

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

BOULDERS MIXED USE PROJECT

PLOT PLAN NO. PLN20-0167

CITY OF MENIFEE

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



March 2021

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RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Mr. Rich Wilson
Trademark Construction Co. Inc.
15916 Bernardo Center Drive
San Diego, California 92127

Prepared by:

Riordan Goodwin
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507

LSA Project No. TDM2101

National Archaeological Database Information:

Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey

Sites Recorded: 33-004224, 33-004225 (updates)

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Romoland, California

Acreage: 9.49

Keywords: Positive results, Phase II testing and monitoring recommended



March 2021

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by Trademark Construction to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Boulders Mixed Use Project in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. This cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. Two resources had been previously recorded partially within the project area: a multicomponent site with bedrock milling features (33-004224) and a prehistoric artifact scatter (33-004225). Previously unrecorded milling surfaces and multiple bedrock milling features were identified at the former site and a single artifact was noted within the site boundary of the latter. Another undocumented bedrock milling feature (LSA-TDM2101-S-1) was also identified approximately 235 meters west of the two sites and was recorded as a new site.

Although the artifact scatter has been removed, avoidance is always the preferred alternative for bedrock milling features. Regardless of the low sensitivity for intact subsurface resources at the bedrock milling sites (due to damage and disturbance), there is some potential for recovery of artifacts. Therefore, in the event any of the bedrock milling features cannot be preserved in place, Phase II archaeological testing shall be completed prior to any construction-related soil or bedrock disturbances.

Due to the presence of prehistoric sites within the project area and the density of sites in the vicinity, despite moderate to severe disturbances, there is some potential for subsurface resources. Therefore, archaeological monitoring of all earthmoving activities including, but not limited to, clear and grub, rough grading, storm drain and utilities excavations, and bedrock modification or removal activities is required.

In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, further work in the area should be halted until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by Trademark Construction to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Boulders Mixed Use Project (Plot Plan No. PLN20-0167) in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. This cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field surveys were conducted to determine whether the proposed project would adversely affect any resources considered historical resources pursuant to CEQA.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area is west of Interstate 215 on the northeast corner of Berea Road and Normandy road bounded by residential development to the north and east, a self-storage facility to the west and Spirit Park to the south. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Romoland, California* topographic quadrangle map in Township 5 South, Range 3 West in Section 32, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1981). See Figure 1. The project area is located on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 339-200-080, totaling 9.49 currently undeveloped acres. The proposed development is a commercial use and multi-family residential project consisting of a three-story office building with an area of 21,310 square feet, an 8,250 square foot daycare building with 9,000 square foot outdoor play area, and a 234-unit apartment complex consisting of 9 three-story apartment buildings and one 3,455-square foot clubhouse and associated parking.

NATURAL SETTING

Climate and Watershed

The project region is characterized by a temperate climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. An ephemeral drainage transects the site and nearest natural reliable source of water is Salt Creek (now channelized), which drains west approximately 500 feet west of the project.

Biology

At an average elevation of 1,420 feet, the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet. Chemise, buckwheat, oak, mustard, Russian thistle, hare oats, and xeric grasses were noted on the property. Landscaping species present include cholla and barrel cactus. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects. Common animals of this region include rodents, rabbits, coyotes, raptors, and vultures.

Geology

The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile-long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The province is approximately 225 miles wide, extending from the

Figure 1: Project Regional and Project Location

Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf to the Southern Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) in the west (Sharp 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with granitic rock intruding into the older metamorphic rocks. It contains extensive pre-Cretaceous (older than 145 million years ago [Ma]) igneous and metamorphic rocks covered by limited exposures of post-Cretaceous (younger than 66 Ma) sedimentary deposits (Norris and Webb 1976). Within this province, the project is located on the Perris Block, a fault-bounded structural block that extends from the southern foot of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains southeast to the vicinity of Bachelor Mountain and Polly Butte (Morton and Miller 2006; Kenney 1999). It is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Fault and on the southwest by the Elsinore Fault Zone (Morton and Miller 2006).

The project area contains Pleistocene alluvial sediments and “Cretaceous age granitic bedrock consisting predominantly of a coarse-grained granodiorite and/or tonalite is exposed at the ground surface and at shallow depths on the southern and northwest portions of the subject site” (Frey 2003).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California area have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (2004). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren’s (1984) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Ethnography

The project area is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978). Prior to the Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño were first encountered by the Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century.

