HELIX Environmental Planning

# Diaz Road Extension Project

## Cultural Resources Survey

January 2022 | 00207.00012.001

*Submitted to:*

**City of Temecula**
41000 Main Street
Temecula, CA 92590

*Prepared for:*

**David Evans and Associates, Inc.**
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Temecula, CA 92590


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*Prepared by:*


**HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.**
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942

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La Mesa, CA 91942

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## National Archaeological Database Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Authors: | Mary Robbins Wade, M.A., RPA and James Turner, M.A., RPA with contributions by Theodore G. Cooley, M.A., RPA |
| Firm: | HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. |
| Client/Project: | David Evans and Associates, Inc. / Diaz Road Expansion Project |
| Report Date: | January 2022 |
| Report Title: | Cultural Resources Survey for the Diaz Road Extension Project, Temecula, California |
| Submitted to: | City of Temecula |
| Type of Study: | Cultural Resources Survey |
| New Sites: | None |
| Updated Sites: | None |
| USGS Quad: | Murrieta 7.5' Quadrangle |
| Acreage: | Approximately 2.2 linear miles |
| Key Words: | Temecula; Riverside County; Township 7 South, Range 3 West; Township 8 South, Range 3 West; Murrieta Creek; Diaz Road; archaeological survey; no archaeological resources found |

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| AB | Assembly Bill |
| APE | Area of Potential Effects |
| APN | Assessor's Parcel Number |
| BP | Before Present |
| CCR | California Code of Regulations |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CHRIS | California Historical Resources Information System |
| CRHR | California Register of Historical Resources |
| EIC | Eastern Information Center |
| HELIX | HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. |
| NAHC | Native American Heritage Commission |
| NHPA | National Historic Preservation Act |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| OHP | Office of Historic Preservation |
| PRC | Public Resources Code |
| SHPO | State Historic Preservation Officer |
| TCP | Traditional Cultural Properties |
| TCR | Tribal Cultural Resources |
| USGS | U.S. Geological Survey |

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by David Evans and Associates, Inc. to provide cultural resources services for the Diaz Road Expansion Project (project) in the City of Temecula, Riverside County, California. The project is a proposed approximately 2.2 linear miles of city infrastructure improvements associated with the widening and/or construction of Diaz Road between Cherry Street and Rancho California Road. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE). This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

The records search obtained from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on September 8, 2020 indicated that 138 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area, 17 of which overlap with the project area. The records search results also indicated that a total of 16 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project area; however, no sites have been recorded within the project alignment.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the study area by a HELIX archaeologist and a Native American monitor on May 28, 2020. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural material within the project area.

Based on the results of the current study, no historic resources, per CEQA, or historic properties, per NHPA, will be affected by the Diaz Road Expansion Project and no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. However, the Sacred Land File search results provided by the NAHC were returned with positive results. Due to these concerns, it is recommended that grading activities be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor.

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

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by David Evans and Associates, Inc. to provide cultural resources services for the Diaz Road Expansion Project (project) in the City of Temecula (City), Riverside County, California. The project proposes 2.2 linear miles of City infrastructure improvements associated with the widening and/or construction of Diaz Road between Cherry Street and Rancho California Road. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE). This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is located in the City of Temecula in southwestern Riverside County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project is located south of the Interstate (I-)215 and I-15 interchange and west of I-15, within Township 7 South, Range 3 West and Township 8 South, Range 3 West of the Temecula Land Grant, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Murrieta quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The approximately 2.2-linear mile project site consists of the existing Diaz Road corridor and is bordered by Rancho California Road to the south, Cherry Street to the north, and Murrieta Creek to the east (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). The Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) identified as being associated with the project site include segments of Diaz Road (APNs 909-120-006 and APN 909-370-050), the walking/biking pathway adjoining northeast of Diaz Road (APNs 921-740-004 & -005, and 909-120-016, -021, -040, -051 & -055), and several small walled/fenced enclosures containing utility and water company infrastructure along the northeast side of Diaz Road at several locations between Rancho California Road and Cherry Street (APNs 909-370- 051, 909-120-044 & -056, and 921-740-002).

## 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes to improve Diaz Road to meet the roadway classification requirements of a major arterial with four divided lanes, as specified by City Standard No. 101, between Cherry Street and Rancho California Road. The standards call for a 100-foot minimum right-of-way, a 76-foot roadway with a 14-foot raised median, and 12-foot parkways on each side of the road. The approximately 2.2-mile long segment would be improved on its current horizontal alignment and as depicted in the City's General Plan, Circulation Element, Figure C-2 Roadway Plan. As such, the proposed project would widen the existing Diaz Road segment and extend the northwestern end of Cherry Street. The project would complete the City's only existing north-south corridor west of Murrieta Creek. North of Cherry Street, this north-south corridor is planned to continue as Washington Avenue within the City of Murrieta.

## 1.3 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 which have been found eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as applicable.

### 1.3.1 Federal

Federal regulations that would be applicable to the project if there is a federal nexus, such as permitting by a federal agency, consist of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (16 United States Code 470 et seq., 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 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 listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP. To be eligible for the NRHP, a property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

A. associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or

D. has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### 1.3.2 State

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5, address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historic resources and discuss significant cultural resources as "historical resources," which are defined as:

- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1]);

- resource(s) either listed in the 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]); and

