sheet (1979).

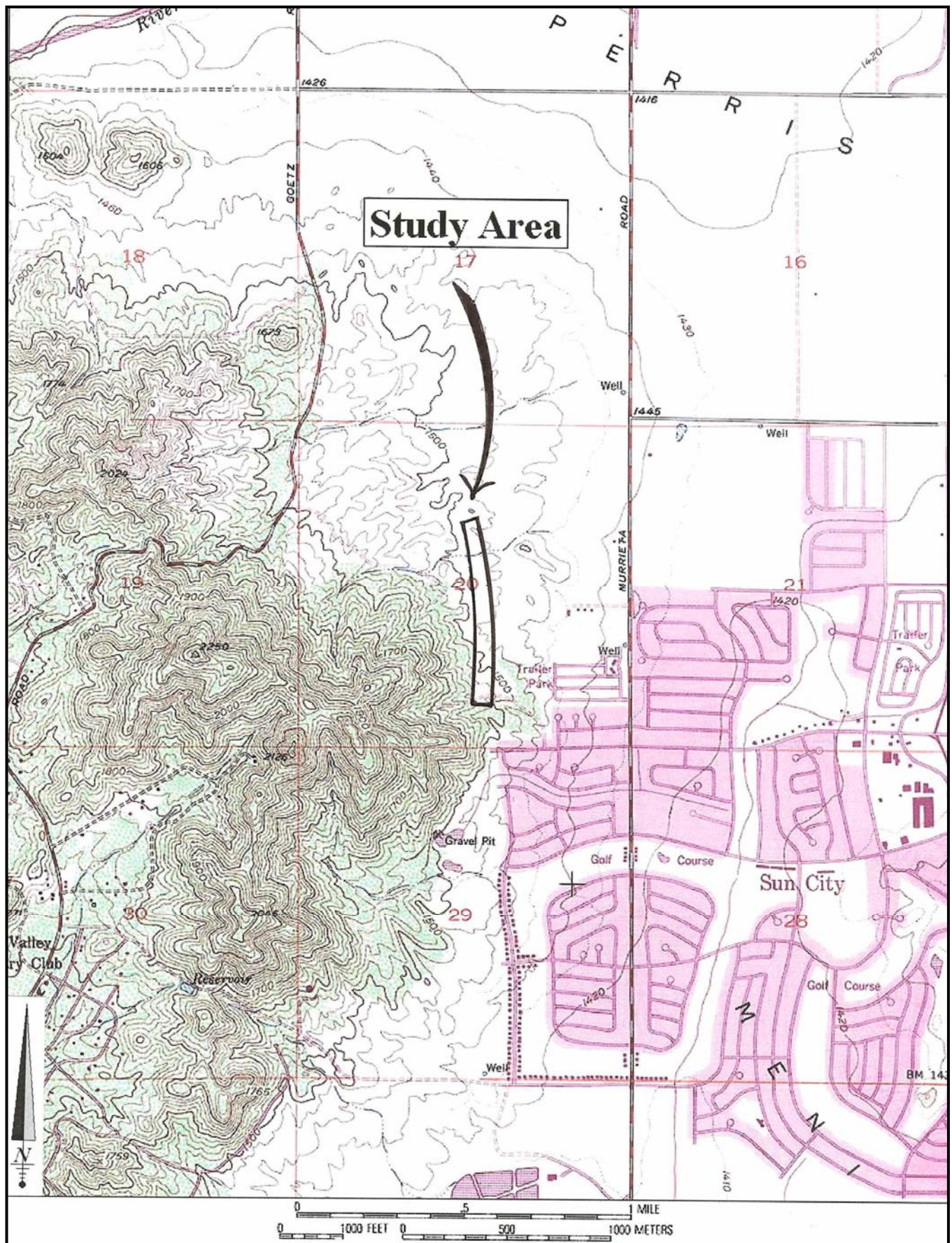


Figure 2. Study area plotted on a portion of the *Romoland* 7.5' (1:24,000 scale) USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1976/1979).

C. General Prehistory of southern California

1. Introduction

The Native Americans occupying most of Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties at the time of the Spanish arrival had not always held these territories. Their earliest well-documented predecessors, who are known only archaeologically, are collectively referred to as the "Millingstone" peoples. Millingstone groups are thought to have been scattered over much of southern California from as early as ca. 6000 B.C. (cf. Wallace 1955). The Millingstone people were principally seed and root gatherers who rarely seemed to have developed large settlements and who probably never occupied a single area on a year-round basis.

About 1500 B.C. (dates vary with locale and researcher), a change took place. This consisted of the introduction of stone mortars and pestles, implements which greatly facilitated the processing of acorns. The new era has been called the "Intermediate" (*ibid.*; Elsasser 1978) and is very poorly understood. What is certain is that the Intermediate peoples were replaced by Shoshoneans who moved in from the Great Basin for unknown reasons.

The exact time at which the Shoshonean "incursion" took place is uncertain but most authorities would place it sometime between A.D. 500 and 1000 (e.g. Kroeber 1925:578). The indigenous Intermediate populations were either absorbed or decimated as the Shoshonean-speakers settled the entire coast from about the latitude of the southern edge of the Santa Monica Mountains south to the area of the San Luis Rey River. Their new territory extended inland across Riverside County. It is not known whether the Shoshoneans arrived in a great wave over a relatively short period of time or whether they filtered in over hundreds of years.

By the time the Spanish arrived, they had become subdivided into three groups: (1) the Gabrieliño who occupied Los Angeles and northern Orange Counties, (2) the Juaneño who resided around what became San Juan Capistrano, and (3) the Luiseño who lived in western Riverside and northern San Diego Counties. It is to be emphasized that the dialectical differences between the groups were minor, all being mutually intelligible. Thus, the differences between say, the Luiseño and Juaneño generally relate to territory and environment. Of course, certain mythological variation also developed over time.



Figure 3. Study Area as shown on aerial photograph of project area.

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PREPARATION DATE: AUGUST 2005

adkan
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LEGEND

	PROPOSED MAINLINE
	PROPOSED REGULATED WATER
	PROPOSED SEWER
	TRACT BOUNDARY
	ADVA ACCESS RAMP
	AREA TO BE SHIPPED
	NEW AREA TO BE OBTAINED

AC = ACROSTACHYDACEAE
 AD = ADONIS
 AL = ALICEA
 AN = ANACARDIACEAE
 AR = ARISTIDA
 AS = AUSTROSA
 AU = AUSTRALIA
 BA = BACCHARIS
 BE = BEECH
 BR = BRASSICA
 BU = BURNING
 CA = CALAMUS
 CH = CHENOPODIACEAE
 CL = CLAY
 CO = COCA
 CR = CROTON
 CU = CUCURBITACEAE
 CY = CYPERACEAE
 DA = DACTYLIS
 DE = DECA
 DI = DIAPYCNIS
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VICINITY MAP

SEE TO PAGE 100W

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TYPICAL STREET SECTION VALLEY BLVD.
STA 99+67.94 TO STA 111+21.99
FOR PAVED HWY. CO. STD. DWP NO. 94
N.T.S.

