Appendix F
Cultural Resource Study

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Archival Report for Cultural and Paleontological Resources: City of Menifee, Riverside County

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Archival Study of Cultural and Paleontological Resources
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Management Summary

Discovery Works, Inc. conducted archival research of the paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources in the City of Menifee to provide background information on cultural resources for the General Plan. The Riverside County Integrated Project: Existing Setting Report (LSA, 2000) provides similar information for the County as a whole. Archival and field investigations conducted for individual projects in the City of Menifee provide detailed, project-specific paleontological, archaeological, and historical information.

This research shows that the City of Menifee has a rich prehistoric and historical heritage and the potential for discovering fossil localities; these resources deserve active preservation. The City contains more than 250 recorded prehistoric and historical sites, which range from 4,000 to 5,000 years ago to modern history. Every part of the City is sensitive for finding potentially significant cultural resources. Many can be discovered on the surface, and many more may be uncovered during earth-moving activities. Fossil discoveries within the City and nearby at Diamond Valley demonstrate the area's high sensitivity for paleontological resources. Every project that involves excavations should be considered sensitive for finding cultural and paleontological resources; in order to avoid unnecessary delays and costs, planners should check with the Eastern Information Center at the Anthropolgy Department of the University of California, Riverside or with the Paleontology Department of the San Bernardino County Museum. We conclude this report with specific recommendations to protect these non-renewable resources.

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Introduction

This report provides an overview of the recorded archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources for the City of Menifee, located in western Riverside County (Figure 1). It is part of the City's historic preservation program to help protect and manage these non-renewable resources that are located or potentially found within the City of Menifee.

Our research involved the following organizations and individuals:

- Eastern Information Center, Anthropology Department, University of California Riverside, Rachel Jacobus
- San Bernardino County Museum, Paleontology Department, Eric Scott
- Native American Heritage Commission, Dave Singleton
- City of Menifee, Kathy Bennett
- City of Riverside Library, Local History Section
- University of Riverside, Science Library, Map Section and Geology Section
- Bureau of Land Management, Mojave Desert District, Riverside

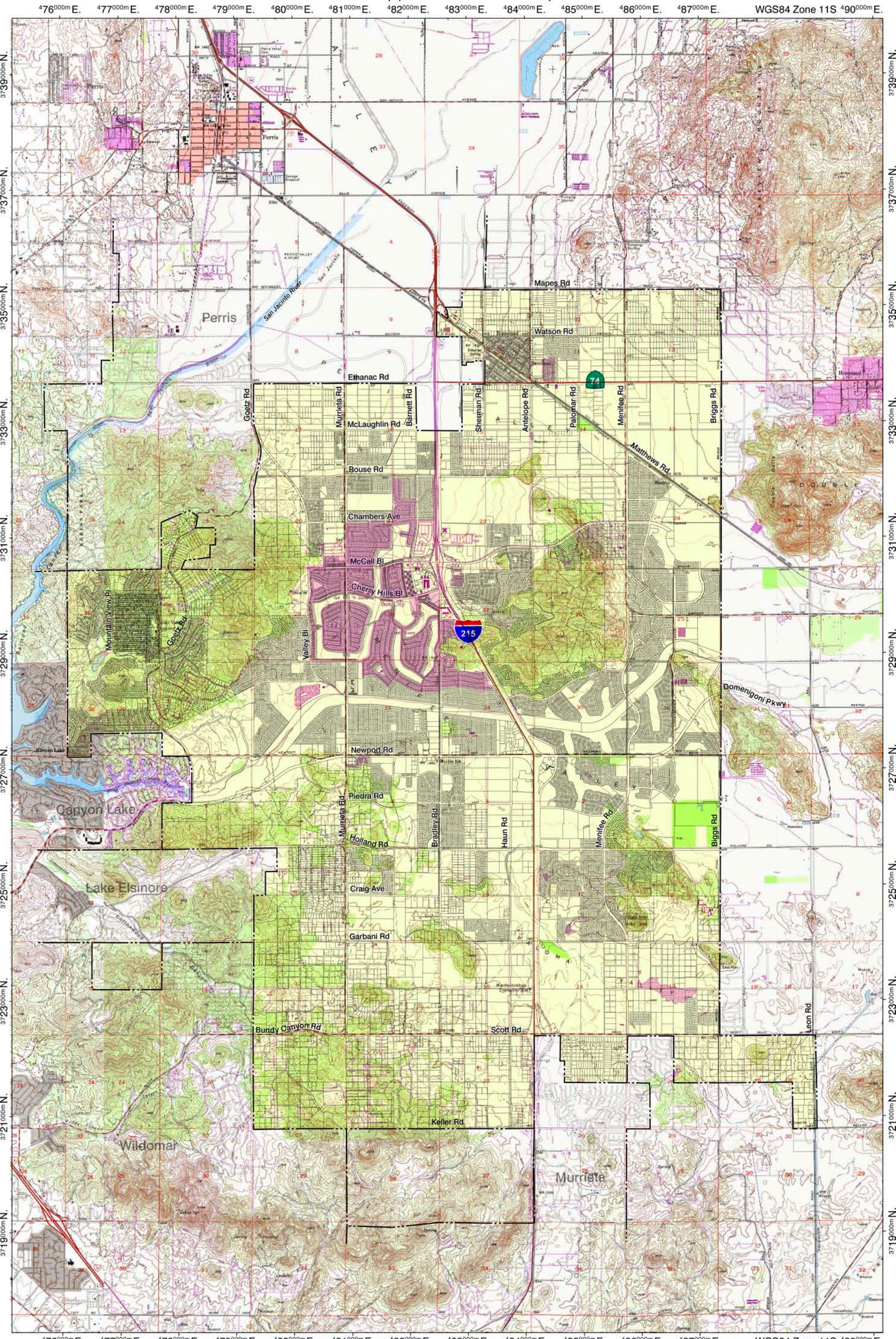
Our archival report includes general environmental background, overviews for paleontology, prehistory, and history, a section on archival research results, and recommendations for these resources for the City of Menifee. The City of Menifee, through its General Plan process, will be directly contacting tribal organizations for their input. Appendices to this archival report include the paleontological letter report, the Native American Heritage Commission sacred site inventory letter report, and a list of known historical resources for the City of Menifee as recorded with the Eastern Information Center

Environmental Setting

The City of Menifee is located within Menifee Valley and includes several low-lying hills, such as Bell Mountain towards the south. The City also includes Salt Creek, its floodplain and flat terraces as well as rural, residential, commercial, industrial, and historical landscapes. The City of Menifee today includes the former unincorporated communities of Sun City, Quail Valley, and Romoland, a 49-square mile area. Elevations in the project area range from about 1,400 feet above mean sea level (amsl) for the valley floor to approximately 2,100 feet amsl for the local hills.

The San Jacinto River is the major drainage for the area even though it passes to the north west of the City. Salt Creek is part of this river system. The San Jacinto River flows in a northeast to southwest direction and empties into Elsinore Lake through Railroad Canyon. Like other major river systems in southern California, the San Jacinto River and its tributaries attracted settlement throughout history.