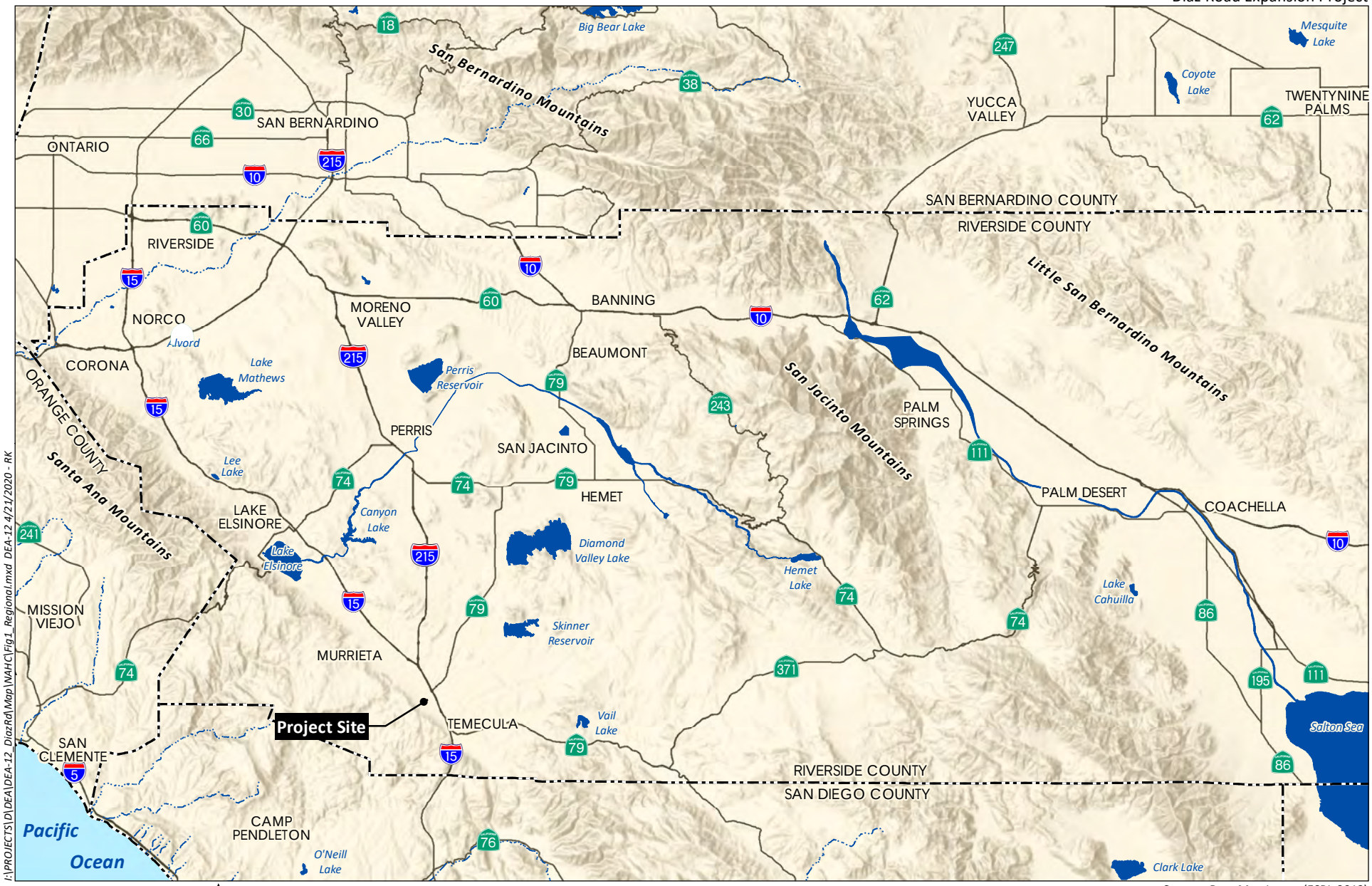
- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3]).

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

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; and/or




Source: Base Map Layers (ESRI, 2013)

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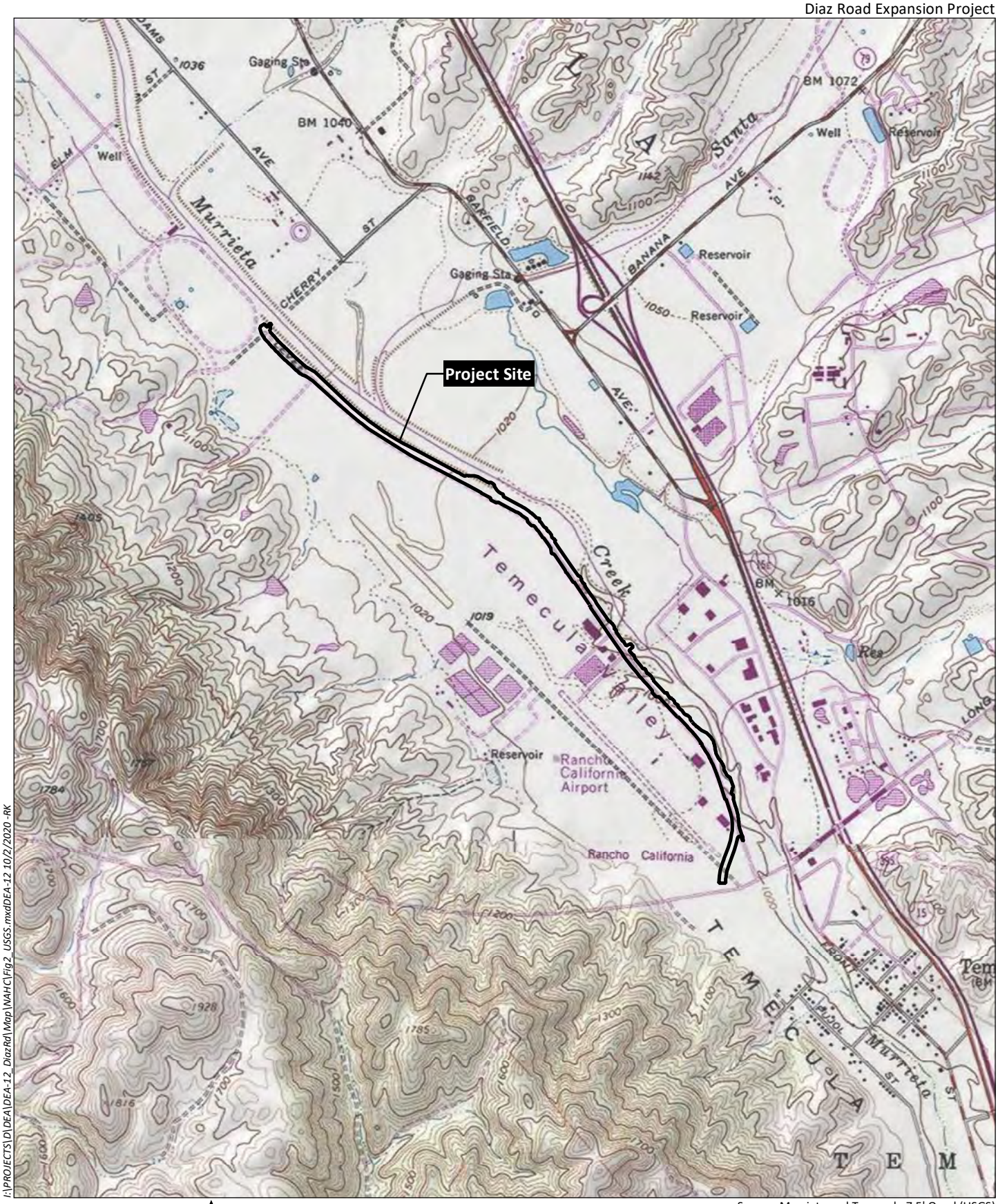
# Regional Location

