

Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Madison Avenue Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Murrieta (City) is proposing to improve Madison Avenue between Guava Street and Golden Gate Circle in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Under contract to Kleinfelder, Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) conducted a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Madison Avenue Improvement Project (Project) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is the lead CEQA agency for the Project.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation of the approximately 60-acre Project area. This assessment included a records search and literature review, communication with Native American tribal representatives, and an archaeological survey of the Project area. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the proposed Project to impact historical resources.

The literature and records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) indicated that 26 cultural resources have been documented within a 1-mile radius of the Project area. None of these previously identified cultural resources are located within the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource investigation, Æ requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Results of the SLF search indicate that there are no known Native American cultural resources within the immediate Project area; however, the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Native American individuals and organizations were contacted to elicit information on Native American resources within the Project area. Of the eight groups and/or individuals contacted, responses have been received from only three groups—the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

Æ Archaeologist Benito Guzman performed an archeological survey of the Project area on June 27, 2018. The Phase I survey indicated that no cultural resources are present within the area of the proposed street improvements. Moreover, the terrain throughout the entire Project area has been disturbed by residential development, utility installations, and road maintenance. Consequently, there is little to no potential for the Project area to contain intact buried cultural deposits. No further cultural resource management of the Project area is recommended.

Field notes documenting the current investigation are on file at Æ's Hemet office. A copy of this report will also be placed on file at the EIC.

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Murrieta (City) proposes to widen and improve Madison Avenue between Guava Street and Golden Gate Circle in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) was retained by Kleinfelder, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Madison Avenue Improvement Project (Project) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is the Lead Agency for the purposes of CEQA. Amy L. Ollendorf, Ph.D., RPA (#12588), served as Æ's principal investigator while Æ Associate Archaeologist Joan George, B.S., served as project manager. Fieldwork was conducted by Æ Associate Archaeologist Benito Guzman, M.A., RPA (#17266).

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project area is within the Peninsular Ranges with elevations ranging from approximately 1,075 feet to 1,110 feet above mean sea level (amsl) (Figure 1-1). Specifically, the Project is within an unsectioned portion of the Temecula Land Grant, Township 7 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the 1973 Murrieta, California 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2).

The proposed Project involves the widening of Madison Avenue from the intersection at Guava Street to Golden Gate Circle. The Project will be constructed within a 100-foot right-of-way (ROW). Grading will be necessary for construction of the roadway and will extend beyond the ROW, incorporating 2:1 cut and fill slopes and retaining walls as necessary to comply with standard engineering practices, and design criteria in accordance with the City of Murrieta's Grading Ordinance. The proposed Project will consist of a 100-foot ROW major roadway (76 feet curb-to-curb) along an alignment length of approximately 1.3 miles (6,990 linear feet). Additional ROW may be required for temporary construction access and easements. A construction staging area is proposed to be located either within the future ROW, or at an adjacent disturbed vacant lot in the immediate alignment vicinity. The unimproved area west of Madison Avenue and north of Fig Street has been identified as a potential laydown area. A second potential laydown area has been identified along Madison and south of Golden Gate Circle. A temporary access road may be constructed between Madison and Monroe Avenue to the south of Guava Street to allow for parcel access throughout construction. This access road will be a minimum width, an all-weather surface (dirt/gravel), and will avoid sensitive resources to the extent possible. The proposed Project will include street lights exclusively at cross street intersections where warranted for safety. Sidewalks will be provided only along developed properties that currently exist along Madison Avenue. As part of road construction, road improvements may include installation of various wet/dry utilities within the road bed (water, sewer, gas, electrical, storm drain). The Project will also include appropriate storm water drainage facilities and storm drain crossings for off-site conveyance. Existing Overhead dry utilities will be relocated overhead and not in the roadway.

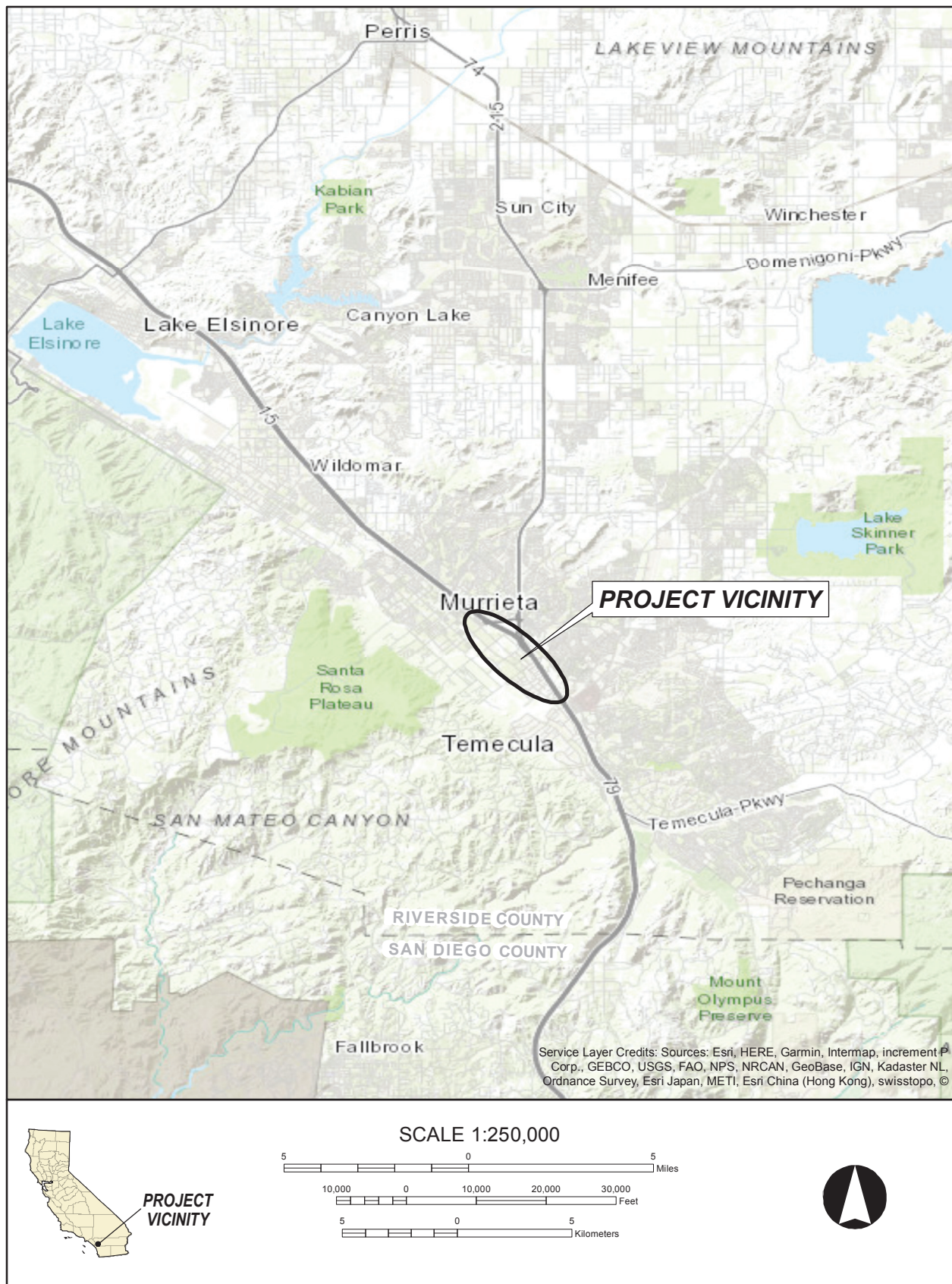


Figure 1-1 Project vicinity map.