[illegible]

SECTION VALLEY BLVD.
9 TO STA 40+69.16

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TYPICAL STRESS STRAIN

[illegible]

10'-0"

12"

2'-0"

10'-0"

PROPOSE 3' 0" 0"

PROPOSE 6' 0" 0"

TYPICAL STREET SECTION

PER REV

LOT 107			
GRAND	NET S.F.	# LOT	# LOT
10,000	10,000	1	1
10,000	10,000	2	2
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10,000	10,000	43	43
10,000	10,000	44	44
10,000	10,000	45	45
10,000	10,000	46	46
10,000	10,000	47	47
10,000	10,000	48	48
10,000	10,000	49	49
10,000	10,000	50	50
10,000	10,000	51	51
10,000	10,000	52	52
10,000	10,000	53	53
10,000	10,000	54	54
10,000	10,000	55	55
10,000	10,000	56	56
10,000	10,000	57	57
10,000	10,000	58	58
10,000	10,000	59	59
10,000	10,000	60	60
10,000	10,000	61	61
10,000	10,000	62	62
10,000	10,000	63	63
10,000	10,000	64	64
10,000	10,000	65	65
10,000	10,000	66	66
10,000	10,000	67	67
10,000	10,000	68	68
10,000	10,000	69	69
10,000	10,000	70	70
10,000	10,000	71	71
10,000	10,000	72	72
10,000	10,000	73	73
10,000	10,000	74	74
10,000	10,000	75	75
10,000	10,000	76	76
10,000	10,000	77	77
10,000	10,000	78	78
10,000	10,000	79	79
10,000	10,000	80	80
10,000	10,000	81	81
10,000	10,000	82	82
10,000	10,000	83	83
10,000	10,000	84	84
10,000	10,000	85	85
10,000	10,000	86	86

#	1952	1957	1962	1967
1	1,154	1,643	46	
2	2,466	1,293	46	
3	1,430	1,016	47	
4	1,194	1,197	48	
5	2,241	1,018	49	
10	1,504	1,031	50	
11	1,103	1,161	51	
12	1,248	2,224	52	
13	1,374	2,134	53	
14	1,877	1,811	54	

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

24	0.006	0.007
25	0.007	0.008
26	0.008	0.009
27	0.009	0.010
28	0.010	0.011
29	0.011	0.012
30	0.012	0.013

7

C. Cultural Overview of the Luiseño

Our study area falls within the historically known territory of the Luiseño Indians. The Luiseño were the most southwesterly of all Shoshonean speaking peoples and were among the most populous of the Native American groups early in this century (Strong 1929:274). They survived in much greater numbers than their Shoshonean neighbors to the west (the Gabrieliño and Juaneño) and consequently there is more ethnographic literature relating to the Luiseño. Early investigators included Sparkman (1908), DuBois (1908), Kroeber (1925), Gifford (1918), and Strong (1929). For an excellent source on Luiseño villages and settlement practices, the reader is referred to Oxendine's 1983 Ph.D. dissertation entitled "*The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era.*" Here we shall present only a brief overview of what is known about the Luiseño people.

a. Territory

The Luiseño were so-named after the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and appear never to have had a formal tribal name for themselves (Kroeber 1925:648). Their territory included only a very short section of the Pacific coast in the area of the mouths of the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita Rivers (Strong 1929:275, Map 7). From here their territory stretched east as far as present Lake Henshaw and north as far as Perris Reservoir and possibly the San Geronimo Pass.

b. Society

The Luiseño appear to have had two fundamental social organizations, the clan and the party. The clan comprised a patrilineal family group called a *tunglam* or *kamalmum* (meaning "names" and "sons, children" respectively; Kroeber 1925:686). Kroeber notes that children did not marry into either their father's or mother's clan and he concludes that this indicates that the clans consisted of actual kinsmen. Kroeber goes on to say that:

On this basis the average "clan" would comprise only 25 or 30 souls, a number well within the limits of traceable blood. The total distinctness of the "clan" names in each district also argues for their being families of local origin (ibid.). Parties were made up of a clan with a hereditary chief to which other chieftainless clans have attached themselves (Gifford 1918:206). Informants claim that originally there were no parties but rather that every clan had its chief (Strong 1929:286).

Execution of religious ceremonies seems to have been a most important function of both the clans and the parties. The chief both ordered and executed ceremonies and a family with a chief constituted “*ipso facto*” religious society (Kroeber 1925:687). However, a clan without a chief had no religious authority and this explains why chieftainless clans became the satellites of clans with chiefs. It seems likely that the chief may also have had great authority in other social areas but specific information regarding this is lacking.

As mentioned earlier, the position of chief was hereditary. Ordinarily, a chief was succeeded by his eldest son though this seems to have been subject to the approval of the clan members. If the members disapprove of the eldest son, a younger son or collateral relative was usually chosen. However, in rare instances a woman could become chief and Strong knew of several women who claimed this distinction (1929:292). Regarding the qualification of a chief, Strong says that he “...had to be generous and a good provider, know all the myths and rituals relating to clan ceremonies, and have in his possession by inheritance the *maswut* bundle containing the ceremonial impediments of the group” (ibid.).

c. Subsistence

The Luiseño were principally an acorn consuming people (Kroeber 1925:649). The acorns were harvested in the fall and stored through the winter. They were processed by drying the acorn meats, then grinding them in a mortar, and finally leaching the acorns in fresh water to remove the unpalatable tannic acid. The acorns of the live and black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*, *Quercus agrifolia*) were preferred to the dwarf oak (*Quercus dumosa*) though the latter species could be used when the acorn crop from the other trees failed.

Other native flora exploited by the Luiseño include various kinds of seeds which are followed in importance by foliage and shoots. Fruit and berries were third in importance followed by roots. Kroeber remarks that most of the seeds were gathered from plants of the *Compositae* (sunflower) and *Labiatae* (mint) families as opposed to cereal grasses (ibid.). Plants bearing edible stems and leaves are very numerous but the most important for the Luiseño were species in the clover family. *Yucca* (*Yucca whipplei*) was also used to provide the well-known baked “mescal”.

Kroeber comments that “pulpy fruits” are small and not especially abundant in Luiseño habitat (1925:649). Nonetheless, they were utilized and it is our contention that the fruit from plants of the *Rosaceae* (Rose) family may have been more important than Kroeber indicates. This may

have been particularly true of the Hollyleaf Cherry (*Prunus icifolia*; cf. Wilke 1974. Bean & Saubel 1972; Raven 1966 for description of plant).

Plants were used for a great variety of purposes other than consumption. These include pharmaceuticals, fabrication of houses, implements, clothing, baskets, and dyes. Many types of animals were hunted and it may be more useful to cite the animals not hunted than to list those that were. According to Kroeber, animals not eaten by the Luiseño include the dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (ibid.:652). Probably the most important game comprised deer, small rodents such as woodrats, and game birds such as quail and ducks. Grasshoppers were also consumed. The Luiseño who lived along the coast gathered mollusks and fished from canoes or balsas using nets and line made of yucca fiber.

d. Material Culture and Technology

Archaeological data regarding the Luiseño usually relate to the material culture and particularly to those items manufactured from non-perishable materials. Therefore, a brief description of the material culture is especially pertinent to an archeological investigation.

Luiseño houses were made by excavating a shallow hole and then constructing a frame over the hole. The frame was then covered with branches which in turn were covered with earth. "There was a smoke hole in the middle of the roof, but entrance was by a door, which sometimes had a short tunnel built before it" (ibid.). Simple shades were also used in fair weather.

