

Appendix 4 Archeological Resources Inventory Report

Archaeological Resources Inventory Report for the 20-Acre Passive Park Project

City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the 20-Acre Passive Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. The Project proposes to construct water, sewer, and irrigation systems; parking lots; a pedestrian bridge and walking trail; drinking fountains, dog drinking fountains, and waste stations; a frisbee golf course; benches; and shade structures.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that three previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, two sites have previously been recorded within the Project Area: P-33-4725 and P-33-4726, both of which are pre-contact lithic scatters. However, a review of site records, aerial images, and the results of the survey suggest that these two resources were incorrectly mapped within the Project Area and are both located outside of the Project Area, on an adjacent property to the southeast. Based on this review, the property that contains those resources has undergone development since their recording, including the addition of buildings, driveways, and landscaping.

The field survey yielded no cultural resources; therefore, ECORP does not recommend any further mitigation measures. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BP	Before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSRR	California Southern Railroad Company
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
GLO	General Land Office
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	20-Acre Park Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SRS	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the 20-Acre Passive Park Project in Riverside County, California. A survey of the Proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area consists of 23.096 acres of property located in an unsectioned portion of the Rancho La Laguna Land Grant in Township 6 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1997 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Wildomar, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project Area consists of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 380-050-025 and a portion of APN 380-050-027. It is located to the northeast of Palomar Street, northwest of Refa Street, and east of Ann Sullivan Preschool and Transitional Kindergarten.

1.2 Project Description

The Proposed Project entails the construction of water, sewer, irrigation system, and electrical services; construction of a parking lot off of Palomar Street and possibly a parking lot off of Gierson Avenue; design of a pedestrian bridge; construction of a walking course/trail through the park; and installation of drinking fountains, dog drinking fountains and dog waste stations, a frisbee golf course, benches, shade structures, drainage improvements, and foot bridges.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and represents the survey coverage area.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project Area, however, this study assumes that ground disturbance will not extend more than 6 feet below the current surface; therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

Location: N:\2022\2022-252.07 Wildomar Passive Park Project\Maps\Location_Vicinity\WPP LnVaprx - WPP LnV 20240115 (trotellini - 5/23/2024)

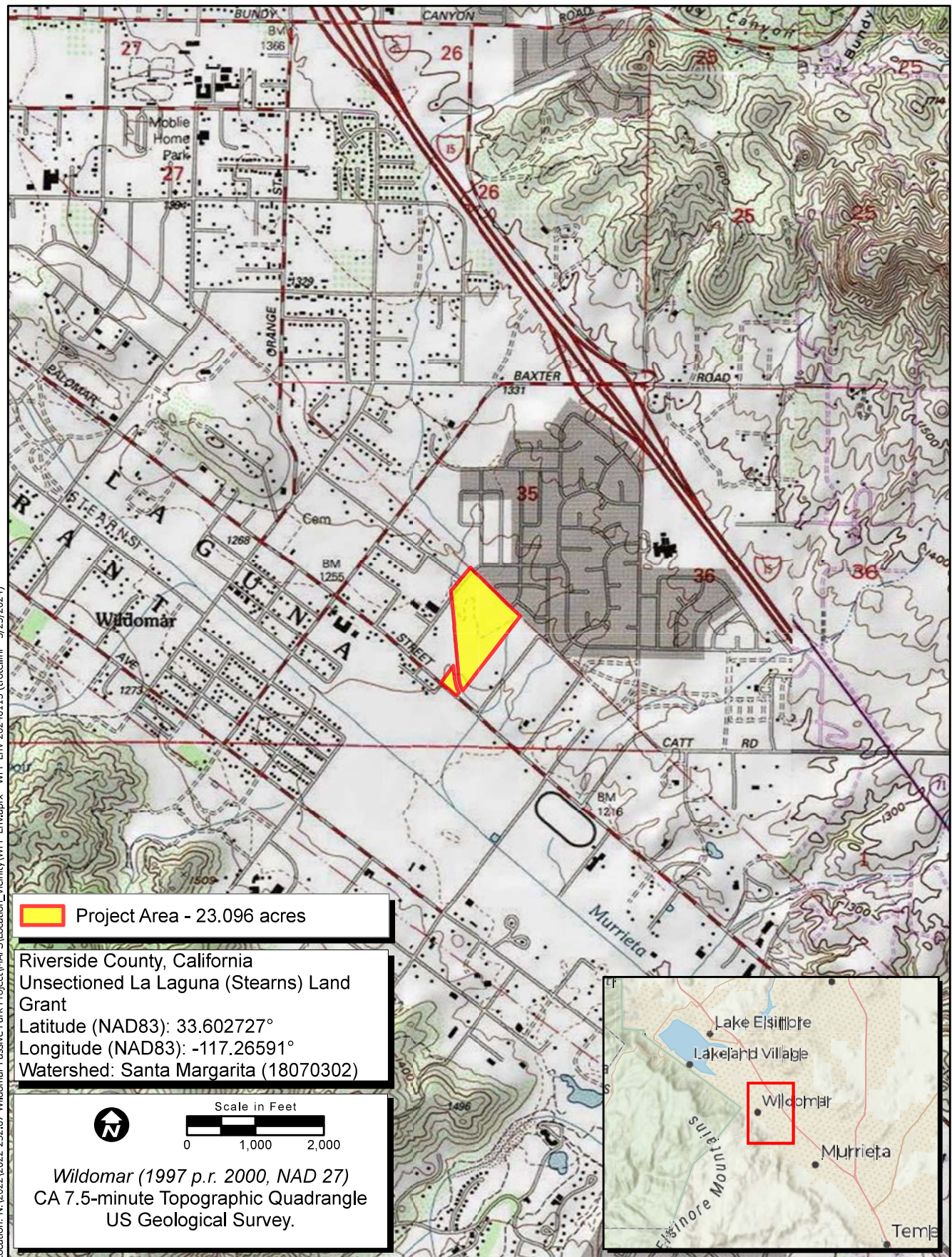


Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 15 feet above the surface, which is the maximum height of the proposed shade structures.

1.4 Regulatory Context

The CEQA lead agency for this Project is the City of Wildomar. A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.4.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f)] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.4.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.

1.4.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a

significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are 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. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.5 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area, and Appendix D contains confidential cultural resource site locations and site records.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations within the Project Area range from 1,245 to 1,276 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area is located northwest of the Elsinore Mountains and 2 miles east of Elsinore Peak. It is also 4 miles southeast of Lake Elsinore. Murrieta Creek passes approximately 0.3 mile south-southwest of the Project Area.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey website (2024) indicates that the Project Area contains a total of nine soil types:

- Greenfield sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- Hanford sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes
- Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
- Monserate sandy loam, shallow, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
- Placentia fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Placentia fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes

A review of geologic area maps for the Project Area indicates that the soil is composed of Holocene and late-Pleistocene young alluvial fan axial channel deposits, which are contemporaneous with human occupation in the region and have the potential to contain cultural deposits (Engel et al. 1959). These consist of predominantly gravel, sand, and silt. The Project Area also contains Pauba Formation Pleistocene sandstone deposits, which are cross-bedded sandstone that contain sparse cobble- to boulder-conglomerate beds.

The Project Area has a moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites due to the presence of alluvium along Murrieta Creek and the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites to located along perennial waterways.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area includes California buckwheat, black sage, bristly fiddleneck, and mulefat (ECORP 2024). Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include Cooper's hawk, song sparrow, black phoebe, and mourning dove (ECORP 2024).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth, and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 years before present (BP) (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of them. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and

the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 to 750 BP), II (750 to 300 BP), and III (300 to 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

3.2 Local Pre-Contact History

The Peninsular Complex is the further inland counterpart to the San Luis Rey Complex of the Palomar Tradition which dominated the areas south and east of the Los Angeles Basin during the Late Period. The Peninsular complex developed in and around the San Jacinto Mountains and the northern portion of Lake Cahuilla. It is divided into three temporal phases characterized by shifts in subsistence, material culture, settlement patterns, and mortuary practices, among other traits (Sutton 2011).

3.2.1 Peninsular I (950 to 750 BP)

This first phase of the Peninsular Complex began approximately 950 BP as populations relocated to the area around Lake Cahuilla as it filled with water. Lasting for about 200 years, the Peninsular I phase is characterized by the appearance of Cottonwood points and bow shaft straighteners as an augmentation

of already existing bow and arrow technology. Obsidian sources utilized consisted of Coso Volcanic Field, Obsidian Butte, Bagdad, and others. Ceramic vessels from this phase are comprised of Tumco buff and Salton buff, exhibiting a continuation of use of these materials. The presence of Lake Cahuilla allowed for a shift to lacustrine subsistence and settlement patterns were primarily long-term lakeshore villages with special use sites elsewhere. Rock art was present, but less ubiquitous than in cultural groups to the west. There was also a continued practice of primary pit cremation in mortuary contexts. Linguistically, this phase was characterized by a Proto-Cahuilla language splitting from Proto-Cupan and moving east (Sutton 2011).