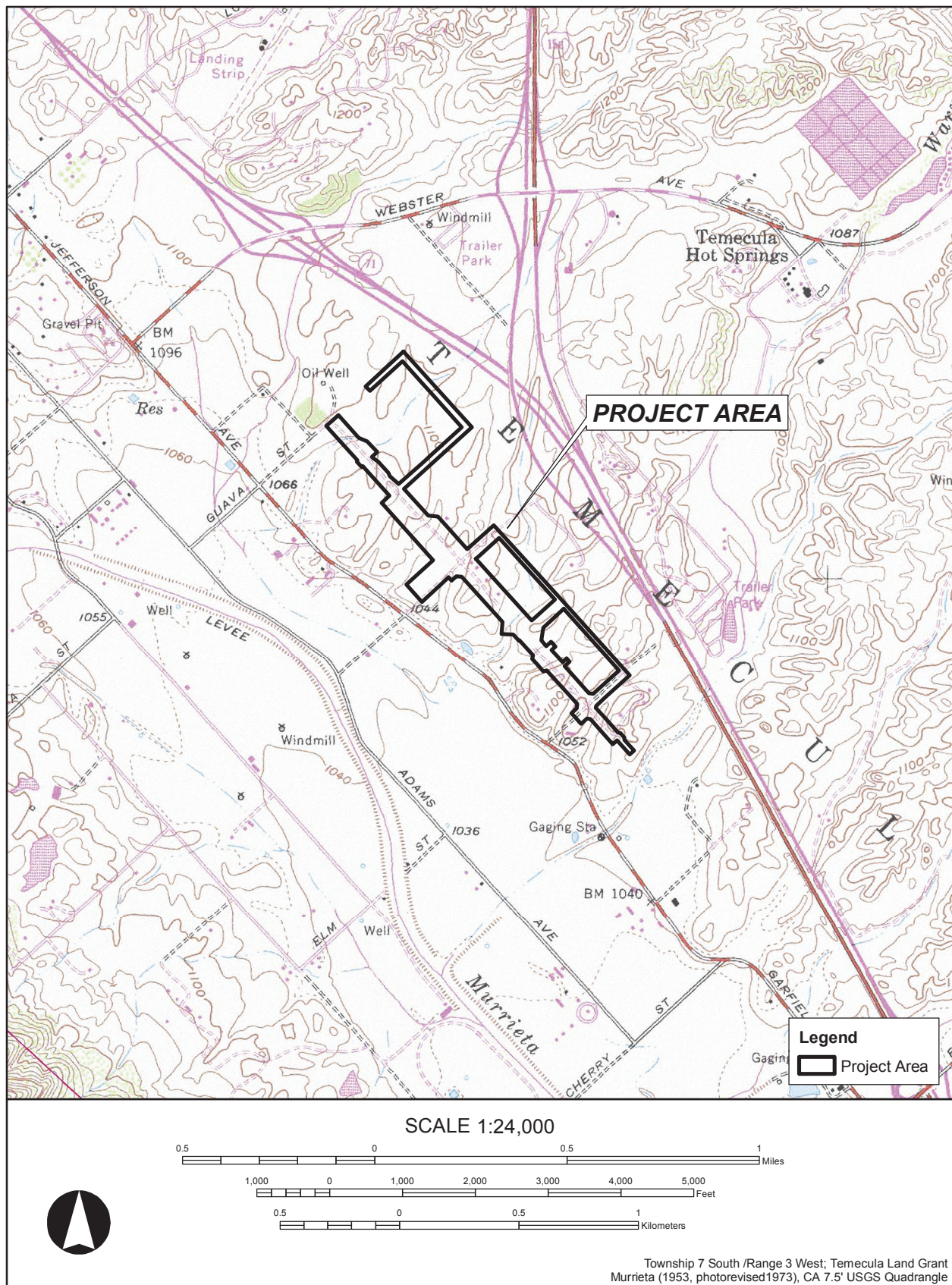


Figure 1-2 Project location map.

1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The Project requires discretionary approval from the City of Murrieta and is therefore subject to the requirements of CEQA. The CEQA Statute and Guidelines directs lead agencies to determine whether a project will have a significant impact on historical resources. A cultural resource considered “historically significant” is considered a “historical resource,” if it is included in a local register of historical resources or is listed in or determined eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any one of the following criteria (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], § 15064.5):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. 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,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Compliance with CEQA’s cultural resource provisions typically involves several steps. Briefly, archival research and field surveys are conducted, and identified cultural resources are inventoried and evaluated in prescribed ways. Prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, as well as standing structures, buildings, and objects deemed historically significant, must be considered in project planning and development.

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR § 15064.5[b]) and the lead agency is responsible for identifying potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource (14 CCR § 15064.5[b]4).

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation of the proposed Project area. Chapter 1 has described the Project and its location, defined the scope of cultural resource studies, and stated the regulatory context. Chapter 2 summarizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Chapter 3 presents the results of the archaeological literature and records search. Chapter 4 summarizes the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American communications. The field survey methods and results are discussed in Chapter 5. Cultural resource management recommendations are provided in Chapter 6, and bibliographic references are cited in Chapter 7. The cultural resource studies table is included as Appendix A and results of the SLF search and correspondence with Native American groups are included in Appendix B.

2 SETTING

This chapter describes the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural setting of the Project to provide a context for understanding the nature and significance of cultural properties identified within the region. Prehistorically, ethnographically, and historically, the nature and distribution of human activities in the region have been affected by such factors as topography and the availability of water and natural resources. Therefore, prior to a discussion of the cultural setting, the environmental setting of the area is summarized below.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated within the Peninsular Ranges province of southern California and lies on the Perris Block, a relatively stable crustal block bounded by the San Jacinto and Elsinore faults to the north and southwest, respectively. The Peninsular Ranges are a series of northwest-trending mountains that extend from the Transverse Ranges south into Baja California, Mexico. The San Jacinto Mountains are located approximately 30 miles northeast of the Project, while the Pacific Ocean is roughly 25 miles to the southwest.

The Project area is located within the Temecula Valley and 1.67 miles east of Murrieta Creek, which is the primary drainage through the valley. Murrieta Creek joins Temecula Creek to form the Santa Margarita River, which eventually empties into the Pacific Ocean near Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, immediately north of Oceanside. As shown in Figure 1-2, the Project area is approximately 1 mile southwest of the Temecula Hot Springs. The Santa Rosa Plateau, which is an ancient volcanic flow of basalt, is situated approximately 2.6 miles to the southwest of the Project area, forming the western edge of the Temecula Valley. The climate of the area consists typically of hot dry summers and cool moist winters, with July being the driest and warmest month of the year (LeCount and Weber 1992). The annual precipitation averages between 12 to 16 inches per year in the valley and between 20 to 30 inches in the mountains (RCD 2007).

Landforms in the area have middle to early Pleistocene alluvial deposits at the surface. These deposits developed between 500,000 to 1.8 million years ago. Very old deposits, mostly early Pleistocene, include the Pauba Formation, a fossil-bearing siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate. Upper surfaces are frequently capped by pedogenic soils and have little to no potential for buried sites. Archaeological resources in such areas will typically be at or near the surface and clustered near vegetal or water resources as well as at contacts with Mesozoic units landforms that developed between 66 and 251 million years ago (Kennedy 2000; Morton 2001; Morton and Kennedy 2003). Holocene-age deposits made up of young alluvium are generally located along active and inactive watercourses.

2.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The prehistory of inland southern California is less thoroughly understood than that of the adjacent desert and coastal regions. This is partially a result of historical circumstances, such as ease of access, the location of universities, and public versus private land ownership, and partly due to the nature of archaeological research in these interior valleys and mountains of southern California (Goldberg and Arnold 1988). In the absence of absolute chronological indicators for inland sites, researchers generally employ typological cross-dating from either coastal or desert sequences, often as the sole means for assigning age to archaeological sites within the interior valleys, including the Project area.

Two large reservoir projects, Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974) and Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP) (Goldberg et al. 2001), generated large data sets to provide a basis for resolving some of these regional problems. It is difficult to extrapolate the geographic extent of the prehistoric cultural patterns discerned from excavations at these two reservoirs, which are 12 miles apart in central western Riverside County. The ESRP is east of the Project, and it is almost certain that prehistoric patterns are similar to those discerned for the ESRP studies.

This discussion of the Project's prehistoric cultural setting is drawn from the cultural sequence developed for the ESRP. This chronology was based first on artifact cross dating, and then refined with radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dates (Onken and Horne 2001; Robinson 1998, 2001); however, the ESRP chronology draws heavily on a cultural sequence defined by Warren (1984) for southern California, which is based largely on archaeological work conducted in the Colorado and Mojave deserts. Because Warren's chronology used period names that suggest links to the Mojave, these were replaced in the ESRP chronology by value neutral terms. Because no sites dating to the Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,000–9500 before present [B.P.]) have been documented within the region, the discussion below begins with the Early Archaic Period.

2.2.1 Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500–7000 B.P.)

