Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

August 22, 2024

Fernando Herrera, Associate Planner
Community Development Department
City of Menifee
29844 Haun Road
Menifee, CA 92586

RE: Cultural Resources and Paleontological Identification Report for the PLN23-0150 Fitwell Health Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Herrera:

In support of the Fitwell Health Project (project), Michael Baker International completed an Eastern Information Center (EIC) records search, literature and historical map review, review of the existing Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, archaeological field survey, and archaeological sensitivity analysis. The above-mentioned cultural resources identification efforts intend to determine if there are historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), within the project site. Additionally, a search of Western Science Center (WSC) paleontological records and other online and published databases was completed to assess the paleontological sensitivity of the project. The City of Menifee (City) is the lead agency. Methods, results, and recommendations are summarized below.

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project site is approximately 8.27 acres in the southern portion of Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 360-350-014, located approximately 650 feet south of Garbani Road in Menifee, Riverside County, California. Regional access to the project site is provided via I-215. Local access is provided via Haun Road. The project site is situated within Section 15, Township 6 South, Range 3 West, as depicted on the *Romoland*, *California* 1:24,000-series US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map (**Attachment 1: Figures).**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of the development of two buildings on an 8.27-acre site in two phases. Phase 1 would include the development of a 69,618-square-foot, mixed-use building, which would house a fitness center, multipurpose center, and museum in the southern portion of the project site; the proposed building height would be approximately 54 feet. Phase 2, proposed for future development, would include a 16,616-square-foot, two-story office building in the northern portion of the project site. Phase 1 would provide 431 parking spaces, inclusive of 7 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

compliant spaces, 2 ADA van spaces, 45 electric vehicle (EV) capable spaces, 22 EV charging station (EVCS) spaces, and 355 standard parking spaces. Phase 2 would provide 50 parking spaces, inclusive of 1 ADA parking space, 1 ADA van parking space, 6 EV capable spaces, 1 EVCS space, and 40 standard parking spaces. In total, the project would provide 481 parking spaces. The project would also include the development of drainage improvements, landscaping, and site access. Additional improvements include the installation of water and sewer lines to connect to existing water and sewer facilities on Haun Road.

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION

The methods and results of the EIC records search, literature and historical map review, NAHC Sacred Lands File search, archaeological field survey, and archaeological sensitivity analysis are presented below.

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

Michael Baker International staff conducted a records search at the EIC on June 20, 2024. The EIC, as part of the California Historical Resources Information System, University of California, Riverside, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for Riverside County. The objective of this records search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical cultural resources had been recorded previously within an area encompassing a one-half mile radius around the project site. As part of the records search, the following federal and California inventories were reviewed:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 2024a).
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 2024b).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2024c).
- Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP 2024d). The directory includes resources evaluated for listing and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest for Riverside County.

Results

Fourteen cultural resources studies have been conducted within a half-mile radius of the project site. One of these studies, RI-01328, overlapped the project site (Table 1).

Table 1: Previous Studies within a Half-Mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Within Project Site?
RR-00229	Daly, Ken	1977	Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of the Section1/4 of Section 15, T6S, R3wW, Romoland Quadrangle, Riverside County, California	No
RI-00440	McCarthy, Daniel	1978	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 11785, Riverside County, California	No

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Within Project Site?
RI-00670	Bouscaren, Stephen J.	1987	Archaeological Test Excavations At CA-RIV-634, South of Sun City in Riverside County, California	No
RI-00671	Oxendin, Joan	1979	Report of an Archaeology Survey of CZ 2900, S 10, T 6S, R 3W, Romoland Quadrangle	No
Ri-01328	Kroesen, Ken	1981	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcels 1 and 2 of Parcel Map 13522, South Of Sun City in Riverside County, California	Yes
RI-03234	Keller, Jean A.	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of Plot Plan 11707: 15.79 Acres of Land Near Menifee, Riverside County, California	No
Ri-04735	Keller, Jean A.	2003	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 360-260-001 Thru 004, 40.00 Acres of Land Near Sun City, Riverside County, California	No
RI-05405	Keller, Jean	2004	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31831, +/-30 Acres Near Sun City, Riverside County, Ca	No
RI-05407	Keller, Jean	2005	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 33060, +/-9.2 Acres of Land Near Menifee, Riverside County, Ca	No
RI-09447	Sugimoto , Kassie and Andrew Garrison	2015	Phase 1 Cultural Resources/Archaeological Study All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project 2015-156 Assessor Parcel Number: 360-350-029	No
RI-09468	Tang, Bai "Tom", Ben Kerridge, and Nina Gallardo	2016	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Rancho Bonito Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	No
RI-09872	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Ben Kerridge, Nina Gallardo, And Salvadore Boites	2016	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report Millcreek Promenade Project City of Menifee Riverside County, California	No
RI-11010	Tang, Bai and Michael Hogan	2017	Historical/Archeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 360-350-004 And -005, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	No
RI-11306	Smith, Brian F.	2022	Results of Archaeological Monitoring of Grading at the Alder Ranch Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California (Tract No. 32628)	No

As a result of the previous studies, eight cultural resources have been recorded within a one-half-mile radius of the project site. The resources include four prehistoric archaeological sites, two prehistoric isolates, and two historic period archaeological sites **(Table 2).** None of these resources were identified within the project site.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Resources within a Half-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Description
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites		
P-33-000633	CA-RIV-000633	Bedrock Milling Feature
P-33-000636	CA-RIV-000636	Bedrock Milling Feature
P-33-028615		Bedrock Milling Feature
P-33-028743	CA-RIV-012916	Lithic Scatter & Bedrock Milling Site
Prehistoric Isolates		
P-33-026645		Mano Fragment
P-33-026646		Mano
Historic-period Archaeological Sites		
P-33-021009		Structure Foundation
P-33-026647	CA-RIV-012548	Refuse Deposit

Environmental Setting

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project site is located within the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California, which is distinguished by northwest-trending mountain range regions composed of stable crustal blocks separated by active fault zones, including the San Jacinto Mountains, the Perris Block, and the Santa Ana Mountains. Separating faults include the San Jacinto and Elsinore fault zones. The Perris Block topography consists of bedrock highlands and isolated hills that are separated by alluvium-filled valleys (Morton and Miller 2006). This geomorphic province also includes physiogeographic features such as the Los Angeles Basin, the southern members of the Channel Islands, and the continental shelf (CGS 2002).

