“Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for a Multi-Family Housing Project on 8.37 Acres in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California”

Prepared for

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OCTOBER 2019

Report Completed: October 10, 2019 **Fieldwork Performed:** March 9, 2018

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Project Site Location: 7.5-Minute USGS topographic quadrangle, Murrieta, California.
Township 7 South, Range 3 West; Section 24.

Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 913-210-005, 913-210-006, 913-210-007, 913-210-010, 913-210-011, 913-210-012, 913-210-013, 913-210-032, 913-210-033, 913-210-034 and 913-210-035.

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Keywords: APN 913210005, 913210006, 913210007, 913210010, 913210011, 913210012, 913210013, 913210032, 913210033, 913210034 and 913210035; Phase-1; Cultural Resources Assessment; Negative Results; CEQA; AB52; Murrieta, Riverside County; Township 7 South, Range 3 West; Section 24; 7.5-Minute USGS topographic quadrangle, Murrieta, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose of Investigation: Tierra Nova Incorporated retained BioCultural LLC to conduct a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Review and Sensitivity Assessment of the proposed apartment housing development on eleven adjacent lot parcels located Drive in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

Summary Project Description: The project proposes the construction of a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change and Development Plan to change the existing Commercial General Plan land use, Neighborhood Commercial zoning to Multifamily Residential General Plan land use, Multi-Family 3 zoning and to develop multi-family housing totaling 234 units on a 8.37 acre site. The project site is located at the intersection of Delhaven Avenue and Date Street the south east corner and is comprised of eleven Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 913-210-005, 913-210-006, 913-210-007, 913-210-010, 913-210-011, 913-210-012(only portion of this parcels), 913-210-013, 913-210-032, 913-210-033, 913-210-034 and 913-210-035. The site is subject to the Commercial General Plan Land Use Designation and is Zoned Neighborhood Commercial. A General Plan and Zone Change Amendment is proposed. The site is undeveloped. Access would be provided by two private drives proposed to be located at Date Street and at Rising Hill Drive. Currently Earthwork being proposed would have an excavation depth of four feet below finish grade or two feet below the deepest footing, whichever is greater. The City of Murrieta required a Phase 1 cultural resources assessment for purposes of project compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and specifically Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). The following report includes the methods and results of an intensive pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), background research to identify the presence or absence of cultural resources within the project area, and an evaluation of those resources, as warranted.

The study was conducted in compliance with CEQA, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998). PRC Section 5024.1 requires the identification and evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR is a listing of the state's historical resources, and indicates which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change, as defined in CEQA, to the extent that is prudent and feasible.

Major Findings: On March 8, 2018, Archaeologist Gregorio Pacheco conducted a record search of the CHRIS records at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within the project area and surrounding 1-mile (1.6-km) area. Mr. Pacheco reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic context research to identify information relevant to the project area before conducting an intensive pedestrian survey of the combined parcel properties. The 8.37 acres of an irregular shaped property was surveyed on March 9, 2018 using walking transects of five (5) meter intervals, along a southeast to northwest direction. Mr. Pacheco also contacted the NAHC to request a review of their Sacred Land File on April 2, 2018. A response from the NAHC was received on April 2, 2018.

No previously recorded cultural resources were identified during the CHRIS records search within 1 mile radius of the project area. No cultural resources were identified within the project area during the pedestrian survey. The NAHC's SLF search did not identify any site specific information with respect to tribal lands or sites for the project area. The presence of deeply buried archaeological material below the disturbed sediments cannot be ruled out.

Recommendations: Negative results were concluded of the current cultural resources studies. Archaeological monitoring is recommended during the initial mechanical and hand ground disturbances as the project area is contains sensitivity for the presence of undocumented/buried resources (recommended by the Native American Heritage Commission). Such monitoring should be conducted under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist (as identified through 36 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61). If archaeological resources are discovered, the archaeologist should halt grading in the vicinity of the resource until it can be recorded and evaluated. If archaeological resources are identified during ground-disturbing activities in the absence of the archaeological monitor, work should halt in the immediate vicinity of the finds and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the finds.

If human remains are discovered within the project area, the Riverside County Coroner must be notified immediately, pursuant to State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. This code section states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 24 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

Tierra Nova Consulting Inc. retained BioCultural LLC to conduct a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Review and Sensitivity Assessment in support of the proposed housing development on eleven adjacent irregularly shaped lot parcels in accordance with CEQA and the City of Murrieta Development Code (Chapter 16.26, Cultural Resource Preservation).

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is located in the City of Murrieta, in the southwest portion of Riverside County, California, within the USGS topographic quadrangle of Murrieta and Township 7 South, Range 3 West, Section 24. Specifically, the project site is located immediately at the 26900 Block of Rising Hill Drive in the City of Murrieta, between Delhaven Street, Date Street, and Rising Hill Drive, with an approximation of 0.07-mile south of Murrieta Hot Springs Road, and 0.04-mile west of Winchester Road - Highway 79 (**Figure 1**). The project equals a total of 8.37-acres of combined Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 913-210-005, 913-210-006, 913-210-007, 913-210-010, 913-210-011, 913-210-012(only portion of this parcels), 913-210-013, 913-210-032, 913-210-033, 913-210-034 and 913-210-035.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Tierra Nova Consulting Inc. proposes to a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change and Development Plan to change the existing Commercial General Plan land use, Neighborhood Commercial zoning to Multifamily Residential General Plan land use, Multi-Family 3 zoning and to develop multi-family housing totaling 234 units on a 8.37 acre site. The project site is located in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California and proposes to develop a footprint area of 364,597.2 square feet on 8.37-acres composed of a combination of eleven adjacent irregularly shaped lots forming a semi-rectangular shape. The City Assessor's Office listed the properties as APN 913-210-005 measuring 0.36 acres, APN 913-210-006 measuring 0.36 acres, APN 913-210-007 measuring 0.36 acres, APN 913-210-010 0.55 acres, APN 913-210-011 measuring 1.1 acres, APN 913-210-012 measuring 1.1 acres, APN 913-210-013 measuring 0.37 acres, APN 913-210-032 measuring 5.06 acres, but only a portion of the parcel will be utilized and developed (please refer to **Figure 3**), APN 913-210-033 measuring 0.58 acres, APN 913-210-034 measuring 0.38 acres and APN 913-210-035 measuring 0.86 acres (**Figure 2**). The project area is located on irregular and semi-steep slopes that partially flatten on the highest portion of the property boundary. The project area slopes down and flattens on the northwest portion of the project area. According to the Riverside County Parcel Report, the parcels are not located on tribal land and are not listed or located on a Historical Preservation District; however, the Parcel Report indicates a high sensitivity on paleontological resources (2018 Riverside County Parcel Report). The project is currently in the design phase and is subject to change based on the results of on-going feedback from the City of Murrieta (**Figure 3**).

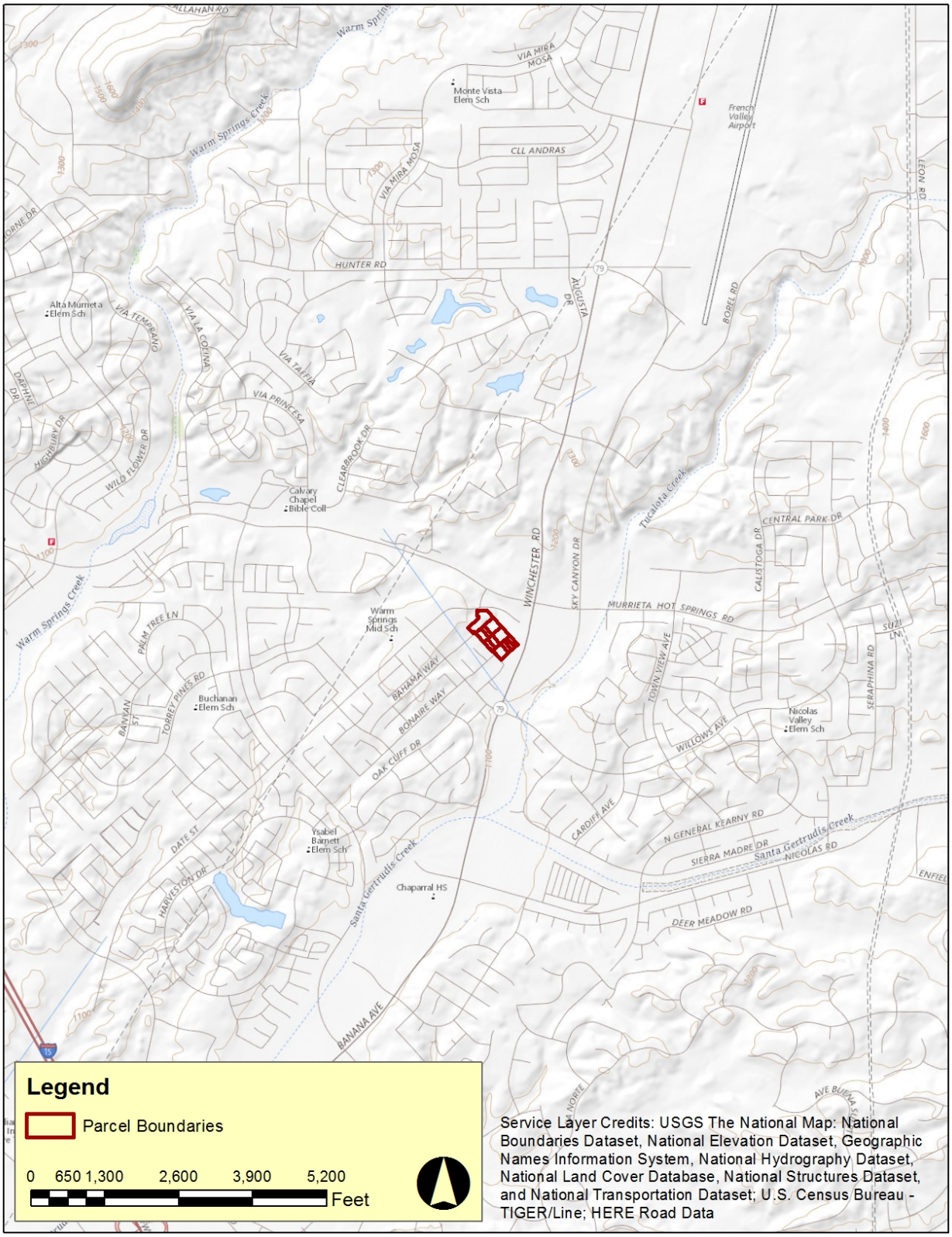


Figure 1. Project Vicinity map.



Figure 2. Property Boundaries.

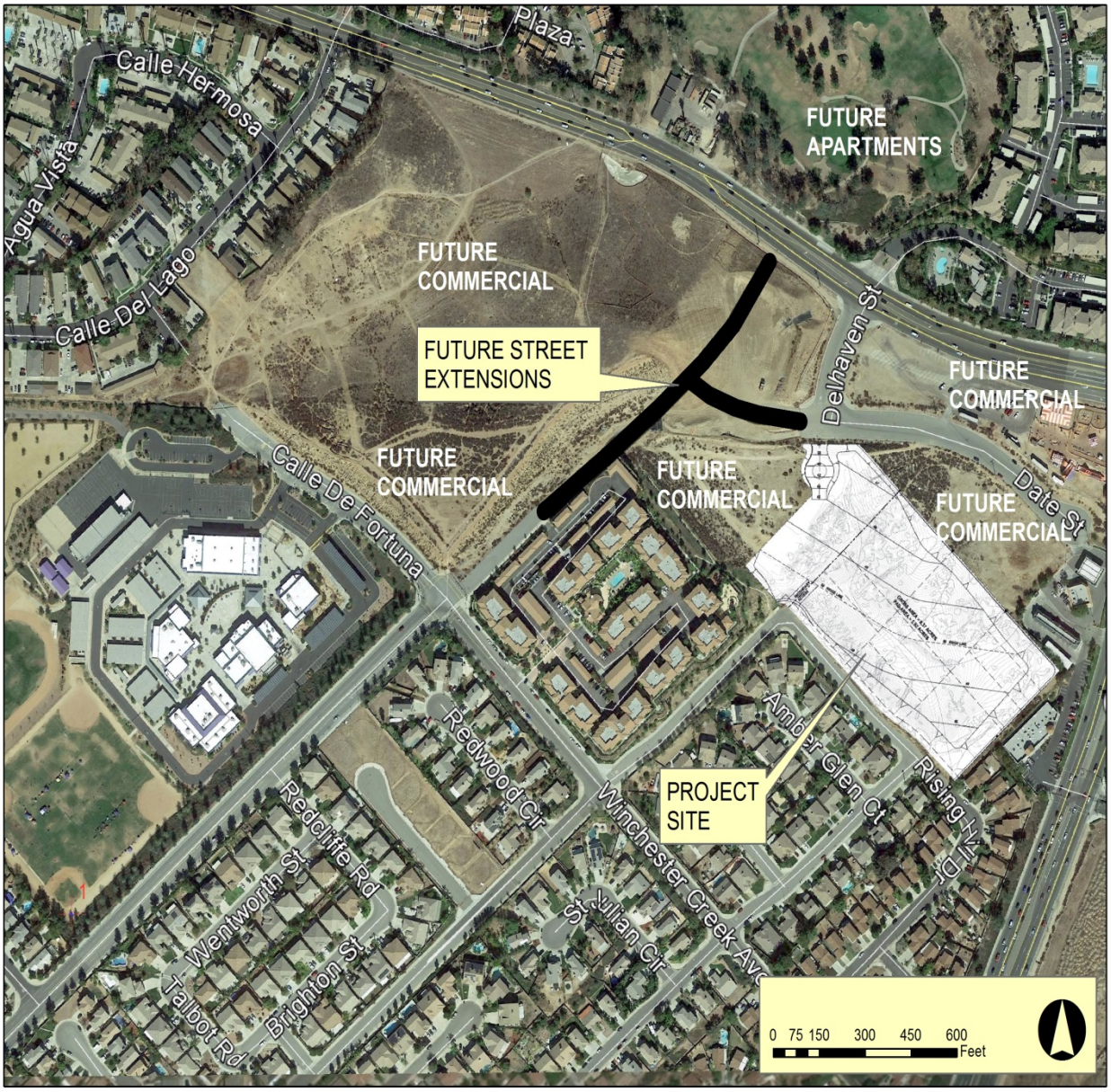


Figure 3. Conceptual Development Plan

LIST OF PERSONNEL AND RESPONSABILITIES

Cultural Resources Project Manager Gregorio Pacheco, B.A., managed the project, conducted Record Search and field work, and co-authored the report. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Specialist Ricardo Montijo prepared all figures. This report was reviewed for quality assurance/quality control by Cultural Resources Principal Investigators Heather R. Puckett, Ph.D, RPA.

Professional qualifications for all team members are located in Appendix A.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project parcels are located in riparian and riverine areas with the geology mapped as Quaternary Alluvium (mostly Holocene with some Pleistocene) (Roger 1965) and classified as brown, moderately well-indurate, cross-bedded sandstone containing sparse cobble- to boulder-conglomerate beds (Kennedy and Morton 1976). The topography ranges elevations between approximately 1120 feet to 1172 feet above means sea level (AMSL) (**Figure 4**). The parcels transition from graded-flat areas (Date Street, Delhaven Street to the north/northwest/northeast; Winchester Road/Highway 79 to the east/southeast; and Rising Hill Drive to the south/southwest) into a sloped heavily disturbed terrace with many drainages (**Figures 5 and 6**).