During this period, the environment of the interior deserts was more favorable for human occupation than the cismontane valleys of southern California, where the Project is located. Populations in the interior valleys would have been tethered to the few reliable, drought-resistant water sources such as Lake Elsinore, Mystic Lake, and possibly the Cajalco Basin. In general, small, highly mobile groups traveled widely, utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism near predictable water locations. Due to isolated locations where the conditions for occupation were met, Early Archaic sites are rare compared to later periods of prehistory (Goldberg et al. 2001; Grenda 1997; Horne and McDougall 2008; McDougall 1995).

2.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7000–4000 B.P.)

A gradual transition from wet pluvial conditions to arid desert conditions during the Early Holocene marks the transition to the Middle Archaic Period. Middle Archaic sites in southern California include two in the ESRP, one at Lake Elsinore, the Stahl Site in Owens Valley, desert sites in Death Valley, Salt Springs, and in Pinto Basin in Joshua Tree National Park. Middle Archaic sites are associated with the margins of pluvial lakes and with now-extinct springs.

Pinto-series projectile points, a type of basally-notched or bifurcate base dart point, are the most distinctive artifact type of this period (Justice 2002). Other artifacts found at Middle Archaic sites include leaf-shaped bifacial knives; split cobble choppers and scrapers; scraper-planes; and small milling slabs and manos. With a few exceptions in the ESRP area and the Stahl Site, most sites of this age are small surface deposits of lithic artifacts, suggestive of temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people.

2.2.3 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000–1500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic Period was one of cultural intensification coinciding with the Little Pluvial, a period when increased moisture allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. Sedentism likely increased during this period, with large occupation sites located adjacent to permanent water sources such as perennial springs and streams. Projectile points diagnostic of this period include Humboldt, Gypsum, and Elko-series dart points (Warren 1984), though Rose Spring arrow points appeared late within this period in the deserts. The mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, also first appeared. A warming and drying trend began around 2100 B.P., leading to intensification of use of certain resources (Goldberg et al. 2001).

2.2.4 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500–750 B.P.)

Occupants of the region continued to adapt to the arid environment in the deserts (Warren 1984). Lake Cahuilla likely refilled the Coachella Valley around 1450 B.P., and was the focus of exploitation of fish and wetland resources. Occupation around Lake Perris and other large local water sources declined as these dried, however, and people became tethered to springs (Goldberg et al. 2001). Cultural trends continued from the Late Archaic Period, as Saratoga Springs projectile points, also associated with early use of the bow and arrow, appeared. The sparse assemblages found within the region, however, obscure the timing of local adoption of the bow and arrow (Goldberg et al. 2001). Shoshonean language speakers likely moved into southern California at this time. Brown and Buff Ware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1200 B.P. and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1100 B.P. (Moratto 1984). The warmer and drier Medieval Warm Period set in throughout the Southwest by about 1060 B.P. (Stine 1994; Warren 1984), and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas.

2.2.5 Protohistoric Period (ca. 410–180 B.P.)

Sedentism intensified during the Protohistoric Period. Increased hunting with bow and arrow and widespread exploitation of acorns, other hard nuts, and berries (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles) provided reliable and storable food resources. Reliable food sources likely prompted the establishment of small, completely sedentary villages with resource catchment areas around them (True 1966, 1970). Ceramic technology first appeared in the region around 350 B.P. Cottonwood Triangular points were supplemented by Desert Side-notched points. This period ended in 1769 A.D. when Spanish settlement began in Upper California.

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Based on information passed down from Tribal elders, published academic works in the areas of anthropology, history, and ethnohistory, and through recorded ethnographic and linguistic

accounts (cf., Freers and Smith 1994; Kroeber 1925; Strong 1929; Vane 2000), the Project lies within the ancestral cultural territory of the Luiseño. However, the area may also have been occupied by the Cahuilla due to population shifts in the historic era (Bean 1978). Both of these tribes speak a language of the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock.

Luiseño territory in ethnographic times encompassed a stretch of the California coast and included most of the drainage of the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita rivers. Inland, Luiseño territory extended south from Santiago Peak, including the Elsinore and Temecula valleys, and extended farther south to Mount Palomar and the San Jose Valley, then west to the coast at Agua Hedionda Creek. The coastal territory of the Luiseño extended north to near San Mateo Creek in Orange County (Bean 1978). Elders of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians add that the Temecula/Pechanga people had usage/gathering rights to an area extending from Rawson Canyon on the east to Lake Mathews on the northwest, down Temescal Canyon to Temecula, eastward to Aguanga, and then along the crest of the Cahuilla Range back to Rawson Canyon.

Ethnographically, Cahuilla territory spanned from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, the San Jacinto Plain as far as Riverside, and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978).

2.3.1 The Luiseño Lifeway

The lifeways of the Luiseño, the most likely inhabitants of the area based on current ethnographic data, are described below. This description is derived primarily from Bean (1978) and Bean and Vane (2001) and is also applicable to the Cahuilla lifeway.

Prior to the Mission Period (prior to 1769), the Luiseño and Cahuilla organized themselves in patrilineal clans composed of 3 to 10 lineages, distinctly different, named, and claiming a common genitor, with one lineage recognized as the founding lineage (Bean 1978; Bean and Vane 2001). Clans owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in large communal subsistence activities (including animal drives, hunts, controlled burns) and in performing rituals.

The Luiseño and Cahuilla were, for the most part, hunters, collectors, and harvesters. Clans were apt to own land in valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Individual lineages or families owned specific resource areas within the clan territory. Although any given village had access to only some of the necessary resources, briskly flourishing systems of trade and exchange gave them access to neighboring and distant resources. Rules that forbade marriage to anyone related within five generations or belonging to the same moiety ensured that everyone had relatives living in many ecozones; this was an important arrangement because relatives were invited to ceremonies where the gift exchanges provided a way for drought-stricken groups to get food in return for treasure goods.

The Luiseño and Cahuilla, like other California Indians, understand the universe in terms of power, which they believed to be sentient and to have will. In their view, power is the principal causative agent for all phenomena. Unusual natural phenomena are viewed as especially sacred,

being the repositories of concentrations of power. Mountain tops are held sacred, as are unusual rock formations, springs, and streams. Rock art sites are sacred, having been the sites of ceremonies. Burial and cremation sites are also sacred, as are many other places of residual power. In addition, various birds, but especially eagles, condors, hawks, and other birds of prey and their symbolic representations, are revered as sacred beings of great power and were sometimes killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for human elites. For this reason, bird cremation sites are also sacred.

Murrieta Hot Springs, located approximately 2 miles northeast of the Project area, is considered an important location that has cultural and religious significance to the Luiseño people. *Wuyóot*, the father of the Luiseño, was the last of the First People (*Káamalan*) who possessed all forms of 'ayelkwish, or knowledge-power, and distributed it throughout creation at his death, “producing a residual knowledge in the landscape that can still be discovered today by those capable of understanding it” (Curti 2013:22). Harrington (1933), Boscana (1978), and Du Bois (1908) note that when *Wuyóot* falls ill, he travels to various hot springs (including Murrieta Hot Springs) in the area, in hopes of being cured.

Because of these strong beliefs, rituals were (and continue to be) a constant factor in the life of every Native American individual. Some rituals were scheduled and routine (e.g., birth, puberty, death, mourning, and the eagle ritual and first rites), while others were sporadic and situationally performed (e.g., deer ceremony, bird dance, enemy songs, and the rain ritual) (Bean and Vane 2001:VII.A-3-10).

2.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

The history of the region provides a context for understanding local settlement from mission lands to the development of the modern urban landscape. It is the basis for the identification of the historic property types constructed during this period, and the evaluation of their significance as historical resources. The following California history is based on discussions in Beedle et al. (2010) and Earle (2006). Relevant historical information for the Project region is based on Brackett (1939), Gunther (1984), Hemet-San Jacinto Genealogical Society (2011), Rawls and Bean (1998), Robinson (1957), and Rolle (1978).

2.4.1 California History

Exploration of the California coast in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was the basis for the Spanish claim to the region. In the eighteenth century, Spain recognized that to strengthen its claim, it would have to settle Alta California to preclude encroachment by the Russians and British. Therefore, in the latter half of the eighteenth century Spain and the Franciscan Order founded a series of pueblos (towns), presidios (military camps), and missions (religious centers) along the California coast, beginning at San Diego in 1769.

In 1821, Mexico opened the ports of San Diego and Monterey to foreign trade (Crouch et al. 1982:200). American ships docked at California ports to purchase tallow and hides, known as California banknotes. Americans also settled in California, some of them becoming citizens and owners of large ranchos. Conflicts between the Californios and the central government in Mexico City led to a series of uprisings culminating in the Bear Flag Revolt of June 1846.