The Luiseño also built sweathouses which were similar in construction to the houses except for being smaller and having the door in one of the long sides. Warmth in the sweathouse was produced by an open fire, never steam. The sweathouse was used by most of the California tribes west of the deserts:

The California sweathouse is an institution of daily, not occasional service. It serves a habit, not a medical treatment; it enters into ceremony and indirectly rather than as a means of purification. It is the assembly of the men, and often their sleeping quarters. It thus comes to fulfill many of the functions of a club; but is not to be construed as such, since ownership or kinship or friendship, not membership, determines admission (Heizer and Whipple 1951:8).

Luiसेño dress was simple: women wore a two piece apron while men went naked when weather permitted. Footgear was worn only when rough ground had to be traversed and consisted of sandals manufactured from agave fiber. Tattoos were common, particularly on the chins of women. These were made by using a cactus thorn to prick charcoal into the skin.

Many other Luiसेño fabricated items were related to food collecting or processing. Most frequently encountered are the various forms of bedrock grinding equipment. These were normally made on granite outcroppings near or adjacent to creek beds and oak stands. The grinding features are of three usual types:

A. Mortars. These are natural or pecked concavities in the rock. They are normally circular in plan and vary from 5 to 10 cm. in depth. Bedrock mortars were used in conjunction with stone or wooden pestles for pulverizing food.

B. Ovals or Bedrock Metates. These are small shallow oval depressions in the bedrock. They usually vary between 15 and 30 cm. in either dimension but are almost always oval in plan. Normally ovals are less than 3 cm. deep. They were probably used in conjunction with manos (hand stones) for grinding food.

C. Slicks. These are amorphous smooth spots on the bedrock. Slicks may measure up to 150 x 150 cm. in their horizontal dimensions but are almost always totally lacking in depth. The smoothness appears to be the result of a mano being rubbed across the natural contour of the stone.

Portable mortars were also manufactured by the Luiसेño and they, along with manos, comprise the remainder of the usual groundstone complex (though other utilitarian and decorative groundstone objects occur occasionally). Most cutting and shaping chores were performed using chipped stone tools manufactured from metavolcanic rocks or cherts. The sharp edges of simple “flakes” struck from amorphous cores are the most common cutting tool. Planes and scraping tools for shaping and removing plant fibre were also manufactured from chipped stone as were projectile points (arrow or dart points). Luiसेño projectile points are usually small, triangular specimens many of which bear a notch on either side.

The Luiसेño also manufactured pottery using a stone and a wooden paddle (the so-called “paddle and anvil technique”). Usually the ceramics were fabricated from a reddish clay mixed with coarse sand. It was then coiled and finally was shaped by paddling against the surface using the

paddle as “backing” on the opposite surface. This family of pottery is characterized by a reddish brown hue and coarse gritty fabric is referred to as “Tizon Brown Ware.”

Other Luiseño utilitarian objects were manufactured from basketry. In addition to the usual utilitarian baskets, they also made basketry caps intended to protect the head from the straps on their carrying nets. The caps, which were “somewhat conical”, were also worn by women to prevent hair falling into the mortar when they were grinding food. Granaries were also manufactured from basketry.

Evidence for Luiseño ornamental objects is similar to that for their Kumeyaay neighbors to the south. May (1975) describes Kumeyaay ornaments as follows:

Most of the beads were made by breaking down the sides off an olivella shell and drilling holes in the center. The edges were then ground round. Some shells merely had their spires lopped off. Clay pendants are almost always old potsherds which have been ground oval and drilled at one end. (May 1975:19).

e. Religion

The Luiseño (and presumably their northern and western neighbors) practiced a religion which centered around the god *Chinigchinich* (Strong 1929:338). He was a living god who watched and punished and who ordained the sacred practices except for the mourning ceremonies (Kroeber 1925:656). Luiseño “monotheism” has struck many scholars as remarkable:

This idea of a present and tremendously powerful god, dictating not only ritual but the conduct of daily life--a truly universal deity and not merely one of a class of spirits or animals--is certainly a remarkable phenomenon to have appeared natively among any American group north of Mexico (ibid.).

It may be that the development of the god is actually a result of the influence of Christianity as spread by the missionaries. In any case, the origin of the *Chinigchinich* religion is traditionally ascribed to Santa Catalina Island. The cult of the god was built around rites entailing Jimsonweed (Toloache) drinking.

Luiseño ceremonies may be divided into two general categories: initiations and mourning rites. The most important of the initiation ceremonies was the Toloache initiation where boys were given the Jimson weed potion and experienced a series of dreams which later became sacred to them

as individuals. Another ceremony, possibly connected with the Toloache, was the ant ordeal:

The boys were lain on ant hills, or put into a hole containing ants. More of the insects were shaken over them from baskets in which they had been gathered. The sting or bite of the large ant smarts intensely, and the ordeal was a sever one, and rather doubtfully ameliorated when at the conclusion the ants were whipped from the body with nettles (Ibid.).

Girls were also initiated when they came of age. Their ceremony, called the *Wekenish* by the Luiseño, was practiced by all of the Shoshonean speaking peoples of southern California. The ceremony entailed placing the girls in a pit which contained a lining of heated rocks covered with grass or matting. The girls remained in the pit for several days. The heat was intended to promote fertility and good health during the girl's adulthood.

The Luiseño practiced cremation of their dead. There are at least half a dozen mourning ceremonies that took place after the cremation. These entailed such rites as washing the clothes of the deceased and burning images of him. Special ceremonies were held for important personages such as chiefs. The ritual killing of an eagle on the anniversary of a chief's death is an example of the latter (Kroeber 1925:676).

f. The Pai-ah-che

At the time the earliest Spanish explorers were entering the southern California deserts, the area around Lake Elsinore and Wildomar was occupied by an Indian group which called itself the *Pai-ah-che* or "Water People". Tom Hudson, the noted Lake Elsinore journalist and historian explains the attraction of the place:

For centuries ...[the Pai-ah-che]... lived in this secluded valley. Here there was a lake that attracted wild game, large cottonwood trees the trunks of which could be converted into canoes, and hot springs in which to bathe. These natural advantages were reflected in the lake's name, Etengvo Wumoma, which translated freely into Hot Springs by the Little Sea. Even the tribe's name itself reflected the lake's influence, for the first syllable in Pai-ah-che, "pai," is the Shoshone word for "water." (Hudson 1978:4).

E. Regional Historical Overview

As discussed, the study area lies at the southwestern corner of the Perris Valley and likely has a stronger historical connection with the Perris area if not the community of Ethanac (now Romoland) as opposed to the present corporate boundaries of the City of Menifee. However, since the history of the three areas are intertwined, the following historical overview addresses all three.

1. Pinacate Mining District

In 1878, the Pinacate Mining District was established in a portion of Riverside County that at the time was a part of San Diego County. The district extended over several square miles of hills between Perris and Lake Elsinore. It commenced in 1850 with placer mining for gold, but the heyday for large scale mining operations began with the discovery of the Good Hope vein in 1874 and lasted until 1903. Some of the other mines comprising the district included the Ida-Leona, Indian Queen, Gavilan Hills, Golden Charlotte, Maggie, Virginia, and Jim Hoag (Warner 1982). The Pinacate Mining District is recognized as a California Point of Historical Interest property (CA-RIV-053; Primary # 33-7686, Warner 1982).

