HELIX Environmental Planning

# Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvements Project

## Cultural Resources Study

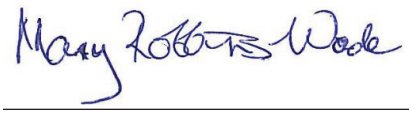
October 2020 | SBO-01

*Submitted to:*

**City of Murrieta**
1 Town Square
Murrieta, CA 92562

*Prepared for:*

**SB&O, Inc.**
41689 Enterprise Circle North, Suite 126
Temecula, CA 92590



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**National Archaeological Database Information**

| | |
|---|---|
| Authors: | Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA, and Julie Roy, B.A. |
| Firm: | HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. |
| Client/Project: | SB&O, Inc. / Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvements Project |
| Report Date: | October 2020 |
| Report Title: | Cultural Resources Study for the Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvements Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, California |
| Submitted to: | City of Murrieta, 1 Town Square, Murrieta, CA 92562 |
| Type of Study: | Cultural resources survey |
| New Sites: | None |
| Updated Sites: | None |
| USGS Quad: | 7.5-minute Murrieta quadrangle |
| Acreage: | Approximately 15 acres |
| Key Words: | Riverside County; Murrieta; Murrieta Hot Springs Road; Luiseño; *Cherukanukna Hakiwuna;* negative archaeological survey, cultural resources study; no resources found; Township 7 South; Range 3 West. |

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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 |
| CCR | California Code of Regulations |
| CIP | Capital Improvements Plan |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CHRIS | California Historical Resources Information System |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CRHR | California Register of Historical Resources |
| 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 |
| TCR | Tribal Cultural Resources |
| TCP | Traditional Cultural Properties |
| USGS | U.S. Geological Survey |

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by SB&O, Inc. to provide cultural resources services for the Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvements Project (project) in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The project proposes approximately one mile of City infrastructure improvements associated with the widening of Murrieta Hot Springs Road between Margarita Road and Winchester Road. 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). 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), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, and the guidelines of the City of Murrieta.

The records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on June 20, 2018 indicated that 51 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project APE, several of which overlap with the APE. The records search results also indicated that a total of 10 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project; however, no sites have been recorded within the project APE.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the APE by HELIX archaeological field director Julie Roy and Pechanga Native American monitor Augie Ortiz on June 25, 2018. Subsequent to the June 2018 field survey, three staging areas were identified. Two of these areas had been covered during the June 2018 survey; the third, located on the west side of Margarita Road, south of Murrieta Hot Springs Road, was surveyed by Julie Roy on January 6, 2020. The surveys did not result in the identification of any cultural material within the project APE, including staging areas. As such, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. However, portions of the project APE were covered by vegetation, debris and built environments, or fenced off, obstructing visual inspection of the ground surface. In addition, the project APE is in proximity to the 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.

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 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 culturally affiliated tribe would coordinate with City of Murrieta staff to address the treatment and final disposition of any tribal cultural resources per an approved Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement.

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvements Project (project) is located in the City of Murrieta (City) in southwestern Riverside County. The project site is east of Interstate (I-) 15 and I-215 and immediately west of State Route (SR) 79 (Winchester Road) (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The approximately 15-acre project site consists of Murrieta Hot Springs Road and adjacent land, between Margarita Road on the west and Winchester Road on the east (Figures 2 and 3, *USGS Topography* and *Aerial Photograph*, respectively). The project area is in an unsectioned portion of Township 7 South, Range 3 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Murrieta Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The project entails approximately one linear mile of City infrastructure improvements associated with the widening of Murrieta Hot Springs Road between Margarita Road and Winchester Road. The project is part of the City's Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) and assigned CIP Number 8079. Currently in the project area, portions of Murrieta Hot Springs Road provide for a four-lane roadway and six-lane roadway, with associated facilities such as traffic signals, bike lanes, turn lanes, medians, fire hydrants, and pedestrian sidewalks with curbs and gutters. Construction activities to widen Murrieta Hot Springs Road will involve rehabilitation and/or improvements to an existing section of roadway (including some associated facilities listed above), grading for the road widening footprint, and construction of the new roadway lanes and associated facilities.