Locally, the project area is in the Menifee Valley, at an elevation of 1,470 feet above mean sea level. The project site's geology has been mapped at a scale of 1:24,000, indicating that it is underlain by late to middle Pleistocene (1.8 million years ago to 11,700 years ago) alluvial fan deposits, described as reddish-brown gravel and sand alluvial fan deposits (Morton, Bovard, and Morton 2003). Soil series in the project area have been mapped as Las Posas, Wyman, and Cajalco (NRCS 2024; USDA 1997, 2003a, 2003b).

According to the geotechnical study conducted for the project site (LOR Geotechnical Group 2023a), minor fill soils are present locally within the central-eastern portion of the project site. This mainly consists of a pile of soils and rocks on the northwest side of an elevated knob in the central northeast area. The rocks range from gravel to boulder size (up to about 3 feet in diameter) and are mixed within soil materials. The vast majority of the project site is underlain by older alluvial materials. The older alluvium was noted to be composed primarily of silty sand, sandy silt with clay, and sandy lean clay of low plasticity. Additionally, bedrock was found to be the most shallow below the surficial fill and/or alluvial soils within the eastern and southwestern-southern portions, and deepest in the southwest-central portions (LOR Geotechnical Group 2023a).

The primary drainage within this region is the San Jacinto River. The river's headwaters are in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains and flow northwesterly until they empty into Lake Elsinore, approximately 9 miles northwest of the project site. The project site is within the Inland Hills ecoregion of California. Various types of sage scrub mix with areas of grassland and chaparral (Griffith et al. 2016). Native vegetation within the project area has been eliminated due to agricultural use. The entirety of the project site is an agricultural land cover type.

Prehistoric Context

Native American occupation of the region can be divided into six periods: Early Archaic (9500–7000 before present [BP]); Middle Archaic (7000–4000 BP); Late Archaic (4000–1500 BP); Saratoga Springs (1500–750 BP); Late Prehistoric (750–400 BP); and Protohistoric (circa 400 to 150 BP), which ended in the ethnographic period. During the Early Archaic period, small, highly mobile groups traveled widely, utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism near predictable water locations. Due to isolated locations where the conditions for occupation were met, Early Archaic sites are rare compared to later periods of prehistory (Eddy et al. 2014; Goldberg et al. 2001; Grenda 1997; Horne and McDougall 2008; McDougall 1995). In the Middle Archaic period, sites are associated with the margins of pluvial lakes and now-extinct springs. Artifacts include leaf-shaped bifacial knives, atlatl dart points, split cobble choppers and scrapers, scraper-planes, and small milling slabs and manos. Most sites from this interval are small surface deposits of lithic artifacts, suggesting temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people (Goldberg et al. 2001; Horne and McDougall 2008). The Late Archaic period can be characterized by large occupation sites located adjacent to permanent water sources such as perennial springs and streams. Diagnostic projectile points included large dart points likely used with atlatls (Warren 1984).

Cultural trends during the Saratoga Springs period continued from the Late Archaic period, except for the adaptation of the bow and arrow (Goldberg et al. 2001). Shoshonean language speakers also likely moved into the vicinity of the project area. Settlement shifted away from marginal desert areas. The Late Prehistoric period saw a subsequent population increase, definitive use of bow and arrow technology, and a general westward movement of Patayan populations (Goldberg et al. 2001; Waters 1983; Wilke 1976). By the Protohistoric period, sedentism intensified, as did hunting with bow and arrow, widespread exploitation of acorns, and an abundance of mortars and pestles. Settlement shifted to small, sedentary villages with resource catchment areas around them (True 1966, 1970). Ceramic technology first appeared in the region around 350 BP. This period ended in 1769 AD when Spanish settlement began in Alta California.

Ethnographic Context

The project site is located within the boundaries of the Luiseño. The language of the Luiseño people has been identified as belonging to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, which is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Shipek 1978). Luiseño territory includes portions of northern San Diego, southern Orange, and Riverside Counties, and would have encompassed a diverse environment including lagoons and marshes, coastal areas, inland river valleys, foothills, and mountains. The neighbors of the Luiseño to the north and northwest were the Juaneño, Gabrielino, and Serrano; to the east were the Cahuilla and Cupeño; and to the south were the Kumeyaay.

The Luiseño subsisted on small game, coastal marine resources, and a wide variety of plant foods such as grass seeds and acorns. Luiseño houses were conical thatched reed, brush, or bark structures. The

The Luiseño inhabited permanent villages centered around patrilineal clans, with each village headed by a chief, or *not* (Kroeber 1925). Seasonal camps associated with villages were also used. Each village or clan had an associated territory and hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in proximity to a food or water source, or in defensive locations, often near valley bottoms, streams, sheltered coves or canyons, or coastal strands (Bean and Shipek 1978). It is estimated that there may have been around 50 Luiseño villages with a population of about 200 each at the time of the first Spanish contact (Bean and Shipek 1978).

History of Menifee

European settlement of California began with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcala in 1769. Riverside County was connected to the California presidio and mission system through Franciscan outposts known as ranchos and *asistencias* and considered to be a part of the San Diego District, a military designation associated with the San Diego Presidio. During much of the Spanish period, European settlement in Riverside County was slow and sporadic (Clark and McDougall 2019). Menifee Valley was sparsely colonized or affected by the Spaniards and Mexican governments prior to annexation of California by the United States in 1846. The region was under minimal control of Mission San Luis Rey after 1798 but was considered underproductive land, possibly due to distance and lack of permanent streams (Eddy and Gillean 2022).

Following the Secularization Act of 1833, the Mexican government issued large land grants in the area, including Rancho San Jacinto Viejo and Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. However, Menifee Valley remained outside the rancho boundaries and was considered public land when California became a state. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated the economics of California. Through the years, settlement continued to develop across the inland valleys of what would eventually become western Riverside County. With the arrival of new settlers, some of the larger ranchos were subsequently subdivided into smaller parcels (Clark and McDougall 2019).