Named for the mining district, miners established the town of Pinacate in the Perris Valley. In 1883, the California Southern Railway completed its line between National City San Diego and San Bernardino. Its route crossed through the San Jacinto Plains and at Pinacate the railroad put in a switch and siding.

Leman D. Reynolds was the first postmaster of Pinacate having opened a post office in his store in 1882. The town was platted in 1885 and by this time it included a hotel, livery stable, blacksmith and wagon shop, a photograph galley, public school, stores (Gunther 1984:391f.). The population at the time was said to be about 400 (PVHMA 2007:22). However, subsequent new construction and development of Pinacate came to an abrupt end when trouble arose over title to land upon which Pinacate stood. As a result, settlers began to look elsewhere to establish a new town (ibid.).

2. Perris Townsite

In 1885, a new town site was selected about 1.5 miles north of Picante. It was named Perris in honor of Fred T. Perris (Chief Engineer of the California Southern Railroad). Together, James E. Mach, a San Bernardino nurseryman and two Pinacate residents (J.H. McCanna and Frank Carpenter) got several San Bernardino investors to help finance the development of Perris. Their

plan included purchasing land along the railroad line, and then getting the California Southern Railroad to abandon the Pinacate Station. In return, the railroad would get several lots in town and a water well for the steam-powered locomotives. In anticipation of becoming a main stop on the transcontinental railroad, the citizens of Perris also wanted to have their own brick, Victorian style station.

Developers purchased 160 acres comprising the Northeast 1/4 of Section 31, Township 4 South, Range 3 West. The town was platted and surveyed by E. Dexter in 1886. North-South oriented streets were known as A through E Streets. East-West running streets were labeled First through Seventh Street. The center of town was located at the intersection of Fourth and D Streets.

3. Transcontinental Rail Line

Originally known as the California Southern Railroad (CSRR), the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF) was conceived as an inland alternative to the Southern Pacific. Extending from Los Angeles, California Southern tracks connected San Bernardino with National City (San Diego) in 1883. However, it wasn't until after a lengthy lawsuit with the Southern Pacific, that train service opened from Temecula to San Bernardino in 1884. Within its first year of operation, the California Southern Railroad was plagued by washouts. Financially unable to make the needed repairs to its lines, the Santa Fe took over control of the California Southern Railroad in 1885 rebuilding the lines and re-establishing service (Hudson 1978).

With the arrival of Santa Fe's transcontinental rail line, many new town sites sprung up along its route through Riverside County including such towns as Perris, Elsinore, Wildomar, Murrieta, and Temecula. Located a few miles south/southwest of Perris is Railroad Canyon which historically has also been referred to as San Jacinto Canyon and Annie Orton Canyon by early miners (Gunter 1984:412f.). Rail traffic through Railroad Canyon was quite heavy. Passenger trains en route between Perris, Elsinore, and Temecula passed along the south side of the San Jacinto River before entering the canyon. Passenger trains traversed the canyon four times a day.

Freight trains and infrequent cattle cars from the Vail Ranch also traveled the railway. From time to time, cattle that grazed the canyons and hills around Railroad Canyon could be found blocking the tracks of the California Southern Railway. Although the ranchers did what they could to keep the animals off the tracks, on occasion, cattle were actually killed by the trains. On one

evening in particular, thirteen dairy cows were killed when an unscheduled train passed through the canyon (Sill 1970:11).

Due to habitual flooding from Temecula and Murrieta Creeks, rail service between San Diego and San Bernardino was continually interrupted. In the months prior to completion of the Perris depot, the Santa Fe decided to abandon the inland line and built a new line from Los Angeles to San Diego along the coast. From this point on, many towns like Perris lost the distinction and economic benefits associated with being located on a transcontinental rail line. However, Perris was fortunate to be a junction point for branch lines to Lakeview, Hemet and San Jacinto.

In 1926, with construction of the proposed Railroad Canyon dam imminent, the Santa Fe Railway extended a new line from Alberhill to Corona via Temescal Canyon. It primarily functioned as a freight line often hauling cattle to and from the Vail Ranch, transporting bricks, tile, and sewer pipes from Alberhill, and carrying silica sand from Temescal Canyon.

During the winter of 1926-27, heavy rains washed out the Santa Fe tracks in Railroad Canyon for the second time in its history (a similar disaster occurred in 1884). This catastrophe, coupled with the news that the railroad would be inundated by the proposed dam, resulted in the Santa Fe Railroad abandoning the line through Railroad Canyon for good (Hudson 1978:68f.).

4. Ethan Allen Chase and the Community of Ethanac (Romoland)

Born into a Maine farming family in 1832, Ethan Allen Chase had entered the nursery business in Maine in 1856 (Holmes 1912:562). His success led him to move to Rochester N.Y. where, together with his brothers, he established the Chase Nursery Company. This business specialized in orchard trees and the enterprise proved to be astoundingly prosperous.

In February of 1891, when he was almost sixty, Chase vacationed in southern California where "he chanced to stop at the new Arlington Hotel in Riverside (Patterson 1971). Chase, himself, describes what happened next:

One day in Riverside, a real estate man, Mr. Dinsmore, came to my room. I did not throw him downstairs as, at first, I felt inclined to do; but I told him frankly he could sell me nothing, and that I was here simply to see California and had not the slightest thought of making any investments. After talking a while, he proposed to take me for a drive and show me the place. I refused... The next day his partner, Bordwell, a more crafty and plausible salesman, came and took me out. I saw the fine groves laden with golden fruit...

...I saw much in work here that greatly appealed to me. A day or two later I found myself minus five thousand dollars in cash and in lieu thereof ten acres of naked land, suffering to produce something. I next bought a hundred thousand orange seedlings for seventeen hundred dollars and hired a man to prepare the land, plant, and care for them that season...(Anonymous 1959:162f).

Nine months later, the nationwide nursery business magnate E.A. Chase and his family made Riverside their permanent home. On the afternoon of his arrival, he drove out to the small nursery which he had purchased earlier in the spring and previously planted with one hundred thousand seedling oranges. He found the grove to be in great shape. He subsequently purchased a 10-acre grove on Pennsylvania and Chicago Avenues from Mr. Shoemaker as well as 40-acres of raw land on Palmyrita Avenue where he built a house and barn for a foreman (*ibid.*:173).

Not losing any time, Chase and his three sons founded the Chase Nursery Co., an orchard development company which purchased land for subdivision, planted the lots with trees from its nursery, then sold the orchards. The *History and Directory of Riverside County, 1893-4* offered the following description of the nursery company as “stock healthy and home-grown, free from any disease; cheap. Palmyrita Avenue, East Riverside.” (Bynon & Son 1894:76). According to Chase’s 1905-1907 journals, the family spent the first two years (1892-1893) residing at the corner of Locust Street and 9th. Chase and family apparently found southern California living and the citrus business to their liking. In January of 1905 Chase comments:

We have lived in California thirteen years last November. It is almost strange that I at sixty should have left a fine home and good business in New York to come here to live. Do not know of any reason for it except it was destiny. But think the move was good. Think I have got much more out of living-- and am in a more congenial business (Chase 1907).

