

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE GALWAY DOWNS PROJECT

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

**CUP 2303R1; CZ 22000010;
APNs 927-160-001, -002, and a portion of APN 927-690-005**

**Project Site Location: Portion of unsectioned former Rancho Pauba, Township 8 South,
Range 1 West and Range 2 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on
the *Pechanga, California* USGS Quadrangle Topographic Map**

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Fieldwork Performed: March 19 and 20, 2025

***Key Words: 94.49 acres on-site and 5.27 acres off-site; archaeological survey; positive results;
monitoring of grading recommended.***

Archaeological Report Summary Information

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<i>Assessor's Parcel Numbers:</i>	927-160-001, -002, and a portion of APN 927-690-005
<i>USGS Quadrangle:</i>	Portion of unsectioned former Rancho Pauba, Township 8 South, Range 1 West and Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the <i>Pechanga, California</i> USGS Quadrangle
<i>Study Area:</i>	94.49 acres on-site and 5.27 acres off-site
<i>Key Words:</i>	Archaeological survey; 94.49 acres on-site and 5.27 acres off- site; positive results; County of Riverside; <i>Pechanga</i> , <i>California</i> USGS topographic quadrangle; monitoring of grading recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey conducted by BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSa), for the Phase I cultural resources study of the Galway Downs Project. The property is located at 38801 Los Corralitos Road, southeast of Los Caballos and Los Corralitos roads, east of the city of Temecula, within the Southwest Area Plan (SWAP) in unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 927-160-001, -002, and a portion of APN 927-690-005, situated within the unsectioned former Rancho Pauba, Township 8 South, Range 1 West and Range 2 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Pechanga, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle map. As proposed, the project includes the construction of several new structures and associated infrastructure to improve the existing Galway Downs events facility, as well as the installation of new sewer lines within a portion of APN 927-690-005 and improvement at the intersection of Los Caballos Road at California State Route (SR) 79. The proposed impact area and portions of the project directly adjacent were the primary focus of this study. The project's impact area includes 94.49 acres of on-site improvements, focused within portions of the Galway Downs events facility property, and 5.27 acres of off-site improvements. BFSa conducted this assessment to locate and record any cultural resources identified within the project, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and following the County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft).

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if any cultural resources would be affected by the proposed land development. The study included a review of the records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property and the completion of an archaeological survey of the project. Requests were made to conduct an archaeological records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU). The archaeological records search results identified 12 resources within a one-mile radius of the project, one of which is located on the subject property (P-33-013281). Further, the records search results identified 51 previous studies within one mile of the project, five of which overlap the subject property (Keller 1991; Schmidt 2004; Claredon et al. 2018; Chatterton and Walters 2018; Stropes and Smith 2011).

In addition, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search. The SLF search results were positive for Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project vicinity. The NAHC suggested contacting the Pechanga Band of Indians (Pechanga) and other local Native American groups for further information. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSa contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter at least two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey. BFSa specifically contacted the Pechanga and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians (Soboba) to invite them to voluntarily participate in the survey. Soboba

deferred participation to Pechanga, and a representative from Pechanga was present during the survey. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

1.2 Major Findings

The review of historic aerial photographs demonstrates that the property has been impacted by previous agricultural use since the 1940s and the transition of the majority of the project into the Galway Downs events facility in the late 1960s and 1970s. Additionally, the off-site areas located along SR 79 have been previously disturbed by the development of SR 79, and the linear alignment extending through APN 927-690-005 has been impacted by residential and agricultural use. Ground visibility during the survey was characterized as moderate to good, at times hindered by the previous development. Noted impacts consist of past agriculture use, development, and subsequent clearing. The survey did not identify any cultural materials associated with the previously recorded prehistoric lithic scatter (P-33-013281) within the southeast portion of the project. As such, Site P-33-013281 appears to no longer be extant.

The Galway Downs event facility property retains several built environments associated with the equestrian-related activities and the facility's development. However, only two buildings constructed between 1967 and 1976 are located in the project's impact area. These buildings were collectively recorded as Site Temp-1. Because these buildings will not be removed by the proposed project design, they will not be affected by the proposed development. Two additional resources, which include one broken, moved bedrock milling feature and one prehistoric ground stone isolate, were identified during the survey and recorded as Site Temp-3 and Iso-1, respectively. Neither of these resources are located in the project's direct impact area and, as such, will not be affected by the proposed development. Note a previous design of the project impacting additional sections of SR 79 resulted in the identification of one historic arched bridge culvert, which was recorded as Site Temp-2. Site Temp-2 is outside the direct impact area. Accordingly, no direct or indirect impacts to Site Temp-2 would occur as a result of the proposed project.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

The Phase I cultural resources study for the Galway Downs Project identified four cultural resources (two historic and one prehistoric) that will not be impacted by the proposed development. Additionally, the survey confirmed that the property has been significantly impacted by past agricultural use, development, and clearing. Based upon a review of historic aerial photographs, the property and surrounding neighborhood were developed prior to CEQA and the adoption of environmental laws requiring the appropriate identification and handling of cultural resources. This characterization of the property as superficially disturbed is relevant to the consideration of additional cultural resources being present within the project. When parcels are cleared, disced, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is lost. Therefore, the current state of the area appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts. Further, the linear alignments of the project and the Galway Downs events facility property are situated less than a mile east of Temecula Creek. Given the past impacts to the property, the property's

location near natural sources of water, and the close vicinity of four cultural resources, there remains the potential for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources during grading. As such, it is recommended that all earthwork required for development be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. Should changes to the project design result in impacts to Site Temp-1, additional study and evaluation of the resource in accordance with the CRHR is recommended. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCIC, the Information Center recently designated by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to house Riverside County records. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the BFSa archaeological laboratory in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by KenTina, LLC, to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Galway Downs Project. The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with the requirements of CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines with regard to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of significant cultural resource sensitivity, as suggested by known site density. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns which, in Riverside County, are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The project is located at 38801 Los Corralitos Road, southeast of Los Caballos and Los Corralitos roads, east of the city of Temecula, within the SWAP in unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project includes an impact area of 94.49 acres of on-site and 5.27 acres of off-site improvements (APNs 927-160-001, -002, and a portion of APN 927-690-005) (Figure 2.0–1). The subject property is situated within a portion of the unsectioned former Rancho Pauba, Township 8 South, Range 1 West and Range 2 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS (7.5-minute) *Pechanga, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2.0–2). As proposed, the project includes the construction of several new structures and associated infrastructure to improve the existing Galway Downs events facility, as well as the installation of new sewer lines within a portion of APN 927-690-005 and improvement at the intersection of Los Caballos Road at SR 79 (Figure 2.0–3). The proposed impact area and portions of the project directly adjacent were the primary focus of this study. The project’s impact area includes portions of the Galway Downs events facility property and the off-site areas (Figure 2.0–4).

Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, directed the cultural resources study for the project. BFSA field archaeologists John Baber and James Shrieve, along with Eddie Ortiz, a representative from Pechanga, conducted the pedestrian survey of the project on March 19 and 20, 2025. The survey was conducted in approximately 15-meter interval transects. The visibility of the natural ground surface was moderate to good, being hindered at times by existing development. Kathleen Krogh and Tracy Stropes prepared the technical report. Kathleen Krogh also created the report graphics and Danielle Del Castillo conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