However, Mexican control of California had effectively ended the year before when the Californios expelled Manuel Micheltorena, the last Mexican governor.

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, California entered into the American Period and, in 1850, became the 31st state in the Union. During the late 1840s, there began the decline of old California's cattle ranching industry, which for over half a century represented the currency and staple of the rancho system. By the 1850s to 1860s, cattle ranching in the general region had greatly declined, and ranchos changed ownership regularly. In 1852, San Diego organized into a county; in 1853, San Bernardino followed suit. Riverside County would be formed in 1893, carved out of portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties, with the City of Riverside as the county seat.

During the 1880s and 1890s, and similar to the phenomena occurring in the area surrounding the Riverside Colony, irrigation canals were built and the regional citrus industry took root in the greater San Jacinto Valley and surrounding areas. The arrival of reliable water sources coincided with the arrival of a second transcontinental railroad.

In 1882, construction of a competing rail line into southern California, known as the California Southern Railway, was underway, financed by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway (AT&SF) Company. The line of a Santa Fe subsidiary was built from San Diego to the site of Perris and on to Riverside and San Bernardino in 1882. A second Santa Fe subsidiary, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, extended a line west from Albuquerque, then connected San Bernardino and Los Angeles; this connection was opened as of May 1887. The eastern United States was now readily accessible via Los Angeles. The establishment of a second competing railway line from the Midwest to Los Angeles in 1886 triggered a land boom in southern California during the late 1880s, which finally brought substantial settlement to the region.

2.4.2 Settlement and Development of Murrieta and Vicinity

The town of Murrieta is named after Juan Murrieta, a prominent local sheep rancher who had settled in the region in the 1870s with his older brother, Ezequiel. They purchased 52,000 acres of the Temecula and Pauba ranchos in a partnership with Domingo Pujol and Francisco Sanjurjo (Curran et al. 2006:7). The two ranchers moved their flock of 100,000 sheep to the area from central California after discovering the lush valley in 1872. By 1876, the partnership dissolved and the land was divided. Ezequiel Murrieta sold his land to the California Southern Railroad in 1882 and returned to Spain. Juan Murrieta sold all but 1,000 acres of his ranch to the Temecula Land & Water Company and moved his family to Los Angeles. The Temecula Land & Water Company originally laid out and named the town "Murrieta." It was founded in 1884 at the height of the southern California land boom.

In 1882, the Southern California Railroad laid tracks through the Temecula Valley and Temecula Canyon, linking the area to the company's coastal and southern transcontinental route. The town grew quickly with businesses and residents, and by 1890, Murrieta's population had reached 800 (Curran et al. 2006:7). The Murrieta Old Town area, bounded by Kalmia Street, Adams Avenue, Ivy Street, and the abandoned AT&SF Railway alignment, marks the boundaries of the original townsite.

Development of the railroad made the export of local grain and other farm products economically more feasible. The availability of railroad transport coincided with a decade of relatively wet winters in the late 1880s and early 1890s. This also encouraged local agricultural settlement by newcomers from other parts of the country. Grain production was the predominant agricultural activity of the region in the early 1890s, with some stock grazing also carried out. As early as 1889, more than 100 railroad carloads of grain were reported shipped from Murrieta station (Garrison 1963:21). The success of local dry-land farming varied with the intensity of local winter rainfall. Annual rainfall of 14 inches or more could provide reasonable yields of winter wheat or barley, and straw hay could be produced with a little less rainfall. The late 1880s and early 1890s were years of heavier than average winter rainfall in southern California, providing encouragement to those engaged in dry-land farming. Grain from the surrounding areas was hauled to Murrieta to be transported by rail to Los Angeles and San Bernardino (Garrison 1963:138, 165, 168).

The decade of the 1920s offered regional urban growth in southern California that was helpful to many farmers in the region. However, it also brought sustained national declines in the prices of many agricultural commodities due to major increases in agricultural production in the U.S. and elsewhere. Coupled with this were seven years of lower than average rainfall during the 1920s in southern California. The years 1922–1924 were particularly dry, which set off a temporary collapse of hydroelectric power generation.

The natural hot springs where Juan Murrieta once washed his sheep were instrumental in bringing international renown to the community as the Murrieta Hot Springs Resort flourished during the first half of the twentieth century (City of Murrieta 2018). By the mid-1930s, the AT&SF decided to pull the tracks from Perris to Temecula, and after the trains stopped running the town of Murrieta began to experience a lull in their economy. After that, the town survived as a small agricultural community.

Turnover in land ownership during the 1930s and the eventual recovery of agricultural prices by the eve of World War II (WWII) was followed by the disruption of the exodus of younger people into military service or leaving to work in urban areas. However, the favorable average rainfall conditions of the years from 1934 through 1944 were followed by a prolonged period of lower than average years of winter rainfall lasting until 1965. Water from the Colorado River Aqueduct was piped to the region beginning in the early 1940s.

The post-WWII era ushered in a boom in commercial, industrial, and residential development in and near the region's urban centers, followed by the construction of several freeways linking urban areas to one another. The Interstate 15 and 15E (later known as I-215) freeways were constructed past the town in the 1970s. Almost overnight the region began a period of phenomenal growth, and a new community sprouted in and around the old town of Murrieta. The town boasted more than 24,000 residents when it became a city on July 1, 1991 (City of Murrieta 2018). By 2005, more than 85,000 people had moved to the community, making it one of the five largest in Riverside County.

As urban areas were spread outward by development, once-rural areas took on a more semi-rural character, dotted by small, 2.5- and 5-acre "ranch" subdivisions. In more recent years, housing and urban development have spread outward from urban areas and swallowed up former

agricultural land at an exponential rate, forever changing the character of the region. During the last decade, inexpensive land and housing transformed many of the towns in southwestern Riverside County into “bedroom” communities for those working in Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties. Substantial growth over the last few decades has necessitated the construction of numerous artificial lakes, reservoirs, and other forms of municipal water storage, such as nearby Lake Perris, Lake Skinner, and the Eastside Reservoir (now Diamond Valley Lake). Increased population and automobile traffic has resulted in the need for construction of new roads, as well as expansion and improved safety of many of the pre-existing roads throughout the region. The over-expansion of the housing market, and ultimate crash in 2007, led to a shift in the region’s development trend in recent years to increased infrastructure projects to support the population growth. Recently, new residential development has been spurred by a low inventory of homes and a slowly reviving market economy.

3

CULTURAL RESOURCE LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

On April 20, 2018, prior to the field survey of the Project area, an archaeological literature and records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), housed at the University of California, Riverside. The objective of this records search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical cultural resources had been recorded previously within a Study Area encompassing a 1-mile radius of the Project area. The records search indicated that no less than 82 cultural resource studies have been conducted previously within the Study Area (Appendix A). Three of these (RI-00768, RI-04664, and RI-06457) involved portions of the Project area (Appendix A). One hundred percent of the Project area has been surveyed previously as a result of these studies.

These studies resulted in the identification and documentation of seven prehistoric archaeological sites, five isolated prehistoric artifacts, four historical archaeological sites, one site with both prehistoric and historic components, and nine historic built-environment resources within the Study Area (Table 3-1). None of these resources are documented within the Project area.