3.2.2 Peninsular II (750 to 350 BP)

The shift to the Peninsular II phase began 750 BP, lasting approximately 450 years. Material culture from this time included the continued use of Tumco buff and Salton buff pottery with the addition of Tizon brownware, ceramic pipes, and ceramic figurines. Obsidian continued to be sourced from Coso Volcanic Field and Obsidian Butte along with other sources. Rock art of the San Luis Rey style replaced the previous Rancho Bernardo style, and cremation practices shifted to secondary container cremations and included mourning ceremonies. Subsistence continued to rely heavily on Lake Cahuilla, with the addition of stone fish trap technology. However, village sites along the lakeshore shifted to short-term occupation, with additional villages for special purposes remaining in use elsewhere. Proto-Cahuilla language characterized this phase, with a possible split of Desert Cahuilla to move east to the northern Coachella Valley (Sutton 2011).

3.2.3 Peninsular III (300 BP to AD 1769)

The third phase in the Peninsular Complex occurred from 300 BP to the time of European contact. During this time, the recession of Lake Cahuilla forced subsistence patterns to become reliant on exclusively terrestrial sources. There was a continuation in the use of Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points, with Obsidian Butte being the primary source of material. Tizon brown pottery also saw continued use during this phase, however, Tumco buff and Salton buff pottery fell out of use, and Colorado buff was introduced. Rock art from this time demonstrated a loss of the San Luis Rey style, which was replaced with "Cahuilla B" style. Permanent settlements were situated around springs, with movement west into more mountainous areas as Lake Cahuilla dried up. Mortuary practices reverted to primary pit cremations but integrated the mourning ceremonies of Peninsular II culture. The Cahuilla language developed three distinct dialects during this phase (Sutton 2011).

3.3 Ethnohistory

The Luiseño are a Takic-speaking people who occupied what is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County (the San Luis Rey River drainage) in prehistoric and historic times. The term Luiseño was given by the Spanish to the native groups who were living in this area and who were forcibly removed to Mission San Luis Rey. The Luiseño believe the world was created in the area now known as Temecula and that they have been here since the beginning of time (Temecula Valley Historical Society 2014).

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño subsistence was centered around the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented with hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Bands along the coast also exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was carried out both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1933). An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. Large villages located along the coast or in inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories (Bean and Shipek 1978; Strong 1929).

Most Luiseño villages contained a ceremonial structure, enclosed by circular fencing and located near the center of the village. Houses were semisubterranean and thatched with locally available brush, bark, or reeds. Earth-covered semisubterranean sweathouses were also common and were used for purification and curing rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño first came into contact with Europeans in 1769 when the expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá arrived in their territory. That same year, the San Diego Mission was established just to the south, followed by the San Juan Capistrano Mission in 1776 and the San Luis Rey Mission in 1798. Poor living conditions at the missions and introduced European diseases led to a rapid decline of the Luiseño population. Following the Mission Period (1769-1834), Luiseño Indians scattered throughout southern California. Some became serfs on the Mexican ranchos, others moved to newly founded pueblos established for them, some sought refuge among inland groups, and a few managed to acquire land grants. Later, many moved to or were forced onto reservations. Although many of their cultural traditions had been suppressed during the Mission Period, the Luiseño were successful at retaining their language and certain rituals and ceremonies. Starting in the 1970s, there was a revival of interest in the Luiseño language and classes were organized. Since then, traditional games, songs, and dances have been performed, traditional

foods have been gathered and prepared, and traditional medicines and curing procedures have been practiced (Bean and Shipek 1978).

3.4 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (now Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaino explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaino also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portola land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portola of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the *Kumeyaay* or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the *Tongva* or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in *Tongva*/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the *Agjachemem* or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a *pueblo*, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portola expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the

land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General’s office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

3.5 City of Wildomar History

Rancho La Laguna was a grant of three-square leagues made by Mexican governor Manuel Micheltorena to Julian Manriquez in 1844 (Gunther 1984). Rancho La Laguna included Lake Elsinore and what is now Wildomar. The land grant was confined to the valley floor and did not include the surrounding hills.

After Julian Manriquez died, Rancho La Laguna was sold by his widow to Abel Stearns in 1852. Stearns, who lived in Los Angeles, sold the rancho to Agustín Machado in 1858. Machado and his family lived in an adobe house northwest of the lake. When confirmed by the United States in 1872, the grant had an area of 13,339 acres (Gunther 1984). Machado’s widow and 11 of the 12 children sold most of the rancho to an Englishman, Charles A. Sumner, in 1873. Machado’s oldest son, Juan Machado, retained the house and 513 acres. Sumner mortgaged his property in 1875 and lost the property through foreclosure and a sheriff’s sale in 1877. The new owner, Milton Latham, sold the property to Frederick M. Sumner, brother of the previous owner, Charles A. Sumner. In 1881, ownership was transferred to a San Francisco bank and in 1883 it was purchased by Franklin Heald, William Collier, and Donald Graham (Gunther 1984). The partners subdivided part of the property and began selling lots in what would become the town of Elsinore. The Elsinore post office was established in November 1883 (Gunther 1984). These partners divided the La Laguna Ranch property in 1885 with Heald taking the area north of Corydon Road, which included Lake Elsinore and the town of Elsinore, and Collier and Graham taking the area southeast of Corydon Road, which became Wildomar (Gunther 1984).

Wildomar began as the Car B station, established in 1884 on the California Southern Railroad Company (CSRR), 6 miles south of the Elsinore Junction station (Gunther 1984). The station began as a railroad car on a siding. The name was changed to Wildon and lots were surveyed and platted in 1885. The name Wildon was based on the first names of William Collier and Donald Graham, owners of this part of the former Rancho La Laguna. A new plat was recorded in 1886 with the name changed to Wildomar. The

name Wildomar was formed using Wildon plus part of the first name of Margaret Collier, wife of William Collier and sister of Donald Graham.

The original town was between Palomar Street and Grand Avenue and between Gruwell Street and Pasadena Avenue, according to the 1901 edition of the USGS Elsinore Quadrangle. These streets are shown on this map. Buildings were mostly along Central Avenue between Palomar Street and Grand Avenue. The Wildomar post office and the elementary school were established in 1886. With the arrival of many Quaker families from West Branch, Iowa, Wildomar became known as a Quaker colony. Wildomar became one of the original election precincts and school districts when Riverside County was formed in 1893 (Gunther 1984). The development of Wildomar slowed when the CSRR's tracks in Temecula Canyon were washed out for the final time and not rebuilt in 1892 (Robertson 1998). This severed the connection with San Diego. In 1927 the track in Railroad Canyon washed out and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe track from Perris to Temecula was abandoned (Gunther 1984), after which Wildomar no longer had rail service. Wildomar remained a rural farming and horse ranching community for most of the twentieth century. Completion of Interstate 15 through the area in the early 1980s led to urban growth. Wildomar was incorporated as a city on July 1, 2008 with a population of 28,000 (Wildomar 2018).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for this cultural resource investigation. Staff Archaeologist Rob Cunningham conducted the CHRIS records search. Staff Archaeologist Casey LeJeune, RPA conducted the fieldwork and prepared the technical report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist and the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager at ECORP and has more than 17 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds a M.S. in Archaeology of the North. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Rob Cunningham has 17 years of experience in cultural resources management, with an emphasis on the recordation, analysis, and evaluation of historic-period resources. He has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, and construction monitoring. He has served as Field Director for archaeological inventories and site evaluation projects and has worked on San Diego County projects under ECORP's blanket purchase order since 2010. He has recorded and mapped numerous prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites and has identified and documented

hundreds of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Mr. Cunningham has prepared numerous archaeological site records and has authored and contributed to a variety of cultural resources technical reports.

Casey LeJeune, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist who has worked in cultural resource management since 2020, with experience in the Southeast and southern California. She holds an M.A. in anthropology with a focus in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Ms. LeJeune has served as a field crew supervisor and participated in fieldwork on forensic and historic burials, survey, large-scale data recovery, testing, and construction monitoring. She also has extensive laboratory experience in human osteology and analysis of historic and prehistoric artifacts. Additionally, she has contributed to numerous cultural resource technical reports.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 29 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP conducted a records search for the Project Area at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the CHRIS at the University of California, Riverside on January 25, 2024 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a one-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project Area and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2020); Historic Property Data File for Riverside County (OHP 2012); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2024); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2024); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management 2022). Historic maps reviewed include the:

- 1901 USGS Elsinore, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale);
- 1942 USGS Lake Elsinore, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1949 USGS Santa Ana, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale);
- 1953 USGS Wildomar, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1997 USGS Wildomar, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs taken in 1938, 1967, 1978, 1982, 1985, 1994, and from 1997 to the present year for any indications of property usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry. The search revealed that the Wildomar Historical Society is the nearest entity that potentially maintains such a registry. The search also revealed that the Riverside Historical Commission, which is located in the City of Riverside approximately 10 miles north of Wildomar, maintains a historical registry for Riverside County.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 30, 2024 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search will determine whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Tribal Outreach Coordination Methods

At the request of the client, ECORP conducted tribal outreach for the Project. ECORP prepared outreach letters for all NAHC-listed contacts to seek feedback on the Proposed Project. ECORP sent letters on February 27, 2024 to all addresses obtained from the NAHC based on the Sacred Lands File search results (Appendix B), which consisted of representatives of the following tribes:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation- Belardes
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A
- La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pechanga Band of Indians
- Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
- Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

4.5 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP sent letters to the Wildomar Historical Society and the Riverside Historical Commission on January 30, 2024 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repositories might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area. ECORP also submitted an online inquiry to the Riverside County Heritage Association on January 30, 2024 (Appendix A).

