



Murrieta Creek Multi-Use Trail Project

Archaeological Survey Report

June 2021 | CRY-01

Submitted to:

City of Lake Elsinore
130 S. Main Street
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530

Prepared for:

Chen Ryan Associates
3900 Fifth Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, CA 92103

Prepared by:



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National Archaeological Database Information

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Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Client/Project: Chen Ryan Associates/Murrieta Creek Multi-Use Trail Project, Lake Elsinore

Report Date: June 2021

Report Title: Archaeological Survey Report for the Murrieta Creek Multi-Use Trail Project, Lake Elsinore

Submitted to: City of Lake Elsinore, 130 S. Main Street, Lake Elsinore, CA 92530

Type of Study: Cultural resources (archaeological) survey

New Sites: CRY-S-001 (outside chosen project alignment)

Previously Recorded Sites: CA-RIV-6176H (outside chosen project alignment)

USGS Quad: Lake Elsinore 7.5-minute

Acreage:

Key Words: City of Lake Elsinore; Riverside County; Luiseño; archaeological survey; cultural resources study; Township 6 South, Range 4 West

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This cultural resources survey was conducted by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the proposed Murrieta Creek Multi-Use Trail Project. The project proponent is the City of Lake Elsinore (City), and the City is serving as lead agency for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was prepared in support of the proposed project's environmental compliance with CEQA and with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This report details the methods and results of the records search and literature review, the archaeological survey, Sacred Lands File search, and tribal outreach.

A records search was obtained from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on September 1, 2020, following a request submitted on April 9, 2020. The records search revealed that 24 studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius around the Murrieta Creek Trail survey area, and nine additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. The records search also indicated that 20 cultural resources have been documented within the search radius.

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 11, 2020, to request a search of its Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American individuals and organizations that might have knowledge of, or concerns regarding, cultural resources within the project study area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated May 13, 2020 that the results were positive; sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are known within the survey area. Initial outreach letters were sent by HELIX to tribal representatives on May 18, 2020. Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notifications were sent by the City to identified tribal representatives on June 25, 2020 to invite them to initiate consultation under AB 52.

A pedestrian archaeological field survey of the study area was conducted by HELIX staff archaeologist Julie Roy and Native American monitor Robert Martin of the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department, affiliated with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga), on June 2, 2020. An additional alternative alignment was surveyed on October 9, 2020 by HELIX archaeologist Mary Villalobos and Native American monitor Cody Schlater of Pechanga Cultural Resources. Segments of the final chosen alignment that had not been surveyed in 2020 were surveyed by Ms. Roy and Mr. Schlater on May 18, 2021. This survey project was conducted under the oversight of Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA.

The archaeological survey area included several proposed trail alignment alternatives. Two archaeological resources (CA-RIV-6176H and CRY-S-001) were observed during the survey; neither of these sites is within the chosen project alignment. In addition, Lake Elsinore has been recorded as a historic resource. None of the resources have been evaluated to assess their significance under CEQA or the NHPA, but they would not be affected by the project. Based on this, the project would not have an effect on historical resources per CEQA or historic properties per the NHPA. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

The general area surrounding Lake Elsinore has been identified as a Traditional Cultural Property. the City is in the process of consulting with several Tribes under AB 52 to address potential effects to this resource.

It is recommended that a cultural resources monitoring program be implemented during any ground-disturbing activities related to project development, including brushing and grubbing, demolition of

existing structures or infrastructure, grading, trenching, etc. Specific monitoring requirements would be developed in consultation with the consulting Tribes.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Lake Elsinore (City) is proposing to design and develop the proposed Murrieta Creek Multi-Use Trail Project (project) within the City. The trail is envisioned as a non-motorized, regional multi-use trail along the San Jacinto River, linking the cities of Temecula, Murrieta, Wildomar, and Lake Elsinore. The portion of the trail that is located in the City of Lake Elsinore lies within the East Lake District and extends from the City's southern boundary with the City of Wildomar at Corydon Road to the Lake Levee Trail (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). This cultural resources survey was conducted by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) and was undertaken to identify cultural resources within the study area for the proposed undertaking, which included several potential trail alignments; this report addresses the chosen project alignment. The project proponent is the City of Lake Elsinore, and the City is serving as lead agency for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was prepared in support of the proposed undertaking's environmental compliance with CEQA and with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This report details the methods and results of the records search and literature review, the archaeological field survey, Sacred Lands File search, and tribal outreach.

Personnel involved with various stages of the project, including fieldwork and production of this report, are listed below. Resumes of key personnel can be found in Appendix A.

Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA, served as Principal Investigator and report co-author. Ms. Robbins-Wade is Professional Qualified Staff (PQS)-Equivalent Principal Investigator in Prehistoric Archaeology and has been professionally involved in cultural resources management in Riverside and San Diego counties for over 35 years. She has a depth of experience with archaeological surveys, cultural resource monitoring, Native American consultation, and CEQA and Section 106 compliance and consultation. She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies, and Native American tribal representatives.

James Turner, M.A., RPA, served as report contributor. Mr. Turner has more than three years of experience conducting cultural resources field surveys, cultural resources monitoring, archaeological testing, and mapping of cultural features. He has participated in projects for various federal jurisdictions addressing NHPA Section 106 and NEPA compliance, as well as compliance with state (CEQA) and local laws/regulations. Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA, also contributed to the report. Mr. Cooley has 50 years of extensive archaeological experience in southern California. Julie Roy, B.A. conducted the field surveys in June 2020 and May 2021, and Mary Villalobos, B.A. conducted the field survey of an additional proposed alignment alternative in October 2020. Native American monitors from the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department participated in the field surveys as well.

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Murrieta Creek Multi-Use Trail Project is envisioned as a non-motorized, regional multi-use trail along the San Jacinto River, linking the cities of Temecula, Murrieta, Wildomar, and Lake Elsinore. The portion of the trail that is located in the City of Lake Elsinore lies within the East Lake District and extends from the City's southern boundary with the City of Wildomar at Corydon Road to the Lake Levee Trail. The proposed multi-use trail would be a 10- to 15-foot-wide paved trail and would

include safety improvements by separating motorists and non-motorists, safety fences, retaining walls, pedestrian lights, and a lake and mountain viewpoint along the trail.

2.1 LOCATION

The proposed project area is located in the southern portion of the East Lake Specific Plan in the City of Lake Elsinore, in western Riverside County. The project area is on the south side of Lake Elsinore, approximately 2.2 miles west of Interstate 15 (I-15) and is located within an unsectioned portion of the La Laguna land grant, in Township 6 South, Range 4 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Lake Elsinore quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The chosen project alignment runs northwest along Palomar Street, then extends northeast from Stoneman Street, before turning northwest again, then southwest (Figure 3, *Proposed Alignment and Survey Buffer*).

3.0 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 for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as applicable.

3.1 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

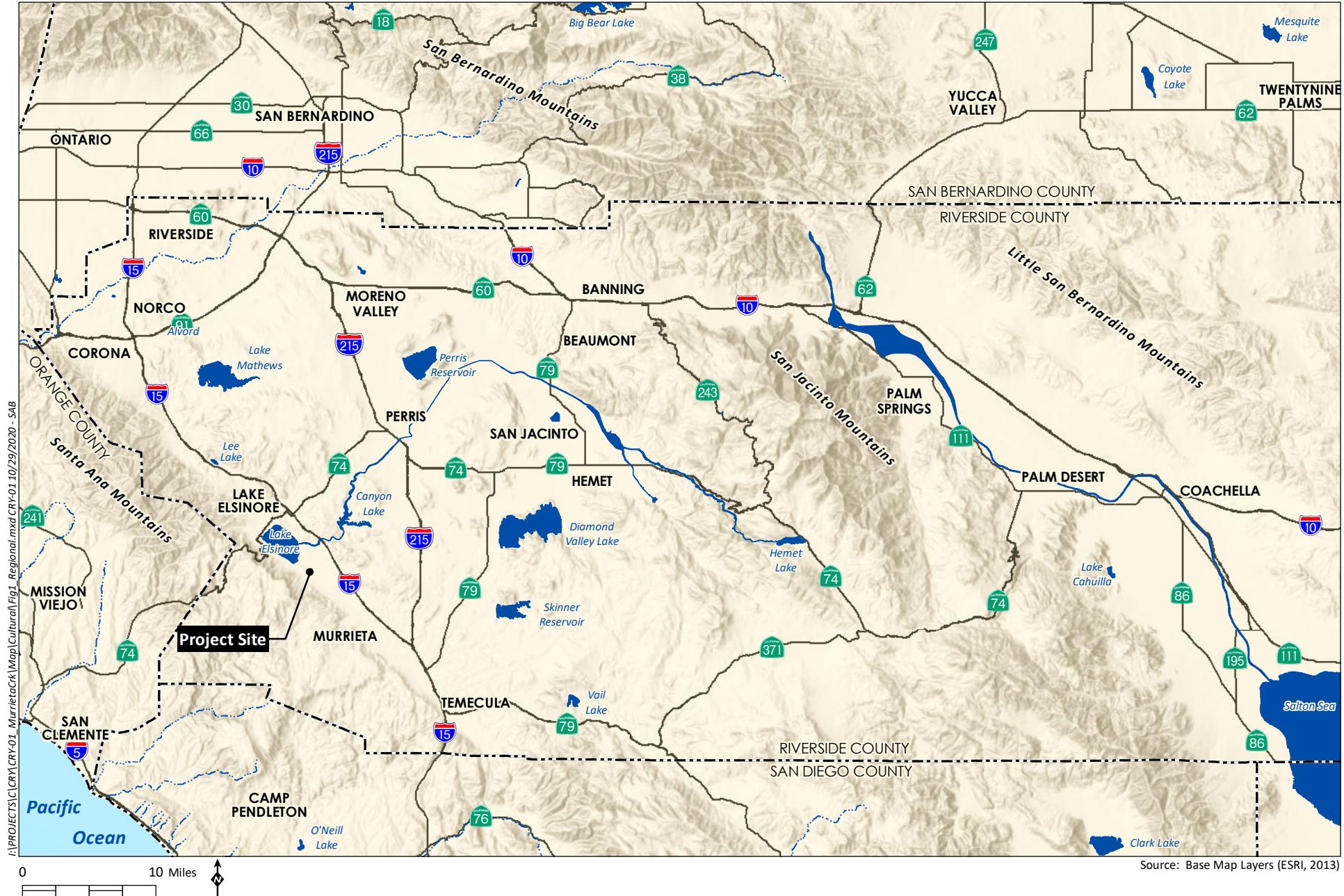
Federal regulations that would be applicable to the project if there is a federal nexus (e.g., permitting or funding from a federal agency) consist of the NHPA and its implementing regulations (16 United States Code 470 et seq., 36 CFR [Code of Federal Regulations] Part 800). Section 106 of the NHPA 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:

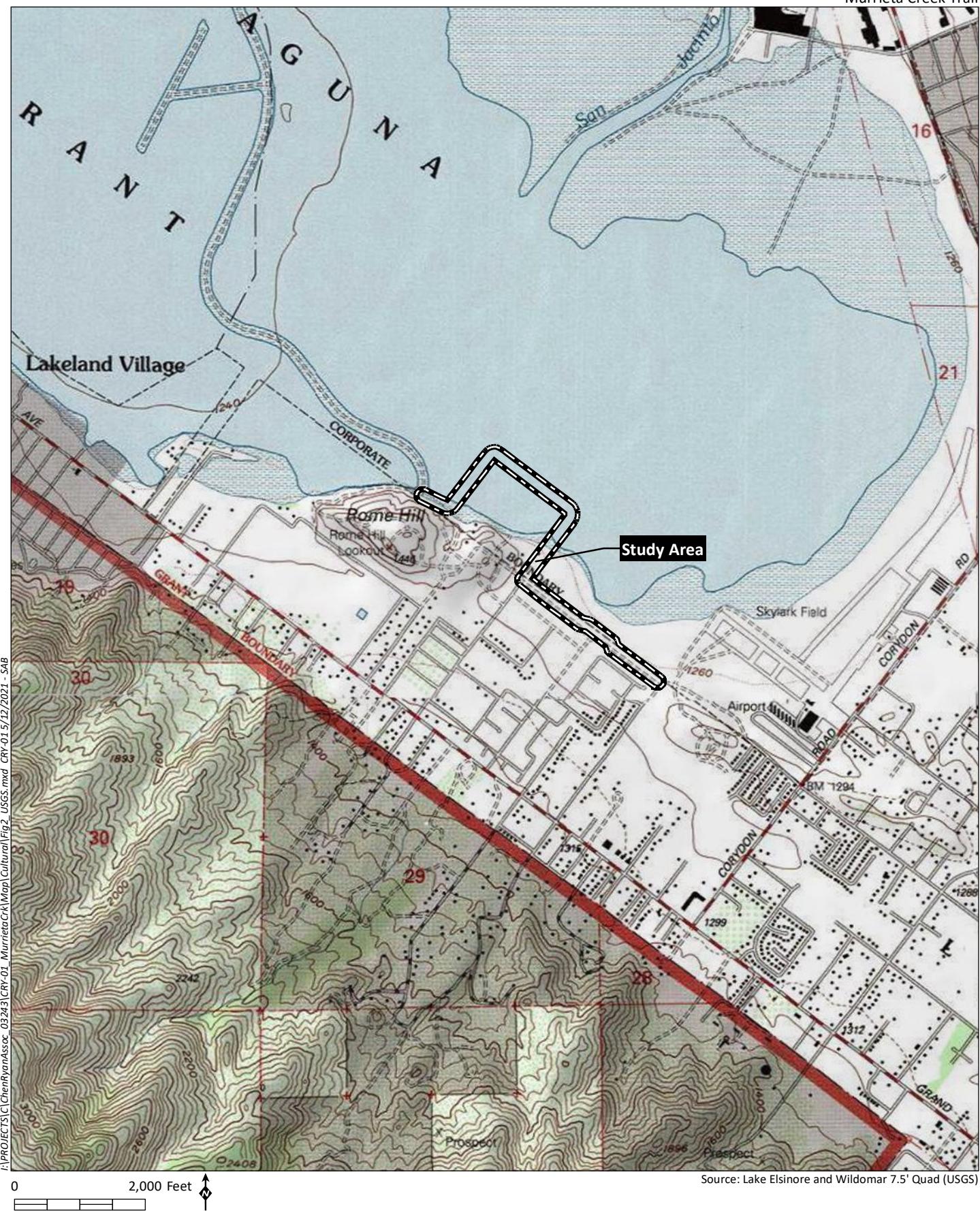
- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, 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.

3.2 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

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

Murrieta Creek Trail







- Resource(s) listed in 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 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 PRC, 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 in 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:

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

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.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE VALUES

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

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

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

4.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

4.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

HELIX requested a records search from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on April 9, 2020. Due to COVID-19 closures, the processing of records searches was delayed, and the records search was received on September 1, 2020. In order to conduct the field survey while awaiting the results of the records search, HELIX Principal Investigator Mary Robbins-Wade spoke with Ms. Ebru Ozdil from the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department, affiliated with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga) about the project in May of 2020. Ms. Ozdil reviewed archaeological information on file at Pechanga for the project survey area. She indicated that one archaeological site was recorded within the study area: CA-RIV-6176H. Although she could not provide HELIX with the site record, Ms. Ozdil provided a description of the resource and a general location.

The records search from the EIC received in September 2020 covered a one-mile radius around the survey area and provided the locations and site records for previously recorded cultural resources, as well as locations and citations for previously conducted investigations. The records search also included a review of historical files, including the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory and examination of historic site inventories pertaining to the project area. A copy of the records search summary and maps is included as Appendix B (confidential, bound separately).

4.1.1 Previous Investigations

The records search results indicate that 24 studies have been conducted within one mile of the project study area, and nine additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general vicinity (Table 1, *Previous Investigations Conducted Within One Mile of the Study Area*). Of these, five studies involved portions of the project study area. These investigations consisted of two cultural resource surveys (RI-03333 [Hampson 1991] and RI-03545 [LeCount and Weber 1992]) and three cultural resource assessments (RI-00840 [Drover 1980], RI-03664 [Del Chario 1991], and RI-10365 [Duke et al. 2017]). It should be noted that RI-00840 is inadvertently labeled RI-00480 on the records search map.

Table 1
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Report ID	Report Title	Author, Year
RI-00002	Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man	Rogers, 1953
RI-00436	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 12,636, East of Arbolado Lane, Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Lipp, 1978
RI-00535	Cultural Resources and the Devers-Mira 500 kV Transmission Line Route (Valley to Mira Loma Section)	Bean, Brakke Vane, Hall, Lawton, Logan, Gooding Massey, Oxendine, Rozaire, and Whistler, 1979
RI-00840*	An Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facilities at the Southeast End of Lake Elsinore and Railroad Canyon, Riverside County, California	Drover, 1980
RI-01794	Continuity and Change 8,500 Years of Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore	Grenda, 1997
RI-01955	An Overview of the Sundesert Nuclear Project Transmission System Cultural Resource Investigation	Heller, Tetherow, and White, 1977
RI-02059	The Luiseno Village During the Late Prehistoric Era: A Dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Anthropology	Oxendine, 1983
RI-02344	Rancho California Masterplan: A Cultural Resources Overview- Rancho California Development Company, The Bedford Group	Drover and McCarthy, 1988
RI-02534	Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 24623 Near Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Del Chario, 1989
RI-02838	Archaeological Assessment of the Mentor Aviation Runway, City of Lake Elsinore, California	Brock, 1990
RI-03263	An Archaeological Assessment of a 6.5 Acre Parcel (Conditional Use Permit #3115) Located in the 18000 Block of Grand Avenue Lakeland Village, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County.	White, 1991
RI-03333*	Cultural Resources Survey and Test Excavation, Lake Elsinore, California	Hampson, 1991
RI-03486	An Archaeological Assessment of a 7.22-Acre Parcel, As Shown on PM 26991	White, 1992
RI-03490	The Juan Bautista De Anza Trail Past, Present and Future, Baja to Riverside, California	Mcintosh, 1991