Figure 1

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0 2,000 Feet

Source: Murrieta and Temecula 7.5' Quad (USGS)

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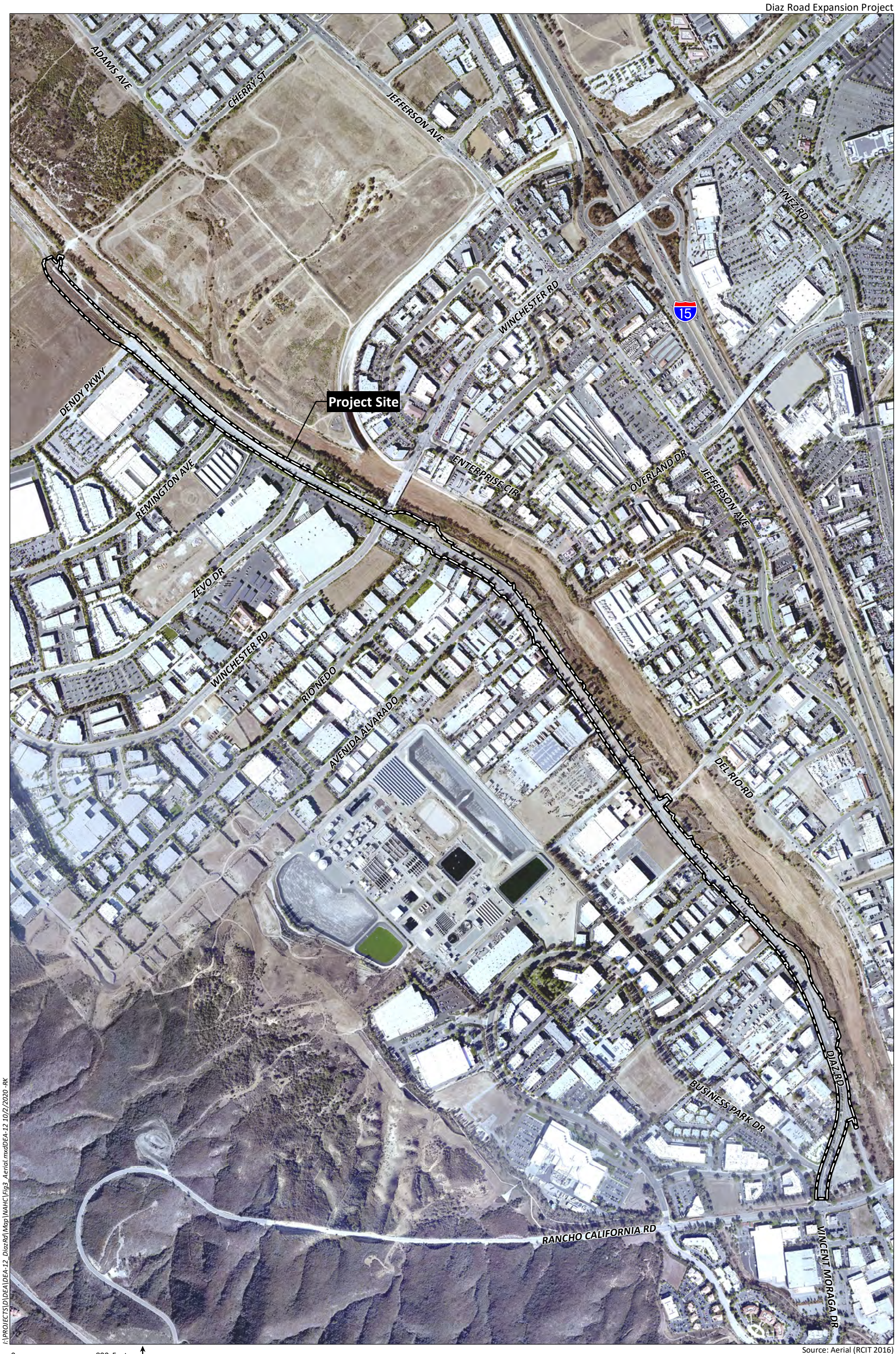
# USGS Topography

Figure 2

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0 800 Feet

N

Source: Aerial (RCIT 2016)

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# Project Area

Figure 3

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.

### 1.3.3 City of Temecula

The City's General Plan (2005) includes the following goal and related policies regarding cultural and historical resources as part of the Open Space and Conservation Element (City of Temecula 2005: OS-29-OS-28):

**Goal 6:** Preservation of significant historical and cultural resources.

**Policies**

**6.1:** Maintain an inventory of areas with archaeological/paleontological sensitivity, and historic sites in the Planning Area.

**6.2:** Work to preserve or salvage potential archaeological and paleontological resources on sites proposed for future development through the development review and mitigation monitoring processes.

**6.3:** Preserve and reuse historical buildings in accordance with the Old Town Specific Plan.

**6.4:** Assist property owners in seeking State and/or federal registration and appropriate zoning for historic sites and assets.

**6.5:** Pursue the acquisition and preservation of historical buildings for public facilities in accordance with the Old Town Specific Plan when appropriate.

**6.6:** Ensure compatibility between land uses and building designs in the Old Town Specific Plan Area and areas adjacent to Old Town.

**6.7:** Encourage use of California's Historic Building Code when preserving/rehabilitating historic structures.

**6.8:** Support an integrated approach to historic preservation in coordination with other affected jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations for areas within the Planning Area and surrounding region that seeks to establish linkages between historic sites or buildings with other historic features such as roads, trails, ridges, and seasonal waterways.

**6.9:** Encourage the preservation and re-use of historic structures, landscape features, roads, landmark trees, and trails.

**6.10:** Work with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians to identify and appropriately address cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process.

**6.11:** Encourage voluntary landowner efforts to protect cultural resource and tribal sacred sites consistent with State requirements.

### 1.3.4 Native American Heritage Values

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

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Cultural resources can 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 the 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 PRC §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

## 1.4 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the APE is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter the character or use of historic properties. For the purposes of this report, the project APE consists of the 2.2-linear mile segment of Diaz Road from Rancho California Road in the south to Cherry Road in the north (see Figure 3).