Geology

The project parcels are located within the Peninsula Ranges geomorphic providence, in the geologic area known as the Southern California Batholith (Jenkins 1938). The origin of this geologic providence lies with the accumulation of Paleozoic Marine sedimentary rocks, and volcanic depositions into the Jurassic Period (Oakeshott 1971:335). The region is located on the eastern margin of the Perris Block (Kenney 1999), which is bounded on the east by the San Jacinto Fault (Reynolds 1988). Pre-batholithic rocks observed in the region include highly metamorphosed schist, gneisses, quartzite and crystalline limestone (Oakeshott 1971:338), but the most abundant rocks that can be found in the geographic vicinity are quartz diorite (**Figure 7**).

Flora and Fauna

The project area is dominated by a ruderal (weedy) plant community with patches of bare ground. The plant species observed include Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*), Short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) and Red brome (*Bromus madritensus ssp. rubens*). There are also medium size stands of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) throughout the property. The northwest portion of the project contains a flat graded area with several medium to large size Fremont's cottonwood or Alamo cottonwood trees (*Populus fremontii*). Only a few wildlife species were observed, probably because of the project's size and location in a mostly urbanized area. Bird species observed included house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) and Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). Active Beechey's ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) were observed.

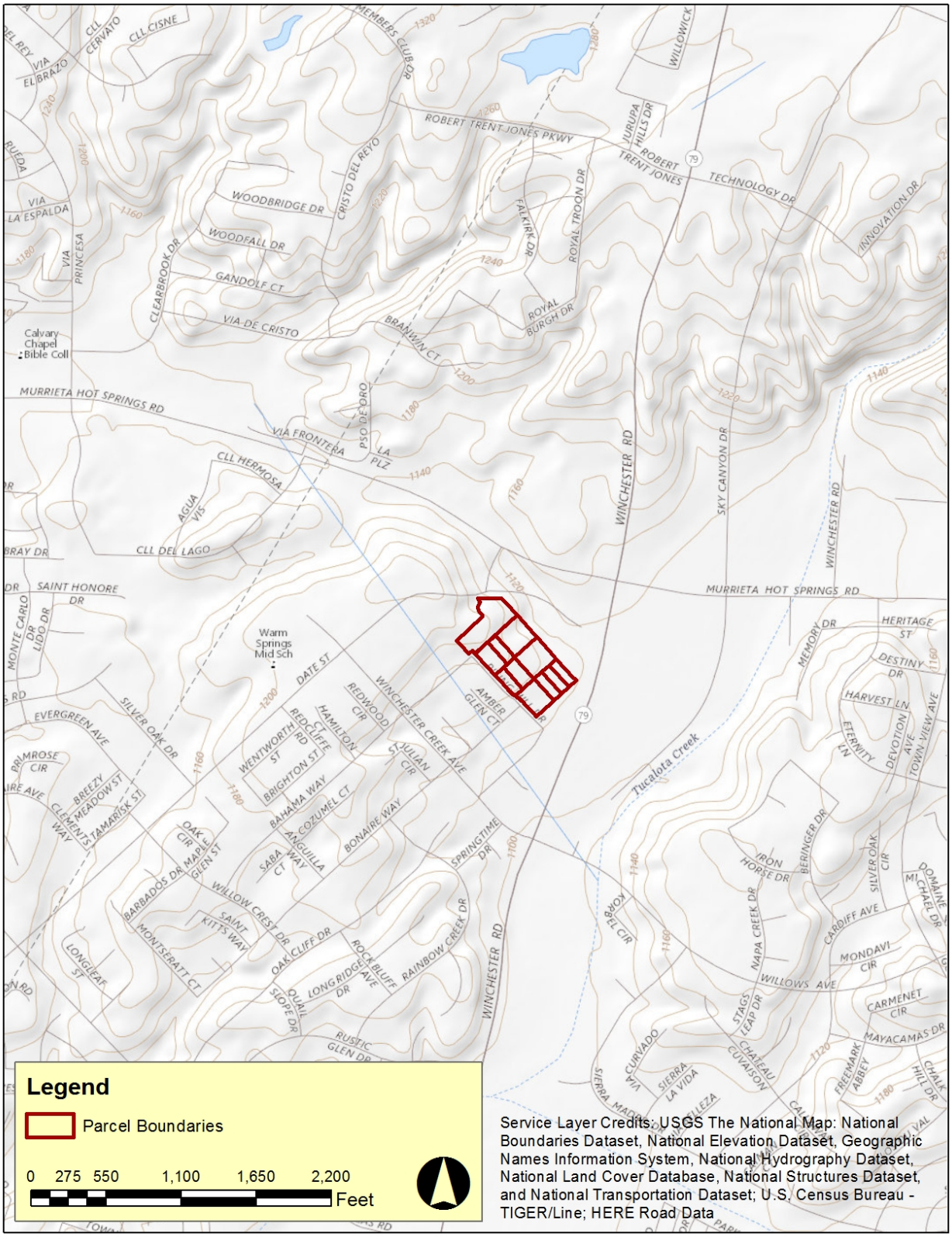


Figure 4. Topographic map showing project area elevation.



Figure 5. Drainage located on the southwest portion of the project area with a Private Property - No Trespassing sign.



Figure 6. Drainage located on the southwest portion of the project area.

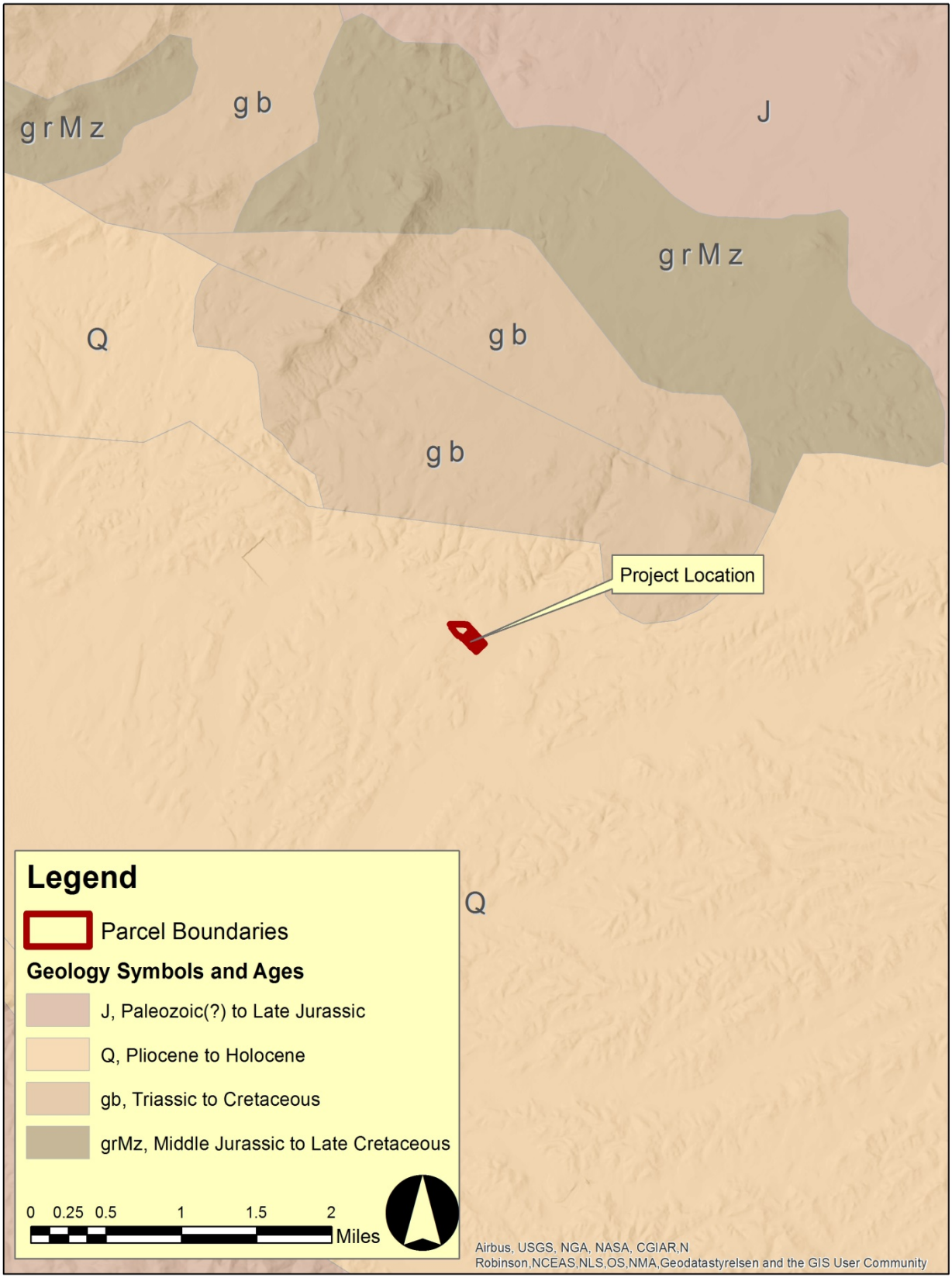


Figure 7. Geologic Map of Murrieta 7.5' Quadrangle, Riverside County, California.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Overview

Four horizons have been proposed for the project area. The four horizons were utilized in Wallace's (1955) prehistoric sequence to understand the cultural changes in Southern California: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although Wallace's (1955) synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates that have been obtained by Southern California researchers in the last three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). Several revisions have been made to Wallace's (1955) synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The summary of prehistoric chronological sequences for Southern California coastal and near-coastal areas presented below is a composite of information in Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968), as well as more recent studies.

Horizon I–Early Man Period (ca. 10,000–6000 B.C.)

The definition of the Early Man Period by Wallace in the mid-1950s, contains little evidence of human presence on the Southern California coast prior to 6000 B.C. Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified numerous older sites dating prior to 10,000 years ago, including ones on the coast and Channel Islands (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Rick et al. 2001:609; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984). The earliest accepted dates for occupation are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area about 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002).

The area now known as Orange County contains sites dating from 9000 to10,000 years ago (Mason and Peterson 1994:55-57; Macko 1998a:41). Sites dating to the Early Man Period are scarce and rare in the western Riverside County, with an exception found in the Lake Elsinore area where deposits dating as early as 6630 cal. B.C. (CA-RIV-2798-B) (Grenda 1997:260).

Data from coastal and inland archaeological sites during the Early Period indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on Pleistocene lakeshores in eastern San Diego County (see Moratto 1984:90-92). A Paleo-Coastal Tradition was proposed and recently referenced to highlight the distinctive marine and littoral focus identified within the Southern California coastal archaeological record prior to the emergence of the Encinitas Tradition during the succeeding Milling Stone Period (Moratto 1984:104; Mason and Peterson 1994:57-58). At coastal sites, there is abundant evidence that marine resources such as fish, sea mammals, and shellfish were exploited during the Paleo-Coastal Tradition.

At near-coastal and inland sites, it is generally considered that an emphasis on hunting may have been greater during the Early Man Period than in later periods, although few Clovis-like or Folsom-like fluted points have been found in Southern California (e.g., Erlandson et al. 1987; Dillon 2002). In Riverside County, only one isolated fluted point has been identified on the surface of a site in the Pinto Basin in the central part of the county (Campbell and Campbell 1935; Dillon 2002:113). Common elements in many sites include leaf-shaped bifacial projectile points and knives, stemmed or shouldered projectile points, scrapers, engraving tools, and crescents (Warren 1967:174-177; Warren and True 1961:251-254). Use of the atlatl (e.g., spear-throwing stick) during this period facilitated launching spears with greater power and distance. Subsistence patterns shifted around 6000 B.C. coincident with the gradual desiccation associated

with the onset of the Altithermal, a warm and dry period that lasted for about 3000 years. After 6000 B.C., a greater emphasis was placed on plant foods and small animals.

Horizon II–Milling Stone Period (6000–3000 B.C.)

The Milling Stone Period of Wallace (1955, 1978) and Encinitas Tradition of Warren (1968) are characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting, and by the dominance of the principal ground stone implements generally associated with the horizontal motion of grinding small seeds; namely, milling stones (metates, slabs) and handstones (manos, mullers), which are typically shaped. Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time, and are even more numerous near the end of this period. As testified by their toolkits and shell middens in coastal sites, people during this period practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Subsistence patterns varied somewhat as groups became better adapted to their regional or local environments.

Milling Stone Period sites are common in the Southern California coastal region between Santa Barbara and San Diego, and at many inland locations including the Prado Basin in western Riverside County and the Pauma Valley in northeastern San Diego County (e.g., True 1958; Herring 1968; Langenwalter and Brock 1985; Sutton 1993). Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) relied on several key coastal sites to characterize the Milling Stone Period and Encinitas Tradition, respectively. These include the Oak Grove Complex in the Santa Barbara region, Little Sycamore in southwestern Ventura County, Topanga Canyon in the Santa Monica Mountains, and at La Jolla in San Diego County. The Encinitas Tradition was proposed to extend southward into San Diego County where it apparently continued alongside the following Campbell Tradition, which occurred primarily in the Santa Barbara, Ventura County region beginning around 3000 B.C.

During the Milling Stone Period and Encinitas Tradition, stone chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are abundant, and generally made from locally available raw material. Projectile points, rather large and generally leaf-shaped, and bone tools, including awls, are generally rare. The large points are associated with the spear, and probably with an atlatl. Items made from shell, including beads, pendants, and abalone dishes, are generally rare. Evidence of weaving or basketry is present at a few sites. Cogged stones and discoidals are often purposefully buried or "cached," and are found mainly in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward, with a few specimens inland at Cajon Pass, and in abundance at some Orange County sites (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-planes in Milling Stone Period sites to the preparation of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with the vertical motion of pounding foods, such as acorns, were introduced during the Milling Stone Period, but are not common.

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone Period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4000–1000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149). The cogged stone is best described as a ground stone object that has variant forms of gear-like teeth on the perimeter, which is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but has been interpreted as ritualistic or ceremonial in nature (Eberhart 1961:367; Dixon 1968:64-65). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone.

Koerper and Drover (1983) suggest that Milling Stone Period sites represent migratory settlement patterns of hunters and gatherers who used marine resources during the winter and inland resources the remainder of the year. More recent research indicates that residential bases or camps were moved to resources in a seasonal round (Mason et al. 1997; Koerper et al. 2002), or that some sites were occupied year-round with portions of the village population leaving at certain times of the year to exploit available resources (Cottrell

and Del Chario 1981). Regardless of settlement system, it is clear that subsistence strategies during the Milling Stone Period included hunting of small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, and birds; collecting shellfish and other shore species; extensive use of seed and plant products; the processing of yucca and agave; and nearshore fishing with barbs or gorges (Reinman 1964; Kowta 1969). As evidenced by the abundant milling equipment found at these sites throughout the region, the processing of small seeds was an important component of their subsistence practices.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Milling Stone Period or Encinitas Tradition include extended and loosely flexed burials, some with red ochre and few grave goods, such as shell beads and milling stones, interred beneath cobble or milling stone cairns. "Killed" milling stones, exhibiting holes, may occur in the cairns. Reburials are common in the Los Angeles County area, with flexed burials oriented to the north common in Orange and San Diego Counties. Evidence of wattle-and-daub structures and walls have been identified at some sites in the San Joaquin Hills and Newport Coast area spanning all cultural periods (Koerper 1995; Strudwick 2004).

Horizon III–Intermediate Period (3000 B.C.–A.D. 500)

Following the Milling Stone, Wallace's Intermediate Period and Warren's Campbell Tradition in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and parts of Los Angeles Counties, date from approximately 3000 B.C.–A.D. 500 and are characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. The Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968) incorporates David B. Rogers' (1929) Hunting Culture and related expressions along the Santa Barbara coast. In the San Diego region, the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the La Jolla Culture (Moriarty 1966; M. Rogers 1939, 1945) persist with little change during this time. The Intermediate Period in western Riverside County is still not as well understood as it is in coastal areas (e.g., Van Bueren et al. 1986:11). The following discussion is thus mainly based on information gathered from coastal and near-coastal sites in southern California.