In addition to the roadway widening, additional improvements would occur. Bike lanes would be added in each direction along the project alignment and a curbed median would be installed within Murrieta Hot Springs Road between Margarita Road and Winchester Road (except at the intersections). Lighting poles would be installed along the alignment. The project would also construct curbs, gutters, catch basins, storm drains, and sidewalks along most of the alignment and both sides of the roadway. Curb access ramps would be improved at project intersections. Striping would be updated on the roadway to accommodate the new lanes and widened roadway. Additional crosswalks would be painted at the Calle de Lago/Murrieta Hot Springs Road intersection to accommodate the improvements. Street signs would be installed along the route. Retaining walls would be constructed along the northern edge of Murrieta Hot Springs Road adjacent to the Ridgegate community, and along the southern edge of Murrieta Hot Springs Road adjacent to the residences near Calle de Lago. This would require the removal of ornamental landscaping in the area. In addition, power poles, dry utilities, and fire hydrants would be relocated along the alignment.

The project will also require off-site staging/mobilization areas to accommodate construction equipment and materials. Although final staging areas have not been determined, three potential staging areas were evaluated (Figure 3).

## 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 defines 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])

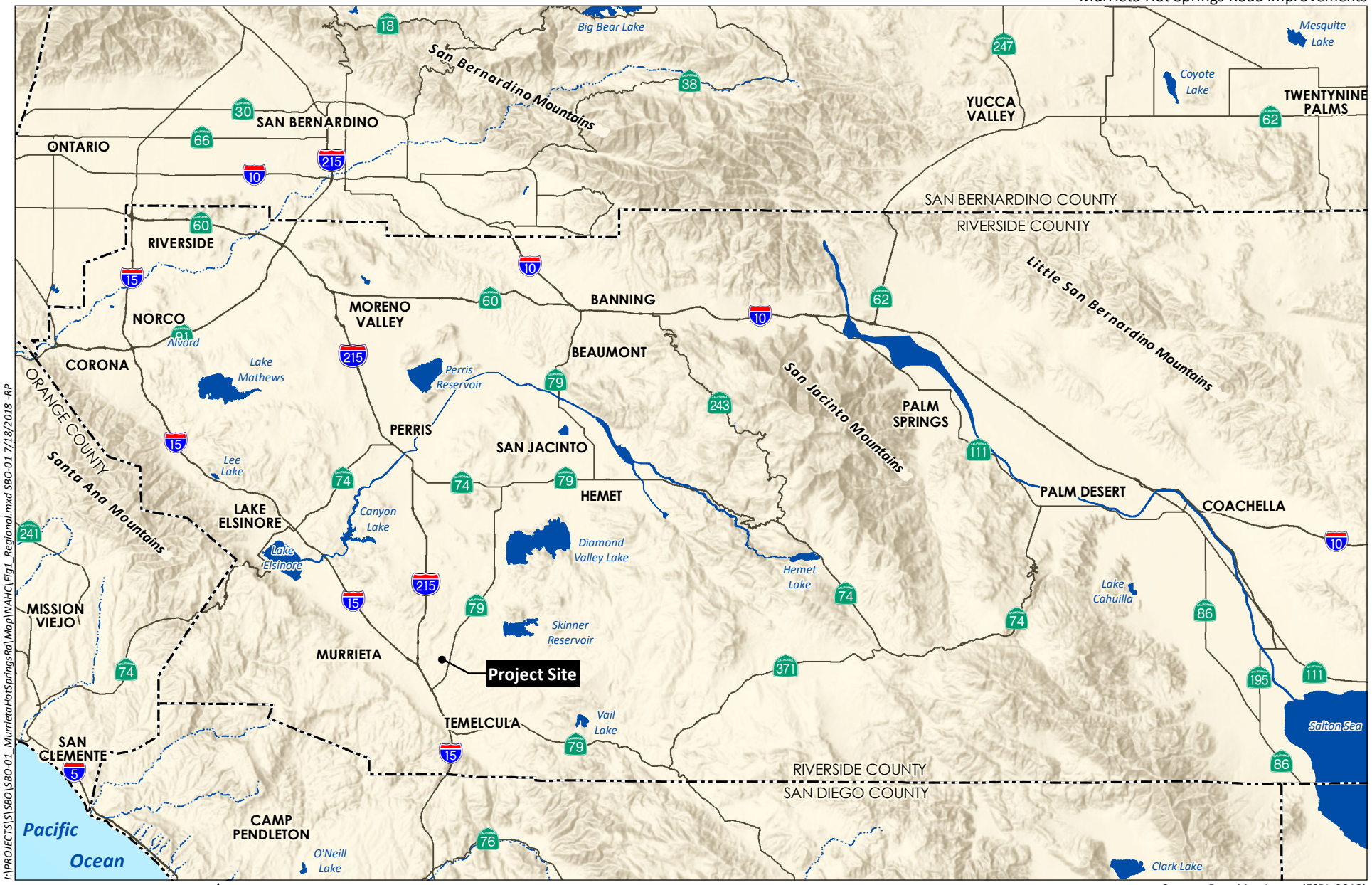
- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