The Luiseño lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Shipek 1978). Luiseño villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief who inherited his position from his father. Luiseño villages generally were located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges sheltered in coves or canyons, near a water source, and in a location that was easily defended.

The Luiseño took advantage of the varied resources available. Luiseño subsistence was based primarily on seeds (e.g., acorns, grass seed, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chía, and pine nuts) that were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. Their diet also included game animals (e.g., deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and many types of birds) (Bean and Shipek 1978). They established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl; and they utilized fire for crop management and engaged in communal rabbit drives (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers. Later documentation was authored by Sparkman (1908), Kroeber (1976), White (1963), Oxendine (1983), and others.

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). Early exploration of the Riverside County area was slow until Lieutenant Pedro Fages, then the military governor of San Diego, crossed through the San Jacinto Valley in 1772.

Riverside County

The Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles through the San Geronimo Pass in 1876. The trains were eventually used to transport settlers into the area, creating a period of agricultural and land development, ultimately resulting in the establishment of Riverside County in 1893. Transportation, agriculture, and the control of water have continued to be central themes in the settlement, development, and growth of Riverside County (Robinson 1979).

Meniffee

The community had its beginnings around 1880 when Luther Meniffee Wilson struck gold, opened a mine, and named it the Meniffee Quartz Lode (Meniffee 2017). In 1885, William Newport came to the Meniffee Valley and established large-scale agriculture on 2,000 acres (Meniffee 2013). A post office was established two years later, approximately a mile northeast of the mine, at the intersection of Newport and Bradley Roads (Meniffee 2017). It would intermittently serve the community until it was closed at the beginning of the 20th century (Salley 1977). The Santa Fe Railroad completed its San Jacinto Branch line from Perris to Hemet in 1888 and, although it passed some four miles to the north of the post office, a local siding was built by the late 1890s to serve the community, fostering the development of Meniffee's agriculture (USGS 1901; Meniffee 2017). By 1890, a blacksmith shop and a new school had been constructed near the post office.

After the establishment of two more local gold mines during the first half of the 1890s (the Lucky Boy and Mammoth Mines), the southwest portion of what is now the City of Meniffee became a small gold mining district named after Wilson's earliest mine (the Meniffee District) (Kupferman 1961; Gudde 1975). Despite the gradual decline of the mining district in the early decades of the 20th century, the local agricultural economy continued to grow and, by mid-1910s, there were approximately 20,000 acres of grain under cultivation (McGroarty 1914). All of the district's mines had closed for good by the mid-1930s, but the community endured and prospered in the ensuing decades (Gudde 1975). Modern development of Meniffee began in the early 1960s with the planned community of Sun City, which is centrally located in the City (Meniffee 2013). The town continued to grow in the late 1980s with the addition of a master-planned community. Meniffee was incorporated in 2008 (Meniffee 2017).

METHODS

Records Search

On October 16, 2018, LSA Archaeological Technician Allegría Garcia conducted a cultural resources records search for the current project area at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. The EIC houses the pertinent archaeological site and survey information necessary to determine whether cultural resources are recorded within the study area boundaries and which specific areas have been previously surveyed. The research included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, LSA examined the California State Historic Property Data File (HPD), which includes the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), various local historic registers, and historic maps. See Appendix A.

Additional Research

In October 2018, LSA Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin reviewed historic period maps and aerial photographs and conducted additional online research.

Assistance with Native American Consultation

At the direction of the City, LSA requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of Tribal consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) on January 28, 2021.

Field Survey

On October 16 and 24, 2018, the project area was surveyed by Mr. Goodwin and tribal monitors Kenneth Hurtado (Soboba) and Puma Martin (Pechanga) who walked transects spaced by 10 meters, with particular attention given to ground-level and horizontal bedrock surfaces and areas with exposed soil.

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from the EIC indicate there have been 22 cultural resource studies previously conducted within one-half mile of the proposed project, one of which abutted the project area (Del Chario 1987a, see below). Two resources (33-004224, a multicomponent site, and 33-004225, a prehistoric artifact scatter) were previously documented partially within the eastern portion of the project area (see Survey Results below and site record updates). An additional 31 resources have been recorded within one-half mile (Table A).