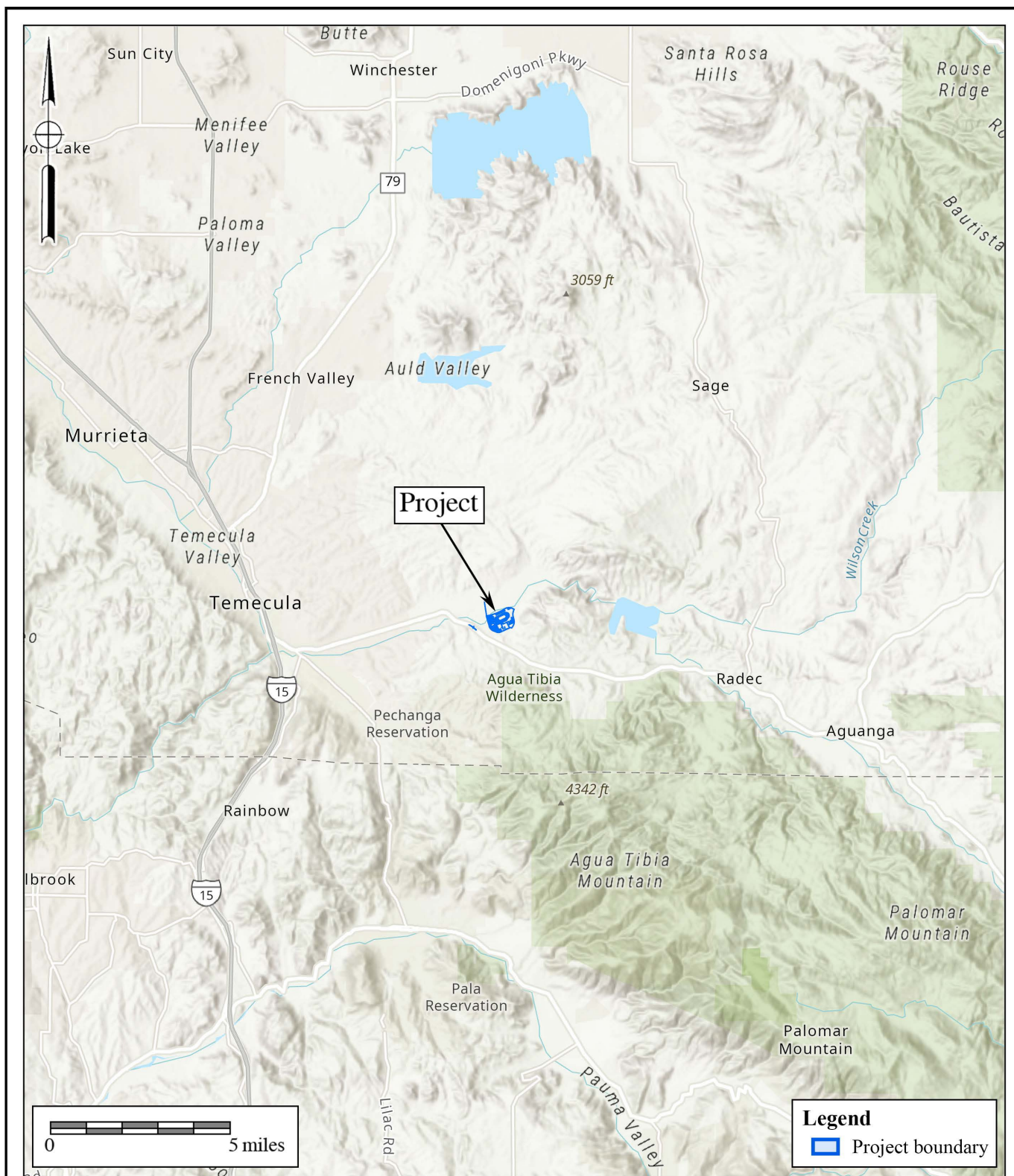


Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map
The Galway Downs Project
Esri World Topographic Map

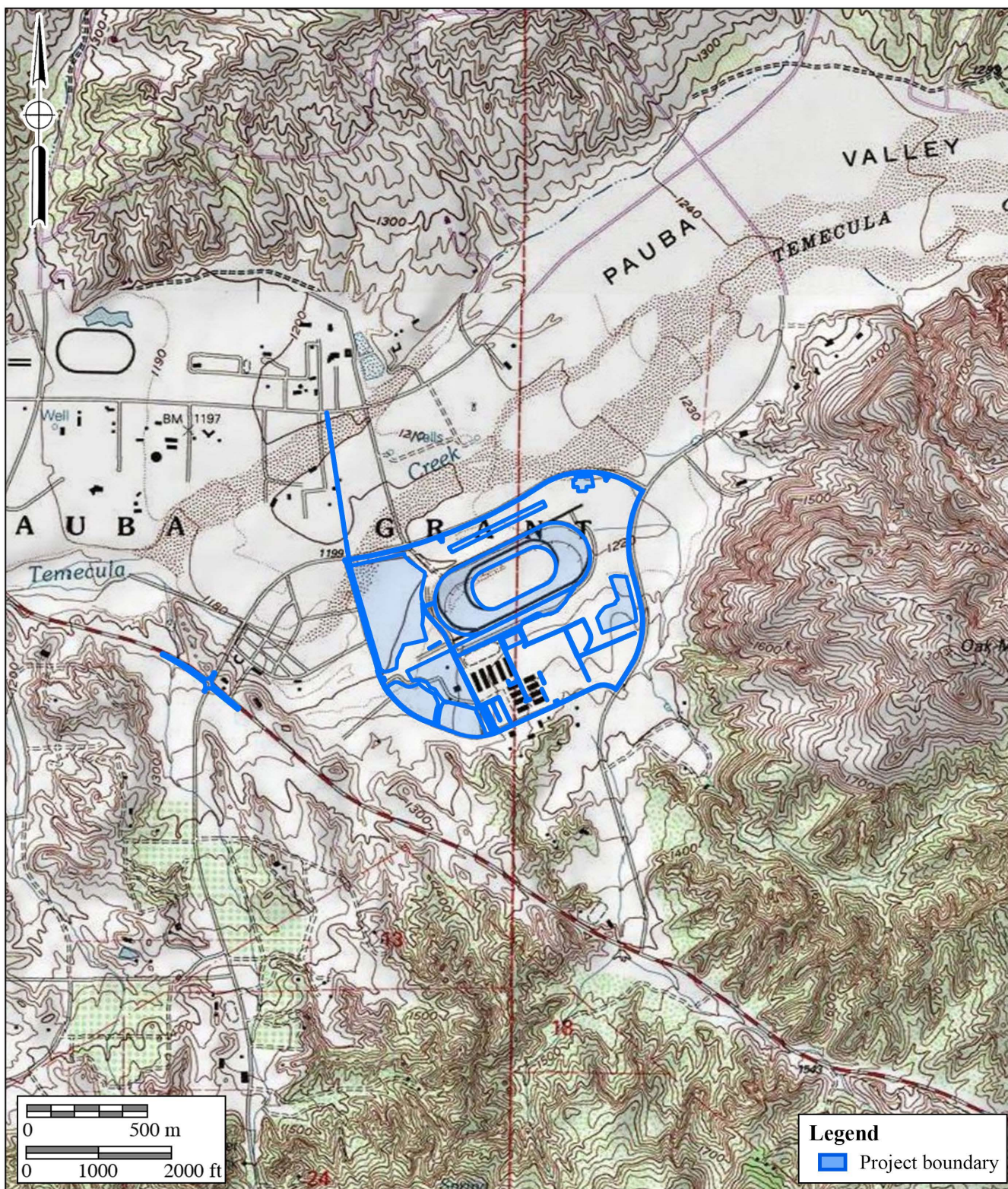


Figure 2.0–2
Project Location Map
 The Galway Downs Project

USGS *Pechanga* and *Bachelor Mountain* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