## 1.5 PROJECT PERSONNEL

A cultural resources survey was conducted by HELIX in 2020 to assess whether the project would have any effects on cultural resources. Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA served as the principal investigator and report co-author, Julie Roy, B.A. conducted the field survey, James Turner, M.A., RPA is report co-author, and Theodore G. Cooley, M.A., RPA served as report contributor. Resumes of key HELIX personnel are included as Appendix A. A Native American monitor from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians (Pechanga) participated in the survey. This report addresses the methods and results of the cultural resources survey, which included a records search, Sacred Land File search, Native American outreach, historic archival research, and an intensive pedestrian field survey.

# 2.0 PROJECT SETTING

## 2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area lies within the foothills of the Temecula Valley at the eastern base of the Santa Ana and Elsinore mountains, and the Santa Rosa Plateau. The project alignment lies on the Elsinore Fault Zone and is situated just west of Murrieta Creek.

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] 2014). The project area is characterized predominantly by urban development comprised of freeway infrastructure. Areas immediately surrounding the project area include transportation infrastructure and residential, large-scale recreational/commercial, and industrial development. The Murrieta Creek is located immediately to the east of the project area.

Geologically, the project area is underlain by late Pleistocene and early Holocene age alluvial channel deposits consisting of fluvial sediments deposited on canyon floors. Within the project area, these deposits consist of relatively young valley alluvium deposits, containing unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay deposits (Kennedy and Morton n.d.). Older alluvial flood plain deposits line both the eastern and western sides of the Murrieta Creek—these deposits contain brown sandstone containing sparse cobbles and boulders. The nearby foothills of Santa Ana and Elsinore mountains are underlain by the Pauba formation; however, the mountains themselves mostly consist of granitic rocks dating to the Cretaceous Period and metavolcanics and metasedimentary rocks dating to the Jurassic Period (Kennedy and Morton n.d.; Tan and Kennedy 2000). Seven soil series are mapped for the project area: Chino silty loam (0 to 2 percent slopes, drained); Domino silty loam (0 to 2 percent slopes); Grangeville sandy loam, sandy substratum (0 to 5 percent slopes, drained); Grangeville fine sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes, drained); Grangeville fine sandy loam (0 to 5 percent slopes); Riverwash (0 to 8 percent slopes,

excessively drained); and Willows silty clay (0 to 2 percent slopes, deep, saline-alkali). The Chino silty loam represents the majority of the soils in the area (Web Soil Survey 2019). Prehistorically, these soil series likely sustained native grassland species.

Prehistorically, the natural vegetation in the project area likely consisted of riparian vegetation along the Murrieta Creek drainage, coastal sage scrub and native grasslands in adjacent hill areas, and chaparral in the upper elevations of the adjacent mountains. Prior to historic and modern activities, well-watered drainages such as Murrieta Creek likely contained stands of riparian communities with plants such as western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and willow (*Salix* sp.). Native grassland plants include *Stipa*, *Elymus*, *Poa*, and *Muhlenbergia* sp. 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 (*Ostospermophilus 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 Shipek 1978; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978; Sparkman 1908).

## 2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

### 2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

Moratto (1984) has previously defined eight archaeological regions and 16 subregions for California. The location of the project 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 briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural Traditions and chronology of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period, Archaic Period, and Late Prehistoric Period.

Prior to 1984, when Moratto defined the San Diego subregion, little archaeological investigation had occurred in the westernmost Riverside and San Bernardino counties portion of this subregion. This paucity of archaeological information limited the ability of researchers to assess the cultural and temporal associations for the archaeological resources in this part of the subregion. One of the few early studies to occur in this area prior to 1984 was conducted near Temecula in the early the 1950s at a site identified as the ethnohistoric village of *Temeku* (McCown 1955). The investigation produced a substantial, primarily Late Prehistoric Period, artifact assemblage, but with some possible late Archaic materials as well. Another study, conducted in the 1970s, for the construction of the Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974, eds.), consisted of investigations at several sites and was, perhaps, the most extensive study conducted in the area prior to 1984. The results, which included several radiocarbon

dates, indicated a predominance of occupation at the sites during the Late Prehistoric Period, AD 1500, but with some limited evidence for occupation as early as 380 BC (Bettinger 1974:159-162). During the last approximately 35 years since 1984, several substantial archaeological studies have occurred that have served to substantially augment the archaeological record for the area (e.g., Applied Earth Works, Inc. 2001; Grenda 1997). Based on the information provided by these and other subsequent studies in the area, Sutton and Gardner (2010) and others have recently begun to define the prehistory of this area of the San Diego subregion and how it fits in with the previously better-known areas of the subregion. The three chronological periods defined for the prehistory of the San Diego subregion are described below.

#### 2.2.1.1 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). Elsewhere in California, with the exception of a site in the north coast ranges in northwestern California, CA-LAK-36, only isolated occurrences of fluted spear points have occurred, scattered around the state (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). These isolated occurrences have, however, included two fluted points or fluted point fragments discovered relatively recently in, or in close proximity to, the San Diego subregion; one in the mountainous eastern area of San Diego County approximately 35 miles to the southeast of the project area (Kline and Kline 2007) and another along the coast approximately 40 miles to the northwest of the project area in adjacent Orange County (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012). Two examples have also been discovered to the south in Baja California (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995). Despite these isolated occurrences of fluted points in the San Diego subregion and Baja California, to date none have been found in the western Riverside or San Bernardino counties area (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007).

The earliest sites in the San Diego subregion, documented to be over 9,000 years old, belong to the San Dieguito Tradition (Warren et al. 1998; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, has been documented mostly 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). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), located along the San Dieguito River in San Diego County, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966; Vaughan 1982; 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 flaked stone biface and scraping tools, but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives; scraping tools; crescentics; and Silver Lake, Lake Mojave, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Knell and Becker 2017; Rogers 1939; Warren 1967).

Some researchers interpret the San Dieguito Tradition/complex as having a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation, sufficiently hunting-oriented as to be 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 less focused on hunting and more diversified, therefore, possibly ancestral to, or a developmental stage for, the subsequent, predominantly gathering-oriented Encinitas Tradition, denoted in the San Diego area as the "La Jolla/Pauma complex" (cf. Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). While little definite evidence for the San Dieguito Tradition has been discovered in other coastal and near-coastal areas of southern California outside of San Diego County, some evidence for it has been discovered relatively recently in the eastern Mountains of San Diego County (Pigniolo 2005) and in a coastal area to the north, in Los Angeles County (Sutton and Grenda 2012).