During the Intermediate Period, there is a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources. The remains of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals are increasingly abundant and diverse in sites along the California coast in the referenced region. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks become part of the toolkit during this period. Larger knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common during this period. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Koerper and Drover (1983) consider Gypsum Cave and Elko series points, which have a wide distribution in the Great Basin and Mojave deserts between circa 2000 B.C.–A.D. 500, to be diagnostic of this period. Bone tools, including awls, are more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive is now common.

Mortars and pestles become more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as milling stone implements. In addition, hopper mortars and stone bowls, including steatite vessels, appear to enter the toolkit at this time. This shift appears to be a correlate of a diversification in subsistence resources. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). It has been argued that mortars and pestles may have been used initially to process roots (e.g., tubers, bulbs, and corns associated with marshland plants), with acorn processing beginning at a later point in prehistory (Glassow 1997:86) and continuing to European contact.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Intermediate Period include fully flexed burials, placed face down or face up, and oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2–3). Red ochre is common, and

abalone shell dishes infrequent. Interments sometimes occurred beneath cairns or broken artifacts. Shell, bone, and stone ornaments, including charmstones, are more common than in the preceding Encinitas Tradition. Some later sites include Olivella shell and steatite beads, mortars with flat bases and flaring sides, and a few small points. The broad distribution of steatite from the Channel Islands and obsidian from distant inland regions, among other items, attest to the growth of trade, particularly during the later part of this period.

Horizon IV–Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

Wallace (1955, 1978) places the beginning of the Late Prehistoric around A.D. 500. In all chronological schemes for Southern California, the Late Prehistoric Period lasts until European contact occurred in A.D. 1769.

During the Late Prehistoric Period, there is an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There is a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during this period, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, suggests an increased utilization of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl and dart for hunting. Other items include steatite cooking vessels and containers, the increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from shell, bone, and stone. There also is an increased use of asphaltum for waterproofing and as an adhesive.

During the Late Prehistoric, sites contain beautiful and complex objects of utility, art, and decoration. Ornaments include drilled whole Chione (venus clam) and drilled abalone. Steatite effigies become more common, with Pecten shell rattles common in middens. Mortuary customs are elaborate, including cremation and interment, with abundant grave goods.

By A.D. 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels begin to appear at some sites (Meighan 1954; Warren 1984). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies ceramic technology was not well developed in that area, or that ceramics were obtained by trade with neighboring groups to the south and east. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

Another feature typical of Late Prehistoric Period occupation is an increase in the frequency of obsidian imported from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County, California. Obsidian Butte was exploited after circa A.D. 1000 after its exposure by the receding waters of Holocene Lake Cahuilla (Wilke 1978). A Late Prehistoric Period component of the Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798-A) produced two flakes that originated from Obsidian Butte (Grenda 1997:255; Towner et al. 1997:224-225). Although about 16 percent of the debitage at the Peppertree site (CA-RIV-463) at Perris Reservoir is obsidian, no sourcing study has been performed to date (Wilke 1974:61).

During this period, there is an increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955:223). Large populations and, in places, high population densities are characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 people. Many of the larger settlements were permanent villages, where people resided year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally.

ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project area is within an area historically occupied by the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking southern California native social group (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). Luiseño is a term that was derived for Native Americans who were administered by the Mission San Luis Rey, and later applied specifically to the Payomkawichum ethnic nation who were present in the region where the mission was founded. Meaning "western people," the name Payomkawichum can also be applied to the closely related coastal Luiseño who lived north of the mission. The Luiseño language is derived from the Cupan segment of the Takic language branch, a part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family (Mithun 2001:539-540).

Luiseño territory was situated in the north half of San Diego County and the western edge of Riverside County. Their lands encompassed the southern Santa Margarita Mountains and the Palomar Mountains, and their foothills to the Pacific Ocean. It extended eastward into the San Jacinto Valley and the western foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains. Their neighbors to the north were the Juaneño (Acjachemen) who spoke a Luiseño dialect; the Cahuilla and Cupeño to the east who spoke other Takic Cupan languages; and the Ipai to the south who spoke a California-Delta Yuman language. Today, many contemporary Juaneño and coastal Luiseño identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living in the local area, termed the Acjachemen Nation. The Luiseño resided in permanent villages and associated seasonal camps. Village population ranged from 50–400 with a social structure based on lineages and clans. A single lineage was generally represented in smaller villages, while multiple lineages and a dominant clan presided in larger villages. According to one of the Franciscan missionaries, "All rancherias were composed of a single relationship" (Boscana 1934:32). Each clan/village owned a resource territory and was politically independent, yet maintained ties to others through economic, religious, and social networks in the immediate region. The Luiseño village of Avaxat, meaning "cottonwood tree," was located on the banks of Murrieta Creek near the present-day intersection of Ivy and Hayes Streets in the City of Murrieta (Hudson 2001:148).

Luiseño nuclear families resided in dome-shaped dwellings (kish) made of willow poles covered with interlaced tule reeds. The chief's residence was generally larger in order to accommodate his large family, ceremonial regalia, and ceremonial food processing. Other village structures included a ceremonial enclosure (vamkech), semi-subterranean sweat lodge, and menstrual huts. Simple lean-tos were constructed in the upper foothills during acorn harvest season.

There were three hierarchical social classes—an elite class consisting of chiefly families, lineage heads, and other ceremonial specialists; a "middle class" of established and successful families; and, finally, people of disconnected or wandering families and war captives (Bean 1976:109–111). Native leadership focused on the Nota, or clan chief, who conducted community rites and regulated ceremonial life in conjunction with a council of elders (puuplem) composed of lineage heads and ceremonial specialists. The council discussed and decided matters of community significance; these decisions were then implemented by the Nota and his staff.

The hereditary village chief held an administrative position that combined and controlled religious, economic, and warfare powers. His assistant had important religious duties and was also a messenger. Ritual specialists and shamans specialized in ritual magic or some aspect of the environment, and had hereditary membership on the council. Each was responsible for training a successor from his lineage or family.

The center of the Luiseño religion was Chinigchinich, the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. The heroes were originally from the stars, and their sagas were the foundation of Luiseño religious beliefs. The most obvious expression of the religion at the time of arrival of the Spanish was the Wamkech, a brush-enclosed area where religious observations were performed. The Wamkech apparently contains an inner

enclosure housing a representation of Chinigchinich, a coyote skin stuffed with feathers, horns, claws, beaks, and arrows.

Young men and women went through puberty initiation rites. Endurance trials and a hallucinogenic extract from *Datura wrightii* enabled the young men's search for a spirit helper. Young women stayed several days in a stone-heated, branch-lined pit and fasted, and were then tattooed after competing in a race at the end of the initiation period. The Luiseño practiced both cremation and burial of the dead.

Like other indigenous California groups, the primary food staple was the acorn (Bean and Shipek 1978:552), supplemented by other plant resources, fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and marine and terrestrial mammals. Villages were situated near reliable sources of water, needed for the daily leaching of milled acorn flour. Acorn mush (weewish) was prepared in various ways and served as gruel, cakes, or fried; it might be sweetened with honey or sugar-laden berries; and could be made into a stew with added greens and meat. Other plant foods included pine nuts and the seeds from grass, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chip, lemonade berry, wild rose, holly-leaf cherry, prickly pear, lamb's-quarter. Seeds were parched, ground, and prepared similar to weewish variations. Greens included thistle, miner's lettuce, white sage, and clover, among others; thimbleberries, elderberries, and wild grape were eaten raw or dried. Cooked yucca buds, blossoms, pods, and stalks provided a sizable addition to the community's food resources. The diet also included underground bulbs, roots, and tubers, as well as mushrooms and tree fungus. Various teas or medicinal cures were made from flowers, fruits, stems, or roots.

Large and small prey included deer, antelope, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, and ground squirrel, as well as quail, ducks, and other birds. Fish, such as trout and salmon, were caught in rivers and creeks. The Luiseño living in coastal areas relied heavily on marine resources. Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were obtained from the shoreline and from the open sea using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish included abalone, turbans, mussel, and other species from the rocky shores; clams, scallops, and univalves from the sandy beaches; and Chione and bubble shells, among other species, from the estuaries.

The first direct European contact with the Luiseño occurred in July 1769 with the Spanish expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá. During the next six years, eight missions and forts were founded north and south of Luiseño territory. In 1776, Mission San Juan Capistrano was founded less than 10 miles north, and the populations of five northern Luiseño villages had been halved within 15 years. In 1798, Mission San Luis Rey was established within Luiseño territory and the proselytizing among the Payomkawichum began in earnest (Engelhardt 1921:8). The Luiseño were not moved to the mission and consequently, the disruption of traditional lifeways and deaths from introduced diseases were not as devastating as experienced by many other indigenous Californian groups.

Several Luiseño leaders signed the statewide 1852 treaty, locally known as the Treaty of Temecula (an interior Luiseño village), but the United States Congress never ratified it. By 1875, however, reservations for the Luiseño were established in the Palomar Mountains and nearby valleys, including Pala, Pauma, Rincon, Pechanga, La Jolla, and San Pasqual (CIAP 2003). No reservations were established for the remaining coastal people, whose lands had already been usurped by the Mexican ranchos. Today, the San Luis Rey group is actively petitioning the Bureau of Indian Affair's Office of Federal Acknowledgement to review their request for federal recognition. By 2003, there were 1,340 enrolled members on four Luiseño reservations; today there are over 2,000 Luiseño, including non-enrolled but active members of the community (**Figure 8**).

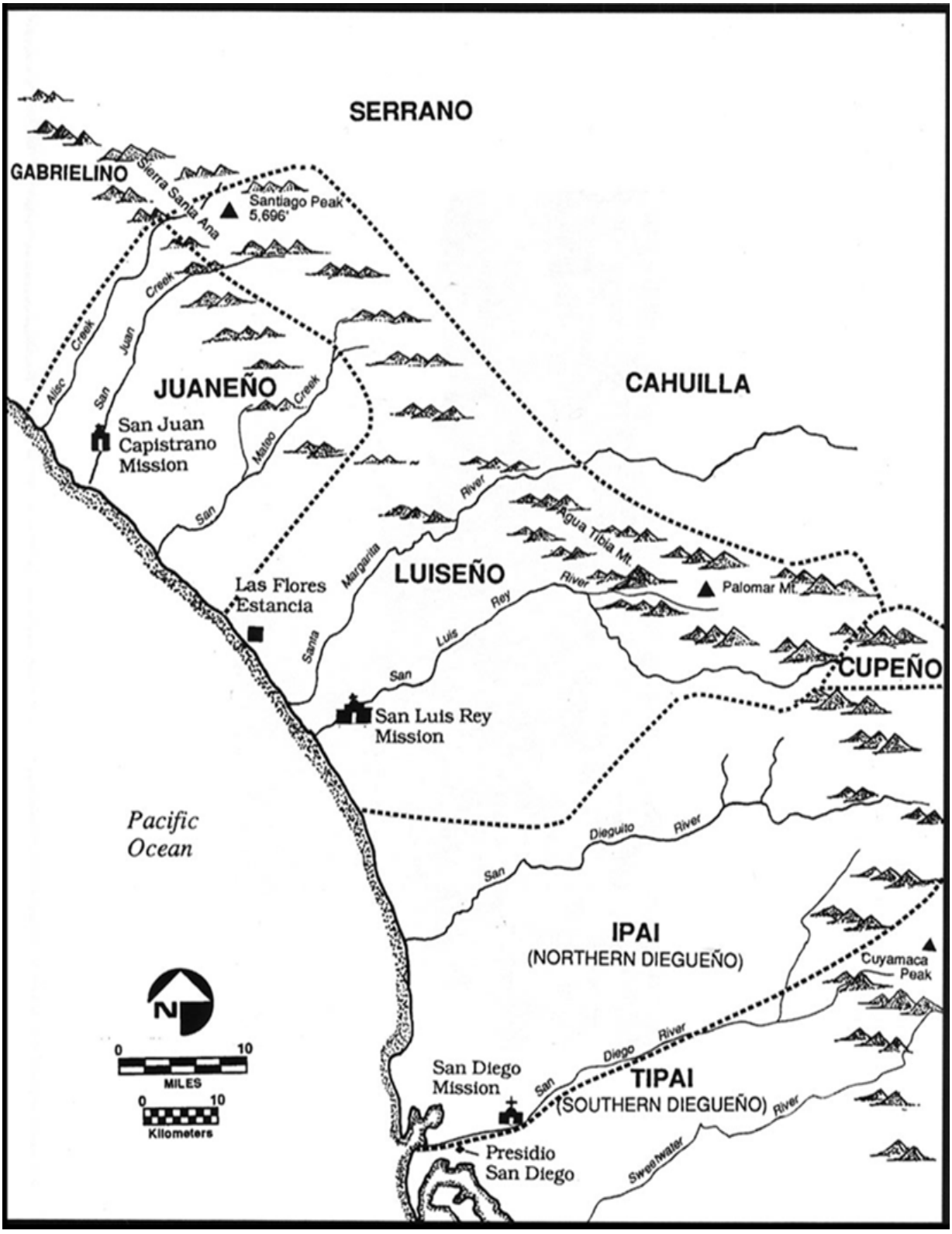


Figure 8. Native Tribal Languages and Spanish Colonial Settlements, ca. AD 1800.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

With the arrival of Gaspar de Portola in 1769 to California, the life for the indigenous people of the Los Angeles Basin and surrounding valleys forever changed. Native people were forced to abandon their camps and village sites and move to the establishment of Missions. In 1781 a group of settlers from Sonora Mexico founded the Pueblo La Reyna de los Ángeles (the Queen of the Angels), which attracted Hispanic settlers from Mexico in growing numbers (Treutlein 2004). Spanish settlement soon began to expand west from the pueblo as the need for additional grazing lands intensified in the early nineteenth century. The Post-contact history for the state of California is divided into three specific periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present).

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríquez Cabríllo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabríllo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabríllo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. The 63-member Portolá expedition crossed Kizh Gabrieleño territory three times over the course of a year (Johnston 1962:116), naming the canyons, rivers, and other geographic features as it proceeded north. The expedition passed through the San Fernando Valley in 1769. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The process of converting the local Native American population to Christianity through baptism and relocation to mission grounds began in this region by the Franciscan padres at the San Gabriel Mission, which was established in 1771 (Engelhardt 1927a). The San Fernando Mission was founded 26 years later by Father Fermín Lasuén, its location chosen as a stopping point between the San Gabriel and San Buenaventura Missions (Engelhardt 1927b). The San Fernando Mission-controlled lands included approximately 350 square miles that were fed by water sourced in the Santa Clara River basin, and used for cattle grazing and growing vegetables and grain. The majority of the Native Americans from the Los Angeles Basin were persuaded to settle in the vicinity of the two missions. The missions were charged with administering to the Indians within their areas.

After the end of the Mexican Revolution against the Spanish crown (1810–1821), all Spanish holdings in North America (including both Alta and Baja California) became part of the newly formed Mexican republic. Alta California became a Mexican state in 1821 and Los Angeles selected its first city council the following year. Independence and the removal of economic restrictions attracted settlers to Los Angeles, and the town slowly grew in size, expanding to the south and west. The Mexican Congress elevated Los Angeles from pueblo to city status in 1835, declaring it the new state capital (Robinson 1979:238–239). This designation, coupled with the effects of secularization, signaled the shift of the region's political and demographic center from the San Gabriel Mission area to Los Angeles.

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary Southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico.