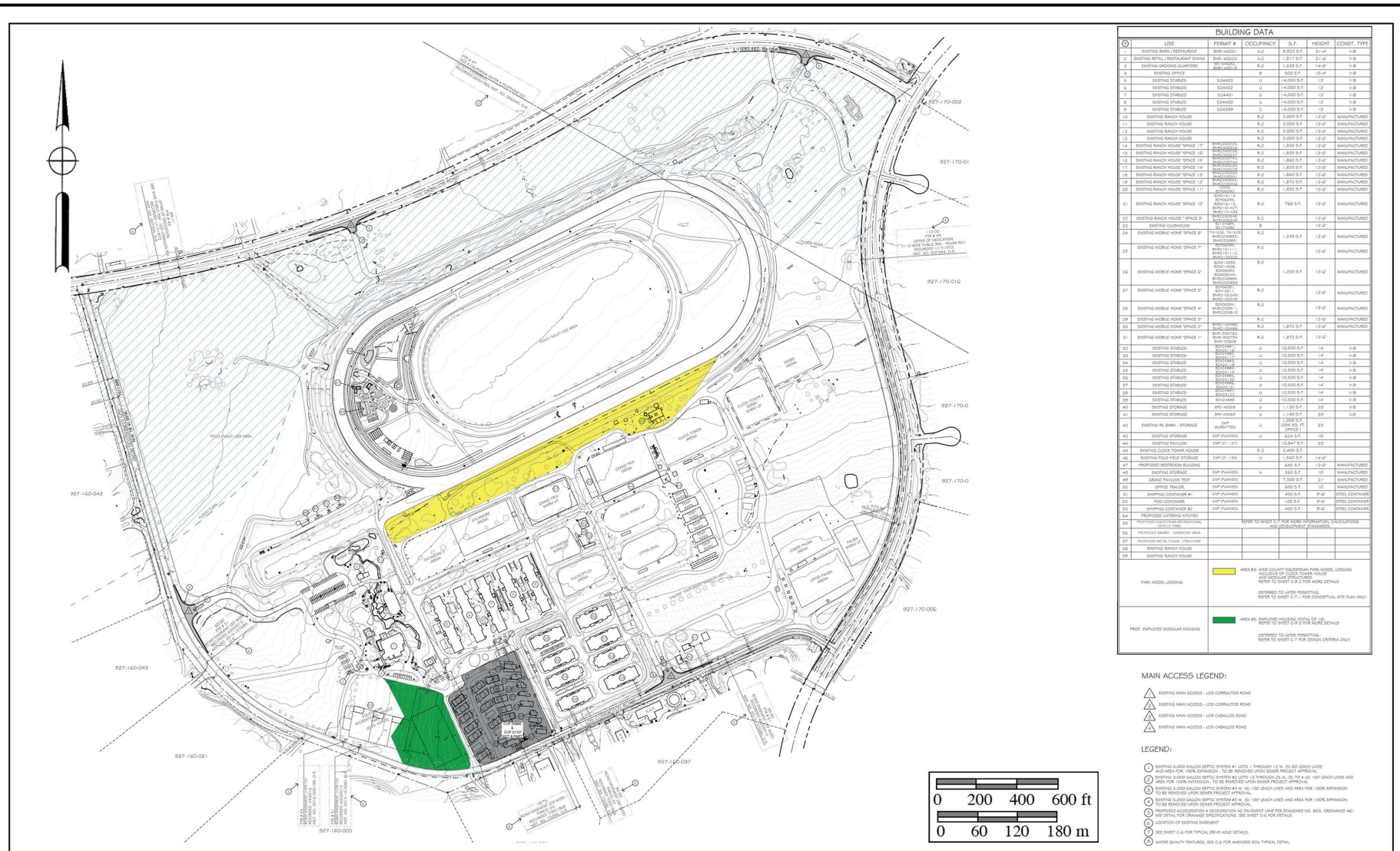


Figure 2.0–3
Project Development Map
The Galway Downs Project

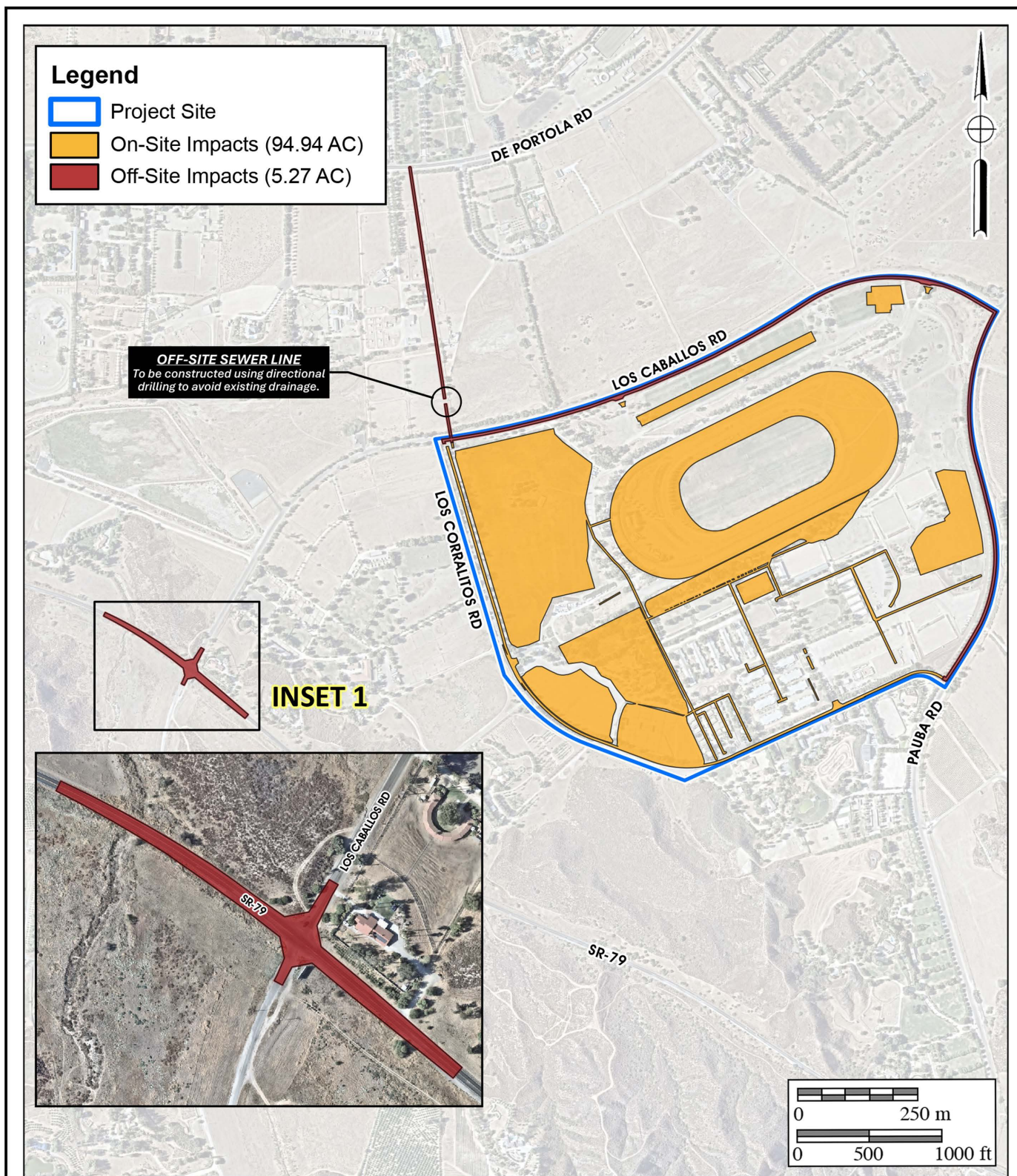


Figure 2.0-4
Project Impact Area
The Galway Downs Project

2.1 Previous Work

BFSA conducted an archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius at the SCIC on March 17, 2025 (Appendix C). The records search results identified 12 resources within a one-mile radius, one of which is located on the subject property (P-33-013281). Site P-33-013281 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded within the eastern half of the subject property. In addition, the search results identified five previous studies that overlapped the project (Keller 1991; Schmidt 2004; Claredon et al. 2018; Chatterton and Walters 2018; Stropes and Smith 2011), one of which identified cultural resource P-33-013281 within the subject property (Schmidt 2004). Schmidt (2004) recommended an Extended Phase I test program be conducted for Site P-33-013281 in order to determine if buried cultural resources remain; however, no record of further testing was found on file with the SCIC. A discussion of the full records search results can be found in Section 4.1 of this report.

2.2 Project Setting

The Galway Downs Project is situated east of the city of Temecula in Riverside County, within an unsectioned portion of the Rancho Pauba land grant, as shown on the *Pechanga, California* Quadrangle. The majority of the project is located on the Galway Downs events facility property, situated in the Pauba Valley. This portion of the project is located approximately 0.5 miles east of Temecula Creek, which flows west from Oak Mountain along the valley. Three proposed sections of linear alignments are located to the north, west, and south of the Galway Downs events facility property. Two of the sections of linear alignments are located along SR 79, near the intersections of Pauba Road and SR 79, and Los Caballos Road and SR 79. The third alignment runs from the northwest corner of Galway Downs to De Portola Road through APN 927-690-005. The Pechanga Reservation is located south of the project, at the base of the nearby mountain range. The Agua Tibia Mountain and Palomar Mountain ranges are located to the south and southeast of the project. The project is relatively flat, with an average elevation of approximately 1,244 feet above mean sea level.

Geologically, the majority of the project is mapped as being underlain by Holocene and late Pleistocene-aged young alluvial fan deposits (Kennedy et al. 2007). The northwest portion of the project contains late-Holocene wash deposits of Temecula Creek (Kennedy et al. 2007). The specific soils within the project are diverse. The soils within the subject property consist of Riverwash (RsC), Gorgonio loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes (GhC), Hanford coarse sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (HcA), Grangeville fine sandy loam, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GtA), Grangeville fine sandy loam, saline-alkali, 0 to 5 percent slopes (GvB), Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (HcC), and Gorgonio loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes (NRCS 2019).

Mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, ground squirrel, and kangaroo rat; birds include hawks, eagles, owls, quail, mourning doves, mockingbirds, jays, herons, crows, finches, and sparrows. Species of concern in the area include the cactus wren, California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, foothill and mountain yellow-legged frog, orange-throated whiptail, and California mountain kingsnake (USDA and USDI 2001).

Currently, the vegetation on the property consists of non-native weeds and grasses. Additionally, there are numerous landscaped trees throughout the project. The ground surface of the subject property has previously been impacted by the development of the currently active Galway Downs events facility.

2.3 Cultural Setting

The setting includes the natural, physical, geological, and biological contexts of the project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following sections discuss both the environmental and cultural settings of the subject property, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the project.

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, as these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 YBP [years before the present]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

2.3.1 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

2.3.2 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

Between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in the southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not environmentally stable, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, which is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a two-thousand-year period at Batiquitos Lagoon, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits date as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of

shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed “Pauma Complex” (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

Recent work has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Sutton and Gardener (2010). Sutton and Gardner (2010:25) state that “[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as ‘Inland Millingstone,’ ‘Encinitas,’ or even ‘Topanga.’” Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa’t Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that “coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass.”

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400

YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8).