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;

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Source: Base Map Layers (ESRI, 2013)

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# Regional Location

Figure 1


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Source: Murrieta 7.5' Quad (USGS)

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# USGS Topography

Figure 2

Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvements

Project Area
Potential Contractor Mobilization Areas

MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS RD
VIA LAS FLORES
CAMINO REA
VIA PALACIO
CLEARBROOK DR
GANDOLF CT
MEMBERS CLUB DR
TORI LN
BRANWIN ST
BRANWIN CT
ROYAL BURGH DR
FALKIRK DR
ROYAL TROON DR
MARGARITA RD
VIA FRONTERA
PASEO CORTA
PASEO DE ORO
CALLE HERMOSA
AGUA VISTA
VANDERBILT AVE
MONARCH DR
COLLIER UNION DR
ALCOTT UNION DR
FORDHAM WAY
MONTICELLO WAY
HERITAGE UNION LN
DOUGLASS UNION LN
LAWRENCE UNION DR
VIA PRINCESSA
CHAMBRAY DR
CALLE DEL LAGO
SAINT HONORE DR
CASTLE LN
BENJAMIN CT
PALM TREE LN
RIVER BIRCH LN
DE VENDOME CT
MONTECARLO DR
VAL VISTA CT
LIDO DR
COTE D AZURE DR
TORREY PINES RD
SAINT MICHEL LN
EVERGREEN AVE
SILVER OAKS DR
WINCHESTER CREEK AVE
REDCLIFFE RD
HAMILTON CT
REDWOOD CIR
BAHAMA WAY
AMBER GLEN CT
RISING HILL DR
BONAIRE WAY
WINCHESTER RD
DELHAVEN ST
DATE ST
MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS RD
79

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0 400 Feet

Source: Aerial (Nearmap, 2019)

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# Aerial Photograph

Figure 3

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 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 City of Murrieta Cultural Resources Regulations

Chapter 16.26, *Cultural Resource Preservation*, of the City of Murrieta *Development Code* (*Municipal Code*, *Title 16*, Article III, Chapter 16.26) is intended to "establish a mechanism by which community resources such as buildings, structures and sites within the City of Murrieta, which are of pre-historic or historic interest or value, or which exhibit special elements of the City's architectural, cultural, or social heritage may be identified, protected, enhanced, perpetuated and used in the interest of the public's health, safety, welfare, and enrichment" (City of Murrieta Municipal Code, adopted 1995). The provisions of Chapter 16.26 are applicable to any cultural or archaeological resource or identified historic preservation area located within the City's boundaries.

**Murrieta Municipal Code §16.26.050: Designation Criteria for Cultural Resources, Archaeological Districts, and Historic Districts.** Section 16.26.050 of the Development Code allows for an improvement or natural feature to be designated a cultural resource by the City Council, and any individual resource or area within the City may be designated as an archaeological district or historic preservation district by the City Council, if it meets any of the criteria specified in the regulation. Criteria for individual designation are similar to those in CEQA and NHPA:

1. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, architectural, aesthetic, social, economic, political, artistic and/or engineering heritage;

2. It is identified with persons, a business use or events significant in local, state or national history;

3. It embodies distinctive characteristics of style, type, period or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;

4. It is representative of the notable work of a builder, designer or architect; or,

5. Its unique location or singular physical characteristic represents an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City.

Additional criteria for the designation of a local archaeological district or historic preservation district are contained in the regulation as well.

### 1.2.4 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 also 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 Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter the character or use of historic properties. The APE for the Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvements Project includes all areas proposed for improvements, as well as potential staging and laydown areas (Figure 3), totaling approximately 15 acres.

The project APE crosses or is adjacent to 20 parcels; Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) are listed in Table 1.