4.6 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey on April 17, 2024 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter-spaced transects. At the time, ECORP examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the EIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

A total of 51 previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 40 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search radius. Of the 51 studies conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area, three included the Project Area (Table 1). Appendix A lists all of the reports located within 1 mile of the Project Area. These studies revealed the presence of pre-contact sites, including habitation sites, and historical sites, including single-family homes, a trash scatter, and an electrical pump. The previous studies were conducted between 1978 and 2021 and vary in size from less than 1 acre to 145 acres.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year
RI-02888	Scientific Resource Surveys	Surface Collection and Test Excavation at the Tunstall East and West Sites, Wildomar, Riverside County	1989
RI-03458	Love, Bruce	Cultural Resources Assessment: Wildomar Channel Lateral C; Wildomar Area of Riverside County, California	1992
RI-10530	Laura S. White and Robert S. White	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Wildomar Recycled Water System Phase 1- Off-Site Facilities Project, Riverside County	2009

The results of the records search indicate that approximately 40 percent of the Project Area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, these studies were conducted in smaller segments, at different times, by different consultants, and as many as 35 years ago under obsolete standards. Therefore, ECORP conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project Area for the Project under current protocols.

The records search also determined that 16 previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these, three are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, and 13 are historic-era sites that are associated with early European-American ranching activities or 20th-century residential development. Two of these previously recorded cultural resources are mapped within the Project Area (Table 2); the locations of these resources are discussed further below.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
4722	4722	B. Love 1992	Historic	Water system feature	No
4725	4725	Robert S. White 1989	Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	Yes*
4726	4726	Robert S. White 1989	Pre-contact	Dense lithic scatter	Yes*
–	7182	Pat Meredith 1982	Historic	Single family home	No
–	7783	M. O'Brien 1982	Historic	Single family home	No
–	7784	M. O'Brien 1982	Historic	Gas station	No
–	7786	M. O'Brien 1982	Historic	Single family home	No
–	7805	Marna O'Brien 1982	Historic	Single family home	No
–	7807	M. O'Brien 1982	Historic	Ranch house	No

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
–	7808	O'Brien, Marna 1982; Ostashay, Jan and Peter 2004	Historic	Barn house and associated refuse	No
–	7809	M. O'Brien 1982	Historic	Ranch house	No
–	7811	M. O'Brien 1982	Historic	Wildomar School Bell	No
6070H	8173	Bruce Love 1998; Daniel Ballester 2013	Historic	Cluster of olive trees from abandoned orchard	No
–	12289	Richard S. Shepard 2002	Historic	Single family home and ancillary structures	No
11760	23939	Michael Hogan 2014	Historic	Electrical pump and valves	No
–	28131	Riordan Goodwin 2018	Pre-contact	Isolated flake tool	No

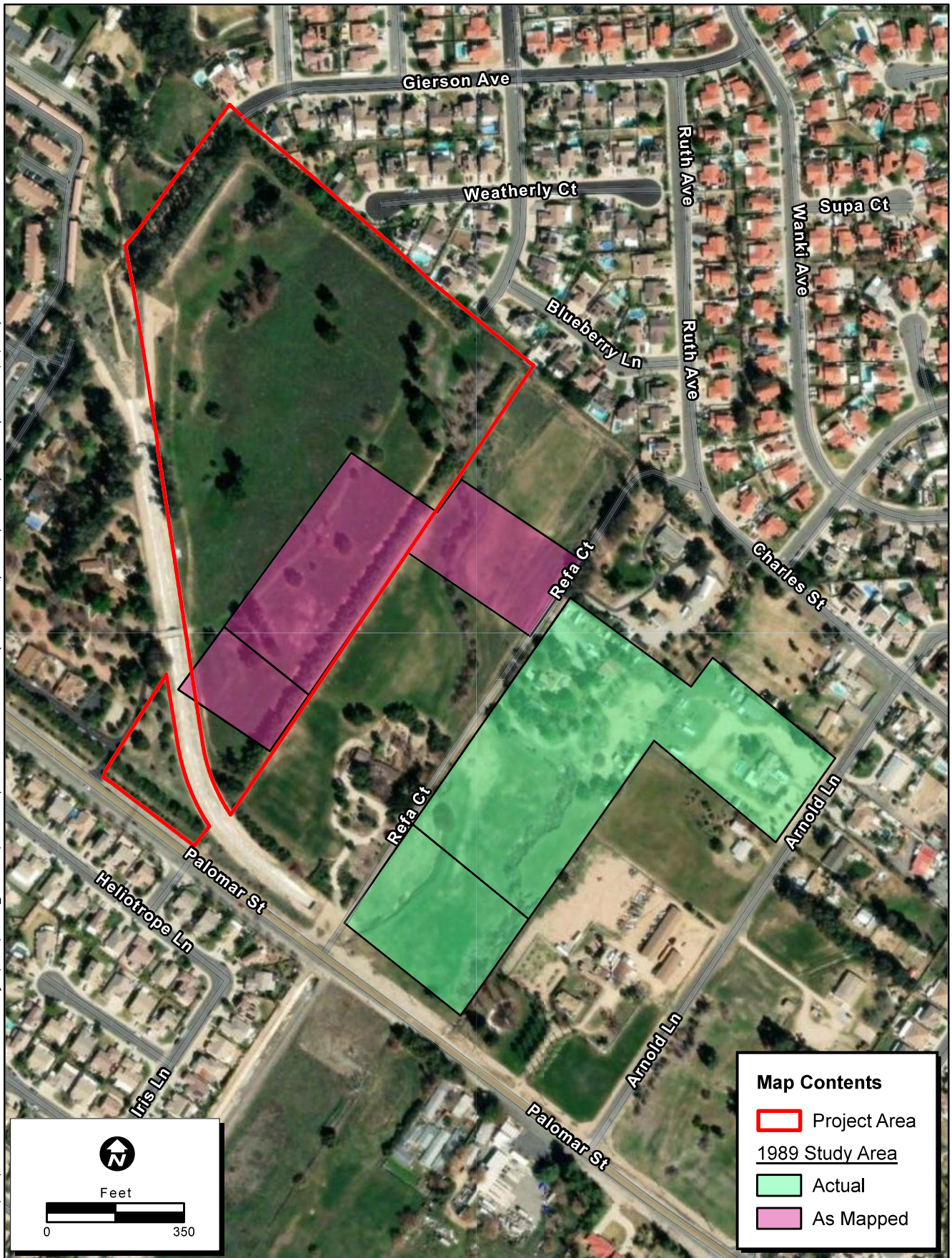
Note: * As reported in EIC results. Site was not properly mapped and is not located within the Project Area.

5.1.1.1 P-33-4725

Resource P-33-4725 was initially recorded in 1989 and is described as a lithic and groundstone scatter on a low rise along the bank of a drainage. Associated artifacts include five flakes (two quartzite, two metavolcanic, and one retouched quartzite), three metavolcanic cores, three scrapers (one quartzite and two metavolcanic), one quartzite chopper, one granitic mano, 10 granitic metate fragments, and three hammerstones (1 granitic and 2 metavolcanic). Other constituents of the site include 10 fire-affected rocks. These artifacts were recovered through an investigation that involved surface collection and test excavation (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. [SRS] 1989). This resource has not been evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

A review of the site records, topographic maps, and aerial images of the Project Area indicates that P-33-4725 is located on an adjacent property that is not a part of the Project Area (Figures 2 and 3). The site records include a topographic map that depicts the resource within the Project Area; however, the resource location as depicted by the topographic map is inaccurate. This inaccuracy is most apparent in the sketch map that accompanies the site record: the sketch map indicates that the property that contains the resource is bounded to the south by Palomar Street, to the west by Refa Street, and to the east by Arnold Lane. The current Project Area is located to the northwest of the property that is bounded by those streets, approximately 410 feet northwest of the intersection of Palomar and Refa Streets. Additionally, the sketch map depicts several features that match aerial photographs of the property to the southeast of the Project Area. These include a small pond to the north of Palomar Street, a northeast-southwest-oriented drainage that runs through the property, trees and buildings, and the depicted inclines. Additionally, ECORP examined the approximate mapped location of the resource during the field survey.