Table A: Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project

Primary #	Trinomial	Site Description	Status Code
33-001031	CA-RIV-1031	Bedrock milling features, rock shelters, rock art, and artifact scatter	—
33-003308	—	Bedrock milling, artifact scatter	—
33-003806	—	Bedrock milling feature	—
33-004223	—	Bedrock milling feature, artifact scatter	—
33-004224*	—	Multicomponent site (bedrock milling features, historic period refuse scatter)	—
33-004225*	—	Prehistoric artifact scatter	—
33-008820	CA-RIV-6256	Habitation site with bedrock milling complex, rock shelters, rock art, artifact scatter, and midden	—
33-008825	CA-RIV-6261	Bedrock milling features	—
33-0011505	CA-RIV-6858	Habitation site with bedrock milling complex, rock shelters, artifact scatter and fire-affected rock (FAR)	—
33-0011507	CA-RIV-6860	Bedrock milling features, artifact scatter	—
33-011509	CA-RIV-6862	Bedrock milling feature, artifacts	—
33-011513	CA-RIV-6866	Bedrock milling feature	—
33-011514	CA-RIV-6867	Historic period water conveyance features	—
33-011515	CA-RIV-6868	Bedrock milling feature	—
33-011516	CA-RIV-6869	Bedrock milling feature, artifact	—

Table A: Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project

Primary #	Trinomial	Site Description	Status Code
33-011541	CA-RIV-6870	Bedrock milling features	—
33-011542	CA-RIV-6871	Bedrock milling features, artifact	—
33-011543	CA-RIV-6872	Bedrock milling features, artifact	—
33-011546	CA-RIV-6874/H	Historic period refuse scatter	—
33-011548	CA-RIV-6876	Prehistoric artifact scatter	—
33-013365	—	Isolated prehistoric artifact	—
33-015722	CA-RIV-8197	Bedrock milling complex, rock shelter, artifact scatter	—
33-015723	CA-RIV-8191	Bedrock milling features, artifacts	—
33-015724	CA-RIV-8192	Multicomponent site (bedrock milling features, historic period refuse scatter)	—
33-015725	CA-RIV-8193	Bedrock milling feature	—
33-015726	—	Isolated prehistoric artifact	—
33-015727	—	Isolated historic period glass fragment	—
33-015728	—	Isolated prehistoric artifact	—
33-015729	—	Isolated historic period glass fragments	—
33-015892	CA-RIV-8255	Bedrock milling feature, artifact deposit	—
33-015893	CA-RIV-8256	Bedrock milling feature, artifact deposit	—
33-015895	CA-RIV-8257	Multicomponent site with artifacts and refuse	—
33-015897	—	Bedrock milling features	—

*Partially within project area

Previous Study

The parcels to the north were surveyed late 1980s by Archaeological Resource Management Corporation (ARMC) (Del Chario 1987b). This study documented site 33-004225 (see below; Del Chario 1987a).

Assistance with Native American Consultation

The NAHC responded on February 10, 2021, and the results of the SLF search were forwarded to the City the same day.

Additional Research

Review of online historic period maps and aerial photographs indicated no buildings or structures were on the project parcels during the historic period (USGS 1954, 1962, 1968; HistoricAerials.com 2021). The segment of Normandy Road along the southern project boundary was formerly part of the original alignment of Newport Road, which once ran due west from the southwest corner of the project area. Newport Road was realigned to the southwest during the late 2000s and the

construction of Spirit Park truncated the eastern end of its former alignment, by then renamed Normandy Road (HistoricAerials.com 2021).

Field Survey

The field survey revealed that the southeastern portion of the project area has been severely disturbed by large-scale rock-breaking/quarrying, and earthmoving, while the flat areas in the western half and northeastern areas exhibit surface disturbance predominantly from vegetation-abatement activities (Figures 2 and 3). Surface visibility was fair at approximately 65% with some obstruction by vegetation. Modern refuse was noted throughout the project area. Soils are coarse decomposed granite-rich loam with some alluvial silt. Elements of two previously documented resources and one undocumented prehistoric resource were identified within the project area.



Figure 2: View north-northeast showing site conditions in southeastern portion of project (fractured large boulder, rock debris, and disturbed ground surface).



Figure 3: View north showing conditions in northeastern portion of site; conditions and lack of slope are similar in northwest and southwest.

33-004224

This was originally documented by ARMC in the early 1990s by as a multicomponent site straddling this parcel and the one to the east on the north side of what is now Normandy Road (the old route of Newport Road; Del Chario 1991). Undocumented milling surfaces and additional bedrock milling features were documented during the survey, but no prehistoric artifacts or trace of historic refuse were identified.