**Table 1**
**APN NUMBERS ADJACENT TO APE**

| North Side | South Side |
|---|---|
| 913-150-016 | 913-172-013 |
| 913-150-013 | 913-160-040 |
| 908-360-004 | 913-191-026 |
| 913-180-085 | 913-191-009 |
| 913-180-086 | 913-191-010 |
| 913-360-006 | 913-191-017 |
| | 913-191-023 |
| | 913-191-026 |
| | 913-193-001 |
| | 913-350-004 |
| | 913-350-010 |
| | 913-350-013 |
| | 913-350-014 |
| | 913-350-015 |

## 1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

A cultural resources survey was conducted by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) in 2018 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, and HELIX archaeologist Julie Roy, B.A. conducted the field survey and served as a report contributor. Augie Ortiz (Luiseño Native American monitor) from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians (Pechanga) participated in the pedestrian survey. 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 Land 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 project alignment is situated perpendicular to, and between, Tucalota Creek and Warm Springs Creek. The Murrieta Hot Springs are located immediately north of the western end of the project alignment. The elevation of the project area ranges from approximately 1,111 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) near the western end of the project area to a high of approximately 1,167 feet AMSL near the center of the project alignment.

Geologically, the majority of the project APE is underlain by the sandstone unit of the sandstone and conglomerate of Wildomar area. Areas of the sandstone member of the Pauba formation are present, as are areas of young alluvial fan deposits (Kennedy and Morton 2003). Five soil types are mapped along the project alignment: Grangeville fine sandy loam, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded; Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; Monserate sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded; and Terrace escarpments (Natural Resources Conservation Service n.d.). The Grangeville series "consists of moderately well drained to poorly drained soils on alluvial fans and flood plains" which primarily support annual grasses and forbs, but also some cottonwoods (Knecht 1971: 36). The Greenfield series "consists of well-drained, very deep sandy loams derived from granitic alluvium" which support soft chess, wild oats, ripgut brome, mustard, foxtail, filaree, and coast live oak vegetation (Bowman 1973:51). The Hanford series "consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in moderately coarse textured alluvium dominantly from granite" and mainly supports annual grasses and herbaceous plants (National Cooperative Soil Survey 1999). The Monserate series "consists of well-drained soils that developed in alluvium from predominately granitic materials" (Knecht 1971:46). This soils series supports "annual grasses and forbs, widely spaced native canyon oak, and shrubs on eroded slopes" (National Cooperative Soil Survey 2003). The Terrace Escarpments series "consists of steep to very steep escarpments and escarpment-like landscape" supporting brush and annual forbs and grasses (Bowman 1973: 79).

While biological surveys conducted by HELIX identified non-native grassland and Riversidean sage scrub-buckwheat dominated (disturbed form) vegetation within the project area, the native vegetation communities within the project vicinity would have included several plants used by the Luiseño people for food, medicine, shelter, and ritual uses (Hedges and Beresford 1986; HELIX 2018; 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, Milling Stone (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 the 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 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 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 Band of the Luiseño 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), Kroeber (1976), Robinson (1947), 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 it 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 Micheltorena 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 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 Murrieta (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 June 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 Surveys

The records search results identified 51 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, 10 of which were adjacent to or included portions of the project APE (Table 2, *Previous Studies within One Mile of APE*). A majority of these studies were noted as including "field study", some of which included other descriptors, such as literature search; four studies included monitoring, two included historic/architectural evaluation, and two were noted simply as "archaeological".

**Table 2**
**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 |
| 00896 | Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the New Murrieta Hot Springs, Riverside County, CA | Moore, 1980 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 01048 | Cultural Resource Inventory and Impact Assessment for the KACOR/Rancho California Property | White, 1980 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search, Management/ planning |
| 01116 | An Archaeological Assessment for USE Permit 427 | Bowles, 1981 | 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 |
| 01640 | Archaeological Report on TPM 18947 Located Near Murrieta Hot Springs, Riverside County, CA | Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., 1983 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 01641 | Letter Report: Grading Monitored on Tentative Tract 20150 | Wilke, 1987 | Archaeological, Monitoring |
| 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 |

**Table 2 (cont.)**
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE**

| Report No. (RI-00000) | Report Title | Author, Date | Report Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 02080 | An Archaeological Assessment of Tract 22058, Riverside County, CA | Keller, 1987 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 02122 | An Archaeological Assessment of Two Projects for the Eastern Municipal Water District Near Murrieta In Riverside County, CA | Swope, 1987 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 02359 | An Archaeological Assessment of La Perla De California, Riverside County, CA | Drover, 1988 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 02614 | An Archaeological Assessment of the Westchester Meadows Zone Change Riverside County, CA. | Drover, 1989 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 02657 | Cultural Resources Survey of a 5 Acre Parcel in the Temecula Hot Springs Area, Riverside County, CA | Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., 1989 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 02664 | Archaeological Survey Report: Cultural Resource Assessment of 27 Acres in Murrieta Hot Springs, Riverside County, CA TTM 24309 | Freeman, 1989 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 04161 | Archaeological Survey for the RCWD EM-20 Pipeline and Turnouts, Rancho California, Riverside County, CA | Robbins-Wade, 1999 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 04296 | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Creekside Village Project Temecula Hot Springs, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA | Tang, Hogan, Ballester, and Bouscaren, 2000 | Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study, Literature search |
| 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 2 (cont.)**
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE**