The 1880s marked the beginning of mining and homesteading of Menifee Valley. Sometime around 1880, a prospector from Kentucky named Menifee Wilson discovered and claimed a gold-bearing quartz mine approximately 8 miles south of Perris, which he named the Menifee Quartz Lode (Lech 2004). The discovery of the gold-bearing ore led to an influx of miners to the area that became known as Menifee or Menifee Valley. In addition to mining, many newcomers recognized the exceptional grain-growing region and established grain farms. By 1887, the Menifee post office was established, and the Menifee School was constructed in the early 1890s, because of the increased population resulting from the valley's agricultural development; however, no actual town site of “Menifee” was established (Lech 2004). During the 1940s, many of Menifee's roads were given a "family name." These names could be traced back to an early settler of Menifee who owned a property in a specific location, including Garbani and Evans Roads, which are adjacent to the project site. Throughout the late 1800s and for most of the 1900s—until the more recent boom in housing development and construction of major transportation routes through the area resulted in the loss of farmlands—farming and ranching remained the primary economic focus within the Menifee Valley region. More recent development of the Menifee area began with Sun City in the early 1960s as a concept of an early retirement community. The Menifee area grew in the late 1980s and into the early 1990s as a master-planned community. On June 3, 2008, the residents of the communities encompassing the Menifee area voted to incorporate together to form Riverside County’s 26th city. The new City of Menifee was officially established on October 1, 2008 (City of Menifee 2024).

HISTORICAL MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

Michael Baker International reviewed available historical maps for information on the project site development. These included the 1860 Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) land survey plat maps for Section 15, Township 6 South, Range 3 West; the 1901 Elsinore, Calif (1:125,000) USGS topographic quadrangle; the 1942 and 1943 Murrieta (1:62,500) USGS topographic quadrangles; and the 1953 and 1975 Romoland (1:24,000) topographic quadrangles. Aerial photographs included those reviewed from the National Environmental Title Research (NETR 2024).

The 1860 BLM Government Land Office plat map (Range 6 South and Range 3 West) depicts the project site as vacant public land east of the old road to San Bernardino (BLM 1860). Similarly, the historical USGS maps depicted no structures or development within the project site during the early 1900s. A 1938 aerial photograph shows the project site and dryland farming property with two drainage features intersecting in the north-central portion, with a third drainage feature to the west. Relatively little development is evident in the local vicinity, the most significant of which is located over 500 feet generally northeast of the project site, and includes an apparent residence and barn or other outbuilding structure (NETR 2024: 1938; USGS 1901). By 1942, the project site was bordered by Antelope Road (formerly US 395, and present-day I-215) to the east and an unmade road (present-day Garbani Road) to the north. By 1953, Antelope Road had become US 395, and Garbani Road is depicted as a paved road. The project site continued to be used as dryland farming property, the stream features are less apparent, a dirt road along the present-day Haun Road alignment (over 600 feet west of the project site) was constructed by 1979, and US 395 eventually became I-215. The project site remained unchanged and has continued to be used as farmland until the present day (NETR 2024).

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

Michael Baker International staff sent a Sacred Lands File search request to the NAHC on June 14, 2024. The NAHC responded with a letter on July 2, 2024, stating the Sacred Lands File was completed with positive results and to contact the Pechanga Band of Indians. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project site (**Attachment 2**).

FIELD SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

Michael Baker International archaeologist Alex Aguilar conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site on June 25, 2024. The survey began at the northwest corner of the site, east of Haun Road, and was completed along north-south transects spaced 15 meters apart. The entire project site within APN 360-350-014 comprised a harvested wheat field. Ground visibility was poor (0-10 percent).

The ground surface throughout the property was disturbed by combine harvesters. There was minimal modern trash along the east and south edges of the project area. Evidence of a dried-up creek that runs north to south had collections of angular boulders and a rock push pile near a large tree. Visible soils consisted of grayish-brown silty sand. Disturbances noted include concrete and rock and fill materials rock and spoils pile in the east portion of the project site.

No prehistoric or historic-period cultural resources were identified during the survey.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The historical USGS maps and aerials reviewed indicate that the project site has been historically used for dryland farming, and continues to be used as farming land through the present day. The current study has thoroughly surveyed the project site and did not identify any prehistoric or historic-period cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the property. The EIC records search results identified no cultural resources within the project site, with the majority of the resources within the half-mile radius of the project area identified as bedrock milling features and isolated surface finds. Soils within the project area would have been impacted by agricultural development upon the surface and in the near-surface sediments. Additionally, geotechnical sampling confirms older alluvium underlies much of the project area with granitic bedrock underneath the alluvium at deep depths across much of the project area (6 to 23 feet below ground surface [bgs]) and shallow depths in the eastern and southern portions of the project area. Therefore, the site has a low potential for encountering significant subsurface cultural resources.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The records search results, literature review, and sensitivity analysis are presented below.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCHES AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The geology of Menifee has been mapped by Morton and Miller (2006) and Bedrossian and Roffers (2012) at a scale of 1:100,000, by Dibblee and Minch (2008) at a scale of 1:62,500, and by Morton et al. (2003) at a scale of 1:24,000. Geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as late to middle Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits (Qoa of Bedrossian and Roffers 2012; Qof_a of Morton and Miller 2006 and Morton et al. 2003); young alluvial valley deposits (Qya of Bedrossian and Roffers 2012, Morton and Miller 2006, and Morton et al. 2003) dating from the Holocene and late Pleistocene; and a granite to granodiorite of Cretaceous age (gr of Bedrossian and Roffers 2012; Kpvg of Morton and Miller 2006 and Morton et al. 2006). Dibblee and Minch (2008) map the entire project area as Holocene surficial sediments.