Table 3-1
Cultural Resources in the Study Area

Primary	Trinomial	Description
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites		
33-001003	CA-RIV-1003	Prehistoric habitation site; destroyed during previous construction
33-001004	CA-RIV-1004	Prehistoric artifact scatter; destroyed during previous construction
33-001730	CA-RIV-1730	Prehistoric artifact scatter
33-008757	CA-RIV-6240	Prehistoric habitation site; tested and recommended ineligible
33-011084	CA-RIV-6672	Prehistoric artifact scatter
33-011085	CA-RIV-6673	Prehistoric artifact scatter
33-011086	CA-RIV-6674	Prehistoric artifact scatter
Isolated Prehistoric Artifacts		
33-008756	-	Prehistoric isolated unifacial core
33-012383	-	Prehistoric isolated obsidian shatter
33-014906	-	Prehistoric isolated granitic mano
33-017973	-	Prehistoric isolated reduction flake
33-024903	-	Prehistoric isolated biface scraper
Historic Archaeological Sites		
33-001727	CA-RIV-1727H	Historic barbed wire fence
33-005785	CA-RIV-5517H	Historic barbed wire fence
33-005786	CA-RIV-5518H	Historic barbed wire fence
33-005787	CA-RIV-5519H	Historic structure/building utilized as water holding tank and food storage

Table 3-1 (continued)
Cultural Resources in the Study Area

Primary	Trinomial	Description
Multicomponent Archaeological Sites		
33-007455	CA-RIV-6466/H	Multicomponent site with historic foundations and refuse and prehistoric artifact scatter; testing , data recovery, and monitoring during construction; site completely removed by construction
Built-Environment Resources		
33-007431	-	Victorian style residence, built circa 1885
33-007445	-	Vernacular ranch style residence, built circa 1900
33-007446	-	Bungalow style residence, built circa 1910-1912
33-007447	-	Provincial revival style residence, built circa 1932
33-007472	-	Folk Victorian style residence, built circa 1885
33-013396	-	Historic well
33-013925	-	California ranch style residence, built circa 1954
33-016007	-	Craftsman style residence, built circa 1930
33-016009	-	Craftsman style residence, built circa 1930

Æ consulted the 1901 Elsinore 30-minute USGS quadrangle, the 1942 Perris 15-minute USGS quadrangle, the 1942 and 1943 Murrieta 15-minute USGS quadrangles, and the 1953 and 1973 Murrieta 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles to assess historical land-use development in the Study Area. No structures, roads, or other features of interest are shown within, or in the vicinity of, the Project area on any of the historical maps.

4

NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS

Æ contacted the NAHC on April 12, 2018, for a review of the SLF, to determine if any known Native American cultural properties (e.g., traditional use or gathering areas, places of religious or sacred activity) are present within or adjacent to the Project area. The NAHC responded on April 17, 2018, stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results; however, the area is sensitive for cultural resources. The NAHC requested that 27 Native American individuals and organizations be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project. Upon review of the Native American contact list, Æ removed redundancies and narrowed the list to eight individuals and/or organizations who are traditionally and culturally affiliated to the geographic area where the Project is located. A letter describing the Project and asking these individuals and organizations for their input was sent via United States Postal Service (USPS) and electronic mail on June 28, 2018. A copy of the letters sent, the list of contacts, and responses received are included in Appendix B. A second attempt at correspondence was made on July 17, 2018.

Individuals/organizations contacted include:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI)
- Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager for the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
- Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson of the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Temet Aguliar, Chairperson of the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians – Pauma & Yuima Reservation
- Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
- Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rincon Band of Mission Indians
- Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

As of August 13, 2018, three responses have been received. The ACBCI noted that the Project is not within the boundaries of the recognized ACBCI Reservation; therefore, they deferred to other tribes in the area. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians deferred this specific Project to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians noted on June 29, 2018 that they received the Project scoping letter and that their response was forthcoming. As of the date of this report, no additional response was received from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

Æ Staff Archaeologist Benito Guzman performed an archaeological survey of the Project area on June 27, 2018. The survey involved walking the shoulders of Madison Avenue between Guava Street and Golden Gate Circle from the southeast end of the Project area to the northwest end of the Project area. Areas outside of the street right-of-way limits were observed during the pedestrian survey. In addition, a windshield survey was conducted within the portions of the Project area where traffic control is proposed (Guava Street, Monroe Avenue, and Hoover Avenue between Fig Street and Elm Street) (Figure 5-1). Overviews of the Project can be seen in the photographs that follow (Figures 5-2, 5-3, and 5-4).

5.2 SURVEY RESULTS

Ground visibility throughout the Project area was poor (less than 10 percent) due to residential development, utility installations, and road maintenance. The southwest side of Madison Avenue appeared undisturbed with high vegetation noted in the area. Low to medium vegetation was observed on the northeast side of Madison Avenue and these areas appeared to be moderately disturbed. Modern refuse was also noted within the shoulders of Madison Avenue. No cultural resources were observed during the survey of the Project area.

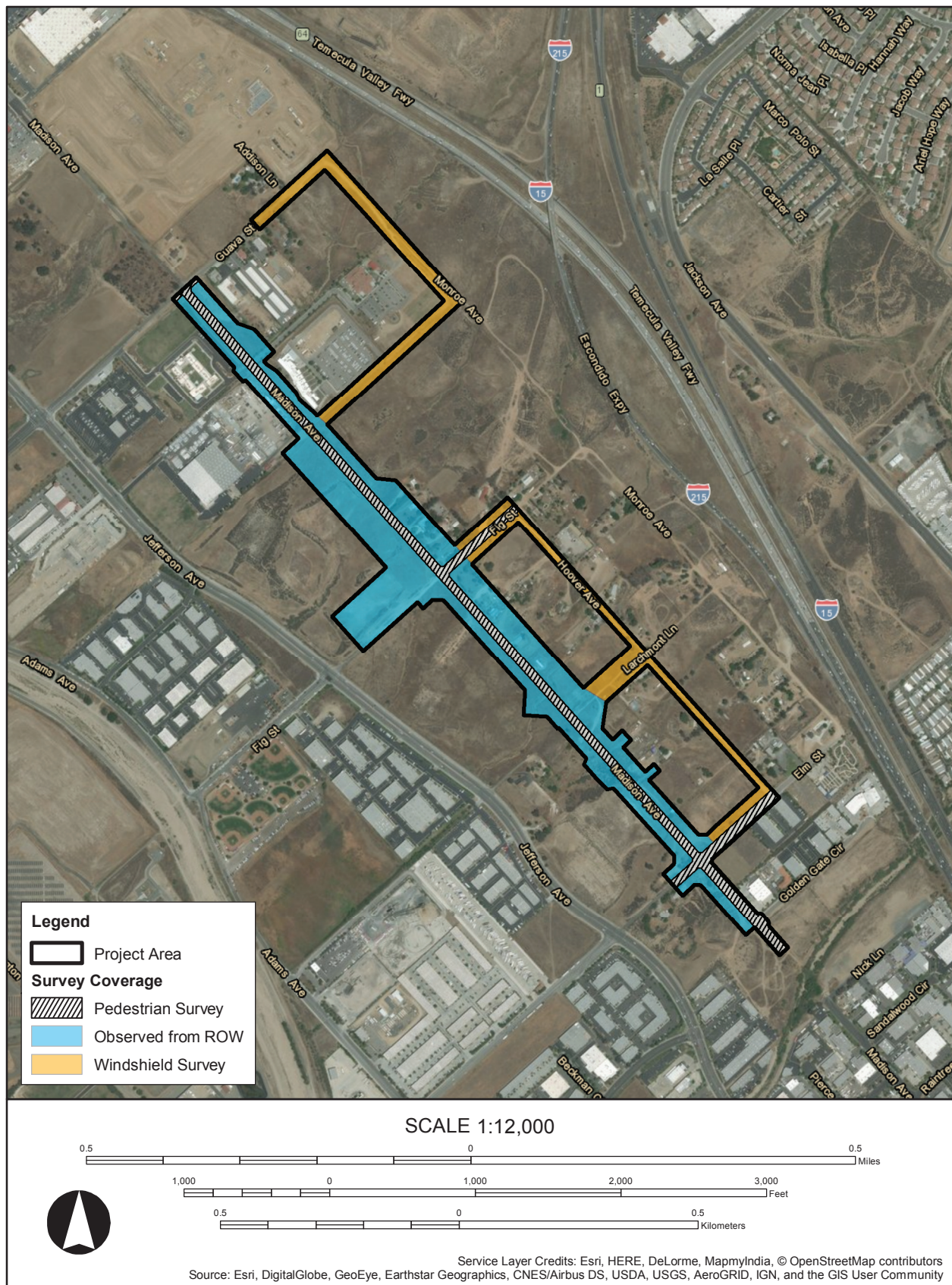


Figure 5-1 Survey area.



Figure 5-2 Project overview from Madison Avenue along Elm Street, facing southwest.



Figure 5-3 Project overview of Madison Avenue and Guava Street intersection, facing southwest.



Figure 5-4 Overview of traffic control area along Hoover Avenue, facing southwest.

6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource investigation identified no archaeological or built-environment resources within the Project area. While the results of the records search indicate that 26 previously recorded cultural resources have been identified within one mile of the Project area, most of these resources are not within close proximity to the Project area. Because the terrain throughout the Project area has been disturbed by residential development, utility installations, and road maintenance, it is unlikely that intact and significant buried archaeological remains are present; therefore, no further cultural resource management of the Project area is recommended.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during construction, all work must be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance and integrity of the find. If intact and significant archaeological remains are encountered, the impacts of the Project must be mitigated appropriately. Any such discoveries, and subsequent evaluation and treatment, should be documented in a cultural resource report, which should be submitted to the EIC for archival purposes.

