

Appendix C

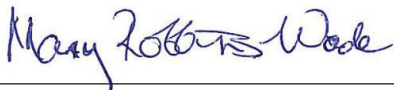
Cultural Resources Survey Report

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Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project

Cultural Resources Survey

August 2019 | EMW-17.21



Mary Robbins-Wade
Director of Cultural Resources

Prepared for:

Eastern Municipal Water District

P.O. Box 8300
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Prepared by:

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National Archaeological Database Information

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Client/Project: Eastern Municipal Water District / Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project

Report Date: August 2019

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey for the Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project, Riverside County, California

Submitted to: Eastern Municipal Water District, P.O. Box 8300
Perris, CA 92572-8300

Type of Study: Cultural resources survey

New Sites: None

Previously recorded Sites: P-33-020561 (CA-RIV-10461), P-33-013871 (CA-RIV-11964)

USGS Quad: 7.5-minute Murrieta quadrangle

Acreage: Approximately 6,700 linear feet

Key Words: Riverside County, Murrieta, Murrieta Hot Springs; Eastern Municipal Water District; Luiseño; *Cherukanukna Hakiwuna*; negative archaeological survey, cultural resources study; no resources found; Township 7 South, Range 2 West and Range 3 West; APNs 908-180-004, 957-320-011, and 957-330-037.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BP	before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
District	Eastern Municipal Water District
EIC	Eastern Information Center
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
SLF	Sacred Lands File
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by Eastern Municipal Water District (District) to provide cultural resources services for the Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project (project) located in southwestern Riverside County, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the city of Murrieta. The project proposes approximately 6,700 linear feet of new gravity-fed 36-inch-diameter sewer main to provide additional sewer capacity for planned development. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). The project APE includes two alignment alternatives, only one of which would be developed. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on August 21, 2018 indicated that 54 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project APE, 10 of which overlap with the APE. The records search results also indicated that a total of 36 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project; of which two sites are recorded partially within the project APE. Both of the previously recorded resources are historic roads; neither of which retain the integrity to be considered a significant resource.

The field investigations included an intensive pedestrian survey of the APE by HELIX and a representative of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians on January 11, 2019. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural material within the project APE. As such, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. Visibility of the survey area ranged from 60 to 80 percent. A good portion of the survey was along main roadways that have been graded and paved; the shoulders had good visibility. Within areas that had not been graded and paved, visibility was good, with sparse native vegetation. The project APE is in proximity to the Murrieta hot springs which was and still is an important area for the Luiseño people and was also historically important to the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century history of the town of Murrieta. In addition, the project vicinity has been noted as culturally sensitive to the Luiseño people.

Based on this, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for ground-disturbing activities. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during initial ground-disturbing activities within the APE. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the archaeological Principal Investigator and tribal representatives would coordinate with District staff to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project (project) is located in southwestern Riverside County, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the city boundary of Murrieta. The project site is east of Interstate (I-) 15 and I-215 and just east of State Route (SR) 79 (Winchester Road) (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project area runs from Hunter Road on the north to Murrieta Hot Springs Road on the south (Figures 2 and 3, *USGS Topography* and *Aerial Photograph*, respectively). The project area is mainly in Township 7 South, Section 13, with small sections in Township 7 South, Range 3 West, Section 24, and Township 7 South, Range 2 West, Section 18, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Murrieta Quadrangle (Figure 2). The project Area of Potential Effect (APE) crosses or is adjacent to three parcels: Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 908-180-004, 957-320-011, and 957-330-037.

Eastern Municipal Water District (District) proposes to implement the Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project (project) to construct approximately 6,700 linear feet of new gravity-fed 36-inch-diameter sewer main to provide additional sewer capacity for planned development. The proposed 36-inch-diameter sewer main would extend the existing 36-inch-diameter French Valley Sewer at Winchester Road further downstream to Murrieta Hot Springs Road.

The sewer main extension would start at Hunter Road, just east of Winchester Road, then run south through private easement(s), continue south on Sky Canyon Drive, and end at the intersection of Sky Canyon Drive and Murrieta Hot Springs Road. Although there are three alignment options being considered by the District (referenced in the engineering Preliminary Design Report as Alignment 1B, 1C, and Shifted 1C), one alignment has been selected as the preferred option: Alignment 1C (Figures 2 and 3).

The proposed sewer would be located at a maximum depth of 35 feet. Construction and installation of the sewer would utilize both an open cut trenching method and jack-and-bore method to avoid jurisdictional drainages.

1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. Significant resources are those resources that have been found eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as applicable.

1.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act

Federal regulations that would be applicable to the project if there is a federal nexus (e.g., permitting or funding from a federal agency) consist of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (16 United States Code 470 et seq., 36 CFR [Code of Federal Regulations] Part 800). Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on "historic properties", that is, properties (either historic or archaeological) that are eligible for the NRHP. To be eligible for the NRHP, a historic property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- A. associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embodies 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; and/or
- D. has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5 discuss significant cultural resources as “historical resources,” and define them as:

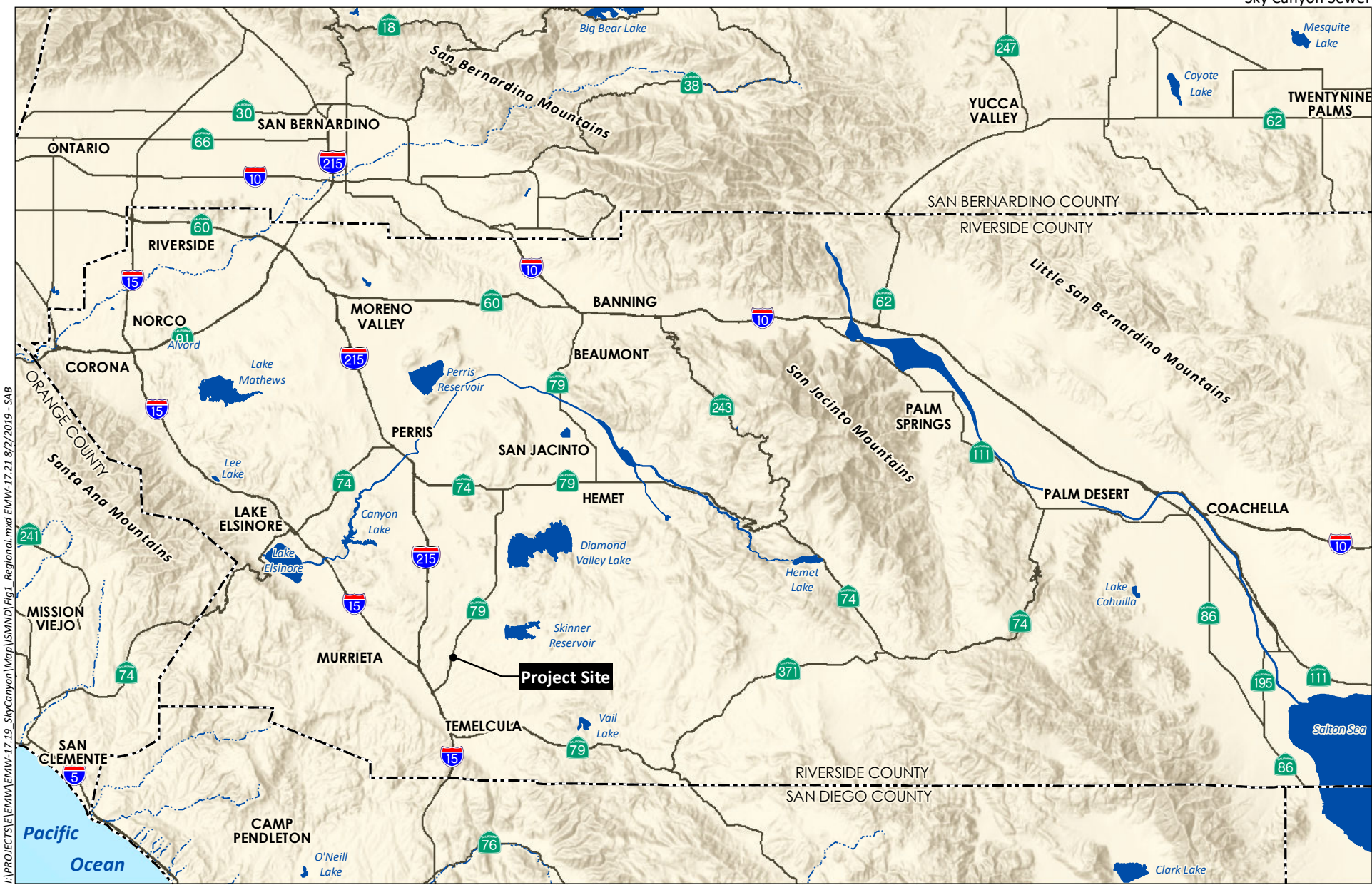
- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])
- resource(s) either listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in a “local register of historical resources” or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])
- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

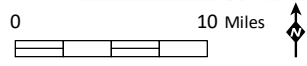
- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- C. It embodies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

Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a “historical resource” for the purposes of CEQA at the discretion of the lead agency.