Geotechnical sampling confirms older alluvium underlies much of the project area with granitic bedrock underneath the alluvium at deep depths across much of the project area (6 to 23 feet bgs) and shallow depths in the eastern and southern portions of the project area (1 to 4 feet bgs) (LOR Geotechnical Group 2023b). The old and young alluvial deposits are composed of unconsolidated to moderately consolidated alluvial fan and channel deposits of silt, sand and gravel (Morton and Miller 2006). Deposits from the Holocene epoch (less than 11,650 years ago) can contain remains of animals and plants; however, only those from the early to middle Holocene (older than about 5,000 radiocarbon years) are considered scientifically important or significant (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology [SVP] 2010). Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits are also present in the project area and have yielded scientifically important fossils elsewhere in the region, including mammoths, mastodons, foxes, rabbits, moles, and quails at unknown depths bgs (**Table 3**).

On June 12, 2024, Michael Baker International requested a WSC records search to identify fossil localities within or near the project area. The WSC completed a paleontology collection records search for locality and specimen data on July 6, 2024 (see **Attachment 3**). The records search did not find any previously known fossil localities within the project area or within a one-mile radius. Michael Baker International

conducted supplemental paleontological records searches within 6 miles of the project area using the following databases:

- University of California Museum of Paleontology Locality Search (UCMP 2024).
- San Diego Natural History Museum Collection Database (SDNHM 2024).
- The Paleobiology Database (PBDB 2024).

The records search was limited to data available online. The search showed no previously identified fossil localities within the project site itself. These databases record one locality (Dooley et al. 2019) bearing vertebrate fossils within 6 miles of the project area in similar sedimentary deposits as those found on the project site (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Previously Recorded Paleontological Resources from Records Searches of Online Databases

Collection Number	Taxa	Formation	Intervals	Depth	Distance to Project Area
PBDB 200313	Mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*, *Mammut* sp.), Mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), fox (*Urocyon* sp.), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), mole (*Scapanus* sp.), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys* sp.), pocket gopher (*Thomomys* sp.), pack rat (*Neotoma* sp.), vole (*Microtus* sp.), quail (*Callipepla* sp.), Colubrid snake family (Colubridae), frog (Anura)	Quaternary alluvium	Pleistocene (Rancholabrean Land Mammal Age)	Unknown	~6 miles NE

The depth of Pleistocene-age alluvium in the project area is unknown, but the sensitivity of Pleistocene alluvium formations is typically considered high in intact geologic contexts. Nearby regions, such as Domenigoni Valley and Diamond Valley, have yielded significant numbers of fossil localities (Springer et al. 2010). The Diamond Valley Lake local fauna (recovered from these nearby localities) is composed of significant and large fossils, including *Mammut pacificus* (Pacific mastodon), *Mammuthus* sp. (mammoth), *Equus* sp. (horse), *Camelops* sp. (camel), *Paramylodon* sp. (ground sloth), and *Bison* sp. (bison) (Springer et al. 2010). A search of the UCMP's online collections database also yielded ten records of Pleistocene-age localities within Riverside County.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The project area has a high sensitivity for paleontological resources, increasing with depth. The project area and its surroundings are mapped as Holocene and late to middle Pleistocene alluvium at surface to varying depths. These alluvial units are known to be sensitive for significant fossil resources. Excavations required for the project, with an anticipated maximum depth of 5 to 8 feet bgs, are not likely to extend below these alluvial deposits to the underlying granitic bedrock, except in the eastern and southern portions of the project area where granite is found at shallow depth. Excavations that extend below the recent disturbances to the project area, therefore, have the potential to encounter paleontological resources.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The EIC records search, cultural resources field survey, and literature review for the project site were negative. Therefore, no historical resources, as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a), were identified within the project site. Additionally, sensitivity for buried prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources is considered low. Nonetheless, there is a possibility of encountering unknown cultural resources during project construction.

The City requires the following Standard Conditions and Requirements For Cultural Resources:

SC-CUL-1. Archeologist Retained. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the project applicant shall retain a Riverside County qualified archaeologist to monitor all ground disturbing activities in an effort to identify any unknown archaeological resources. The project Archaeologist and the Tribal monitor(s) shall manage and oversee monitoring for all initial ground disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project site including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, mass or rough grading, trenching, stockpiling of materials, rock crushing, structure demolition and etc. The project Archaeologist and the Tribal monitor(s), shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources in coordination with any required special interest or tribal monitors. The developer/permit holder shall submit a fully executed copy of the contract to the Community Development Department to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the Community Development Department shall clear this condition.

In addition, the project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Consulting Tribe(s), the contractor, and the City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) in consultation pursuant to the definition in AB 52 to address the details, timing and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. A consulting tribe is defined as a tribe that initiated the AB 52 tribal consultation process for the project, has not opted out of the AB 52 consultation process, and has completed AB 52 consultation with the City as provided for in Cal Pub Res Code Section 21080.3.2(b)(1) of AB 52. Details in the Plan shall include:

a. Project grading and development scheduling;

b. The project archeologist and the Consulting Tribes(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the City, the construction manager and any contractors and will conduct a mandatory

Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training to those in attendance. The Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the project and the surrounding area; what resources could potentially be identified during earthmoving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. All new construction personnel that will conduct earthwork or grading activities that begin work on the project following the initial Training must take the Cultural Sensitivity Training prior to beginning work and the project archaeologist and Consulting Tribe(s) shall make themselves available to provide the training on an as-needed basis; and

c. The protocols and stipulations that the contractor, City, Consulting Tribe(s) and project archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resource deposits that shall be subject to a cultural resources' evaluation

SC-CUL-2. Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or associated grave goods shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254(r)., parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254 (r).