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Report ID	Report Title	Author, Year
RI-03545*	Cultural Resources Survey for the East Lake Specific Plan	LeCount and Weber, 1992
RI-03603	An Archaeological Assessment of a 40.2 Acre Parcel as Shown on Plot Plan 11175 Located Adjacent to Grand Avenue Near Lakeland Village, Riverside County	White, 1993
RI-03604	The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseno: A Thesis Presented to the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree, Master of Arts	Jones, 1992
RI-03664*	A Cultural Resource Assessment Conducted for The Lake Edge Specific Plan, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.	Del Chario, 1991
RI-04762	Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek. Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989, Death Valley National Monument	Barker and Huston, 1990
RI-04876	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 6.17-Acres for The Mission Trails Project Located at 32795-32788 Corydon Road, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Tetra Tech, Inc., 2004
RI-05774	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract No. 30846, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Dahdul and Ballester, 2002
RI-05918	A Phase I Archaeological Study for Five Potential Well Site Locations, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, CA	Wlodarski, 2002
RI-05919	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Tentative Tract No. 29032, Near the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, CA	Love, Tang, Ballester, Hensley Shaker, and Dahdul, 2002
RI-06729	Cultural Resources Assessment for The Corydon Street Property, Near Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Fulton and McLean, 2005
RI-06905	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company, DSP-DOROF 12 kV Circuit Project, Riverside County, California (WO# 6077-5395; AI# 6-5301 and 6-5302)	Jordan, 2006
RI-06906	Archeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company, DSP-Cereal 12 kV Circuit Project, Riverside County (WO#6577-5326, AI#6-5303)	Jordan, 2006
RI-07022	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment	Keller, 2006
RI-07663	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for The Wildomar Animal Shelter Project	Smith, 2006
RI-07782	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Stages 2 and 3 (Tract 31920) Summerly Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Underbrink, 2007
RI-08236	An Archaeological Assessment of a 40.2+/- Acre Parcel shown on Plot Plan 11175 Located Adjacent to Grand Avenue near Lakeland Village, Riverside County	White, 1993

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Report ID	Report Title	Author, Year
RI-10245	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Lake Elsinore South Dollar General Store Project PP26308 Riverside County, California	Garrison, 2017
RI-10365*	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment East Lake Specific Plan Amendment No. 11 Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Duke, Stever, and Scherzer, 2017
RI-10564	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Facility IE04707B (Elsinore First Assembly Church), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	White, 2010

*Overlaps survey area

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that 20 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the proposed project (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Cultural Properties Within One Mile of the Study Area*). These consist of eight prehistoric resources, nine historic resources, and three multicomponent resources. The prehistoric resources are comprised of artifact scatters, milling features, a midden site, and isolates (two ground stone fragments and one flake). The historic resources include four houses, a cabin, a tree, the Skylark Airport, and the remains of several structures. The multicomponent resources include Lake Elsinore, a lithic scatter with a piece of historic glass, and two bedrock milling features with the remains of a residence built before 1951. Two resources were previously recorded within the project study area, neither of which is within the chosen project alignment: CA-RIV-6176H (P-33-008663) and P-33-011009, discussed below.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL PROPERTIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number (P-33-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-RIV-)	Age	Description	Site Recorder, Year
002988	2988	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter consisting of lithics and ceramic sherds. Metates and basin metates were recorded around the outside of the house.	McCarthy, 1984
003884	3884	Prehistoric	Midden site with a shaped metate.	DiGregorio, 1990
004248	4248	Prehistoric	Milling feature with one large slick.	White, 1991
004249	4249	Prehistoric	Milling feature with three slicks and one starter mortar.	White, 1991
004250	4250	Prehistoric	Milling feature with two slicks.	White, 1991
004646	4646/H	Multi-component	Two bedrock milling slicks and the remains of a pre-1951 residence.	LeCount, 1991; Ballester, 2002
005048	5048/H	Multi-component	A very large and dispersed lithic and ground stone scatter and a shard of purple glass.	White, 1993; Gillean, 2016
007186	--	Historic	A rectangular residence built in 1936 in the Mediterranean and Spanish Style.	Borchard, 1982
007190	--	Historic	A tree planted in 1841. A portion of the tree grew around large chain with a hook on it.	Borchard, 1982

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL PROPERTIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number (P-33-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-RIV-)	Age	Description	Site Recorder, Year
007231	--	Historic	A rectangular house built in 1896 in a Vernacular style.	Borchard, 1982
008663*	6176H*	Historic	A dilapidated wood frame pumphouse structure, the remains of a smaller structure, a mobile home pad, a demolished residence, and a trash scatter consisting mainly of hardware items.	Del Chario and Moessner, 1991
008914	--	Prehistoric	An isolated ground stone fragment.	LeCount
011009*	--	Multi-component	Lake Elsinore, which covers approximately 2,900 acres and is seven miles by two and a half miles.	Meredith, 1982
011276	--	Historic	A two-bedroom wooden house with a porch, a two-story outbuilding, a corral, a woodshed, and a small reservoir. House was built in 1935, and the reservoir built sometime after 1949.	Harris, 2001
011277	--	Historic	A vernacular cabin built around 1946.	Harris, 2001
011278	--	Historic	A vernacular wooden house with five sheds.	Harris, 2001
014803	7879H	Historic	The Skylark Airport, build in the late 1940s, consisting of two runways and several buildings and patios.	Brunzell and Goodwin, 2005
015943	--	Prehistoric	An isolated interior flake.	Schultz and Underbrink, 2005
015944	--	Prehistoric	An isolated ground stone fragment.	Schultz and Underbrink, 2005
024870	12328H	Historic	Two foundations, a concrete pad, and an associated patch of asphalt.	Gillean, 2016

*Resource within or partially within survey area

4.1.2.1 P-31-011009

This resource consists of Lake Elsinore, a 2,900-acre body of water that is 7 miles long by 2.5 miles wide. Sitting at an elevation of 1,260 feet and with a depth of about 40 feet, Lake Elsinore was originally known as *Etengvo Wumoma* by the Luiseño and Laguna Grande by the Mexicans. It became known as Lake Elsinore in 1884 (Meredith 1982). The extent of the lake varies depending on water levels; thus, it is mapped as within the project area, although the project would not encroach into lake itself.

4.1.2.2 CA-RIV-6176H (P-33-008663)

CA-RIV-6176H was recorded as comprised of a dilapidated wood frame pumphouse structure, the collapsed remains of a smaller structure, a historic trash scatter, and a demolished residence constructed partially of adobe bricks. A mobile home pad was also noted. The trash scatter consisted

mainly of hardware items, though recent historic trash was located downslope of the demolished residence (Del Chario and Moessner 1991). The site record states:

Pumphouse may date to the late 19th or early 20th century; may be related to the Lakeland Olive Ranch operations as a number of olive trees are found nearby; the collapsed residence appears to have been constructed in the 1940s or 1950s, it does not appear on either the 1901 or the 1945 USGS maps [Del Chario and Moessner 1991].

Based on the site record, the resource does not appear to have been evaluated to assess its significance under CEQA or the NHPA. While this site is within the overall study area for the project, it is located almost 500 feet from the chosen project alignment.

4.2 HISTORIC MAPS AND AERIALS

Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historic structural resources and historic archaeological resources within the archaeological survey areas. Maps included the 1901 USGS 30-minute (1:125,000) Elsinore quadrangle; the 1947, 1949, 1956, 1959, 1960, and 1965 USGS Santa Ana (1:250,000) quadrangle; and the 1953, 1973, and 1978 USGS 7.5-minute (1:24,000) Elsinore (renamed Lake Elsinore by 1978) quadrangle topographic maps. Historic aerial photographs from 1938, 1967, 1978, and 1980 were reviewed at historicairerals.com (NETR Online 2020).

The 1901 30-minute Elsinore map and the Santa Ana (1:250,000) topographic maps from various years show the northwest portion of the survey area submerged under what is labeled as the “Elsinore Lake”. The 1959 Santa Ana topographic map shows that the lake decreased in size and also shows the Skylark Airport immediately southeast of the project area. The 1965 Santa Ana map displays the short-lived Elsinore Airport north of the project area.

The 7.5-minute Elsinore topographic maps show Lake Elsinore, as well as the community of Lakeland Village to the west of the project area. These maps also show the location of a lookout on Rome Hill, also called Saint David’s Hill, which is partially located in the northwestern portion of the survey area (Gunther 1984). The 7.5-minute maps from 1973 and 1978 also show a water tank adjacent to the lookout; the water tank is no longer shown by the 1982 map. Neither the lookout nor the water tank are marked on the larger scale topographic maps. While Rome Hill is partially within the study area, the location shown as a lookout is outside the survey area.

The historic aerial photographs show the water level of Lake Elsinore fluctuating over the years; the 1938 aerial shows the lake extending west to modern-day Mission Trail Road, though by the time the 1967 aerial photograph was taken the shores of the lake had drastically receded to roughly their current location. The 1980 aerial shows the lake extending to Mission Trail Road, flooding the Skylark Airport. The project area remains relatively unchanged throughout the aerial photographs, save for the development of trails on Rome Hill between 1938 and 1967. No water tank or lookout can be discerned on any of the aerial photos. A house and associated outbuildings and landscaping are shown on the aerial photos from 1967, 1978, and 1980, but they are gone by the time of the 1994 aerial (NETR Online 2020); these features are assumed to be the house and associated structures noted on the site record for CA-RIV-6176H.