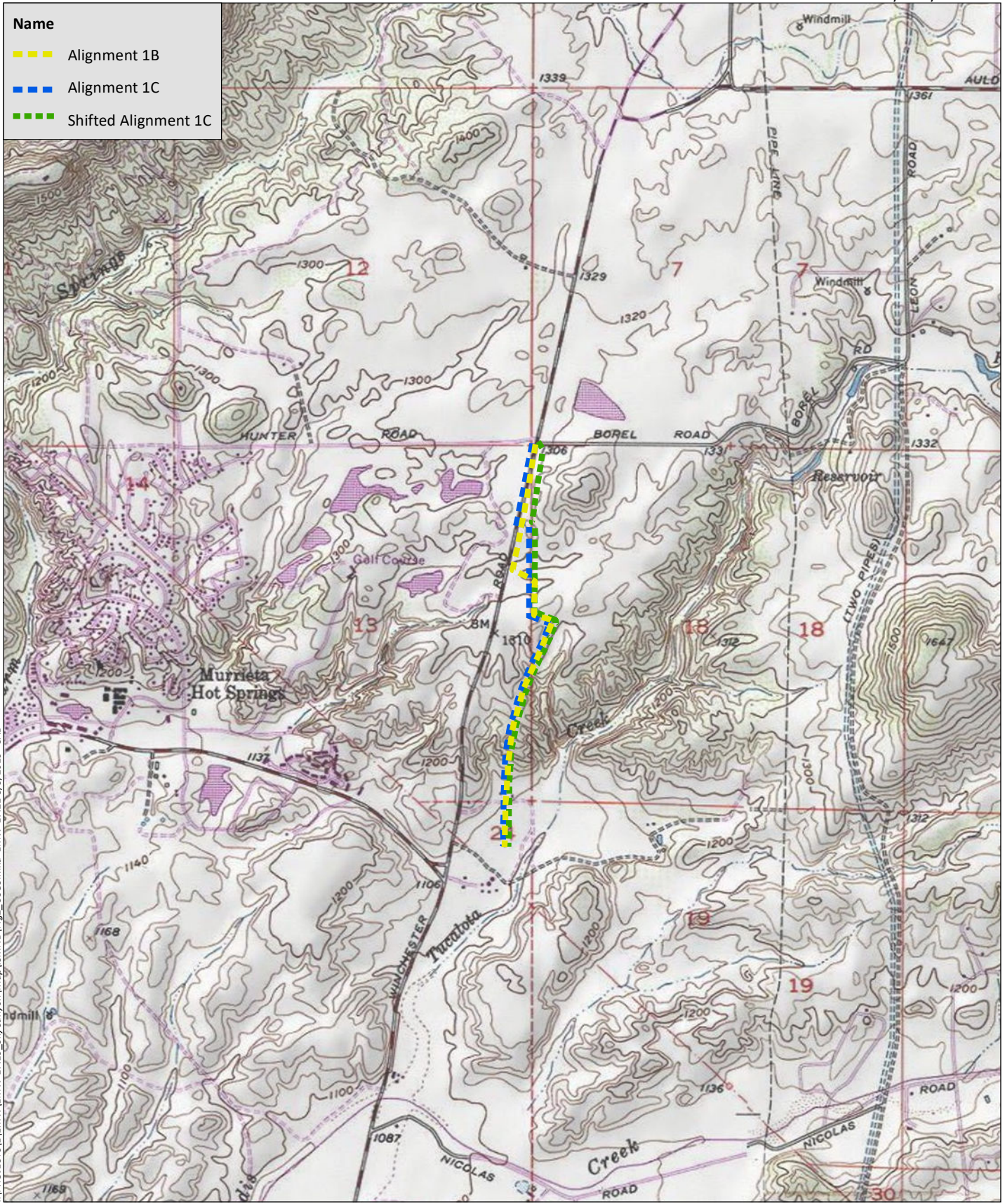
All resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their



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Source: Base Map Layers (ESRI, 2013)



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Source: Murrieta 7.5' Quad (USGS)



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historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination. Under Section 106 of the NHPA, actions that alter any of the characteristics that qualify a property for eligibility for listing in the NRHP “in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association” (36 CFR 800.5[a]) constitute an adverse effect to the historic property.

1.2.3 Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Cultural resources can include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

In California, the Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American Tribes during the project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for the purpose of protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance. State Assembly Bill (AB) 52, effective July 1, 2015, introduced the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described in PRC §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the project’s APE is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter the character or use of historic properties (i.e., significant cultural

resources). The APE for the Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project includes the proposed alternative alignments: 1B, 1C, and Shifted 1C (Figures 2 and 3). Specific staging areas have not yet been identified; staging areas would be within developed locations along Winchester Road or within a parcel that will be acquired by the District for the project and is within areas surveyed for cultural resources as part of the current study.

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

A cultural resources survey was conducted by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) in January 2019 to assess whether the project would have any effects on cultural resources. Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA, served as the principal investigator and primary report author. Archaeological field director Julie Roy, B.A., served as report co-author. HELIX archaeologist Mary Villalobos, B.A., conducted the field survey with Robert Cordova (Luiseño Native American monitor) from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians (Pechanga). Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A. This report addresses the methods and results of the cultural resources survey, which included a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, review of historic maps and aerial photographs, and an intensive pedestrian field survey.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California, approximately two miles north of the Temecula Valley within southwestern Riverside County. The Santa Rosa Plateau and the Elsinore Mountains lie approximately 5 miles to the west of the project area, and French Valley and Auld Valley are situated to the north and northeast of the project area, respectively. The elevation of the project area ranges from approximately 1,120 to 1,320 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

Geologically, the majority of the project APE is underlain by gabbro (Cretaceous), which is mainly hornblende gabbro, and typically brown-weathering, medium- to very coarse-grained (Kennedy and Morton 2003). Very old alluvial channel deposits (middle to early Pleistocene) occur in the central portion of the APE, with the sandstone member of the Pleistocene Pauba formation found near the south end of the APE and young alluvial channel deposits (Holocene and latest Pleistocene) in proximity to Tualota Creek (Kennedy and Morton 2003). The gabbro provides outcrops suitable for bedrock milling, and areas of young alluvium hold the potential for deeply buried deposits.

Soil types mapped within the project APE include Auld clay, 2 to 8 percent slopes; Bosanko clay, 2 to 8 percent slopes; Bosanko clay, 8 to 15 percent slopes; Greenfield sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; Honcut loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded; Las Posas rocky loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes, severely eroded; Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded; Monserate sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded; Ramona sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded; and Terrace escarpments (National Cooperative Soil Survey n.d.).

Due to the developed nature of the project APE, the only native vegetation community mapped as a result of biological surveys conducted by HELIX was Riversidean sage scrub. However, the soils in the project APE and immediate vicinity support annual grasses and forbs, coast live oak, and "chaparral-oak,

including chamise, sumac, ceanothus, California sagebrush, annual grasses, and, in mountainous areas, a few scattered oaks” (Bowman 1973). The native vegetation communities within the project vicinity would have included a number of plants used by the Luiseño people for food, medicine, shelter, and ritual uses (Hedges and Beresford 1986; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The native vegetation communities also provide habitats for numerous small mammals, reptiles, birds, and deer, which were exploited by the aboriginal inhabitants of the area for food and other uses. Water would have been available to native populations from nearby Warm Springs Creek, Tucalota Creek, Santa Gertrudis Creek, and other tributary drainages.

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

Proposed dates for the earliest human occupation in California vary from around 20,000 years ago to 10,000 years ago. Several researchers have argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California (Carter 1957, 1978, 1980; Minshall 1976); however, these sites identified as “early man” are all controversial. The material from the sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984). The most widely recognized timeline for the prehistory of Southern California was proposed by Wallace (1955) and divides the region’s prehistory into four main periods, or “horizons”: Early, Millingstone (Archaic Period), Intermediate, and Late horizons.

The best example of Early Prehistoric Period archaeological evidence in Southern California is in the San Dieguito complex of San Diego County, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967; Warren et al. 1998). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have an emphasis on big game hunting and coastal resources (Warren 1967). The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. In some areas of California, the Early Prehistoric Period is often referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the last Ice Age occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning circa 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1994, 1997).

The Millingstone Horizon, or Archaic Period, dates from 7,000-8,600 to 1,300-3,000 years ago and is generally consistent with the Oak Grove complex of Santa Barbara, the Topanga complex of Los Angeles and the La Jolla complex of San Diego (Warren et al. 1998). The Millingstone Horizon is also referred to as the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968). The Encinitas tradition is generally “recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons” (Moratto 1984:147). According to Wallace, “a changeover from hunting to the collection of seed foods is clearly reflected in the archaeological record for the period between 6000 and 3000 B.C. The importance of seeds in the diet of the prehistoric peoples can be seen in the numbers of food-grinding implements present at their settlements” (Wallace 1978:28). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic. Most of the archaeological evidence for Archaic Period occupation in southern California is derived from sites located in near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries that are present along the San Diego coast (Warren et al. 1998). In Riverside County, the Archaic Period occupation is represented by diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates identified at sites situated within Perris and Domenigoni (Diamond) valleys (Bettinger 1974; Goldberg 2001; Robinson 2001). Archaeological excavations conducted for the Perris Reservoir Project in Perris Valley yielded radiocarbon dates of circa 2,200 before present BP (Bettinger 1974), and several sites identified during archaeological studies conducted for the Eastside Reservoir (Diamond Valley Lake) Project dated

to what the researchers termed the Middle Archaic (7,000 to 4,000 years ago) and Late Archaic (4,000 to 1,500 years ago) periods (Goldberg 2001).