The portion of the site within APN 339-200-080 now consists of four milling slicks (two previously undocumented) on one previously documented bedrock milling feature (BMF-1) and five milling slicks on four previously undocumented bedrock milling features (BMFs 5, 6, 7, and 8). A large BMF was also identified adjacent to the eastern parcel boundary in the apparent location of BMF-2 on the original sketch map, but neither its dimensions nor milling surfaces is consistent with that feature, so it is designated BMF-X (Del Chario 1991). Please refer to the site record update in Appendix B for more specific information.

33-004225

This sparse lithic scatter (less than 10,000 square feet/3,048 square meters with fewer than three artifacts per square meter) was also originally documented by ARMC straddling APN 339-200-080 and the adjacent parcel to the north (Jackson et al. 1988; Del Chario 1987a). Only a single flake tool (a retouched basalt scraper) was identified within the portion of the site in the project area by the current survey, suggesting the site has been all but removed by protracted vegetation-abatement disking.

LSA-TDM2101-S-1

This site is a milling station comprised of a single damaged boulder containing one milling slick with no associated artifacts within a disturbed context (the edge of a disked field).

DISCUSSION

33-004224 and LSA-TDM2101-S-1

These sites are typical examples of a ubiquitous resource type: resource processing stations; units of an expansive subsistence extraction system utilized for over five millennia and lacking associated surface artifacts (and therefore temporal data). Due to the type of site and exceptionally severe damage and disturbance, their potential for intact subsurface deposits appears low. However, despite their disrupted contexts, there is still a potential for subsurface artifacts.

33-004224

This sparse lithic scatter has been all but obliterated by protracted disking and potentially other disturbances. However, despite its disruption, there is still a potential to recover non-insitu artifacts in the general area of the site during construction grading/excavation activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. Two resources were previously recorded partially within the project area: a multicomponent site with bedrock milling features (33-004224) and a prehistoric artifact scatter (33-004225). Previously unrecorded milling surfaces and multiple bedrock milling features were identified at the former site and a single artifact was noted within the site boundary of the latter. Another undocumented bedrock milling feature (LSA-TDM2101-S-1) was also identified approximately 235 meters west of the two sites and was recorded as a new site.

Although the artifact scatter has been virtually removed, avoidance is always the preferred alternative for bedrock milling features. Regardless of the low sensitivity for intact subsurface resources at the bedrock milling sites (due to damage and disturbance), there is some potential for recovery of artifacts. Therefore, in the event any of the bedrock milling features cannot be preserved in place, Phase II archaeological testing shall be completed prior to any construction-related soil or bedrock disturbances.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00648	NADB-R - 1080699; Submitter - 406; Voided - MF-0574	1979	Michele M. Jespersen	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 13297, Murrieta Area of Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-002092
RI-01971	NADB-R - 1082377; Voided - MF-2151	1985	PETER, KEVIN J.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION - AUDIE MURPHY RANCH, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC., Huntington Beach, CA	33-001031, 33-001032, 33-001034, 33-001035, 33-001037, 33-001066, 33-008819, 33-008820
RI-02184	NADB-R - 1082611; Submitter - 918; Voided - MF-2370	1987	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL 22745 LOCATED SOUTH OF SUN CITY IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-02247	NADB-R - 1082680; Voided - MF-2438	1988	DIBBLE, D. STEPHEN	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF AN ACRE SITE NEAR SUN CITY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	
RI-02284	NADB-R - 1082721; Voided - MF-2477	1987	DEL CHARIO, KATHLEEN C.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TT 22488, NEAR SUN CITY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	33-004223
RI-02621	NADB-R - 1083097; Submitter - 1041; Voided - MF-2833	1990	ARKUSH, BROOKE S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PLOT PLAN 10666 REVISED LOCATED SOUTH OF SUN CITY IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	
RI-04222	NADB-R - 1085429; Voided - MF-4694	1999	CHANDLER, EVELYN N. and VALERIE M. HALLETT	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 7 ACRES IN SUN CITY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	TETRA TECH, INC.	
RI-04224	NADB-R - 1085431; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #404; Voided - MF-4696	1999	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI "TOM" TANG	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: LA PIEDRA WATERLINE PROJECT, EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	33-008853, 33-008854, 33-008855, 33-008856, 33-008857, 33-008858
RI-04375	NADB-R - 1085687; Voided - MF-4872	1999	WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURIE S. WHITE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT MENIFEE DESALTER PROJECT, SUN CITY AND MENIFEE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY.	L & L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC., Corona, CA	33-001029