Location: N:\2022\2022-252.07 Wildomar Passive Park Project\Maps\Cultural\MAPS_Cultural_Resources\WPP_CRM.aprx - Resource Error Overview (Renamed Study Boundary Overview) 20240423 (trotellini - 5/23/2024)



Map Date: 5/13/2024
Sources: ESRI, Vivid (2022)

**Figure 2. Study Boundary Overview
Aerial**

Location: N:\2022\2022-252.07 Wildomar Passive Park Project\Maps\Cultural\WPP CRM.aprx - Resource Error Proposed (Renamed Study Boundary Topo) 20240423 (trotellini - 5/23/2024)

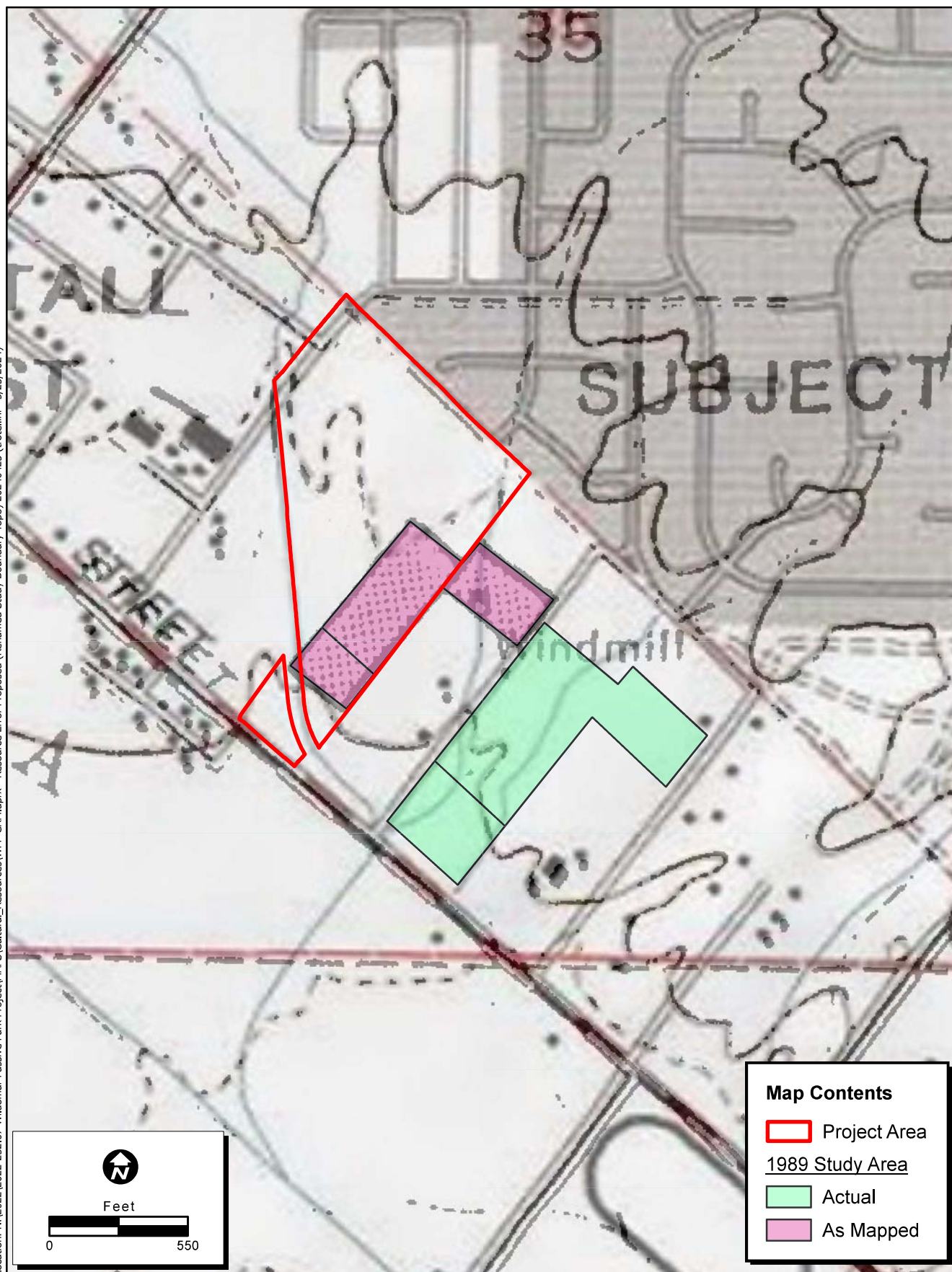


**Figure 3. Study Boundary Overview
Topographic**

ECORP did not observe any indication of P-33-4725 within the Project Area, nor did the landscape features match what was depicted on the site sketch map. Given this information, the resource was apparently plotted incorrectly on the topographic map in the site record. This accounts for why the CHRIS records search identified this resource as being within the Project Area. When this resource was originally recorded in 1989, mapping technology was less precise, which may account for the location discrepancy.

5.1.1.2 P-33-4726

Resource P-33-4726 was originally recorded in 1989 and was investigated through surface collection and test excavation (SRS 1989). It is described as a dense lithic scatter situated on a small, low knoll. Artifacts identified in the 1989 investigation include 60 flakes (43 metavolcanic, 12 quartz, four quartzite, and one felsite), eight cores (three metavolcanic, three quartz, and two quartzite), four scrapers (three metavolcanic and one quartzite), five granitic manos, several metate fragments, and seven metavolcanic hammerstones. Additional constituents included five fire-affected rocks. This resource has not been evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

Similar to P-33-4725, resource P-33-4726 appears to have been incorrectly mapped as within the Project Area. The site records for both resources contain the same topographic overview and sketch maps with both sites indicated. Additionally, ECORP examined the approximate mapped location of this resource during the field survey and did not observe any indication of the site or its surrounding features within the Project Area. Therefore, the field conditions within the Project Area and the same data that was used to determine the actual location of P-33-4725 indicate that P-33-4726 is also located on the property to the southeast of the Project Area.

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Riverside County (dated March 3, 2020) included 11 resources within one mile of the Project Area (OHP 2020; Table 3). The BERD did not include any properties within or adjacent to the Project Area.

Table 3. Riverside County Built Environment Resources within one mile of the Project Area			
OHP ID	Resource Name/Address	Description	OHP Eligibility Status Code*
464996	25025 Catt Road	–	5S2
465001	2525 Catt Road	Schwartz House	5S2
465000	32785 Central Street	Judge William Collier Home, Louis Cook House	5S2
464997	21343 Dunn Street	Ben Taylor House	3S
465002	35880 Frederick Street	Heal Ranch, Robinson	5S2
465004	21999 Grand Avenue	R.J. Brown House	3S
465005	22060 Grand Avenue	Easterbrook	3S

Table 3. Riverside County Built Environment Resources within one mile of the Project Area

OHP ID	Resource Name/Address	Description	OHP Eligibility Status Code*
465006	22180 Grand Avenue	–	5S2
465008	Corner of Palomar Street and Wildomar Trail	Wildomar Bell	5S2
464998	21564 Palomar Street	–	7N
464999	21457 Pecan Street	Dr. O.S. Brown House	3S

Notes: OHP = Office of Historic Preservation

Eligibility Status Codes:

3S = appears eligible for NRHP individually through survey evaluation

5S2 = individually eligible for local listing or designation

7N = needs to be reevaluated- formerly coded as may become NRHP eligible with specific conditions

The National Register Information System (NPS 2024) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register properties are located in Lake Elsinore, approximately 6 miles northwest of the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996 and updates) by the OHP (2024) on January 12, 2024: the City of Wildomar does not contain any CHLs. The nearest landmark is CHL No. 1005, the Santa Rosa Rancho, which is located approximately 7 miles south of the Project Area.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) mentions the Butterfield Overland Stage Route in Elsinore Valley and one of the old Machado adobes that may have served as a stage station on Grand Avenue on the southwestern side of Lake Elsinore, approximately 7.7 miles northwest of the Project Area. Kyle (2002) also discusses several historic rancho properties, stagecoach trails, and Native American rock art sites in western Riverside County.

A search of GLO patent records revealed that the 13,337.84-acre Rancho La Laguna was granted to Abel Stearns on March 3, 1851 under the 1851 Act to Settle Private Land Claims in California. No other patent information for the Rancho La Laguna property was available through the GLO.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 380-050-025 revealed that the property consists of 20.05 acres of vacant commercial land. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest. A RealQuest online property search for APN 380-050-027, which contains the southern segment of the Project Area, revealed that the property consists of 6.15 acres of retail/trade property and contains a structure that was built in 1971. This structure is located outside of the Project Area, which only includes a portion of APN 380-050-027. The property is owned by the City of Wildomar. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2024, 2022) did not list any historic bridges in or within one mile of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean and Shipek 1978) indicates that the nearest Luiseño settlement is the Temecula Land Grant, which is approximately 11 miles southeast of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the Project Area and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information indicates that the Project Area has not been developed. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1901 USGS Elsinore, California (1:125,000) map depicts unlabeled roads immediately surrounding the Project Area and a northwest–southeast-oriented railroad passing to the southwest.
- Aerial photographs from 1938 show the Project Area as undeveloped, in addition to Palomar Street immediately southwest of the Project Area, and South Pasadena Street to the west.
- The 1942 USGS Lake Elsinore, California (1:62,500) map depicts Palomar Street, which is immediately southwest of the Project Area, as State Route 71. It also shows several ephemeral drainages within the Project Area and the immediate vicinity.
- The 1949 USGS Santa Ana, California (1:250,000) map depicts State Route 71/Interstate 395 to the immediate southwest of the Project Area.
- The 1953 USGS Wildomar, California (1:24,000) map depicts Palomar Street, a drainage within the Project Area, and a windmill to the immediate northeast of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1967 and 1978 show the Project Area as undeveloped land that appears to have been cleared or mowed.
- Aerial photographs from 1982 and 1985 show the Project Area as undeveloped land with several unpaved road alignments throughout the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1994 show that a north–south-oriented concrete-lined channel has been constructed between the northern and southern portions of the Project Area. The Project Area contains small clusters of trees (likely for landscaping) and several trails.
- The 1997 USGS Wildomar, California (1:24,000) map shows Palomar Street, a drainage within the Project Area, and two structures to the immediate southeast of the Project Area.
- All other aerial photographs from 1997 to the present year show the Project Area in its present-day state.