The region of the City of Menifee enjoys a mild Mediterranean climate that can be characterized by dry, warm summers, and moist, cool winters. Temperatures today range from 59 to 98 degrees F, with fewer than 65 frost free days. Rain fall is variable depending on the elevation and landscape aspect. Most of the valley floor receives 10 to 15 inches of rain per year and this precipitation falls mostly during the winter months (Wikipedia. contributors 2010c).



MENIFEE GENERAL PLAN

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 miles
0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 km

TN MN 12.5'

0 Feet 4,500

Figure 1. City of Menifee, Source: Romoland USGS 7.5' topographic map, with portions of the surrounding topographic maps Perris, San Jacinto, Winchester, Lake Elsinore, Wildomar, Murrieta, Steele Peak, and Bachelor Mountain, with city map overlay.

Historical uses and modern development have greatly changed the vegetation of Menifee Valley. In the past, the valley floor supported native grasses and riparian species with chaparral covering the low hillsides. You can still find areas of buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp.), Oaks (*Quercus* spp.), sages (*Salvia* spp.) and other native species (Munz 1973). The early inhabitants of the valley used a wide variety of plant and animal species. Perhaps, the most important plants were acorns, yucca, cactus buds, fruit, sages, buckwheat, and various grasses and berries (Sparkman 1908). Fauna for the prehistoric diet, and used prior to Europeans, included small game animals such as birds, rabbits (*Lepus californicus*), hares (*Sylvilages* spp.), and freshwater fish as well as larger animals such as bear (*Ursus* spp.), deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and wolves (*Canis lupus*).

From recent paleo-environmental studies along the California coast and desert regions, and locally for the Eastside Reservoir Project (Applied EarthWorks, Inc. 2001), we also know that there have been regional changes in climate over the past 20,000 years. These changes include a general warming trend from the Pleistocene to the Holocene (12,000 to 8,000 years ago) and two climatic shifts in the Holocene: the Medieval Climatic Anomaly from about 1500 to 1000 years ago and the Little Ice Age from 800 to 100 years ago (West et. al 2007:17). How these changes in climate affected the local environment and how environmental shifts affected the human populations living in the region are shown by the artifacts and features left behind by prehistoric populations. They form patterns of people's responses that are accessible through paleontological, archaeological, and historical discoveries.

Overview of Paleontology

The City of Menifee lies within the Peninsular Ranges batholith and includes relatively flat-lying alluvial plains, surrounding and separating several small to moderate hills (Paleontological letter report Appendix A). In general, the hills lack potential for significant fossil resources except for the western border of the City (Sections 25 and 36, T5S, R4W and Sections 30 and 31, T5S, R3W. The alluvial plains and the sediments flanking the base of the hills throughout the City however are ranked as highly sensitive for finding significant fossils.

The alluvial plains in the City of Menifee consist primarily of surface exposures of Quaternary-age sedimentary deposits. These deposits range in age from the earliest Pleistocene to the earliest Holocene Epochs. These sedimentary rock units are mapped as:

- very old fan deposits of middle to early Pleistocene age (= unit Qvof),
- older fan deposits of middle to late Pleistocene age (= Qofa), and,
- young alluvial fan and valley deposits of Holocene and latest Pleistocene age (= Qya, Qyf, and Qyv).

The very old fan deposits occur at the base and lower flanks of the low hills throughout the city, while younger Holocene deposits are found in washes and shallow arroyos, where they form a thin sedimentary veneer over older Pleistocene alluvium. The remainder of the flat-lying areas within the city are middle to later Pleistocene-age fan deposits. Of these sedimentary units, the young alluvial fan and valley deposits are too young geologically to have any potential to contain significant vertebrate fossils. There is the potential for finding older vertebrate fossils that have been transported by erosion into these young sediments. For this reason, these sediments are assigned low paleontologic sensitivity.

In contrast, Pleistocene-age, alluvial valley deposits (Qofa) and very old fan deposits (Qvof), mapped throughout the City, are ranked as highly sensitive for finding significant fossils. Similar older Pleistocene, alluvial sediments elsewhere throughout Riverside and San Bernardino Counties have yielded significant fossils of plants and extinct animals from the Ice Age (Appendix A).

Review of the inventory of localities found fossils recovered from these Pleistocene sediments represent extinct taxa including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, sabre- toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison (Appendix A).

Paleontological monitoring for the Eastside Reservoir Project (Diamond Valley) located to the east of Menifee found numerous Ice Age mammals including mammoths, mastodons, bison, and ground sloths. Several of these finds were only three to five feet below the existing ground surface (Personnel communication, Eric Stine, San Bernardino County Museum, April 28, 2010).

In 2006, J. D. Stewart reported paleontologic resource localities for the Romoland area (numbers SBCM 5.6.626 and 5.6.67 through 5.6683). These fossils, from the Pleistocene-age, older alluvium, included small

vertebrates: rabbits, rodents, and lizards (Rockman, Garcia, and Stewart 2006). These localities demonstrate the high potential for finding significant fossils within the City.

The low hills within the City of Menifee consist mostly of rock outcrops with low potential to contain significant fossil resources. Outcrops include Mesozoic-age metasedimentary rocks of the Peninsular Ranges batholith and Cretaceous-age granitic rocks of the Peninsular Ranges batholith as well as intermixed Mesozoic schist and Cretaceous granitics (Appendix A). These Mesozoic-age, metasedimentary rocks and Cretaceous granitic rocks have no potential to contain significant fossil resources.

However, the hills forming the western border of the City of Menifee do incorporate low-lying areas that represent the early to middle Pleistocene, older alluvial channel gravels (= Qvoag). These sediments have undetermined potential to contain fossil resources and monitoring is recommended in order to determine the fossil potential for this rock unit (Appendix A).

Regional Prehistory

In general, the prehistory of the region begins more than 8,000 years ago. By the Middle Holocene (about 4,000 years ago), there is an increasing, diversified hunting and gathering subsistence system. By the arrival of Europeans to California, local populations still maintained a complex hunting and gathering way of life which emphasized plant foods in their diet.

Most researchers agree that the earliest occupation for the Menifee area dates to the Early Holocene (11,000 to 8,000 years ago). Claude Warren (1967) calls this culture the San Dieguito and describes it as a hunting culture with a flaked-stone industry. People used scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers to process their food and raw materials. During the investigation for the Eastside Reservoir located at nearby Diamond Valley, an early date of 7,380 ± 300 before present (B.P.) from site CA-RIV-5786, implies that people lived in the area at this period (2001:523). Two other archaeological sites that date to this period also have been found in the vicinity of Menifee. One (CA-RIV-2798/H) is located on the shoreline of Elsinore Lake (Grenda 1997) and the other (CA-RIV-6069) is located in the San Jacinto Valley near Mystic Lake (Horne and McDougall 2008). These sites showed deep, intact deposits with a number of stone tools and features. It should be noted that these early sites are often found along ancient lake terraces.

By 8,000 years ago, the subsistence patterns for prehistoric inhabitants start changing in response to the overall warming trend that is changing the plants and animals for the region. In the archaeological record, we find an increased number of ground stone tools and an relative decrease in the number of chipped stone tools. The material culture includes large, bifacially worked dart points and grinding stones, handstones and metates. People are still hunting, but they are also increasing the use of plants in their diet and daily lives. These sites from 8,000 to 3,500 years ago are labeled Sayles or Pauma cultures (Kowta 1969, True 1980) for the general region of western Riverside County, or for Archaic cultures from recent investigations for the Eastside Reservoir Project (Applied EarthWorks 2001).