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

2.3.3 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population, they were created in southern California. However, archaeological and anthropological data proposes a scientific perspective, suggesting that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting circa 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups circa 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments

during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

2.3.4 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by Ivah and Soboba near Soboba Springs, Jusipah near the town of San Jacinto, Ararah in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, Pahsitha near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and Corova in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the Luiseño is presented below.

Luiseño

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of *datura* (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity *Chingichngish* (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages, most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds of grasses, composites, and mints were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or *nota*, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of *Chingichngish*. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering, and men principally hunted, although at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the *wámkis* (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the *Chingichngish* religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron, and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wooden tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

2.3.5 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas practically every one of the names given by Cabrillo has faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo gave the name “San Miguel” to the first port he stopped at in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast

but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

2.3.6 Historic Period

The historic background of the project began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California and gradually expanded their use of the interior valley (into what is now western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions (Patterson 1971). The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is now Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Patterson 1971). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

In the mid- to late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (Patterson 1971). In 1797, Father Fermín de Lasuén, Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde led an expedition from Mission San Juan Capistrano through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site before constructing Mission San Luis Rey in northern San Diego County (Brigandi 1998). While no missions were ever built in what would become Riverside County (Patterson 1971), many mission outposts, or *asistencias*, were established in the early years of the nineteenth century to extend the missions' influence on the backcountry (Brigandi 1998). Two outposts located in Riverside County include San Jacinto and Temecula.

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Patterson 1971). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The "grants" were called "ranchos," of which Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo were located in present-day Riverside County. Many of these ranchos have lent their names to modern-day locales (Patterson 1971). The first grant in present-day Riverside County, Rancho Jurupa, was given to Juan Bandini in 1838. These ranchos were all located in the valley environments typical of western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from the San Luis Rey Mission petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, which led to California becoming a state in 1850. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

In early 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga, east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Geronimo Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified the treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists began to invest in southern California. The first colony in what was to become Riverside County was Riverside itself. Judge John Wesley North, an abolitionist from Tennessee, brought a group of associates and co-investors out to southern California and founded Riverside on part of Rancho Jurupa. A few years after, the navel orange was planted and found to be such a success that it quickly became the agricultural staple of the region (Patterson 1971).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between Riverside and San Bernardino, its neighbor 10 miles to the north, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of the city of San Bernardino only, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy. By the time of Riverside County's formation, Riverside had grown to become the wealthiest city per capita in the country due to the successful cultivation of the navel orange (Patterson 1971).

General History of the Surrounding Communities: Murrieta and Temecula

The project is located east of the city of Temecula within a portion of the former Rancho Pauba. After Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821, Alta California became the northern frontier of Mexico, and the secularization of the missions took place throughout the next decade. The former mission lands were transferred to prominent Mexican families, and the subdivision of former mission rancho lands was common during the ensuing years. The general area was eventually split into Rancho Temecula, Rancho Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto Rancho, and further divided into Pauba Rancho, La Laguna Rancho, and Little Temecula Rancho.

In 1873, Ezekial (Esquial) Murrieta came to the area from central California, where he was a successful sheep rancher. He purchased Rancho Pauba and Rancho Temecula (52,000 acres) for \$52,000 because the land reminded him of his Basque homeland, and he was impressed with its potential for his sheep ranching endeavors. After Ezekiel Murrieta returned to Spain, he married and decided not to return to California. His brother Juan Murrieta, along with Francisco Sanjurjo and Jose Maria Gonzales, brought 100,000 sheep to the area (City of Murrieta n.d.).

The Southern Emigrant Trail, and later, the Butterfield Overland Stage, bisected Murrieta's land. In 1882, the Murrieta brothers deeded the Right-of-Way to the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1884, the Temecula Land and Water Company bought and subdivided the land into 40-acre parcels. The railroad brought settlers to the area, spurring its growth. Settlers were attracted to the inexpensive land, which was often as low as five dollars per acre, and the valley soon reached a population of 800. These first pioneers also brought with them knowledge of farming fruit orchards and growing vast grain crops. Social activity centered on the Fountain House Hotel and the Guenther Family's Murrieta Hot Springs Resort, which once served as the sheep dip for Murrieta's flock (City of Murrieta n.d.).

Eventually, the Santa Fe Railroad purchased the railroad; however, it was rerouted due to a decade of flooding, and Murrieta became a spur from Corona. The railroad was then closed, and the last train left Murrieta in 1935 (City of Murrieta n.d.).

Temecula had been growing since the 1860s, becoming more popular in the 1880s as a result of the railroad and the Butterfield Stage route. Temecula really boomed in the later part of

the nineteenth century as a result of ranching operations lead by Walter Vail and the Wolf Valley granite deposits. The granite quarry brought steady employment, which contributed to the town's growth (Lech 2004). Since Temecula granite was of such high quality, much of it can be found on San Francisco's famous Market Street. Many of Riverside County's government buildings, paving stones, and hitching posts from the era are made of granite from Temecula (Hicks 1973). The granite industry played a vital role in the development of the region until the early twentieth century. New and improved methods for creating concrete drove the price of granite lower than the cost required to quarry it. By 1915, most granite operations around Temecula had closed.

Nevertheless, the region did continue to prosper as a result of ranching and farming. Through the mid-1960s, the economy of the region centered around the Vail Ranch; the cattle business and agriculture were the stimuli for most business ventures. The ranch was sold in 1964 to the Kaiser Development Company (City of Temecula n.d.). As a result, the region began to experience an influx of development during the latter part of the twentieth century as people came to settle in Temecula and the surrounding areas (City of Murrieta n.d.).

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the southwestern portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Galway Downs Project included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 94.49-acre project and off-site locations. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?

- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The Phase I cultural resources study for the Galway Downs Project consisted of a records search, a SLF search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the 94.49-acre on-site and 5.27-acre off-site areas of impact, and the preparation of this technical report. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

BFSA conducted an archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius at the SCIC on March 17, 2025 (Appendix C). The results from the SCIC records search are discussed in detail in Section 4.1. BFSA also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) index, historic USGS data, and historic aerial photographs (1946 to 2025). In addition, land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office website, were reviewed for pertinent project information. The BFSA research library was also consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with County of Riverside CEQA review requirements, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 15-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on March 19 and 20, 2025. The entire project was covered by the survey process and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2).

3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCIC. Any newly recorded sites, or sites requiring updated information, will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, which will also be held at the SCIC.

3.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a SLF search by the NAHC. The SLF search results were positive for recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within

the project vicinity. The NAHC suggested contacting Pechanga and other local Native American groups for further information. In accordance with previous recommendations of the NAHC, BFSa contacted all Native American consultants listed in previous NAHC response letters at least two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill 52 Native American consultation. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

3.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following section details CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or

- possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
 - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a) but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2(c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Sections 15064.5(d) and 15064.5(e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

3.5.2 Federal Significance Criteria

The four primary evaluation criteria to determine a resource's eligibility for the NRHP, in accordance with the regulations outlined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800, are identified by 36 CFR 60.4. These criteria (listed below) are used to facilitate the determination of which properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment resulting from project-related impacts (36 CFR 60.2). These include impacts to the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials,

workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. Resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Resources that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Resources 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. Resources that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

BFSA conducted an archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius at the SCIC on March 17, 2025. The record search results indicate that 12 resources are recorded within one mile of the project, one of which is located on the subject property (P-33-013281) (Table 4.1–1). Site P-33-013281 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded by Compass Rose Archaeological Inc. (Compass Rose) in 2004 (Schmidt 2004). Of the remaining 11 resources, three are prehistoric and eight are historic. The prehistoric resources consist of one village site, one bedrock milling feature and petroglyph site, and one bedrock milling feature with an associated lithic scatter. The historic resources include six isolates, one trash scatter, and the Dorland Ranch.

Table 4.1–1
Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Galway Downs Project

Site	Description	Distance from the Project (m)
RIV-897	Prehistoric village site	726.41
RIV-3452	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature and petroglyph site	1,417.24
RIV-4103	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature and associated lithic scatter	1,429.96
P-33-013281	Prehistoric lithic scatter	0.00
P-33-007735	Historic Dorland Ranch	2,069.60
RIV-7660	Historic trash scatter	120.10
P-33-013997	Historic isolates	57.87
P-33-013998		278.19
P-33-013999		226.23
P-33-014000		224.37
P-33-014001		172.11
P-33-014002		316.22

Additionally, 51 reports are recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, five of which overlap the subject property (Keller 1991; Schmidt 2004; Claredon et al. 2018; Chatterton and Walters 2018; Stropes and Smith 2011) (Table 4.1–2). The Keller (1991) study surveyed the entire Galway Downs property and did not identify any cultural resources within the project. In 2004, Compass Rose surveyed portions of the southwest and southeast quadrants of the Galway Downs property and identified one prehistoric lithic scatter (P-33-013281) within the project (Schmidt 2004). Schmidt (2004) noted that the entire site area had been previously disturbed by equestrian-related activities and recommended an Extended Phase I test program be conducted for Site P-33-013281 in order to determine if buried cultural resources remain; however, no record of any further

study of Site P-33-013281 was found on file with the SCIC. Within the western half of the project, the Stropes and Smith (2011) study surveyed the western and northern portions of the Galway Downs property and did not identify any cultural resources. Similarly, the Claredon et al. (2018) and Chatterton and Walters (2018) studies overlapped the linear road improvement areas. Neither report identified any cultural resources within the off-site areas of the project.