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of its Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American individuals and organizations who might have knowledge of, or concerns regarding, cultural resources within the project areas. The NAHC indicated in a response dated May 13, 2020 that the Sacred Lands File search was positive and suggested contacting Pechanga for further information. The response also included a list of Native American representatives and interested parties. Letters were sent on May 18, 2020 to these 12 tribal contacts identified by the NAHC. Two responses have been received to date, as summarized in Table 3, *Native American Contact Program*. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (Rincon) indicated that the project area is within the Band's Area of Historic Interest and that the City of Lake Elsinore is considered a "Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) and Landscape (TCL) by the Rincon Band, as it is associated with the Luiseño creation." Rincon requested a copy of this report. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba) also indicated that the project area falls within the boundary of their Tribal Traditional Use Area, and that the area is culturally sensitive to the Tribe. Soboba requested consultation with the City and that a Native American Monitor from Soboba be present during any ground disturbance. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (confidential, bound separately).

Table 3
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES

Contact/Tribe	Response
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Responded in a letter sent via email on June 8, 2020: project area is within the Territory of the Luiseño people and within the Band's Area of Historic Interest. As such, Rincon is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area. Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. The City of Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) and Landscape (TCL) by the Rincon Band, as it is associated with the Luiseño creation. Ask to be provided with a copy of the cultural resources survey upon completion for review and comment.
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	Responded in a letter sent via email on June 16, 2020: The project is outside the existing reservation but falls within the bounds of Soboba's Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. "Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.5. Request that proper procedures be taken, and requests of the tribe be honored."

Ms. Robbins-Wade spoke with Ms. Ebru Ozdil from the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department about the project and the positive Sacred Lands File search on May 26, 2020. The project area is within a TCP that covers the lake and surrounding area; additionally, a Luiseño place name is associated with the area. The area surrounding Lake Elsinore is of great cultural and spiritual significance to the people of Pechanga.

Ms. Ozdil also noted that a Native American canoe had been found on the north face of a hill near Lake Elsinore; she believes that the hill in question is Rome Hill, which falls partially within the northwestern portion of the study area; outside the survey buffer for the chosen alignment.

AB 52 notifications were sent by the City to registered tribal representatives on June 25, 2020 inviting the tribes to consult on the project under AB 52. The City is in the process of conducting AB 52 consultation with those tribes who requested it.

5.0 BACKGROUND

5.1 ENVIRONMENT

The project area is situated along what was once the southwestern shoreline of an earlier larger extent of Lake Elsinore, a natural lake formed by the San Jacinto River. This lake basin, created principally by faulting, is situated at the eastern base of the Santa Ana and Elsinore mountains. The origin area of the Murrieta Creek drainage is present adjacent to the northeast end of the project survey area. The northern part of the project survey area contains a series of low hills, including a knoll labelled as Rome Hill that is the highpoint in the project survey area at 1,443 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Elevation in the project area ranges from the 1,443 feet, atop Rome Hill, to 1,252 feet AMSL at a point along the former lake shoreline. The climate of western Riverside County is characterized as a semi-arid environment with low humidity and rainfall. Almost all rainfall occurs in the winter, but the region can also experience rare, intense summer thunderstorms. Wind is also a strong feature of this climatic regime, with dry winds in excess of 25 miles per hour in the late winter and early spring (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2020). Currently, the project vicinity is characterized predominantly by a mixture of open land, with adjacent urban development comprised mostly of residential development and associated middle school and transportation infrastructure, as well as a private airport and some commercial development.

Geologically, the majority of the study area is underlain by older surficial sedimentary deposits of middle to early Pleistocene age, consisting of alluvial channel and fluvial sediments originally deposited along canyon or valley floors. Also present within the eastern margin of the project study area are young late Holocene age lacustrine sediments associated with prehistoric and early historic stands of Lake Elsinore. Bordering the western margin of the project area are late Pleistocene to Holocene age valley fluvial and alluvial stream channel deposited sediments. The older deposits that predominate in the study area represent a member of the Pauba Formation and consist of brown, moderately well-indurated, cross-bedded sandstone with sparse cobble-to-boulder conglomerate beds (Kennedy and Morton n.d.). The high point in the study area, Rome Hill, in the northern portion of the study area, is an eroded outcrop of these indurated, older Pauba Formation deposits. The Pauba Formation also frequently occurs along the valley margins and nearby foothills of the adjacent Santa Ana and Elsinore mountains to the west and the mountains to the east. The mountains themselves consist mostly of granitic rocks dating to the

Cretaceous Period, and metavolcanics and metasedimentary rocks of the Bedford Canyon Formation, dating to the Jurassic Period (Morton and Weber Jr. n.d.; Rogers 1965). Ten soil types are mapped for the project survey area: Grangeville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Grangeville sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Traver loamy fine sand, eroded; Domino silt loam, strongly saline-alkali; Pachappa fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; Ramona sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes; Waukena loamy fine sand, saline-alkali; Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded; Greenfield sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded; and Terrace escarpments (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2020).

Prehistorically, the natural vegetation in the project vicinity likely consisted of riparian and/or freshwater marsh vegetation along the Lake Elsinore shoreline and Murrieta Creek drainage and mostly coastal sage scrub and native grassland in adjacent hill areas, with chaparral in the upper elevations of the adjacent mountains. Riparian vegetation includes plants such as western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and willow (*Salix* sp.). Plants common to freshwater marsh include reed grass (*Phragmites australis*), marsh mallow (*Kosteletzky virginica*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), narrow-leaved cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), and button bush (*Cephaelanthus occidentalis*). Native grassland plants include *Stipa*, *Elymus*, *Poa*, and *Muhlenbergia*. Plants of the coastal sage scrub community include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), wild onion (*Allium haematochiton*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), San Diego sunflower (*Bahiopsis laciniata*), golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), sawtooth goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), yucca (*Yucca schidigera*, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* sp.), and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) (Hall 2007; Munz 1974). Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Puma concolor*); desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Desert cottontails, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler. Many of the plant and animal species naturally occurring in the project vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Bean and Saubel 1972; Bean and Shipek 1978; Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978; Sparkman 1908). Lake Elsinore and Murrieta Creek would likely have made fresh water easily accessible to native populations living in the area.

5.2 PREHISTORY

Moratto (1984) has previously defined eight archaeological regions and 16 subregions for California. The location of the project in western Riverside County places it within the boundary of the San Diego subregion of the Southern Coast Region, but it is also located adjacent to the boundary with the Colorado River subregion of the Desert Region (Moratto 1984: 148, Figure 4.13). The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural Traditions and chronology of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project. The approximately 12,000 years of documented prehistory of the region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito Tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas Tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (San Luis Rey complex).

5.2.1 Early Prehistoric Period

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time of the entrance of the first known human inhabitants into California. In some areas of California, it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the Big-Game-Hunting activities of the peoples of 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; Erlandson et al. 2007). In the western United States, the most substantial evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples derives from finds of large, fluted spear and projectile points (Fluted Point Tradition) at sites in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most of the evidence for the Fluted Point Tradition derives principally from areas along the western margins of the Great Basin, including the eastern Sierras and the Mojave Desert, and in the southern Central Valley (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). Despite a few isolated occurrences of fluted points in the San Diego subregion (Dillion 2002; Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012; Kline and Kline 2007; Rondeau et al. 2007) and Baja California (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995), none have been found, to date, in the western Riverside or San Bernardino counties area of the subregion (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007).

The earliest sites in the San Diego subregion, documented to be over 10,000 years old, belong not to Fluted Point Tradition but to the San Dieguito Tradition (Warren et al. 1998; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition is defined by an artifact assemblage suggestive of a focus on hunting but lacking the distinctive fluted points associated with the Fluted Point Tradition. While the tradition has so far been documented principally in the coastal and near coastal areas in San Diego County (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966; Warren and True 1961), as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1967), some evidence for it has been recently discovered in the eastern mountains of San Diego County (Pigniolo 2005) and at a site in a coastal area to the north in Los Angeles County (Sutton and Grenda 2012). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), located along the San Dieguito River in San Diego County, approximately 43 miles to the south of the project area, formed the original basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the “San Dieguito complex,” which Warren later reclassified as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). This Tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of hunting-associated flaked stone biface and scraping tools including elongated bifacial knives; leaf-shaped projectile points; domed scrapers; crescentics; and, in the desert, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (Knell and Becker 2017; Rogers 1939; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1967). The abundance of hunting-associated tools and the paucity of ground stone tools in the San Dieguito assemblage has led to a characterization of the Tradition/complex, by some researchers, as having a primarily, but perhaps not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation, that was distinct from the more gathering-oriented complexes of traits that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1998). Other researchers see the San Dieguito subsistence system as a developmental stage for the predominantly gathering-oriented Encinitas Tradition, denoted in the San Diego area as the “La Jolla/Pauma complex” in the subsequent Archaic Period (cf. Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). As with the Fluted Point Tradition, however, despite occurrences in adjacent areas, no definite evidence of the San Dieguito Tradition has been documented, to date, in the western Riverside or San Bernardino counties area.