As the possibility of a takeover of California by the United States loomed large in the 1840s, the Mexican government increased the number of land grants in an effort to keep the land in Mexican hands (Wilkman and Wilkman 2006:14–17). Governor Pío Pico and his predecessors made more than 600 rancho grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Gumprecht 2001). In 1846 Pico sold the south half of the secularized lands from San Fernando Mission to Eulogio de Celis as a fundraising effort to fund the Mexican-American War (Robinson 1956). The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican–American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired only for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from Southern to Northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for Southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005:102–103).

Today's Riverside County was formed 40 years later in 1893, from parts of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties. The City of Riverside, which is the county seat, was founded in 1870 on the Santa Ana River channel. Part of California's "Inland Empire," many Riverside County residents – located north of Imperial and San Diego Counties, east of Orange County, and southeast of Los Angeles County – work in the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area.

LOCAL HISTORY

The name Temecula is thought to be a Luiseño word, perhaps derived from Temeca, the name of an Indian rancheria recorded on maps as early as 1785 (Gudde 1998:389). Its meaning is lost, but Kroeber (1925:897) identifies it as the name of a Luiseño village. Franciscan Father Juan Norberto de Santiago came to the Lake Elsinore area in 1797 seeking a site to locate a new mission (Temecula History 2000). His search included much of the Temecula Valley.

Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded in 1798 to fill the gap between missions at San Diego and San Juan Capistrano. During the Spanish Period, the Temecula area was one of the primary grain producers for the mission; these extensive mission lands were also used to graze horses and cattle.

In the 1830s and under the direction of the Mexican government, nearly all of the missions' land holdings were secularized. During this period, Pio Pico became responsible for the administration of the Mission San Luis Rey and began acquiring much of the land in the Temecula and Murrieta valleys (Gerstbacher 2007). Nearly 30,000 acres were eventually amassed and awarded as part of two land grants, known as Temecula and Little Temecula. The Temecula Rancho included both Temecula and Murrieta valleys, with the current project area in the latter. Some of the land was used for grazing cattle and horses.

Rancho Temecula changed hands twice during the Mexican Period and Luis Vignes maintained ownership into the American Period successfully patenting the rancho in U.S. court in January 1859 (Gerstbacher 2007). Juan Murrieta purchased the Temecula and Pauba ranchos, 52,000 acres in total, with partners Domingo Pujol and Francisco Zanjuro in 1875 (Gerstbacher 2007).

The project area is within the City of Murrieta. The town of Murrieta was founded in 1884 when the Temecula Land and Water Company, created by a group of investors from Los Angeles, purchased and subdivided 14,000 acres of the Rancho Temecula from Juan Murrieta, a rancher who introduced sheep

ranching to the Temecula Valley (Dumke 1944; Gerstbacher 2007; Gunther 1984; Hudson 2001). The town of Murrieta was built on the site of the old Willow Spring or Alamos stage stop and was on the line of the California Southern Railway (Gunter 1984). At the time of the town's establishment, Temecula Hot Springs, 4 miles east of the townsite, had its name changed to Murrieta Hot Springs and remained an undeveloped tule swamp until the early 1900s (Hudson 2001). In 1885, the town had a depot, post office, a hotel said to cost $10,000, a blacksmith shop, and a school. By 1890, Murrieta claimed 800 residents. After flooding through Temecula Canyon in the 1880s and early 1890s washed out the railroad bed, rail service was eliminated and the town became a quiet, small, farming community (Gunther 1984).

Development slowly increased in the area until Interstate 15 was completed through southwestern Riverside County in 1982 (Gerstbacher 2007). This greatly improved regional transportation and spurred residential, industrial, and commercial development of the area. The City of Murrieta was incorporated on July 1, 1991 (Murrieta 2007). At that time, the new city had 24,000 residents, many times the estimated 2,200 residents of the area in 1980. The city continues to grow with many new residences served by new commercial developments and infrastructure.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Historical aerial photography and topographic map overviews were used to identify the potential for cultural resources on the project boundary and surrounding areas. The city of Murrieta was established in 1884 but the surroundings of the project area were developed in the early 1900's when Fritz Guenther bought the Murrieta Hot Spring tract and developed a world-class health spa resort.

The earliest overview obtained is a 1938 aerial photograph which shows an undeveloped project area. A farm is noted across the previously established intersection of Highway 79 (Winchester Road) and the Murrieta (Temecula) Hot Springs Road. An unnamed road also is observed oriented toward the east, beginning around present-day Date Street. A series of houses and large trees were observed approximately 0.63 miles from the project boundary. One road appears to cross through APN 913210032 (**Figure 9**).

The earliest topographic map obtained for the project area dates from 1943 and depicts the Murrieta Hot Springs Road as Hot Springs Avenue. A continuous water body was represented with a northeast direction on the other side of Highway 79 (Winchester Road). The same series of house structures were drawn approximately 0.63 miles from the project boundary (**Figure 10**).

The second and third topographic maps are revised iterations from 1955 and 1962; both topographic maps showed the same details. The Murrieta Hot Springs Road was identified as Murrieta Hot Springs, but includes an aerial landing field. The landing field, the Murrietta Hot Springs Airport, is identified on a 1953 San Diego San Francisco Flight Chart; the airport operated briefly between 1951 and 1953, and as late as 1967. It included a 2,200 foot long runway that was oriented northeast to southwest (Runway 9/27). Two continuous water bodies were represented: Tucalota Wash is oriented along a northeast direction on the other side of Highway 79 (Winchester Road); and a continuous wash with a north to south orientation also is shown at 0.30 miles west of the project site. The same series of house structures with larger structures are shown approximately 0.63 miles from the project boundary. A new road segment was developed across the housing structures on the south portion of Murrieta Hot Springs Road (Possibly Margarita Road). The new road segment had small structures (**Figures 11 and 12**).

The second overview obtained is a 1967 aerial photograph which still shows an undeveloped project area. An aerial landing field was located next to Murrieta Hot Springs Road. Two farms were located east of the project site across Highway 79 (Winchester Road). The same series of house structures with larger structures were observed approximately 0.63 miles from the project boundary. Several of the road networks have been altered. A newer road segment was developed across the housing structures on the south portion of Murrieta Hot Springs Road (Possibly Margarita Road). The new road segment led to a possible farm (**Figure 13**).

The third overview obtained is a 1978 aerial photograph which shows semi-developed surroundings of the project area. Two farms were located east of the project site across Highway 79 (Winchester Road). Larger series of housing complex developments were located to the northwest and west of the project site. Two housing complexes were north of Murrieta Hot Springs Road and two were located to the south. A series of different size drainages were observed near the project area (**Figure 14**).

The fourth and most recent overview obtained is a 2004 aerial photograph which shows fully developed surroundings of the project area. Larger series of housing complex developments located throughout all directions of the project site and portions of the project location (APNs 913210032, 913210013, 913210033, 913210010, 913210034, 913210035, and 913210007) have been graded as part of the development of the surrounding area (**Figure 15**).



Figure 9. 1938 Historical Aerial Overview Photograph.

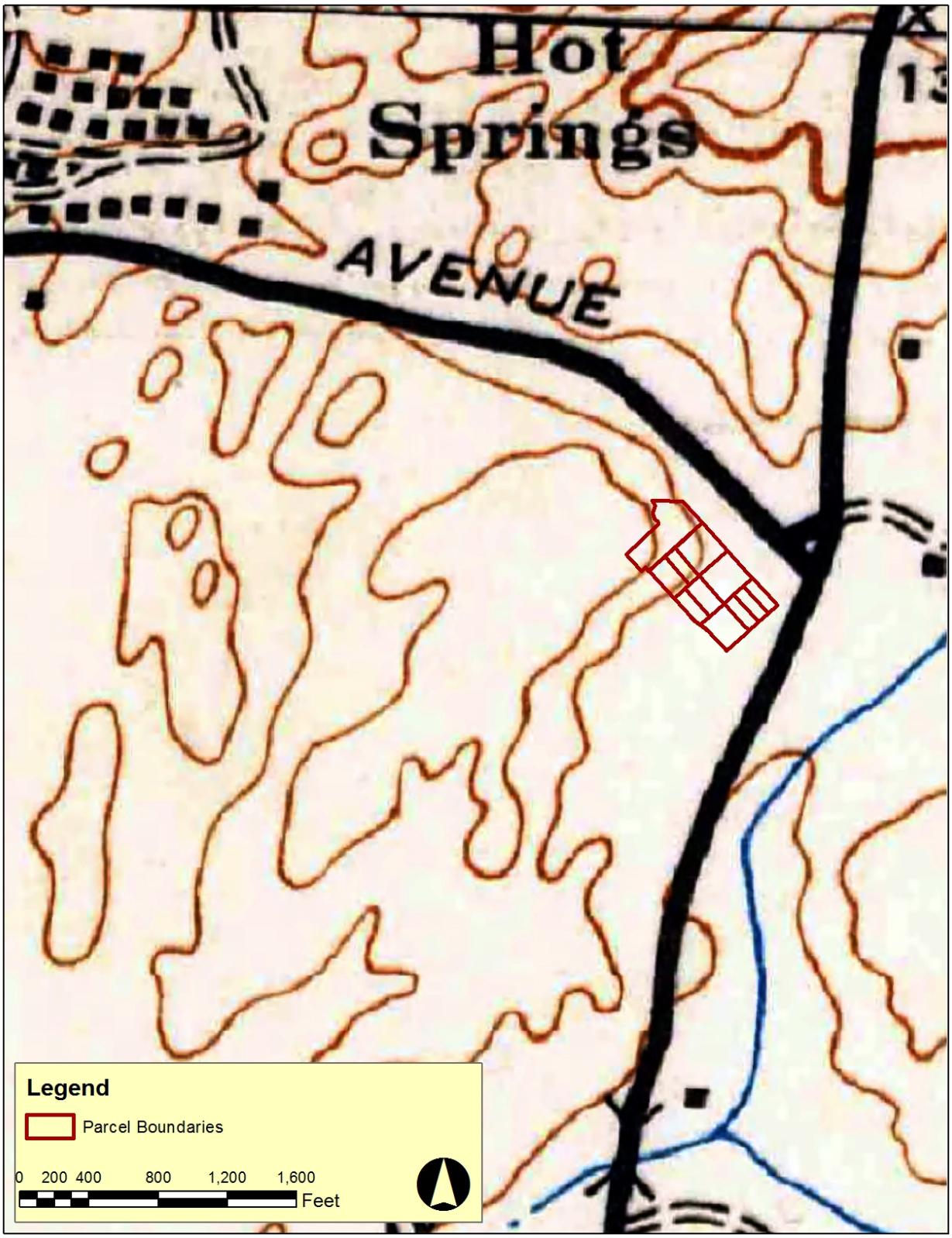


Figure 10. 1943 Historical Topographic Map Overview.

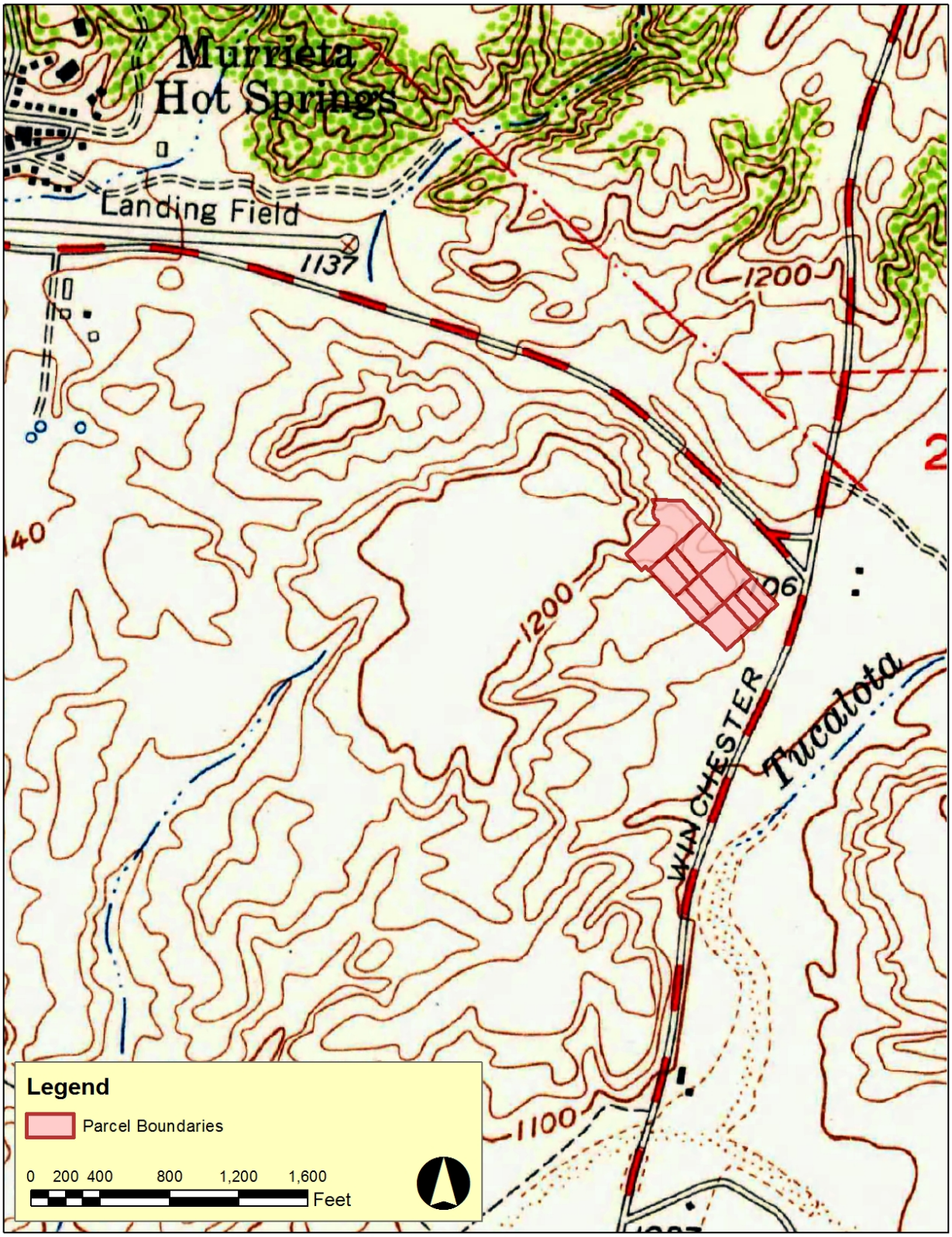


Figure 11. 1955 Historical Topographic Map Overview.