SC-CUL-3 Inadvertent Discovery: If during ground disturbance activities, unique cultural resources are discovered that were not assessed by the archaeological report(s) and/or environmental assessment conducted prior to project approval, the following procedures shall be followed. Unique cultural resources are defined, for this condition only, as being multiple artifacts in close association with each other but may include fewer artifacts if the area of the find is determined to be of significance due to its sacred or cultural importance as determined in consultation with the Native American Tribe(s).

i. All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resources shall be halted until a meeting is convened between the developer, the archaeologist, the tribal representative(s) and the Community Development Director to discuss the significance of the find.

ii. At the meeting, the significance of the discoveries shall be discussed, and after consultation with the tribal representative(s) and the archaeologist, a decision shall be made, with the concurrence of the Community Development Director, as to the appropriate mitigation (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resources.

iii. Grading of further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until an agreement has been reached by all parties as to the appropriate mitigation. Work

shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area and will be monitored by additional Tribal monitors if needed.

iv. Treatment and avoidance of the newly discovered resources shall be consistent with the Cultural Resources Management Plan and Monitoring Agreements entered into with the appropriate tribes. This may include avoidance of the cultural resources through project design, in-place preservation of cultural resources located in native soils and/or re-burial on the project property so they are not subject to further disturbance in perpetuity as identified in Non-Disclosure of Reburial Condition.

v. Pursuant to Calif. Pub. Res. Code § 21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological resources and cultural resources. If the landowner and the Tribe(s) cannot agree on the significance or the mitigation for the archaeological or cultural resources, these issues will be presented to the City Community Development Director for decision. The City Community Development Director shall make the determination based on the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act with respect to archaeological resources, recommendations of the project archeologist and shall take into account the cultural and religious principles and practices of the Tribe. Notwithstanding any other rights available under the law, the decision of the City Community Development Director shall be appealable to the City Planning Commission and/or City Council.

SC-CUL-4. Cultural Resources Disposition. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during the course of grading (inadvertent discoveries), the following procedures shall be carried out for final disposition of the discoveries:

a. One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, shall be employed with the tribes. Evidence of such shall be provided to the City of Menifee Community Development Department:

i. Preservation-In-Place of the cultural resources, if feasible. Preservation in place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place where they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resources.

ii. Reburial of the resources on the project property. The measures for reburial shall include, at least, the following: Measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all legally required cataloging and basic recordation have been completed, with an exception that sacred items, burial goods and Native American human remains are excluded. Any reburial process shall be culturally appropriate. Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the City under a confidential cover and not subject to Public Records Request.

iii. If preservation in place or reburial is not feasible then the resources shall be curated in a culturally appropriate manner at a Riverside County curation facility that meets State Resources

Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Resources ensuring access and use pursuant to the Guidelines. The collection and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and are to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence of curation in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that subject archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid, shall be provided by the landowner to the City. There shall be no destructive or invasive testing on sacred items, burial goods and Native American human remains. Results concerning finds of any inadvertent discoveries shall be included in the Phase IV monitoring report.

SC-CUL-5. Native American Monitoring (Pechanga). Tribal monitor(s) shall be required on-site during all ground-disturbing activities, including grading, stockpiling of materials, engineered fill, rock crushing, etc. The land divider/permit holder shall retain a qualified tribal monitor(s) from the Pechanga Band of Indians. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the developer shall submit a copy of a signed contract between the above-mentioned Tribe and the land divider/permit holder for the monitoring of the project to the Community Development Department and to the Engineering Department. The Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect or halt the ground-disturbance activities to allow recovery of cultural resources, in coordination with the Project Archaeologist.

SC-CUL-6. Native American Monitoring (Soboba). Tribal monitor(s) shall be required on-site during all ground-disturbing activities, including grading, stockpiling of materials, engineered fill, rock crushing, etc. The land divider/permit holder shall retain a qualified tribal monitor(s) from the Pechanga Band of Indians. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the developer shall submit a copy of a signed contract between the above-mentioned Tribe and the land divider/permit holder for the monitoring of the project to the Community Development Department and to the Engineering Department. The Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect or halt the ground-disturbance activities to allow recovery of cultural resources, in coordination with the Project Archaeologist.

SC-CUL- 7. Archeology Report - Phase III and IV. Prior to final inspection, the developer/permit holder shall prompt the project Archeologist to submit two (2) copies of the Phase III Data Recovery report (if required for the project) and the Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report that complies with the Community Development Department's requirements for such reports. The Phase IV report shall include evidence of the required cultural/historical sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the pre-grade meeting. The Community Development Department shall review the reports to determine adequate mitigation compliance. Provided the reports are adequate, the Community Development Department shall clear this condition. Once the report(s) are determined to be adequate, two (2) copies shall be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California

Riverside (UCR) and one (1) copy shall be submitted to the Consulting Tribe(s) Cultural Resources Department(s).

SC-CUL-8. Human Remains. If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resource Code Section 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "most likely descendant." The most likely descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The eastern and southern portions of the project site are where granite is found at shallow depths; therefore, project ground disturbance extending below 5 feet in depth has a high potential for encountering paleontological resources.

SC-GEO-1. Prior to grading or excavation in sedimentary deposits and/or sedimentary rock material other than topsoil, the contractor shall retain an SVP-qualified paleontologist to monitor or oversee monitoring of these activities. In the event that fossils are discovered during grading at any depth, the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall redirect work away from the location of the discovery. The recommendations of the paleontologist shall be implemented with respect to the evaluation and recovery of fossils, after which the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall direct work to continue in the location of the fossil discovery.

SC-GEO-2. If the fossils are determined to be significant, then the SVP-qualified paleontologist shall prepare and implement a data recovery plan. The plan shall include the following measures at a minimum:

- The paleontologist shall ensure that all significant fossils collected are cleaned, identified, catalogued, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution with a research interest in the materials (which may include the Western Science Center);
- The paleontologist shall ensure that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate, for any significant fossil collected;
- The paleontologist shall ensure that curation of fossils is completed in consultation with the City. The curation institution's acceptance letter shall be submitted to the City.

SC-GEO-3. In the event that fossils or fossil-bearing deposits are discovered during ground disturbance activities, excavations within fifty (50) feet of the find shall be temporarily halted or diverted. The contractor shall consult with a qualified paleontologist to examine the discovery and assess the significance of the find. The paleontologist shall document the discovery as needed in accordance with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards, evaluate the potential resource, and assess the significance of the find under the criteria set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The paleontologist shall notify the Community Development Department to determine procedures that would be followed before ground disturbance is allowed to resume at the location of the find. If in consultation with the paleontologist, the project proponent determines that avoidance is not feasible, the paleontologist shall prepare an excavation plan for mitigating the effect of the project on the qualities that make the resource important. The plan shall be submitted to the Community Development Department for review and approval, and the project proponent shall implement the approval plan.