By the time Chase entered the citrus development business in the 1890's, Riverside's lowland grove sites with convenient water from the Santa Ana River had already been developed. Thus, Chase was compelled to develop outlying highlands such as the Vivienda and Eureka Ranches out at the eastern end of Palmyrita Avenue in the present community of Highgrove. Water supply was the principal problem confronting citrus planting in this area. To combat this, Chase prudently became a principal force in the Vivienda Water Company which drew water from Raynor Springs

on the west side of Lytle Creek north of Baseline Road (Scott 1977:48).

In spite of improvements to the water supply, Chase's speculation in outlying land was not entirely successful and Chase turned his attention to more promising territory. In 1900, he bought 1200 acres south of Corona and planted 750 of these acres in oranges and lemons (Holmes 1912:563). Improvements to the headgates of the Gage Canal enabled Chase to acquire water for his "Chase Plantation" via the mains of the Temescal Canyon Water Company of which Chase soon became a principal. Sometime around 1901, Chase and his three sons formed the National Orange Company which was destined to become a powerful force in the regional citrus business.

But Chase's interests were not restricted to citrus. In fact, even before he bought the plantation near Corona, Chase had purchased alfalfa land in the Perris Valley southeast of Perris (certainly of which the study area was apart). This he named "Ethanac," for Ethan Allen Chase. Besides growing alfalfa, Chase drilled a series of wells and built a steam generating plant to power the irrigation pumps. This water was later pumped down Railroad Canyon via pipes that connected with the Temescal Water Company's lines near Lake Elsinore (the lake water had become too saline; Patterson 1990). The Chase's resided at Ethanac from June, 1900 to January, 1903 (Chase 1907).

The following description was published in the *Riverside Daily Press* on February 7, 1900:

...Ethanac is developing fast and will soon have perquisites and emoluments that many an older colony might well be proud of. The 1200 acres of land at Perris comprising Ethanac are all graded as level as a ballroom floor, and nearly the whole tract has been seeded to alfalfa. Ethanac will have a railroad siding soon. (Gunther 1984:181).

The town of Ethanac prospered as the result of the California Southern extending the San Jacinto Valley branch line from Perris to San Jacinto. For several years a station was maintained by an agent and operators. On June 25, 1900, a post office was open with John Gaston serving as the first postmaster. However, after many years of the Temescal Water Company diverting water from Ethanac to Corona, the water table of the area was drastically lowered. By 1925 Ethanac wells had gone dry and/or the water became too saline and the town faded away. Later on, the community developed into the town of Romoland.

5. Menifee

Menifee takes its name from S. Menifee Wilson, a native of Kentucky who located a gold quartz mine in the area around 1880 (Gunther 1984:321f.). Named the Menifee Quartz Lode or Menifee Quartz Mine, Wilson's mine was one of the most important in the area. Soon other miners came to the Menifee Valley in search of gold and opened up their own mines. As a result, the Menifee Mining District was formed. It has been said that prior to Wilson selling the mine to the Allen Gold Mining Co. of St. Louis in 1889, he had taken \$18,000 worth of gold.

A review of local literature indicates that in 1885, William (Billy) Newport, an Englishman, purchase some 2000 acres in the Menifee area. The Newport Ranch was said to be situated in the area north of Newport Road and west of Bradley Road (The Archives Committee 1992:6). The 1893-94 county directory lists William Newport as the proprietor of Park farm, Menifee and Pleasant View farm, Perris. Bynon & Son further described Mr. Newport and the Menifee area as follows:

Is a post office in the center of a very large hay and grain-growing community. The residents trade chiefly at Perris. There is a fine, large school here, and the farm of Mr. Newport deserves mention as one of the largest and best-managed in the State. Honey and fruit are raised here also. The Southern Methodists have a church and organization, Rev. A. Adkisson, pastor (Bynon & Son 1894:109f.).

Nearby, the Menifee School (Primary # 33-7703) was constructed in 1890 and located southwest of the intersection of Bradley Road and Newport Road in Sun City. The school once served grade and high school students including those of Menifee Valley pioneers (Newport, Kirkpatrick, and Zeiders). The school was destroyed by fire on July 16, 1971 (The Archives Committee 1992:81). Today, an ARCO gas station now occupies the former school site.

III. RESEARCH ORIENTATION

A. Introduction

It is often said that human occupation of southern California may go back as far as 10,000 years ago (Van Horn 1987:22). Evidence for these relatively early people is very sparse and presumption of a very low population density at that time seems entirely reasonable. The "original" people were soon to be supplanted or absorbed by a new population. Archaeologists generally agree that sometime around A.D. 500, coastal southern California, including the Inland Empire region,

became home to migrant Shoshonean peoples moving in from the Great Basin.

During the early 1970's, an intensive investigation of a series of sites within the Perris Reservoir inundation area revealed that the earliest use of that locale dated to just shortly before the time of Christ:

The oldest dated deposits investigated at Perris Reservoir were at the Peppertree site, where a hearth ... was dated at 2200 ± 80 radiocarbon years B.P. (corrected to 380-200 B.C.) ... Almost without exception, artifacts dating from the early period are seed milling implements. Basin-shaped metates were used during this period and attest to the significance of small seed exploitation in the aboriginal diet. (Wilke 1974:23).

B. Research Goals

The goals of our research were to identify known locations of potential significance resources situated within the APE. Our hypotheses were as follows:

(1) Prehistoric sites can occur literally anywhere with higher probability along water courses or drainages and within topographical interface zones. Typically, prehistoric sites in the Sun City/Meniffee area comprise scatters of fire-affected rock, chipped and ground stone implements. Permanent or semi-permanent habitation site were usually situated near permanent water sources. Bedrock milling stations are prevalent anywhere suitable outcrops of bedrock (generally granite) occur.

(2) Historic sites in the region are connected with early (Mexican Period) ranching and late 19th and early 20th century Anglo farming and ranching activities. Lacking standing structures, remains of these homesteads and farmsteads typically comprises concrete, cobble or adobe structure foundations, irrigation systems and trash scatters. However, not all debris scatters (e.g. tin can, glass, crockery) can be connected to a particular home or farmstead. In many instances, isolated scatters of dumped historic debris represent nothing more than illicitly discarded rubbish.

IV. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS

A. Cultural Resources Records Search

On July 5, 2017 an in-person records search for the undertaking was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside by Robert S.

White. The EIC is one of eleven independent regional information centers under contract with the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to manage and maintain the Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) database of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). The two searches entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites located on or within a one-mile radius of the development property and road extension. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the HRI) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying historic properties.

1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area

The results of the search indicated that no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

2. Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area Search Radius

Outside the study area, three prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius. All three sites are located between ½ and ¾ mile to the northwest. RIV-4486/33-004486 is the closest of the three sites to the study area. It is described a milling slick accompanied by a small scatter of lithic tools (Drover 1991). It lies approximately ½ mile to the northwest. There are no locations of archaeological interest recorded within a ¼ mile of the study area. Each of the locations is listed and briefly characterized in Table 1.