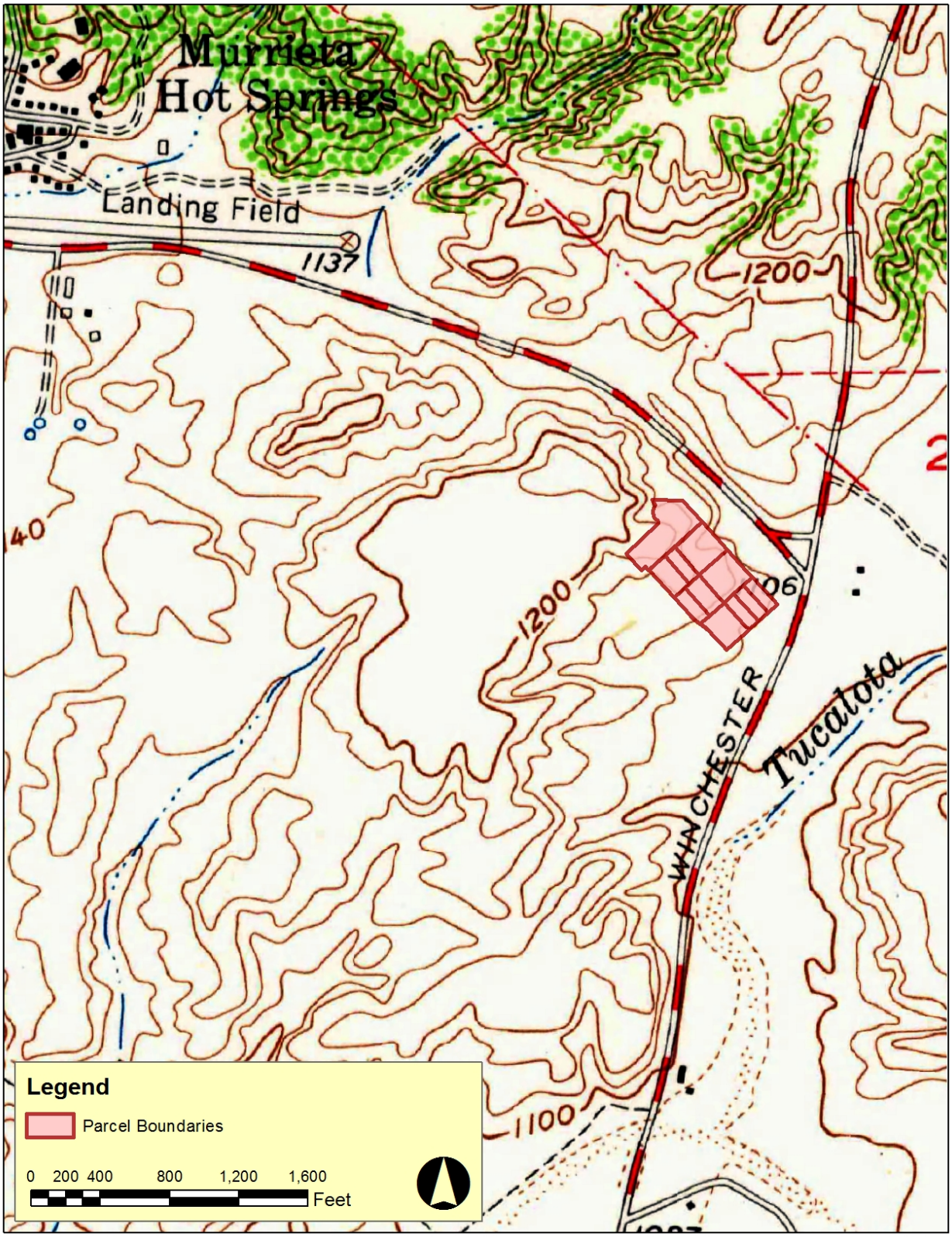


Figure 12. 1962 Historical Topographic Map Overview.

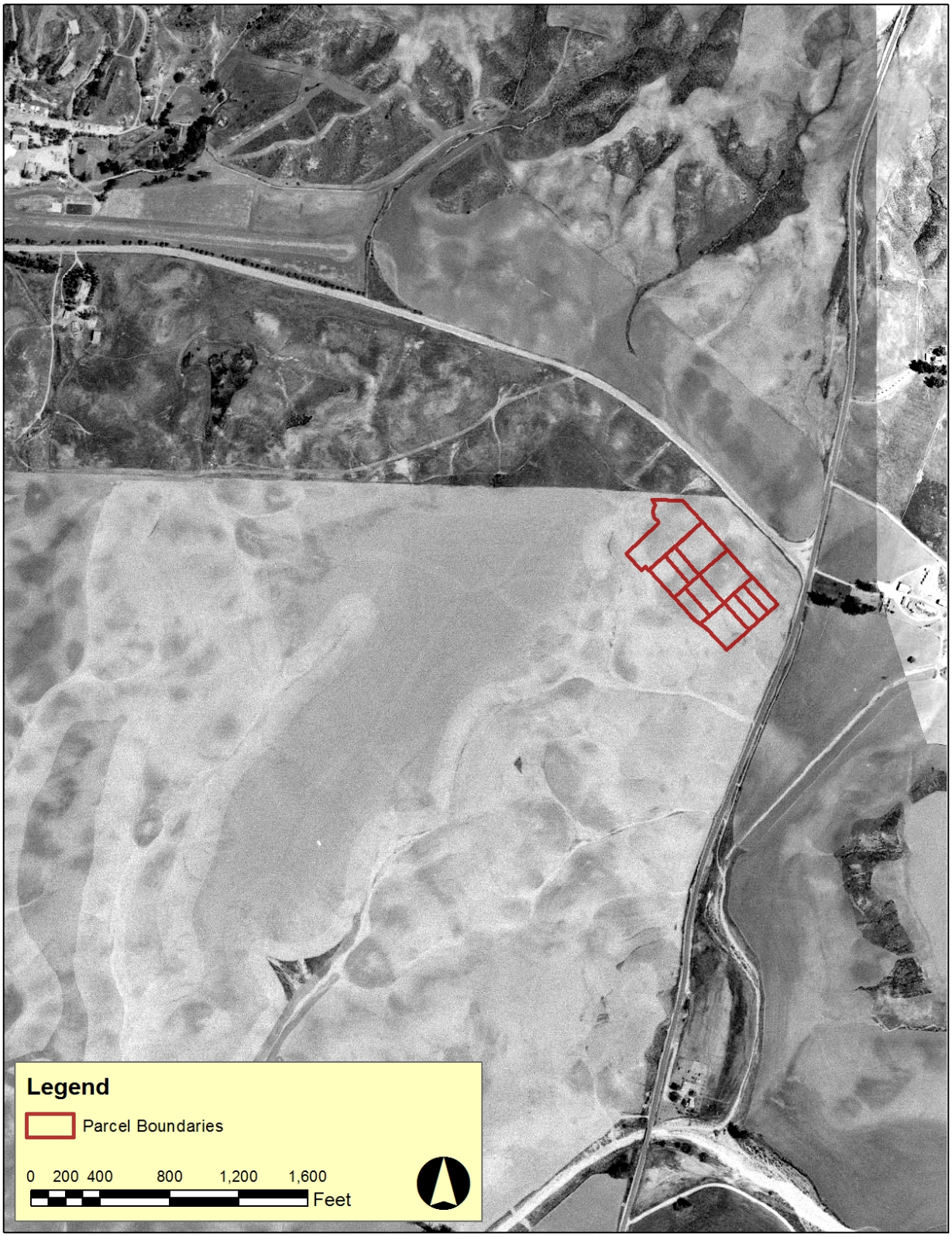


Figure 13. 1967 Aerial Overview Photograph.

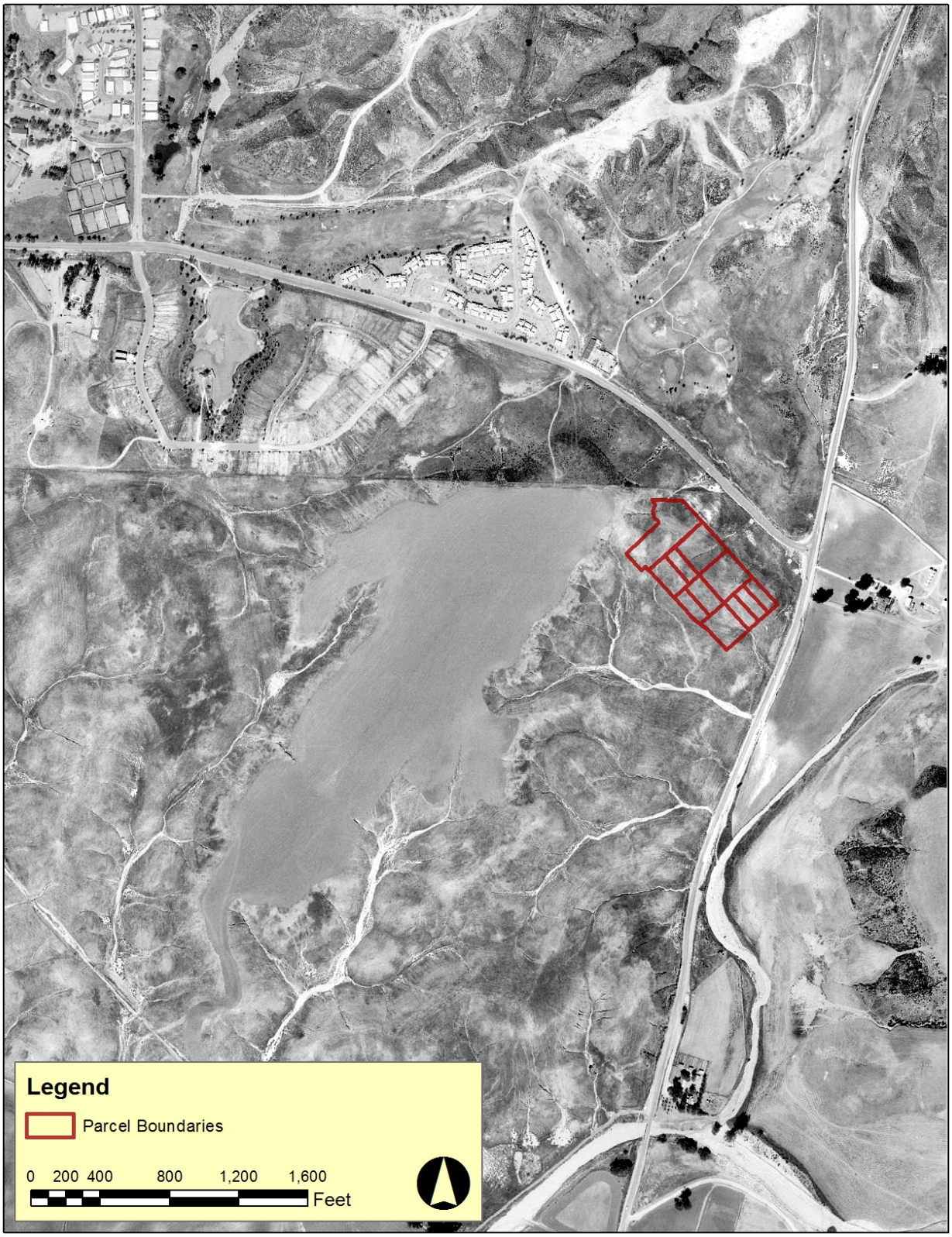


Figure 14. 1978 Aerial Overview Photograph.



Figure 15. 2004 Aerial Overview Photograph.

REGULATORY SETTING

State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic and/or archaeological resources may be adversely impacted by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.1). First, the determination must be made as to whether the proposed project involves cultural resources. Second, if cultural resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for a potential "substantial adverse change in the significance" of the resource.

Archeological Resources. In terms of archaeological resources, PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type;

Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If it can be demonstrated that a proposed project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]). CEQA notes that, if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered to be a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(c)(4).

Human Remains. CEQA Guidelines also describe the procedures to be followed in the event of the unforeseen discovery of human remains. If human remains are discovered during the construction of the Proposed Project, no further disturbance to the site shall occur and the Riverside County Coroner must be notified (PRC Sections 15064.5 and 5097.98). If the Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the NAHC within 48 hours. The NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) of the deceased and the MLD may then make recommendations as to the disposition of the remains. Native American burials in California are also addressed in PRC Sections 5097.9 through 5097.991 and in Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

California State Assembly Bill 52. Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3.

Consultation with Native Americans. AB 52 formalizes the lead agency – tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project location, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Tribal Cultural Resources. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074 (a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074 (a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource." Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

LOCAL REGULATIONS

City of Murrieta

The City of Murrieta added a cultural resource preservation ordinance to its Municipal Code in 2001 for the purpose of, "establish[ing] a mechanism by which community resources such as buildings, structures and sites within the city of Murrieta, which are of pre-historic and historic interest or value or which exhibit special elements of the city's architectural, cultural or social heritage may be identified, protected, enhanced, perpetuated and used in the interest of the public's health, safety, welfare and enrichment" (MMC §16.26.010). The cultural resource preservation ordinance was also established to implement the provisions of the conservation and open space element of the general plan. The ordinance requires that a "Certificate of Appropriateness" be granted by the City Council prior to the demolition or relocation of any designated cultural resource or contributing resource (MMC §16.26.080).

RESEARCH METHODS

The following section presents an overview of the methodology used to identify the potential for cultural resources within the project area. A CHRIS (EIC) records search was conducted on the campus of University of California Riverside, in order to identify previously documented cultural resources within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the project area. The Eastern Information Center (EIC) maintains records of previously documented cultural resources (including those that meet the definition of a tribal cultural resource) and technical studies. An intensive pedestrian survey of the 8.37 -acres of the irregularly shaped property was surveyed using walking transects of five (5) meter intervals, with a northeast to southwest

direction. Additional background on the general vicinity of the project area also was conducted through a search of the NAHC SLF in order to determine if known cultural resources are present within the vicinity of the project area, and to evaluate the potential for undocumented cultural resources not listed at the EIC (See Appendix B). The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 1997), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), and the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File also were reviewed for historic properties within the project area.

BioCultural LLC initiated Native American consultation for the project on April 2, 2018. BioCultural LLC contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File and to obtain a list of Native American groups or individuals listed by the NAHC for Riverside County. BioCultural LLC then mailed letters to each of the NAHC-listed contacts on April 2, 2018 (See Appendix C).

On March 9, 2018, Archaeologist Gregorio Pacheco conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the eleven parcels equaling 8.37 -acres of an irregularly shaped property. The pedestrian survey was conducted using 5 meter parallel transects oriented northeast to southwest. All eleven parcels were inspected in their entirety for archaeological artifacts as well as evidence of historic build environmental features. No prehistoric or historic artifacts or built environment features were recorded within the project area.

RESULTS

CHRIS Records Search

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the Cultural Resources Records Search at the EIC revealed one previously recorded cultural resources located within 0.5 mile of the project area (**Table 1**) and four within 1 mile of the project area (**Table 2**). None of these resources is recorded within the project area (See Appendix B).

The only previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the project area is an isolated prehistoric tool artifact, a small cobble mano stone (P-33-11395).

The four previously recorded cultural resources within 1 mile of the project area involve two isolated resources and two archaeological sites. Two isolated resources were encountered during the duration of one project in 2001 and include P-33-12381, two gray basalt lithic flakes; and P-33-12382, a unifacially flaked core.

The two archaeological sites were encountered during a project in 1972 and include P-33-001012, a small scatter of seed milling tools (i.e., manos and metates); and P-33-001011, a possible milling stone site, comprised of manos, metates, chipped debitage and scraper planes (both sites belong to a larger site- P-33-7455-Designated as a NRHP Status 5).

According to the CHRIS Record Search Records, nine cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the project area (**Table 3**) and thirteen cultural resource studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the project area (**Table 4**) (See Appendix B).

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 of a mile.

Primary Number	Other Identifier	Resource Description	Recorded by / Date
P-33-11395	Isolate 102-04	Small cobble mano stone	Dice, M / 2001,

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 mile.

Primary Number	Other Identifier	Resource Description	Recorded by / Date
P-33-12381	Harveston Isolate #1	Two lithic flakes (gray basalt)	Sikes, N.E. / 2003
P-33-12382	Harveston Isolate #2	Unifacially flaked core	Sikes, N.E. / 2003
P-33-001012	CA-RIV-001012; Murrieta Locality 12 and 13; ARU #57	Small scatter of seed milling tools – manos and metates	Bettinger, B / 1972 Dessautels, M / 1983 Henriksen, K / 1983
P-33-001011	CA-RIV-001011; Murrieta Locality 11	Possible milling stone site, composed of manos, metates, chipped debitage and scraper planes.	Bettinger, B / 1972 Dessautels, M / 1983 Henriksen, K / 1983

Table 3. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area.

