

APPENDIX 12.0
CULTURAL
RESOURCES SURVEY
REPORT

The Commons at Hidden Springs Project

Cultural Resources Survey

July 2020 | SLG-01

Prepared for:

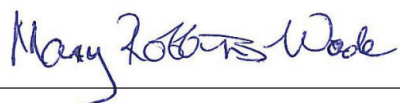
Somar Land Group, Inc.

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Prepared by:

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Mary Robbins-Wade
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National Archaeological Database Information

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Client/Project: Somar Land Group, Inc. / The Commons at Hidden Springs Project

Report Date: July 2020

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey for the Commons at Hidden Springs Project, Riverside County, California

Submitted to: Somar Land Group, Inc.

Type of Study: Cultural resources survey

New Sites: None

Previously recorded Sites: None

USGS Quad: Murrieta 7.5-minute quadrangle

Acreage: Approximately 15 acres

Key Words: Riverside County; Township 7 South, Range 4 West; City of Wildomar; Clinton Keith Road; Luiseño; negative archaeological survey, cultural resources study; no resources found.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BP	before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
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
TCA	Traditionally Culturally Affiliated
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by Somar Land Group, Inc. to provide cultural resources services for the Commons at Hidden Springs Project (project), located in the City of Wildomar in southwestern Riverside County. The proposed project is a commercial development consisting of commercial pads, water quality/detention basins, parking lots, and associated infrastructure. The 15.15-acre study area includes the main development area and adjacent Assessor's Parcel Number (APNs) that may require grading to match the slope lines, temporary work areas, or similar activities. The drainage on site will be collected at Hidden Hills Road, placed into a culvert under the project and released on the western side of the project.

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 study area and the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the potential U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit area. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on August 13, 2019 indicated that 105 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area, one of which partially overlaps the project area, and four of which are situated adjacent to the project site. The records search results also indicated that a total of 11 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project, none of which are recorded within or adjacent to the project area.

The field investigations included an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area by HELIX and a representative of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians on August 28, 2019. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural material within the project area. As such, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated, and no historic properties/historical resources will be affected by the project. However, visibility within the project area varied, with a considerable amount of the ground surface obscured by vegetation. In addition, the project is situated just north of Murrieta Creek, which, along with Temecula Creek, forms the headwaters for the Santa Margarita River and would have provided a reliable source of water and resources for prehistoric populations in this somewhat arid portion of southern California. As such, the potential exists for unanticipated archaeological discoveries during site development.

Based on this, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for ground-disturbing activities. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during initial ground-disturbing activities within the project area.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by Somar Land Group, Inc. (Applicant) to provide cultural resources services for the Commons at Hidden Springs Project (project), located in the City of Wildomar in southwestern Riverside County. 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 in support of the proposed project. 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).

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project site is located west of Interstate (I-) 15, approximately four miles west of I-215, west of Hidden Springs Road and northwest of Clinton Keith Road (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project area is bounded by Clinton Keith Road to the south, Stable Lanes Road to the west, and Hidden Springs Road to the east (Figures 2 and 3, *USGS Topography* and *Aerial Photograph*, respectively).

The project area is situated in Section 1 of Township 7 South, Range 4 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Murrieta quadrangle (Figure 2). The project study area crosses or is adjacent to five parcels, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 380-110-004, -009, -010, -014, and -016, and is bordered by a mix of residential, commercial, and undeveloped land, with major roads and commercial development located along the east and south sides of the property and residential development situated to the west-northwest (Figure 3).

The proposed project is a commercial development consisting of five commercial pads, five water quality/detention basins, parking lots, and associated infrastructure (Figure 4, *Site Plan*). The main project area is proposed to occur on APNs 380-110-004, -009, -010, -014, and -016, totaling approximately 9 acres. The 15.15-acre study area includes adjacent APNs that may require grading to match the slope lines, temporary work areas, or similar activities. The drainage on site will be collected at Hidden Hills Road, placed into a culvert under the project and released on the western side of the project. The adjacent approved project south/west of Stable Lanes Road also proposes to place the continuation of the drainage in an underground pipe and have an outfall structure at the riparian habitat approximately 300 feet southwest of Stable Lanes Road. The configuration of the project is subject to change but will remain a commercial development with associated infrastructure.

1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

1.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act

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

agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on “historic properties,” that is properties (either historic or archaeological) that are eligible for the NRHP. To be eligible for the NRHP, a historic property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- A. associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or
- D. has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

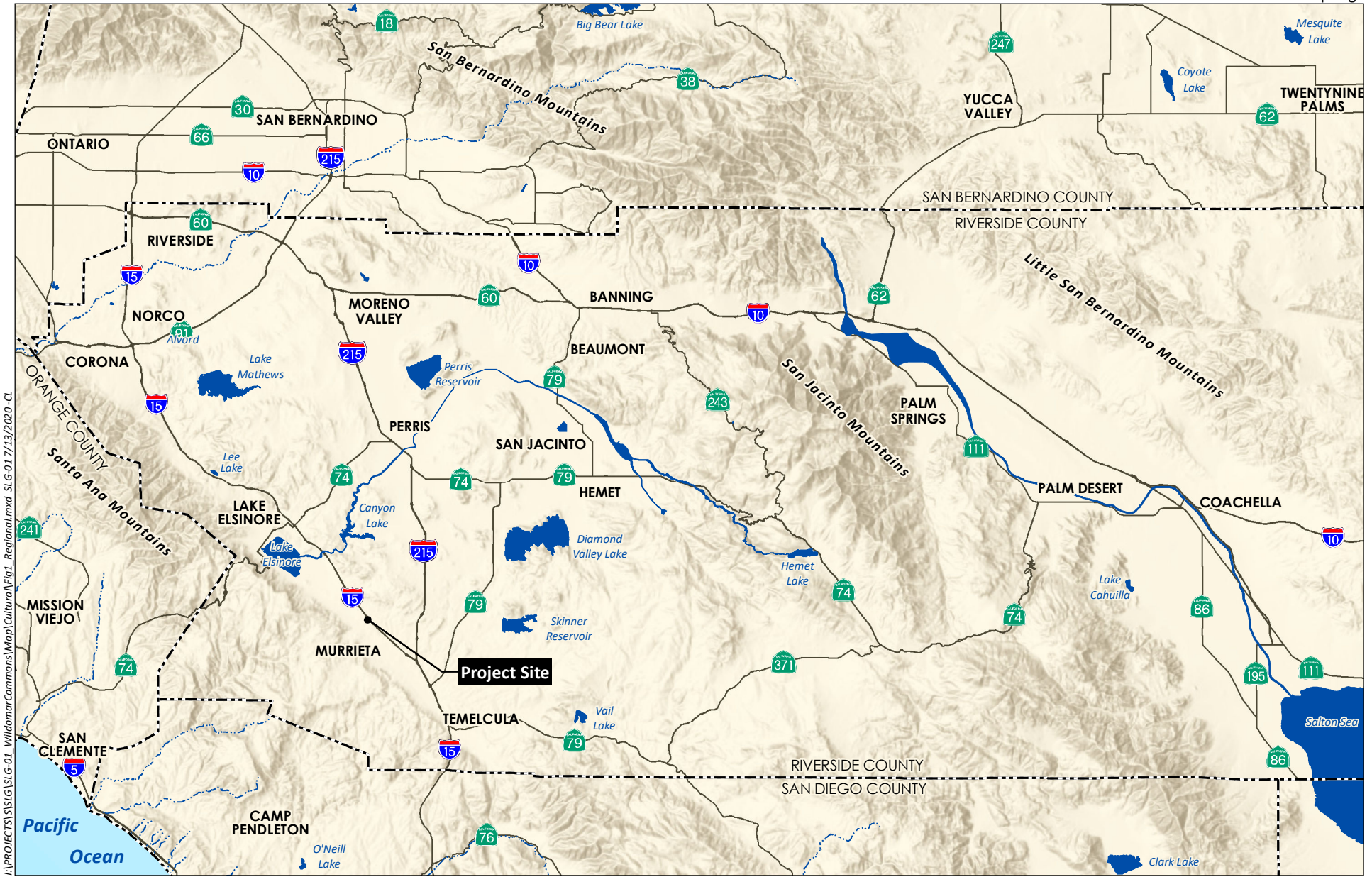
1.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