Additionally, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Finally, if the Project area is expanded to include areas not covered by this survey or other recent cultural resource studies, additional cultural resource studies may be required.

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- 1953 Murrieta, Calif. 1:24,000/7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.
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APPENDIX A

Previous Cultural Resource Studies within the Study Area

Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Study Area

Author(s)	Date	EIC	Title
		Reference #	
Bettinger, Robert L.	1972	RI-00036	Murrieta Hot Springs Development: Potential Impact on Archaeological Resources
Lando, Richard	1978	RI-00421	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of Area Described on Parcel Map 11019, Riverside County, California
Swenson, James	1978	RI-00479	Letter Report: Tentative Parcel Map 11243
Chace, Paul G. and Don Laylander	1979	RI-00588	An Archaeological Survey of the Golden Triangle Medical Facilities Property, near Murrieta, Riverside County (TPM# 15647)
Bowles, Larry L. and Jean A. Salpas	1980	RI-00768*	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 15195 near Murrieta, Riverside County
Hammond, Stephen R.	1978	RI-01013	Cultural Resources Survey of Two Materials Sources, Murrieta Creek and the Joe Deleo, Jr. Property, Riverside County, California
White, Christopher W.	1980	RI-01048	Cultural Resource Inventory and Impact Assessment for the KACOR/Rancho California Property
Desautels, Roger J.	1981	RI-01226	Archaeological Assessment Report of PM 17443
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1981	RI-01382	Archaeological Assessment Form (PM 4646)
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1984	RI-01854	Archaeological Assessment – 80 Acres near Murrieta
McDonald, Meg	1986	RI-02015	An Archaeological Assessment of 2.5 Acres of Land near Murrieta in Southwestern Riverside County, California
Drover, C. E.	1986	RI-02081	Cultural Resources Evaluation – Parcel Map #19581, near Temecula, Riverside County, California
Crotteau, Karen L.	1984	RI-02082	Negative Archaeological Survey Report – Route 15, P.M. 1.1/1.6
Drover, C. E.	1986	RI-02083	Cultural Resources Evaluation – PM# 19582, near Temecula, Riverside County, California
De Munck, Victor C.	1987	RI-02120	Archaeological Assessment of 7.61 Acres of Land located in the Murrieta Area of Riverside County, California
Swope, Karen K.	1987	RI-02122	An Archaeological Assessment of Two Projects for the Eastern Municipal Water District near Murrieta in Riverside County, California
McCarthy, Daniel F.	1988	RI-02278	An Archaeological Assessment of TP 2394. Located in the Rancho California Area of Riverside County, California
Drover, C. E.	1988	RI-02280	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel Map 2336 and Zone Change, Riverside County, California
Freeman, T. A.	1987	RI-02281	Cultural Resource assessment of a Proposed Rancho California Water District Sewage Treatment Facility in Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Study Area

Author(s)	Date	EIC	Title
		Reference #	
Keller, Jean S.	1987	RI-02318	An Archaeological Assessment of Los Cerritos Ranch, Riverside County, California
Keller, Jean S.	1990	RI-02332	An Archaeological Assessment of General Plan Amendment 121, Riverside County
Drover, C. E.	1988	RI-02359	An Archaeological Assessment of La Perla De California, Riverside County, California
Carbone, Lawrence, William Gilmore, and Kevin Peter	1987	RI-02361	Cultural and Paleontological Investigations of the Warm Springs Project, Riverside County, California
Keller, Jean S.	1988	RI-02363	An Archaeological assessment of TP Map No. 21998, Riverside County, California
Keller, Jean S.	1988	RI-02365	Archaeological Assessment Form: CZ5221
McCarthy, Daniel F.	1989	RI-02426	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel Map 2547, located in Murrieta Area of Riverside County, California
Brewer, Christina	1989	RI-02428	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel Number 904-06-005, County of Riverside, California
Drover, C. E.	1988	RI-02431	An Archeological Assessment of the Rancho California Commerce Center, Riverside County, California
Gallegos, Dennis, Richard Carrico, and Carolyn Kyle	1988	RI-02432	Cultural Resource Survey of the Murrieta Hot Springs Road Convenience Center
Keller, Jean Salpas	1988	RI-02433	Archaeological Assessment of Comprehensive Plan Amendment No. 161, Riverside County, California
Drover, Christopher E.	1989	RI-02615	An Archaeological Assessment of the Winchester Hills Specific Plan, Riverside County, California
White, Robert S.	1989	RI-02668	An Archaeological Assessment of a 2.14 Acre Parcel in Rancho California, Riverside County
Swope, Karen K.	1990	RI-02849	An Archaeological Assessment of Conditional Use Permit 3086, located in the Murrieta Area of Riverside County, California
Crownover, Scott and B. Holz	1990	RI-02877	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Regional Mall near Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Keller, Jean A.	1989	RI-02926	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 24491, Riverside County, California
Love, Bruce	1990	RI-02993	Cultural Resources assessment: Conditional Use Permit #2803 R #1, Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Peak and Associates	2003	RI-03189	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California
Keller, Jean A.	1991	RI-03229	An Archaeological Assessment of Plot Plan 12518: 14.73 Acres of Land near Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Study Area

Author(s)	Date	EIC		Title
			Reference #	
Lerch, Michael K.	1999	RI-03230		Cultural Resources Assessment of the Murrieta Mini-Storage Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Wade, Sue A. and Susan M. Hector	1989	RI-03376		A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Rancho-Temecula Effluent Pipeline from Temecula to Warm Springs in the Elsinore valley with Additional Consideration of the Surface Water Discharge into Temescal Wash
Keller, Jean A.	1995	RI-03896		A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Murrieta Hot Springs Road – Madison Avenue Corridor Master Development Plan, 288 Acres of Land in Murrieta, Riverside County, California
White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	2000	RI-04272		A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Murrieta Springs RV Resort (CUP 99-056), 5 Acres located at 25485 Jefferson Avenue in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Love, Bruce, Bai “Tom” Tang, and Michael Hogan	2000	RI-04295		Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: A Portion of APN 910-202-047, in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Love, Bruce, Bai “Tom” Tang, Michael Hogan, Daniel Ballester, and Kathryn J. W. Bouscaren	2000	RI-04296		Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Creekside Village Project Temecula Hot Springs, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Shepard, Richard S.	2002	RI-04599		Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Vesting Tentative tract No. 30802 in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Keller, Jean A.	2003	RI-04642		A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Map 29970, 14.77 Acres of Land in the city of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Keller, Jean A.	2001	RI-04643		A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Vesting Tentative Tract Map 31324, 7.9 Acres of Land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Love, Bruce, Bai “Tom” Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Melissa Hernandez	2001	RI-04664*		Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Report: Jefferson Avenue Business Corridor, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Peak & Associates, Inc.	2003	RI-04877		Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Temecula Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility Effluent Pipeline, Riverside County, California
Harris, Nina and Dennis R. Gallegos	1998	RI-05142		Cultural Resources Survey Report for Murrieta Lines D and D-1 Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Riverside County, CA
Hoover, Anna M., Hugh M. Wagner, and Brian C. Dailey	2005	RI-05212		A Phase I Archaeological/Paleontological Survey Report on APNs 910-140-058 and -059, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA
White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	2004	RI-05612		A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Bond Self Storage/ U-Haul Project (CUP 03-014), a 2.5 Acre Parcel located Adjacent to Guava Street, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA
Keller, Jean A.	2005	RI-06028		A Phase II Historical Resources Investigation of CA-RIV-5519H Located within Tentative Parcel Map 31078 +/-9.55 Acres of Land in Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Study Area