5.2.2 Archaic Period

In contrast to the traditions of the previous Early Prehistoric Period, during the subsequent Archaic Period, artifact assemblages of the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas Tradition occur at a range of coastal and adjacent inland sites and are relatively common in the study area region (Grenda 1997; Sutton and Gardner 2010). Warren has proposed that, during the Archaic Period in the south coastal region, the Encinitas Tradition began circa 8,500 years ago and extended essentially unchanged until circa 1,500 years ago, indicating that a relatively stable, sedentary, predominantly gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of southern California, extending from the beginning of the Archaic Period for more than 7,000 years (Warren 1968).

While Warren originally characterized the Encinitas Tradition spanning the time of the Archaic Period as being a relatively stable time of sedentary settlement with subsistence based predominantly on gathering activities, and possibly associated with one people, it has also been noted by Warren and others that during the latter part of the Archaic Period, in the coastal region, beginning somewhere north of San Diego and extending to Santa Barbara, evidence of a cultural assemblage distinctive from this settlement and subsistence pattern could also be discerned. This assemblage and time period has been variously designated as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955) or Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968) and has been delineated as following the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas Tradition during the period in some southern California coastal areas. The assemblage is distinguished from earlier Archaic Period assemblages by the presence of large projectile points and milling tools such as the mortar and pestle, indicating the occurrence of new subsistence practices. The time period of this assemblage is viewed as beginning circa 4,800 years ago and continuing to as late as 1,300 years ago (Warren 1968). While still a matter of some debate, in the southernmost coastal region, Warren and others (1998) have subsequently termed this time period, encompassing the extent of the Intermediate/Campbell cultural assemblage, as the Final Archaic Period.

In the western Riverside County area, early archaeological investigations conducted at several archaeological sites in Perris Valley for the Perris Reservoir project produced only a single radiocarbon date of circa 2200 years before present (BP) and a few diagnostic artifacts as the only evidence for a late Archaic Period occupation in the western Riverside County region (Bettinger 1974:159-162). Investigations at another site, CA-RIV-1806, in the mountains northwest of Temecula, also produced a radiocarbon date for the late Archaic Period of circa 2775 BP (McCarthy 1986:73). More recently, approximately two miles from the project area, large-scale archaeological investigations were conducted at the Lake Elsinore site (Grenda 1997:3). Archaeological investigations conducted CA-RIV-2798, located along the old lake shoreline, indicated occupation as early as 8,500 years ago (Grenda 1997). Another relatively recent archaeological investigation conducted in the general vicinity of the project area has also produced evidence for prehistoric occupation in the western Riverside County area during the earliest part of the Archaic Period. The Eastside Reservoir (Diamond Valley Lake) Project, located approximately 15 miles northeast of the study area, involved construction, within the adjacent Domenigoni and Diamond valleys, of the Diamond Valley Lake reservoir and the associated Eastside Reservoir Project (Goldberg 2001; Robinson 2001). Based on the results from this project, the researchers developed a local chronology specific to the Domenigoni and Diamond valleys based on projectile point style changes and associated radiocarbon dates (Robinson 2001). The terminology in this chronology resembles that already presented above, with the period from 9,500 to 7,000 years ago designated as the Early Archaic period, the period from 7,000 to 4,000 years ago as the Middle Archaic, and the period from 4,000 to 1,500 years ago as the Late Archaic. In the Eastside Reservoir Project, only

two components could be firmly dated to the Early Archaic, but sparse evidence of Early Archaic activity was noted in six other localities. One site did, however, produce two radiocarbon dates of 9190 ± 50 and 9310 ± 60 BP (McDougall 2001). For the Middle Archaic, firm evidence was documented in 14 locations, with other traces at four other sites. During the Late Archaic, a profusion of activity and occupation was evident, with 23 firmly dated site components and sparse evidence at eight other localities (Goldberg 2001:524).

Thus, prehistoric occupation during the Archaic Period in the study area vicinity is documented to have occurred possibly as early as 9,300 years ago, and remained present to the end of the period, approximately 1,500 years ago. While this temporal extent correlates with Warren's original proposed extent of the Encinitas Tradition, refinement of his characterization of the Tradition as being a relatively stable, sedentary, predominantly gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, and with an extent mostly restricted to the San Diego County area, may now, based on new information available, be subject to some revision (cf. Sutton and Gardner 2010).

5.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period

Some of the earliest archaeological investigations conducted in the western Riverside area produced considerable evidence of occupation in the area during the Late Prehistoric Period. One of the few early studies to occur in this area was conducted near Temecula in the early the 1950s at a site identified as the ethnohistoric village of *Temekeu* (McCown 1955). The investigation produced a substantial, primarily Late Prehistoric Period, artifact assemblage. Another study consisted of investigations at several sites in the 1970s for the construction of the Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974, eds). The results, which included several radiocarbon dates, indicated a predominance of occupation at the sites during the Late Prehistoric Period, after AD 1500 (Bettinger 1974:159-162).

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period in the southern coastal region, circa 1,500 years ago, is seen as marked by a number of rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place are reflected in significant alteration of previous subsistence practices and the adoption of significant new technologies. As discussed further below, some of this change may have been as a result of significant variations in the climatic conditions. Subsistence and technological changes that occurred include a shift from hunting using atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow; a de-emphasizing of shellfish gathering along some areas of the coast (possibly due to silting-in of the coastal lagoons); and an increase in the storage of crops, such as acorns and pinyon nuts. Other new traits introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period include the production of pottery and cremation of the dead, and, locally, in the western Riverside County area, a shift in settlement pattern is apparent (cf. Wilke 1974).

This shift in settlement is first noted during the early part of the period from 1,500 to 750 years ago and is evidenced, locally, in the results from the Eastside Reservoir Project by a rather sudden decline in occupation in the local area during the initial part of the period. This 750-year period was termed by the Eastside Reservoir researchers as the Saratoga Springs Period, following Warren's (1984) desert terminology. This period can also be seen to partially coincide with a warm and arid period known as the Medieval Warm Period, documented to have occurred between approximately 1,100 and 600 years ago (Jones et al. 1999; Kennett and Kennett 2000; Stine 1994). During this period, at least two episodes of severe drought have also been demonstrated, the first calibrated to between 1060 and 840 BP and the second between 740 and 650 BP (Goldberg 2001; Stine 1994). While sites dating to this period are not absent in western Riverside County (e.g., McCarthy 1987:34; Keller and McCarthy 1989), Goldberg

(2001) hypothesized that the Medieval Warm Period could account for the decline in sites occurring in the Eastside Reservoir Project area during the Saratoga Springs Period (1500 to 750 BP), claiming that desert and inland areas of western Riverside County, such as where the Eastside Reservoir Project is located, would no longer be suitable to support residential bases. Goldberg (2001) further hypothesized that settlements would possibly be clustered at more suitable water sources during this time, such as at the coast, Lake Cahuilla, or Lake Elsinore (cf. Wilke 1974). While a decline was noted during the initial part of the Saratoga Springs Period, subsequently, during the latter part of the period, during the time of the Medieval Warm Period, a reoccupation began to occur (Goldberg 2001:578). According to Goldberg, "When components dating to the Medieval Warm segment of the Saratoga Springs Period are segregated and combined with Medieval Warm components from the Late Prehistoric Period, it shows that the frequency of refuse deposits and artifact and toolstone caches during the Medieval Warm is slightly higher than during the Late Archaic and much higher than during the later portion of the Late Prehistoric Period" (2001:578).

In the Eastside Reservoir Project, the Late Prehistoric Period was defined as extending from the end of the Saratoga Springs Period (750 BP) to 410 BP. A subsequent Protohistoric Period was also defined as extending from 410 to 150 BP. The Late Prehistoric Period (750–410 BP) was characterized by the presence of Cottonwood points, although research indicated that Cottonwood points had actually begun to appear in the Eastside Reservoir Project study area as early as 950 BP. Ceramics and abundant obsidian began to appear around the time of the Cabrillo exploration in AD 1542, and so this date (i.e., circa 410 BP), until the establishment of the mission system in the late 1700s, was defined as the Protohistoric Period (Robinson 2001). It should also be noted that the end of the Saratoga Springs Period and the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period, 750 BP, also coincides with the onset of the Little Ice Age, generally dated from 750 to 150 BP (Goldberg 2001; Sutton et al. 2007). During this period, the climate was cooler and moister, and the sites identified within the Eastside Reservoir Project study area reflected a substantial increase in number and diversity, longer occupation periods, and more sedentary land use. Similar intensification of land use also occurred during this time in neighboring San Gorgonio Pass (Bean et al. 1991), and Perris Valley (Wilke 1974).