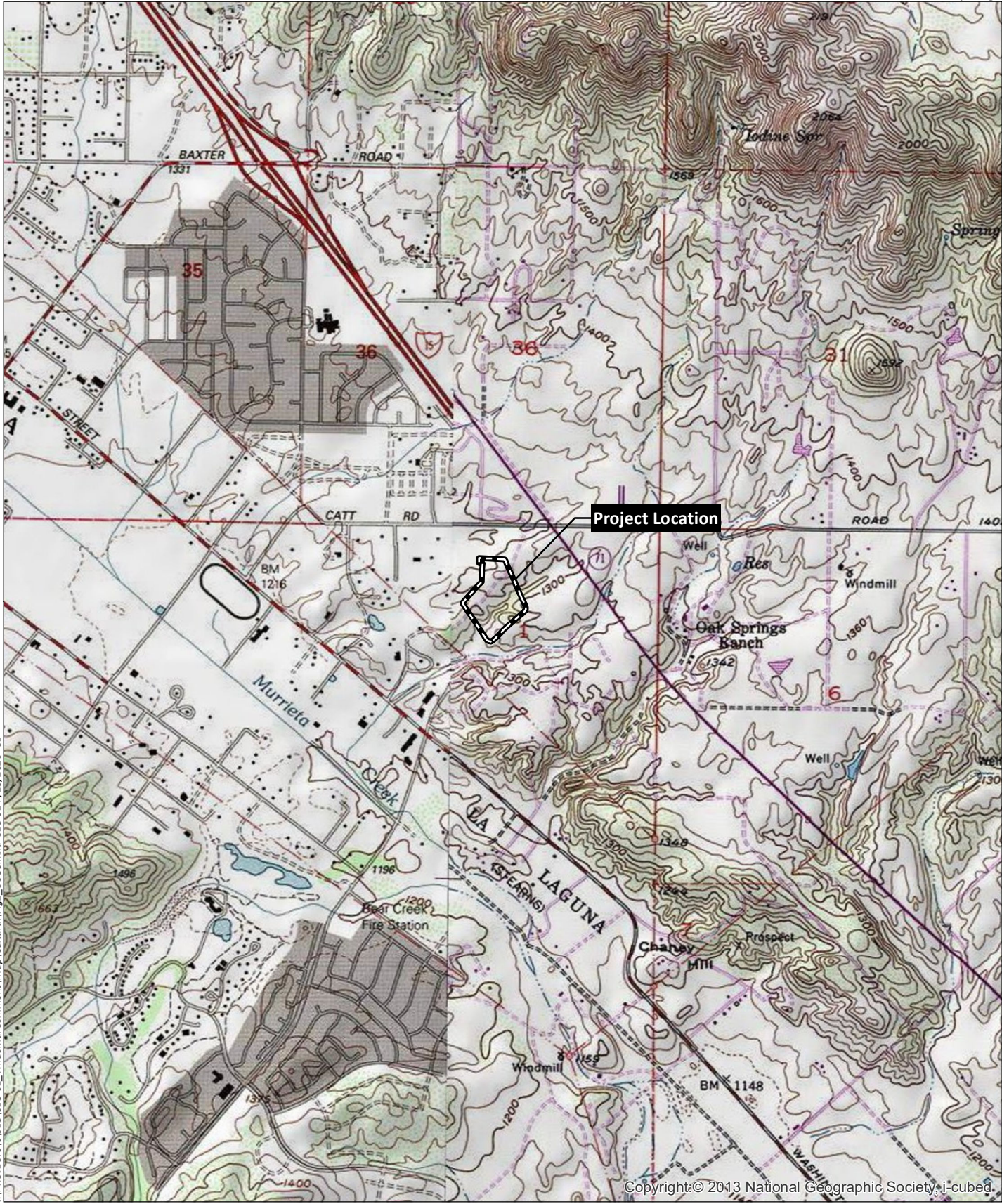
For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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



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Source: Base Map Layers (ESRI, 2013)



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Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2017)

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Source: Pacific West Design (2019)

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

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

1.2.3 Native American Heritage Values

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

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

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

resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described in PRC §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter the character or use of historic properties (i.e., significant cultural resources). For the purposes of CEQA and the City of Wildomar, the APE is the entire project site, as shown in Figures 2-4).

The direct effects APE for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit area would consist of the waters of the U.S. under the purview of USACE within the project study area. The indirect effects APE consists of the immediate upland areas (50-foot buffer) surrounding the USACE permit area.

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA, served as Principal Investigator and oversaw the preparation of this report. Cultural Resources Specialist, Catherine A. Wright, B.A., is the primary author of this report. Archaeological Field Director Julie Roy, B.A., conducted the field survey with Augustine Ortiz (Luiseño Native American monitor) from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians (Pechanga). Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located within the northern part of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California, within southwestern Riverside County. The project is situated just east of the Elsinore fault, which, while a major fault zone of the San Andreas earthquake fault system, is relatively stable and characterized by widespread erosional surfaces of low relief. The elevation of the project area is fairly level at around 1,300 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Geologically, the majority of the study area is underlain by young alluvial fan deposits (Holocene, Late Pleistocene), which are made up of fluvial deposits along canyon floors and consist of unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay-bearing alluvium (Kennedy and Morton 2003); such areas of young alluvium hold the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits.