By 3,500 to 1,500 years ago, the archaeological record again shows a change in the overall prehistoric diet with the introduction of the mortar and pestle. Most researchers attribute this change in the technology to the processing of hard-seeds such as acorns (Wallace 1955, 1978). The investigations at the Eastside Reservoir Project suggest even an earlier use of acorns with acorn radiocarbon dates as early as 4,100 years ago (Applied EarthWorks 2001:504). The acorn became one of the staple food sources for much of southern California including western Riverside County. Acorns could be processed and eaten right away or dried and stored for later meals during the leaner, cooler months of the year. We also see smaller projectile points during this time period, which suggest technological changes in game hunting.

By 1,500 years ago, the archaeological record again shows artifact changes that suggest new cultural practices for the region. Soapstone bowls, tiny projectile points (ar-

rowheads), pottery vessels, rock paintings, and cremations appear. These artifacts and practices have been linked to the immigration of Shoshonean (Takic-speaking) people into southern California from the desert regions. For western Riverside County, the local population continued to practice a gathering and hunting subsistence strategy, established political and trade ties to the coastal inhabitants, and lived in semi-permanent villages. Most researchers for western Riverside County describe the sites of this period as San Luis Rey and divide the time into two parts: San Luis Rey I (500 to 300 years ago) and San Luis Rey II (300 to 150 years ago) (Meighan 1954, True et al 1974). The changes in material culture over time may or may not be linked with the appearance of different groups of people.

The in-depth investigations at the Eastside Reservoir Project refines the chronology for the past 1500 years into four stages—Saratoga Springs, 1500-750 B.P.; Late Prehistoric period, 750-410 B.P.; Protohistoric period, 410-180 B.P.; and Historic period, post-180 B.P. (Applied EarthWorks 2001:529-536). This research shows continued use of the area over the past 7,500 years. In particular, the research found a large number of sites (semi-residential) during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly beginning at the end of the Saratoga Springs Period and ending by the Late Prehistoric Period (ibid:531). This amount of prehistoric activity during a warm, dry period suggests that western Riverside County perhaps had a more favorable environment for people than the surrounding regions. Future research needs to clarify these differences. In western Riverside County, there are a number of sites that date to this time period (1,500 B.P. to about 200 B.P), just prior to Europeans arriving.

Ethnographic overview

When the Franciscan friars established a mission near the coast between Mission San Juan Capistrano and Mission San Diego, they recruited people from the coastal and inland areas and called them the Luiseño. This name is derived from the mission established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River. Several researchers give detailed information on the Luiseño people who lived in this portion of southern California (Du Bois 1908, Sparkman 1908, Kroeber 1925, White 1963, and Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño people were highly organized and occupied a territory that stretched from western San Jacinto Valley to the Pacific Ocean along several major rivers including the Temecula, Santa Margarita, and San Luis Rey (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Menifee lies on the northern and inland portion of the Luiseño territory. The Cahuilla people lived to the east, the Serrano to the north, and the Gabrielino to the west. Each of these groups are part of the same large, linguistic stock, Uto-Aztecan, and are Takic-speakers. Because boundaries for these groups were drawn and recorded in the 1800s and 1900s, after disruption and destruction of their native life ways, it is difficult and perhaps impossible to say which group settled in the Menifee area originally. Over the ages, several groups probably utilized this portion of western Riverside County.

The Luiseño, unlike their tribal neighbors, organized themselves according to family groups or lineages, rather than forming exogamous moieties. Each Luiseño lineage or family group occupied land that they held in common; they lived socially and politically separately from others (Bean and Shipek 1978:555). The Luiseño people typically lived in villages near reliable water sources and maintained special-purpose camps close to their main villages. In spring, family groups would replenish food supplies with gathering ripening fruit, seeds, bulbs, and roots. By fall, families moved to the upland areas to gather acorns, prickly pear, toyon berries, and Whipple yucca.

According to Sparkman (1908), the Luiseño territory contained six species of oaks that produced edible acorns. These included the *Quercus agifolia, Quercus californica, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus dumosa, Quercus Engelmanni,* and *Quercus wislizenii* (Sparkman 1908 and Mead 2003:337-345). The Luiseño people collected and stored the acorns in above-ground granaries. To use the acorns, they first broke the hull with a stone hammer; retrieved the meat and ground it into a powder in a stone mortar; leached the tannic acid from the powder in sand pits with water; and then made a gruel from the powder by cooking it with hot rocks in a basket (Sparkman 1908).They also parched, ground, and mixed water with seeds of grasses and sages, berries, and fruits for meals. The Luiseño people made and used a wide variety of tools including stone grinding slabs, bone and shell fish hooks, stone and shell ornaments, bone awls, wood throwing sticks, hammer stones, handstones, pestles, mortars, and drills.

Hereditary chiefs administered the community's social, economic, and political activities, assisted by shamans, a council, and a secret society. The Luiseño people held many rituals to handle social and political events such as girls and boys initiations, marriages, peace-making, hunting, and death rites (Bean and Shipek 1978:556). Part of the ritual for these ceremonies included sand and rock art paintings (Bean and Shipek 1978:556-557 and Smith and Freers 1994:5-22).

Gerald Smith and Steve Freers have documented many rock art sites for western Riverside County and have compiled ethnographic evidence for some of the pictographs. They highlight western Riverside County because of the high number of pictographs and petroglyphs located in this area in comparison to other geographic areas, because some of the painted rock art can be linked to the practices of historic Luiseño people, and because of the need for protecting this prehistoric art through public education. They suggest that geometric rock art designs are like those painted on girls' faces and in sand paintings for puberty rites and found woven into baskets (Smith and Freers 1994:13-22).

It is not clear what the exact meanings for these designs may be, but it is clear that the Luiseño people viewed coming of age rites as a special event for both girls and boys. Ceremonies for coming of age are known and recognized for most past cultures, but most often the details of these ceremonies are not remembered and only basic information about them is recorded. For the Luiseño people, several researchers wrote about these practices and detailed the girls and boys puberty rites including the initiates making their mark on boulders to signify their reaching adulthood (Harrington 1933, Sparkman 1908, Henshaw 1892, and Kroeber 1925). It is this link to living descendents that makes these rock art sites very special places.

Ranching, farming, and living in towns replaced the centuries-old semi-sedentary village hunting and gathering life shown by archaeological remains. Today many Luiseño descendents live in western Riverside County on the Pechanga, Soboba, and Pala reservations.

Historical Overview

During the period when the Spanish empire extended to Alta California, soldiers visited the general area that includes Menifee Valley. In 1772, Lt. Pedro Fages, who was the military governor at San Diego, crossed San Jacinto Valley while pursuing some deserters. A few years later, the overland expeditions led by Juan Bautista de Anza (1774 and 1775-1776) also passed through San Jacinto Valley.

California missions established outlying ranches, called *asistencias*, for growing crops and raising livestock. The Mission San Luis Rey (established in 1798) let many Luiseño people reside in their villages while working at the *asistencias* and brought fewer people to live at the mission. The Mission San Luis Rey *asistencias*, that were closest to Menifee were at San Jacinto (near the modern intersection of Ramona Expressway and Warren Road) and at Temecula. Menifee Valley could be considered a part of Mission San Luis Rey's holdings, but it did not have direct contact with this mission system.