In sum, the Project Area has been undeveloped, with the exception of a concrete-lined channel and some landscaping, since at least 1901.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

5.3 Tribal Outreach Coordination Results

ECORP conducted tribal outreach by preparing and mailing letters via First Class Mail on February 27, 2024 to the 21 tribal addresses that were provided by the NAHC. ECORP also called or sent email inquiries to 20 tribal contacts on February 26, 2024. To date, ECORP has received three responses to the letters, phone calls, and email inquiries. Summaries of the responses are provided below:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email on March 4, 2024. They stated that the Project Area is not within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and concluded consultation.
- Pechanga Band of Indians indicated during AB 52 consultation that the Tribe wanted to participate in the survey/fieldwork. On March 20, 2024, ECORP began coordinating availability for fieldwork with the Tribe directly via email. On April 17, 2024, Pechanga monitor Robert Cordova participated in the survey with ECORP.
- Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians responded on March 25, 2024 via email. They stated that the Project Area is in an area that is culturally affiliated with Rincon; however, they deferred to Pechanga Band for this Project and requested a copy of the study upon completion.

As of the date of this report, ECORP has not received any further responses from the other tribal contacts. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

5.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

As of the date of this report, ECORP has not received any responses to the letters sent to the Wildomar Historical Society, the Riverside Historical Commission, and the Riverside County Heritage Association.

5.5 Field Survey Results

ECORP archaeologist Casey LeJeune and Pechanga tribal monitor Robert Cordova surveyed the Project Area for archaeological resources on April 17, 2024. ECORP surveyed the entire Project Area using 15-meter-spaced transects and examined the ground surface for indications of archaeological resources. The ground surface visibility throughout the Project Area ranged from excellent to poor (Figures 4 and 5). Areas with excellent visibility (i.e., 90 to 100 percent) contained sparse to no vegetation and included the informal walking trails and a previously disced area. The majority of the Project Area, however, had poor visibility (i.e., 0 to 20 percent) due to dense vegetation cover.

ECORP did not observe any archaeological resources during the field survey. Prior to the survey, ECORP thoroughly examined the approximate mapped locations of the two resources plotted within the Project Area via desktop review. During the survey, ECORP examined these locations for any surface evidence of the two resources but did not observe any indication of either resource. Furthermore, ECORP observed

that the field conditions within the Project Area did not match the conditions depicted on the sketch map that accompanied the site records.



Figure 4. Project Area Overview (view southeast; April 17, 2024).



Figure 5. Project Area Overview (view southwest; April 17, 2024).

5.5.1 Cultural Resources

As a result of previous investigations by other firms, two pre-contact lithic-scatter sites were mapped within the Project Area. However, the locations of these sites on file with the EIC appear to match up with a property that is adjacent to and outside of the Project Area; therefore, it is outside of the study area for this Project. ECORP did not observe any evidence of these previously recorded sites during the 2024 field survey. ECORP did not identify any new archaeological resources within the Project Area.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The records search revealed two resources mapped within the Project Area; however, this study has determined that the resources were incorrectly mapped and are located outside the Project Area. The 2024 field survey did not yield any historic-period or pre-contact archaeological resources within the Project Area. Therefore, no Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA or Historical Resources under CEQA will be affected by the Proposed Project.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to the presence of alluvium along Murrieta Creek and given the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along perennial waterways, the Project Area has a moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites. This potential is due to the fact that Holocene young fan alluvial deposits like those within the Project Area were deposited contemporaneously with human occupation of the region, which creates conditions that allow for pre-contact archaeological resources to become buried in subsurface soil. Additionally, the presence of nearby Murrieta Creek increases the likelihood of human occupation in the vicinity. The presence of two pre-contact archaeological sites on the adjacent property also contributes to the Project Area's likelihood for containing buried pre-contact resources.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 Contractor Awareness Training

The lead agency shall ensure that a Contractor Awareness Training Program is delivered to train equipment operators about cultural resources. The program shall be designed to inform construction personnel about: federal and state regulations pertaining to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources; the subsurface indicators of resources that shall require a work stoppage; procedures for notifying the lead agency of any occurrences; project-specific requirements and mitigation measures; and enforcement of penalties and repercussions for non-compliance with the program.

The training shall be prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist and may be provided either through a brochure, video, or in-person tailgate meeting, as determined appropriate by the archaeologist. The training shall be provided to all construction supervisors, forepersons, and operators of ground-disturbing equipment. All personnel shall be required to sign a training roster. The construction manager

is responsible for ensuring that all required personnel receive the training. The Construction Manager shall provide a copy of the signed training roster to the lead agency as proof of compliance.

6.3.2 Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring

Prior to the start of construction, the Project Proponent shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist and Tribal Monitor to observe all ground-disturbing activities associated with Project construction.

Monitoring is not required for placement of equipment or fill inside excavations that were monitored, above-ground construction activities, or redistribution of soils that were previously monitored (such as the return of stockpiles to use in backfilling).

The Monitoring Archaeologist shall meet or work under the direct supervision of someone meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. The monitors shall have the authority to temporarily halt ground-disturbing or construction-related work within 100 feet of any discovery of potential historical or archaeological resources in order to address unanticipated discoveries.

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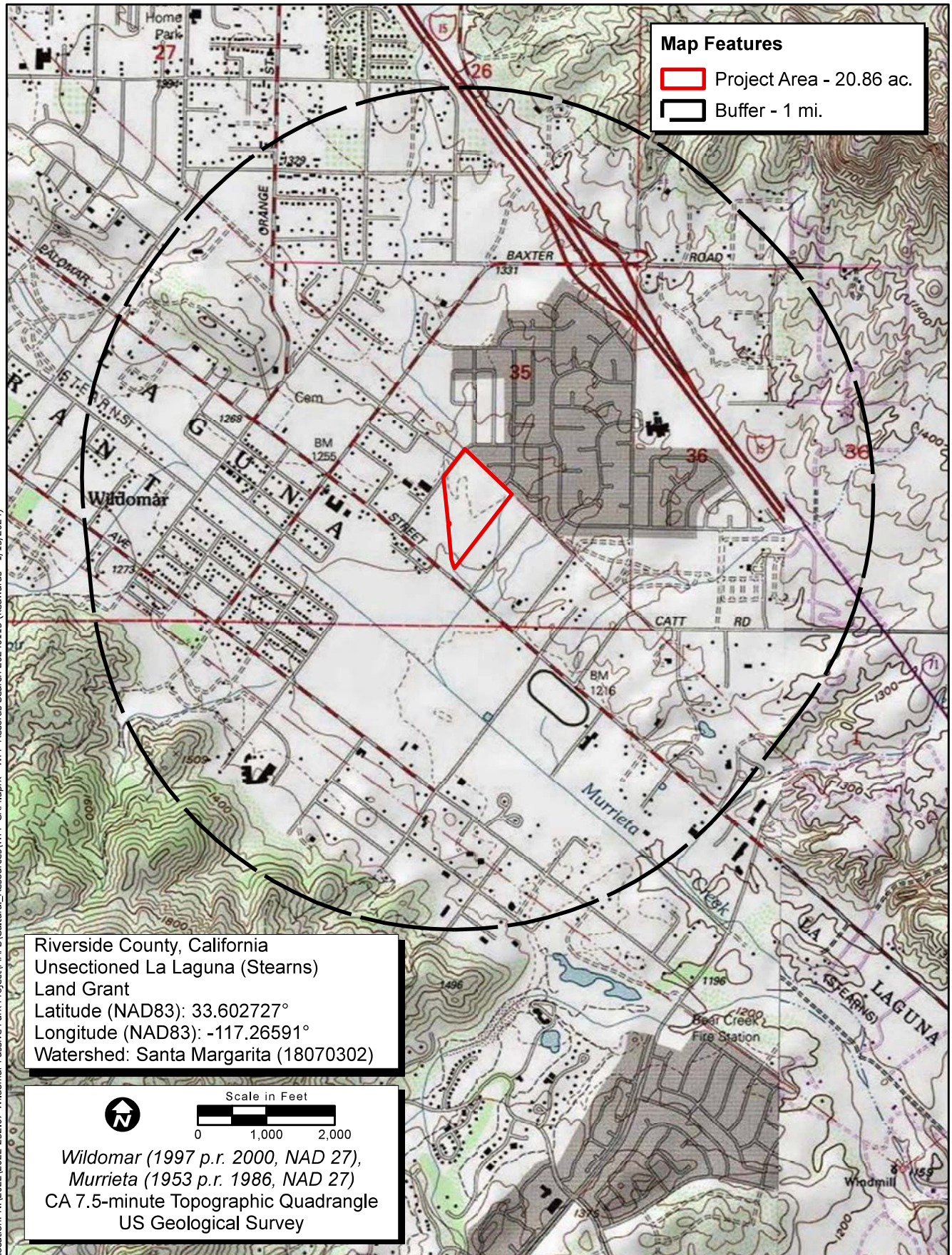
LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination and Tribal Outreach