Soil types mapped within the study area include Placentia fine sandy loam (5 to 15 percent slopes), Ramona and Buren sandy loams (15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded), and San Timoteo loam (8 to 25 percent, eroded) (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2019). Placentia sandy loam is a reddish-brown, friable sandy loam with gently sloping topography; it is principally derived from granitic and schistose igneous parent rock and is transported through stream action. In most cases, Placentia sandy loam is transported short distances, resulting in only a slight sorting of materials, and it is heavily utilized for agriculture, principally citrus. Ramona sandy loam is friable, micaceous, and low in organic material; it tends to be well drained and free of alkalai, having eroded from granitic rocks (Nelson 1917). Buren series soils are formed of alluvium derived from basic igneous rocks and other crystalline rocks and are typically found on strongly sloping alluvial fans and terraces. They tend to be well drained and support a natural vegetation community of annual grasses and forbs with chaparral shrubs found associated on

eroded terrace slopes. San Timoteo loam is composed of moderately deep, well-drained to excessively drained soils formed on materials weathered from shale, sandstone, and calcified weathered granite. Vegetation associated with San Timoteo formations comprise mostly California sagebrush, flattop buckwheat, yucca, sugarbush and annual grasses (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2019).

Six vegetation communities and land cover types were identified within the project site, including developed land, disturbed land, eucalyptus woodland, Riversidean sage scrub, Riversidean sage scrub-disturbed, and southern willow scrub (HELIX 2019). The native vegetation communities within the project vicinity would have included a number of plants used by the Luiseño people for food, medicine, shelter, and ritual uses (Hedges and Beresford 1986; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The native vegetation communities also provide habitats for numerous small mammals, reptiles, birds, and deer, which were exploited by the aboriginal inhabitants of the area for food and other uses.

Water would have been available to native populations from numerous nearby creeks and tributary drainages, including Murrieta Creek, located just south of the project area (Figure 2). Murrieta Creek, along with Temecula Creek, forms the headwaters for the Santa Margarita River and would have provided a reliable source of water and resources for prehistoric populations in this somewhat arid portion of southern California.

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The culture history presented here (up to the discussion of the Late Prehistoric period) is based on Wallace's (1978) discussion of the Post-Pleistocene for southern California (circa 9000 BC to 2000 BC). The earliest inhabitants of California subsisted mainly by hunting, as attested to by "the finding of projectile points and other stone implements adapted to the chase at ancient campsites" throughout California (Wallace 1978:25). Wallace refers to this early period as Period I: Hunting. It generally equates with the Paleoindian or Lithic stage (Willey and Phillips 1958), in which little diversity of resource exploitation is evident.

Wallace's (1978) Period II: Food Collecting equates with Willey and Phillips (1958) Archaic stage and is often referred to in southern California as the Early Archaic, Early Milling period, or Milling Stone Horizon. "A changeover from hunting to the collection of seed foods is clearly reflected in the archeological record for the period between 6000 and 3000 BC. The importance of seeds in the diet of the prehistoric peoples can be seen in the numbers of food-grinding implements present at their settlements" (Wallace 1978:28).

After about 3000 BC, a more diversified subsistence strategy is evident throughout southern California. "Everywhere increased subsistence efficiency in the form of wider exploitation of available food resources can be seen" (Wallace 1978:30). The artifact assemblages changed slowly over time, with a few additions or changes. "By the end of the millennium the new ways and techniques had become firmly established and formed the basis for succeeding cultural traditions" (Wallace 1978:35).

The Late Prehistoric period in southern California is characterized by the incursion of Uto-Aztecan-speaking people who occupied large portions of the Great Basin and an area stretching from southern Arizona and northwest and central Mexico into Nevada, Oregon, and Idaho (Miller 1986). The expansion of the Takic group into southern California is unrefined, but several scholars have hypothesized as to

when and how the so-called “Uto Aztecan wedge” occurred. Sutton (2009) argues that the Takic group expanded into southern California from the San Joaquin Valley about 3,500 years ago. Moratto (1984) also proposes that Takic expansion into the Southern Coast region correlates to the end of the Early Period (Late Archaic) ca. 3,200 to 3,500 years ago, while Golla (2007) suggests an expansion of Uto-Aztecan speakers into southern California at approximately 2,000 years ago. While the exact chronology of Takic-speaking groups’ immigration to southern California remains uncertain, the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by evidence of a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record and is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems.

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

The Late Prehistoric period is represented in Riverside County and northern San Diego County by the San Luis Rey (SLR) complex, which is the archaeological manifestation of the Takic-speaking predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño people. Agua Hedionda in San Diego County is traditionally considered to be the point of separation between Luiseño and Northern Kumeyaay territories.

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

SLR I was originally thought to date from AD 1400 to 1750, with SLR II dating between AD 1750 and 1850 (Meighan 1954). However, that division was based on the assumption that the Luiseño did not practice pottery manufacture until just prior to the arrival of the Spanish. The chronology has since been revised due to evidence that pottery may have been introduced to the Luiseño circa AD 1200 to 1600. Ceramics were probably introduced from the Luiseños' southern neighbors, the Kumeyaay (True et al. 1974).

2.2.2 Ethnohistory

The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indian people associated with the mission. The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily and is part of the widespread Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). Neighboring groups that speak Cupan languages are Cupeño, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino.

Luiseño social organization is noted for “(1) extensive proliferation of social statuses; (2) clearly defined ruling families that interlocked various rancherías within the ethnic nationality; (3) a sophisticated

philosophical structure associated with the taking of hallucinogenics (*datura*); and (4) elaborate ritual paraphernalia including sand paintings symbolic of an avenging sacred being named Chingichngish” (Bean and Shipek 1978:550).

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies of the Luiseño people include Bean and Shipek (1978), Boscana (1846 [1947]), Kroeber (1925 [1976]), Robinson (1846 [1947]), Shipek (1977), Sparkman (1908), Talley (1982), and White (1963). Archaeological studies addressing the Late Prehistoric San Luis Rey complex include Meighan (1954), McCown (1955), True et al. (1974), and Wallace (1960). Most of the ethnographic studies, as well as the “classic” archaeological studies of the Luiseño, have concentrated on the Pauma Valley and the Palomar Mountain area, although Wallace’s (1960) study was an archaeological survey of the Buena Vista Creek watershed. A recent master’s thesis study by a Pechanga tribal member included an analysis of all the pre-contact cultural material from excavations undertaken at Temeku in 1952 (Masiel-Zamora 2013).

2.2.3 Historical Background

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

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

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

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.

2.2.3.3 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. A great influx of settlers to California occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold, the end of the Civil War, and the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

Initially, southern California was divided into only two counties: Los Angeles and San Diego. In 1853, San Bernardino County was added, placing what is now Riverside County primarily within San Diego County and partially within San Bernardino County. Orange County divided from Los Angeles County in 1889. 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). In the fall of 1880, Frank Kimball signed an agreement with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to build a railway line running from San Diego to Barstow that would run adjacent to Lake Elsinore (then known as La Laguna). The line was completed as far as Colton in 1882. The following year, Franklin Heald and his partners, William Collier and Donald Graham, purchased the Rancho La Laguna, except for 500 acres owned by the Machado family. In 1885, Collier and Graham purchased Heald's interest in what was to become the town of Wildomar; the town's name came from the names of the founders: Wil for William Collier, do for Donald Graham, and mar for Margaret Collier Graham, wife of Donald Graham and sister of William Collier (City of Wildomar n.d.).