The Spanish authorities, and then after 1821, the Mexican governors, made large grants of the best grazing and farming lands to favored soldiers, citizens, and to even a few Native Americans. Sixteen land grants were established in Riverside County. However, none of these included the Menifee area, and no structures or features dating from that period are recorded. For the first three-quarters of the 1800s, the land in Menifee Valley remained unclaimed. But it was not unused.

After 1848 and the discovery of gold, propsectors spread throughout the State, including the area around Menifee. In her chapter called, "The Perris Valley," in a book published in 1912, Mrs. W. H. Ellis wrote:

> Prior to the year 1880 the Perris valley, or San Jacinto plains, as it was then called, was a treeless desert; great bands of sheep roamed at will over the level country, and Mexican miners worked the rich gold deposits in surrounding hills. Before the plowshare had broken a foot of soil on the San Jacinto plains it was known as a mining country. Prospectors tramped over ridge and ravine and staked off claims in every direction. Fifty years ago [i.e. 1862] a flourishing camp existed in the Gabilan country, and the Mexicans for many years made a living by mining, although their methods were primitive, and fully one-half of the precious metal was lost in its journey from the shining quartz bed to the sheepskin dust bag of the miner. (Holmes 1912: 140-141).

Other, unconfirmed, stories describe Mexican prospectors mining for gold in the 1700s in the area where the Good Hope Mine was later established, northwest of Menifee (The Perris Valley Historical & Museum Association n.d.).

It is confirmed that in 1880, Luther Menifee Wilson discovered gold about eight miles south of Perris in Sections 4 and 5, T6S, R3W. He called his claim the Menifee Quartz Lode, and the area around it became known as the Menifee Mining District. The discovery drew attention, and soon many other prospectors were filing claims across

the district. Gold production (from hard rock mining) increased considerably in western Riverside County from early 1880s through mid 1890s. Gold production reached $285,106 in 1895 and $262,800 in 1896, and then it began decreasing until the value of gold production was reported as zero in 1917 (Keller 2007:24). For the next several decades, there were scattered attempts to start new mines and re-open old mines, but none succeeded for very long. The landscape still shows evidence of past mining activities. Both the Alice and Leon mines are nearby examples.

From 1847 to 1860, California population estimates show almost a threefold increase to over 300,000 residents. Almost 100,000 people arrived in 1849 alone. Many of those who came to mine for gold found business and farming enterprises safer and more reliable. Farming and ranching and businesses of all types flourished during the first bloom of the gold rush, but it was difficult to bring products to market. Communities competed fiercely for rail lines, and gave subsidies and other inducements to railroad companies. When the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, access to rail lines made citrus and other agricultural products important parts of the state economy.

In 1876, the Southern Pacific Railroad reached Los Angeles, giving the city its first rail connection to San Francisco and the rest of the US. In the same year, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (AT&SF) was completed to Colton. In 1882, the California Southern Railroad completed a rail line from National City to Colton. The rail line went through Oceanside, Temecula, and Elsinore, and then through San Jacinto Canyon (also known as Railroad Canyon). A railroad station was established at Pinacate. The rail line went through Box Springs to Colton. At Pinacate, the railroad serviced nearby mines, including the "Good Hope" and the "Virginia." The railroad also made the area more attractive for farming. (Dodge 1959, Wikipedia 2010a)

Farming in California developed differently than in the Midwest and Plains, where homesteaders acquired cheap government land for family farms. In southern California, the best land for farming and ranching had already been taken in large land grants, and most required substantial investments in irrigation and reclamation. Instead of many small prosperous family farms, most crops and livestock in southern California were produced by large commercial enterprises, employing many workers and fleets of equipment. (Library of Congress 1997)

This pattern held true for Menifee Valley too. William Newport was born in England and came to the United States in 1876, at age 20. He lived in Los Angeles for nine years, and then moved to Menifee Valley in 1885, where he purchase 2,000 acres for large-scale, commercial farming (on the north side of Newport Road between Murrieta and Bradley Roads). By 1906, he was farming 15,000 acres, with 13,000 acres in wheat and barley and 2,000 acres in alfalfa and pasture. Many of the young men in the valley worked for him (Martin and Bouris 2006:24). Only 200 acres were irrigated (from wells on the property), the rest was dryland farming, using drought-resistant crops and depending on rainfall. In 1890, Newport visited relatives in England and married Kathryn Lloyd before returning to Menifee. (Guinn 1907:1827-1828)

Other early settlers in Menifee built farms and ranches of smaller scale:

- Andrew Kittilson came to the US from Norway and married Myra Morrell and moved with their daughter Norma to Paloma Valley in 1882.
- William Brown came from Illinois around 1891, worked at the Kittilson ranch, and married Norma Kittilson in 1899.
- Robert Kirkpatrick came to Menifee from

Tennessee with his four sons. His ranch was located at Newport and Antelope Roads. Son William, with his wife Callie, built a large house there in 1882 and continued farming.

- William Frank Holland owned a large farm between Scott Road and Garbini Road. His daughter, Rosetta, married Hans Christensen Sr. in 1892; they lived near Antelope and Garbini Roads.
- James B. Ferrell came to Menifee in 1887 from Iowa and homesteaded on the area that became part of the Audie Murphy ranch. His daughter, Ella, was born in Iowa before he moved.
- Henry Evans came from Gilroy, California, married Ella Ferrell, and moved to Menifee in 1890.
- Joseph and Harriet Drake came from Pennsylvania in 1887, and planted wheat on a 80-acre farm near Zeiders and Keller Roads. Joseph died in 1888, and Harriet and two sons continued to run the farm.
- Samuel and Alice Wickerd Walker came to Menifee about 1885.
- Alden Drake came to Menifee with his parents in 1887, and married Zona Walker in 1901.
- Richard and Della Harrison came from England and Ireland, respectively, met in Menifee, and married in 1896.
- Benjamin "Benny" Kohlmier came to Menifee around 1900. His parents bought 640 acres of land that included a ranch.

In most cases, descendents continued to live in Menifee, and many buildings and features from this early period remained in use well into the twentieth century. (Martin and Bouris 2006).

With a small rural population, commercial centers and residential communities did not develop in Menifee Valley. In 1887, the Menifee post office was established with Darius W. Godfrey as first postmaster. It was located in a small store, at the intersection of Newport and Bradley Roads. By 1890, there was a blacksmith shop at the intersection, and a new school built on an acre and a half site given by William W. Snoddy. In 1893, the school became part of the new county's school system. The post office didn't fare as well. The store burned down in 1893. The post office moved to a little shanty nearby, but it was discontinued in 1896. In 1900, the post office was briefly re-established, and then closed permanently (Pierson 2006:3.0-3).

Through the 1880s, additional rail lines were built from Perris, including a 1888 branch line from Perris through Menifee, Winchester, and Hemet to San Jacinto (Dodge 1959).