If no fossils have been recovered after 50 percent of excavation has been completed, full-time monitoring may be modified to weekly spot-check monitoring at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. The qualified paleontologist may recommend to the client to reduce paleontological monitoring based on observations of specific site conditions during initial monitoring (e.g., if the geologic setting precludes the occurrence of fossils). The recommendation to reduce or discontinue paleontological monitoring in the project area shall be based on the professional opinion of the qualified paleontologist regarding the potential for fossils to be present after a reasonable extent of the geology and stratigraphy has been evaluated.

A qualified professional paleontologist is a professional with a graduate degree in paleontology, geology, or related field, with demonstrated experience in the vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical paleontology of California, as well as at least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in paleontological research (i.e., the identification of fossil deposits, application of paleontological field and laboratory procedures and techniques, and curation of fossil specimens), and at least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American paleontology as defined by the SVP.

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared by Michael Baker International Senior Archaeologist Kholood Abdo and Senior Paleontologist Peter Kloess. Archaeologist Alex Aguilar conducted the field survey. Senior Archaeologist Marc Beherec conducted the quality assurance review.

KHOLOOD ABDO, MA, RPA, SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

Ms. Kholood Abdo has worked as an archaeologist in cultural resource management since 1999. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology. She has completed projects in all phases of archaeology: Phase I pedestrian and shovel test surveys, extended Phase I survey (XPI), buried site testing, archaeological sensitivity assessments, Phase II testing and evaluations, Phase III data recovery, and Phase IV monitoring in California. Ms. Abdo has written and contributed to scores of technical reports, including the National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and CEQA compliance documents. Her project responsibilities include project management, oversight of archaeological studies, phases of archaeological fieldwork, and tribal consultation and coordination.

ALEX AGUILAR, AA, FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST

Ms. Aguilar has worked as an archaeologist since 2021. She has experience in archaeological research, surveying, monitoring, and writing. Ms. Aguilar is versed in conducting fieldwork. She has participated in several Phase I pedestrian and Phase IV monitoring for several projects in Southern California.

PETER A. KLOESS, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR—PALEONTOLOGY

Mr. Kloess is a principal investigator and paleontologist with over 20 years of experience in paleontology, with 7 years in paleontology mitigation. His experience includes private and public consultation, field monitoring, excavation, and laboratory research on projects across the western United States, predominantly in California. He has consulting experience with a range of projects, including construction, transportation, utility, transmission, monitoring, and surveys, as well as expertise recovering a diversity of fossils from project sites, such as marine invertebrates, microfossils, plants, small mammals, and birds, large marine and terrestrial mammals, and dinosaurs. He also has extensive experience in paleontological museum collections and lab settings. He has worked on and co-led scientific excavations of large mammals and dinosaurs in California, Utah, New Mexico, and Montana. Mr. Kloess has served as a lab preparator and assistant curator for paleontology museums in California and Montana, where his duties included manual preparation of specimens, casting, jacketing, public outreach, cataloging, and curation. He meets the SVP's standards for paleontological Principal Investigator.

MARC BEHEREC, PHD, RPA, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr. Beherec has more than 20 years of experience in prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. His experience includes writing technical reports, including National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and CEQA compliance documents. He has supervised and managed all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, Phase II testing and evaluations and Phase III data recovery, and archaeological construction monitoring at sites throughout Southern California. Dr. Beherec meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification

Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology and is listed in the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Sincerely,

Kholood Abdo, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Peter Kloess, PhD
Senior Paleontologist

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Figures

Attachment 2 – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Attachment 3 – WSC Paleontological Records Search Results

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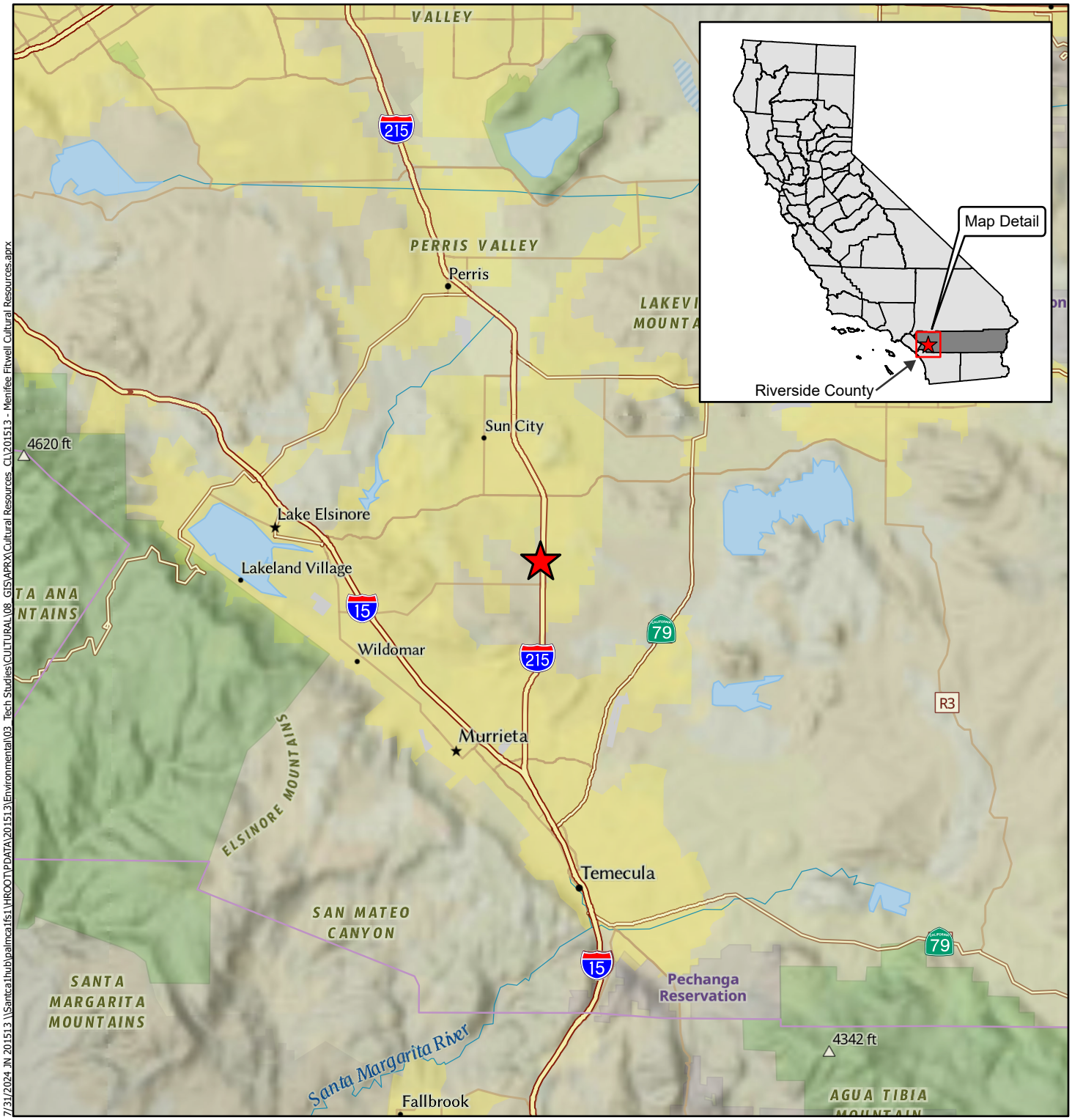
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ATTACHMENT A