A school, a post office, and railroad depot were developed, as well as a livery stable, blacksmith shop, hotel, stores, lumber yard, park, and a church. By the turn of the twentieth century, Wildomar even had its own newspaper. However, railway service between Temecula and San Diego was halted after only a few years, due to numerous washouts in a relatively short time, which slowed the growth of the town. By 1935 railway service to Wildomar was abandoned, and it was not until the freeway (I-15) developed in the 1980s that Wildomar began to grow and prosper again.

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX staff conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on August 13, 2019. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the project area and included archaeological and historical resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory. The records search summary and maps are included as Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

3.1.1 Previous Studies

The records search results identified 105 previous cultural resource studies within the records search limits, four of which were adjacent to the project and one of which is situated within a portion of the project area (Table 1, *Previous Studies within One Mile of the Project Area*). The majority of the studies (95) were cultural resources assessments or surveys, two of which included paleontology, and one of which was a historic built environment study. Four of the reports resulted from archaeological monitoring, two were prepared for archaeological testing, one involved surface collection and testing, and one summarized the results of a records search and site visit. Of the remaining studies, one summarized Native American consultation efforts, one was related to the Schwartz-Smith House, and one is undefined.

One previous study, a negative cultural resources assessment for a conditional use permit (RI-03127), covers the northeastern corner of the project site. Four other studies are situated adjacent to the project boundaries and include a historical and archaeological survey for Bear Creek Village (RI-05750), a letter report of paleontological monitoring for the Bear Creek Village Center (RI-06286), a historical and archaeological resources assessment of APN 380-110-003 (RI-06556), and an archaeological monitoring report for the North Ranch project (RI-09783).

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
RI-00351	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring of Grading-Tracts 21370, 21371, and 24342	Arkush, 1989
RI-00352	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of 5 Acres Within Tentative Tract 21370 Located Northwest of Murrieta in Southwestern Riverside County, California	Arkush, 1989
RI-00508	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 11495, Near Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Wilmoth, 1978
RI-00509	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 12198, Murrieta Area of Riverside County, California	Wilmoth, 1978
RI-01246	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 17625, Northwest of Murrieta in Riverside County, California	Davis, 1981
RI-02020	An Archaeological Assessment of Tract 20311, Riverside County, California	Keller and Salpas, 1985
RI-02121	Archaeological Assessment Form: TP 22611	Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc., 1987
RI-02215	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 23087, Located North of Murrieta in Southwestern Riverside County, California	Goodman, 1988
RI-02219	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map No. 22776, Riverside County, California	Keller and Salpas, 1988
RI-02382	An Archaeological Assessment of T.P. 23508 Located North of Murrieta in Southwestern Riverside County, California	Parr, 1989

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
RI-02508	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map No. 24469, Riverside County, California	Keller, 1989
RI-02684	Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment of a 3+ Acre Portion of TPM 25065 Adjacent to Inland Valley Regional Medical Center, Riverside County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, 1989
RI-02888	Surface Collection and Test Excavation at the Tunstall East and West Sites, Wildomar, Riverside County	Scientific Resource Surveys, 1989
RI-03127	An Archaeological Assessment of Conditional Use Permit 3109, Riverside County, California	Keller, 1990
RI-03171	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 26184, Riverside County, California	Keller, 1990
RI-03240	Letter Report: An Archaeological Survey of the Tentative Map No. 25247, Wildomar Property	Wade, 1990
RI-03340	An Archaeological Assessment of Change of Zone 5231, Riverside County, California	Keller and Salpas, 1988
RI-03341	Cultural Resources Report: Senior Lifestyle Perspectives Project, APNS 369-050-040, -041, and -042, Near the Community of Wildomar, County of Riverside, State of California	Love and Tang, 1998
RI-03458	Cultural Resources Assessment: Wildomar Channel Lateral C; Wildomar Area of Riverside County, California	Love, 1992
RI-03496	Archaeological Survey Report for Riverside County Murrieta Creek Flood Control Project	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc., 1992
RI-03956	An Archaeological Assessment of the Wildomar MDP Lateral E Project Located in the Community of Wildomar, Unincorporated Riverside County	White, 1995
RI-04070	Cultural Resources Report Water and Sewer Pipeline Rights-of-Way and Associated Facilities in Community Facilities District No. 97-1, Near Wildomar Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Riverside County, California	Love and Tang, 1998
RI-04142	An Archaeological Assessment of a 20 Acre Tract of Land Designated Tentative Tract #22555 Located in the Wildomar Area, Riverside County, California	De Munck, 1989
RI-04259	Cultural Resources Report: Tentative Tract 29332, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.	Love, Tang, Hogan, and Ballester, 1999
RI-04335	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 29163, Change of Zone 6128, 6.5 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Keller, 1999
RI-04390	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment of General Plan Amendment 540/Change of Zone 6536 Located Near Murrieta, Riverside County California	Keller, 2000
RI-04470	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Approximately 10.73 Acres: Oak Creek Apartment Complex Project, Elizabeth Lane and Prielipp Road, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Robinson, 2002
RI-04509	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of The Palomar Street Project, 5.0 Acres of Land Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Keller, 2001

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
RI-04510	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 29836, GPA 549/Cz6559, 16.07 Acres of Land Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Keller, 2001
RI-04641	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Change of Zone 6618, 29.10 Acres of Land Located Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Keller, 2001
RI-04655	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 380-130-015, -016, 10.46 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Keller, 2003
RI-04698	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approx. 3.5-Acres for The Stonebridge Medical Office Building, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Tetra Tech, Inc., 2003
RI-04877	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Temecula Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility Effluent Pipeline, Riverside County, California	Peak & Associates, Inc., 2003
RI-04937	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the DePasquale Family Partnership Property (Tract 30155) In the Oak Springs Area of Riverside County, California.	McKenna, 2003
RI-04945	A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report for the Palomar Office Plaza, APN 380-170-020, Wildomar, County of Riverside, California	Irish, Hoover, Blevins, and Wagner, 2004
RI-04962	Final Report for the Phase I Archaeological/Paleontological Survey Tract 32859, APN 380-070-018, 15.6-Acre Property	Hoover and Wagner, 2004
RI-05370	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31895	Keller, 2004
RI-05378	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 29845	Keller, 2004
RI-05750	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Bear Creek Village Center, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Dahdul and Ballester, 2003
RI-05757	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract No. 30939, Gross Ranch Project Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Dahdul, 2003
RI-05758	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract No. 30839, Davis Ranch Project, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Dahdul, 2003
RI-05967	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 31499, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Hogan, Smallwood, and Ballester, 2003
RI-05970	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 31479, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Hogan, Tibbet, and Ballester, 2003
RI-06023	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract No. 31331, EA No. 39030, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Hogan, and Dahdul, 2003
RI-06024	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 31353 and Assessor's Parcel No. 369-180-025, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Hogan, Tibbet, and Ballester, 2003
RI-06030	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31896 Amended No. 1, +/-4.88 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Keller, 2004
RI-06031	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Clinton Keith Road Project (APN 380-110-025, 026) +/-4.35 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Keller, 2004