Railroad companies were subsidized by land grants, which they sold to new homeowners. During the 1880s, new towns were created along major rail lines, and there was a real estate boom reminiscent of the excitement of the Gold Rush in the previous generation. Populations grew and businesses expanded, and in 1893, Riverside County was created from portions of San Diego and San Bernardino Counties. When residents voted on a county seat, the largest city, Riverside, easily received the most votes. But Menifee received the second-highest number.

In the 1890s, railroad workers settled in a small community by the tracks at Ethanac and Mathews Roads. Other workers from the Temescal Water Company of Corona lived there and named the community Ethanac, in honor of Ethan Allen Chase of Chase Nursery (Martin 2007:7, Gunther 1984:81). However, the town languished when water was diverted from the area.

Railroads were the most important link to the outside world in the late 19th and early 20th centuries for Menifee Valley. When portions of the California Southern Railroad were washed out in 1883 (in Railroad Canyon) and

again 1884 (in Temecula Canyon), they were repaired to maintain the link between San Diego and the rest of the country. However, by 1888, there was another rail line between San Diego and Los Angeles. It went up the coast and provided an alternative to the troublesome California Southern route. In 1891, that rail line was again washed out through Temecula Canyon to Fallbrook, and it was officially abandoned in 1892. That left no direct access from Perris Valley to northern San Diego County.

At about the same time that the rail line between Temecula and Fallbrook was abandoned, the effort to bring water into the area through the Bear Valley Water System failed. It had been established to provide water from Big Bear Lake, but prior water rights had been sold to irrigation agencies in Redlands and no water remained. Agriculture was dominated by dryland farming of wheat, barley, and alfalfa, and associated livestock. Fruit, produce, and new homes, depended on local well water in Menifee Valley.

Absence of direct rail links and sustainable irrigation helped Menifee maintain its rural character through most of the 20th century. Residents worked hard on their farms, bought self-propelled harvesters when they could and used horse-drawn equipment when necessary. Electricity came in 1946. New residents came too, including:

- Walter Zeiders, who purchased a 240 acre ranch in 1932 and built a ranch that included a granary with elevator and machine shop.
- The Bouris brothers, George, Sam, and Ted, were born in Greece. George came to Boston in 1904, at age 14, and worked his way across America. From Los Angeles, he sent for his brothers, and in 1922, they purchased a 640 acre farm on Antelope and Keller Roads. They grew grapes, walnuts, oranges, figs, and peaches, processed olives, and made feta cheese. (Martin and Bouris 2006)

In 1925, the town of Romoland developed where the small community of Ethanac had been located. Perhaps the town was named after Rominio Homonicholai, an immigrant from Greece, who grew oranges and grapes there. Or, it may have been named after Ramola; in 1925, Pacific Life Insurance Company of California started a community of "Romola Farms" that divided the property into "small ranches of 4 to 5 acres to cultivate figs" (Gunther 1984:436) and to eliminate confusion for the post office, the community changed its name to Romoland.

After WWII, automobiles and freeways helped accelerate growth in southern California. But Menifee was not an early participant. Although US 395 had become a major highway between Spokane and San Diego as early as the 1930s, it went through Perris and Temecula, not Menifee. The portion of old US 395 between Riverside and March Air Force Base was made into an expressway in 1942, but I-215 was not completed until the 1980s.

In the 1950s, the population density of Menifee Valley was low, but this began to change. In 1960, Del Webb opened Sun City, a planned retirement community near Phoenix. It was the biggest of its kind, and it attracted immense attention. That same year, Del Webb looked to his home state and began studying the feasibility of building another Sun City in Menifee Valley. After secretly buying about 14,000 acres, Sun City was started with the King Inn Restaurant and Motel (at Bradley Road and Cherry Hills Blvd.), six model homes, and a town hall on Sun City Blvd. The development was not incorporated, as the name suggests; the residents managed community facilities such as the town hall, auditorium, swimming pool, through the Sun City Civic Association. The residents also were involved in running various clubs and community activities and events (Sun City Civic Association 1992).

In 1964, there were 2,500 homes and 4,500 people in Sun City. The goal of 5,000 homes was reached in 1977. Sun City did not grow as fast or as big as initially planned, but it succeeded in becoming a planned community for active retirement lifestyles, a goal which has been duplicated all across the country. Sun City's early structures soon will be 50 years or older, which makes them potentially historical and appropriate for evaluation and possible preservation.

Today, Menifee Valley is home to over 65,000 people. In June 2008, residents in the communities of Menifee, Sun City, Quail Valley and part of Romoland voted to incorporate into one city called Menifee. On Oct. 1, 2008, Menifee officially became Riverside County's 26th city.

Archival Research Results

On April 1. 2, 6, and 8, 2010, Beth Padon conducted an exhaustive review of the archaeological records and reports at the Eastern Information Center, University of California Riverside. The Eastern Information Center is the official repository for archaeological and historical site records and reports for Riverside County. The archival review also examined the following local, state, and federal inventories of historical resources:

- *National Register of Historic Places*, *California Historic Landmarks*,
- Directory in the Historic Properly Data File for Riverside County (February 9, 2010),
- *Guide to the Historic Landmarks of Riverside County* (1993),
- *California Points of Historical Interest*

Early editions of USGS topographic maps and other historical maps of the Menifee area also were reviewed. These included:

- General Land Office (GLO), US Geological Survey maps for T5S, R3W and T6S, R3W (1853-1865);
- *Elsinore, California* (30' USGS) 1901 edition,
- *Murrieta, California* (15' USGS) 1942 edition,
- *Romoland, California* (7.5' USGS) 1953 edition and photo revised in 1976.

The archives showed over 250 historical resources (prehistoric, historic archaeological, and historical structures and sites) fall within the City of Menifee boundaries. Appendix C contains a list of these resources. (Site location information is omitted for the prehistoric sites.) Each resource is assigned a primary number (P-33-00000) by the Eastern Information Center (EIC). The EIC maintains a complete registry and provides a clearinghouse for these resources in Riverside County. The EIC restricts release of specific location information for prehistoric and historical archaeological sites in order to help prevent vandalism to these resources.

The listed resources for Menifee is not exhaustive. It contains cultural resources identified during a CEQA or NEPA environmental review process as properties are modified or developed. As noted on Figure 4.6.4, in Section 4.6 Cultural Resources, of the Riverside County Integrated Project (LSA 2000), all of the Menifee area retains a high sensitivity for finding prehistoric and historical resources. It is anticipated that future developments will encounter additional resources within the City boundaries. It is also noted that evaluation for their significance, as required by CEQA, remains to be conducted for many of these listed resources.

Prehistoric sites

In Menifee, the archaeological records identify resource gathering sites, quarries, hunting sites, small camp sites, rock art (petroglyphs and pictographs) sites and village settlements. Of special interest for the heritage of the region are the numerous petroglyph and pictograph sites within the City of Menifee. Several of the pictograph sites (CA-RIV- 333, -1025, -1026, -1036, and -1037) have been documented (Smith and Freer 1994), but many have not been care-

fully and systematically recorded using the best professional techniques. Until recently, research on local rock art (both painted and pecked designs) has been lacking (Hedges 1990, 1992). Given the number of rock art sites in the City, it is important to highlight their value as part of the cultural heritage of Menifee and of the Luiseño people.