#### 2.2.1.2 Archaic 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, in contrast to those of the previous Early Prehistoric Period, are relatively common in the study area region. These assemblages appear to indicate 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 for more than 7,000 years (Grenda 1997; Sutton and Gardner 2010; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1998).

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 (Warren 1968:2; Warren et al. 1998). Also, during the Archaic Period in the coastal region, beginning somewhere north of San Diego and extending to Santa Barbara, a fourth cultural assemblage, variously described as the intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955) or Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968), has been delineated and distinguished, following the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas Tradition. This assemblage is distinguished from earlier Archaic assemblages by the presence of large projectile points and milling tools such as the mortar and pestle. 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, Warren and others (1998) have subsequently termed the time period encompassing the extent of the intermediate/ Campbell cultural assemblage in the southernmost coastal region as the Final Archaic Period.

In the western Riverside County area, archaeological investigations conducted in Perris Valley for the Perris Reservoir project produced 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 at the archaeological sites investigated (Bettinger 1974:159-162). More recently, large-scale archaeological investigations have been conducted for the Eastside Reservoir (Diamond Valley Lake) Project, located approximately 12 miles northeast of the study area. This project 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 BP and 9310±60 BP

(McDougall 2001). For the Middle Archaic, firm evidence was documented in 14 locations, with 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).

Another archaeological investigation conducted in the general vicinity of the project area has also produced evidence for prehistoric occupation in the western Riverside County region during the earliest part of the Archaic Period. This investigation occurred at Lake Elsinore, located approximately 14 miles to the northwest of the study area (Grenda 1997). This natural lake is situated in a fault-created basin whose principal source of water in prehistoric times was the San Jacinto River (Grenda 1997:3). Archaeological investigations conducted at a site located along the old lake shoreline indicated occupation as early as 8,500 years ago (Grenda 1997). 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).

#### 2.2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period, 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). 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 and the current study area are 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 (750–410 BP) was characterized by the presence of Cottonwood projectile 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 begin to appear around the time of the Cabrillo exploration in AD 1542; thus 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).

### 2.2.2 Ethnohistory

The project area is within the traditional territory of the Luiseño people (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57; Pechanga Tribal Government n.d.), although some ethnographers place the area of the project in proximity to a transitional area between the Luiseño and a related cultural group, the Cahuilla (Bean 1972, 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño and Cahuilla, along with the Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Cupeño, comprise the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Bean and Vane 1979; Miller 1986; Shipley 1978).

The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Native people associated with the mission. 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 15 miles to the northwest 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 two miles to the south of the project area (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57; McCown 1955:1).

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 people tells that the world was created at Temecula. "The Káamalam [first people] moved to a place called Nachíivo Pomíisavo, but it was too small, so they moved to a place called 'exva Teméeku,' this place you know now as Temeku. Here they settled while everything was still in darkness (DuBois 1908)" (Masiel-Zamora 2013:2). A traditional Luiseño story tells of a great flood, and the people went to higher ground, where they were saved. The San Luis Rey Band 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).

## 2.2.3 Historical Background

### 2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego region is generally given as 1769. In the mid-eighteenth century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992) and in that year, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. Portolá then traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California.

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

Although Riverside County proved to be too far inland to include any missions within its limits, Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey de Francia, established in 1776 and 1798 respectively, claimed a large part of southwestern Riverside County. The Spanish missions did not have as direct an effect on the inland tribal groups as they did on the Native people who lived along the coast (Bean 1978). 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.

#### 2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

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

In order to obtain a rancho, an applicant submitted a petition containing personal information and a land description and map (*diseño*). In 1840, Pio Pico secured a provisional grant to Rancho Temecula (Gerstbacher 1994). The Rancho ultimately was granted to Felix Valdes, a Mexican army officer, in December 1844. He would later sell Rancho Temecula to his attorney, Luis Vignes in 1846 (Gerstbacher 1994).

#### 2.2.3.3 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War.

California's acquisition by the United States substantially increased the growth of the population in California. The California gold rush, the end of the Civil War, and the passage of the Homestead Act implementing the United States' manifest destiny to occupy and exploit the North American continent brought many people to California after 1848. While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government (Lech 2004). The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued from 1876 to 1893.

In November 1851, Antonio Garra of Cupa (now Warner Springs) attempted to unite all of the Native American tribes of Southern California to drive out the Americans. This outbreak of violence, known as the Garra revolt, was attributed to the levying of taxes upon converted Indians by the San Diego County Sherriff (Bibb 1991). Garra was ultimately captured by Juan Antonio, chief of the Cahuilla, and was turned over to the Americans.

The Treaty of Temecula was signed on January 5, 1852 at the Apis Adobe in Temecula. This treaty created a reservation for the Temecula Indians in order to protect them and their lands from American and Californio incursions. It also forced them to cede all other land to the government, though it did provide assistance to the Indians to establish agriculture for subsistence (Bibb 1991). Signed by President Zachary Taylor, the treaty was ultimately rejected by the U.S. Senate in response to lobbying by land speculators and settlers (Bibb 1991; Gerstbacher 1994; Van Horn 1974).

Southern California was developed by Americans and other immigrants who migrated to the western frontier in pursuit of gold and other mining, agriculture, trade, and land speculation (Lech 2004). Initially southern California was divided into only two counties: Los Angeles and San Diego. In 1853, San

Bernardino County was added, placing what is now Riverside County primarily within San Diego County and partially within San Bernardino County. Orange County divided from Los Angeles County in 1889. Riverside County was created on March 11, 1893, when California Governor Markham signed a bill that combined a small portion of San Bernardino County and a large portion of San Diego County (Gerstbacher 1994).

In 1859, the 26,608.54-acre Rancho Temecula was granted to Luis Vignes by the U.S. Land Office (Gerstbacher 1994). The rancho would later be purchased in 1875 by Juan Murrieta, Domingo Pujol, and Francisco Zanjuro. Murrieta and Zanjuro were part of an 1875 posse formed by the San Diego County Sheriff to evict the Temecula Indians from Little Temecula Rancho, located south of the project area (Gerstbacher 1994).