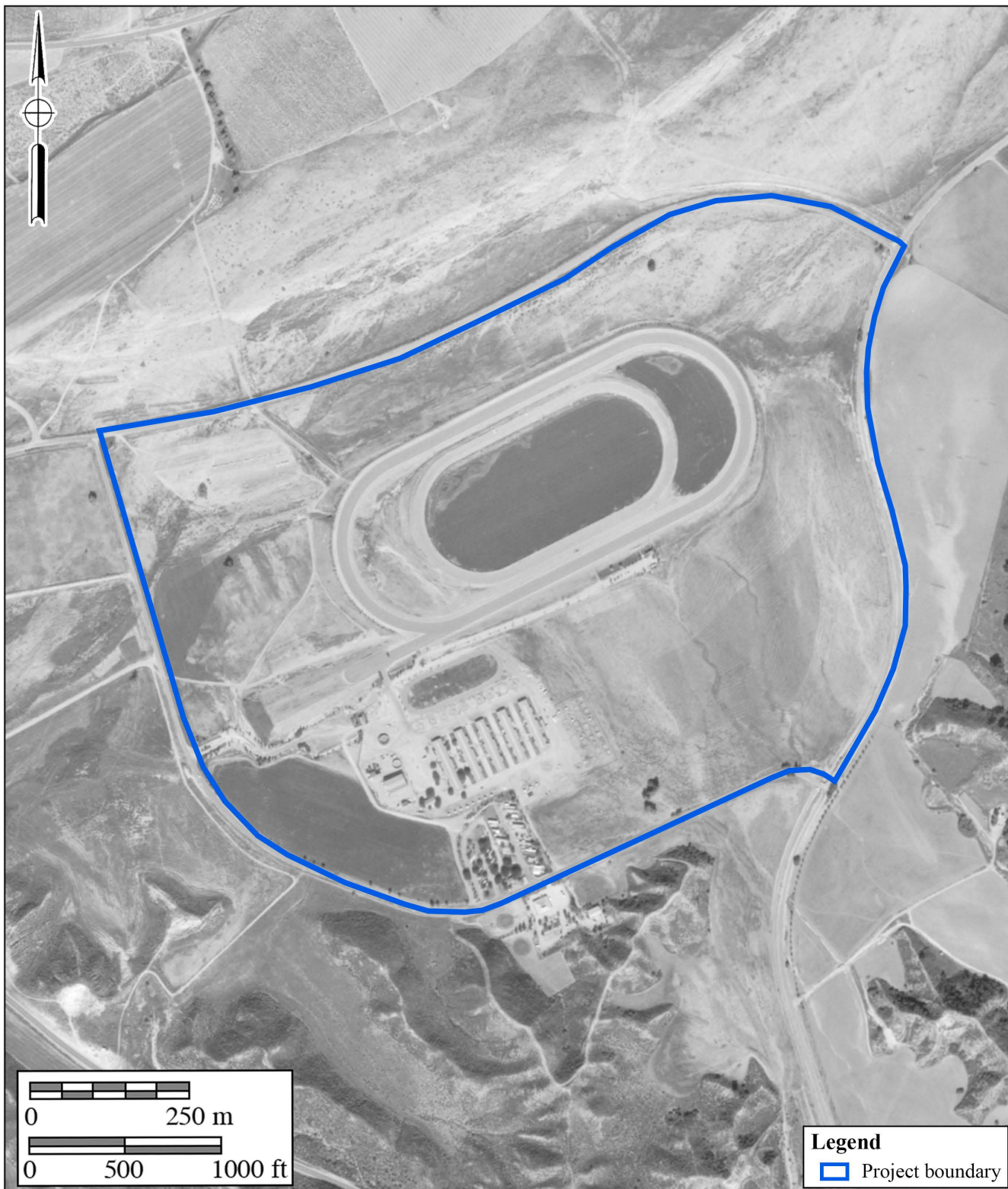
BFSA also reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property:

- The NRHP Index
- The OHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory
- 1942 *Temecula, California* (15-minute) USGS topographic maps
- 1949, 1950 and 1968 *Pechanga, California* (7.5-minute) USGS topographic maps
- Historic aerial photographs (1946 to 2025)

The historic aerial images and topographic maps indicate that the property was previously utilized for agriculture and before transitioning into an equestrian training center in the late 1960s. By 1946, SR 79 had been constructed in its current location. Between 1946 and 1967, the entire Galway Downs event facility property consisted of cultivated fields.

In 1968, the Galway Downs property became the Rancho California Track and Training Center, a multipurpose event center for equestrian-related activities (Galway Downs 2022). By 1976, the majority of the property was cleared and prepared for the facility's operations. Additionally, several structures and a dirt racetrack were constructed, many of which remain on the subject property (Plate 4.1–1). Subsequent aerial photographs demonstrate the continued development of the property for the expansion of the events facility for equestrian-related activities in the following decades, which includes the construction of additional structures, the grading of dirt roads, and the planting of numerous trees throughout the property.

At present, the Galway Downs property continues to function as an events facility. Of the structures built between 1967 and 1976, two buildings located in the southwest portion of the property are within the project's impact area. The buildings are situated northwest and southeast of a wedding venue building, approximately 800 feet southwest of the racetrack. A third structure was also built between 1967 and 1976 in the location of the current wedding venue; however, historic aerial images demonstrate that the original structure was replaced by the wedding venue between 2014 and 2016. Although two historic-era buildings are located in the impact area, these buildings will not be removed under the proposed project design.



BFSA requested an SLF search from the NAHC. The SLF search results were positive for the presence of Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project vicinity. The NAHC suggested contacting the Pechanga and other local Native American groups for further information. In accordance with previous recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in previous NAHC response letters at least two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey. Three responses were received during this period. The Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians deferred comments over to tribes in the area, and the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians deferred comments to the Soboba. Representatives from Pechanga and Soboba were invited to participate in the field survey. Soboba deferred participation to Pechanga, and Pechanga representative Eddie Ortiz accompanied BFSA during the survey process. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

BFSA field archaeologists John Baber and James Shrieve conducted a pedestrian survey of the project on March 19 and 20, 2025. Historic aerial photographs, maps, and a mobile Trimble Global Positioning System unit facilitated the orientation and location of project boundaries. Eddie Ortiz of Pechanga actively participated in the survey. The survey focused on the proposed impact area and directly adjacent portions of the project, which include portions of the Galway Downs events facility property and off-site locations. Off-site improvements include the intersection of SR 79 and Los Caballos Road and sewer improvements extending from the northwest corner of the Galway Downs events facility property to De Portola Road through a portion of APN 927-690-005. Where possible, the project was surveyed in approximately 15-meter transects. The Galway Downs events facility property, which comprises the majority of the project, retains several buildings and structures associated with the event facilities for equestrian-related activities. All exposed ground surfaces were carefully inspected, including rodent burrows and disturbed areas. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

During the survey, ground visibility was moderate to good, at times hindered by the existing development. Vegetation consisted of non-native weeds, grasses, and trees. Within the Galway Downs events facility property, the project appears to have been previously impacted by agriculture use and cleared for the development of the events facility, as observed in the historic aerial photographs (Plates 4.2–1 to 4.2–3). This development includes numerous buildings and ancillary structures, a racetrack, dirt roads, and areas cleared for equestrian-related activities. Within the areas surrounding the road improvements, the project has been previously cleared during highway development (Plates 4.2–4 and 4.2–5). The linear alignment extending from the northwest corner of the Galway Downs property to De Portola Road through a portion of APN 927-690-005 primarily consists of areas cleared for equestrian use or overgrown with non-native weeds and grasses (Plate 4.2–6).

The prehistoric lithic scatter (P-33-013281), previously recorded within the southeast portion of the Galway Downs property by Compass Rose in 2004, could not be relocated during the current survey (Plate 4.2–7). The entire site area has been cleared for equestrian use, and no artifacts were identified. As such, Site P-33-013281 appears to no longer be extant.



Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the southwest portion of the Galway Downs events facility property, facing northeast.



Plate 4.2–2: Overview of the northwest portion of the Galway Downs events facility property, facing southeast.



Plate 4.2–3: Overview of a racetrack within the central portion of the Galway Downs events facility property, facing northeast.



Plate 4.2-4: Overview of the off-site improvement area of the project near the intersection of SR 79 and Los Caballos Road, facing southeast.