Dates for the Intermediate Horizon vary by locale but can generally be dated to between 2,000 BC and AD 500 (Elsasser 1978). The Intermediate Horizon is consistent with the Hunting Culture of Santa Barbara County and is characterized by the presence of Pinto style points, named after the Pinto Basin in Riverside County, an increased use of the mortar and pestle, and the consumption of fleshier foods such as acorns as opposed to small, hard seeds (Stickel 1978). This change resulted in the adoption of a more sedentary lifestyle as seen in the presence of seasonal campsites (Van Horn 1980).

The Late Prehistoric period in southern California is characterized by the incursion of Uto-Aztecan - speaking people who occupied large portions of the Great Basin and an area stretching from southern Arizona and northwest and central Mexico into Nevada, Oregon, and Idaho (Miller 1986). The expansion of the Takic group into southern California is unrefined, but several scholars have hypothesized as to when and how the so-called “Uto-Aztecan wedge” occurred. Sutton (2009) argues that the Takic group expanded into southern California from the San Joaquin Valley about 3,500 years ago. Moratto (1984) also proposes that Takic expansion into the Southern Coast region correlates to the end of the Early Period (Late Archaic) ca. 3,200 to 3,500 years ago, while Golla (2007) suggests an expansion of Uto-Aztecan speakers into southern California at approximately 2,000 years ago. While the exact chronology of Takic-speaking groups’ immigration to southern California remains uncertain, the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by evidence of a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record and is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The changes include the production of pottery and the use of the bow and arrow for hunting instead of atlatl and dart, a reduction of shellfish gathering in some areas, an increase in the storage of foodstuffs such as acorns, and new traits such as the cremation of the dead (Gallegos 2002; McDonald and Eighmey 2004).

Native American population figures in the region substantially increased toward the end of the Late Prehistoric Period. After AD 1600, a change occurred in settlement and subsistence patterns, and land use intensified in the region, which was reflected into the ethnohistoric period (Wilke 1974, 1978; Bean et al. 1991; Goldberg 2001).

The Late Prehistoric period is represented in western Riverside County and northern San Diego County by the San Luis Rey complex, which is the archaeological manifestation of the Takic-speaking predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño people. The San Luis Rey complex (SLR) is divided into two phases: SLR I and SLR II. Elements of the SLR complex include small, triangular, pressure-flaked projectile points (generally Cottonwood series, but Desert side-notched series also occurs); milling implements: mortars and pestles, manos and metates, and bedrock milling features; bone awls; Olivella shell beads; other stone and shell ornaments; and cremations (Meighan 1954; Moratto 1984; True et al. 1974). The later SLR II complex also includes several elements not found in the SLR I complex: “pottery vessels, cremation urns, red and black pictographs, and such nonaboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954:223)” (Moratto 1984:154). True noted a greater number of quartz projectile points at SLR sites than at Cuyamaca complex sites, representing the forebears of the Kumeyaay people, which he interpreted as a cultural preference for quartz (True 1966). The general mortuary pattern at SLR sites is ungathered cremations.

SLR I was originally thought to date from AD 1400 to 1750, with SLR II dating between AD 1750 and 1850 (Meighan 1954). However, that division was based on the assumption that the Luiseño did not practice

pottery manufacture until just prior to the arrival of the Spanish. The chronology has since been revised due to evidence that pottery may have been introduced to the Luiseño circa AD 1200 to 1600. Ceramics were probably introduced from the Luiseños' southern neighbors, the Kumeyaay (True et al. 1974).

2.2.2 Ethnohistory

Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Takic-speaking peoples at the time of contact, it is now generally accepted that the SLR complex is associated with the Luiseño people. The term Luiseño is derived from the Mission San Luis Rey and since Spanish-Mexican colonial times has been used in reference to those Takic-speaking people associated with the mission. Although various researchers use slightly different ethnographic territory boundaries, the territory of the Luiseño people is generally described as extending along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest to Aliso Creek on the northwest. On the north, this boundary extended east beyond Santiago Peak to the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, continuing southeast to Palomar Mountain, then around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose. The southern boundary follows westerly to Agua Hedionda Creek (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). Traditional stories and songs of the Native people also describe the extent of traditional use areas.

It must be noted that interpretations by archaeologists and linguistic anthropologists may differ from the traditional knowledge of the Luiseño people. The Luiseño creation story indicates that the Luiseño people have always been here, not migrating from elsewhere. The creation story of the Pechanga people tells that the world was created at Temecula. “The Káamalam [first people] moved to a place called Nachíivo Pomíisavo, but it was too small, so they moved to a place called ‘exva Teméeku,’ this place you now know as Temeku. Here they settled while everything was still in darkness (DuBois 1908)” (Masiel-Zamora 2013:2).

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies of the Luiseño include Bean and Shipek (1978), Boscana (1947 [1846]), Kroeber (1976 [1925]), Robinson (1947 [1846]), Shipek (1977), Sparkman (1908), Talley (1982), and White (1963).

2.2.3 Historical Background

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

The first documented Spanish contact in what is now Riverside County was by Spanish military captain Juan Bautista de Anza who led expeditions in 1774 and 1775 from Sonora to Monterey (Bolton 1930). Anza embarked on the initial expedition to explore a land route northward through California from Sonora, with the second expedition bringing settlers across the land route to strengthen the colonization of San Francisco (Rolle 1963). Anza’s route led from the San Jacinto Mountains northwest through the San Jacinto Valley, which was named “San José” by Anza. Little documentation exists of Anza’s route being used after the two expeditions, although it was likely used to bring Spanish supplies into the newly colonized Alta California (Lech 2004). In 1781, the Spanish government closed the route due to uprisings by the Yuman Indians. However, by that time, the missions were established and self-sufficient; thus, the need for Spanish supplies from Sonora had begun to diminish.

Although Riverside County proved to be too far inland to include any missions within its limits, Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey de Francia, established in 1776 and 1798 respectively, claimed a large part of southwestern Riverside County. The Spanish missions did not have as direct an effect on

the Indian people living in inland locations as they did on those who lived along the coast. On the coast, the Luiseño were moved into the Mission environment, where living conditions and diseases promoted the decline of the Luiseño population (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, throughout the Spanish Period, the influence of the Spanish progressively spread further from the coast and into the inland areas of southern California as Missions San Luis Rey and San Gabriel extended their influence into the surrounding regions and used the lands for grazing cattle and other animals. The Temecula Valley was part of the lands controlled by Mission San Luis Rey and used for grazing.

In the 1810s, the establishment of ranchos and mission outposts, called *asistencias*, increased the amount of Spanish contact in the region. An *asistencia* was established in Pala in 1818 and in San Bernardino in 1819. In 1820, Father Payeras, a senior mission official, promoted the idea that the San Bernardino and Pala *asistencias* be developed into full missions in order to establish an inland mission system (Lech 2004). However, Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, bringing an end to the Spanish Period in California.

2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities.

In order to obtain a rancho, an applicant submitted a petition containing personal information and a land description and map (*diseño*). In 1844, Governor Manuel Micheltona granted the Rancho Temecula to Feliz Valdez, a Mexican army officer. The rancho covered 26,609 acres and encompassed the present-day Temecula, Murrieta, and Murrieta Hot Springs. Valdez sold the rancho to Frenchman Jean-Louis Vignes in 1846.

2.2.3.3 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state in 1848, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of the region as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued throughout the following years. Rancho Temecula was patented to Vignes in 1860.

Southern California was developed by Americans and other immigrants who migrated to the western frontier in pursuit of gold and other mining, agriculture, trade, and land speculation (Lech 2004). Initially southern California was divided into only two counties: Los Angeles and San Diego. In 1853, San Bernardino County was added, placing what is now Riverside County primarily within San Diego County and partially within San Bernardino County. Orange County divided from Los Angeles County in 1889, and Riverside County was established in 1893.

2.2.3.4 Murrieta

Spanish explorers first traveled through the Temecula Valley during the late eighteenth century. The valley became a major grain producer for Mission San Luis Rey. The Temecula Valley was granted to the Mission San Luis Rey in 1834, under the name Rancho Temecula. When the mission was surrendered to the Mexican government a year later, it was sold, along with Rancho Temecula, to Pio Pico and Pablo de Portilla; “the sale was later declared illegal” (Salpas 1983:13). In 1844, Rancho Temecula was granted to Feliz Valdez. Rancho Temecula was one of four land grants within the Temecula Valley. The others were Rancho Pauba, located directly to the east of Rancho Temecula, Rancho Santa Rosa to the west, and the Little Temecula land grant, located directly to the south of the Rancho Temecula.

During the early 1800s, Alamos (later Old Town Murrieta) was a stop on the Sonoran Trail. Los Alamos Road linked Alamos and the Los Alamos Valley (now Auld Valley) (City of Murrieta 1992). Both Rancho Temecula and Rancho Pauba were later owned by Jean Louis Vignes, a French vintner who is credited as the father of the wine industry in California (Salpas 1983).

It is assumed he bought this land with grape growing in view. However, his plans did not come to fruition and soon after he acquired ownership of the Ranchos, he sold them to Jacob R. Snyder. From Snyder, the Ranchos were sold to Francisco Zanjurjo, Domingo Pujol, Jose Gonzalez, and Juan Murrieta (although Murrieta's name does not show on County records) [Salpas 1983:14].