Table 1. Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area Search Radius

Primary # 33-/ RIV Site Number	Site Description
CA-RIV-1557	Described as a “sparse surface distribution of quartzite debitage and retouched flakes...” (Drover 1978). Located ¾ to the northwest.
33-004486/CA-RIV-4486	Described as a bedrock milling station comprising one slick accompanied by a sparse scatter of lithics (Drover 1991). Located 2/3 mile to the northwest. Site found to have been destroyed through grading when location revisited in 2012 (Ballester 2012).
18086/CA-RIV 9289	Described as a bedrock milling station comprising two slicks on two boulders (White 2003). Located 3/4 mile to the northwest. Site found to have been destroyed through grading when location revisited in 2012 (Ballester 2012).

3. Heritage Properties

No National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), or California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) listed properties have been recorded within the study area. Furthermore, no such resources have been recorded within a ¼, ½, or 1-mile radius. There are no historic buildings situated within ¼, ½, or 1 mile of the subject property.

4. Previous Surveys Conducted Within the Study Area

The study area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

5. Surveys Conducted Within a One-mile Radius of the Study Area

Outside the study area, approximately 75% of the surrounding land situated within a mile radius has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. These studies have largely included survey reports for both small (less than 40 acres) and large (40 acres or more) acreage projects, and linear alignments (e.g. roads, pipelines). The largest of these studies (161.34 acres) was conducted by Archaeological Associates in 2004 and completely updated in 2015 (White & Guttenberg 2015). Identified as Tract 31456, it is located immediately south/southwest of the present study area. The results of two complete surveys were completely negative for cultural resources.

A second survey in close proximity to the subject property was conducted in 1999, also by Archaeological Associates. This linear assessment comprised the 12.25 mile proposed EMWD Menifee Desalter Project (White & White 1999). A portion of the study ran along Valley Blvd. adjoining the eastern boundary of the current project area. The results of the assessment along Valley Blvd. were completely negative.

B. Historic Map Research

In addition to the records search, several historic GLO and Geological Survey (USGS) maps of the Menifee region were inspected. These maps are on file with one or more of the following entities: Bureau of Land Management, Map Room of the Science Library at the University of California at Riverside and the California Historic Topographic Map Collection housed in Special Collections at the Merriam Library at California State University, Chico. These included:

*GLO Plat Map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 3 West, San Bernardino Meridan
Surveyed 1853-1865, Approved July, 1865*

*GLO Plat Map: Township No.5 South, Range No.3 West, San Bernardino Meridan
Surveyed 1853-1865, Approved July, 1865 (near duplicate of above)*

*GLO Plat Map: Township No. 5 South, Range No. 3 West, San Bernardino Meridan
Surveyed 1853-1865, Approved December, 1867*

*GLO Plat Map: Township No. 5 South, Range No. 3 West, San Bernardino Meridan
Surveyed 1853-1865, Approved July, 1887*

*GLO Plat Map: Township No. 5 South, Range No. 3 West, San Bernardino Meridan California
Surveyed 1853-1894, Approved October, 1895*

Southern California Sheet No.1, 1:250,000, 1901 reprinted 1948, surveyed 1893-1900.

1901 Elsinore 30' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (surveyed 1897-1898)

*1942 Murrieta 15' U.S. Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Quadrangle (surveyed
1939)*

1943 Murrieta 15' War Dept., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Quadrangle

1953 Romoland 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

A review of these maps was performed for the purpose of identifying locations of potential historical resources. Interestingly, an examination of the 1901 *Elsinore* 30' Quad appears to indicate the presence of structure within the study area situated on or immediately east of the western project boundary and just south of the center of the section (Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$). A second structure is depicted just west of the southwest property corner but clearly off-site. Both of these structures are gone by the time the 1942 *Murrieta* 15' Quad (surveyed in 1939) was published. With the exception of the one isolated structure, the balance of the study area appears to have always been vacant land.

C. Land Patents

Archival research also included a review of land patents on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento. The study area falls within the Eastern $\frac{1}{2}$ (Northwest and Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ s) of the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Office records indicate that two patents totaling 320 acres including the whole of East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20 were issued in the early 1890s.

The first patent for 160 acres included the north half of the study area comprising the NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 20. Recorded as both a State Volume and Serial Patent, it was issued to Joseph J. Caulfield on August 20, 1890 by authority of the April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat.566). The land patent is recorded as Accession Nr. CA0540__066/CACAAA 082333, Document/BLM Serial Nr: 3075/CACAAA 082333. It does not appear that Caulfield constructed a dwelling in this 40 acre area.

The second patent, also for 160 acres, included the south half of the study area comprising the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 20. Recorded as both a State Volume and Serial Patent, it was issued to Jesse E. Platt on July 20, 1892 by authority of the May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392). The land patent is recorded as Accession Nr. CA0640__050/CACAAA 082398, Document/BLM Serial Nr: 1677/CACAAA 082398. It is presently unknown if the structure depicted on the 1901 *Elsinore* 30' Quad was constructed by Platt.

V. NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

A. Sacred Lands File Check

On July 11, 2017, a Sacred Lands File Check for the project area was requested by Robert S. White. The search was conducted on July 12, 2017 by Ms. Gayle Totton, Ph.D., Associate Governmental Program Analyst for the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. The results of the search indicated that no sacred Native American sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area. A list of both individual and Native American groups was also provided for further correspondence (see Appendix C).

B. Native American Correspondence

In order to learn more about the potential archaeological sensitivity of the project area, letters of inquiry were sent to the Native American contacts (individuals and tribes) provided by the NAHC. To date, three written responses have been received. The responses are summarized in Table 2 below. The reader is referred to Appendix D for full correspondence.

Table 2. Summary of Native American Responses

Tribe	Summary of Response
Rincon	Requests to remain in the consultation process for the project.
Pala	Project site not within the Pala Traditional Use Area. Differs to other Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.
Soboba	Within the Soboba Traditional Use Area. Requests to remain in the consultation process for the project. Requests that Soboba field Native American Monitor(s) during ground disturbing activities connected with future development.

VI. FIELD SURVEY

An intensive pedestrian survey of the project including the road extension were conducted by Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), Susan Klein (surveyor) and John Minch Ph.D. (surveyor) on June 6 and July 29, 2017. As previously discussed, the intent of the survey was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the property. Historic resources include places and structures relating to significant historic events or having historical or special aesthetic qualities in and of themselves. Prehistoric resources include Native American sites of all types.

The field study of the tract began in the southwest corner of the property and proceeded in a northerly direction (Plates I through IV). The pedestrian survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 10-meter intervals across the property. Additionally, gully escarpments were also checked for any signs of buried archaeological deposits. Particular attention was paid to the location indicated on the 1901 *Elsinore* 30' map that depicted a structure adjacent to the western boundary.

By employing these techniques, a thorough examination of the study area was accomplished. All field notes, photographs, and maps generated or used during the field study are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

VII. REPORT OF FINDINGS

A. Prehistoric Resources

The results of the field study for prehistoric resources were completely negative. No prehistoric resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation. Surface

visibility within the development area was very good, ranging from 85-100% depending on the density of the low-lying scrub and grasses. Based upon the results of the background research and field observations, the likely hood of encountering buried archaeological deposits with the development area is considered extremely low.

B. Historic Resources

Despite a thorough search of the possible historic building location, no vestiges of the structure were found. In fact, the location may have been destroyed when the adjoining tract was graded. No historic resources of any kind were discovered during the course of the field study.

VII. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. Prehistoric and Historic Resources

The Phase I Cultural resources assessment failed to indicate the presence of any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the study area. No additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended for the project. Additionally, monitoring of future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property is not warranted or recommended as the potential for encountering buried archaeological sites is considered very low.