| Report No. (RI-00000) | Report Title | Author, Date | Report Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| 04729 | Cultural Resources Assessment: Centex Homes Tract 29381, Riverside County, CA | Goodwin and Reynolds, 2002 | Archaeological, Field study |
| 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 |
| 05204 | Letter Report: Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility RV37xC916B (French Valley), Near Murrieta Hot Springs, Riverside County, CA | White, 2000 | Archaeological, Literature search |
| 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 |
| 05972 | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Winchester Self Storage, Murrieta Hot Springs Area, Riverside County, CA | Hogan, Tang, Smallwood, Sanchez, and Eddy, 2003 | Archaeological, Architectural/ historical, Field study |
| 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 |
| 06068 | Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review for the Watt Homes Property Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA | Mason and Brechbiel, 1998 | Archaeological, Literature search |
| 06734 | Archaeological Monitoring and Testing Program, Creekside Village Specific Plan, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA | Goodwin, 2006 | Archaeological, Excavation, Literature search, Monitoring |
| 06829 | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chaparral Village Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 920-100-025, -026, -030, and -032, in the City of Temecula, Riverside County, CA | Jacquemain, Ballester, and Shaker, 2007 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |

**Table 2 (cont.)**
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE**

| Report No. (RI-00000) | Report Title | Author, Date | Report Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06874 | Archaeological Survey of 2.8 Acres for the Silverhawk-Innovation Court Development, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA | Budinger, Jr., 2006 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 06876 | Archaeological Survey of the Auld Sub survey Transmission Lines, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA | Jones and Lerch, 2006 | Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study, Literature search |
| 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 |
| 08391 | Letter Report: Cultural Resources Investigation for T-Mobile Site IE05308C "Rec Center" 38441 Via La Paloma, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA 92563 | Losee, 2009 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 08914 | A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for Tentative Tract Map 33869 | Drover, 2005 | Archaeological, Field study |
| 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 |
| 09389 | Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Sky Canyon Project (PP25309), City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA | Stropes and Smith, 2014 | Archaeological |
| 09425 | Phase I Archaeology Assessment for the Sky Canyon Project (PP25309) | Stropes and Smith, 2014 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 09520 | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle Verizon Temecula DAS Extension Project, Temecula, Riverside County, CA (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN 1217) | Brunzell, 2012 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |
| 09636 | Cultural Resources Survey Chaparral Self Storage/RS0393, 27380 Nicholas Road Temecula, Riverside County, CA 92591 | Perez, 2014 | Archaeological, Field study, Literature search |

### 3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC has a record of 10 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which are within the project APE (Table 3, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of APE*). Only three resources are mapped within a quarter-mile of the project APE: CA-RIV-1012

(P-33-001012), CA-RIV-7454 (P-33-007454), and P-33-11395. CA-RIV-7454, the site of the Murrieta Hot Springs Resort is discussed in more detail below. The resources recorded within the one-mile search radius include five prehistoric sites, three prehistoric isolates, one historic complex, and one multicomponent site. The prehistoric resources are associated with food processing: bedrock milling features and ground stone artifacts (manos and metates); flaked stone debitage was noted at only one of these sites. The historic resource is the Murrieta Hot Springs resort and spa, with buildings and features dating from 1904 through the 1930s. The multicomponent site includes historic features, foundations, and artifacts associated with the Temecula Hot Springs Resort, dating from the 1930s to 1970s, as well as manos and metate fragments, pestles, and some flaked stone material, including one Cottonwood series projectile point. The Cottonwood series point is indicative of Late Prehistoric use of the site. The cultural material at this site was found during monitoring, so it is skewed toward larger material, which was easier to discern during construction monitoring. The assemblage suggests food processing or habitation activities occurring in association with the hot springs.