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination



Map Date: 1/15/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00351	NADB-R - 1083207; Voided - MF-0314	1989	Brooke S. Arkush	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring of Grading-Tracts 21370, 21371, and 24342	Archaeological Reseach Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-001273
RI-00508	NADB-R - 1080547; Voided - MF-0440	1978	Stan Wilmoth	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 11495, Near Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-02297	NADB-R - 1082735; Voided - MF-2491	1987	CHACE, PAUL G. and DONNA COLLINS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - VICTORY HILL	CHACE AND ASSOCIATES	
RI-02325	NADB-R - 1082782; Voided - MF-2526	1988	DE MUNCK, VICTOR	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF AN 18.27 ACRE TRACT OF LAND SHOWN ON TTM # 23361, IN WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELD ASSOCIATES	
RI-02438	NADB-R - 1082929; Submitter - 974; Voided - MF-2670	1988	SWOPE, KAREN K.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 8.12 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED IN THE WILDOMAR AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-013515
RI-02888	NADB-R - 1083242; Voided - MF-3087	1989	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS	SURFACE COLLECTION AND TEST EXCAVATION AT THE TUNSTALL EAST AND WEST SITES, WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY.	SRS	33-004725, 33-004726
RI-03240	NADB-R - 1084094; Submitter - 2129A; Voided - MF-3472	1990	WADE, SUSAN A.	LETTER REPORT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TENTATIVE MAP NO. 25247, WILDOMAR PROPERTY	RECON	
RI-03340	NADB-R - 1083958; Voided - MF-3580	1988	KELLER, JEAN SALPAS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CHANGE OF ZONE 5231, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	
RI-03341	NADB-R - 1085264; Submitter - 311; Voided - MF-3580	1998	LOVE, BRUCE and Bai "Tom" Tang	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: SENIOR LIFESTYLE PERSPECTIVES PROJECT, APNS 369-050-040, -041, AND -042, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF WILDOMAR, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-008173
RI-03353	NADB-R - 1083981; Submitter - 2129A; Voided - MF-3592	1989	WADE, SUE A.	LETTER REPORT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TENTATIVE MAP NO. 25094, WILDOMAR PROPERTY	RECON	
RI-03458	NADB-R - 1084137; Submitter - 1175; Voided - MF-3719	1992	LOVE, BRUCE	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: WILDOMAR CHANNEL LATERAL C; WILDOMAR AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-004722

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-03956	NADB-R - 1084914; Voided - MF-4327	1995	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WILDOMAR MDP LATERAL E PROJECT LOCATED IN THE COMMUNITY OF WILDOMAR, UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	33-006980
RI-03986	NADB-R - 1084961; Other - PP 14543; Voided - MF-4357	1996	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SENIOR LEISURE LIVING DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: A 10.94 ACRE PARCEL AS SHOWN ON PLOT PLAN 14543, WILDOMAR, UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
RI-04142	NADB-R - 1085333; Other - TT 22555(1989) TR 29029 (1999)7; Voided - MF-4618	1989	DE MUNCK, VICTOR C.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A 20 ACRETRACT OF LAND DESIGNATED TENTATIVETRACT #22555 LOCATED IN THE WILDOMAR AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELD ASSOCIATES	
RI-04259	NADB-R - 1085497; Submitter - 425; Voided - MF-4740	1999	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, MICHAEL HOGAN, and DANIEL BALLESTER	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: TENTATIVE TRACT 29332, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	
RI-04323	NADB-R - 1085593; Submitter - 544; Voided - MF-4806	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, and MICHAEL HOGAN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: APN 367-300-030, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	
RI-04608	NADB-R - 1085968	2002	SHEPARD, RICHARD S.	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 30917, WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	BONTERRA CONSULTING	33-012289
RI-04877	NADB-R - 1086239	2003	PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED TEMECULA VALLEY REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY EFFLUENT PIPELINE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-010986
RI-04937	NADB-R - 1086299; Submitter - 04-03-06-748	2003	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL REOURCES SURVEY OF THE DEPASQUALE FAMILY PARTNERSHIP PROPOERTY (TRACT 30155) IN THE OAK SPRINGS AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	MCKENNA ET AL.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04962	NADB-R - 1086324; Submitter - GLH-04-532	2004	HOOVER, ANNA M. and HUGH WAGNER	FINAL REPORT FOR THE PAHSE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY TRACT 32859, APN 380-070-018, 15.6-ACRE PROPERTY	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	
RI-05497	NADB-R - 1086860	2004	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF CORNERSTONE CHURCH EXPANSION (APN 367-140-008, 367-210-018), +/-48.43 ACRES OF LAND IN WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	JEAN KELLER	
RI-05750	NADB-R - 1087113; Submitter - 1013	2003	DAHDUL, MARIAM and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: BEAR CREEK VILLAGE CENTER, NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-05757	NADB-R - 1087120; Submitter - 998	2003	DAHDUL, MARIAM	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 30939, GROSS RANCH PROJECT NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-05758	NADB-R - 1087121; Submitter - 997	2003	DAHDUL, MARIAM	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 30839, DAVIS RANCH PROJECT, NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-05967	NADB-R - 1087330; Submitter - 1096	2003	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, JOSH SMALLWOOD, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 31499, NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	
RI-06023	NADB-R - 1087386; Submitter - 1079	2003	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, and MARIAM DAHDUL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 31331, EA NO. 39030, NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06024	NADB-R - 1087387; Submitter - 1095	2003	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, CASEY TIBBET, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESORUCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 31353 AND ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 369-180-025, NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	
RI-06171	NADB-R - 1087534	2004	AISLIN-KAY, MARNIE	LETTER REPORT: RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR SPRINT TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE RV54XC511G (CALIFORNIA LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOL), 31970 CENTRAL AVENUE, WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-06234	NADB-R - 1087597; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1288	2004	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, and JOHN J. EDDY	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 31837, NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06249	NADB-R - 1087612; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1289	2004	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and John Eddy	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 32078, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverisde County, California	CRM TECH	33-006980
RI-06363	NADB-R - 1087726; Submitter - CONTRACT #1429	2004	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, DEIRDRE ENCARNACION, and THOMAS J. MELZER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NOS. 376-060-010 AND -013, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06493	NADB-R - 1087860; Submitter - CONTRACT #1326	2004	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, and MATTHEW WETHERBEE	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 25122, NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-006980
RI-06494	NADB-R - 1087861; Submitter - CONTRACT #1603A	2005	HOGAN, MICHAEL, BAI TANG, and MATTHEW WETHERBEE	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 376-190- 002, AND 376-108-006, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06697	NADB-R - 1088064; Other - CONTRACT NO. 06998.06	2006	JORDAN, STACEY C.	ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY: OVERHEAD TO UNDERGROUND CONVERSION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (WO#6477-7274, AI#6-7212)	JONES & STOKES	
RI-06737	NADB-R - 1088104; Submitter - LSA PROJECT NO. OKE0601	2006	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, BAXTER PROJECT, AN UNINCORPORATED AREA OF WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-015306
RI-07598		2007	Clowery-Moreno, Sara and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Wildomar Square Project, Riverside County, California, APN 380-230-001	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-07789		2008	Carolyn E. Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water DistrictT Phase I Recycled Water System, Riverside County, California	Kyle Consulting	
RI-07886	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1927	2006	Bai Tang and Michael Hogan	Photo Recordation of Historic Buildings Rudolph J. Brown Ranch, 22060 Grand Ave. Wildomar, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-007808
RI-08769		2011	Carla Allred	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA5647A/ Palomar TMO Colo TCNS# 76331	EarthTouch, Inc.	
RI-08934	Submitter - Contract No. 2717	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 376-410-013, -022, and -023 (Westpark Project), City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	33-008173
RI-08939	Submitter - Contract No. 2730	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Tentative Tract Map 33840; Assessor's Parcel No. 376-043-027, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09159		2013	Jennifer R. Kraft and Tracy Stropes	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey for the Orange Street Project City of Wildomar, County of Riverside	Brain F Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-09208		2014	Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Refa', Gruwell Street, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	First Carbon Solutions	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09229		2014	Michael Hogan	Update of an Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Tentative Tract Map 32035; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 380-040-005, -007, -012, and -025 In the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	33-023939
RI-09291		2014	Jean A. Keller	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Public Use Permit 778, Revised Permit No. 5 APN 367-210-008, 018, 034, 035, 039, 041, 043 and 367-140-008	Jean A. Keller	
RI-09418		2015	Brian F. Smith, George L. Kennedy, and Todd A. Wirths	Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring Report, 34915 Orange Street (Tract 36519), City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California (APN 367-170-029)	Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.	
RI-09441		2012	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Waite Street Reservoir and Pipeline Project, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting	
RI-09524		2012	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment Baxter Property Wildomar, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting	
RI-10113	Other - RBF1610	2016	DAVID BRUNZELL	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FAITH BIBLE CHURCH PROJECT WILDOMAR RIVERSIDE COUNTY CALIFORNIA	BCRCONSULTING	33-015306
RI-10530		2009	Laura S. White and Robert S. White	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Wildomar Recycled Water System Phase 1 - Off-Site Facilities Project, Riverside County	Arcaheological Associates	
RI-10972		2021	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Tres Lagos Apartments Project, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting, LLC	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-004722	CA-RIV-004722	Other - ARU # 1175-1		Historic		1992 (B. Love, Archaeological Research Unit)	RI-03458
P-33-004725	CA-RIV-004725	Other - Tunstall East		Prehistoric		1989 (Robert S. White, Archaeological Associates)	RI-02888
P-33-004726	CA-RIV-004726	Other - Tunstall West		Prehistoric		1989 (Robert S. White, Archaeological Associates)	RI-02888
P-33-007182		Other - Ser. No. 33-23300-42	Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Pat Meredith, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-007783				Historic		1982 (M. O'Brien, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007784				Historic		1982 (M. O'Brien, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007786				Historic		1982 (M. O'Brien, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007805		Other - Robinson House; Other - Heald Ranch; Other - Ser. No. 33-2395-7	Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Marna O'Brien, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007807				Historic		1982 (M. O'Brien, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007808				Historic		1982 (O'Brien, Marna, Riverside County Historical Commission); 2004 (Ostashay, Jan and Peter Moruzzi, PCR Services Corp., Irvine); 2006 (Smallwood, Josh and Thomas J. Melzer, CRM TECH)	RI-07886, RI-08170
P-33-007809				Historic		1982 (M. O'Brien, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007811				Historic		1982 (M. O'Brien, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-008173	CA-RIV-006070H	Other - CRM TECH 311-1H; Other - CRM TECH 2717	Other	Historic	AH03	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA); 2013 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	RI-03341, RI-04390, RI-08859, RI-08934
P-33-012289		Other - RBF-156-01	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (Richard S. Shepard, Bon Terra Consulting)	RI-04608
P-33-023939	CA-RIV-011760	Other - CRM Tech 2818-1	Site	Historic	AH06	2014 (Michael Hogan, CRM TECH)	RI-09229

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-028131		Other - LSA-JTM1801-S-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2018 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.)	