Plate 4.2-5: Overview of the off-site improvement area of the project near the intersection of SR 79 and Los Caballos Road, facing northwest.



Plate 4.2-6: Overview of the linear segment of the project extending from De Portola Road to the northwest corner of the Galway Downs property through APN 927-690-005, facing southeast.



Plate 4.2-7: Overview of the central portion of the site area for P-33-013281 within the southeast portion of the Galway Downs events facility property, facing northwest.

Although Site P-33-013281 could not be relocated, the survey did identify four previously unrecorded cultural resources, designated Temp-1, Temp-2, Temp-3, and Iso-1 in the field. Site Temp-1 consists of two buildings constructed between 1967 and 1976. Site Temp-2 is a historic natural stone masonry arched bridge culvert that directs water under SR 79 near the intersection of the road with Pauba Road. A previous design of the project included impacts at this location; however, Site Temp-2 is now outside the direct impact area. Accordingly, no direct or indirect impacts to Site Temp-2 would occur as a result of the proposed project, although the general discussion of the resource is included herein as documentation for the resource. Site Temp-3 is a fragment of a prehistoric bedrock milling feature that is not in situ. Finally, Iso-1 is a prehistoric mano fragment.

Of the identified resources, only Site Temp-1 is situated within the area of potential impact; however, Iso-1 and Site Temp-3 are located directly adjacent to the proposed impact area. Details of each resource identified during the survey are provided in the following sections, and their locations are presented on Figures 4.2–1 and 4.2–2.

Figure 4.2-1
Cultural Resources Location Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 4.2–2
Cultural Resources on Project Development Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

4.2.1 Site Temp-1

A review of historic aerial photographs indicates that several structures were built on the property between 1967 and 1976; however, only two buildings were identified within the impact area and have been recorded as Site Temp-1. The buildings are located in the southwest portion of the Galway Downs property, directly northwest and southeast of the wedding venue building, and approximately 800 feet southwest of the central racetrack. One of the buildings, that currently functions as a sales office, is located northwest of the large wedding venue building and measures approximately 43 x 40 feet (Plates 4.2–8). The second building, southeast of the wedding venue and about 275 feet from the sales office, measures approximately 30 x 40 feet (Plate 4.2–9). Both buildings are located in the project's impact area; however, according to the current project design, neither will be removed by the proposed development.



Plate 4.2-8: Overview of the historic building, constructed between 1967 and 1976 within the Galway Downs property (Temp-1), which currently functions as a sales office, facing northeast.



Plate 4.2-9: Overview of the historic building, constructed between 1967 and 1976 within the Galway Downs property (Temp-1), facing northwest.

4.2.2 Site Temp-2

Site Temp-2 is an arched bridge culvert within a cement-capped, natural stone, masonry head wall with adjoining wingwalls, which directs water from a seasonal drainage under SR 79 (Plate 4.2–10). The arched bridge culvert, which measures approximately 40 x 10 x 7 feet, was constructed underneath a portion of the presently paved SR 79 road and is located northwest of the intersection of SR 79 and Pauba Road. Again, the project no longer calls for any improvements at this location.

SR 79 is a highway that runs from Interstate 10 near Beaumont, Riverside County to Interstate 8 near Los Terranitos in San Diego County (Challenger 2019). In the Temecula region, SR 79 traverses east to west from Interstate 15 along the base of the Palomar Mountain range toward Vail Lake. Originally, SR 79 connected US Highway 395 in Temecula to US Highway 80 near the Descanso region (Challenger 2019). Between 1931 and 1935, crews from the Drippings Springs Prison Labor Camp, temporarily quartered on 18 acres leased by Vail Ranch to the County of Riverside, transformed the section of SR 79 running from Temecula to Aguanga from a dirt road to a modern highway (Harmon 2012). As such, Site Temp-1 was likely constructed by this prison labor camp in the early 1930s. In 1939, the section of SR 79 from Interstate 15 in Temecula to Aguanga became part of Route 71, which was renumbered as Route 79 in 1974 (*San Diego Union-Tribune* 2016).

As no project-related improvements are proposed along SR 79 near its intersection with Pauba Road, Site Temp-2 is outside the direct impact area. Accordingly, no direct or indirect impacts to Site Temp-2 would occur as a result of the proposed project.



Plate 4.2–10: Overview of the arched bridge culvert near the intersection of Pauba Road and SR 79 (Temp-2), facing southwest.

4.2.3 Site Temp-3

Site Temp-3 was identified adjacent to the proposed project's impact area, located south of Galway Downs (43240 Los Corralitos Road) and Los Corralitos Road. Site Temp-3 is a fragment of a prehistoric bedrock milling feature, which is clearly not in situ (Plate 4.2–11). The milling feature contains one to three slicks and is situated on a boulder that has been broken and moved. As such, the entire site has been impacted and is disturbed. No surface artifacts were observed in association with Site Temp-3. Currently, the bedrock is used as a decorative boulder marking the entrance to the 43240 Los Corralitos property, which lies outside the project's impact area. The boulder measures approximately 1 x 1 meter, with the most prominent slicks measuring approximately 20 x 40 cm and 10 x 5 cm.

Based upon the results of the survey, Site Temp-3 appears to be a limited-use resource processing site common to this area of Riverside County and is not considered unique under CEQA criteria. No associated artifacts were noted, and the site has been significantly impacted. As such, the resource does not maintain integrity and is not considered eligible for the CRHR.



Plate 4.2-11: Overview of the prehistoric bedrock milling feature fragment (Temp-3), facing east.

4.2.4 Iso-1

Isolate Iso-1 is a granitic prehistoric groundstone fragment (Plate 4.2-12), identified near the western boundary of the Galway Downs property, at the edge of a grass turf playing field. Iso-1 is a shaped, bifacial mano that measures approximately 10 x 11 x 4 cm. Although located in the property, the prehistoric isolate Iso-1 is situated outside of the proposed project's impact area. Further, as an isolate, Iso-1 would not be considered CRHR-eligible.



Plate 4.2–12: Overview of the prehistoric groundstone isolate (Iso-1).

4.2.5 Impact Summary

Resources Temp-2, Temp-3, and Iso-1 are not located in the project's impact area. Although Site Temp-3 and Iso-1 are adjacent to the project's impact area, the prehistoric resources Temp-3 and Iso-1 are not considered CRHR-eligible.

Site Temp-1, which consists of two historic buildings constructed on the property between 1967 and 1976, is located in the project's direct impact area. However, according to the current project design, neither of these buildings will be impacted by the proposed development. As such, none of the resources identified during the current survey will be affected by the project.

Nevertheless, all four resources were recorded using the appropriate DPR forms and submitted to the SCIC. If changes to the proposed project design result in impacts to Site Temp-1, evaluation of the resource for significance or CRHR eligibility would be warranted. Additionally, as this study focused on resources within or directly adjacent to the project's impact area, should the development plan be altered and designed to impact additional historic-era structures on the Galway Downs property besides Site Temp-1, these structures would also require evaluation for CRHR eligibility.

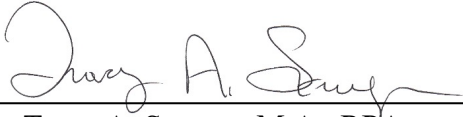
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I cultural resources study for the Galway Downs Project identified four cultural resources recorded as Temp-1, Temp-2, Temp-3, and Iso-1. Of the four resources, only Temp-1 is located in the project's impact area. Site Temp-1 consists of two historic-era buildings constructed on the property between 1967 and 1976; however, according to the current project design, neither of these buildings will be removed by the proposed development. Site Temp-2, a historic arched bridge culvert, was identified near intersection of Pauba Road and SR 79, which, due to a redesign of off-site improvements, is now situated outside of the project and will not be affected by the proposed development. Two prehistoric resources were also identified within the Galway Downs events facility property. One of the resources is a broken and moved bedrock milling feature (Site Temp-3), and the other is a prehistoric ground stone isolate (Iso-1). However, neither of these resources are located in the project's impact area. Further, the survey did not identify any cultural materials associated with the previously recorded prehistoric lithic scatter (P-33-013281) in the southeast portion of the project. As such, Site P-33-013281 appears to no longer be extant. Therefore, no cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed development.