**Table 3**
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE**

| Resource Number (P-33-#) | Resource Number (CA-RIV-#) | Description | Recorder, Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 001009 | 1009 | Prehistoric site. Bedrock slicks and one mortar along Warm Springs Creek. | Bettinger, 1972 |
| 001010 | 1010 | Prehistoric site. Large scatter of grinding tools and scraper planes. Site record update from 1983 noted site as destroyed. | Desautels and Henriksen, 1983; Bettinger, 1972 |
| 001011 | 1011 | Prehistoric site. Small but dense scatter of artifacts, including manos, metates, scraper planes, and “chippage”. Site record update from 1983 noted site as destroyed. | Desautels and Henriksen, 1983; Bettinger, 1972 |
| 001012 | 1012 | Prehistoric site. Described in 1972 as “small scatter of seed milling items”; could not be found in 1992. | Drover, 1992; Bettinger, 1972 |
| 002081 | 2081 | Prehistoric site. Metate and mano fragments. | Bowles, 1981 |
| 007454 | 7454 | Historic complex. Murrieta Hot Springs complex, constructed in a variety of architectural styles: Vernacular Wood Frame, Vernacular (other), Mission Revival, Bungalow, Mediterranean/ Spanish Revival, Commercial. Complex consists of several historic structures, primarily dating from 1904 to the late 1930s, with building improvements continuing through the 1960s. | Warner, 1983 |

**Table 3 (cont.)**
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF APE**

| Resource Number (P-33-#) | Resource Number (CA-RIV-#) | Description | Recorder, Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 007455 | 6466H | Multi-component Temecula Hot Springs site. Historic subsurface scatters and features dating from the 1930s to the 1970s, along with prehistoric lithic subsurface deposits that suggest a processing/habitation site at the hot springs. | No recorder given, n.d.; Ballester and Moreno, 2000; Warner, 1983 |
| 011395 | -- | Prehistoric isolate. Small mano. | Dice, 2001 |
| 012771 | -- | Prehistoric site. Two manos. | Bowles, 1981 |
| 014906 | -- | Prehistoric isolate. Milling stone (granitic mano), possibly fire-affected. | Fritz, 2004 |

CA-RIV-7454, representing the Murrieta Hot Springs Resort, is located just north of the APE, on the north side of Murrieta Hot Springs Road, at the west end of the project area. 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. The name of Webster Avenue was changed to Murrieta Hot Springs Road in 1950, making it easier to find the resort. 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 and 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 historic aerials from 1938, 1967, 1978, 1996, 2002, and 2014 (NETR Online 2018) 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 Winchester 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. Webster Avenue is named on this map. 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 along the project APE on any of the historic topographic maps.

The 1938 aerial photo shows no development in the immediate vicinity of the project, except the Murrieta Hot Springs Resort. On the 1967 aerial, there is a residence on the south side of the road, but it is south of the APE. Aerials from 1978, 1996, and 2002 show incrementally greater development, but the area around the APE remains relatively undeveloped until the 2014 aerial.

Based on historic maps and aerial photos, the only area of the APE in which historic cultural material might be anticipated is adjacent to the Murrieta Hot Springs Resort, what is now the Christian Conference Center.

## 3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 18, 2018 for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated June 21, 2018 that the Sacred Lands File search was negative, but that the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Letters were sent on June 26, 2018 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Six responses have been received to date (Table 4, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). If additional responses are received, they will be forwarded to City staff. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

**Table 4**
**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

| Contact/Tribe | Response |
|---|---|
| Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians | Responded in a letter dated July 6, 2018, received on July 12, 2018; Tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project; encourage contacting other Native American Tribes and individuals within the immediate vicinity of the project site and contracting with a monitor who is qualified in Native American cultural resources identification; request to be notified of discoveries. |
| Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians | Responded in a letter dated July 9, 2018, received on July 13, 2018; project site has little cultural significance or ties to Viejas; recommend contacting the tribe(s) closest to the cultural resources; request to be informed of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains, in order to reevaluate participation in the government-to-government consultation process. |
| Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians | Responded via email July 18, 2018; project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area; Tribe defers to the other tribes in the area; letter shall conclude consultation efforts |