In 2004, a large district containing approximately 100 archaeological sites was found to be eligible for listing in the *California Register of Historical Resources*. Part of the district (primary number P-33-014370 in Appendix C) lies with the City limits.

The archival search also indicated that:

•Many archaeological and historical surveys have been conducted throughout the boundaries of the City of Menifee. But by no means has the entire area been investigated for cultural resources;

• The increase in development and the subsurface grading that ensues will have an adverse impact to unknown archaeological sites and features. Several sites and isolated artifacts already have been recorded where previously surface insections did not reveal cultural resources. It is anticipated that buried prehistoric sites that date 8,000 to 3,000 years ago also may be found within the City boundaries. Native American representatives, archaeologists, geologists, and construction companies should coordinate their work when excavations reach the ancient alluvium sediments that could contain very early prehistoric sites; and

• Professional standards for archaeological and historical resource documentation, recordation, and interpretation have improved and will continue to improve. Early archaeological reports did not conduct many of the analyses that are considered standard today, such as faunal, soils, geomorphology, and palynology studies. New techniques for dating will reveal new facts about the prehistory of the area. With careful stewardship, the historical resources found within the City of Menifee have the potential to greatly add to our understanding of the past and to our sense of place that makes Menifee special.

Historical sites

Historical resources represent social, economic, and political development of Menifee from the Gold Rush to the present. The list provided in Appendix C shows many features, residences, and outbuildings that date to the mining and early farming periods of Menifee. Primary records for many of this historical resources were completed by the Riverside County Historical Commission in 1982-1983, and they need to be re-assessed and evaluated for significance, and preservation measures developed when appropriate to protect them as part of the City's history. These are listed in the following table.

Other potentially significant historical property types for the City of Menifee are associated with the planned communities of Quail Valley and Sun City. Quail Valley started in 1947 by the Pacific Coast Finance Company and about 1958, Charles E. Cooper (son of one of the original owners) re-named the lodge the Quail Valley County Club. This name is associated with the early use of the area as a quail hunting resort (Gunther 1984:410). Structures in Quail Valley and Sun City are reaching 50 years or more of age, and qualify for consideration as historical resources. As examples of community planning, they may have local or regional importance.

Native American concerns

In response to the City of Menifee's tribal consultation letter (March 25, 2010), the Native American Heritage Commission reported that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the City limits. However, the commis-

sion suggested that local Native American representatives be contacted for additional information, and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (Appendix B).

Table 1. Potentially historic resources, based on Eastern Information Center list of cultural resources dated April 13, 2010.

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Eligible for listing
P-33-007652		Quail Valley Country Club	Vernacular Brick house, built in 1956, 28702 Anita Drive, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007653		Quail Valley	Wood frame house, built in 1931, 23790 Clara Drive, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007679	Property Number, 61662	Quail Valley	Vernacular adobe house, built in 1942, 23866 Elsinore Lane, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007698	Property Number, 62469	Christensen Ranch, Clyde C. and Zora Christensen	Vernacular wood frame house, with stucco siding, built in 1907, 31550 Hwy 395, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007699	Property Number. 62470	Gombers Ranch	Vernacular stone house, built in 1918, 24689 Menifee Road, and Vernacular wood fram house and barn which are original Camp Haan World War II barracks; recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007700	Property Number, 62471	Schain Ranch, one of the earliest ranches in the Romoland area.	Vernacular wood frame house, built in 1940, and an original adobe milk house (still standing in 1981), 25781 Ritter Avenue, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007701	Property Number, 62472	Romoland area	Vernacular wood frame Bungalow, built in 1919, 25632 Sherman Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007702	Property Number, 62473	Romoland area	Vernacular stucco house, estimated built in 1919, 24950 Antelope Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007703	Property Number, 62474	Menifee School Site	The site record indicates that this school was constructed in 1890 and that most pioneer families (Kirkpatrick, Christensen, and Zeider) attended. Located at southwest corner of Newport Road and Bradley Road.	not evaluated
P-33-007704	Property Number, 62475	Hills Ranch	Vernacular wood frame house with stucco walls, estimated built in 1938, note the tank house, 28990 Mapes Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007706	Property Number, 62477		Vernacular stone house, estimated built in 1932, 25773 Bundy Canyon Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982. In 2007, the stone building appears replaced by a mobile home or original building in ruins and the mobile home added to the property. Report number RI-07852.	not evaluated

Table 1. (continued) Potentially historic resources, based on Eastern Information Center list of cultural resources dated April 13, 2010.

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Other IDs	Site Descriptions	Eligible for listing
P-33-007707	Property Number, 62478	1922 homestead built by the Walden family.	Vernacular wood frame house (1930s) and an adobe homestead, built in 1922, 25471 Walden Road, in T6S R3W, Section 17, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982. In 2007, the Bundy Canyon widening report suggests re-evaluation for this property.	not evaluated
P-33-007708	Property Number, 62479	Walden West Cabin; this property also may have a prehistoric component. The historical record form refers to an "Indian camp ground" as part of the property.	Vernacular wood frame cabin and house (1924), 25543 Walden Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982. In 2007, the Bundy Canyon widening report re-evaluated this cabin and gardens and determined this structure appears eligible to the *National Register of Historic Places*. Report number RI-07852.	eligible for listing in the *NRHP*
P-33-007711	Property Numbers, 62482, 62483, 62484, 62485, 62486		Vernacular wood frame cabin (estimated 1909 construction date) and two barns and a capped mine shaft, 30903 Murrieta Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982.	not evaluated
P-33-007712	Property Numbers, 62487, 62488 62489, 62490, 62491, and 62492	The Pinto Ranch, located on the far eastern border of the City of Menifee	Vernacular wood frame house (1945) and out buildings (2 barns) and adobe house estimated 1920s, 33780 Briggs Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	not evaluated
P-33-007713	Property Number, 62493	Bud Smith House and known as Van Landingham House	Vernacular adobe house, built in 1945, 30250 Gunther Road, William and Florence Van Landingham made the adobe bricks for this house. Recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	not evaluated
P-33-007714	Property Number, 62494	T.K. Ranch	Vernacular wood frame cabin, estimated built in 1920s, and windmill and brick house, 27115 Scott Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983. In 2007, the Bundy Canyon widening report re-evaluated this cabin and gardens and determined this structure appears eligible for local listing or designation.	eligible for listing, locally significant
P-33-007715	Property Number, 62495	Al Drake homestead?	Vernacular wood frame cabin, built 1915 ?, (still standing in 1983), 29621 Scott Road recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	not evaluated
P-33-007716	Property Number, 62496	Merle Zeider property	Vernacular wood frame house and other ranch structures, built 1927 (estimated), 33281 Zeiders Road, recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	not evaluated
P-33-007717	Property Number, 62497	John Harrison property	Vernacular wood frame house, built in 1890 with associated out buildings and school house moved to this property built in 1910, 33300 Hwy 395 (I-215), recorded by Riverside County Historical Commission, 1983.	not evaluated

Recommendations

Preservation and Protection

The study of cultural resources recorded in Menifee demonstrates that the City contains a rich prehistoric and historical heritage that deserves active preservation. In order to protect this heritage, the City should implement the following preservation procedures (identified as P- numbers):

P-1. Revisit and update the conditions of known archaeological sites. Every known site can be described as (a) no longer existing, or (b) in danger of destruction or damage, or (c) currently safe.