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the Riverside County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

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- 2012b Updated archaeological site record form for Primary# 33-012339/CA-RIV-7028 on file with the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside.

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KROEBER, ALFRED A.

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THE ARCHIVES COMMITTEE

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WARNER, JIM

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WHITE, LAURA S.

- 2003 Archaeological site record form for Primary #33-12339/CA-RIV-7028 on file with the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside.

WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURA S.

- 1999 *An Archaeological Assessment of the Eastern Municipal Water District Meniffee Desalter Project, Sun City and Meniffee, Riverside*. Unpublished report (RI-4375) on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside.

WHITE, ROBERT S. and RICHARD GUTTENBERG

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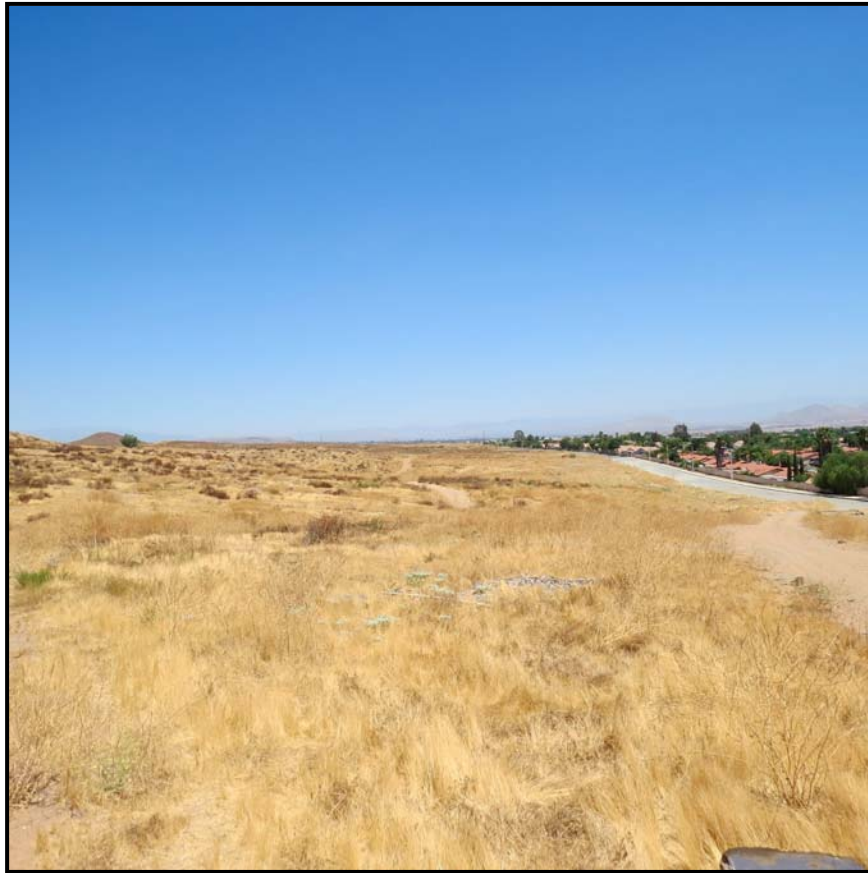


Plate I. Top: Looking north across study area from a point near the southern boundary.
Bottom: Looking northwest across property from near the southeast corner.



Plate II. Top: Looking southwest across study area from the northeast property corner.
Bottom: West view of storm drain situated adjacent to Valley Boulevard north of Chambers Avenue.



Plate III. Top: Looking south/southeast from atop off-site berm along western boundary.
Bottom: North/northwesterly view across property from atop berm along western boundary.



Plate IV. Top: Looking north along Valley Blvd (eastern boundary) from Connie Way.
Bottom: Northwestern view across study area from Valley Blvd. at Connie Way.

APPENDIX A: Personnel Qualifications

RÉSUMÉ OF
ROBERT S. WHITE
Principal, Archaeological Associates

Mr. White has been affiliated with Archaeological Associates since 1983. Starting in 1991 he became the firm's Director and in 2013, Principal. Mr. White has extensive experience in many aspects of cultural resource management, including but not limited to, project administration, field survey, excavation, lab analysis, land survey and cartography, archival research, budgeting, planning, and report writing/production. In those jurisdictions requiring professional certification, Mr. White is certified by the Counties of Riverside, Orange, and Ventura to conduct all phases of archaeological investigation.

Since 1983, Mr. White has conducted well over 500 prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, San Diego, Imperial, Sonoma, and Inyo Counties. Additionally, in concert with colleague Dr. David Van Horn, they have pioneered innovative techniques that revolutionized data recovery programs on large, low-density archaeological sites.

EDUCATION

B.A., Liberal Studies (emphasis in Anthropology), California State University Long Beach, 1987

A.A., Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College, 1977

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

Joined Archaeological Associates in 1983
1991 to 2013, Director of Archaeological Associates
2013 to Present, Principal of Archaeological Associates
Riverside County Approved Archaeologist #164
Orange County Approved Archaeologist

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Committee for the Preservation of Archaeological Collections (ACPAC)
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PUBLICATIONS

Van Horn, David, Laura S. White, and Robert S. White

2005 The Prehistory of Gretna Green, a Site in Northern San Diego County, pp. 145-168
IN: Onward and Upward! Papers in honor of Clement W. Meighan (Keith L. Johnson, editor). Stansbury Publishing, Chico.

White, R.S.

1991 Prehistoric Fire-Making Techniques of California and Western Nevada. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 27-38.

Van Horn, D.M. and R.S. White

1986 Some Techniques for Mechanical Excavation in Salvage Archaeology.
Journal of Field Archaeology, 13:239-244.

TRAINING

Tortoise Awareness Training. Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (September, 2008).

SB 18 Consultation Seminar. Riverside (December, 2005). Offered through the Governor's Office of Planning and research et. al.

- * 1987 B.A. in Liberal Studies with emphasis in Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
 - * 1977 A.A. Degree in Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College.
 - * Riverside County Certified Archaeologist #164
 - * Orange County Certified Archaeologist
 - * Over 30 years of full-time experience conducting cultural resource management projects in southern California.
-

APPENDIX B: Records Search Results

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

An in-person, cultural resources records search was conducted by Robert S. White, at the Eastern Information Center housed at the University of California at Riverside in July of 2017. A second in-person records search was conducted in May of 2017 also by Mr. White. Consequently, there are no official letters from the Information Center to attach here. The in-person searches included a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a one-mile radius of the study area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying any historic properties. Copies of site record forms were obtained for those resources situated within a one-mile radius of the project. Pertinent archaeological reports were also reviewed and all relevant information was incorporated into the study.

APPENDIX C: NAHC Sacred Lands File Check

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

July 11, 2017

Ms. Gayle Totton
Associate Government Program Analyst
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

RE: Sacred Lands File Check for the 21±acre Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project (TT 36911) located adjacent to Valley Boulevard and south of Thorton Avenue in community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County.