By 1861, Alamos became known as Willow Springs and was an established stage stop of the Butterfield Overland Stage. Native Americans of the area were forcibly relocated onto land south of the Temecula River in 1875, and the Pechanga Reservation was established about 10 years later (Keller 1995). In 1882, the California Southern Railroad reached the valley. The Murrieta brothers deeded a right-of-way to the California Southern Railway, and two years later sold 14,000 acres of Rancho Temecula for the development of the town later named for them. The town of Murrieta consisted of 160 acres divided into 537 lots laid out roughly along the railroad. By 1885, the town had a hotel, depot, blacksmith shop, two general stores, hardware and furniture stores, a restaurant, a meat market, and a newspaper called the Era. A year later the town boasted 130 families, with more coming due to the California Southern Railway using Murrieta as an “eating station.” This new status would make the Murrieta station a railroad hub for the northern part of then-San Diego County. In 1893, with the formation of Riverside County, Murrieta was one of 12 original judicial townships. Los Alamos Road became an important market road between Murrieta and the grain fields of Los Alamos (City of Murrieta 1992). Growth of the area did not last, however. Due to frequent washouts, the railroad line through Temecula Valley was ultimately abandoned. After the failure of the rail service, and exacerbated by water access issues, the land boom collapsed, and the area reverted to small scale farming (Keller 1995:23).

Three miles east of the original Murrieta town site (and east of today’s I-215), there were mineral-rich springs initially called the Temecula Hot Springs, as Temecula was the only named location nearby.

These springs had been known to the local Native Americans for centuries as *Cherukanukna Hakiwuna* and were believed to have healing powers. Dr. Henry Worthington and Alonzo Horton brought many people to the springs, making the area popular with visitors. When the town of Murrieta was established, its promoters seized upon its popularity and renamed the hot springs Murrieta Hot Springs. In 1887, a hotel and bathhouse were built at the springs. In 1902, Fritz Guenther purchased the area, transforming it into a world-class resort and health spa. The hotel at Murrieta Hot Springs was established in 1908, and the family owned and operated the resort for over 70 years (Boyce 1995). During the latter half of the twentieth century, the population of the Temecula/Murrieta area grew exponentially, as did residential and commercial development (Brigandi 2010). Nevertheless, the area is still “predominantly rural with dry farming as the principal industry until recently” (City of Murrieta 1992:3.15-3).

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX staff conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on August 21, 2018. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the APE and included archaeological and historical resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory. The records search summary and map are included as Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

3.1.1 Previous Studies

The records search results identified 54 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, 10 of which were adjacent to or included portions of the project APE (Table 1, *Previous Studies within One Mile of APE*). Twenty-six studies were noted as including “field study”, some of which included other descriptors, such as literature search or monitoring; although at least two reports that were not listed as “field study” were noted as including testing and/or monitoring. In all, the reports on file at EIC included literature search, surveys, testing, monitoring, “assessments,” and at least two reports that included both archaeology and paleontology. One report that appears in the records search is actually within Palm Springs, not within the search radius (RI-00183).

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE

Report No. (RI-00000)	Report Title	Author, Date	Report Type
00036	Murrieta Hot Springs Development: Potential Impact on Archaeological Resources	Bettinger, 1972	Archaeological, Field study
00037	A Cultural Resources Assessment Murrieta Hot Springs Specific Plan, Near Murrieta Hot Springs, CA	Drover, 1988	Archaeological, Field study
00038	Archaeological Survey of a 43.5 Acre Property: Tract No. 24159-2,3, &F (Final) Near Winchester and Hunter Roads, Murrieta Hot Springs, CA	Koerper, 1997	Archaeological, Field study
00183	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of the Tahquitz Regional Park "C", Palm Springs, CA	Weaver, 1975	Archaeological Impact
00186	Archaeological Impact Report: Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California: PL 984 Water Systems Addition	Wells, 1975	Archaeological Impact
01048	Cultural Resource Inventory and Impact Assessment for the KACOR/Rancho California Property	White, 1980	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
01219	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, APN 956-270-015, -016, and -019, Near the Community of Murrieta Hot Springs, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Ballester, and Bouscaren, 2000	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
01222	Archaeological Assessment Form (Roripaugh Estates)	Desautels, 1981	Archaeological Assessment
01744	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Winchester Mesa Specific Plan Study Area, Riverside County, CA	Salpas, 1983	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
01745	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility CM 677-14, County of Riverside, CA	Lapin, 2000	Archaeological, Field study
01865	An Archaeological Assessment of Several Alternative Sites for the New Rancho California Airport, Riverside County, CA	Wilmoth, 1984	Archaeological, Field study
02055	An Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 200 Acres of Land Located in the Murrieta Hot Springs Area of Riverside County, CA	McCarthy, 1986	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
02056	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility CM 677-11, In the County of Riverside, CA	Duke, 1999	Cultural Resource Assessment

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE

Report No. (RI-00000)	Report Title	Author, Date	Report Type
02080	An Archaeological Assessment of Tract 22058, Riverside County, CA	Keller, 1987	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
02238	An Archaeological Assessment of The Willows Tract 23428, Riverside County, CA	Drover, 1988	Archaeological Assessment
02320	Archaeological Assessment Form: [Property Near Tualota Creek]	Whitney-Desautels, 1987	Archaeological Assessment
02361	Cultural and Paleontological Investigations of The Warm Springs Project Riverside County, CA	Carbone, Gilmore, and Peter, 1987	Cultural and Paleontological Investigations
02431	An Archaeological Assessment of The Rancho California Commerce Center, Riverside County, CA	Drover, 1988	Archaeological Assessment
02614	An Archaeological Assessment of the Westchester Meadows Zone Change Riverside County, CA	Drover, 1989	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
02933	Archaeological Survey of Sunrise Tennis Ranch Tract 4302, Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA	Desautels, 1973	Archaeological Survey
03152	Letter Report: Archaeological Survey of the Winchester Road General Plan Amendment 114-Acre Property	Hector, 1988	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
03235	An Archaeological Assessment of Comprehensive General Plan Amendment 282: 113.81 Acres of Land Near Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Keller, 1991	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
03370	A Cultural Resource Assessment: Airport Business Park, French Valley, Riverside County, CA	Drover, 1990	Cultural Resource Assessment
03611	A Cultural Resource Assessment, Winchester Properties Assessment District	Drover, 1987	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
03665	Impact Assessment RIV-1012 Margarita Road at Murrieta Hot Springs Road	Drover, 1993	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
04404	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for The Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc., 2000	Cultural Resources Inventory
04697	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approx. 5.5-Acres (Parcel No. 957-330-002-05) Located East of Winchester Rd., West of Sky Canyon Dr and South of Technology Dr In Riverside County Just East of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Budinger, 2004	Archaeological, Field study

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE

Report No. (RI-00000)	Report Title	Author, Date	Report Type
04739	Archaeological Inventory and Monitoring Report for The Silverhawk-Innovation Court Development, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Puchett, Spinney, and Nicol-Bark, 2004	Archaeological, Field study, Monitoring
04870	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey and A Paleontological Records Review of CUP#03323 (Tr#29954), The Winchester Square Commercial Center, a 16.6-Acre Project Located in The County of Riverside, CA	Dice, Lander, and Irish, 2001	Archaeological, Field study
04872	Final Phase IV Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Results at CUP#03323, a 16.60-Acre Commercial Project Located at Winchester Road and Murrieta Hot Springs Road, County of Riverside, CA	Dice, Irish, and Scott, 2002	Monitoring
05223	Archaeological Testing and Monitoring Program Murrieta Springs (Tract Map Number 29707) City of Murrieta Riverside County, CA	Goodwin, Lawson, and Reynolds, 2005	Archaeological Testing and Monitoring Program
05364	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Development Plan 30-106, ~10.17 Acres of Land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Keller, 2003	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
05368	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31878	Keller, 2004	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
05869	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, The Hilltop at Winchester Creek, Near the Community of Murrieta Hot Springs, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Sanchez Moreno, Hernandez, and Dahdul, 2000	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
05889	Letter Report: Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities, Tract Nos. 29411 And 29412, Near the City of Temecula, Riverside County, CA	Love, 2002	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring
05973	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Rancho Temecula Town Center, in the City of Temecula, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Hogan, Tibbet, and Ballester, 2003	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
06370	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 958-270-010 And -011, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Hogan, Tibbet, and Ballester, 2005	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey
06674	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment: Murrieta Springs Tract 29707, City of Murrieta Riverside County, CA	Goodwin and Reynolds, 2003	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE

Report No. (RI-00000)	Report Title	Author, Date	Report Type
06851	Archaeological Survey for the French Valley Airport Center Project, Riverside County, CA	Brown and O'Neil, 2005	Archaeological Survey
06874	Archaeological Survey of 2.8 Acres for the Silverhawk-Innovation Court Development, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Budinger, 2006	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
07229	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Extended Phase I Testing for the French Valley Wal-Mart Supercenter Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, CA	Formica and Mirro, 2007	Cultural Resources Investigation and Extended Phase I Testing
07599	An Archaeological Survey for the Veralliance Project, County of Riverside, California, APN 957-330-037; PP 22493	Dorrlor and Smith, 2007	Archaeological
07954	Phase IV Archaeological Monitoring for the French Valley Airport Center Project, Parcel Number 33691; Case Number PP21163, Riverside County, CA	Brown and Dietler, 2008	Archaeological Monitoring
08110	Letter Report: Results of Cultural Resource Assessment for the Palomino 12 kV Transmission Line from Los Alamos Road South to Hunter Road, City of Murrieta, County of Riverside, California; WO: 6077-5389 5-5356, WO:6577-5341 6-5342 and JO: 6201	Powell and Rockman, 2007	Cultural Resource Assessment
08116	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Communications Candidate IE25826A (Date Street Plaza), Date Street and Margarita Road (26672 Margarita Road), Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Bonner and Aislin-Kay, 2008	Literature search
08219	Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site LA8102	Wlodarski, 2009	Archaeological, Field study
08387	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Distributed Antennae Communications System Project in the Cities of Temecula and Murrieta, Riverside County, CA (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN0903)	Brunzell, 2009	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
08482	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Triton Substation Temecula and Murrieta Hot Springs Areas, Riverside County, CA	Doolittle and Hogan-Conrad, 2007	Archaeological Survey
08795	Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Report: Tentative Parcel Map No. 36440 (Rancon MHS 20, LLC)	Tang, Hogan, Encarnacion, and Gallardo, 2012	Historical/ Archaeological Resource Survey
08914	A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for Tentative Tract Map 33869	Drover, 2005	Archaeological, Field study

**Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE**

Report No. (RI-00000)	Report Title	Author, Date	Report Type
09257	Cultural Resources Assessment of the NewPath Networks, LLC DAS Project in the Cities of Murrieta and Temecula, Riverside County, CA (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN0901)	Brunzell, 2011	Archaeological Assessment
09389	Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Sky Canyon Project (PP25309), City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Stropes and Smith, 2014	Archaeological Assessment
09808	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Silverhawk Self-Storage Project, CUP03742, Riverside County, CA	Smith and Kraft, 2016	Cultural Resources Assessment
10066	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless Mondavi Tower Installation Project, Temecula, Riverside County, CA	Roland, 2015	Cultural Resources Assessment

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC has a record of 36 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project, two of which are partially within the project APE: P-33-020561 (CA-RIV-10462) and P-33-13871 (CA-RIV-11964) (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of APE*). Both of these resources are historic roadways, as discussed below. Only one other resource is mapped within a quarter-mile of the project APE: P-33-011395, an isolated mano. The resources recorded within the one-mile search radius include 17 prehistoric sites, 10 prehistoric isolates, three historic complexes, three historic roads, one historic isolate, one multicomponent site, and one voided site number, P-33-023915: this resource is the same as P-33-011602. The prehistoric resources are associated with food processing: bedrock milling features and ground stone artifacts (manos and metates), and lithic artifacts; pottery was noted at only one of these sites. One historic complex, P-33-007454, is the site of the Murrieta Hot Springs Resort and is discussed in more detail below.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE

Resource Number (P-33-#)	Resource Number (CA-RIV-#)	Description	Recorder, Date
000865	865	Prehistoric site. Originally recorded as a flake scatter, metate fragments, and cores; only two metates identified in update.	Wells and Rector, 1975; Wilmoth, 1984
001006	1006	Prehistoric site. Originally recorded as a milling feature with two elements (slicks). No longer exists due to development.	Bettinger, 1972; HDR-EOC, 2015
001007	1007	Prehistoric site. One milling feature with many elements (slicks).	Bettinger, 1972
001062	1062	Prehistoric site. Habitation debris, lithic scatter.	Eastvold, 1976; Lambert and Bell, 2001
002932	2932	Prehistoric site. One milling feature with many elements (mortars and slicks), a lithic and pottery scatter, and one bone or antler awl tip.	Drover, 1990
004640	4640	Prehistoric site. One milling feature with two elements (slicks) and a lithic scatter.	Drover and Smith, 1990
004641	4641	Prehistoric site. One milling feature with one element (slick) and a small density lithic scatter.	Drover and Smith, 1990
004642	4642	Prehistoric site. Two milling features with two elements (slicks).	Drover and Smith, 1990
004658	4658	Prehistoric site. Two milling features with two elements (slicks).	Drover and Smith, 1990
004659	4659	Prehistoric site. One milling feature with one element (slick) and one piece of debitage.	Drover and Smith, 1990
004660	4660	Prehistoric site. One milling feature with two elements (slicks).	Drover and Smith, 1990
004661	4661	Prehistoric site. One milling station with various elements (slicks), one slab metate, and one mano fragment.	Drover and Smith, 1990
004662	4662	Prehistoric site. Three milling features with one element (slick) each.	Drover and Smith, 1990; Formica, 2007; HDR EOC, 2007
005087	5087	Historic site. Surface trash dump scatter associated with a turn-of-the-century dwelling. EIC notes "Intersects P-33-011602".	McHenry and Phillips, 1993

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE

Resource Number (P-33-#)	Resource Number (CA-RIV-#)	Description	Recorder, Date
007454	--	Historic complex. Murrieta Hot Springs. Complex consists of a number of structures dating from 1904 to the late 1930s with building improvements continuing through the 1960s. Buildings constructed in a variety of architectural styles: Vernacular Wood Frame, Vernacular (other), Mission Revival, Bungalow, Mediterranean/Spanish Revival, and Commercial.	Warner, 1983
011395	--	Prehistoric isolate. One small cobble mano.	Dice, 2001
011601	6912	Prehistoric isolate. One milling feature with one element (slick).	Goodwin, 2002
011602	--	Historic site. Remnant of historic complex, Old Judge's House/Judge Hilliard's House, including a stone foundation, a water tank, windmill, and two possible associated outbuildings. Site includes a 1950s frame house relocated on the historic stone foundation. EIC notes "Intersects P-33-005087".	Goodwin, 2002
012381	--	Prehistoric isolate. Two lithic flakes.	Sikes, 2003
012382	--	Prehistoric isolate. One unifacially flaked and utilized core.	Brown and Sikes, 2003
013242	7327	Historic site. Complex of four slabs, three building foundation footings, and associated structural debris and artifacts.	Goodwin, 2003
013282	7410	Prehistoric site. Originally recorded as a milling/habitation site, including a milling feature with three slicks, ground stone and flaked stone artifacts, and fire affected rock. Site not relocated within road right-of-way (ROW) during 2011 survey; area outside ROW not examine.	Goodwin, 2003; Kremkau, 2011
013327	--	Prehistoric isolate. Granite metate fragment.	Brian F. Smith & Assoc., 2003
013328	--	Prehistoric isolate. One chert core tool.	Brian F. Smith & Assoc., 2003
013329	--	Prehistoric isolate. One granite mano fragment.	Brian F. Smith & Assoc., 2003
013330	7428	Prehistoric site. One bedrock milling feature with an associated lithic scatter and one historic horseshoe.	Brian F. Smith & Assoc., 2003

**Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE**

Resource Number (P-33-#)	Resource Number (CA-RIV-#)	Description	Recorder, Date
013331	7429	Prehistoric site. Lithic scatter.	Brian F. Smith & Assoc., 2003
013774	--	Prehistoric isolate. One unifacial granitic mano.	Salpas, 1983
013871	11964	Historic site. Segment of Winchester Road/State Route 79, built circa 1949. Overlaps or intersects with P-33-020533, P-33-020534, P-33-020544, P-33-020554, P-33-020724, P-33-020545.	Goodwin, 2002; Goodwin, 2003; Cooley and Patterson, 2007; Bursan, 2008; AECOM, 2012; Roy, 2013
017362	--	Prehistoric isolate. One granite bifacial mano.	King and Dietler, 2008
017363	--	Historic isolate. One steel horseshoe.	King and Dietler, 2008
020560	10461	Historic site. Alba Road. Observed on the 1942 Murrieta 15-minutes USGS topo map.	Stanton, 2011
020561	10462	Historic site. Well-maintained, paved road that intersects Highway 79 at postmile 6 in Murrieta.	Stanton, 2011
023911	11743	Prehistoric site. Milling features with many elements and associated ground stone artifacts and lithic debitage.	Roy, Cooley, Spelts, Droessler, 2013
023914	--	Prehistoric isolate. One unifacial metate.	Roy, Cooley, Spelts, Droessler, 2013
023915	--	Number voided. Same as P-33-011602.	NA

P-33-020561 (CA-RIV-10461) is a historic road that intersects with Winchester Road at the north end of the project alignment. This road is bisected by Winchester Road, with Hunter Road to the west and Borel Road to the east. Improvements to Hunter Road include widening and a center turn lane; the roadway no longer has historic integrity.

P-33-013871 (CA-RIV-11964) is the historic Winchester Road. This road was developed in its current location in the 1940s and has served as a connection between the communities of Murrieta and Winchester in South Riverside County. The area of the road that is within the APE is in the northernmost portion of the project alignment, including the intersection with P-33-020561.

P-33-007454, representing the Murrieta Hot Springs Resort, is located approximately 0.8 mile west of the APE on the north side of Murrieta Hot Springs Road. A hotel and bathhouse had been constructed at the site in 1887 and was popular with visitors from San Diego, but by 1891, the hotel had fallen into disuse and was in use only as a ranch house and barn (site record, on file at EIC). Fritz Guenther bought the property in 1902 and developed the resort, which was operated by the family until the 1970s. The resort/health spa was well-known and popular with celebrities and tourists. Subsequent to the Guenther family ownership, the property had a string of owners, and in 1995 Calvary Chapel of Costa Mesa purchased the property and converted it to its current use as the Calvary Chapel College and Murrieta Hot Springs Christian Conference Center.