P-2. For those sites where subsurface investigations have occurred, determine where the artifact collections are curated. Many may be located at local universities. The purpose is not to re-locate the collections or to establish a new repository for collections; the purpose is to enhance local interest, pride, and sense of place for City residents by making collections more accessible to students, researchers, and the interested public to enhance their understanding of their prehistoric heritage.

P-3. Establish clear and reasonable practices to identify, evaluate, and protect previously unknown archaeological sites, following CEQA and NEPA procedures.

In addition, we suggest that the City explore the possibility of working with the Society for California Archaeology to develop citizen participation in site protection through the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (www.cassp.org).

Native American concerns

The California Native American Heritage Commission provides the following guidelines:

"When developers and public agencies assess the environmental impact of their projects, they must consider "historical resources" as an aspect of the environment in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines section 15064.5. These cultural features can include Native American graves and artifacts; traditional cultural landscapes; natural resources used for food, ceremonies or traditional crafts; and places that have special significance because of the spiritual power associated with them. When projects are proposed in areas where Native American cultural features are likely to be affected, one way to avoid damaging them is to have a Native American monitor/consultant present during ground disturbing work. In sensitive areas, it may also be appropriate to have a monitor/consultant on site during construction work.

"A knowledgeable, well-trained Native American monitor/consultant can identify an area that has been used as a village site, gathering area, burial site, etc. and estimate how extensive the site might be. A monitor/consultant can prevent damage to a site by being able to communicate well with others involved in the project, which might involve:
1. Requesting excavation work to stop so that new discoveries can be evaluated;
2. Sharing information so that others will understand the cultural importance of the features involved;

3. Ensuring excavation or disturbance of the site is halted and the appropriate State laws are followed when human remains are discovered;
4. Helping to ensure that Native American human remains and any associated grave items are treated with culturally appropriate dignity, as is intended by State law.

"By acting as a liaison between Native Americans, archaeologists, developers, contractors and public agencies, a Native American monitor/consultant can ensure that cultural features are treated appropriately from the Native American point of view. This can help others involved in a project to coordinate mitigation measures. These guidelines are intended to provide prospective monitors/consultants, and people who hire monitors/consultants, with an understanding of the scope and extent of knowledge that should be expected."
(California Native American Heritage Commission 2005)

Treatment for Cultural Resources

The following procedures for cultural resources follow those provided in Cultural Resources 4.6, of the Riverside County Integrated Project Existing Setting Report (March 2000), and in the guidelines under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for cultural resources. As part of the City's review of new and revised development projects, the City should implement the following cultural resource procedures (CR-numbers):

CR-1. Conduct a archaeological and historical records review of the proposed or new or revised development at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at University of California, Riverside. Even though a records search may have been done before, it is important to check with this Center for the most recent information. Some reports are filed several years after the investigations and may be missed by the earlier records review.

CR-2. If the records review conducted at the EIC under CR-1 indicates that the project area has not been previously examined for cultural resources or that the project area is sensitive for cultural resources, then archaeological field surveys and historical surveys are required. Field surveys are conducted on foot, by qualified archaeologists, walking in appropriate intervals over the property to examine for surface indications of archaeological resources. And historical surveys of the built-environment are conducted by qualified architectural historians to record and evaluate standing structures. Field survey reports should be filed with the City and with the State Office of Historic Preservation local archive of archaeological and historical resources at the Eastern Information Center.

CR-3. Archaeological field surveys and historical surveys may be recommended for properties that have been previously examined for archaeology and history, if surface conditions have changed or if the previous survey was conducted so long ago that it no longer meets current professional standards (such as looking for evidence of historic resources that are more than 50 years old). The Eastern Information Center usually recommends an updated survey when five years have passed since the initial survey.

CR-4. Newly discovered archaeological sites and historical structures should be properly recorded and investigated in order to determine their significance. If development will adversely affect an archaeological site then a subsurface testing program, and follow-up data recovery program may be needed prior to development. But first, efforts to avoid and preserve the site or the standing structure must be taken. Preservation requires careful review of the site, its boundaries, conditions, and likelihood of future impacts to it. Once a

preservation plan is implemented, it must be recorded with the City Planning Department so that this resource will stay protected and not be destroyed by mistake.

CR-5. Archaeological monitoring during construction is highly recommended. Most archaeological material is buried, but usually close to current ground level (within a few feet). Monitoring by qualified archaeologists can discover new sites, and retrieve artifacts from previously known sites that have been subject to a testing and data recovery program. Finding buried cultural resources within the City of Menifee boundaries is very likely, because the City is located on an alluvial plain and possible ancient water sources, and because of the geomorphology of the underlying strata.

CR-6. Archaeological monitoring is also recommended when there is any possibility of finding human remains. Prehistoric burials have been found in large sites as well as small ones, and even where there's no other indication of a site. Non-prehistoric human remains also have been found in undeveloped areas. When human remains are found, all personnel involved must follow the actions required by State law (Public Resources Code Section 5097.8 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

CR-7. On a project by project basis, it is recommended that specific preservation measures for historical resources should be provided by a qualified archaeologist for archaeological sites or a qualified historian for standing structures who meet the standards set by the Secretary of the Interior.

Treatment for Paleontological Resources

Based upon the findings of the literature review and the check of the known fossil localities at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM), the flat-lying alluvial plains are highly sensitive for finding significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources. These areas of the City of Menifee should follow the recommendations outlined below and in Appendix A to protect fossil resources (F-numbers):

F-1. Monitoring of excavation in areas identified as likely to contain paleontologic resources by a qualified paleontologic monitor. Paleontologic monitors should be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens.

F-2. Recovered specimens should be prepared to a point of identification and permanent preservation. Samples of sediments should be washed to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils are essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources.

F-3. Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage (e.g., SBCM). These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation and CEQA compliance. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not complete until such curation into an established, accredited museum repository has been fully completed and documented.

F-4. Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency

along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

A copy of the paleontological monitoring report should be submitted to the City of Menifee, Planning Department and to the San Bernardino County Museum, Paleontology Department.

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Appendix A: Letter from San Bernardino County Museum

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
2024 Orange Tree Lane • Redlands, California USA 92374-4560
(909) 307-2669 • Fax (909) 307-0539 • www.sbcountymuseum.org
TDD (909) 792-1462
ROBERT L. McKERNAN
Director

1 June 2010

Discovery Works, Incorporated
attn: Beth Padon
10591 Bloomfield
Los Alamitos, CA 90720

re: **PALEONTOLOGY LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW, CITY OF MENIFEE GENERAL PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Ms. Padon,

The Division of Geological Sciences of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a literature review and records search for the City of Menifee General Plan in Riverside County, California. Specifically, the study area encompasses all or portions of sections 10 through 17 and 20 through 36, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; sections 25 and 36, T 5S, R 4W, SBB&M; section 19, T 6S, R 2W, SBB&M; and sections 1 through 6, 8 through 17, and 20 through 24, T 6S, R 3W, SBB&M, as seen on the Romoland, California 7.5' United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle map (1953 edition). Portions of the City of Menifee not mapped on this quadrangle were not considered in this review, at your request.