**Table 4 (cont.)**
**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

| Contact/Tribe | Response |
|---|---|
| Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians | Responded in a letter dated July 20, 2018, received via email on July 20, 2018 and via standard mail on July 23, 2018; Tribe is interested in participating in the project based on cultural knowledge of the region. The project is located within a highly sensitive Luiseno cultural area that has recently been submitted as a Traditional Cultural Property to the Native American Heritage Commission. The Tribe understands that the entire project falls within previously disturbed soils, however, the scope of work may be encroaching into native soils and there is a potential to find resources within the existing right-of-way since the road was likely constructed without archaeological and Tribal involvement. The Tribe requested copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans, and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc.), as well as government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency. The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor will be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts. |
| Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians | Responded via email on July 27, 2018; the project is within the Territory of the Luiseño people and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. Rincon has knowledge of one Luiseño Place Name, *Churúkunuknu*, within .06 miles from the project area; recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted for this project |
| Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians | Responded in a letter dated August 27, 2018, received via email on August 27, 2018 that the project location is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area; the 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. Based on this, Soboba requested the following: to initiate consultation with the project proponents and lead agency; the transfer of information to Soboba regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur; Soboba continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project; that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department be present during any ground disturbing proceedings, including surveys and archaeological testing; and that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored. |

# 4.0 SURVEY

## 4.1 SURVEY METHODS

An intensive pedestrian survey was undertaken by HELIX archaeological field director Julie Roy and Pechanga Native American monitor Augie Ortiz on June 25, 2018. The survey consisted of walking the APE, which includes a buffer on either side of the existing Murrieta Hot Springs Road (see Figure 3), in transects spaced approximately 5 meters (m) apart where possible. Murrieta Hot Springs Road is a four- to six-lane paved road with a center divider or a left-hand turn lane along the approximately one-mile roadway APE. Visibility was limited in many areas by landscaping, grass, debris, and paved driveways, yielding approximately 30 percent visibility in most areas but up to 100 percent visibility in disturbed and graded areas.

Subsequent to the June 2018 field survey, three staging areas were identified. Two of these areas had been covered during the June 2018 survey; the third, located on the west side of Margarita Road, south of Murrieta Hot Springs Road, was surveyed by Julie Roy on January 6, 2020.

## 4.2 SURVEY RESULTS

The project alignment and its surrounding area consist mainly of built environment, with shopping and business centers, a golf course, multi-family dwellings, the Calvary Chapel College, and open space (Plate 1). In addition, new construction within an open area was being undertaken at the time of the field survey, and the area was fenced, which did not allow for intensive survey. However, the fencing did allow for visual inspection from a distance. There are two large open areas along the project APE that do not support structures. Both areas are located west of Winchester Road on the south side of Murrieta Hot Springs Road. The first area is adjacent to the southwest corner of Winchester Road and may be used as a lay down area for the project, this area is highly disturbed, is kept graded, and does not support vegetation, with the exception of low non-native weeds (Plate 2). Gravel and mulch have been put down on the ground surface, and modern trash and dump episodes were observed. The other area is further west and has been mowed in the recent past (Plate 3). Visibility was approximately 50 percent. Rodent turbation activities allowed subsurface soils to be visible, no cultural material was observed.

A proposed staging area on the west side of Margarita Road was dense with grass and weeds, which limited ground visibility to less than 25 percent. Gravel, asphalt and concrete were observed in some parts of this lot, and an approximately 8-inch high concrete curb/berm ran along the perimeter of the area, an overview of which is shown in Plate 4.

Most of the project APE shows signs of disturbance from past recreational and construction activities including the development of Murrieta Hot Springs Road, Winchester Road and Margarita Road. The soils are mainly decomposing granitic sandy soils, yellow brown in color with gravel intermixed. No cultural resources were observed during the survey effort. As previously noted, the location of the former Murrieta Hot Springs Resort (now the Calvary Chapel College) is adjacent to the project, on the north side of Murrieta Hot Springs Road.

Plate 1. Overview of the APE along Murrieta Hot Springs Road, adjacent to golf course, view to the east.

Plate 2. Overview of the APE and proposed laydown area along Murrieta Hot Springs Road, west of Winchester Road, view to the west.


Plate 3. Overview of open field within the APE along Murrieta Hot Springs Road, west of Delhaven Street Road, view to the west.

Plate 4. Overview of proposed staging area west of Margarita Road view to the northeast.

# 5.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvement Project APE and to determine the potential effects of the project on cultural resources. The survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project area; 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 (transmission and gas line) installation. While the project area remained relatively undeveloped until the 1960s, it has since been highly disturbed by residential development, agricultural activities, utility installations, and road formation since then. The APE is located along an existing paved road and edges, some of which have been cut into hillsides. However, the APE does include areas of young alluvial fan deposits, where buried cultural resources may be present.