Author(s)	Date	EIC	Title
		Reference #	
Tang, Bai	2005	RI-06405	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Surveys, Murrieta Valley Interceptor Trunk Sewer Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA
Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and Josh Smallwood	2004	RI-06443	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Murrieta Valley Interceptor Trunk Sewer, in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester	2004	RI-06457*	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Murrieta Wastewater Planning and Construction Project, in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Austerman, Virginia	2006	RI-06731	Archaeological Monitoring Program, Temecula Education Center, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California
Goodwin, Riordan	2004	RI-06732	Cultural Resources Assessment, Murrieta Pacific Tract, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California (APNs 909-100-003, -004, -070, -071, Tentative Tract Map No. 32043)
Goodwin, Riordan	2006	RI-06734	Archaeological Monitoring and Testing Program, Creekside Village Specific Plan, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Keller, Jean A.	2006	RI-07040	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mahaffey/Kravagna Property APN 949-200-020 through 024, 040-170-014
Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	2007	RI-07043	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Jefferson Avenue Retail Center Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Keller, Jean A.	2006	RI-07048	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 34714: +/- 10 Acres of Land located in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	2007	RI-07295	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Elm Street Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 910-210-016, -017, -009, in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Keller, Jean	2007	RI-07372	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Interra Vista Murrieta Project APNs 949-140-014 through -017, 949-190-012 - 013, -018
Bodmer, Clarence, Daniel Ballester, and John J. Eddy	2008	RI-07594	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Murrieta Education Center Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Smallwood, Josh and Daniel Ballester	2008	RI-07799	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 910-410-009, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Robbins-Wade, Mary	2006	RI-07890	Cultural Resources Inventory, 25071 Adams Avenue Murrieta, Riverside County, California VTM 33893
LeSuer, C. Celeste and Edward J. Knell	2007	RI-07922	Cultural Resources Study for the Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility expansion Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Keller, Jean	2008	RI-08003	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Terraces at Murrieta Springs APNs 949-190-012 through -019, 910-031-001 through -011, -015, -017, -018, -020 through -026

Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Study Area

Author(s)	Date	EIC Reference #	Title
Bonner, Wayne and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2008	RI-08120	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Telecommunications Candidate
Bai “Tom” Tang, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	2009	RI-08204	Historical/Archaeological Resources survey Report, Murrieta 18 Project, Accessor’s Parcel No. 910-100-006, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Apple, Rebecca McCorkle, Christopher L. Shaver, and Monica Strauss	2010	RI-08389	Archaeological Survey Report for the Los Alamos / Interstate 15 Overcrossing, City of Murrieta, County of Riverside, California
Bai “Tom” Tang, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	2009	RI-08544	Recycled Water Storage Pond No. 5
Sanka, Jennifer M.	2008	RI-08583	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Guava Street Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Tang, Bai	2014	RI-09141	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Tentative Tract Map 36659, City of Murrieta, Riverside County
Brunzell, David	2015	RI-09292	Cultural Resources Assessment 63 Jefferson Project Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Watson, Luke	2016	RI-09659	County of Riverside Department of Public Social Services Administrative Facility Project
Ramirez, Robert, Jennifer Peterson, and Kevin Hunt	2014	RI-09747	Eastern Municipal Water District Temecula Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Project Cultural Resources Study
Brunzell, David	2017	RI-09811	Cultural Resources Assessment Muhlhauser Steel Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Richards, Courtney	2014	RI-09867	Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance Report Jackson Avenue Extension Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Brunzell, David	2016	RI-10133	SR Terraces LLC Property, Murrieta, Riverside County, California
Brunzell, David	2016	RI-10137	Cultural Resources Assessment Hoehn Audi of Temecula Project, Temecula, Riverside County, California

*Included portions of the Project area

APPENDIX B

Native American Communication

LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS AND RECORD OF RESPONSES

Name	Date	Responses
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin Director Tribal Historic Preservation Office Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	June 28, 2018 July 2, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. Response received via email from Katie Croft, Cultural Resources Manager for the Tribe. The Project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, ACBCI will defer to the other Tribes in the area.
Joyce Perry Tribal Manager Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation	June 28, 2018 July 17, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Thomas Rodriguez Chairperson La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians	June 28, 2018 July 17, 2018	Scoping letter sent via USPS. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Shasta Gaughen Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians	June 28, 2018 July 17, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Temet Aguilar Chairperson Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians – Pauma & Yuima Reservation	June 28, 2018 July 17, 2018	Scoping letter sent via USPS. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.

Name	Date	Responses
Paul Macarro Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	June 28, 2018 June 29, 2018 July 17, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. Response received via email from Ms. Ebru Ozdil the Cultural Analyst for Pechanga Band Of Luiseño Indians. Ms. Ozdil noted that they received the project scoping letter. The Tribe's response is forthcoming. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received to date.
Jim McPherson Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Mission Indians	June 28, 2018 July 17, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Joseph Ontiveros Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	June 28, 2018 June 28, 2018	Scoping letter sent via email. Response received via email from Joseph Ontiveros. Mr. Ontiveros requested to formally defer this specific project to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-657-5390 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Date: April 12, 2018

Project: Kleinfelder – Madison Street Improvment Project (AE #3858)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Murrieta, CA

Township: 7S **Range:** 3W **Section(s):** unsectioned, Temecula Land Grant

Company/Firm/Agency: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Contact Person: Joan George

Street Address: 3550 East Florida Avenue, Suite H

City: Hemet **Zip:** 92544

Phone: (951) 766-2000

Fax: (951) 766-0020

Email: jgeorge@appliedearthworks.com

Project Description: The City of Murrieta proposes to widen and improve Madison Street between Guava Street and Elm Street in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The project will result in ground disturbance. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. has been contracted to conduct a cultural resource study of the Project area in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



April 17, 2018

Joan George
Applied Earthworks, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: jgeorge@appliedearthworks.com

RE: Proposed Kleinfelder – Madison Street Improvement (AE #3858) Project, City of Murrieta;
Murrieta USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. George:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results however the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/17/2018**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Campo Band of Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
mohusky@jiv-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

Luiseno

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Kumeyaay

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Kumeyaay

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Kleinfelder - Madison Street Improvement Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/17/2018**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957
Kumeyaay

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula
Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com
Cupeno
Luiseno

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pauma & Yuima Reservation**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422
bennaecalac@aol.com
Luiseno

**Pechanga Band of Mission
Indians**

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
Luiseno

**Pechanga Band of Mission
Indians**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov
Luiseno

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com
Luiseno

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.org
Luiseno

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources
Manager
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/17/2018

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Kleinfelder - Madison Street Improvement Project, Riverside County.



3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

June 28, 2018

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

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Aguilar:

On behalf of Kleinfelder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a Phase I cultural resource study for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project (Project). The City of Murrieta (City) proposes to widen and improve Madison Avenue between Guava Street and Elm Street. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Murrieta, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 7S / Range 3W, unsectioned Temecula Land Grant, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

The archaeological literature and records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center housed at the University of California, Riverside, indicates that 82 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project area. Three of these studies covered the entire Project area. Twenty-six cultural resource sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project area. None of these resources are documented within the Project area. Æ was contracted to perform an archaeological survey of the Project area. The survey was completed on June 27, 2018 and transects spacing ranged from 10 to 15 meters. No prehistoric or historical archaeological sites or isolated finds were identified during the survey.