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04404	NADB-R - 1085736; Voided - MF-4913	2000	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE WILLIAMS COMMUNICATIONS, INC., FIBER OPTIC CABLE SYSTEM INSTALLATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA VOL I-IV.	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-000816, 33-000817, 33-000862, 33-001845, 33-002970, 33-003081, 33-003839, 33-004202, 33-004624, 33-004744, 33-004768, 33-007587, 33-007601, 33-008105, 33-008172, 33-009772, 33-009773, 33-009774, 33-009775, 33-009776
RI-04700	NADB-R - 1086062; Submitter - SRS Project No. 1083	2002	BEER, ROBERT M.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE AUDIE MURPHY RANCH ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC., Huntington Beach, CA	
RI-04757	NADB-R - 1086119; Submitter - 040308	2004	BROCK, JAMES	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APN 360-011-001 (TPM 31021), MENIFEE AREA OF UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-013365
RI-05826	NADB-R - 1087189	1990	MACKO, MICHAEL E.	MASTER, ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION PLAN, AUDIE MURPHY RANCH, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	THE KEITH COMPANIES, Costa Mesa, CA	33-001031, 33-001032, 33-001034, 33-001035, 33-001036, 33-001037, 33-008821, 33-008822, 33-008823, 33-008824
RI-07427	Submitter - Technical Report 06-88	2007	Lerch, Michael K., John D. Goodman, Jill K. Gardner, Brian J. Boggs, Tracie Diaz, Julie A. Minor, and Lance K. Wollwage	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of The Home Depot Project, Menifee Valley, Riverside County, California	Statistical Research, Inc.	33-015721, 33-015722, 33-015723, 33-015724, 33-015725, 33-015726, 33-015727, 33-015728, 33-015729
RI-08179		2007	Brian F. Smith, Johnna Buysse, James Clifford, Shannon Gilbert, and Larry Pierson	Archaeological Investigations at Audie Murphy Ranch: A Study of Archaic and Late Prehistoric Occupation Sites Along Salt Creek, Western Riverside County	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Poway, CA	33-001031, 33-001034, 33-003937, 33-008823, 33-011505, 33-011546, 33-011547
RI-09021		2013	Robert Cunningham, Wendy Jones, Evelyn N. Chandler, and Roger Mason	Cultural Resources Investigation Results of the Marshalling Yard Survey, Access Road Survey, and Supplemental 115kV Transmission Line Survey in Support of the Alberhill Substation, Riverside County, California	ECORP CONSULTING, INC.	33-003308, 33-012067, 33-015743, 33-019925, 33-021068, 33-021069, 33-021162
RI-09809		2016	Brian F. Smith and Jennifer R. Kraft	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the PA 31 Park at Tract 31393 Project, Menifee, California	Brian F. Smith & Associates	33-011509, 33-011546

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RI-10190	Other - CML 5956 (241)	2017	DENNIS MCDOUGALL, JOAN GEORGE, and VANESSA MIRRO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SALT CREEK TRAIL PROJECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA CML 5956 (241)	APPLIED EARTHWORKS INC	33-001162, 33-008819, 33-011547
RI-10191	Other - CML 5956 (241)	2017	DENNIS MCDOUGALL, JOAN GEORGE, and VANESSA MIRRO	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SALT CREEK TRAIL PROJECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA CML 5956 (241)	APPLIED EARTHWORKS INC	33-001162, 33-008819, 33-011547
RI-10233		2017	SARAH WILLIAMS	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR AT&T MOBILITY, LLC CANDIDATE CLV0344 (NEWCOMB SUBSTATION), MURRIETA ROAD, MENIFEE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. CASPR #: 3551A084QE	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SPECIALISTS, INC.	
RI-10537		2018	Brian F. Smith	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at Audie Murphy Ranch, TR 31822-1, -2, and -F; TR 36484; and TR 36485-2 through -11 and -F (GP 14-070; PM32269), City of Menifee, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	33-028062
RI-10538		2018	Brian F. Smith	Archaeological Assessment of the PA-7 School Site at Audie Murphy Ranch	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	33-028062

APPENDIX B

CONFIDENTIAL DPR SITE RECORDS