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
RI-06033	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Vesting Tentative Parcel Map 32166, +/-20.20 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Keller, 2004
RI-06035	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Plot Plan 19064, +/-10 Acres of Land Near Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Keller, 2004
RI-06036	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31813, 27.57 Acres of Land Near Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Keller, 2005
RI-06234	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 31837, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Tang, Hogan, and Eddy, 2004
RI-06245	The Schwartz-Smith House, 25025 Clinton Keith Road (Formerly Catt Road), Wildomar, CA 92395	Tang, 2004
RI-06249	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 32078, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Tang, Hogan, Tibbet, and Eddy, 2004
RI-06286	Letter Report: Paleontological Monitoring, Bear Creek Village Center, C.U.P No. 3390, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 369-390-002,-010,-012,-018, In An Unincorporated Area Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA, CRM Tech Contract No. 1191	Hogan, 2004
RI-06397	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Parcel Map 32792, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Hogan, Wetherbee, and Ballester, 2005
RI-06398	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Grizzly Ridge Reservoir No. 2, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Hogan, Wetherbee, and Ballester, 2005
RI-06400	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 32535, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Hogan, Wetherbee, and Ballester, 2005
RI-06442	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 31813, in an Unincorporated Area Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Hogan, Wetherbee, and Eddy, 2005
RI-06493	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 25122, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Hogan, and Wetherbee, 2004
RI-06494	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 376-190-002, and 376-108-006, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, CA	Hogan, Tang, and Wetherbee, 2005
RI-06556	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Number 380-110-003, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Tang, Hogan, Hernandez, and Jacquemain, 2006
RI-06737	Cultural Resources Assessment, Baxter Project, An Unincorporated Area of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Austerman, 2006
RI-06827	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company, Wildomar Service Center Project	Williams, 2006
RI-06905	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company, DSP-DOROF 12 kV Circuit Project, Riverside County, California (WO# 6077-5395; AI# 6-5301 and 6-5302)	Jordan, 2006
RI-06909	Archaeological Survey Report for the So CA Edison Company, Syborne, Dominic C&D Land Co, Hemet Nazaren, Sunset Vista Homes, and Iodine Springs Projects, Riverside County, CA, (WO#6279-2326, 6377-1377, 6677-7101, 6577-1957, 6277-7164, AI# 6-2063, -1259 etc.	Jordan, and Patterson, 2006

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
RI-07029	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment	Keller, 2006
RI-07033	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 380-120-012 & 013	Keller, 2006
RI-07044	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for APN 380-170-019, 3.5 Acres, Murrieta, County of Riverside, California	Hoover and Blevins, 2006
RI-07227	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Clinton Keith Reconductor Project Overhead Section Riverside County, California	Moreno and Sanchez, 2007
RI-07250	Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Palomar Plaza a 2.43-Acre Parcel at Palomar Street and Kilgore Land in the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	de Barros, 2007
RI-07251	Cultural Resource Assessment: AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 08035A, Riverside County, California	Duke, 2002
RI-07408	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of PAR #788 Crossroads Apartments, +- 23.19 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	Keller, 2006
RI-07525	An Archaeological Mitigation-Monitoring Report for PM 32159, with APNS: 380-170-019 & -20- A +_ 13.11-Acre Parcel Located in the Murrieta Area, Riverside County, California	Crull, 2008
RI-07578	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Catt Road Project, Wildomar Area, Riverside County, California	Lord, 2008
RI-07593	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company O&M -- Wildomar Service Center Fiber Optic Cables Project, on the Nutmeg 12 kV Circuit Riverside County, California	Tsunoda and Patterson, 2008
RI-07597	Letter Report: Addendum to the Bear Creek Plaza, Wildomar Square Cultural Resources Report; CUP 03504R1-FTA 2007-28; APNs 380-110-023, -024, -027, -028, and 380-230-001	Smith, 2008
RI-07598	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Wildomar Square Project, Riverside County, California, APN 380-230-001	Clowery-Moreno and Smith, 2007
RI-07677	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company O&M-Nexus Residential Project on the Nutmeg 12 kV Circuit, Riverside County, California (WO#6277-6784, AI#K-6757)	Tsunoda, 2008
RI-07680	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Bear Creek Plaza Phase II Project, Riverside County, California.	Rosenberg and Smith, 2006
RI-07789	Cultural Resource Survey for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Phase I Recycled Water System, Riverside County, California	Kyle, 2008
RI-07797	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company O&M-Nexus Residential Project: Additional Survey for the Replacement of One Pole (#2228150E) on the Nutmeg 12 kV Circuit Riverside County, California (WO# 6377-6753, AI# X-6731)	Tsunoda, 2008
RI-08172	Letter Report: Results of the Cultural Resource Management Compliance Review and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Oak Creek Apartments Parcel Riverside County, California	Goodwin, 2003
RI-08479	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Tenaja Substation City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Doolittle and Hogan-Conrad, 2007
RI-08680	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Poles Project: Murrieta and Unincorporated Riverside County, California; WOs 6088-4800/1-4811 and 6088-4800/1-4824	Sanders, 2011

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
RI-08770	Archaeological Survey Report for SCE's Idle Facilities Removal Project	Sanders, 2011
RI-08859	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel No. 380-350-022, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Tang, Hogan, Ballester, Jacquemain, and Gallardo, 2012
RI-08934	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 376-410-013, -022, and -023 (Westpark Project), City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Tang, 2013
RI-08935	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Assessor's Parcel No. 380-290-029(Siena Apartments Project), City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Tang, 2013
RI-09066	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Wildomar 23 Project, City of Wildomar, County of Riverside, Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 380-280-004, and 380-280-008 through -012	Stropes and Smith, 2012
RI-09229	Update of an Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Tentative Tract Map 32035; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 380-040-005, -007, -012, and -025 In the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Hogan, 2014
RI-09289	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 380-170-020 23151 Palomar Street, Wildomar, California	Keller, 2014
RI-09295	Letter Report: Native American Consultation Correspondence for the Catt Cellular Communications New Tower Project, Wildomar, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1402)	Brunzell, 2014
RI-09427	A Class III Archaeological Study for the Parkside Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California (APNs 380-280-004 and 380-280-009 through -012	Stropes and Smith, 2015
RI-09443	Cultural Resources Assessment Clinton Keith/Prielipp Property, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Brunzell, 2012
RI-09499	Architectural Survey of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 369-021-031, -035, -036, -039, and -044 and Evaluation of a Historic-period Residence and Associated Structures on APN 369-021-035, in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Smallwood, 2016
RI-09759	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Banbury/ Ensite #26934 (290506) 22800 Grand Avenue Wildomar, Riverside County, California 92595 EBI Project #6115004284	Perez, 2015
RI-09783	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the North Ranch Project, Tentative Tract Map No. 32535, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California (Negative Archaeological Monitoring Report)	Smith, 2014
RI-09798	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Briarwood Project, TR 36497, Wildomar, California	Smith and Kraft, 2016
RI-09883	Update to Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Assessor's Parcel No. 380-290-003 City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract 3104	Tang, 2016
RI-09884	Addendum to Historical/ Archeological Resources Survey Big East RV and Boat Storage Facility Project (Conditional Use Permit 16-0095)	Tang, 2016
RI-10113	Cultural Resources Assessment Faith Bible Church Project Wildomar Riverside County California	Brunzell, 2016
RI-10489	Camelia Residential Development Project Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment	Garcia, 2016