Riverside County Heritage Association

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Chronicles Journal](#)
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County History
Symposium](#)
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Contact us:

* Indicates required field

Name *

First

Last

Email *

Comment *

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development of the project indicated above. The proposed project consists of approximately 20 acres located in the sectioned portions of Township 6 South Range 4 West, Section 35 as depicted on the enclosed map. The property is located northeast of Palomar Street, northwest of Refa Street, and east of Anne Sullivan Preschool. Upon request, we can provide a map via email.

SUBMIT



Steve Lech

c/o Riverside County Heritage Association

P. O. Box 21168

Riverside, CA 92516-1168

Contact Us

Parks District Guest Services

Our Guest Services department is here to help you! If you need assistance booking a camping reservation, want more information about special events or programs, or have any other inquiries, please fill out the form below and someone will be in touch with you shortly.

800-234-7275

Office Location/Hours:
4600 Crestmore Road
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509
Monday - Thursday | 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Friday | 8 a.m. - 3:30 p.m

* First name

Robert

* Last name

Cunningham

* Email

rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Phone number

(909) 747-4679

Address

215 North 5th Street

Address Line 2

City

Redlands

State

California

Zip

92374

* Location:

Other

* Please enter your comment

portions of Township 6 South Range 4 West, Section 35 as depicted on the enclosed map. The property is located northeast of Palomar Street, northwest of Refa Street, and east of Anne Sullivan Preschool as indicated in the attached map. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all

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Thank You For Getting In Touch!

Thank you for contacting Riverside County Park and Open-Space District. We have received your inquiry and will get back to you as soon as we can.



January 30, 2024

Wildomar Historical Society
P.O. Box 1685
Wildomar, CA 92595
Sent via email: historyofwildomar@gmail.com

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Ronald Reagan Sports Park Project, Riverside County, California*

Dear Wildomar Historical Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development of the project indicated above. The proposed project consists of approximately 20 acres located in the sectioned portions of Township 6 South Range 4 West, Section 35 as depicted on the enclosed map. The property is located northeast of Palomar Street, northwest of Refa Street, and east of Anne Sullivan Preschool as indicated in the attached map. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the project area.

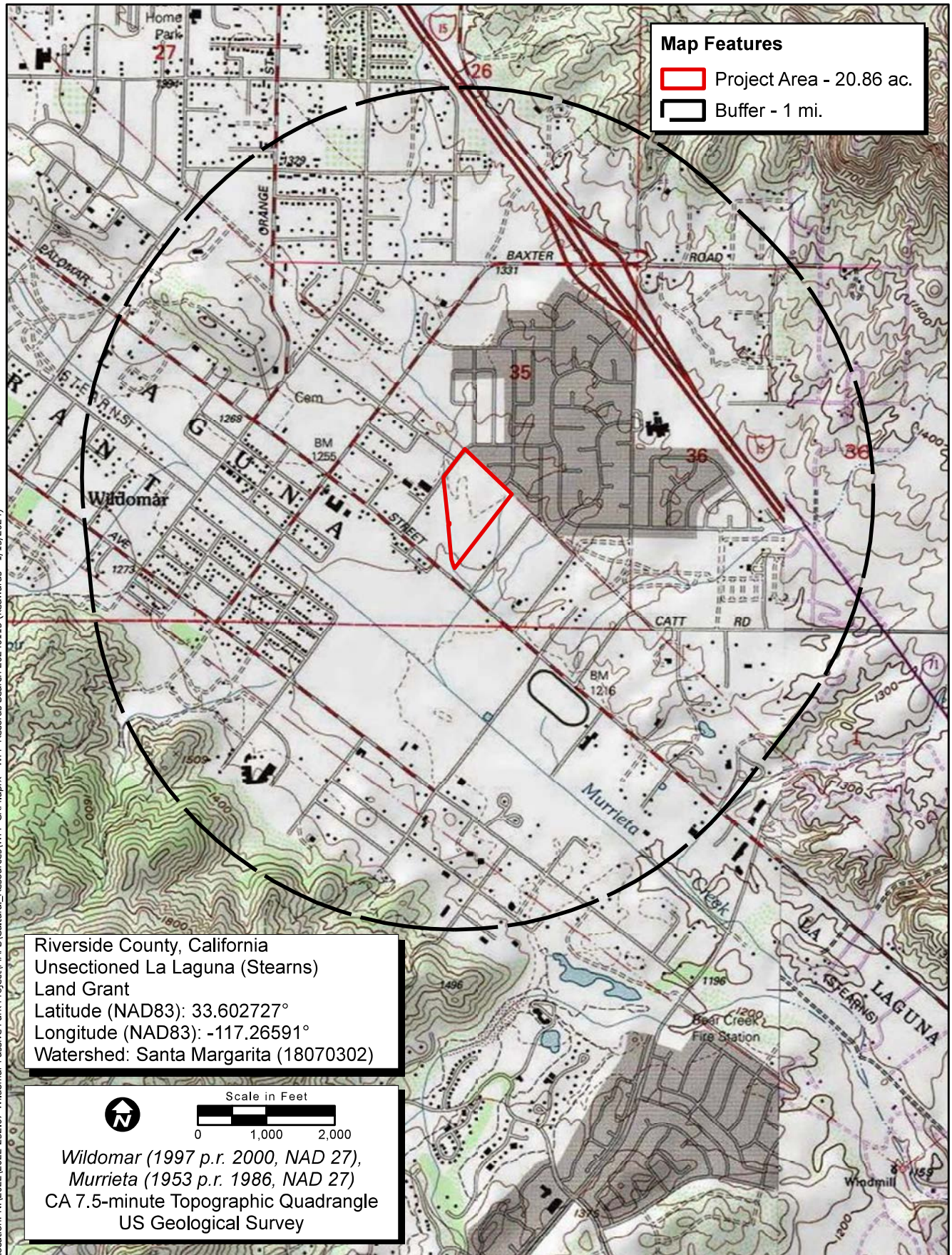
Attached, please find a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (909) 747-4679 or rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Rob Cunningham
Staff Archaeologist/ Staff Coordinator

Attachment(s):
Records Search Map



Map Date: 1/15/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

Sacred Lands File Coordination and Tribal Outreach

From: [Casey LeJeune](#)
To: NAHC@NAHC
Cc: [Sonia Sifuentes](#); [Robert Cunningham](#)
Subject: NHAC SLF Request ECORP #2022-252.07
Date: Tuesday, January 30, 2024 8:55:00 AM
Attachments: [Sacred-Lands-File-NA-Contact-Form 20-acre Passive Park.pdf](#)
[image001.png](#)
[WPP Records Search 20240115 \(V01\).pdf](#)

Hello,

ECORP is requesting a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File for the above referenced project. Please see attached documents for details about the project location.

Sincerely,

Casey LeJeune, M.A., RPA

Staff Archaeologist
ECORP Consulting, Inc.



ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Federal Small Business

California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)

215 N 5th St, Redlands, CA 92374
Phone: 909.307.0046

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Wildomar 20-acre Passive Park

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Wildomar, CA (1997)

Township: 6S **Range:** 4W **Section(s):** 35

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 North 5th Street

City: Redlands, CA **Zip:** 92374

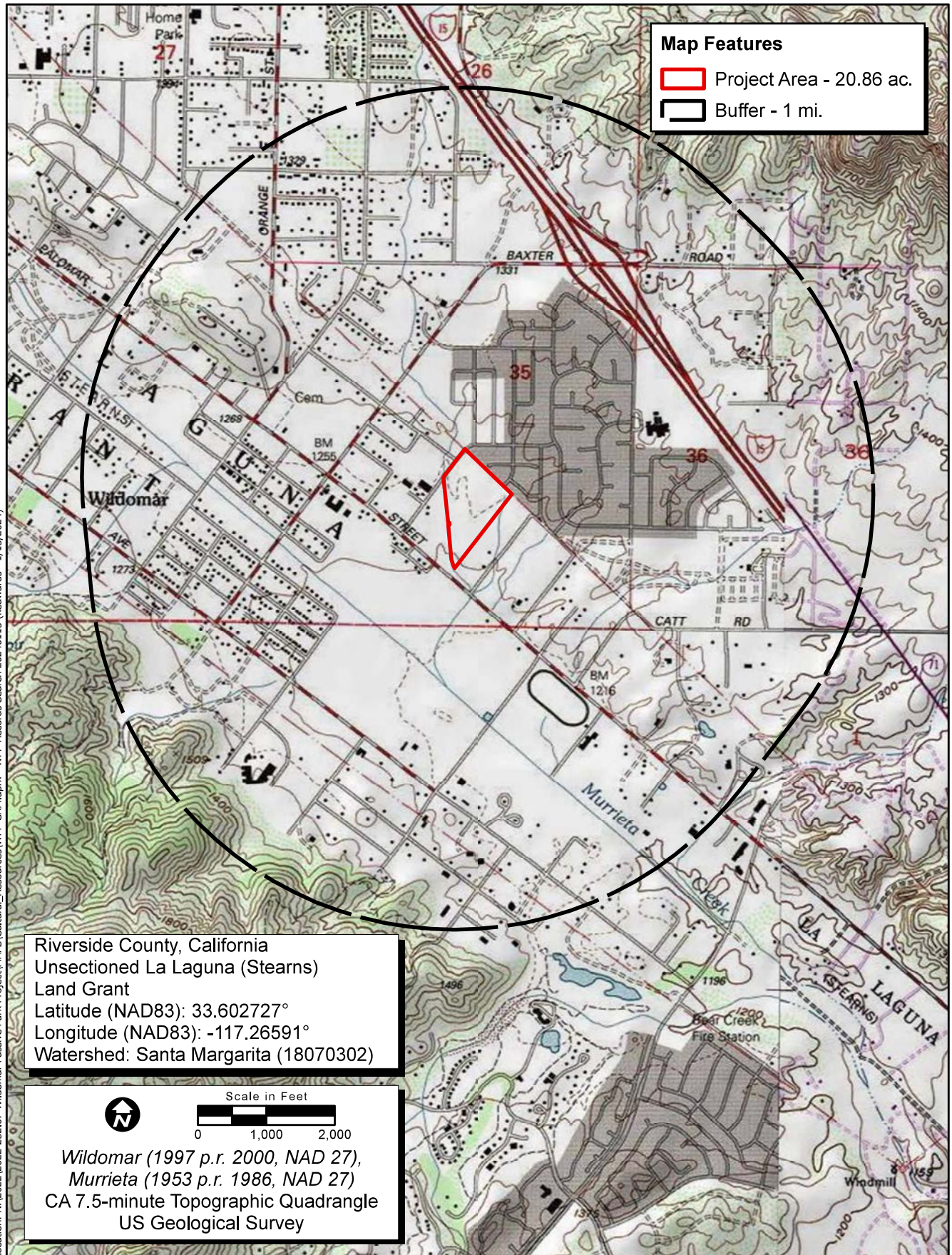
Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: clejeune@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description:

This project is located in Wildomar, Riverside County and covers approximately 20 acres of land northeast of Palomar Street, northwest of Refa Street, and east of Anne Sullivan Preschool. Please use the project number 2022-252.07 and cc rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com on all correspondence.



Map Date: 1/15/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 26, 2024

Casey LeJeune
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: clejeune@ecorpconsulting.com

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan

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

Re: Wildomar 20-acre Passive Park Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. LeJeune:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
2/26/2024

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, THPO Operations Manager	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/17/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		jbman.chairwoman@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/28/2023
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Norma Contreras, Chairperson	22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-3771			Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-1289	(760) 742-3422	bennaecalac@aol.com	Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Diego	
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
2/26/2024**

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 654-5544	(951) 654-4198	ivivanco@soboba-nsn.com	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

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

Record: PROJ-2024-001044
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Wildomar 20-acre Passive Park Project, Riverside County.



February 26, 2024

Lacy Padilla, THPO Operations Manager
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Padilla:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

The Project Area is located northeast of Palomar Street, northwest of Refa Street, and east of Ann Sullivan Preschool and Transitional Kindergarten in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. As shown on the 1997 U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Wildomar, California topographic quadrangle map, the project area is located in unsectioned La Laguna/Stearns (please see attached map).

The purpose of the study is to identify cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The investigation included a records search conducted with the California Historical Resources Information System and a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File. The search of the Sacred Lands file did not identify any known Native American cultural resources within the immediate project vicinity; however, the NAHC provided us with your name and contact information.

As part of this study, ECORP would like to identify archaeological, historic resources, or locations that are of cultural importance to the local Native American community. We would appreciate any information you may have regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed project location that could be affected by the proposed development of the parcel. We invite you to offer comments on the project.

We encourage you to participate in this process, so that potential impacts to Native American resources can be proactively addressed and minimized to the greatest extent feasible. We would like to receive a response from you about this project within the next two weeks. We would appreciate receiving your response to this inquiry within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Please note that this data gathering process is not considered formal consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.



ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A
31411-A La Matanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Lucero:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation (Belardes)
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, CA, 92603

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Perry:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Norma Contreras, Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Contreras:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians
Pechanga Band of Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mr. Bodmer:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst
Pechanga Band of Indians
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA, 92593

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Ozdil:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mr. Aguilar:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA, 92059

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Wallick:

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA, 92059

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mr. Nejo:

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA, 92059

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Gaughen:

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. McCormick:

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mr. Joaquin:

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mr. Scott:

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Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Madrigal:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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The purpose of the study is to identify cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The investigation included a records search conducted with the California Historical Resources Information System and a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File. The search of the Sacred Lands file did not identify any known Native American cultural resources within the immediate project vicinity; however, the NAHC provided us with your name and contact information.

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We encourage you to participate in this process, so that potential impacts to Native American resources can be proactively addressed and minimized to the greatest extent feasible. We would like to receive a response from you about this project within the next two weeks. We would appreciate receiving your response to this inquiry within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Please note that this data gathering process is not considered formal consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at ssfuentes@ecorpc consulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.



ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Walsh:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mr. Linton:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Gonzalez:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mr. Vivanco:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Valdez:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



February 26, 2024

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 20-acre Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.*

Dear Mrs. Redner:

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



March 25, 2024

Sent via email: ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: CIP-099 20 Acre Passive Park, City of Wildomar, County of Riverside, California

Dear Ms. Sifuentes,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to your request for information pertaining to cultural and tribal cultural resources on the above referenced project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and is also within the Tribe’s specific area of Historic interest. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

The tribe has no further comments. The proposed project is in a culturally-sensitive area and the Tribe believes that the potential exists for cultural resources to be identified during further research and survey work. We recommend working closely with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians as they may have pertinent information to provide. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 320 or via electronic mail at slinton@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator
Cultural Resources



ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS
Senior Archaeologist
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map

APPENDIX C

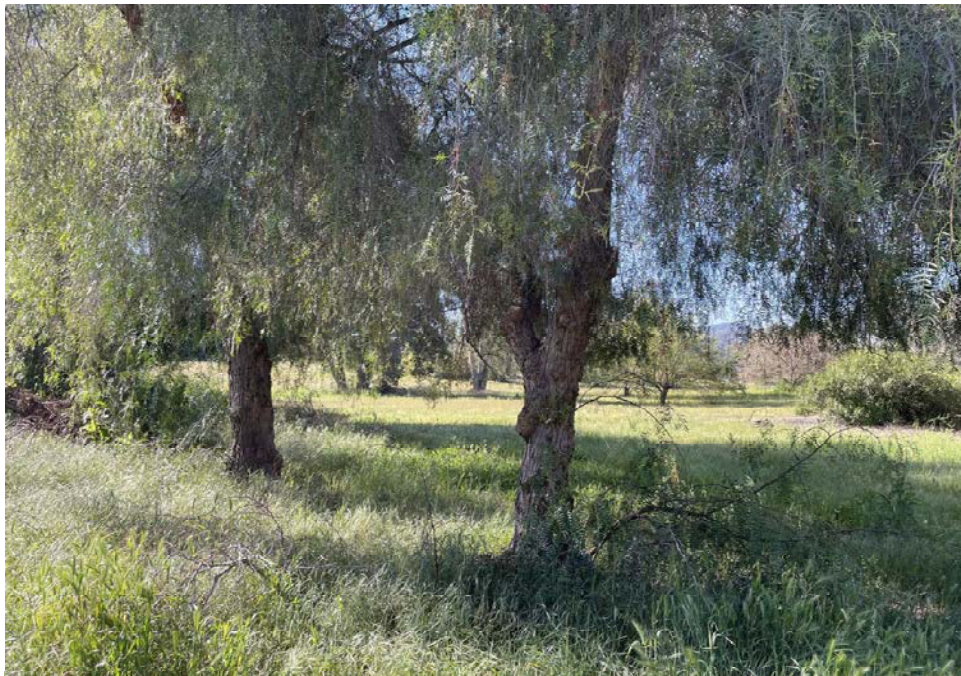
Project Area Photographs

PHOTOLOG

Project Name: Wildomar 20-acre park

Project Number: 2022-252.07

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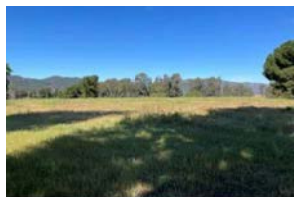
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