In 1857, John Butterfield won a six year, $600,000-a-year federal contract to transport mail between St. Louis, Missouri and San Francisco twice a week within 25 days, stopping in Temecula at the Magee Store. Although lack of water and conflicts with Native Americans plagued the mail line, it was a success; almost without exception, the mail was transported in the required amount of time (Helmich 2008). By May 1859, Temecula saw the establishment of its first post office, the second ever in the state of California (Brigandi n.d.; City of Temecula n.d.).

The railroad connecting National City to Temecula was completed in January 1882. This not only allowed Temecula residents access to San Diego, but also began a minor business boom in Temecula. A year later, the line was extended to San Bernardino. A series of floods in the late 1880s washed out the tracks, causing the railroad to be abandoned (Brigandi n.d.; City of Temecula n.d.).

During the latter decades of the nineteenth century, the granite and cattle industries kept the fledgling community alive (Brigandi n.d.). Granite from nearby hills was sent to San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco; however, due to the increased usage of cement in the early 1900s, the quarries were forced to shut down. In 1905, Walter Vail, a Canadian cattle rancher, purchased land in the Temecula Valley—his goal was to build a cattle empire. This goal was short lived, however, as Vail died in a Los Angeles streetcar accident in 1906 (Ammenheuser 2011a; Brigandi n.d.). Mahlon Vail, the son of Walter Vail, took over the family industry.

By the 1940s, Vail Ranch had become a massive cattle operation—hoping to grow more of their own feed, the Vails decided to dam Temecula Creek and create an irrigation system for the ranch. The dam, and Lake Vail, was finished in 1948 (Ammenheuser 2011a; Brigandi n.d.).

Vail Ranch was sold to developers in the early 1960s, who announced plans for a master planned community called Rancho California (Brigandi n.d.). It was not until the early 1980s, however, that the area began to grow due to the construction of I-15. The City of Temecula was incorporated nine years later in 1989, when the citizens voted to officially name the city Temecula (Brigandi n.d.).

The 1967 and 1978 historic aerials depict what appeared to be an airport adjacent to the project area. Originally located just west of the project area, the Rancho California Airport was developed in the late 1960s by the developers of the Rancho California master plan community, who would travel to the area by air (Ammenheuser 2011b). Plagued by “terrifying” crosswinds, the owners of the airport, Kaiser-Aetna, shut it down in May 1976. It reopened under the direction of Riverside County a short time later (Ammenheuser 2011b; Sack 2007). The airport operated from the late 1960s to 1989, when it shut down after the new French Valley Airport opened, approximately five miles northeast of the project area (Ammenheuser 2011b; Sack 2007).

# 3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

## 3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX requested a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on April 23, 2020. Due to COVID-19, the University of California, Riverside campus was closed, causing a delay in processing records searches by EIC staff. The records search results were received on September 9, 2020. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the project alignment and included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources and locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies. A review of the California Historical Resources and the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories, and Local Register was also conducted. The records search summary and maps are included as Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

### 3.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 138 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, 17 of which occurred within or overlap the project alignment (Table 1, *Previous Studies Within or Adjacent to the Project Area*). Nine of the studies were noted as archaeological assessments and five were surveys; the remaining studies include a geoarchaeological evaluation, a monitoring program, and a cultural resource study.

**Table 1**
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA**

| Report Number (RI-) | Year | Author | Report Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 00238 | 1986 | Brown, Steve | Archaeological Assessment Form, Riverside County Planning Department, TPM 21383 |
| 01013 | 1978 | Hammond, Stephen R. | Cultural Resources Survey of Two Materials Sources, Murrieta Creek and the Joe Deleo, Jr. Property, Riverside County, California |
| 01048 | 1980 | White, Christopher W. | Cultural Resource Inventory and Impact Assessment for the KACOR/Rancho California Property |
| 01382 | 1981 | Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. | Archaeological Assessment Form (PM 4646) |
| 01824 | 1984 | Drover, Christopher E. | An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel Maps 19580 and 19626 In Temecula, California |
| 02318 | 1987 | Keller, Jean S. | An Archaeological Assessment of Los Cerritos Ranch, Riverside County, California |
| 02502 | 1989 | Wade, Sue A., and Susan M. Hector | An Archival and Limited Field Archaeological Survey of the Temescal Wash and Rice Canyon Pipeline Alternatives for the Regional Water Reclamation Facility at Rancho California |
| 02509* | 1989 | Drover, Christopher E. | An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Maps 24085 and 24086, Riverside County, California |
| 03279 | 1991 | Drover, Christopher E. | Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the West Side Parkway Project, Temecula, California |

| Report Number (RI-) | Year | Author | Report Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3280* | 2000 | Love, Bruce, Leslie Quintero, Thomas A. Wake, Harry M. Quinn, Kathryn J. W. Bouscaren, and Michael Hogan | Archaeological Survey, Testing, & Monitoring at Tentative Parcel Map No. 28657, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California |
| 3496 | 1992 | Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc | Archaeological Survey Report for Riverside County Murrieta Creek Flood Control Project |
| 4770* | 2004 | Hoover, Anna M., and Kristie R. Blevins | A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report on the Temecula Education Complex Property, APN 909-370-002, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California |
| 4877 | 2003 | Peak & Associates, Inc. | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Temecula Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility Effluent Pipeline, Riverside County, California |
| 6731* | 2006 | Austerman, Virginia and Curt Duke | Archaeological Monitoring Program, Temecula Education Center, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California |
| 6877 | 2006 | Onken, Jill, Kerry D. Cato, Anne Q. Stoll, and Michael K. Lerch | Geoarchaeological Evaluation for the Murrieta Creek Flood Control and Ecosystem Restoration Project, Riverside County, California |
| 8387 | 2009 | Brunzell, David | Letter Report: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Distributed Antennae Communications System Project in the Cities of Temecula and Murrieta, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN0903) |
| 9747 | 2014 | Ramirez, Robert, Jennifer Peterson, and Kevin Hunt | Eastern Municipal Water District Temecula Valley Recycled Water Pipeline Project Cultural Resources Study |

* Adjacent to Project Area.

### 3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC has a record of 16 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project alignment, but none have been recorded within the project area itself (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of the Project Area*). Three resources were recorded as Native American village sites, including two described as historic Indian villages. Other prehistoric/Native American resources within the search radius consist of bedrock milling features (one mortar and one slick), a rock enclosure with associated lithic scatter, artifact scatters, and isolated artifacts. Historic period resources include two twentieth century residences, a historic gravesite, a rock ring of unknown use, a wooden fence post, and a historic artifact scatter.