## 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 Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvements Project. However, while no cultural resources have been identified within the APE, including staging areas, the area is sensitive for cultural resources, as noted by the NAHC. Responses received from the Pechanga, Soboba, and Rincon tribes all indicated the importance of the area to the Luiseño people and Pechanga noted that the project is located within an area proposed as a TCP. The other three tribes who responded noted that the project area is outside their Traditional Use Area but that tribes closer to the project area should be contacted. Pechanga noted the generally disturbed nature of the project APE but pointed out that there are some areas in which cultural material might still be present.

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 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 monitors will coordinate with City 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 thirty (30) days prior to the start any ground-disturbing activities, the City shall contact the Consulting 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. The Tribal Monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect or halt the ground-disturbance activities to allow recovery of cultural resources, in coordination with the Project Archaeologist.

**MM CR-2** A qualified archaeologist and a tribal monitor shall attend a pre-construction meeting with City 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 tribal monitor shall be present for ground-disturbing activities. At least seven business days prior to project grading, the City shall contact the Consulting Tribe and archaeologist to notify them 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.

**MM CR-4** If during ground disturbance activities, unique cultural resources are discovered that were not assessed by the archaeological report(s) and/or environmental assessment conducted prior to project approval, the following procedures shall be followed. Unique cultural resources are defined, for this condition only, as being multiple artifacts in close association with each other, but may include fewer artifacts if the area of the find is determined to be of significance due to its sacred or cultural importance as determined in consultation with the Consulting Tribe.

i. All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resources shall be halted until a meeting is convened between the developer, the archaeologist, the tribal representative(s) and the City to discuss the significance of the find.

ii. At the meeting, the significance of the discoveries shall be discussed and after consultation with the tribal representative(s) and the archaeologist, a decision shall be made, with the concurrence of the City, as to the appropriate mitigation (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resources.

iii. Grading or further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until an agreement has been reached by all parties as to the appropriate mitigation. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area and will be monitored by additional Tribal monitors if needed.

iv. Treatment and avoidance of the newly discovered resources shall be consistent with the mitigation measures for the project. This may include avoidance of the cultural

resources through project design, in-place preservation of cultural resources located in native soils and/or re-burial on the Project property so they are not subject to further disturbance in perpetuity as identified in Non-Disclosure of Reburial Condition.

v. If the find is determined to be significant and avoidance of the site has not been achieved, a Phase III data recovery plan shall be prepared by the project archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribe, and shall be submitted to the City for their review and approval prior to implementation of the said plan.

vi. Pursuant to Calif. Pub. Res. Code § 21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological resources and cultural resources. If the landowner and the Tribe(s) cannot agree on the significance or the appropriate mitigation for the archaeological or cultural resources, these issues will be presented to the City Planning Director for decision. The City Planning Director shall make the determination based on the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act with respect to archaeological resources, recommendations of the project archaeologist and shall take into account the cultural and religious principles and practices of the Tribe. Notwithstanding any other rights available under the law, the decision of the City shall be appealable to the Planning Commission and/or City Council.

**MM CR-5** Disposition of Cultural Resources: In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during the course of grading (inadvertent discoveries), the following procedures shall be carried out for final disposition of the discoveries:

a) One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, shall be employed with the tribes.

   i. Preservation-In-Place of the cultural resources, if feasible. Preservation in place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place where they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resources.

   ii. Reburial of the resources on the Project property. The measures for reburial shall include, at least, the following: Measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all legally required cataloging and basic recordation have been completed, with an exception that sacred items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded. Any reburial process shall be culturally appropriate. Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the City under a confidential cover and not subject to Public Records Request.

   iii. If preservation in place or reburial is not feasible then the resources shall be curated in a culturally appropriate manner at a Riverside County curation facility that meets State Resources Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Resources ensuring access and use pursuant to the Guidelines. The collection and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and are to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

Evidence of curation in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that subject archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid, shall be provided by the landowner to the City. There shall be no destructive or invasive testing on sacred items, burial goods and Native American human remains. Results concerning finds of any inadvertent discoveries shall be included in the Phase IV monitoring report.

**MM CR-6** The City 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 and MM-CR-5.

**MM CR-7** If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the NAHC must be contacted within 24 hours. The NAHC must then immediately identify the most likely descendant(s) for purposes of receiving notification of discovery. The most likely descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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# Appendix A

## Resumes of Key Personnel

# Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

**Senior Archaeologist**

HELIX Environmental Planning

## 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

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.

**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.

**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.

# Julie A. Roy

**Archaeologist**

HELIX Environmental Planning

## 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, **P**sychology, 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

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.

**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.