Report #	Title	Author(s)
RI-2361	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigation of the Warm Springs Project Riverside County, California	Carbone, L / 1987 Gilmour, W.B. /1987 Peter, K.J. / 1987
RI-5869	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report The Hilltop at Winchester Creek	Love, B / 2000 Dahdul, M / 2000
RI-10038	Winchester Properties (SilverHawk) Specific Plan Amendment and EIR	Burnell, B / 1999
RI-1714	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Winchester Mesa Specific Plan of Study Area Riverside County, California	Salpas , J / 1983
RI-2055	An Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 200 Acres of Land Located in the Murrieta Hot Springs Area of Riverside County, California	McCarthy, D / 1986
RI-2056	Cultural Resources Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility CM 677-11, in the County of Riverside, California	Duke, C / 1999
RI-2320	Archaeological Assessment Form Riverside County Planning Department	RANCON Real Estate / 1988

RI-2614	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Winchester Meadows Zone Change Riverside County, California	Drover, C.E. / 1989
RI-2431	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Rancho California Commerce Center Riverside County, California	Drover, C.E. / 1988

Table 4. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area.

Report #	**Title**	**Author(s)**
RI-4729	Cultural Resources Assessment Centex Homes Tract 29381 Riverside County, California	Goodwin, R / 2002 Reynolds, R.E. / 2002
RI-8387	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Distributed Antenna Communication System Project in the Cities of Temecula and Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Bruzell, D / 2009
RI-4697	A Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 5.5 Acres Located East of Winchester Road, West of Sky Canyon Drive, and South of Technology Drive in an Unincorporated Portion of Riverside County California	Weisser, R / 2003
RI-9389	Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Sky Canyon Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Salpas , J / 2014
RI-9425	Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Sky Canyon Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Stropes, T.A. / 2014 Smith, B.F. / 2014
RI-3665	Impact Assessment RIV-1012 Margarita Road at Murrieta Hot Springs Road Murrieta, Riverside, California	Drover, C / 1993
RI-4161	Archaeological Survey for the RCWD EM-20 Pipeline and Turnouts Rancho California, Riverside County California	Robbin-Wade, M. / 1999
RI-9636	Cultural Resources Survey Chaparral Self Storage/RS0393, 27380 Nicolas Road Temecula, Riverside County, California	Perez, D. / 2014
RI-8956	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate RS0393, 27380 Nicolas Road Temecula, Riverside County, California	Bonner, W. / 2012 William, S. / 2012
RI-9520	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle Verizon Temecula DAS Extension Project, Temecula, Riverside County, California	Bruzell, D / 2012
RI-8116	Cultural Resources Record Search and Site Visit Result for T-Mobile Communications Candidate IE25826A, Date Street and Margarita Road, Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Bonner, W. / 2008 Aislin-Kay, M. /2008
RI-6829	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Chaparral Village Project Assessor's Parcels Nos. 920-100-025, -026, -30, and -032 in the City of Temecula Riverside County, California	Tang, B.T. / 2007 Hogan, M. / 2007
RI-8378	Cultural Resources Property Report and Evaluation for the Proposed Demolition of the Residence at 7166 Indiana Avenue, Riverside, California	Wilkman, B. / 2008

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE VISIT

On March 9, 2018, Archaeologist Gregorio Pacheco conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the eleven parcels which equal to 8.37-acres of an irregularly shaped property. The pedestrian survey was conducted using 5 meter parallel transects oriented northwest to southeast and southeast to northwest. The project area had a moderate 60% to 70% visibility as the site contained areas with medium size areas covered with dense dried grasses and weeds and small to medium size dense modern refuse deposits. All eleven parcels were inspected in their entirety for prehistoric and historical cultural resources as well as evidence of historically built environmental features. A high activity of Beechey's ground squirrel (Spermophilus beecheyi) and Botta's pocket gopher (Thomomys bottae) were observed as ground disturbances. The plant species observed included California buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*), Short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) and Red brome (*Bromus madritensus ssp. rubens*). Several medium to large size Fremont's cottonwood or Alamo cottonwood trees (*Populus fremontii*).

The project site contained a high amount of evidence of modern refuse deposits and disturbances throughout the site boundary. The scattered modern refuse deposits were predominantly located on the southeastern portion of the project, which borders a carwash, restaurants, and residential development. It appears that the project area serves an informal trash dump location. Several active walking paths were observed throughout the entire site and two homeless camps were also observed (identified as homeless camp one and two. Note: Homeless camp one was located on the southeastern portion of the site and homeless camp two was located on the north portion of the project site). No one was observed on the property while conducting the survey.

The modern refuse deposits consisted of construction debris (e.g., concrete, brick, wood fragments, dirt piles, etc.) (**Figure 16-17**) and household trash (e.g., modern metal cans, carpets, plastic bags, tables, chairs, stove, plastic containers, etc.) (**Figure 18-19**). Homeless camp one was made out of branches, wood pieces, concrete fragments and parts of a refrigerator (**Figure 20**). The camp appeared to be active as many pill bottles and cigarette butts were observed in proximity to the camp (**Figure 21**). Homeless camp two consisted of a camping tent and larger pieces of plywood located on a natural drainage (**Figure 22**). It appears that the camp is no longer active as possibly rainy weather destroyed the camp. Many clothes were spread out and half buried in proximity to the camp.

The northwestern portion of the project contains the higher amount of ground disturbance as it has been modified to serve as an informal bicycle and motorcycle track with ramps (**Figure 23-24**). Many bicycle and motorcycle tire tracks can be seen throughout the entire project site. This same area has been previously disturbed when the erosion control concrete drainage channels were installed on the north portion of the project site, most likely to avoid floods into Date Street during rain events (**Figure 25-26**).

No cultural resources were observed within the project area and no further field work is necessary for the current investigation. In the event that cultural resources are exposed during any type of ground disturbance, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find.



Figure 16. Constructions refuse deposit in the southeastern portion of the project area.



Figure 17. Constructions refuse deposit in the southeastern portion of the project area.



Figure 18. Households refuse deposit in the southeastern portion of the project area.



Figure 19. Households refuse deposit in the southeastern portion of the project area.



Figure 20. Homeless camp one on the southeastern portion of the project area.



Figure 21. Refuse deposit near homeless camp one on the southeastern portion of the project area.



Figure 22. Homeless camp two on the north portion of the project area.



Figure 23. Ground disturbances on the northwestern portion of the project site.



Figure 24. Ground disturbances on the northwestern portion of the project site.



Figure 25. Ground disturbances on the north portion of the project site.



Figure 26. Ground disturbances on the north portion of the project site.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

BioCultural LLC initiated Native American consultation for the project on April 2, 2018. BioCultural LLC contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File and to obtain a list of Native American groups or individuals listed by the NAHC for Riverside County. The NAHC emailed a response on April 2, 2018 in regards to the Sacred Lands File Search request (Appendix C) indicating that the SLF search did not identify any specific site information within the project boundary however the surrounding area is sensitive for cultural resources. The NAHC noted that the negative results may not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the area and provided a contact list of 38 Native American individuals or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the study area. Please refer to Appendix C to see the contact list of the Native American Individuals and Groups Culturally Affiliated with the Project Area. BioCultural LLC then mailed a project scoping letter to each of the NAHC-listed contacts on May 20, 2018, to inform them of the project and inquiring if they were aware of any cultural resources with the project area or immediate vicinity. As of this date, six responses have been received, including emails and letters from Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, Rincon Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians. Response letters and copies of all additional correspondence are included in Appendix D and a summary of the detail is provided in **Table 5**.

Table 5. Summary of Native American Coordination.

Name and Title	Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	In an email dated June 4, 2018, Larry Fossum on behalf of Director of Historic Preservation Patricia Garcia-Plotkin indicated that after a record check the registry revealed that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, they defer to other tribes in the area.
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	In a letter dated June 6, 2018, Tribal Secretary Victoria Martin indicated to be unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. For this reason they encourage to contact other Native American Tribes and individuals within the immediate vicinity of the project site that may have specific information concerning cultural resources that may be located in the area.

Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Ralph Goff, Chairperson	Campo Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Robert Pionto, Chairperson	Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Erica Pinto, Chairperson	Jamul Indian Village	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager	Juaneño Band of Mission indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Matias Belardes, Chairperson	Juaneño Band of Mission indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson	La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator	La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
John Perada, Environmental Director	Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Angela Elliott Santos,Chairperson	Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians-Pauma & Yuima Reservation	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator	Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	In a letter dated June 18, 2018, Cultural Resources Specialist Molly Earp-Escobar indicated that the project area is not located within reservation lands although is located within their ancestral territory. Further, the project area is positioned near a culturally significant Luiseño area, as well as surrounded by an extensive Luiseño artifact record. At this point the Tribe requested the following: • Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already; • Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc); • Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; • The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga

			Tribe monitor will be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts. (See Appendix D).
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Rincon Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	In an email dated June 21, 2018, Administrative Assistant for Manager of Cultural Resources Department Destiny Colocho indicated that the project area is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. Rincon does not have knowledge of any cultural resources in the proposed project area. Therefore, no further consultation is requested at this time.
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	Rincon Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Steven Estrada, Chairperson	Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received

Scott Cozart, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	In a letter dated June 19, 2018, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Joseph Ontiveros indicated that the project area is located within their Tribal Traditional Use Areas and in proximity to known sites. Further, the project area is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. The Soboba band of Luiseño Indians requested the following: • Consultation with the project proponents and the lead Agency; • The transfer of information regarding project progress; • To act as a consulting tribal entity for the project; • The presence of Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resources Department during any ground disturbance proceedings, including surveys and archaeological testing; and • That proper procedure is taken and the request of the Tribe be honored with regards to the discovery of cultural items and human remains as outlined in their response letter (See Appendix D).
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received
Julie Hagen	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	No Response Received

Robert Welch, Chairperson	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Scooping Letter sent via USPS certified mail on May 20, 2018	In a letter dated May 30, 2018, Resources Management Ray Teran indicated that after reviewing the proposed project they determinate that the project site has little cultural significance or ties to Viejas. The tribe further recommended contacting the tribe(s) closest to the cultural resources.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Tribal cultural resources include landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to Native American tribes. The City of Murrieta contacted 15 Native American groups or individuals in order to comply with Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18 requirements for tribal consultation, to inform the tribes of the proposed project and to learn if any tribal cultural resources of concern to the tribes are located within the proposed project area. Five tribes responded to the letters sent but only three tribes requested a consultation with the City of Murrieta in regards to this project.

Response letters and copies of all additional correspondence are included in Appendix E and a summary of the detail consultation is provided in **Table 6.**

Table 6. Summary of Native American Consultation with the City of Murrieta.

Name and Title	Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	Sent a notice acknowledging the notice to request consultation but declined a request for consultation
Robert Pinto, Chairperson	Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	No Response Received
Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Jamul Indian Village	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	No Response Received
Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson	La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	No Response Received
Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resources Specialist	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	Sent a notice acknowledging the notice to request consultation but declined a request for consultation
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	Sent a notice acknowledging the notice to request consultation but declined a request for consultation

Robert H. Smith, Chairperson	Pala Band of Mission Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	No Response Received
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	No Response Received
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians-Pauma & Yuima Reservation	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	No Response Received
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	Sent a notice acknowledging the notice to request consultation and requested consultation with the City of Murrieta
Ebru Ozdil, Cultural resources Department	Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	Sent a notice acknowledging the notice to request consultation and requested consultation with the City of Murrieta
Destiny Colocho, Cultural Resources Department	Rincon Band of Mission Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	Sent a notice acknowledging the notice to request consultation and requested consultation with the City of Murrieta
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	Rincon Band of Mission Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	Sent a notice acknowledging the notice to request consultation and requested consultation with the City of Murrieta
Tribal Council	San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	No Response Received
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	Consultation Letter sent on February 21, 2019	Sent a notice acknowledging the notice to request consultation and requested consultation with the City of Murrieta

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

On March 29, 2019, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians requested to initiate formal consultation with the City pursuant to California Public Resources Code 21080.3.1. The City sent the proposed Mitigation Measures for the Project to the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians on July 30, 2019. The Tribe reviewed and concurred with the Mitigation Measures and concluded consultation via email on July 30, 2019. (See Appendix E)

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

On March 26, 2019, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requested to initiate formal consultation with the City pursuant to California Public Resources Code 21080.3.1. The City sent the proposed Mitigation Measures for the Project to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians on August 14, 2019. The Tribe reviewed

and concurred with the Mitigation Measures and concluded consultation via email on August 14, 2019. (See Appendix E)

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

On April 3, 2019, the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians requested to initiate formal consultation with the City pursuant to California Public Resources Code 21080.3.1. The City provided the proposed Mitigation Measures for the Project to the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians and the consultation with the tribe still on-going.

Is understood that the cumulative effect of any proposed project could add to the continued loss of these resources. The proposed project, in conjunction with other development in the City, has the potential to cumulatively impact tribal cultural resources. If there is a potential for significant impacts to tribal cultural resources, an investigation should be required to determine the nature and extent of the resources and identify appropriate mitigation measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There were no cultural resources identified within the project area during the pedestrian survey. However, due to the proximity of previously recorded archaeological sites within a 0.5 of a mile radius, the sensitivity for the presence of undocumented/buried resources is considered to be sensitive, as also recommended by the Native American Heritage Commission. Archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during the initial mechanical and hand ground disturbances. If cultural resources are encountered standard mitigation measures related to the unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources and human remains are recommended for the project, as indicated below:

- If an archaeological resource is encountered, the City and Project Proponent shall be immediately notified and construction activities in the area of the discovery shall cease until a qualified archaeologist—one who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (36 CFR 61)—can assess the discovery in accordance with CEQA. Should any prehistoric or ethnohistoric archaeological resources be identified within the project area, Native American consulting parties shall be contacted regarding the disposition and treatment of these resources. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA and avoidance is not possible, the qualified archaeologist shall coordinate with the City to develop and implement a data recovery plan data recovery to reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

- In the event of the unanticipated discovery of human remains, work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall stop and no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner shall be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American or "ancient," the Coroner shall notify the NAHC, which will designate and notify a Native American most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and make recommendations regarding the treatment and disposition of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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CERTIFICATION

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

DATE: June 30, 2018 SIGNED: Heather R Puckett

PRINTED NAME: HEATHER R PUCKETT, PHD

Appendix A.
Personnel Qualifications

Gregorio Pacheco, B.A.

ARCHAEOLOGIST

Mr. Pacheco has experience in archaeological and paleontological resources compliance oversight, supervising and directing crews of varying sizes, planning, and field project execution. He has worked on multiple projects in support of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). He has volunteered for the past eight years with the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) regional museum in Ensenada, Mexico, assisting in archaeological and paleontological field excavations, research, and presentations. He has also undertaken research in Mexico City at the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) main museum.

As a Field Director, Mr. Pacheco coordinated and oversaw archaeological monitoring and data recovery work operations, ensuring fieldwork is conducted in both a professional and timely manner, and is responsible for all day-to-day project logistics. He has tracked project construction schedules, supervised crew in the field, and reviewed daily paperwork, as required by the client. Additionally, for the past two years, he has managed the coordination of environmental, cultural, paleontological, federal, state, and municipal permitting processes for renewable energy projects based in Mexico.

Project Experience

Quickly Inc. Housing Project Phase 1 Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment; Los Angeles County, California. Mr. Pacheco was retained to provide Tribal cultural resources assessment studies for a housing development project on private lands in Sherman Oaks. Mr. Pacheco conducted an archaeological survey.

Inland Community Corp. Cathedral Housing Complex Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment; San Bernardino County, California. Mr. Pacheco was retained to provide cultural resources technical studies for a housing development project on private lands in Cathedral City. Mr. Pacheco conducted an archaeological survey.

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians/City of Redlands, Native American and Cultural Monitoring for Redlands Water Department; Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. As Native American and Cultural Monitor, Mr. Pacheco performed monitoring of hand and mechanical ground disturbing excavations. Kizh Nation provided Native American and archaeological monitoring services for excavation and grading activities.