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
RI-10517	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE04635-C (Bear Creek Storage), 32575 Clinton Keith Road, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Bonner and Said, 2010
RI-10530	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Wildomar Recycled Water System Phase 1 - Off-Site Facilities Project, Riverside County	White and White, 2009
RI-10566	Cultural Resources Assessment Clinton Keith Property (Grove Park Project) Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Brunzell, 2015

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC has a record of 11 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area, none of which is located within the project site itself (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of the Project Area*). The resources recorded within the one-mile search radius include two prehistoric sites, three prehistoric isolates, four historic sites, and two historic buildings. The prehistoric resources include a lithic scatter of one mano and four flakes (CA-RIV-9024), a lithic and ground stone scatter with fire-affected rock (CA-RIV-4725), and three isolates (P-33-010986, P-33-015304 and P-33-015305). The historic-era resources include two historic vernacular wood-frame residences (P-33-007805 and P-33-024864); a historic landscape (CA-RIV-6070H); a historic household refuse scatter (CA-RIV-8081); a residential complex composed of standing buildings, foundations, structural remains, and refuse scatters (CA-RIV-8848); and the remnants of Oak Springs Ranch (P-33-020991), which includes the structural remains of four houses, a barn, a workshop, two wooden corrals, a concrete building slab, two concrete standpipes, numerous rock walls, and three concrete features.

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

Resource Number	Resource Number	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
P-33-004725	CA-RIV-4725	Prehistoric Site	Lithic and ground stone scatter with fire-affected rock.	White, 1989
P-33-007805	---	Historic Building	Historic vernacular wood-frame residence (ca. 1922). Two sheds are associated with the house.	O'Brien, 1982
P-33-008173	CA-RIV-6070H	Historic Site	Historic landscape comprising olive trees related to an abandoned and partially destroyed orchard dating to the early 1940s.	Love, 1998; Ballester, 2013
P-33-010986	---	Prehistoric Isolate	One flake and one piece of debitage.	Harris, 2000
P-33-015304	---	Prehistoric Isolate	Isolated flake.	Lapin and Sriro, 2006
P-33-015305	---	Prehistoric Isolate	Isolated flake.	Lapin and Sriro, 2006

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

Resource Number	Resource Number	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
P-33-015306	CA-RIV-8081	Historic Site	Historic refuse scatter with more than 500 household items dating ca. 1914 to post-1945.	Goodwin and Austerman, 2006
P-33-016988	CA-RIV-8848	Historic Site	Residential complex previously utilized as an orchard/ranch comprised of at least three standing buildings, three building foundations, rock-built stairs, and associated trash scatters dating ca. 1914 to post-1945.	Tsunoda, 2008
P-33-017366	CA-RIV-9024	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter with one mano and four flakes.	Dice, 2008
P-33-020991	---	Historic Site	Oak Springs Ranch composed of structural remains of four houses, a barn, a workshop, two wooden corrals, a concrete building slab, two concrete standpipes, numerous rock walls, drainage channels, cisterns, wells, two reservoirs, and three concrete features ca. 1938-1963. Evaluated as not significant due to a loss of integrity.	Ditteaux, 2012
P-33-024864	---	Historic Building	Single-family vernacular wood-frame residence constructed ca. 1930s with associated structural features consisting of a concrete cistern, stone-and-mortar oven, two brick-lined hearths, a windmill, a stone-and-mortar water tower, an L-shaped wall. Neither the residence nor the associated structures appear to meet CRHR criteria for historical significance.	Smallwood, 2016

3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various additional archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These include historic USGS topographic maps including the 1901 30-minute Elsinore (1:125,000), the 1942 and 1943 15-minute Murrieta (1:62,500), and the 1953 7.5-minute Murrieta (1:24,000) topographic maps, and historic aerials from 1938, 1967, 1978, 1996, 2002, 2005, and 2016 (NETR Online 2019). The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

No buildings are shown on the 1901 30-minute Elsinore quadrangle, but a dirt road is shown bisecting the project site. At this point, the town of Wildomar has been laid out on a grid but is developed with only a few buildings. By 1942, Highway 395 appears on the Murrieta quadrangle to the west of the project site; numerous dirt roads are depicted to the north and south of the project site, but no paved roadways are shown within or adjacent to the project property. The 1942 15-minute Murrieta topographic map shows numerous buildings south of the project area but none in proximity to the project site. On the 1953 7.5-minute Murrieta topographic map, Oak Springs Ranch is shown to the east

of the project, east of the alignment of I-15, but no additional development in the area appears to have taken place and no buildings are shown in the immediate vicinity of the project.

On the 1938 aerial photo, a small agricultural plot is shown adjacent to the southwest portion of the project site, with a drainage running along the center of the project on a northeast-southwest axis. An area of trees or dense vegetation is within the project site and a dirt road is shown entering the project site from the southwest corner leading to the north side of the drainage, but no buildings are evident. Another drainage with an associated road is shown south of the project but, again, no buildings are present. The 1967 aerial appears to show considerable ground disturbance surrounding the project property; the agricultural development shown in 1938 appears to have been left fallow, and crop rows are no longer evident. A large paved roadway is shown to the east of the project along what is now I-15. By 1978, buildings are present to the west and south of the project site, but none appear within the project site itself. On the 1982 aerial image, a road is observed crossing the property from the east to a structure along the west side of the project site. However, by 2002 the structure is no longer standing. The densely vegetated area, which is apparent on current aerial photographs of the project site, remains clearly depicted within the project site through the 2016 aerial photograph, though most of the lands surrounding the project have been developed with either residential or commercial properties.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 29, 2019 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated August 26, 2019 that the Sacred Lands File search was negative. Letters were sent on August 30, 2019 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Six responses have been received to date (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). 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
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	Responded in a letter dated September 05, 2019; stated that they “are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project.” Requested to be contacted should cultural resources be discovered during the development of the project.
Morongongo Band of Mission Indians	Responded in an email dated September 16, 2019; stated that they have no additional information to provide at this time and will likely defer to other tribes in the area once formal government-to-government consultation is initiated by the lead agency for the project.
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Responded in a letter dated September 18, 2019; the project is located within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon’s specific area of Historic interest. They do not have knowledge of cultural resources within or near the proposed project area; however, they note that this does not mean that none exist.