Previous geologic mapping (Rogers, 1965; Morton, 2003) indicates that the City of Menifee is located on relatively flat-lying alluvial plains surrounding and separating several small to moderate hills. In general, these topographic highs and lows can be used as a baseline against which to estimate paleontologic sensitivity: the hills generally lack potential for significant fossil resources (although see below), while the alluvial plains and the sediments flanking the base of the hills have high paleontologic sensitivity.

The low-lying alluvial plains in the City of Menifee consist primarily of surface exposures of Quaternary sedimentary deposits ranging in age from the earliest Pleistocene to the earliest Holocene Epochs. These sedimentary rock units are mapped as very old fan deposits of middle to early Pleistocene age (= unit **Qvof**), older fan deposits of middle to late Pleistocene age (= **Qof_a**), and young alluvial fan and valley deposits of Holocene and latest Pleistocene age (= **Qya**, **Qyf**, and **Qyv**). The very old fan deposits occur at the base and lower flanks of the low hills present throughout the city, while younger Holocene deposits are constrained in washes and shallow arroyos where they form a thin sedimentary veneer over older Pleistocene alluvium. The remainder of the flat-lying areas within the city are middle to later Pleistocene fan deposits. Of these sedimentary units, the young alluvial fan and valley deposits are too young geologically to have any potential to

GREGORY C. DEVEREAUX
County Administrative Officer

Board of Supervisors
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GARY C. OVITT ..... Fourth District

contain significant vertebrate fossils. For this reason, these sediments are assigned low paleontologic sensitivity. In contrast, Pleistocene alluvial valley deposits and very old fan deposits, mapped throughout the project alignment, have high paleontologic sensitivity. Similar older Pleistocene alluvial sediments elsewhere throughout Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and the Inland Empire have been reported to yield significant fossils of plants and extinct animals from the Ice Age (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Anderson and others, 2002; Scott and Cox, 2008; Springer and others, 2009, 2010). Fossils recovered from these Pleistocene sediments represent extinct taxa including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, sabre-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Scott and Cox, 2008; Springer and others, 2009, 2010).

With respect to the low hills throughout the City of Menifee, these consist for the most part (after Morton, 2003) of rock outcrops with low potential to contain significant fossil resources. Outcrops include Mesozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Peninsular Ranges batholith (= units **M_zgp, M_zi, M_zp, M_zq, M_zqg,** and **M_zu**) and Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Peninsular Ranges batholith (= **Kgb**, **Kdvg**, **Kpvg**, **Kpvt**, and **Kt**), as well as intermixed Mesozoic schist and Cretaceous granitics (= **KgMz**). These Mesozoic metasedimentary rocks and Cretaceous granitic rocks have no potential to contain significant fossil resources. However, the hills forming the western border of the City of Menifee do incorporate low-lying areas in portions of sections 30 and 31, T 5S, R 3W, and sections 25 and 36, T 5S, R 4W, that are mapped (Morton, 2003) as early to middle Pleistocene older alluvial channel gravels (= **$Qvoa_g$**). These sediments have undetermined potential to contain fossil resources.

For this review, I conducted a search of the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM. The results of this search indicate that several previously-recorded paleontologic resource localities are present within the boundaries of the study area. Paleontologic resource localities SBCM 5.6.626, 5.6.671 - 5.6.683, and 5.6.868 - 5.6.875 are situated within the northeastern portion of the city, while locality SBCM 5.6.627 is located near the eastern city border. (Data for these localities are not provided herein, but should be requested as appropriate when excavation or development is planned in these portions of the city.) These localities yielded fossil remains of extinct camel (*Camelops hesternus*) and small vertebrates, including rabbits, rodents and lizards. The presence of these localities in the study area confirms the presence of fossiliferous Pleistocene alluvium in the region, and demonstrates the high paleontologic sensitivity of this alluvium. This sensitivity is further reinforced by the relative proximity of the proposed project alignment to Diamond Valley Lake, situated several miles to the east; construction of this lake resulted in the recovery of several thousand fossils of late Pleistocene age from subsurface Pleistocene alluvium (Scott and Cox, 2008; Springer and others, 2009, 2010).

Recommendations

The results of the literature review and the check of the RPLI at the SBCM demonstrate that excavation in conjunction with development will have high potential to adversely impact significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources present within portions of the City of Menifee, particularly the flat-lying alluvial plains. When projects are scheduled or planned to be conducted in these

regions, a qualified vertebrate paleontologist must be retained to develop a program to mitigate impacts to such resources. These mitigation programs should be consistent with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Scott and Springer, 2003), as well as with regulations currently implemented by the County of Riverside and the proposed guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. These programs should include, but not be limited to:

1. Monitoring of excavation in areas identified as likely to contain paleontologic resources by a qualified paleontologic monitor. Paleontologic monitors should be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens.

2. Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils are essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources (Scott and others, 2004).

3. Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage (e.g., SBCM). These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation (Scott and others, 2004) and CEQA compliance (Scott and Springer, 2003). The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not complete until such curation into an established, accredited museum repository has been fully completed and documented.

4. Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

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Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology
Division of Geological Sciences
San Bernardino County Museum

Appendix B: Letter from the California Native American Heritage Commission

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, *Governor*

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

March 25, 2010

Dr. Carmen Cave, Ph.D., Community Development Director
CITY OF MENIFEE
29714 Haun Drive
Menifee, CA 92586

Sent by FAX to 951-679-3643
No. Pages: 2

Re: Tribal Consultation Per SB 18 (California Government Code §§ 65352.3, 65352.4, for **General Plan Amendment for the First General Plan of the City of Menifee**; located in the City of Menifee; Riverside County, California

Dear Dr. Cave:

Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places. Attached is a Native American Tribal Consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the requested plan boundaries.

Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the nearest Information Center (contact 916- 653-7278) to determine if there are any recorded CHRIS sites within or near the APE.

A NAHC Sacred Lands File search was conducted based on the coordinates of this property or "area of potential effect' (APE) and Native American Cultural Resources sites **were not found** within the Menifee City LImits, within the 'area of potential effect' (e.g. APE). However, there are Native American cultural resources in close proximity to the City, outside of the City Limits. . Local governments should be aware, also that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive, and these searches do not preclude the existence of other cultural resources. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a cultural place. I suggest you consult with all of those on the accompanying Native American Contacts list, which has been included separately. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge about cultural resources in your plan area. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call in about two weeks to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Tribal Consultation List

Native American Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
March 26, 2010

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Francine Kupsch, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner , CA 92086
loscoyotes@earthlink.net
(760) 782-0711

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
Hemet , CA 92546
srtribaloffice@aol.com
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
35008 PalaTemecula Rd, PMB 445 Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
(760) 891-3500

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Rroad Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
Robert_Martin@morongo.org
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200

Pauma & Yuima
Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
paumareservation@aol.com
(760) 742-1289

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
tbrown@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 676-2768

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

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
ATTN: Rob Roy,Environmental Director
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
lajolla-sherry@aol.com and
(760) 742-3790

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Chairperson
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
dhill@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Sr.
PO Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
915-763-5549

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Section 65352.3.

Appendix C: Recorded Prehistoric and Historical Sites in the City of Menifee, April 13, 2010

Prehistoric and Historical Sites are confidential to avoid possible destruction of irreplaceable resources.