Figures



Legend

Project Location

PLN23-0150 FITWELL HEALTH PROJECT
MENIFEE, CA

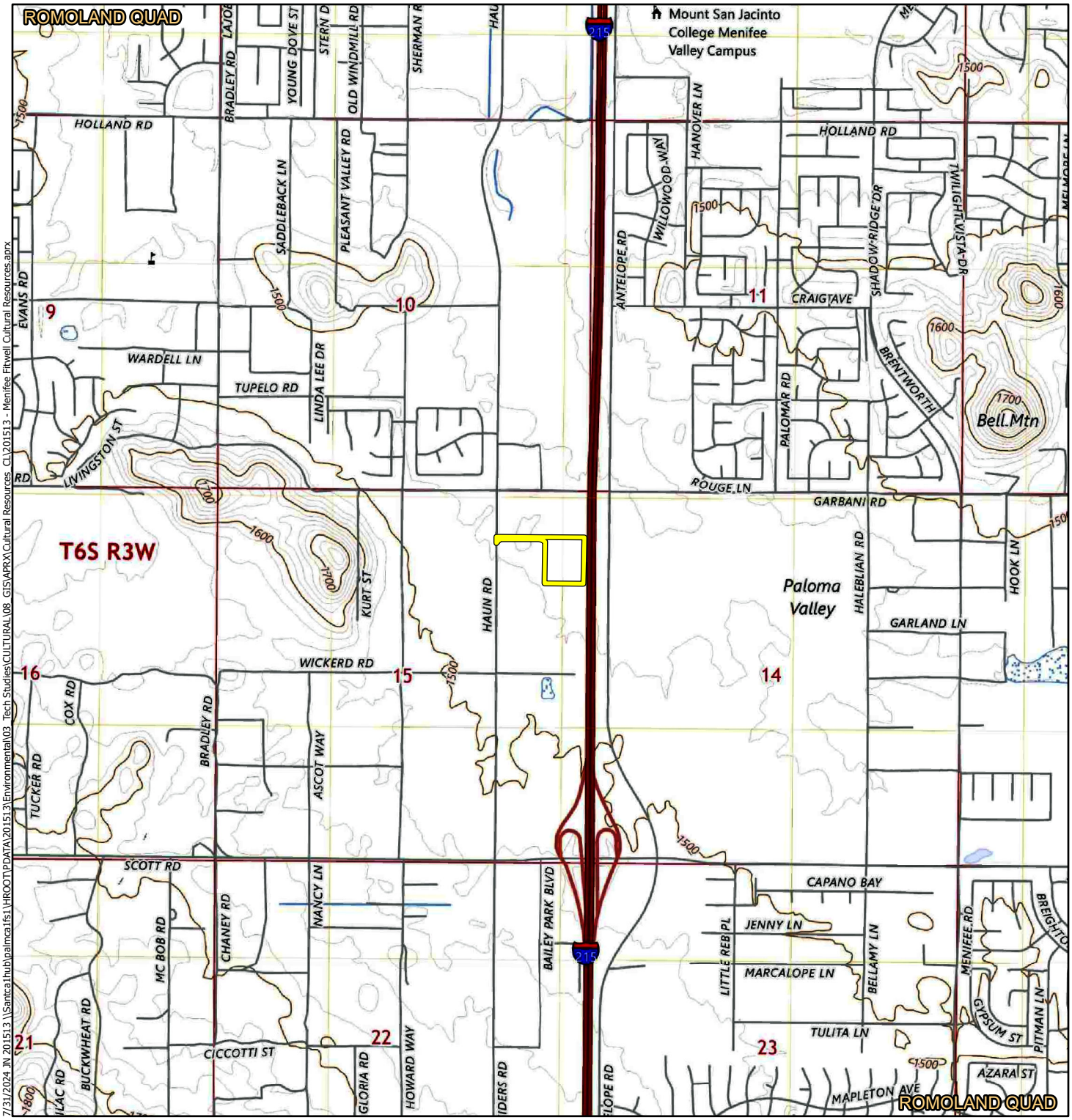
Regional Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: ESRI, USGS, Riverside County

Figure 1



7/31/2024 JN 201513 \\Santca1hub\palmca1fs1\HROOT\PDATA\201513\Environmental\03_Tech Studies\CULTURAL\08_GIS\APRX\Cultural Resources_CL\201513 - Menifee Fitwell Cultural Resources.aprx