**Table 3 (cont.)
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

Contact/Tribe	Response
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	<p>Responded in an email and letter dated September 23, 2019; the project area falls within the bounds of their Tribal Traditional Use Areas, is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search; specifics of this search will be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.</p> <p>Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests the following: to initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency; the transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur; Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project; working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing; request that proper procedures be taken, and requests of the tribe be honored.</p>
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	<p>Responded in an email dated September 25, 2019; the project site is not located within the Tribe’s Traditional Use Area. As such, they defer to other tribes in the area.</p>
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	<p>Responded in a letter dated October 01, 2019; the Tribe is interested in participating in this Project based on their cultural knowledge of the region. The Project is located within the Luiseño Ancestral territory and surrounded by several recorded resources and near waters of America stream. After reviewing the historic aerials, the Tribe understands that the Project area has been lightly disturbed, however, given the Tribe’s knowledge of the surrounding area, the scope of work will likely impact subsurface prehistoric aged cultural resources.</p> <p>Pechanga requests notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already; copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc.); government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and the Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.</p>

4.0 SURVEY

4.1 SURVEY METHODS

An intensive pedestrian survey was undertaken by HELIX archaeologist Julie Roy and Pechanga tribal cultural monitor Augustine Ortiz on August 28, 2019. The survey consisted of walking the study area in transects spaced approximately 5 meters (m) apart. Surveyors were able to access the entire project site.

4.2 SURVEY RESULTS

A low northeast-southwest trending knoll is situated within the northern portion of the study area. On either side of the knoll are slopes ranging between 10 and 20 percent. A steep slope to the south ends at a drainage where there is a eucalyptus grove. Eucalyptus trees, patchy clumps of buckwheat, and weeds are the primary vegetation types present within the study area (Plate 1). Soils observed within the project area consisted of highly disturbed yellow-brown to orange-brown sand, with angular field stone and quartz cobbles located on the top of the knolls and on the slopes.

In the northern portion of the study area, there is a dirt two-track road that appears to be utilized for maintenance of the property; the road bisects the northern portion of the study area above the south-facing slope and trends towards the western side of the property. This part of the project area appears to have been regularly mowed. Although the weeds were tall within this area, they were sparse, allowing for approximately 75 percent ground visibility.

A modern refuse dump with concrete, brick, wood, plastic, fiberglass sheets, rugs, and other domestic use items was observed within the center portion of the northern edge of the study area on a northwest-facing slope (Plate 2). On top of the low knoll within the northern portion of the study area, a cast iron pipe with a smaller pipe inside of it was observed extending vertically out of the ground; the pipe is approximately 3.6 feet tall and may be a geologic bore hole or a water test bore hole. The outer pipe is approximately eight inches in diameter; the inner pipe is approximately four to six inches in diameter. No information was available to determine the age of the pipe. However, the pipe appeared cut or broken at the top and may have been left in place due to failure.

The west side of the study area was observed to be highly disturbed. A gated access road to this portion of the property is located off Stable Lanes Road in the far northwest corner. While vegetation and leaf debris were present, ground visibility was good (approximately 60 percent). A cinderblock foundation was observed under some tall eucalyptus trees and a large pine tree (Plate 3). The foundation is partially intact and appeared to be modern in age. No historic-period artifacts were observed in the area; only concrete, tile, wood, plastic, and modern trash from a homeless encampment were present. As discussed above, the review of historic aerial photographs indicates that a structure was first present in this location sometime between 1978 and 1982. However, on the 2002 aerial photo, the structure is no longer present, with only the foundation remaining.

The drainage area of the project site appears to have been highly disturbed by recent rain events, with vegetation debris deposited along the edges of the drainage. Concrete rubble was observed in the western portion of the drainage along the base of the southeast-facing slope. The review of historic maps and aerial photos of the project area did not indicate any built environment improvements in this

area of the project site; it appears that the concrete has been dumped or redeposited at this location. The concrete fragments were partially buried from alluvial flow of the soils, and debris from the eucalyptus trees was thick, covering a good portion of the ground surface in this area. Ground visibility within, and along the drainage was approximately 35 percent.

The southern and eastern corners of the project area had been recently disked, providing 100 percent visibility of the ground surface. However, dense weeds and buckwheat were present along the edge of the eucalyptus woodland, where no disking took place, and broken branches, leaf debris, modern trash, and refuse from homeless activity kept ground visibility in these areas to below 30 percent.

Although the pipe, concrete remnants, and the cinderblock foundation were observed during the survey, none could be determined to be 45 years or older in age, and thus are not considered to be historic cultural resources. No archaeological material was observed during the survey.



Plate 1. Overview of the project area looking from northeast to southwest. View towards southwest.



Plate 2. Close up view of modern refuse dump.



Plate 3. Overview of modern cinderblock foundation. View towards west.

5.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the Commons at Hidden Springs project area and to determine the potential effects of the project on cultural resources. No previously recorded cultural resources have been documented within the project area, and the pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project; therefore, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated.

For the most part, the project area has been disturbed by twentieth-century agricultural and maintenance activities and through modern usage as a homeless encampment. However, it does not appear that any major earthwork or ground disturbance has previously occurred on the property.

5.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the current study, no historical resources (per CEQA) or historic properties (per NHPA) will be affected by the project. However, while no significant cultural resources have been identified within the project area, the ground surface in portions of the project is obscured by leaf litter and vegetation, obscuring visibility. In addition, the area is known to be culturally sensitive to local Native American tribes. Based on this, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor(s) at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during initial ground-disturbing activities on site. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the archaeological Principal Investigator and tribal representatives will coordinate with City staff to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures. The monitoring program is detailed below.

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

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

The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- MM CR-1** At least 30 days prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities, the Project Applicant shall contact a traditionally culturally affiliated (TCA) tribe to develop a Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement (“Agreement”). The Agreement shall address the treatment and final disposition of any tribal cultural resources, sacred sites, human remains or archaeological resources inadvertently discovered on the project site; project grading, ground disturbance, and development scheduling; the designation, responsibilities, and participation of tribal monitor(s) during

grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities; and compensation for the tribal monitors, including overtime, weekend rates, and mileage reimbursements.

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

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Appendix A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Summary of Qualifications

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

Selected Project Experience

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

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

Education

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

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

Registrations/ Certifications

Register of
Professional
Archaeologists
#10294, 1991

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

NCTD, Roadway
Worker ID #C02943

Professional Affiliations

Society for American
Archaeology

Archaeological
Society

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

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

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

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

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

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

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

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

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Wright has 22 years of experience performing cultural resource management in the West. She has performed the full range of archaeological and historic resource studies in California, Arizona and Nevada. This includes background research, surveys, site evaluations, and mitigation through data recovery and monitoring. She has prepared numerous cultural resource survey reports, site overviews, background summaries, survey and testing plans, and Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMPs). She acted as Quality Assurance Manager for numerous large cultural resources contracts with the Department of Defense, including the Navy, Air Force, Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and the US Army.