5.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

The Lake Elsinore area is within the traditional territory of the Luiseño people and is important in their creation stories and other traditional ceremonies and songs. Another group, the Juaneño, were closely related to the Luiseño—so closely, in fact, that some researchers have seen little distinction between them (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). However, Luiseño and Juaneño individuals consider themselves to be separate tribes, and Cameron (1987:319-321) has noted possible differences in the archaeological record between the two peoples. The names for these groups are based on their associations, post European contact, with either Mission San Juan Capistrano, Mission San Luis Rey, or Mission San Gabriel (Gabrielino). The Luiseño and Juaneño (Acjachemen), along with the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño, comprise the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecán linguistic stock (Bean and Vane 1979; Miller 1986; Shipley 1978).

The Luiseño followed a seasonal gathering cycle, with bands occupying a series of campsites within their territory (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). The Luiseño lived in semi-sedentary villages usually located along major drainages, in valley bottoms, and also on the coastal strand, with each family controlling gathering areas (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). True (1990) indicated that the predominant determining factor for placement of villages and campsites was locations where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis. While most of the major Luiseño villages

known ethnographically were located closer to the coast along the Santa Margarita River Valley and the San Luis Rey River Valley (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; White 1963), Kroeber does indicate general locations for three Luiseño villages in more inland areas. He places the village of *Panache* in proximity to Lake Elsinore and the confluence of the San Jacinto River and Temescal Creek, approximately two miles to the north of the project area, and the villages of *Temeku* and *Meha* in the vicinity of the confluence of the upper Santa Margarita River, Murrieta Creek, and Temecula Creek, approximately 15 miles to the southeast of the project area (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57; McCown 1955:1). Lerch and Smith (1984:8), however, have indicated that both the Luiseño and Juaneño people have distinctive ties to Lake Elsinore:

The Juaneño name for Lake Elsinore was *Paayaxtci*, while the version in another Luiseño dialect (called Temescal by Harrington) was *Paahashnan*. The name for Elsinore Hot Springs was '*Atengvo*', a word which meant "hot springs" and which also applied to the locality of the city of Elsinore, especially the area along the outflow stream of the lake where a number of hot springs are located.

Elsinore Hot Springs has known religious significance to the Juaneños and all Luiseños, as it was the locality known as *Itengvu Wumowmu* in a song recounting the death of Wiyot, a legendary religious leader who the people followed in their migration from the north. When Wiyot was sick and dying, the people took him to a number of sacred hot springs in southern California in an effort to cure him. Elsinore Hot Springs was the last of these, and there Wiyot died (DuBois 1908:134; Harrington 1978:199).

It must be noted that interpretation by archaeologists and linguistic anthropologists may differ from the beliefs and 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 Pomísavo*, but it was too small, so they moved to a place called 'exva Teméeku,' this place you know now as Temeku. Here they settled while everything was still in darkness (DuBois 1908)" (Masiel-Zamora 2013:2). Another traditional Luiseño story tells of a great flood, and the people went to higher ground, where they were saved. The San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians say that this higher ground where the people were saved is Morro Hill. Some Luiseño informants indicated the place in this story is a hill just east of Highway 395 in the San Luis Rey River Valley (Cupples and Hedges 1977).

5.4 HISTORY

5.4.1 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. Due to the inland geographical location of this area, the Spanish missions did not have as direct and immediate an effect on the people as they did on the Luiseño 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.

In the 1810s, ranchos and mission outposts called asistencias were established, increasing the amount of Spanish contact in the region. An asistencia was established in Pala in 1818 and in San Bernardino in 1819. Additionally, Rancho San Jacinto was established for cattle grazing in the San Jacinto Valley (Bean and Vane 1980; Brigandi 1999). 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.

5.4.2 Mexican Period

Mexico, including Alta California, gained its independence from Spain in 1821, but Spanish culture and influence remained as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time.

Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals. The society made 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 numerous new ranchos, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities. These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Native people, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture.

The Lake Elsinore area was encompassed by Rancho La Laguna, an approximately 14,000-acre rancho that was granted to Julian Manriquez by Governor Manuel Micheltorena (Hoffman 1862). Little is known about Manriquez; in 1851, Manriquez sold the rancho to Abel Stearns (U.S. District Court 1851).

5.4.3 American Period

The Mexican period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War (1846–1848), which concluded with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego and Riverside County 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 in 1862, 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.

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. Riverside County was created from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties in 1893.

Abel Stearns, originally born in Massachusetts in 1798, moved to Mexico City in 1826 and later became a naturalized citizen (Brigandi 2011). In 1829, he moved to California and settled in Los Angeles, where he served as a middleman between trading ships and ranchos. In 1841, he married 14-year-old Arcadia Bandini, and the next year he purchased the Los Alamitos Rancho and shifted his focus to raising cattle. During this time, the area that would become Riverside County was dominated by cattle and orange groves (Brigandi 2011; Lech 2004). Stearns filed a claim for Rancho La Laguna to the Public Land Commission in 1851 and later patented the land in September 1872 (Willey 1886).

In 1858, Stearns sold Rancho La Laguna to Augustin Machado, who began construction of a seven-room adobe west of the lake (City of Lake Elsinore 2011). This adobe would later become the site of the Laguna Grande station of the Butterfield Overland Mail stage line, which operated from 1858 to 1861 (City of Lake Elsinore 2011; Helmich 2008). This mail route followed the so-called “oxbow route,” which skirted the Rocky Mountains by travelling south through Texas, New Mexico Territory, Fort Yuma, and Southern California, bypassing San Diego (Helmich 2008).

Franklin Heald purchased Rancho La Laguna from Machado and founded the town of Elsinore in 1883 (City of Lake Elsinore n.d., 2011). Taking the name from the City of Helsingør from Shakespeare’s *Hamlet*, the town would become a full-fledged city in 1888. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad was completed in the early 1880s, which allowed Elsinore to flourish (City of Lake Elsinore 2011).

West of the project area is the census-designated place of Lakeland Village. Due to its topography and isolation from other areas within Lake Elsinore, Lakeland Village has remained mostly undeveloped (City of Lake Elsinore 2011). The area is named for Lakeland Ranch, one of the state’s largest canning facilities, owned by C. H. Albers and used primarily to cultivate and can produce, such as olives, citrus, and almonds (City of Lake Elsinore 2011). Purchased in 1895, the 135 acres of land also was known as Alber’s Folly, as many believed that it was foolish to raise olives as a cash crop (Johnson 2014).

The 1920s saw Lake Elsinore acting as a playground for the rich and famous (City of Lake Elsinore n.d.). During this time, the town saw a large amount of development; several religious structures were built in the first half of the decade, and several attempts were made to revitalize the tourist industry in the latter half of the decade (City of Lake Elsinore 2011).

In the 1950s, the area experienced an extreme drought; for the first time in recorded history, Lake Elsinore went completely dry (City of Lake Elsinore n.d.). In 1954, Forest and Florence Perkins purchased approximately 190 acres of land along the floodplain south of the lake and built the Skylark Field Airport (Bitetti and Bitetti 2013). Over the next two decades, the airport, and the lake, was home to several skydiving competitions and reality shows (Bitetti and Bitetti 2013; City of Lake Elsinore n.d.). The lake was filled with water from the Colorado River in 1964 and experienced the worst flooding in recorded history in 1981 and 1983 due to El Niño conditions (City of Lake Elsinore n.d.).

6.0 FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

The proposed project alignments and a block study area were surveyed for cultural resources, as described in this section. One previously recorded resource (CA-RIV-6176H) and one previously unidentified resource (CRY-S-001) were found within the project study area, but neither site is within or adjacent to the chosen project alignment, as described below.

A pedestrian archaeological field survey of the archaeological study area originally identified for the Murrieta Creek Trail was conducted by HELIX staff archaeologist Julie Roy and Native American monitor Robert Martin of the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department on June 2, 2020. The survey was conducted under the oversight of Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA.

Where feasible, transects were walked in 5-meter intervals; much of the survey area had poor visibility due to dense native and non-native vegetation covering the ground. The southwestern portion of the southern section of proposed Trail Alignment 1 was located within a fenced area; this portion of the project area was not physically surveyed, and visibility from outside the fencing was poor due to dense native and non-native vegetation. A transect in the northern portion of this section was surveyed, though visibility ranged from 5 to 10 percent due to dense vegetation. A drainage located along the central portion of the southern survey area was not surveyed, as the vegetation in this area was very dense. No cultural resources were observed in the southern portion of the proposed Trail Alignment 1.

The northern portion of the survey area included the locations of proposed Trail Alignments 2, 3, 4, and Alternate Alignment 4; this area consisted of a low field in the southwest, low knolls and drainages in the north and east, and a dirt driveway or access road travelling southeast-northwest along the west side of this area. One previously undocumented archaeological resource (CRY-S-001) was observed in this portion of the survey area, as described below. The site was recorded with EIC, but a permanent site number has not yet been assigned. While CRY-S-001 is within the project study area, it is outside the chosen project alignment.