A review of historic aerial photographs demonstrates that the property has been impacted by previous agricultural use since the 1940s and the transition of the majority of the project into the Galway Downs events facility in the late 1960s and 1970s. Additionally, the off-site areas alongside SR 79 have been previously disturbed by the development of the roadway, and the sewer improvement alignment extending through APN 927-690-005 has been impacted by residential and agricultural use. This characterization of the property as superficially disturbed is relevant to the consideration of additional cultural resources being present within the project. When parcels are cleared, disced, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is lost. Additionally, historic aerial photographs illustrate that the property and surrounding neighborhood were developed prior to CEQA and the adoption of environmental laws requiring the appropriate identification and handling of cultural resources. As such, the current state of the area appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts. Further, the project is situated less than one mile east of Temecula Creek. Therefore, given the past impacts to the property, coupled with the property's proximity to natural sources of water and the presence of cultural resources within the project vicinity, there remains the potential for the inadvertent discovery of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources during grading. As such, it is recommended that all earthwork required for development be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. If changes to the project design result in impacts to Site Temp-1, additional study and evaluation of the resource in accordance with the CRHR is recommended.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

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



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Principal Investigator
County of Riverside Registration #257

June 19, 2026

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

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Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology

2007

San Diego State University, California

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology

2000

University of California, Riverside

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

Archaeological Institute of America

Association of Oregon Archaeologists

Experience

Vice President of Cultural Resources/Principal Archaeologist

March 2009–Present

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

Poway, California

Tracy A. Stropes has over 35 years of experience in cultural resource management, with experience in project management, report authorship, lithic analysis, laboratory management, Native American consultation, and technical report editing for numerous projects throughout the western United States. Mr. Stropes has conducted cultural resource surveys, archaeological site testing and evaluations for National Register eligibility and CEQA compliance, mitigation of resources through data recovery for archaeological sites, budget and report preparation, and direction of crews of all sizes for projects ranging in duration from a single-day site visit to multiple years. Mr. Stropes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and is on the list of archaeological consultants qualified to conduct archaeological investigations in the city and county of San Diego, county of Riverside, State of Oregon, State of Arizona, and on Arizona and California BLM lands. He has served as project archaeologist for hundreds of projects and composed data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout the western United States for both CEQA- and NEPA-level compliance.

Archaeological Principal Investigator

June 2008–February 2009

TRC Solutions

Irvine, California

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, NRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

**Principal Investigator
Archaeological Resource Analysts**

**June 2006–May 2008
Oceanside, California**

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

**Project Archaeologist
Gallegos & Associates**

**September 1996–June 2006
Carlsbad, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996
Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

**Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993
Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

**Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992
San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Selected Reports/Papers

Principal Author

- 2023 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the Oak Creek Canyon Project, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Ambient Pacific OCC, LLC.
- 2023 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for The Questhaven 76 Project, San Diego County, California (APNs 223-070-007, 223-070-008, and 223-080-046). Prepared for ColRich.
- 2023 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Bermuda Dunes Self Storage Project, PAR220053, Riverside County, California. Prepared for FAMA Dairy.
- 2023 A Cultural Resources Study for 4846 Pacifica Drive, City of San Diego. Prepared for Colliers International.
- 2023 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Maison's Sierra Project, City of Lancaster, California (Tract No. 27099). Prepared for Ravello Holdings, Inc.

- 2023 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Omni Hotel Driving Range/Parking Lot Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for TRT Holdings, Inc.
- 2022 A Class III Historic Resources Study for the Anna Avenue Project for Section 106 Compliance, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for John Smith Earthworks, Inc.
- 2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the Grand Avenue Project, Riverside County, California (APN 379-060-005). Prepared for TriPointe Homes
- 2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Boulder Springs North Project, Riverside County, California (TTMs 31243, 31244, and 31245; APNs 321-020-027, -028, -029, and -030 and 321-130-047 and -048). Prepared for KB Home.
- 2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Alpine Rancho Palo Verde Project, San Diego County, California (SPL-219-00698-CJA). Prepared for Schindler Real Estate Services, Inc.
- 2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the Cumming Ranch Project, San Diego County, California (APNs 282-010-08, -30, -34, and -43; 283-011-06; 283-021-01 and -02; 283-022-02; 283-041-25 and -26; and 283-051-01). Prepared for 805 Properties.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Gatchell Road Project, San Diego County, California (Project No. 100203). Prepared for the National Park Service.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for Site CA-SDI-11,934/H, San Diego County, California (APN 532-520-15). Prepared for the National Park Service.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Renaissance Ranch Project, Riverside County, California (SPL-2004-01431-JPL). Prepared for Richland Developers, Inc.
- 2021 A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Coppel Remodel & Addition Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Morton Architects, Inc.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for CAB-20-1, San Diego County, California (APN 532-520-15). Prepared for the National Park Service.
- 2021 Cultural Resources Study for 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Aidlin Darling Design.
- 2021 Cultural Resources Study for the Secret Hills Ranch Project, San Diego County, California (PDS2020-LDGRMJ-30253, APN 520-060-18)
- 2021 Cultural Resources Study for the UCLA Cedar Suites and Willow Creek Staff Housing Project, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for CA-SDI-13,884, San Diego County, California (APN 532-520-13). Prepared for the National Park Service.
- 2021 A Cultural Resources Study for the UCLA Glamping Facility Project, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for UCLA Capital Programs.

- 2021 Archaeological Test Results for 2596 Chalcedony Street, San Diego, California. Prepared for Colliers International.
- 2021 Cultural Resources Study for the 12247 Elliott Avenue Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for EPD Solutions.
- 2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Roquet Ranch Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California (Tentative Tract Map No. 19983; APNs 116-701-101, -102, 116-702-101, -105, -121, -122, -123, and 116-703-118). Prepared for Sunmeadows, LLC.
- 2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Ocean Breeze Ranch Project, Bonsall, San Diego County, California (SPL-2020-00176). Prepared for Ocean Breeze Ranch, LLC.
- 2020 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Encinitas Beach Hotel Project, Encinitas, California. Prepared for JMI Realty, LLC
- 2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Pacifica Estates Project, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Jose Islas.
- 2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Hidden Valley Ranch Project, SPL-2004-01124, City of Poway, California. Prepared for Barbara Malone.
- 2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for The Farms in Poway Project, Poway, San Diego County, California (APNs 273-110-070, -080, and -180). Prepared for Kevin McNamara.
- 2020 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hansen Lot Split Project, TPM 37655, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Forest Hansen.
- 2020 Cultural Resources Study for the West Coast Cold Storage Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside (APNs 178-140-010 and -018). Prepared for
- 2020 Cultural Resources Study for the 340 East Bradley Avenue Project, San Diego County, California (PDS2021-LDGRMJ-30346). Prepared for A N1-Mart, LLC.
- 2019 Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Pardee Homes.
- 2019 A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Glen Circle Project, Poway, California. Prepared for MDD Homes.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Survey for the Highlands at Warner Springs and Off-Site Fire Access Road Project, Warner Springs, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Warner Springs Estates, LLC.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for the 8801 East Marginal Way Project, City of Tukwila, King County, Washington. Prepared for CenterPoint Properties Trust.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 7980 Park Village Road Emergency Repair Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Orion Construction Corporation.
- 2019 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Harmony Grove Village, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Lennar – San Diego Division.

- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Price-Cohen Residence Project, 2045 Lowry Place, La Jolla, California 92037. Prepared for Lena Price and Thomas Cohen.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Melrose Drive Widening Project, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for California West Communities.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Study for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Ocean Breeze Ranch Project, Bonsall, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Ocean Breeze Ranch, LLC.
- 2019 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Arthofer Residence Project, 1890 Viking Way, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Frank and Sharon Arthofer.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Greentree Ranch Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, SPL-2018-00135-CJA, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the North County Plaza Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Planning Systems, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resources Addendum Report for the Ivey Palms Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037. Prepared for Steve and Lisa Altman.
- 2017 Cultural Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2017 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tract 28859 Project for Section 106 Compliance. Prepared for Menifee 28859, LLC.
- 2016 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2016 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Imperial Beach Bikeway Village Project, 536 13th Street and 535 Florence Street, Imperial Beach, California. Prepared for Bikeway Village, LLC.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California. Prepared for Shea Homes.
- 2015 A Class III Historic Resource Study for the Miramar Clearwell Improvements Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Global Environmental Permitting, Inc.
- 2015 A Class III Historic Resource Study for the College Boulevard Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Bent West, LLC.

- 2015 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Parkside Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar Corporation.
- 2015 A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Zhao Residence Project, Poway, California (275-240-66). Prepared for Pacific Sotheby's International Realty.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Utah Trail Project, County of San Bernardino, California (APNs 621-281-22 through 621-281-25). Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Sky Canyon Project (PP25309), Riverside County, California. Prepared for Rocky Snider California Project Management Office.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Shoshone Valley Road Project, County of San Bernardino, California (APNs 613-233-01, -02, -03, -04, -27, -28, -29, and -30). Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Nuevo 055 Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside. Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Bourgeois Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Bill Yen & Associates, Inc.
- 2014 A Cultural Resources Survey for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Zephyr Partners.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 723 Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Rogers Tierra Bonita Project, Poway, California. Prepared for John D. Fitch & Associates.
- 2013 A Cultural Resource Assessment Update for the Girard Townhome Project, TR 35477, Riverside County, California. Prepared for G8 Development, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Ridge Park Project, City of Temecula, California. Prepared for Ambient Communities.
- 2013 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the Citrus Heights/Fairway Drive Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Bixby Highgrove Project (TTM 36437), Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the Ramona Ranch Affordable Housing Project for Section 106 Compliance, San Diego County, California. Prepared for AMCAL Multi-Housing, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Yates Road Project (TTM 36437), Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Warner Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for HP Warner Ranch, LP.

- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TPM 36585, Riverside County, California. Prepared for GF Real Estate Services.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for TR 31597 and TR 32627, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Standard Pacific Homes.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunny Cal Project, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for The Sierra Bella Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Forestar Corona, LLC.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the Moosa Creek Mitigation Bank Project. Prepared for a Creek LLC.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of the Rohmiller Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application, 2350 Calle De La Garza, La Jolla, California 92037 (APN 346-180-22). Prepared for Architect Mark D. Lyon, Inc.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Oak Creek Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Hope Harbor Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Medhat Rofael.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of the Liske Residence, La Jolla, California. Prepared for ECEGC Inc.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps Nos. 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch. Prepared for Brookfield Residential.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the 401 West Ash Street Project San Diego, California. Prepared for PierPoint Legacy Holdings, LLC.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Ten on Columbia Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for InDev, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Washington Avenue Project, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for Coastal Land Solutions.
- 2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Wildomar 23 Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar.
- 2012 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the USGS Creepmeter Project. Prepared for Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Office.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the for the Johnston Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Heather Johnston.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Howell Residence Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Cal Howell.

- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 799 Project. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the Villa Hermosa Project San Diego, California. Prepared for David Chow.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Landmark Engineering.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the El Camino Real Widening Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Planning Systems.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Encore Trust Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Metcalf Development and Consulting.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Andres Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Engineering Design Group.
- 2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Diamond Springs Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Benjamin J. Stables III, B 3 Consulting.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Water Group 790 Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Orion Construction Corporation.
- 2012 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Mission Brewery Villas Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Eilar Associates, Inc.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Morton Architects Inc.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sunset Cliffs Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for KTA Construction.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682M Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for BRH Garver.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pelberg Residence Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Linda and Art Pelberg.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Rose Creek Bikeway Bridge Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Flatiron West, Inc.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the South Mission Valley Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for HPS Mechanical, Inc.
- 2011 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the La Dama de Oro Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Mohave Gold Mining & Exploration, Inc.

- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Jacobs Health Care Facility Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Jacobs Health Care, LLC.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the Rowland Auto Dismantling Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for David Rowland.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Dye Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Eric Dye.
- 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Santa Rosa Academy Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Santa Rosa Academy Charter School c/o Bradley Burke Competitive Edge Development, LLC.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Study for SDI-4606 Locus B for Saint Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California. Prepared for Saint Gabriel's Catholic Church.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Jack Nooren.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 768 Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Test for the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for 11th and B Investment Associates, LLC.
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Study for the Ampudia Lot Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Venture Pacific Commercial Services, Inc.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Hyde Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Paul and Denise Hyde.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Fialko Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Thomas Armstrong Construction, Inc.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682M Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for HTA Engineering & Construction Inc.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Butterfield Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Geotechnical Exploration, Inc.
- 2011 A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Eichen Residence Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Steigerwald-Dougherty, Inc.
- 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Galway Downs Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Trip Hord.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for Rancho Bella Vista Phase IV (TR 31871), Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar Inland Division.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Salvation Army Vehicle Storage Area Demolition Project. Prepared for The Salvation Army General Counsel.

- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Kates Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Kralik Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for John Kralik.
- 2010 An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Cricket Cell Tower Project (Permit # 3399 06-032), San Diego County, California. Prepared for Ken Hayes.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Study for the 47th Street Warehouse Project City of San Diego, California, Project No. 190957. Prepared for 47th Street Properties.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Study for the Dickenson Ranch Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Dickenson and Son Property Management and Investments.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Young Family Trust Lot Split Project City of Escondido, California. Prepared for Young Family Trust.
- 2010 An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Jamul Rural Fire Station Auxiliary Access Road Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for TCB.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Citracado Parkway Extension Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for AECOM.
- 2010 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan No. 256 Amendment No. 2, Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-16,986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego County, California (TPM 20794). Tuscan Ridge, LLC.
- 2010 Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Talega (64 Area) 12kV Conversion Project Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton San Diego County California. Prepared for Synergy Electric Company, Inc.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project, Warner Springs, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Warner Springs Estates, LLC.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 11099 North Torrey Pines Road Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Touchstone Investments.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the San Jacinto Poultry Ranch Storage Building Project, San Jacinto, California. Prepared for Moark, LLC.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-16986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego, California (TPM 20794). Prepared for Tuscan Ridge, LLC.
- 2010 Cultural Resources Study for the Dos Colinas Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Dos Colinas, LLC.
- 2010 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council Horsethief Vegetation Management Project. Prepared for the Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council.

- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Moses Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Brian Moses.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Shabaz Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Negar Shabaz.
- 2009 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Kramer 453 Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for LightSource Renewables LLC.
- 2009 A Cultural Resources Study for the Hronopoulos Residence Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Andreas Hronopoulos.
- 2009 A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the East Point Loma Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Southern California Soil and Testing.
- 2009 A Cultural Resources Study for the McKean SDP Project. San Diego, California.
- 2009 An Archaeological Assessment for the Rivera-Placentia Project, City of Riverside, California. Prepared for Riverside Construction Company.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego and KTU+A.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Borrego Substation Feasibility Study, Borrego Springs, California. Prepared for RBF Consulting.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Study for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Martin Architects Inc.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Central Feeder Connection Project, San Bernardino, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Clay Street Connection Project, Riverside, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Green Hills Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Atlas Investments, LLC.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the La Sierra Pipeline Project, Riverside, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the East Point Loma Trunk Sewer Project. Prepared for Southern California Soil & Testing.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Mockingbird Connection Project, Riverside, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Mesquite Lake Treatment Plan Project, Imperial County,

California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.

- 2008 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 28220 Highridge Road Development Project, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. Prepared for REC Development.
- 2008 Wild Goose Expansion 3 Project Butte County, California Colusa County, California. Prepared for Niska Gas Storage LLC.
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Four Railway Bridge Renewal Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company.
- 2008 I-80 Colfax Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County, California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 I-80 Gold Run Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County, California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring at 31431 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, California. Prepared for Herman Weissker, Inc.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Snow White Pumice Mine, Hinkley, California. Prepared for U.S. Mining and Minerals Corporation.
- 2007 Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology. Masters thesis on file, San Diego State University.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2007 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 104-200-09, Beaumont, California. Prepared for Mary Chan.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2006 Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-8694, and Indexing and Preservation Program Study for CA-SDI-8303 and CA-SDI-8797 Locus C, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for City of Carlsbad.
- 2005 Grand Pacific Resorts Data Recovery and Index Sample Program for CA-SDI-8797, Area A, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts Inc.
- 2004 "Near the Harris Site Quarry" Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-13028, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Boundary Test Report for the Lilac Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Empire Companies.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-12027, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development Inc.

- 2002 Data Recovery Program for the Pacbell Site CA-SDI-5633, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Joseph Wong Design Associates.
- 2001 McCrink Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program Additional Information for Selected Sites, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 The Quail Ridge Project Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the North Sand Sheet Full Buildout Program, Owens Lake, California. Prepared for CH2MHill.
- 1995 Final Report: Archaeological Investigations Conducted for the Abalone Cove Dewatering Wells, City of Rancho Palos Verdes Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Environmental Services.
- 1995 Final Report: A Class III Intensive Survey of a 100-Acre Sand and Gravel Mining Area, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the Lilburn Corporation.
- 1994 Final Report: Data Recovery Excavations at Five Late Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Along the Los Trancos Access Road, Newport Coast Planned Community, Orange County, California. Prepared for the Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.

Contributing Author

- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 3868-3900 Sepulveda Boulevard Project, City of Culver City, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Sepulveda Suites, Inc.
- 2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Commerce Logistics Center Project, 5200 Sheila Street, Commerce, California 90040. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the McElwain Project (SPL-2019-00565), Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Murrieta Development II, LLC.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for Murrieta Development II, LLC.
- 2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2018 A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5 and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for North Murrieta Community, LLC.
- 2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido. Prepared for Pacific Harmony Grove Development.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts, Inc.
- 2015 A Class III Cultural Resource Study for the Habitat for Humanity Project, Perris, California. Habitat

for Humanity Inland Valley.

- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California. Prepared for Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 An Extended Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Belvedere-Webster Project, City of Poway, California (APN 323-010-26-00). Prepared for Webster Realty Group.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Brook Forest Conservation Bank Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Brook Forest, LLC.
- 2014 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Crystal View Lane Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Mark Catrambone.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Assessment for the Muscat Project, Poway, California (TPM 13-002; APN 278-180-44). Prepared for Mr. Ed Muscat.
- 2014 An Extended Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Mulholland Highway Improvement Project, Cities of Calabasas and Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. City of Calabasas Public Works Department.
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APPENDIX B

Site Record Forms

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX F

Table 4.1–2

Table 4.1–2
Previous Studies Conducted Within One Mile of the Project

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