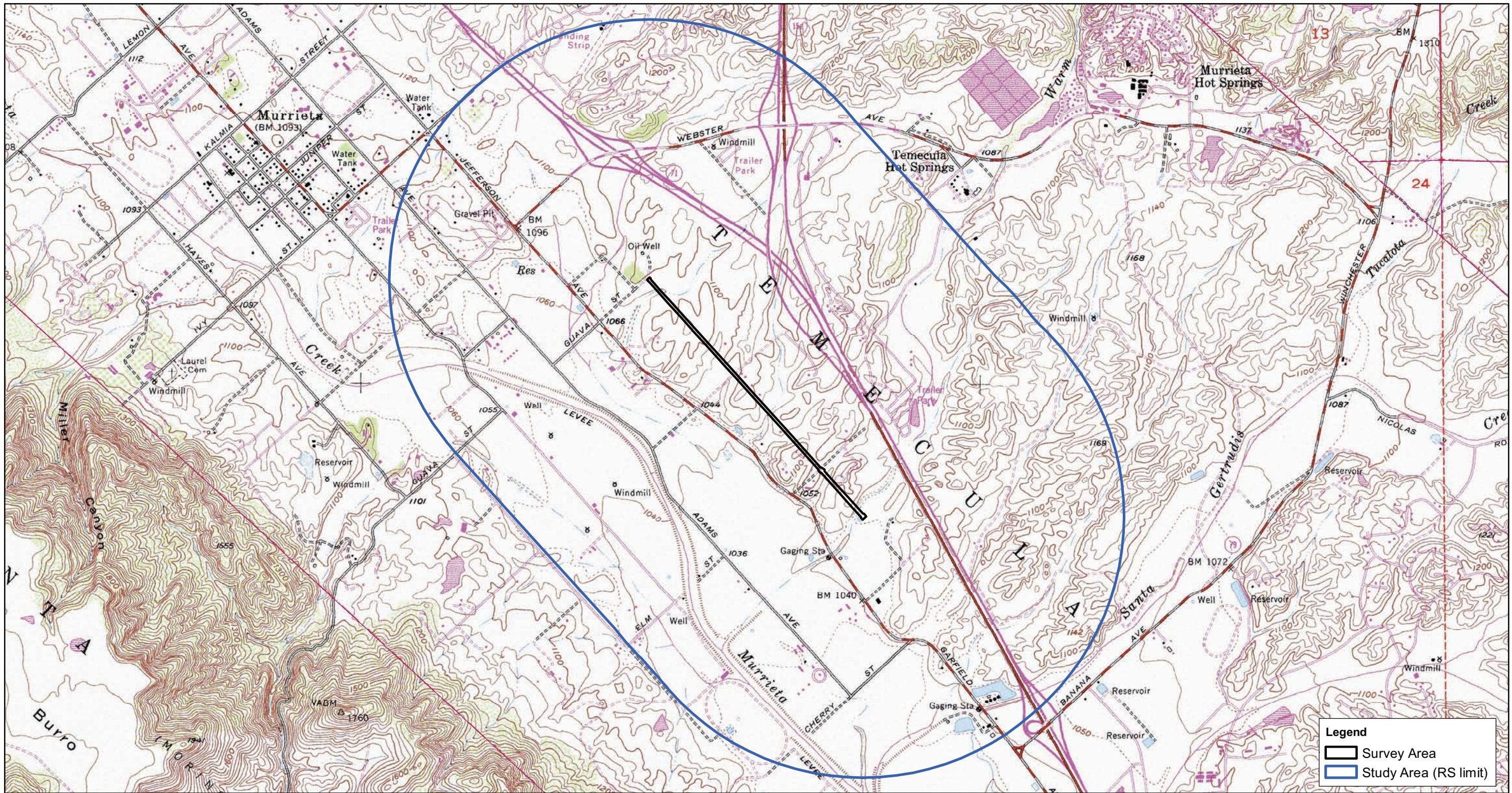
As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ requested a search of the *Sacred Lands File* by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 12, 2018. The NAHC responded on April 17, 2018 noting that the *Sacred Lands File* search was completed with negative results; however, the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall Project, please contact me at (951) 766-2000 or via letter expressing your concerns. You may also e-mail me at kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com. If I do not hear from you within the next two weeks, I will contact you with a follow-up phone call or email.

Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

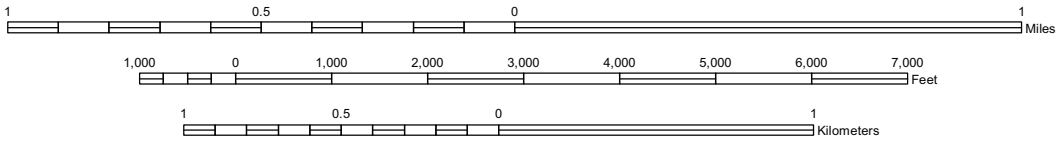
Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Hintzman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kholood Abdo Hintzman
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



SCALE 1:24,000



Township 7 South / Range 3 West , Temecula Land Grant
Murrieta (1953-PR1973), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

June 28, 2018

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin
Director/Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

On behalf of Kleinfelder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a Phase I cultural resource study for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project (Project). The City of Murrieta (City) proposes to widen and improve Madison Avenue between Guava Street and Elm Street. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Murrieta, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 7S / Range 3W, unsectioned Temecula Land Grant, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Kholood Abdo Hintzman
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

June 28, 2018

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

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Gaughen:

On behalf of Kleinfelder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a Phase I cultural resource study for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project (Project). The City of Murrieta (City) proposes to widen and improve Madison Avenue between Guava Street and Elm Street. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Murrieta, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 7S / Range 3W, unsectioned Temecula Land Grant, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Abdo", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kholood Abdo Hintzman
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

June 28, 2018

Paul Macarro
Cultural Resources Coordinator
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Macarro:

On behalf of Kleinfelder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a Phase I cultural resource study for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project (Project). The City of Murrieta (City) proposes to widen and improve Madison Avenue between Guava Street and Elm Street. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Murrieta, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 7S / Range 3W, unsectioned Temecula Land Grant, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Abdo", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kholood Abdo Hintzman
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

June 28, 2018

Jim McPherson
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA, 92082

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. McPherson:

On behalf of Kleinfelder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a Phase I cultural resource study for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project (Project). The City of Murrieta (City) proposes to widen and improve Madison Avenue between Guava Street and Elm Street. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Murrieta, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 7S / Range 3W, unsectioned Temecula Land Grant, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ requested a search of the *Sacred Lands File* by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 12, 2018. The NAHC responded on April 17, 2018 noting that the *Sacred Lands File* search was completed with negative results; however, the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall Project, please contact me at (951) 766-2000 or via letter expressing your concerns. You may also e-mail me at kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com. If I do not hear from you within the next two weeks, I will contact you with a follow-up phone call or email.

Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Abdo", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kholood Abdo Hintzman
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

June 28, 2018

Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

On behalf of Kleinfelder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a Phase I cultural resource study for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project (Project). The City of Murrieta (City) proposes to widen and improve Madison Avenue between Guava Street and Elm Street. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Murrieta, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 7S / Range 3W, unsectioned Temecula Land Grant, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Associate Archaeologist
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3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

June 28, 2018

Joyce Perry
Tribal Manager
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, CA, 92603

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Perry:

On behalf of Kleinfelder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a Phase I cultural resource study for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project (Project). The City of Murrieta (City) proposes to widen and improve Madison Avenue between Guava Street and Elm Street. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Murrieta, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 7S / Range 3W, unsectioned Temecula Land Grant, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Kholood Abdo Hintzman
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



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Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

June 28, 2018

Thomas Rodriguez
Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

On behalf of Kleinfelder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a Phase I cultural resource study for the Madison Avenue Street Improvement Project (Project). The City of Murrieta (City) proposes to widen and improve Madison Avenue between Guava Street and Elm Street. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Murrieta, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 7S / Range 3W, unsectioned Temecula Land Grant, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Kholood Abdo Hintzman
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



Kholood Abdo-Hintzman <kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com>

Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation in Murrieta, Riverside County

THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>

Mon, Jul 2, 2018 at 3:29 PM

To: Kholood Abdo-Hintzman <kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com>

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Katie Croft

Cultural Resources Manager

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

5401 Dinah Shore Drive

Palm Springs, CA 92264

760-699-6829 Office

760-413-6253 Cell

kcroft@aguacaliente.net

From: Kholood Abdo-Hintzman <kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com>

Sent: Thursday, June 28, 2018 2:22 PM

To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>

Subject: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation in Murrieta, Riverside County

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Kholood Abdo-Hintzman <kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com>

Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation in Murrieta, Riverside County

Joseph Ontiveros <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>

Thu, Jun 28, 2018 at 3:00 PM

To: Kholood Abdo-Hintzman <kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com>

Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozeil@peehanga-nsn.gov>, Jessica Valdez <JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov>

Kholood,

I have received the notification attached to the email. After review, it is my request to formally defer this specific project to the Pechanga Band. I have copied Ebru Ozdil from Pechanga on this email and I request that you follow up with her.

Thank you,

Joe

Joseph Ontiveros

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

P.O Box 487

San Jacinto, Ca 92581

P (951) 654-2765 ext.4137

C (951) 663-5279



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From: Kholood Abdo-Hintzman [mailto:kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com]

Sent: Thursday, June 28, 2018 2:41 PM

To: Joseph Ontiveros <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>

Subject: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation in Murrieta, Riverside County

[Quoted text hidden]



Kholood Abdo-Hintzman <kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com>

Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation in Murrieta, Riverside County

Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>

Fri, Jun 29, 2018 at 3:02 PM

To: Joseph Ontiveros <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>, Kholood Abdo-Hintzman <kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com>

Cc: Jessica Valdez <JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov>

Thank you Joe!

Kholood, I am including my contact information below for your reference. I will be in touch with you regarding this project.

Thank you all and have a great weekend!

Ebru

Ebru T. Ozdil

Cultural Analyst

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

P.O. Box 2183

Temecula, CA 92593

Office:(951)-770-6313

Fax:(951)-693-2314

eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov

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From: Joseph Ontiveros [mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov]
Sent: Thursday, June 28, 2018 3:01 PM
To: Kholood Abdo-Hintzman <kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com>
Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Jessica Valdez <JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation in Murrieta, Riverside County

[Quoted text hidden]