Dear Ms. Totton:

I am writing to you to request a Sacred Lands File Check for the above-referenced project in the Menifee area of Riverside County. Briefly, Archaeological Associates has been requested by the City of Menifee Planning Division to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed residential development. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

Presently, the 21±acre property comprises disturbed, vacant land situated at the toe of a rocky chain of unnamed foothills. It is located adjacent to the west side of Valley Blvd. a short distance southwest of the intersection of Valley Blvd. and Thorton Ave in the section of the City of Menifee known as Sun City. The City of Perris lies several miles to the north.

Vacant land borders the project on the north, south and west. Valley Blvd. abuts the property on the east with residential development beyond. Legally, the subject property lies in the East ½ of Section 20, Township 7 South, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on the *Romoland.7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1976/79, attached).

We look forward to hearing from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;nahc.com
by email

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



July 12, 2017

Robert S. White
Archaeological Associates

Sent by E-mail: archaeological_associates@hotmail.com

RE: Proposed Recreational Land Investments Sun City (TT 36911) Project, City of Menifee;
Romoland USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. White:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/12/2017**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126

Kumeyaay

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaalg@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161

Cahuilla

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817

Kumeyaay

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880

Cahuilla

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

Luiseno

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Cahuilla

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Kumeyaay

Campo Band of Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Kumeyaay

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project, Riverside County.

2 of 4

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/12/2017**

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians***

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

Cahuilla

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians***

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

Cahuilla

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760)749-1051
Fax: (760)749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribes.org

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760)749-1051
Fax: (760)749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Luiseno

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians***

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760)724-8505
Fax: (760)724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

Luiseno

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians***

1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

Luiseno

***Santa Rosa Band of Mission
Indians***

(951) 659-2700 Steven Estrada,
Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228

Cahuilla

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources
Manager
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951)654-2765
Fax: (951)654-4198
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
rmorillo@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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 7050.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/12/2017**

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation***

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619)445-2613
Fax: (619)445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation***

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935

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

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX D: Native American Correspondence

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

July 14, 2017

Mr. Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: Native American Scoping for the 21+acre Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project (TT 36911) located adjacent to Valley Boulevard and south of Thorton Avenue in community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

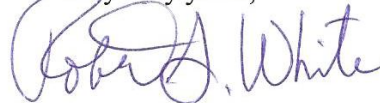
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The records conducted at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside indicated that no prehistoric resources have previously been recorded on the property. A field survey of the parcel will be conducted. A sacred lands file check has also been obtained from the NAHC.

We are seeking input from the tribe with regards to places of importance that may or may not have been previously identified. In particular, if the tribe is aware of the presence of prehistoric resources within or adjacent to the project area, we would very much like to hear from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;recreationallandmenifee
enclosure

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

July 14, 2017

Shasta C. Gaughen, Ph.D.
Historic Preservation Office
Pala Band of Mission Indians
35008 Pala Temecula Road, PMB 50
Pala, CA 92059

RE: Native American Scoping for the 21+acre Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project (TT 36911) located adjacent to Valley Boulevard and south of Thorton Avenue in community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County.

Dear Dr. Gaughen:

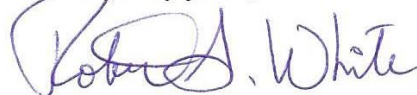
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Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;recreationallandmenifee
enclosure

**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

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



August 22, 2017

Robert S. White
Archaeological Associates
P.O. Box 180
Sun City, CA 92586

Re: Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project- TT 36911

Dear Mr. White:

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shasta C. Gaughen", is positioned above the typed name.

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.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

July 14, 2017

Mr. Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
Pauma & Yuima Reservation
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: Native American Scoping for the 21+acre Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project (TT 36911) located adjacent to Valley Boulevard and south of Thorton Avenue in community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Aguilar:

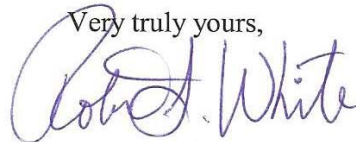
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We are seeking input from the tribe with regards to places of importance that may or may not have been previously identified. In particular, if the tribe is aware of the presence of prehistoric resources within or adjacent to the project area, we would very much like to hear from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;recreationallandmenifee
enclosure

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

July 14, 2017

Mr. Mark Macarro, Chairperson
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

RE: Native American Scoping for the 21±acre Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project (TT 36911) located adjacent to Valley Boulevard and south of Thorton Avenue in community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County.

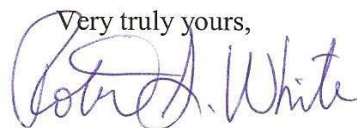
Dear Mr. Macarro:

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Very truly yours,


Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;recreationallandmenifee
enclosure

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

July 14, 2017

Mr. Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA 92082

RE: Native American Scoping for the 21+acre Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project (TT 36911) located adjacent to Valley Boulevard and south of Thorton Avenue in community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County.

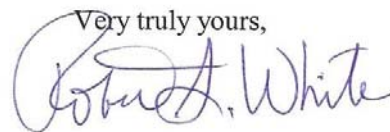
Dear Mr. Mazzetti:

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Very truly yours,


Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;recreationallandmenifee
enclosure

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Cultural Resources Department

1 W. Tribal Road • Valley Center, California 92082
(760) 297-2635 Fax: (760) 692-1498



July 26, 2017

Robert White
Archaeological Associates
P.O. Box 180
Sun City, CA 92586

Re: Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project (TT36911)

Dear Mr. White:

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the Recreation Land Investments Sun City Project (TT36911) and we thank you for the opportunity to consult on this project. The location you have identified is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño Territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. The project is within the Luiseño Aboriginal Territory of the Luiseño people. We would like to request continued consultation on the project. We would also like to request a copy of the Cultural Resource Assessment to include the records and reports from the record search results and the shape files for the project area.

If there are further questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact our office at (760) 297-2635.

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

Sincerely,

Destiny Colocho
Manager
Rincon Cultural Resources Department

Bo Mazzetti
Tribal Chairman

Tishmall Turner
Vice Chairwoman

Steve Stallings
Council Member

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

Alfonso Kolb
Council Member

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

July 14, 2017

Ms. Carmen Mojado
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Department
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081

RE: Native American Scoping for the 21+acre Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project (TT 36911) located adjacent to Valley Boulevard and south of Thorton Avenue in community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County.

Dear Ms. Mojado:

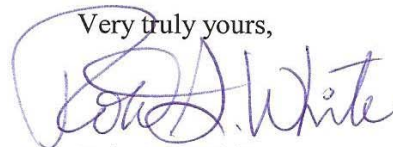
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Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;recreationallandmenifee
enclosure

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

July 14, 2017

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

RE: Native American Scoping for the 21+acre Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project (TT 36911) located adjacent to Valley Boulevard and south of Thorton Avenue in community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County.

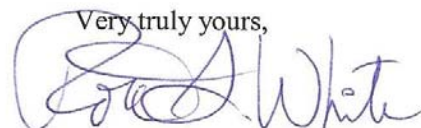
Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

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Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;recreationallandmenifee
enclosure

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084

August 15, 2017

Attn: Robert S. White, Principal
Archaeological Associates
P.O. Box 180
Sun City, CA 92586



RE: 21 ±acre Recreational Land Investments Sun City Project (TT 36911) – adjacent to Valley Boulevard and south of Thornton Avenue – Community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County, CA

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored
(Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe", followed by a horizontal line.

Joseph Ontiveros, Director of Cultural Resources
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact.

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and the City of Menifee, as well as hired consultant (Archaeological Associates). No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.