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians/City of Eastvale, Native American Monitor for ESA-PCR; Eastvale, Riverside County, California. As Native American Monitor, Mr. Pacheco performed monitoring of hand excavation and mechanical ground disturbing excavations. Kizh Nation provided Native American monitoring services for excavation and grading activities.

Education

M.A., Archaeology, California State University Los Angeles, 2018 (in progress)

B.A., Anthropology (emphasis in Archaeology), California State University Los Angeles, 2009

A.A., Anthropology, Pasadena City College, 2004

Training

CPR Certification, American Red Cross

40-Hour HAZWOPER

UPRR Certified

Section 106 Compliance Training, 2014

Experience

BioCultural LLC (2017 – present)

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians, Kizh Nation (2016 – 2017)

SWCA Environmental Consultants (2012 – 2016)

Paleo Solutions, Inc. (2012 – 2012)

Project Experience, Cont'd

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians/City of Seal Beach, Native American and Cultural Monitoring for Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach; Seal Beach, Orange County, California; As Native American and Cultural Monitor, Mr. Pacheco performed monitoring of hand and mechanical ground disturbing excavations. Kizh Nation provided Native American and cultural monitoring services for excavation and grading activities.

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians/City of La Mirada, Native American Monitor for AMPCO; La Mirada, Los Angeles County, California. As Native American Monitor, Mr. Pacheco performed monitoring of hand and mechanical ground disturbing excavations. Kizh Nation provided Native American monitoring services for excavation and grading activities.

Alameda Corridor-East (ACE) Construction Authority, ACE CR Monitoring and Management Services for the Trench Package; San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California. As Field Director, Mr. Pacheco directed small and large mechanical test trenches and hand test excavation units and supervised field crews of various sizes, including monitors, crew chiefs, and technicians. Mr Pacheco was also responsible for the daily mapping of all ground disturbances, artifacts and archaeological features encountered on site.

Alameda Corridor-East (ACE) Construction Authority, ACE San Gabriel Trench Cultural Resources Management Services; San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California. As a Field Technician, Mr. Pacheco performed an archaeological excavation. The team conducted technical studies and prepared Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections for compliance with state and federal statutes, particularly CEQA and NEPA, for review by Caltrans, the lead agency. Cultural resources work included archaeological and architectural history surveys and evaluation studies, which were prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and Caltrans standards. SWCA oversaw mitigation for adverse effects to the National Register of Historic Places- (NRHP-) and California Register of Historical Resources- (CRHR-) listed San Gabriel Mission site.

Shea Homes, Blackstone Phase II; Brea, Orange County, California. As a Field Technician, Mr. Pacheco performed an archaeological excavation. The team provided cultural and paleontological monitoring services to the multi-phase housing community**.**

Chevron Land and Development Company, Chevron Birch Hills Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring; Brea, Orange County, California. As a Monitor, Mr. Pacheco performed monitoring of hand and mechanical ground disturbing excavations. SWCA conducted cultural and paleontological monitoring services for excavation and grading activities**.**

W.E. O'Neil Construction, Cultural Monitoring for Santa Monica Garden Walk; Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California. As a Monitor, Mr. Pacheco performed monitoring of hand and mechanical ground disturbing excavations. The team conducted cultural monitoring services for excavation and grading activities.

County of Los Angeles, LA Plaza Analysis, Reburial, and Boundary Testing; Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. As a Field Technician, Mr. Pacheco performed an archaeological excavation. The team conducted cultural test excavation units for excavation activities.

City of Los Angeles, Gaffey Pool and Bathhouse Historic Evaluation; Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. As Field Director, Mr. Pacheco provided cultural resources records search and literature review; a cultural resource survey and data recovery plan; and prepared a cultural resources technical report. This study was completed in compliance with and in satisfaction of CEQA. Project also included scope to review proposed project Rehabilitation Plans for Compliance of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LADPW) San Pedro Plaza Park Cultural Monitoring; Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. As a Monitor, Mr. Pacheco performed monitoring of hand and mechanical ground disturbing excavations. The team conducted cultural monitoring services for excavation and grading activities.

City of Los Angeles, LADPW Sheldon Skatepark Archaeological Monitoring in Sun Valley; Sun Valley, Los Angeles County, California. As Archaeologist, Mr. Pacheco reviewed CEQA Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project. The team attended pre-construction meetings and monitored all ground-disturbing activities, including excavation, demolition, construction, and any associated secondary activities for support services including utilities.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division (NAVFAC SW), MV-22 Camp Pendleton Archaeological Testing; Los Angeles County, California. As Field Director, Mr. Pacheco directed test excavations in various locations within the Naval Facilities and supervised the field crew**.**

City of Pismo Beach, Shell Beach Road Streetscape - Phase 1 Environmental Documents; Pismo Beach, San Luis Obispo County, California. As Archaeologist, Mr. Pacheco provided environmental services, including preparation of all CEQA/NEPA documentation, technical studies and permitting, for the reconstruction of an 18-block section of Shell Beach Road between Cliff Avenue and Terrace Avenue in downtown Shell Beach.

GDCV Culver City, LLC., Washington National Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring (Access Culver City); Culver City, Los Angeles County, California. As Field Director, Mr. Pacheco implemented an archaeological and paleontological mitigation monitoring program during project grading, as well as archaeological feature and artifact identification, recordation, and recovery; laboratory preparation, identification, analysis, and curation preparation of archaeological materials; and reporting.

Southern California Gas, Tulare Yard/Parking Lot Data Recovery; Tulare, Tulare County, California. As Field Director, Mr. Pacheco directed mechanical test trenches and hand test excavation units during the yard/parking lot repair efforts.

Southern California Gas, Santa Ana Pipeline Records Search, Monitoring and Data Recovery (Anaheim Inadvertent Discovery Project); Santa Ana, Orange County, California. As Field Director, Mr. Pacheco directed an archaeological excavation and supervised the field crew during the Santa Ana Pipeline repair efforts.

ICF International, Southern California Gas Line at San Gabriel Mission; San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California. As Archaeologist, Mr. Pacheco performed monitoring of hand and mechanical ground disturbing excavations and also performed an archaeological excavation. The team provided archaeological testing and monitoring in order to make management recommendations for portions of a NRHP-eligible historical site in support of this pipeline maintenance project.

California Pacific Homes, University of California, Irvine (UCI) Faculty & Staff Housing Archaeological Evaluation; Irvine, Orange County, California. As Field Director, Mr. Pacheco directed small and large mechanical test trenches and hand test excavation units and supervised field crews. Mr Pacheco was also responsible for the daily mapping of all ground disturbances, artifacts and archaeological features encountered on site. Mr. Pacheco also provided cultural and paleontological monitoring services during construction of multi-phase housing project.

Irvine Campus Housing Authority, UCI University Hills Faculty & Staff Housing Archaeological Evaluation; Irvine, Orange County, California. As a Field Technician, Mr. Pacheco performed an archaeological excavation. The team conducted cultural surveys and test excavation units services for a housing development project in compliance with CEQA.

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group, Valentine Solar Project Initial Studies; Rosamond, Kern County, California. As Field Director, Mr. Pacheco was retained to provide natural and cultural resources technical studies for a 2,000-acre solar PV project on private lands in the Antelope Valley. Mr. Pacheco conducted archaeological and paleontological surveys.

RE Victor Phelan Solar One LLC, Victor Phelan Solar Project Cultural Resources Monitoring; Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California. As a Monitor, Mr. Pacheco performed monitoring of hand and mechanical ground disturbing excavations. The team conducted cultural and paleontological monitoring services for excavation and grading activities.

EDF Renewable Energy, Inc., Palen Solar Project Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment; Riverside County, California. As a Field Director, Mr. Pacheco directed a cultural resource survey and supervised a field crew in support of a cultural resources technical studies.

Southern California Edison, On-Call Cultural Services; Los Angeles, Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Mono, Inyo, and Tulare Counties, California. As a Cultural Resources Specialist, Mr. Pacheco conducted archaeological monitoring and site testing. The team provided cultural resources services in support of utility projects including pole replacements, grid reliability and maintenance, emergency repairs, and transmission line rating remediation. Projects were located on private land and lands administered by numerous agencies including Edwards Air Force Base, the BLM, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and California State Parks.

Southern California Edison, PaleoSolutions, Inc., **TRTP Segment 3C; Tehachapi Area, Kern County, California.** As Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor, Mr. Pacheco provided cultural and paleontological monitoring services for TRTP energy development project.

Heather Puckett, Ph.D.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Heather Puckett meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Standards and Guidelines (36 CFR 61) for history, archaeology, and architectural history. She is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists and, over the past 20 years, has prepared numerous reports, National Register of Historic Places eligibility determinations and nominations, and has performed extensive historic resources surveys, archival research, excavations, and evaluations. A graduate of Mississippi State University and the University of Birmingham (United Kingdom), Heather has worked as a civilian contractor for various branches of the Department of Defense (DoD), as well as for the commercial, academic, and private sector. She specializes in historical archaeology and historical research; her research interests include industrial archaeology and mining landscapes, with an emphasis on the late 19th to early 20th century Western United States and the New Western History Perspective. She has experience working on cultural resources management projects located in Alabama, Mississippi, California, Nevada, Utah, Texas, New York, Illinois, Alaska, and Guam. Several of these projects involved the management of cultural resources personnel, including field crews of up to ten people. Heather also has taught United States History and Honors History courses at the community college level. She successfully completed a proposal for the development of a historic context to examine the role of the National Guard in the American Civil Rights Movement under the Legacy Resources Management Program (FY 2007) and is a co-author of a proposal examining the World War I effort of the Department of Defense in the Continental United States for the Legacy Resources Management Program (FY 2018). Heather also has prepared several Memorandum of Agreement documents for preservation and demolition of historic properties. Heather completed a thematic landscape study examining historic recreational hunting facilities in the western Mojave Desert of California in 2016. She most recently led her team in receiving the 3rd place National Guard Bureau level Environmental Security Award for Cultural Resources Management, Large Installation in 2015; 1st place National Guard Bureau level Environmental Security Award for Cultural Resources Management, Team, in 2016; 1st place Secretary of the Army level Environmental Award for Cultural Resources Management, Team, in 2016; and 1st place Secretary of the Defense level Environmental Award for Cultural Resources Management, Team, in 2017.

Education

Ph.D. (Research), Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, United Kingdom, 2013

M.A., History (Anthropology minor), Mississippi State University, Starkville, 1995

B.A., History, Mississippi State University, Starkville, 1994

Training

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)

Native American Consultation Communication Course, 2008

Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Training Course, 2007

Section 106: An Introduction, 2000

Section 106: An Advanced Seminar, 1998

Experience

BioCultural LLC (2018 – present)

Environmental and Historic Preservation, LLC (2016 – present)

Alabama Army National Guard (2006 – present)

XCEL Engineering (2007-2012)

Tetra Tech, Inc. (9/2003-2012)

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. (2004-2005)

Earth Tech (2000-2003)

Project Experience

Environmental and Historic Preservation, LLC . Senior Archaeologist and Founder. Archaeological consultant and artifact analysis, marketing, and public outreach coordination. Emphasis on historical archaeology and thematic landscape studies.
Alabama Army National Guard. State Military Environmental Supervisor / Training Lands and Infrastructure Sustainment / Statewide Cultural Resources Specialist for the Alabama Army National Guard, responsible for integration of cultural resources management with day-to-day mission related activities on National Guard properties throughout the state. Assured regulatory compliance under the National Historic Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Native American Graves

Protection and Repatriation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and Army Regulation 200-1. Responsibilities included participation in Native American Consultation activities; and archaeological and architectural assessments. Prepared reports of findings, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans, Memoranda of Agreement, Scopes of Work for cultural resources projects; maintained tracking databases for cultural resources; coordinated curation of artifacts recovered from Alabama Army National Guard properties. Emphasis on historical land use of the Alabama National Guard properties, including Fort McClellan, focusing on resources dating between 1840 and 1940. Also serves as member of the National Guard Bureau Cultural Resources Subcommittee and contributor to the National Guard Bureau Cultural Resources Management Newsletter. Served in Contract Position held by JM Waller Associates (2006-2007, 2008-2011) and XCEL Engineering (2007-2008) and State of Alabama/State Military Department Position (2011-present).

XCEL Engineering. Cultural Resources Manager. Served in Contract Position held by XCEL Engineering for cultural resources specialist. Provided cultural resources support for the US Army Reserves for Sections 106 and 110 compliance under the National Historic Preservation Act. Prepared Native American and State Historic Preservation Office consultation letters; wrote building inventories and evaluations, and site forms for various locations, including historical archaeological resources.

Tetra Tech, Inc. Wrote archaeological reports, building inventories and evaluations, and site forms for various locations. Served as Principal Investigator for various cultural resources investigations at Edwards Air Force Base, including a thematic study of various historical archaeological site types (i.e., railroading, mud mining, oil exploration, duck hunting clubs, aircraft crash sites, film and entertainment sites, and moonshining locations), historic military period archaeological sites, historic mines and mining-related sites, and historic period refuse deposits throughout the base boundaries. Assisted with the review and preparation of a thematic study of historic home sites on Edwards AFB. Currently working on thematic study examining prehistoric resources within the western Great Basin with regard to Edwards AFB and the Antelope Valley, California. Also performed a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 52-acres in Los Angeles, California, for the Southern California Gas Company. Cultural resources consultant for various Verizon cellular tower surveys in Southern California.

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. Served as an archaeological consultant and artifact analyst for variety of historic cultural resources investigations. Projects include the review/analysis of artifacts recovered during investigations along the Metro Red Line Project in Los Angeles for a final report of findings; and the development of research questions for a mitigation project associated with the Santa Ysabel hot springs. Wrote archaeological artifact analysis reports primarily for historical artifacts.

On-Site Temporary Services. Served as an archaeological consultant through the On-Site Temporary Services to complete an ongoing archaeological project for Earth Tech at Edwards AFB; completion included the writing of 2 reports of findings, a HABS/HAER package, and historical artifact analysis. The project included Phase II and III limited test excavation of an area of potential effect, as required for the closure/destruction of 46 abandoned historical water wells within the base boundaries. The APE was limited to a 100-foot diameter area surrounding the well, and a 30-foot wide ingress/egress corridor.

Project Experience, Cont'd

Earth Tech. Wrote archaeological reports, building inventories and evaluations, and site forms for various locations. Served as an archaeological consultant in the roles of Principal Investigator, Field Director, Crew Chief, Field and Laboratory Technician for investigations of over 200 prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites at Edwards AFB, including Phase II and III testing and evaluations, Historic American Engineering Record documentation, artifact curation, and report preparation in compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Projects include the testing and evaluation of 94 historical sites located along roads and dirt trails on Edwards AFB, 83 sites within Management Region 3, and the mitigation of 46 abandoned historic water wells.

RT Fact Finders. Served as field technician and archaeological consultant during the excavation of prehistoric temporary campsites, historic period refuse deposits, and homesites in the Antelope Valley, California. Performed analysis of historic artifacts of a 1920s-1930s era homesite. Wrote historical archaeological artifact analysis reports.

PCR Services Corporation. Served as a cultural resources associate. Conducted requests for paleontological and archaeological records searches. Assisted in the preparation of environmental documents for California Environmental Quality Act compliance; conducted a survey of two ethnic neighborhoods in Riverside, including archival research and oral interview sessions, in preparation of a Historic Architectural Survey Report. Coordinated for the Phase I archaeological survey of a property in Whittier. Assisted in the preparation of documents for Santa Monica, Redondo Beach, and Pasadena City Landmarks and environmental compliance documents for properties in Temecula and Mission Viejo.