Legend

Project Site

PLN23-0150 FITWELL HEALTH PROJECT
MENIFEE, CA

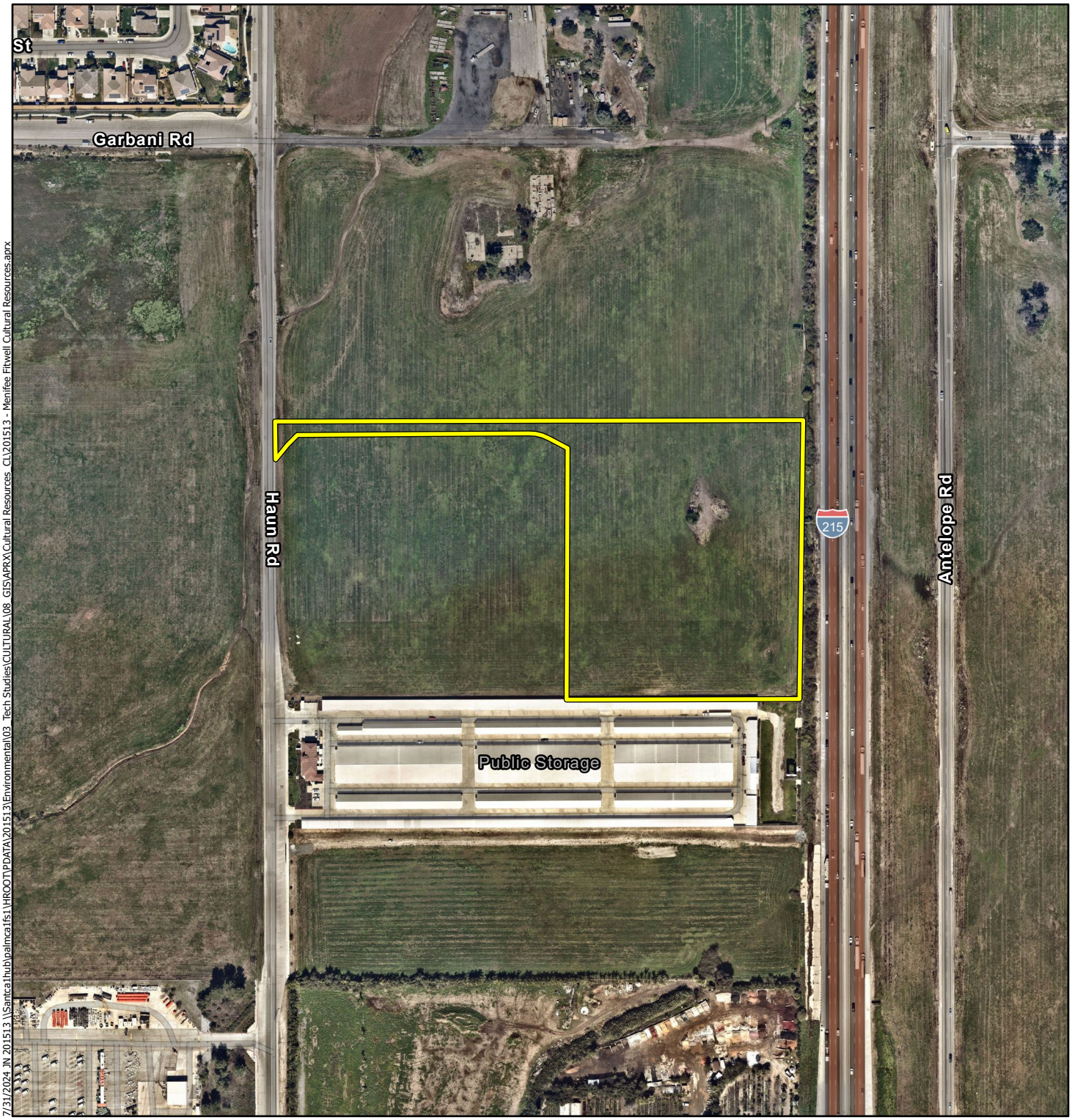
Site Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 0.2 0.4 Miles

Source: USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Romoland, California (2023)*

Figure 2



7/31/2024 JN 201513 \\Santca1hubpalmca1fs1\HROOT\PDATA\201513\Environmental\03_Tech Studies\CULTURAL\08_GIS\APRX\Cultural Resources_CL\201513 - Menifee Fitwell Cultural Resources.aprx

Legend

Project Site

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 0.04 0.08 Miles

Source: ESRI, Riverside County, 2024 Nearmap Imagery.

PLN23-0150 FITWELL HEALTH PROJECT
MENIFEE, CA

Project Location

Figure 3

ATTACHMENT B

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

July 2, 2024

Kholood Abdo
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: Kholood.Abdo@mbakerintl.com

Re: Fitwell Health Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/2/2024

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.ne	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/18/2024
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/17/2023
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Norma Contreras, Chairperson	22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-3771			Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-1289	(760) 742-3422	bennaecalac@aol.com	Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/16/2016
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Office	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 654-5544	(951) 654-4198	ivivanco@soboba-nsn.com	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Fitwell Health Project, Riverside C

Record: PROJ-2024-003329
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

ATTACHMENT C

WSC Paleontological Records Search Results

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

Paleontology Record Search Request

The Western Science requires the following information in order to perform a paleontological record search for upcoming mitigation projects. Please provide the following as well as a .kml, .kmz file, or detailed map of the project location. Western Science Center will be returned ***approximately*** two weeks from the date this form is received and will contain a map and letter indicating paleontological sensitivity and any known Western Science Center fossil localities within the proposed project area. The fee for standard paleontological record searches is $150; the Western Science Center reserves the right to increase fees for large or extensive requests.

Date: 6/12/2024

Contact Information:

Name: Kholood Abdo Email: Kholood.Abdo@mbakerintl.com

Company & Address: 3536 Concours Street, Suite 100,

Ontario, CA 91764

Phone: 909-974-4975

Invoice Should Be Sent To: Kholood.Abdo@mbakerintl.com

Project Information:

Project Name and Number: PLN23-0150 Fitwell Health Project, PN 201513

Project Location (include City, County, Township, Range, and Sections to the level known):

Menifee, Riverside County, T6S , R3W , Section 15

Map Type Included:

☐ .KML file ☐ .KMZ file x Detailed Map

Please send this form and project map to Western Science Center Collections Technician Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org