The hot springs were known to have been used by the Luiseño people for many generations and are important in traditional songs and stories. As addressed below in Chapter 3.3, Native American Contact Program, the area is of cultural significance to the Luiseño people.

3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various additional archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These include aerials from 1938, 1967, 1978, 1996, 2002, and 2005 (NETR Online 2019) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1901 Elsinore (1:125,000), the 1942 Murrieta (1:62,500), and the 1953 Murrieta (1:24,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

A few buildings are shown on the 1901 30-minute Elsinore quadrangle near what is labeled as “Hot Sulphur Springs”. Webster Avenue and a main north-south road are shown (not named), as are several other roads in the vicinity. The 1942 15-minute Murrieta topographic map shows numerous buildings in the area of the Murrieta Hot Springs Resort, and the area is labeled Murrieta Hot Springs; one building is shown in or just west of the project APE, east of Winchester Road. On the 1953 7.5-minute Murrieta map, the general area is still pretty much undeveloped, although a landing field near the resort is shown, and Temecula Hot Springs is labeled in addition to Murrieta Hot Springs. No buildings are shown in the immediate vicinity of the project APE on the 1953 USGS map.

The 1938 aerial photo shows no development in the vicinity of the project area, except the Murrieta Hot Springs Resort almost a mile to the west; a line of trees is shown in the southern portion of the APE, but no buildings are visible. The 1967 aerial photo shows what appears to be a residence, with associated outbuildings and trees in the same area as the line of trees noted in the earlier aerial; the surrounding area remains undeveloped. The 1978 aerial is quite similar, although residential development is beginning around the Murrieta Hot Springs resort. On the 1996 aerial, Sky Canyon Drive is visible, and the new airport is to the north. Grading for commercial and industrial development in the immediate vicinity of the APE is also apparent in this photo. Aerials from 1978, 1996, 2002, and 2005 show incrementally greater development.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 18, 2019 for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated December 31, 2018 that the Sacred Lands File search was positive and stated, “Please contact the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.” Letters were sent on January 4, 2019 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Four responses have been received to date (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). If additional responses are received, they will be forwarded to District staff. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

Table 3
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES

Contact/Tribe	Response
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Responded in an email dated January 9, 2019; 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, the Tribe defers to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude consultation efforts.
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (Rincon)	Responded in an email dated February 4, 2019; the identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. "Embedded in the Luiseño Traditional Use Area are Rincon's history, culture and identity. We have knowledge of several Luiseño Place Names, in close proximity to the proposed project area. We recommend that a cultural study be conducted for this project, to include an archaeological record search. An archaeological survey may be needed. In which case, we ask that the survey be conducted with Luiseño tribal monitors."
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba)	Responded in a letter sent via email and dated February 23, 2019 (hard copy received on February 27, 2019); the project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. Soboba requested to initiate consultation with the District, to be provided updates regarding project progress, to continue to act as a consulting entity, and that a Native American Monitor from the Soboba Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground-disturbing proceedings, including survey and testing.
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians (Pechanga)	Responded in a letter dated February 25, 2019 and received on March 4, 2019; the Tribe is interested in participating in the project based on their cultural knowledge of the region. The project is located within a sensitive Luiseño cultural area and is surrounded by an extensive Luiseño artifact record. Although the project area has been disturbed, sites have been discovered nearby during development, and a trail between San Bernardino and Temecula is just northwest of the project. Given this, it is likely the project would impact subsurface cultural resources. Pechanga requested the following: notification once the entitlement process begins; copies of all applicable reports, site records, proposed grading plans, and environmental documents; and monitoring of all earthmoving activities by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor. In the event that subsurface cultural materials are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the District regarding treatment and disposition of all artifacts. The Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including appropriate government-to-government consultation.

Project Principal Investigator, Mary Robbins-Wade, met with Pechanga Cultural Resources staff on January 28, 2019 to discuss the project and the cultural sensitivity of the area. Pechanga Cultural Resources staff indicated that there are two TCPs located near the project area, although the project APE is outside these TCPs. In addition, a traditional trail is known in proximity to the project APE. Murrieta Hot Springs, located a short distance west of the project site, is important in the Luiseño creation story and remains a significant place to the Luiseño people. *Totpa* is a Luiseño named place

located approximately a mile away from the project area; numerous cultural resources have been recorded in that area. In addition, Californio soldiers and Cahuilla tribal members camped there before the Temecula massacre in early 1847, in which an unknown number of Luiseño people were killed. Drainages in the vicinity of the project site are also known to contain cultural deposits. Based on all these factors, the project area and vicinity are sensitive for cultural resources.

4.0 SURVEY

4.1 SURVEY METHODS

An intensive pedestrian survey was undertaken by HELIX archaeologist Mary Villalobos and Pechanga tribal cultural monitor Robert Cordova on January 11, 2019. The survey consisted of walking the APE, which includes a 25-foot buffer around each alignment alternative (see Figure 3), in transects spaced approximately 5 meters (m) apart where possible. Where there was built environment, as along Winchester Road, Sky Canyon Drive, and Technology Drive, the survey was conducted from a vehicle, with pedestrian survey of non-built-environment areas along these stretches.

4.2 SURVEY RESULTS

The project alignment and its surrounding area consist mainly of built environment, including paved roads, industrial and business centers, a golf course, and single-family dwellings, with some disturbed open space east of Sky Canyon Drive (Plates 1-4). Visibility in areas of open space ranged from 60 to 80 percent with sparse grass and native shrub. No cultural material was observed.

Most of the project APE shows signs of disturbance from past construction activities including the development of Winchester Road, Technology Drive, and Sky Canyon Drive. Furthermore, new industrial businesses have been constructed along Sky Canyon Drive with paved access and driveways into these businesses. Large areas of grading activities have occurred adjacent to the northern portion of Sky Canyon Drive. The soils appear to be sandy loam, reddish brown in color with gravel intermixed. No cultural resources were observed during the survey effort.



Plate 1. Overview of the APE along Winchester Road.
View to the north.



Plate 2. Overview of the APE along Sky Canyon Drive.
View to the south.



Plate 3. Overview of survey area for alternative alignment 1C, looking south along Winchester Road, in an agricultural field.



Plate 4. Alternative alignment, 1C with constructed drainage and building. View to the south.

5.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project APE and to determine the potential effects of the project on cultural resources. The two roadways previously recorded partially within the project APE (P-33-020561 and P-33-013871) do not retain the integrity to qualify as historic properties under the NHPA or historical resources under CEQA. The survey did not identify any additional cultural resources within the APE; therefore, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated.

For the most part, the APE has been disturbed by nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural activities, irrigation systems, and transportation and utility installation. While the project area remained relatively undeveloped until the 1990s, it has since been highly disturbed by residential development, agricultural activities, utility installations, and road development. The APE is located along existing paved roads and disced fields.

5.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the current study, no historical resources (per CEQA) or historic properties (per NHPA) will be affected by the Sky Canyon Main Sewer Extension Project. However, while no significant cultural resources have been identified within the APE, the area is sensitive for cultural resources, as noted by the NAHC, the Pechanga tribe, and the Soboba tribe. A response received from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians indicated that the project area is outside their Traditional Use Area but that tribes closer to the project area should be contacted. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians indicated knowledge of Luiseño place names in the vicinity and recommended a cultural resources study be conducted. Soboba responded that the project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. Pechanga indicated that the APE is in proximity to two TCPs, and a traditional trail is located in the vicinity as well. Both Pechanga and Soboba tribes recommended monitoring during ground-disturbing activities and both tribes requested to consult with the District regarding the project and potential impacts to cultural resources. To date no other responses have been received.

Based on this, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during initial ground-disturbing activities on site. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the archaeological Principal Investigator and tribal representatives will coordinate with District staff to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures. The monitoring program is detailed below.

In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98 shall be followed.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, archaeological survey of these areas will be required.