Earth Tech. Served as a cultural resources specialist/historian. Coordinated monitoring schedules and prepared forms for the monitoring observation of installation restoration projects at Edwards AFB, California; conducted Phase I archaeological surveys at Travis AFB, California, and along the Interstate 40 Corridor within California; assisted in the preparation of historic contexts for two Alaska remote radar systems (the Aircraft Control and Warning System and the Distant Early Warning Line) and the King Salmon Forward Operating Base; the Old Railroad Grade at March AFB, California; conducted archival research at Port Hueneme, California, for military activity on Guam during World War II in support of ordnance removal projects; assisted in the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documents for World War II- and Cold War-era buildings at Kelly and Brooks AFBs, Texas, Griffiss and Plattsburgh AFBs, New York; reviewed and edited individual archaeological site forms and reports; plotted archaeological sites on U.S. Geographical Survey topographical quadrangle maps, and assisted in the preparation of an in-house database for the Nellis Air Force Range; assisted in the preparation of the ICRMP for Rock Island Arsenal; and conducted the review of the cultural resources sections for EAs prepared for the F-22 Aircraft Production at Plant 6 at Marietta, Georgia, and Plant 4 at Fort Worth, Texas; Peterson AFB, Colorado; and Brooks City Base Concept Environmental Assessment, Brooks AFB, Texas. Wrote historical archaeological artifact analysis reports and reports of finding for historical archaeological and building surveys. Additionally, assisted in computer aided-drawing applications using AutoCAD 14, and ArcView for projects in Guam, Korea, California, Alaska, and Idaho.

Mt. San Jacinto Community College. Adjunct Instructor of early and modern United States History for the Mt. San Jacinto Community Evening College. Also taught honors courses in United States History; developed special topics for the honors classes to research, including local history, the history of slavery and the Civil War, and Paul Revere's participation in the American Revolution. Prepared lectures, examination, and handouts for all classes.

William Self And Associates. Served as a field technician, assisted in the excavation of a prehistoric archaeological site identified during a pipeline construction project at Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, California.

USDA Forest Service. Served as a District Archaeologist for the Talladega National Forest, in Brent, Alabama. Conducted Phase I archaeological surveys prior to timber sales; conducted archival research and assisted in the preparation of cultural resources management plans for surveyed areas within the US Department of Agriculture, Talladega National Forest.

Cobb Institute of Archaeology. Served as a Field/Laboratory Assistant, Research Assistant and Laboratory/Field Assistant for the Cobb Institute of Archaeology at Mississippi State University, in Starkville, Mississippi. Participated in Phase I surveys, Phase II and III excavations, including burials, and laboratory analysis in Oktibbeha and surrounding counties. Excavations and surveys were conducted in support of Department of Transportation, Mississippi Medical Center and Mississippi State University sponsored projects. Conducted archival research and prepared extensive land-use history of Mississippi State University property.

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Opening Statement

Over the last 26 years, Mr. Montijo has worked on projects throughout the United States and in Latin America. His international consulting experience began in 1989, supporting Dr. Hartmut Walter on the Socorro Island Dove Project, which aimed to restore an endemic bird species extirpated from the wild back to its native island off of Mexico's Pacific Coast. In the early 1990's, Mr. Montijo worked on numerous private and local government projects, conducting natural resources inventories and preparing natural resources technical reports. Over the next 20 years, he would take the valuable experience gained in conducting natural resources inventories and specialized studies and apply it to undertaking surveys and preparing technical reports for Department of Defense projects throughout the United States, with occasional projects in the Caribbean and Europe. Currently, he focuses on projects in Southern California and Mexico, where his clients include transmission, generation, oil and gas, and state and local governments.

Mr. Montijo's experience includes arid land and other forms of habitat restoration, special studies, GIS-based site suitability analyses, and compliance execution and documentation. He routinely works with clients and regulators, including personnel from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He is experienced in conducting projects that require spatial analyses including species modeling and is also trained in advanced GIS techniques. His academic and research interests include examining natural phenomena in support of species management decisions particularly in areas where human-modified and natural environments come into contact.

Mr. Montijo has extensive employee management and mentoring experience. In the early 2000s he managed small groups of technical experts for two consulting firms. From 2007 to 2013, he owned a small consulting firm that at its peak had seven employees; he currently manages a group comprised of biologists, planners, and experts on Mexican environmental issues.

Experience

August 2013 to 2016 SWCA, Incorporated, Pasadena, California

Natural Resources Marketing Lead Southern California, Natural Resources Technical Director

Prepared and supervised multiple wildlife, botanical, and ecological research, inventory, and monitoring projects in partnership with clients, universities, regulatory agencies, and other environmental consultants. Prepared and reviewed technical reports and made recommendations for improving technical quality. Supervised and grew the natural resources management practice. Developed business in California and Mexico in the federal (DoD), generation, transmission, transportation and land development sectors. Managed multiple projects and prepared technical reports in support of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) actions. Reviewed technical reports to support *Manifestaciones de Impacto Ambiental under Mexico's Ley de Equilibrio Ecologico y Proteccion al Ambiente*. Undertook specialized studies using GIS for site suitability analyses in 27 of 31 Mexican States.

June 2007 to August 2013 Plegadis LLC, Claremont, California

Owner/Principal Biologist

Owned and operated a small firm that specialized in providing arid land restoration, specialized natural resources evaluations and studies, Land Use Management Plans, conservation strategy documents and environmental support to the legal industry. During that time, he supported two confidential international projects in Mexico and the Caribbean. Worked on Projects in Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Quintana Roo.

May 2004 to June 2007 Foothill Associates, Santa Clarita, California

Senior Biologist/Project Manager

Prepared wildlife, botanical, and ecological inventories for land development projects. Mapped natural communities in Southern California. Undertook avian point counts in New Mexico and Arizona. Managed special natural resources projects for the US Air Force. Developed corporate capabilities to include defense and other federal work.

May 1999 to May 2004 Ogden/AMEC Environmental, Santa Barbara, California

Senior Biologist/Project Manager

Managed and executed federal projects for a variety of clients. Undertook large projects at Edwards AFB and Vandenberg AFB. Worked on desktop environmental analyses for projects in Spain and Puerto Rico.

May 1997 to May 1999 Self, Redlands, California

Senior Biologist

On-call natural resources specialist. Undertook a large monitoring project at Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, several projects at Edwards AFB, the former March and Norton AFBs, and Escanaba Fuels Depot in Michigan.

May 1992 to May 1996 Earth Tech, Colton, California

Senior Biologist

Under BRAC, he served as the principal biologist for Castle AFB, March AFB, and Mather AFB. He also participated in the review and revision of natural resource sections for BRAC actions Wurtsmith AFB, MI; Grissom AFB, IN; Escanaba Fuels Depot, MI; and others. Was responsible for natural resources surveys for high-speed magnetic levitation track at Holloman AFB, NM. Performed sensitive species surveys on Norton AFB, CA. Biological resource specialist directly involved in the acquisition of field data and preparation of an EA for consideration of staging of Titan IV missiles at Vandenberg AFB, CA and the Utah Training Test Range (Hill AFB, UT). Undertook focused surveys for rare plants at Mather AFB, Travis AFB and Castle AFB where Mr. Montijo also undertook surveys for San Joaquin kit fox. Undertook fairy shrimp surveys at March AFB under Richard Arnold. Worked on desktop environmental analyses for projects in Azores.

Skills

- Substantial Expertise in Southern California Ecosystems
- National Environmental Policy Act Experience
- Natural Resources Support for California Environmental Quality Act Issues
- Office Management. Staff Training and Development. Oral Communication. Multicultural Understanding. Leadership/Advocacy. Leadership Development. Leadership. Public Speaking. Quality and Productivity Improvement. Public Relations. Project Coordination. Problem Resolution. Process Improvement. Team Building and Motivation. Supervision and Mentorship.

- Geographic Information System, Geostatistical Analysis Techniques, Specialized Studies Development for Natural Resources
- Desert Tortoise Surveys, including relocation/handling experience under a Biological Opinion on Edwards AFB
- Rare Plant Surveys in California
- Bird Survey Experience in the US and Latin America
- Vegetation Mapping and Monitoring
- *Ley General de Equilibrio Ecologico y Proteccion al Ambiente*, Mexican Laws and Environmental Process, Social Impact Analysis, Review of *Manifestaciones de Impacto Ambiental*
- Endangered Species Act Permitting, Agency Coordination

Education

May 2016
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
Geographic Information System Technology

December 1989
University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California
Geography (Ecosystems Emphasis)

Languages

Spanish - Read written material, such as legal documents, scientific works, and news reports and rewrites material, as necessary, according to established rules of grammar.

Portuguese – Read and writes with proficiency

Publications

"Mexico's New Energy Landscape: Opportunities and Environmental Compliance." The Wire. April 2015, 12-13.
Mexican energy reform presents an excellent opportunity for foreign energy investors and developers, but successful project execution depends on understanding and working within the framework of existing environmental regulation.

Project Experience

Confidential Client; Contract for Mexico Environmental Policy Review and Feasibility Assessments. Provided feasiboility assessment on over 100 possible photovoltaic facility locations and identified permitting application requirements and contacts at the federal, state and municipal levels in 22 states in Mexico.

Confidential Client; Contract for Mexico Environmental Policy Review, Feasibility Assessments and GIS Product Development. Provided feasibility assessments for concentrated solar facilities in western and central Mexico. Developed a web-based GIS mapping function for planners and engineers to use in site selection and development. The product presented engineering, social and environmental constraints and opportunities in a dynamic spatial format.

Confidential Client; Contract for Review of Potential Environmental Damage in three Mexican States. Compiled environmental damage data for claim analysis and defense. The claim covered three states: Tamaulipas, Quintana Roo, and Veracruz.

Arroyo Toad Surveys, San Bernardino County, California; BioResources Consultants (BRC). Provided an arroyo toad protocol-level survey in the Mojave River. The survey results document the presence of the species upstream of the project site. *Role: Principal Biologist. Conducted and documented protocol-level surveys.*

Robertson's Ready Mix, Natural Resources Surveys, Redlands, California. Assisted in undertaking numerous sensitive plant surveys on a gravel and sand mine in Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. Mr. Montijo conducted surveys for slender horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) and Santa Ana River Woolly Star (*Eriastrum densifolium sanctorum*), two protected species known to occur in the project vicinity. *Role: Principal Biologist. Conducted and documented surveys.*

Avian Mortality Study, Cabazon, Riverside County, California; BioResources Consultants (BRC). Undertook mortality surveys and carcass trial studies for a two wind turbines on a property in Cabazon. *Role: Principal Biologist. Conducted and documented standardized surveys.*

South of Kramer Project, Desktop Biological Resources Analysis Southern California Edison, California. Southern California Edison (SCE) proposes to construct the South of Kramer Transmission Project (Project), which would provide additional transmission capacity needed in the Kramer Junction and Lucerne Valley areas. The Project will consist of constructing from 55 to 70 miles of new high-voltage transmission lines between SCE's Coolwater Substation in Daggett, SCE's proposed Jasper Substation in Lucerne Valley, and SCE's Lugo Substation in Hesperia. It will also require construction of the new Desert View Substation east of Apple Valley and upgrades to telecommunication lines.

Mr. Montijo led preparation of a preliminary analysis of biological resources of concern to the project. The analysis included preliminary vegetation and waters mapping, a review of applicable regulations, consideration of sensitive species, focused and general survey recommendations, and limited field reconnaissance. *Role: Principal Investigator. Principal Investigator and was responsible for data collection and data review.*

Leatherneck Project, Southern California Edison, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Mr. Montijo served as the principal biologist and project manager for biological resources investigations to support development and construction of a new substation at Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center. The project included transmission line upgrades and telecommunications line installation from the military installation to the Devers Substation near the Junction of the 10 Freeway and Highway 162. This support includes surveys for rare species, waters delineation, and general biota surveys. *Role: Principal Investigator. Principal Investigator and was responsible for data collection and data review.*

Base Realignment and Closure for March Air Reserve Base; Riverside County, California; US Air Force. Responsible for coordinating and undertaking natural resources field studies and for preparation of technical sections of the Environmental Impact Statement. *Role: Principal Biologist. Responsible for coordinating with regulatory agencies including the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the US Air Force. He also conducted focused surveys for protected fairy shrimp species and oversaw surveys for southwestern willow flycatcher and least Bell's vireo.*

Plant Restoration Success Assessment; Highgrove, Riverside County, CA; Sage Environmental Group. A two year survey assessed habitat restoration success at a Highgrove construction mitigation site. *Role: Principal Investigator. Principal Investigator and was responsible for data collection and data review.*

East Kern Wind Resources Area, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California; SCE. The project covered multiple jurisdictions and required rare bird, burrowing owl, desert tortoise, and rare plant surveys. *Role: Principal Biologist/Project Manager. Provided senior level support for the natural resources component of this project.*

Banducci Project, Kern County, California; Southern California Edison (SCE). Provided generic baseline inventories, burrowing owl, and rare plant surveys for this utility line placement project. *Role: Principal Biologist/Project Manager. Oversaw the natural resources component of this project.*

Point Count Surveys for Birds, New Mexico and Arizona, Undisclosed Mining Client. Mr. Montijo provided natural resources and quantitative analysis support for a project performed on behalf of confidential client. The work sought to quantify local bird populations in a series of sites in New Mexico and Arizona. The project employed *Distance* and traditional density sampling and calculation methodologies to determine the densities at these sites. The methodologies were also used to compare population differences between sites and a variety of native and non-native habitats. *Role: Principal Investigator. Principal Investigator and was responsible for data collection and data review.*

Project Seed Viability, Germination and Propagation for Desert Cymopterus, Edwards AFB. Mr. Montijo, in conjunction with others, developed a procedural methodology for testing seed viability and germination in a plant of exceedingly limited distribution. The study sought to compare optimal seed size, morphology and other variables and their contribution to overall germination success. The study also looked at optimal conditions favorable for germination.

The most recent studies, undertaken in 2008, examined the factors that influence post-germination success and possible ex-situ propagation of the species for future restoration efforts. The study culminated in the production of several plants, two of which produced secondary leaves. The plant had been previously germinated in laboratory conditions producing a root but no stem. *Role: Principal Investigator*

Habitat Restoration Efforts, Edwards AFB, 1997-2011. Mr. Montijo served as project manager and principal biologist responsible for design, implementation and oversight of multiple habitat restoration efforts totaling over 1000 acres at Edwards AFB, CA. This Base, located in the western Mojave Desert, is partially encompassed by the Fremont-Kramer Critical Habitat Unit for desert tortoise. Much of the efforts undertaken to date are to meet the requirements for compliance with Biological Opinions issued pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Other restoration efforts have been focused on reducing fugitive dust, stabilizing landfill caps, minimizing Bird Aircraft Strike Hazards (BASH) and rehabilitating damaged areas.

Another aspect of habitat restoration was focused on minimizing unauthorized Base access by closing non-essential roads. This program is entering its third phase and has resulted in closure of all or nearly all non-essential roads accessible from the Base boundary.

Debs Park Restoration Plan; Los Angeles County, California; Los Angeles County Audubon Society. The goal of the project was to replace the disturbed vegetation with site-suitable native plants that promote natural plant community succession and recovery. *Role: Sr. Biologist. Restoration biology expert on project that replaced coastal sage scrub at Debs Park, a facility operated by the Los Angeles Audubon Society.*

Thread-leaved Brodiaea Survey; Los Angeles County, California; City of Glendora. Provided a comprehensive survey documenting the species' presence on the subject property. *Role: Senior Biologist. Performed and completed a focused property survey for the federally-listed thread-leaved brodiaea plant.*

Appendix B.
EIC Record Search Result (CONFIDENTIAL)

Appendix C.
Sacred Lands File Search Results (CONFIDENTIAL)

Appendix D.
Native American Response Letters and Additional Correspondence (CONFIDENTIAL)

Appendix E.
Native American Consultation Letters, City of Murrieta
(CONFIDENTIAL)