Ms. Wright has also worked with various municipalities and local water districts in southern California, including the Santa Fe Irrigation District, Encinas Basin Water District, Carlsbad Municipal Water District, San Diego County Water Authority, Vista Irrigation District, Metropolitan Municipal Water District, Imperial Irrigation District (IID), Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), the City and County of San Diego, and Caltrans. In addition, she was charged with assisting with the management of on-call cultural resource studies for the City of San Diego, USDI Bureau of Reclamation, IID, and CVWD, among others. Ms. Wright has provided cultural resource expertise in Carlsbad, Vista, Oceanside, San Marcos, Encinitas, Escondido, and Del Mar.

Selected Project Experience

City of San Diego Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase IV Design (2018 - 2018). As Cultural Resources Specialist, prepared the technical report for a survey along Alvarado Creek within the City of San Diego. Worked with Field Director to ensure the surveyed areas were captured in the report. Prepared a summary of background research, NAHC consultation, and records search from SCIC.

Del Mar Resort Specific Plan EIR (2018 - 2018). Prepared the cultural resources section of an EIR prepared to support the development of a hotel and resort property along the coast in Del Mar. The project falls within the boundaries of one of the last intact prehistoric coastal adaptation sites in southern California and is archaeologically very sensitive. Prepared mitigation measures to be implemented prior to ground breaking and once construction commences.

La Salina Sewer Lift Station Design and Wastewater Treatment Plant

Decommissioning EIR (2018 - 2018). As Cultural Resources Specialist, prepared a technical report to summarize both the archaeological and historical sensitivity of the project, which is located along the coast in central Oceanside. Worked with a qualified historian, who prepared a historic context and evaluation of the ca. 1947 La

Education

Bachelor of Science,
Anthropology,
University of
California, Riverside,
1998

Catherine A. Wright

Cultural Resources Specialist

Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant. Summarized the prehistoric and historical archaeological sites that may be impacted by project development.

Palomar Community College District Maintenance and Operations Facility Cultural Resources Monitoring (2018 - 2018). As Cultural Resource Specialist, conducted archaeological monitoring during excavation of a pond on the Palomar College campus in San Marcos. Coordinated with a Native American monitor to observe mechanical excavation into undocumented fill with the potential to hold cultural resources. The results of monitoring were negative. Prepared detailed notes for submission to Palomar Community College District.

Orchard Wood Sewer Replacement Project (2018 - 2018). As Cultural Resource Specialist, Ms. Wright prepared a technical report to summarize the results of a survey of an existing sewer line in Encinitas. Summarized status of knowledge, methods and results, and provided recommendations for additional work. The area is sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources and recommendations for archaeological and Native American monitoring during ground disturbances were made. Prepared for Infrastructure Engineering Corporation.

Sycamore-Watson Residential Project (2018 - 2018). Provided comments on a cultural resources survey technical report for a 7-acre development property. The project area is sensitive for cultural and Tribal cultural resources. She provided critical feedback on the methods utilized and the recommendations provided in the report. Performed for the City of Vista.

[CONFIDENTIAL]The Junipers Senior Housing Development (2018 - 2018). As Cultural Resources Project Manager, completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the 114-acre Junipers development project, located on the former Carmel Valley Highlands golf course. Reviewed background information, coordinated Native American monitoring, conducted survey and prepared report. One shell scatter was identified during survey; managed significance testing of the shell scatter in order to identify whether it is cultural and if it qualifies as a historical resource. Recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring during project development.

Sunroad Otay Plaza CEQA Clearance Study, KLR Planning, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, CA (2017). As Project Manager, managed an archaeological survey, noise study, and air quality study to support the development of a new commercial complex. The results of an archaeological records search for the property identified the project as being situated within the boundaries of a previously recorded, 700-acre prehistoric lithic quarrying site. Prepared a technical memo to summarize the results of the archaeological study and coordinated with City of San Diego staff to ensure the construction phase of work was not delayed by archaeological finds. Responded to Native American inquiries into the project. *Client: KLR Planning*

Catherine A. Wright

Cultural Resources Specialist

Archaeological Testing for the 6th Avenue Suites Project (2016). As Senior Archaeologist, monitored mechanical trenching to test a previously developed property for subsurface archaeological deposits. Monitored geotechnical testing performed by the project geologist. No sites were identified. Coordinated with City of San Diego personnel to provide paleontological monitors during deeper excavations on the property. Prepared technical report. Work performed for the Narven Partners.

NAVFAC Southwest On-Call Cultural Resources Contract, California, Arizona and Nevada (2012-2017). As Contract Manager, worked with lead cultural resource specialists and NAVFAC cultural resources personnel to conduct the full range of archaeological and architectural history studies on Navy and Marine Corps installations. Served as Quality Control Manager for project deliverables.

Sunrise Powerlink Archaeological Monitoring Project, Burns and McDonnell Engineering, San Diego County, California (2009 - Present). As Assistant Contract Manager, coordinated with client to staff, permit, and manage archaeological monitoring of the construction of a major transmission corridor from Imperial County to the San Diego coastline. Worked with BLM to obtain and maintain permitting for temporary field crews and coordinated project scheduling.

San Diego Gas & Electric Monitoring at 749 Ora Avo Road, SDG&E, Vista, San Diego County (2008). Conducted emergency monitoring of the replacement of a power pole in Vista. Coordinated work with SDG&E project managers and construction foreman, conducted archaeological monitoring of pole replacement, and prepared technical report to summarize the results of the project.

Black Mountain Park Project, City of San Diego (2005-2007). As Associate Archaeologist, prepared background study of the park and surrounding area based upon a records search. Reviewed and summarized search results to provide a historic context for the study area. Edited historic resources management plan for the mine complex.

Power Line Reconstruction at Palomar Mountain, SDG&E (2007-2008). As Assistant Project Manager, consulted with SDG&E environmental managers to provide archaeological monitors during the replacement of power poles that were burned during 2007 wildfires. Coordinated with SDG&E, California State Parks archaeologists, and staff members to ensure adequate archaeological coverage during the ground disturbances resulting from this project. Provided assistance with Section 106 compliance. Coordinated monitoring during HAZMAT clean-up within the State Park.

San Diego Gas and Electric Company Cultural Resource Assistance within Cleveland National Forest, SDG&E (2005). As Assistant Project Manager, helped with preparation of a research design for the survey of more than 26 miles of transmission line corridors, 650 distribution poles, 27 miles of road, and five power substations within Cleveland National Forest boundaries.

Summary of Qualifications

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

Selected Project Experience

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

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

Education

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

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

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

Registrations/ Certifications

OSHA 30-hour
Construction Safety
Training Certification

Competent Person
Certification

Professional Affiliations

Society for California
Archaeology

Society for American
Archaeology

Association of
Environmental
Professionals

Julie A. Roy

Archaeologist

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Julie A. Roy

Archaeologist

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

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

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

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

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

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