While no resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the project alignment, the three sites noted as “villages” are recorded in relative proximity to one another but on opposite sides of the project alignment and opposite sides of Murrieta Creek, suggesting that the entire area was at one time part of an overall village complex, much of which has apparently been destroyed be development.

**Table 2**
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA**

| Primary Number (P-33-#) | Trinomial (CA-RIV-#) | Age | Description | Recorder, Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 000237 | 237 | Prehistoric | Possible village site consisting of lithic and ceramic artifacts and dark midden soils. | McCown, 1952; Bowles, 1982; Keller 1987; Drover and Smith, 1991; Austerman, 2006 |
| 000644 | 644H | Historic Native American | Historic Indian village site with midden containing a "great amount" of cultural debris | Humbert and Hammond, 1973 |
| 000717 | 717H | Historic Native American | Historic Indian village. Based on informant data not physical evidence, although undated site form lists projectile points. Noted in 1984 as destroyed by construction. | Smith, 1974; Unknown, n.d.; Crotteau, 1984 |
| 001382 | 1382H | Historic | Historic gravesite consisting of a 6-foot by 20-inch by 8-inch pile of rock with a wooden lattice head marker. | Pettus 1976; Drover 1984 |
| 001384 | 1384 | Prehistoric | Bedrock mortar and grinding slick. | Morin, Welch, and Pettus, 1976; Drover, 1984 |
| 001727 | 1727H | Historic | Large wooden post with several tangled strands of barbed wire. | Graham, 1979 |
| 001730 | 1730 | Prehistoric | Processing area with a light scatter of artifacts. | Graham, 1979; Apple, 1981 |
| 002134 | 2134 | Prehistoric | Secondary reduction lithic site. | Bowles, 1982; Bonner, 1986 |
| 004786 | 4786 | Prehistoric | Small scatter of lithic debitage and the proximal end of a projectile point. | Drover and Smith, 1991 |
| 004986 | 4986 | Prehistoric | Rock enclosure with a lithic scatter. | Drover and Smith, 1991 |
| 007447 | -- | Historic | Historic residence built in the Provincial Revival architectural style around 1932. | Oxendine, 1983 |
| 013511 | -- | Prehistoric | Isolate: single mano. | Bowles, 1982 |
| 013712 | -- | Prehistoric | Isolate: a mano and a hammerstone. | Bowles, 1982 |
| 013726 | -- | Historic | Circle of large rocks. | Morin and Welch, 1976 |
| 019848 | -- | Historic | Historic residence built around 1955, contains an irregular plan and five Roman Doric columns. | White, 2011 |

| Primary Number (P-33-#) | Trinomial (CA-RIV-#) | Age | Description | Recorder, Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 024683 | 12214 | Historic | Historic trash scatter consisting of bottles and bottle fragments, ceramic fragments, metal scraps, butchered bone, and burned rocks. | Bruce, 2015 |

## 3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various additional archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These include historic aerials from 1938, 1947, 1967, and 1978 (NETR Online 2020) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1901 Elsinore, 1947 Santa Ana, and 1960 Santa Ana (1:125,000), the 1943 Murrieta (1:62,500), and the 1953 and 1973 Murrieta (1:24,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

No buildings appear in the project area on the 1901 USGS 30' Elsinore quadrangle, but there are a few dirt roads present, and the "Southern California RR San Bernardino and Temecula Line" is shown along the west edge of the project area on this map. The street grids and some buildings are shown in the location of Murrieta to the north on the 1901 map. The 1947 USGS 30' Santa Ana quadrangle displays U.S. Route 395 (US 395) bordering the eastern edge of the project area–this route is present on the 1960 Santa Ana quadrangle as well.

Both the 1943 15' Murrieta (1:62,500) and the 1953 7.5' Murrieta (1:24,000) USGS topographic maps show the project area bordered by the Murrieta Creek to the east. Neither map shows any buildings or structures within or near the project area. The 1973 7.5' Murrieta (1:24,000) USGS topographic map shows Diaz Road, along with the Rancho California Airport and several buildings located around the project area.

The historic aerials from 1938 and 1947 show US 395 running north-south to the east of the project area; neither of these aerials show any development along what would later become Diaz Road. However, the 1967 and 1978 aerials show the development of the Rancho California Airport west of the project alignment, from a single dirt airstrip with no buildings to a functional airport with buildings and aircraft hangers, near modern-day Rancho California Road and Business Park Drive (NETR Online 2020). By the time the 1996 aerial photograph was taken, the area had been developed to the extent seen in the 2016 aerial photograph, with the airport being replaced by commercial and industrial development (NETR Online 2020).

## 3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 24, 2020 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated April 27, 2020 that the results were positive and that the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians should be contacted. Also provided was a list of 15 Native American tribal contacts who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Letters were sent on May 7, 2020 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Two responses have been received to date (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). The Rincon Band of Luiseño

Indians (Rincon) stated that, while the project area is within the territory of the Luiseño people and Rincon's "specific area of Historic interest," they have no knowledge of any cultural resources within the project area. The Quechan Indian Tribe responded stating that they do not wish to comment on the project and defer to local Tribes. If any additional responses are received, they will be forwarded to City staff. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

**Table 3**
**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

| Contact/Tribe | Response |
|---|---|
| Juaneño Band of Mission Indians | Responded to AB 52 notification on July 21, 2020; indicated that the Band yields to the recommendations of the Pechanga Band. |
| Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians | Responded to AB 52 notification on July 15, 2020; formally requested to begin consultation. Indicated that the project is located within a Traditional Cultural Property. Provided minor comments/revisions to cultural resources mitigation measures in the IS/MND; these have been incorporated. |
| Quechan Indian Tribe | Responded on June 9, 2020; do not wish to comment on this project; as such, they defer to local tribes.<br><br>Responded to AB 52 notification on July 17, 2020; indicated that they do not wish to comment on project and defer to local Tribes. |
| Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians | Responded on May 18, 2020; the project area is within the territory of the Luiseño people and is within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. Rincon has no knowledge of cultural resources within the project area; however, they believe that the potential exists for cultural resources to be identified during further research and survey work. They request a copy of this report and a copy of the records search results.<br><br>Responded to AB 52 notification on July 17, 2020; formally requested to begin consultation. Indicated that the project is located within the Band's Area of Historic Interest. |
| Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians | Responded to AB 52 notification on July 16, 2020; requested to defer to the Pechanga Band. |
| Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians | Responded to AB 52 notification on September 22, 2020; defer to other tribes in the area. |

The City of Temecula provided formal notification for the proposed project under AB 52 on June 30, 2020 to 17 tribal contacts. Responses were received from six tribes; Pechanga and Rincon both formally requested to begin consultation (Table 3). The Juaneño Band of Mission Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians both deferred to Pechanga. The Quechan Indian Tribe and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians deferred to local tribes without naming a specific tribe (Table 3). During AB 52 consultation, the draft of this cultural resources study was provided to Pechanga and Rincon for review and comment, as was the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND). Rincon indicated they agreed with the mitigation measures and had no further comments. Pechanga provided minor comments/revisions to the detailed mitigation measures in the IS/MND; their comments have been incorporated.