- MM CR-1** At least 30 days prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities, the District shall contact a traditionally culturally affiliated (TCA) tribe to develop a Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement (“Agreement”). The Agreement shall address the treatment and final disposition of any tribal cultural resources, sacred sites, human remains or archaeological resources inadvertently discovered on the project site; project grading, ground disturbance and development scheduling; the designation, responsibilities, and participation of tribal monitor(s) during grading, excavation and ground disturbing activities; and, compensation for the tribal monitors, including overtime, weekend rates, and mileage reimbursements.
- MM CR-2** A qualified archaeologist and TCA tribal monitor shall attend a pre-grade meeting with District staff, the contractor, and appropriate subcontractors to discuss the monitoring program, including protocols to be followed in the event that cultural material is encountered.
- MM CR-3** A qualified archaeological monitor and a TCA tribal monitor shall be present for ground-disturbing activities in areas with a potential for encountering cultural material; monitoring will not be required in areas that have been previously graded/cut to below cultural levels (e.g., formational material). At least seven business days prior to project grading, the District shall contact the tribal monitors to notify the Tribe of grading/excavation and the monitoring program/schedule, and to coordinate with the Tribe on the monitoring work schedule. Both the archaeologist and the tribal monitor shall have the authority to stop and redirect grading activities in order to evaluate the nature and significance of any archaeological resources discovered within the APE. Such evaluation shall include culturally appropriate temporary and permanent treatment pursuant to the Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement, which may include avoidance of cultural resources, in-place preservation, data recovery, and/or reburial so the resources are not subject to further disturbance in perpetuity. Any reburial shall occur at a location predetermined between the District and the TCA tribe, details of which to be addressed in the Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement in MM CR-1. Treatment may also include curation of the cultural resources at a tribal curation facility, as determined in discussion among the District, the Project archaeologist, and the tribal representatives and addressed in the Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement referenced in MM CR-1.
- MM CR-4** All artifacts discovered at the development site shall be inventoried and analyzed by the Project archaeologist and tribal monitor(s). A monitoring report will be prepared, detailing the methods and results of the monitoring program, as well as the disposition of any cultural material encountered. If no cultural material is encountered, a brief letter report will be sufficient to document monitoring activities.
- MM CR-5** The District shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all archaeological artifacts that are found within the project area for proper treatment and disposition pursuant to the Agreement required in MM CR-1.

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CR Appendix A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Robbins-Wade has extensive experience in both archaeological research and general environmental studies. She oversees the management of all archaeological, historic, and interpretive projects; prepares and administers budgets and contracts; designs research programs; supervises personnel; and writes reports. Ms. Robbins-Wade has managed or participated in hundreds of projects in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). She has an excellent relationship with the local Native American community and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Ms. Robbins-Wade has worked in Southern California archaeology for 35 years. She has conducted archaeological studies for numerous local agencies, water districts/water agencies, Caltrans, SANDAG, U.S. Navy, SDG&E, educational institutions, non-profits, and a variety of other entities. Work for public projects has ranged from constraints studies for pipeline alternatives to survey, testing, and monitoring programs for public projects, such as roadways, parks, and various utilities. Ms. Robbins-Wade has also managed a range of mitigation monitoring projects in the public sector.

Selected Project Experience

Campo Creek Bridge (2016 - 2017). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for the cultural resources monitoring program for this emergency bridge replacement project on SR-94 in San Diego County. The project area is very sensitive in terms of Native American cultural resources, as well as historic resources. Responsible for development and implementation of the monitoring and discovery plan. The project requires effective communication and coordination with construction crews, Caltrans staff, and Native American monitors. Work performed as a subconsultant to the general contractor, with Caltrans as the lead agency.

Lilac Hills Ranch (2014 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey and testing program for an approximately 608-acre mixed-use development in the Valley Center area of northern unincorporated San Diego County. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, recording archaeological sites and historic structures, and report preparation. Responsible for development of the research design and data recovery program, the preservation plan, and Native American outreach and coordination. Project coordination is still underway while the project finishes the environmental review process. The proposed Specific Plan includes residential and commercial use, Town Center, park and private recreation areas, senior center, school site, waste recycling facility, wastewater reclamation facility, active orchards, and other supporting infrastructure. The project also included recording historic structures, development of a research design and data recovery program for a significant archaeological site, and coordination with the Native American community and the client to develop a preservation plan for a significant

Education

Master of Arts,
Anthropology, San
Diego State
University, California,
1990

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
University of
California, Santa
Barbara, 1981

Registrations/ Certifications

Register of
Professional
Archaeologists
#10294, 1991

County of San Diego,
Approved CEQA
Consultant for
Archaeological
Resources, 2014

NCTD, Roadway
Worker ID #C02943

Professional Affiliations

Society for American
Archaeology

Archaeological
Society

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

cultural resource. The project changed over time, so new survey areas were added, and a variety of off-site improvement alternatives were addressed. Work performed for Accretive Investments, Inc.

Valiano Cultural Resources (2012 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey and testing program for a 239-acre residential planned community in the Escondido area of the County of San Diego, following a burn affecting much of the project area. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, recording archaeological sites and assessment of historic structures, Native American outreach and coordination, and report preparation. Archaeological testing was conducted at several sites that could not be avoided through project design. The project site is in an area that is of cultural importance to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people; HELIX archaeologists worked with Native American representatives from both groups. Coordination was conducted to determine the feasibility of preserving bedrock milling features by moving them to open space areas within the project. Other archaeological sites were retained in open space through project design. Work performed for Integral Partners Funding, LLC.

Mission Cove Data Recovery (2014 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources data recovery program at a significant archaeological site with cultural significance to the Luiseño people in the City of Oceanside. Prior to the data recovery program, worked with the client and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians to redesign the project (an affordable housing/mixed-use development) to avoid impacts to cultural resources to the extent feasible. Oversaw background research, excavation and related fieldwork, cataloging and analysis, coordination of ancillary studies (e.g. radiocarbon analysis and shell analysis), Native American coordination, and report preparation. Analysis and report preparation are currently underway. The data recovery program was conducted to mitigate impacts that could not be avoided through project design. Work performed for National Community Renaissance.

Mission Cove Monitoring (2014 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring program for the 14.47-acre Mission Cove Affordable Housing mixed-use project area in the City of Oceanside. Oversaw field monitoring and documentation of finds. A significant archaeological and cultural resource is within the project, and there is a potential for unknown buried resources, given the alluvial setting. Work performed for National Community Renaissance.

Village Park Recycled Water (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources study for a proposed recycled water system consisting of approximately 6.6 miles of pipelines and a pump station mainly within existing roadways in the City of Encinitas. Oversaw background research, field checks, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Espola Road Widening and Improvements (2002 - 2010). Project Manager/ Principal Investigator for historic study, historic structures assessment, and archaeological survey for road widening and improvements under the City of Poway and Caltrans. Oversaw field survey, historic study, structures evaluation, and report preparation.

Bear Valley/East Valley Parkways Road Widening, Realignment, and Improvements (2000 - 2004). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for historic study, historic structures assessment, archaeological survey, and archaeological testing for road widening, realignment, and improvements under City of Escondido and Caltrans. Oversaw field survey, testing, historic study and structures assessment, and report preparation.

Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing at SR-56 (2014). Project Manager/Principal Investigator on a cultural resources survey for a proposed bridge over SR 56, which would connect two existing termini of Torrey Meadows Drive in the Carmel Valley community of the City of San Diego. The project is being undertaken by the City, but includes some Caltrans right-of-way, necessitating Caltrans encroachment permits. Oversaw survey, report preparation, and coordination with Caltrans cultural resources staff. Work performed as subconsultant for an engineering prime, with City of San Diego as lead agency.

SR-163/Friars Road Widening and Interchange Improvements (2002 - 2007). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for historic study, historic structures assessment, and archaeological survey for road widening and interchange improvements under City of San Diego and Caltrans. Oversaw field survey, historic study and structures assessment, and report preparation. Reports included Archaeological Survey Report, Historic Resources Evaluation Report, and Historic Property Survey Report for Caltrans, as well as Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Evaluation for City of San Diego.

SR-76 East Mitigation Monitoring (2015 - 2017). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring project for roadway improvements at the SR-76/I-15 Interchange and on SR-76 along the San Luis Rey River in the Bonsall area of San Diego County. The area along the San Luis Rey River is quite sensitive in terms of cultural resources. Overseeing field monitoring, report preparation, and monitor coordination with Caltrans field staff. Responsible for Native American coordination and coordination with Caltrans cultural resources staff. Work is being conducted for Caltrans and SANDAG.

Campo Bus Yard (2015 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey for a proposed MTS bus yard in the Campo area of the County of San Diego. The project is immediately adjacent to a County-listed and National Register-eligible historic property (Camp Lockett), and features associated with that historic district extend into the project area. Oversaw background research, field survey, coordination, Native American outreach, and report preparation. Work was conducted under an as-needed contract with SANDAG.

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Batiquitos Lagoon Double Track Project (2015). Senior Archaeologist for the addition of a second main track along a 2.7-mile-long segment of the LOSSAN Rail Corridor in Encinitas and Carlsbad. Overseeing the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Section 106 process for addition of antenna sites. Work performed for HNTB Corporation, with SANDAG as the local lead agency and Federal Transit Administration as the federal lead agency for the overall project, and FAA as the federal lead agency for the antenna sites.

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Villalobos serves as a field archaeologist on a number of cultural resource projects in southern California, including surveys, testing programs, and monitoring. She has also served as a laboratory assistant for major universities, museums, and archaeological centers. She has expertise in cultural resource surveying, cataloging site excavation data, and monitoring. Ms. Villalobos' experience includes international work for a key archaeological project in Peru focused on a temple excavation.

Selected Project Experience

1125 S. Cleveland Street -Cultural & Native American Monitoring (2016).

Archaeological monitor for a housing project in the City of Oceanside, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for Hallmark Communities. Lead agency was City of Oceanside.

12 Oaks Winery Resort (2015 - 2018). Field Archaeologist for survey of an approximately 600-acre project near Temecula in Riverside County, CA. Responsibilities included identification of cultural material during field survey. Work performed for Standard Portfolio Temecula, LLC, with County of Riverside as the lead agency.