Proposed Alternate Alignment 3 was surveyed for cultural resources on October 9, 2020, by HELIX archaeologist Mary Villalobos and Native American monitor Cody Schlater of the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department. The alignment was walked in parallel transects spaced approximately 5 to 10 meters apart. Visibility in the southeast corner of this alignment was approximately 50 to 90 percent; grasses and brush had been cleared in this area. Due to the heavy brush, grasses, and trees, visibility for the majority of Alternate Alignment 3 was less than 20 percent, but visibility was good where trails bisected and paralleled the alignment. Visible soils adjacent to the RV park consisted of decomposed granite. The remainder of the soils along this alignment consisted of light grey silt to light brown sandy silt. Modern trash was scattered throughout the entire survey area. No cultural material was found.

The location of CA-RIV-6176H was not known prior to the June 2020 field survey, as the records search had not yet been received. During the October 2020 fieldwork, Ms. Villalobos and Mr. Schlater were able to examine the mapped area of CA-RIV-6176H, which had not been examined during the June 2020 survey due to thick brush in the area. An updated site record was submitted to EIC for this site.

Segments of the chosen project alignment, as shown in Figures 2 and 3, that had not been surveyed in 2020 were surveyed by Ms. Roy of HELIX and Mr. Schlater of the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department on May 18, 2021. The alignment was surveyed using 10-meter transects; much of the

alignment had little to no ground visible for inspection due to tall, dense weeds and tamarisk. No cultural resources were observed during that survey.

6.1 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

The locations of the archaeological resources are illustrated in Figure 4, *Locations of Cultural Resources*, located in Appendix D (confidential, bound separately). Site records for the newly identified resources and the previously recorded site are included as Appendix E (confidential, bound separately).

CA-RIV-6176H was reidentified in the southern portion of the survey area; the site was highly disturbed, including evidence of episodes of dumping. Visibility was poor due to overgrown grasses, though concrete fragments were observed in small scatters in the area. The structures were no longer extant, but sections of tile floor were noted, as well as a building pad/platform. Modern trash was scattered throughout. The site is almost 500 feet (150 meters) away from the chosen project alignment.

Site CRY-S-001 was also identified in the southern portion of the survey area. This previously unrecorded site consists of an artifact scatter containing two fragments of a granitic metate, a granitic bifacial mano fragment, and three black metavolcanic flakes. It is located approximately 200 feet (60 meters) from the chosen project alignment.

One area of dark-colored soil, noted as a possible midden area, was observed in the northern portion of the study area during the June 2020 survey; however, when the area was examined in May 2021, it was determined to be natural in origin, not cultural.

7.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The project alignment is situated along what was once the southwestern shoreline of an earlier larger extent of Lake Elsinore. The northern part of the project study area contains a series of low hills, including a knoll known as Rome Hill, and the origin area of the Murrieta Creek. The southeastern portion of the survey area contained a gravel access road adjacent to a large field.

Two archaeological resources were observed in during the survey, as described above and illustrated in Figure 4. Neither of these resources is within the project's chosen alignment. In addition, the lake itself has been recorded as a historic resource. None of these resources have been assessed to evaluate their eligibility for the NRHP or CRHR; however, the project will have no effects on them. Based on this, the project will have no effects to historical resources (per CEQA) or historic properties (per the NHPA).

The project area is within an identified TCR/TCP; the City is in the process of consulting with several Tribes under AB 52 to address potential effects to this resource.

Additional archaeological survey will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

It is recommended that a cultural resources monitoring program be implemented during any ground-disturbing activities related to project development, including brushing and grubbing, demolition of existing structures or infrastructure, grading, trenching, etc. Specific monitoring requirements would be developed in consultation with the consulting Tribes.

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Appendix A

Resumes

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Robbins-Wade has 41 years of 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 under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as well as numerous archaeological studies under various federal jurisdictions, addressing Section 106 compliance and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) issues. She has excellent relationships with local Native American communities and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as well as has supported a number of local agency clients with Native American consultation under State Bill 18 and assistance with notification and Native American outreach for Assembly Bill 52 consultation. Ms. Robbins-Wade is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

Selected Project Experience

12 Oaks Winery Resort. Project Manager/ Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of approximately 650 acres for a proposed project in the County of Riverside. Oversaw background research, field survey, site record updates, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Met with Pechanga Cultural Resources staff to discuss Native American concerns. Worked with applicant and Pechanga to design the project to avoid impacts to cultural resources. Work performed for Standard Portfolio Temecula, LLC.

28th Street between Island Avenue and Clay Avenue Utilities Undergrounding Archaeological Monitoring. Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a utilities undergrounding project in a historic neighborhood of East San Diego. Responsible for project management; coordination of archaeological and Native American monitors; coordination with forensic anthropologist, Native American representative/Most Likely Descendent, and City staff regarding treatment of possible human remains; oversaw identification of artifacts and cultural features, report preparation, and resource documentation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Archaeological Testing F11 Project. Project Manager for a cultural resources study for a proposed mixed-use commercial and residential tower in downtown San Diego. Initial work included an archaeological records search and a historic study, including assessment of the potential for historic archaeological resources. Subsequent work included development and implementation of an archaeological testing plan, as well as construction monitoring and the assessment of historic archaeological resources encountered. Work performed for the Richman Group of Companies.

Education

Master of Arts,
Anthropology, San
Diego State
University, California,
1990
Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
University of
California, Santa
Barbara, 1981

Registrations/ Certifications

Caltrans,
Professionally
Qualified Staff-
Equivalent Principal
Investigator for
prehistoric
archaeology,
, Bureau of Land
Management
Statewide Cultural
Resource Use Permit
(California), permit
#CA-18-35,
, Register of
Professional
Archaeologists
#10294, 1991
County of San Diego,
Approved CEQA
Consultant for
Archaeological
Resources, 2007
, Orange County
Approved
Archaeologist 2016

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Cultural Resources Group Manager

Blended Reverse Osmosis (RO) Line Project. Project Manager/ Principal Investigator for cultural resources monitoring during construction of a 24-inch recycled water pipeline in the City of Escondido. Oversaw monitoring program, including Worker Environmental Awareness Training; responsible for Native American outreach/coordination, coordination with City staff and construction crews, and general project management. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Buena Sanitation District Green Oak Sewer Replacement Project. Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources testing program in conjunction with a proposed sewer replacement project for the City of Vista. Oversaw background research, fieldwork, site record update, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for Harris & Associates, Inc., with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

Cactus II Feeder Transmission Pipeline IS/MND. Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in the City of Moreno Valley. Eastern Municipal Water District proposed to construct approximately five miles of new 30-inch to 42 inch-diameter pipeline; the project would address existing system deficiencies within the City and provide supply for developing areas. Oversaw background research, field survey, and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey. Assisted District with Native American outreach and consultation under AB 52. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

Dale 2199C Pressure Zone Looping Pipeline Project. Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in Moreno Valley. Eastern Municipal Water District proposed construction of a new pipeline to connect two existing pipelines in the District's 2199C Pressure Zone. The pipeline would consist of an 18-inch-diameter pipeline between Kitching Street and Alta Vista Drive that would connect to an existing 12-inch-diameter pipeline in the northern end of Kitching Street and to an existing 18-inch-diameter pipeline at the eastern end of Alta Vista Drive. The project will improve reliability and boost the Dale Pressure Zone's baseline pressure and fire flow availabilities. Four potential alignments were under consideration; three of these bisect undeveloped land to varying degrees, while the other is entirely situated within developed roadways. Oversaw background research and field survey. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey and co-authored technical report. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station Track & Platform Project. Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project involving changes to and expansion of the Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station. Overseeing records search and background information, archaeological survey, and report preparation. Responsible for coordination with Native American Heritage Commission, Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), and Federal Transportation Authority (FTA) on Native American outreach. Work performed for Riverside County Transportation Commission as a subconsultant to HNTB Corporation.

Emergency Storage Pond Project. Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources testing program in conjunction with the Escondido Recycled Water Distribution System - Phase 1. Two cultural resources sites that could not be avoided through project design were evaluated to assess site significance and significance of project impacts. Work included documentation of bedrock milling

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Cultural Resources Group Manager

features, mapping of features and surface artifacts, excavation of a series of shovel test pits at each site, cataloging and analysis of cultural material recovered, and report preparation. The project is located in an area that is sensitive to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people, requiring close coordination with Native American monitors from both groups. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Escondido Brine Line Project. Project Manager/Principal Investigator for cultural resources monitoring during construction of approximately 2.3 miles of a 15-inch brine return pipeline in the City of Escondido. The project, which is part of the City's Agricultural Recycled Water and Potable Reuse Program, enables discharge of brine recovered from a reverse osmosis facility that is treating recycled water; it is one part of the larger proposed expansion of Escondido's recycled water distribution to serve eastern and northern agricultural land. The project is located in an area that is sensitive to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people, requiring close coordination with Native American monitors from both groups. Oversaw monitoring program, including Worker Environmental Awareness Training; responsible for Native American outreach/coordination, coordination with City staff and construction crews, and general project management. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Hacienda del Mar EIR. Senior Archaeologist for a proposed commercial development project for a senior care facility in Del Mar. Assisted in the preparation of associated permit applications and an EIR. Oversaw background research, updated records search and Sacred Lands File search, monitoring of geotechnical testing, coordination with City staff on cultural resources issues, and preparation of updated report. Prior to coming to HELIX, served as Cultural Resources Task Lead for the cultural resources survey for the project, conducted as a subcontractor to HELIX. Work performed for Milan Capital Management, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Lilac Hills Ranch. 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. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, recording of archaeological sites and historic structures, and report preparation. Responsible for development of the research design and data recovery program, preparation of the preservation plan, and Native American outreach and coordination. 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 cultural resource. The project changed over time, so additional survey areas were included, and a variety of off-site improvement alternatives were addressed. Work performed for Accretive Investments, Inc. with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

Moulton Niguel Water District Regional Lift Force Main Replacement. Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for the replacement of a regional lift station force main operated by Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD). The project comprises an approximately 9,200 linear foot alignment within Laguna Niguel Regional Park in Orange County, in an area that is quite sensitive in terms of cultural resources. HELIX is supporting Tetra Tech throughout the preliminary design, environmental review (CEQA), and final design, including permitting with applicable state and federal regulatory agencies. The cultural resources survey will inform project design, in order to avoid or minimize potential impacts to cultural resources. Oversaw background research and constraints analysis, Native American

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Cultural Resources Group Manager

coordination, cultural resources survey, coordination with MNWD and Tetra Tech, and report preparation. Work performed for MNWD, as a subconsultant to Tetra Tech.

Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvements Project. Principal Investigator/Cultural Resources Task Lead for cultural resources survey in support of an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the widening of Murrieta Hot Springs Road in the City of Murrieta. The project would widen or restripe Murrieta Hot Springs Road between Winchester Road and Margarita Road from a 4-lane roadway to a six-lane roadway to improve traffic flow, as well as provide bike lanes in both directions along this segment. A new raised median, light poles, signage, stormwater catch basins, retaining walls, and sidewalks would also be provided on both sides of the roadway, where appropriate. The project area is in a location that is culturally sensitive to the Native American community. The cultural resources study included tribal outreach and coordination to address this cultural sensitivity.

Park Circle - Cultural Resources. Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey and testing program for a proposed 65-acre residential development in the Valley Center area of San Diego County. The project is located along Moosa Creek, in an area that is culturally sensitive to the Luiseño people. Oversaw background research, historic study, field survey, testing, recording archaeological sites and historic structures, and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach and coordination. The cultural resources study included survey of the project area, testing of several archaeological sites, and outreach and coordination with the Native American community, as well as a historic study that addressed a mid-20th century dairy barn and a late 19th century vernacular farmhouse. Work performed for Touchstone Communities.

Peacock Hill Cultural Resources. Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources study update for a residential development in Lakeside. Oversaw updated research, fieldwork, lab work, analysis by forensic anthropologists, report preparation, and Native American coordination. In the course of outreach and coordination with the Native American (Kumeyaay) community, possible human remains were identified, prompting additional fieldwork, as well as coordination with the Native American community and forensic anthropologists. Work performed for Peacock Hill, Inc.

Sky Canyon Sewer Environmental Consulting. Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project adjacent to the City of Murrieta in southwestern Riverside County. Eastern Municipal Water District (District) proposed to implement the Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project to construct approximately 6,700 linear feet of new gravity-fed 36-inch-diameter sewer main to provide additional sewer capacity for planned development. The proposed 36-inch-diameter sewer main would extend the existing 36-inch-diameter French Valley Sewer at Winchester Road further downstream to Murrieta Hot Springs Road. Oversaw background research and field survey. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey and co-authored technical report. Assisted District with Native American outreach and consultation under AB 52. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

Summary of Qualifications

Mr. Turner is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a Master's degree in Anthropology and field and college-level teaching experience in archaeology. He is experienced in Section 106, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and writing detailed reports. Mr. Turner has archaeological research and fieldwork expertise throughout southern California. He has also received training in identifying and analyzing animal remains in archaeological contexts, historic artifact identification, and technical writing. Mr. Turner's experience meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology.

Selected Project Experience

eTS 43472 “Gold Mine” Monitoring (2020). Archaeologist for an erosion control and repair project in the community of Julian. Conducted cultural resource monitoring and report preparation. Work performed for San Diego Gas & Electric.

Alico Creek Canyon Restoration Project (2020). Archaeologist for an erosion repair project in Lake Forest. Conducted a field survey of the project area, performed background research, and produced a cultural resources report. Work performed for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

Broadway Channel Improvements - Phase A (2020 -). Archaeologist for an earthen channel improvement project in the city of El Cajon. Performed background research and prepared cultural resource survey report. Work performed for City of El Cajon.

Clairemont Community Plan Update EIR Ph1 (2020). Archaeologist for the Clairemont Community Plan Update. Performed background research and assisted with preparing the Community Plan Update cultural resources section. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Cordial Road Pipeline (2020). Archaeologist for a pipeline replacement project in the unincorporated portion of the City of El Cajon. Performed background research and field survey. Other responsibilities included the production of a letter report detailing the methods and results of the survey, as well as the completion of a site record update to submit to the South Coastal Information Center. Work performed for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

Carmel Mountain Road Life Sciences Project (2020). Archaeologist for a proposed commercial development project in the Torrey Hills Community Plan area.

Education

Master of Arts,
Anthropology, San
Diego State
University, 2018
Bachelor of Arts,
Biology and
Anthropology, San
Diego State
University, 2015

Registrations/ Certifications

Registered
Professional
Archaeologist #17338

Professional Affiliations

Society for Historical
Archaeology
Society for California
Archaeology

James Turner, RPA

Staff Archaeologist

Responsibilities included performing background and archival research and producing an archaeological resources report. Work performed for Allen Watkins Leck Gabme Mallory & Natsis, LLP.

Draft EIS/Overseas EIS - Disposal of Decommissioned, Defueled Ex-Enterprise (CVN 65) & Associated Naval Reactor Plants (2020 -). Archaeologist for the Draft EIS for the disposal of the Navy ex-Enterprise. Responsible for background research and citation management and assisted with document preparation. Work performed for the United States Navy as a subconsultant to ManTech.

Eastlake Village Park (2020). Archaeologist for a telecommunication project in the community of Eastlake in the City of Chula Vista. Conducted cultural resource monitoring for the drilling of a cassin hole. Work performed for Terracon.

General Coatings (2020). Archaeologist for a due diligence project for the possible future expansion of the General Coatings property. Conducted background research, which included analyzing a records search and viewing historic maps and aerial photographs of the project area. Additional responsibilities included performing a field survey of the project area and producing a cultural resources due diligence report. Work performed for General Coatings.

Lake Rancho Viejo Environmental Consulting (2020). Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey for a proposed housing development in the community of Fallbrook in northern San Diego County. Conducted background research and report preparation. Work performed for Q Technology Direct LLC with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

Mtn View Connector Pipeline - Cultural (2020). Archaeologist for a waterline replacement project in the community of Alpine. Conducted cultural resource monitoring and prepared the final monitoring report. Work performed for Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan EIR (2020). Archaeologist for a mixed-use development project, which proposes to include wholesale/retail shopping and light industrial uses. Participated in an archaeological testing program and produced artifact tables for report. Work performed for M & A Gabaee.

Santa Ysabel Trail (2020 -). Staff Archaeologist for a proposed 3 mile hiking trail in the unincorporated community of Julian. Performed background research, participated in the cultural resource survey, and contributed to the cultural resources survey report. Work performed for the County of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department.

Summary of Qualifications

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

Selected Project Experience

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

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

Education

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

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

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

Registrations/ Certifications

OSHA 30-hour
Construction Safety
Training Certification

Competent Person
Certification

Professional Affiliations

Society for California
Archaeology

Society for American
Archaeology

Association of
Environmental
Professionals

Julie A. Roy

Archaeologist

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

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

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

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

Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery, Princess Street Utility Undergrounding Project

(2005 - 2006). Archaeological Monitor/Crew Chief for utility undergrounding project, which included trenching through a major prehistoric and ethnohistoric Indian village site (the Spindrift Site/CA-SDI-39) in La Jolla. Crewmembers worked closely with Native American representatives during the recovery of human remains. A concurrent data recovery program incorporated all cultural material recovered from the trenching activities. This project was conducted pursuant to CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with San Diego Gas & Electric Company and the construction contractor.

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

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

Monitoring, Genesis Solar Power Project (2011 - 2012). Supervisor-in-Charge of over 20 cultural monitors on this solar power project located in Blythe, California. Responsible for conducting safety meetings and coordinating cultural monitors to all areas of the project site, as well as leading test excavations of discovered resources during construction activities. Also responsible for representing firm during onsite meetings with Nextera officials, Bureau of Veritas, BLM, and safety liaisons for the project. Communicated directly with Native American supervisors and monitors on a daily basis. Recorded and collected artifacts located during construction activities with the use of Global Positioning Satellite technology. Completed daily field notes and collection logs for all collected artifacts, and reviewed all staff monitoring logs prior to daily submission to the California Energy Commission (CEC). Work performed for Nextera.

Survey and Monitoring, Palen Solar Power Project (2009 - 2010). Archaeologist for survey and cultural monitoring in Desert Center, California. Monitored contract and personnel activities during traveling to and from proposed project sites, including trenching and testing within the proposed project areas. Work performed for Solar Millennium.

Julie A. Roy

Archaeologist

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

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

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

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

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

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