Principal Investigator Mary Robbins-Wade contacted Pechanga in April 2020, as recommended by the NAHC, and on May 26, 2020, Ms. Robbins-Wade spoke with Ebru Ozdil of the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department about the project. Ms. Ozdil stated that, while Pechanga had no record of archaeological sites within the project area itself, the area surrounding the project is part of the Luiseño village of *Qengva*, and is regarded as a TCR and TCP. She reiterated information from the 1974 site record for CA-RIV-717: "A Temecula resident claims that when young (approximately 50 years ago) an old woman in Temecula told him that the site had been a Luiseño village, inhabited in 1874. He has seen many surface artifacts there" (Smith 1974). Ms. Ozdil also noted that human remains and sacred items have been found in proximity to the project area; additionally, there is a Luiseño place name near Dendy Parkway and another near Winchester Road. The area is important to the Luiseño people due to the amount of water in the area.

# 4.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

## 4.1 SURVEY OVERVIEW

A pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted on May 28, 2020 by HELIX staff archaeologist Julie Roy and Chris Yearyean from the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department. The project survey area is located along Diaz Road from Rancho California Road in the south to Cherry Street to the north. Where possible, the survey area covered 25 feet on each side the direct impact area shown in Figure 3; however, for the most part, the west side of the 25-foot buffer consists of commercial and industrial development, where there was no open ground. The eastern edge of the survey area is bordered by the Murrieta Creek. The entire project survey area was walked in transects spaced approximately 3 to 5 meters apart.

### 4.1.1 Methods and Results

The northern edge of the project alignment was highly disturbed due to recent trenching for an underground pipeline (Plate 1). The eastern edge of Diaz Road was also disturbed; ground visibility in this area was less than 10 percent, due to development of a concrete or asphalt bike/walking path with landscaped vegetation, sod, grass, weeds, and bark/mulch (Plates 2 and 3). Some open areas were available for visual inspection, though these areas had visibility less than 35 percent, due to cut weeds and grasses. Trenching was also occurring at the southern end of the alignment–this area was also heavily disturbed by the creation of manufactured slopes and planted trees, as well as recent trenching (Plates 4 and 5).

All visible ground within the project boundary was visually inspected; no cultural material was observed.

Plate 1. Overview of the APE at the north end, view to the south. Trenching visible on right of road.

Plate 2. Overview of the east side of Diaz Road, with bike path on the right; view to the northwest.

Plate 3. Overview of the east side of Diaz Road, with bike path on the left; view to the southeast.

Plate 4. Overview of the southern end of Diaz Road, view to the north.

Plate 5. Overview of the southern end of Diaz Road, view to the south.

# 5.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the Diaz Road Expansion Project alignment and to determine the effects of the project on historical resources per CEQA and historic properties per the NHPA. The cultural resources survey did not identify any archaeological resources within the project area. Although the project alignment is within a TCR/TCP, no physical manifestations of cultural activities have been identified within the project area; therefore, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated.

While the project area and immediate vicinity remained relatively undeveloped until the late 1960s, when the Rancho California Airport was constructed, it has since been highly disturbed by commercial development, utility installations, and road formation. Additionally, the results of the survey indicated that the project area had been highly disturbed due to recent trenching for underground utilities, as well as the creation of manufactured slopes and planting of trees. However, as addressed below, the project is in an alluvial setting where there is a potential for buried cultural resources to be present.

## 5.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the current study, no historical resources (per CEQA) or historic properties (per the NHPA) will be affected by the Diaz Road Expansion Project. However, while no archaeological resources have been identified within the APE, as noted by the NAHC, the area is sensitive for cultural resources. The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that several cultural sites and Luiseño place names are located within close proximity to the project area and that the area is part of a TCR/TCP.

Because the project site was covered by fill material and transportation infrastructure, the original ground surface could not be observed in most areas. Additionally, the project site is located within alluvial soils, where there is a potential for buried cultural resources.

Based on these factors, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for grading or other ground disturbing activities (e.g., trenching for utilities). The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Pechanga Native American monitor at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Pechanga Native American monitors during initial ground disturbing activities on site. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If the monitors determine that the project area has been too disturbed by past activities for cultural material to be present, monitoring would be discontinued. If significant cultural material is encountered, the project archaeologist would coordinate with Pechanga and City of Temecula staff to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures.

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

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

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# Appendix A

## Resumes

# Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

**Cultural Resources Group Manager**

## 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

**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

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

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.

# James Turner, RPA

**Staff Archaeologist**

## 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.

**Aliso 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

Responsibilities included performing background and archival research and producing an archaeological resources report. Work performed for Allen Matkins 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 cassion 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.

# Julie A. Roy

**Archaeologist**

HELIX Environmental Planning

## Summary of Qualifications

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

## Selected Project Experience

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

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

## Education

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

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

Associate of Arts, **P**sychology, San Diego City College, 2000

## Registrations/ Certifications

OSHA 30-hour Construction Safety Training Certification

Competent Person Certification

## Professional Affiliations

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

Association of Environmental Professionals

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

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

**Archaeological Monitoring, Bird Rock Avenue Utility Undergrounding Project** (2005). Archaeological Monitor for the undergrounding of residential utilities in the Bird Rock community of La Jolla. The project was conducted under CEQA and the City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with San Diego Gas and Electric Company and the construction contractor. No cultural resources were identified during this project.

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

**Environmental Impact Statement, Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport** (2007 - 2009). Archaeologist on this project that included survey and recordation of the northern portion of Ivanpah Valley from the California state line to Henderson, Clarke County, Nevada. Cultural sites located within the project area included a section of the pacific railroad, historic roads, camps, railroad and construction debris, transmission lines, trash scatters and prehistoric sites and features. The project was surveyed and recorded in compliance with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) guidelines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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