28th Street between Island Avenue and Clay Avenue Archaeological Monitoring (2016 - 2018). Archaeological Monitor for a utilities undergrounding project in a historic neighborhood of East San Diego, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

4th & J Project (2017). Archaeological monitor for a residential project in a historic neighborhood in the City of San Diego, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for Legacy Partners, lead agency is City of San Diego.

Oceanside As-Needed Environmental Consulting Services (2015 - 2016). Archaeological Monitor for construction of a new facility at the Mission Basin Desalting Facility near the San Luis Rey River, in the City of Oceanside, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of Oceanside.

Education

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
concentration in
Archaeology,
University of
California San Diego,
CA, 2013

Registrations/ Certifications

Technical Safety
Institute, HAZWOPER
40 Hour, Issue No.
F183292: Hazardous
Waste Operations
and Emergency
Response, 2018

Mary Villalobos

Staff Archaeologist

City of San Diego As-Needed Permitting Assistance for O & M Activities and Emergencies (2016 - 2016). Archaeological monitor for the removal of sediment at culvert outlets at Hotel Circle, in the City of San Diego, CA, to help alleviate flooding in the area. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of San Diego

Storage Buildings Construction Monitoring, San Marcos Campus (2017). Archaeological monitor for the construction of storage facilities on the campus of Palomar College in the City of San Marcos, California. Cultural resources are located near the project area. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for Palomar College.

Cemetery Area Water Pipeline Replacement (2015 - 2016). Archaeological Monitor for a water pipeline replacement project in eastern Escondido, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Da Vinci (2018). Archaeological monitor during potholing to find existing utilities for the construction of a telecommunication tower. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily monitoring notes. Work performed for Terracon. Lead agency is Verizon.

DePratti, Inc. Telespan Lake Wohlford (2017). Field archaeologist for a testing program to determine the northern extent of an important archaeological site near Lake Wohlford in the community of Bear Valley in the County of San Diego, California. Responsibilities included excavation of test units, identification of cultural material, and preparation of field notes. Work performed for DePratti, Inc. Lead agency is County of San Diego.

El Camino Real Road Widening-Archaeological Monitoring (2016). Archaeological Monitor for a road widening project in an area with archaeological and cultural sensitivity in the City of Carlsbad, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

Magnolia Trails (2016). Archaeological Monitor for a residential development in the City of El Cajon, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for KB Home. Lead agency was City of El Cajon.

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Roy has over 20 years of experience as an archaeologist, field lead, and supervisor on more than 130 projects throughout California, Nevada, Arizona, and Guam. Conducted archaeological studies for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including work on military installations, energy and transmission projects, commercial and residential developments, historic archaeology projects, and water projects. Competent in all areas of archaeology and efficient in report preparation for a range of cultural resource studies including monitoring projects and archaeological Phase I, II and III studies. Ms. Roy is proficient in laboratory activities including artifact preparation, cataloging, identification, and illustration. Accomplished in the initiation, coordination and completion of field assignments including survey, site testing, dry and wet screening, and data recovery projects. She is also knowledgeable in the preparation of proposals and report writing and research, client, contractor and subcontractor correspondence, laboratory, computer software including Microsoft, Adobe, Geographic Information System (GIS)/ArcView, Computer-Aided Design and Drafting (CADD), Global Positioning System (GPS) and total-station operations, as well as in the illustration of archaeological features, artifacts, and burials. Ms. Roy is established as a qualified archaeological monitor for the City and the County of San Diego. Her experience includes working closely with representatives of San Diego County Parks and Recreation for the past 10 years and she has received accolades from numerous county representatives for her work at park facilities. For the past 4 four years, she has served as the monitoring coordinator for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) Fire Resource Mitigation Initiative (FiRM) project, where she regularly provided effective communication between field monitors, construction managers/foremen, and Principal Investigators for construction projects and assisted in scheduling and tracking of project progress.

Selected Project Experience

Blythe to Eagle Mountain TLRR Survey (2017). Field Director on this Southern California Edison (SCE) Survey project, which included supervising two crews during a period of two weeks. Conducted survey, mapping, recording new cultural resources and updating previously recorded sites along the transmission line corridor. Other responsibilities included report writing and completion of site records for distribution to SCE and the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC).

On-call Archaeological Services (Present). Archaeologist and Field Lead for SDG&E infrastructure operations and transmission line maintenance activities for over 12 years. Projects include survey, testing, excavations, and data recovery of both historic and prehistoric resources including Native American burial sites. Approved to monitor for City projects throughout San Diego and Imperial counties. Other duties include records search, survey, archaeological documentation and investigations, and

Education

Master of Arts,
Archaeology,
University of
Leicester, England,
In progress

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropological
Archaeology,
University of
California San Diego,
2002

Associate of Arts,
Psychology, San
Diego City College,
2000

Registrations/ Certifications

OSHA 30-hour
Construction Safety
Training Certification

Competent Person
Certification

Professional Affiliations

Society for California
Archaeology

Society for American
Archaeology

Association of
Environmental
Professionals

Julie A. Roy

Archaeologist

preparation of reports under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) guidelines.

Fire Resource Cultural Resources Mitigation (Present). Monitoring Coordinator and Lead Archaeologist on this FIRM project for SDG&E. Monitoring Coordinator duties consist of close communication with SDG&E supervisors and staff, liaisons, and contractors in conjunction with the coordination of FIRM project activities associated with cultural and Native American archaeological and monitoring efforts throughout San Diego and Imperial Counties. Archaeological Supervisor duties consists of record search, survey, archaeological site documentation, testing, excavations, and data recovery projects, and preparing reports following CEQA and NEPA guidelines.

Archaeological Monitoring, Bird Rock Avenue Utility Undergrounding Project (2005).

Archaeological Monitor for the undergrounding of residential utilities in the Bird Rock community of La Jolla. The project was conducted under CEQA and the City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with San Diego Gas and Electric Company and the construction contractor. No cultural resources were identified during this project.

Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery, Princess Street Utility Undergrounding Project (2005 - 2006).

Archaeological Monitor/Crew Chief for utility undergrounding project, which included trenching through a major prehistoric and ethnohistoric Indian village site (the Spindrift Site/CA-SDI-39) in La Jolla. Crewmembers worked closely with Native American representatives during the recovery of human remains. A concurrent data recovery program incorporated all cultural material recovered from the trenching activities. This project was conducted pursuant to CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with San Diego Gas & Electric Company and the construction contractor.

Environmental Impact Statement, Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport (2007 - 2009).

Archaeologist on this project that included survey and recordation of the northern portion of Ivanpah Valley from the California state line to Henderson, Clarke County, Nevada. Cultural sites located within the project area included a section of the pacific railroad, historic roads, camps, railroad and construction debris, transmission lines, trash scatters and prehistoric sites and features. The project was surveyed and recorded in compliance with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) guidelines.

Monitoring, Genesis Solar Power Project (2011 - 2012).

Supervisor-in-Charge of over 20 cultural monitors on this solar power project located in Blythe, California. Responsible for conducting safety meetings and coordinating cultural monitors to all areas of the project site, as well as leading test excavations of discovered resources during construction activities. Also responsible for representing firm during onsite meetings with Nextera officials, Bureau of Veritas, BLM, and safety liaisons for the project. Communicated directly with Native American supervisors and monitors on a daily basis. Recorded and collected artifacts located during construction activities with the use of Global Positioning Satellite technology. Completed daily field notes and collection logs for all collected artifacts, and reviewed all staff monitoring logs prior to daily submission to the California Energy Commission (CEC). Work performed for Nextera.

Survey and Monitoring, Palen Solar Power Project (2009 - 2010).

Archaeologist for survey and cultural monitoring in Desert Center, California. Monitored contract and personnel activities during traveling to and from proposed project sites, including trenching and testing within the proposed project areas. Work performed for Solar Millennium.

Julie A. Roy

Archaeologist

Ridgecrest Solar Power Project (2009 - 2010). Archaeologist for surveys of the project area undertaken to determine if cultural resources are present and if there would be any project effects on these resources. Monitored contractor activities during the testing phase of the project to ensure that sites were not impacted during work activities. The project was located in Ridgecrest and work was performed for Solar Millennium.

On-Call Archaeological Services (Present). Archaeologist and Field Lead for County Parks infrastructure and maintenance activities for San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation. Responsible for communication with County supervisors and contractors, and the coordination of project activities with cultural and Native American monitors for projects throughout San Diego and Imperial Counties. Other duties include records search, field survey, archaeological documentation and investigations including testing, excavations and data recovery projects and preparation of reports following CEQA and NEPA guidelines.

Pacifica Street Utility Undergrounding Project (2006). Archaeological Monitor/Crew Chief for residential utility undergrounding project in the community of Pacific Beach in San Diego. Trenches and cultural materials were documented in conjunction with a concurrent data recovery program. The project included working with Native American representatives and the discovery of human remains. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.

Archaeological Monitoring, 20A Julian Conversion Project (2006). Archaeological Monitor for undergrounding of utilities in the City of Julian. The project was conducted under the County of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.

Data Recovery, Hill Street Utility Undergrounding Project (2006). Archaeological Monitor participated in the data recovery for this residential utility undergrounding project in the community of Point Loma in San Diego. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.

Archaeological Monitoring, 30th Street Utility Undergrounding Project (2006). Archaeological Monitor for residential utility undergrounding project in the community of South Park in San Diego. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.

CR Confidential Appendices

Bound Separately
(Not for Public Review)