

**APPENDIX 5**

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 900-030-036**

**City of Murrieta  
Riverside County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

City of Murrieta  
Department of Development Services, Planning Division  
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**Prepared for:**

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June 17, 2022  
CRM TECH Project No. 3720B

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 900-030-036, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 2; T7S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

**Project Size:** Approximately 29 acres

**Keywords:** Temecula Valley area, southwestern Riverside County; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between March 2021 and June 2022, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 29 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 900-030-036, is located on the southeastern corner of Clinton Keith Road and Whitewood Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 2, T7S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of an apartment and condominium complex. The City of Murrieta, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist within or adjacent to the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey of the project area.

The results of these research procedures identified no "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. The State of California Native American Heritage Commission stated that the Sacred Lands File maintained by the commission indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location and referred further inquiry to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. The Pechanga Band, however, did not provide any information on such resources during this study. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential "tribal cultural resources" is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of Murrieta and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Murrieta a tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources, pending completion of the AB 52 consultation process. Due to the presence of dense vegetation and the resulting poor ground visibility over most of the property at the time of the survey, however, CRM TECH further recommends that the initial grubbing and clearing operations at the onset of the project be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. The monitoring program should be coordinated with the nearby Native American groups of Luiseño heritage, who may wish to participate. Under these conditions, the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions regarding "historical resources."

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## INTRODUCTION

Between March 2021 and June 2022, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 29 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 900-030-036, is located on the southeastern corner of Clinton Keith Road and Whitewood Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 2, T7S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of an apartment and condominium complex. The City of Murrieta, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist within or adjacent to the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey of the project area. This report presents a full account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections, and their qualifications are presented in Appendix 1.

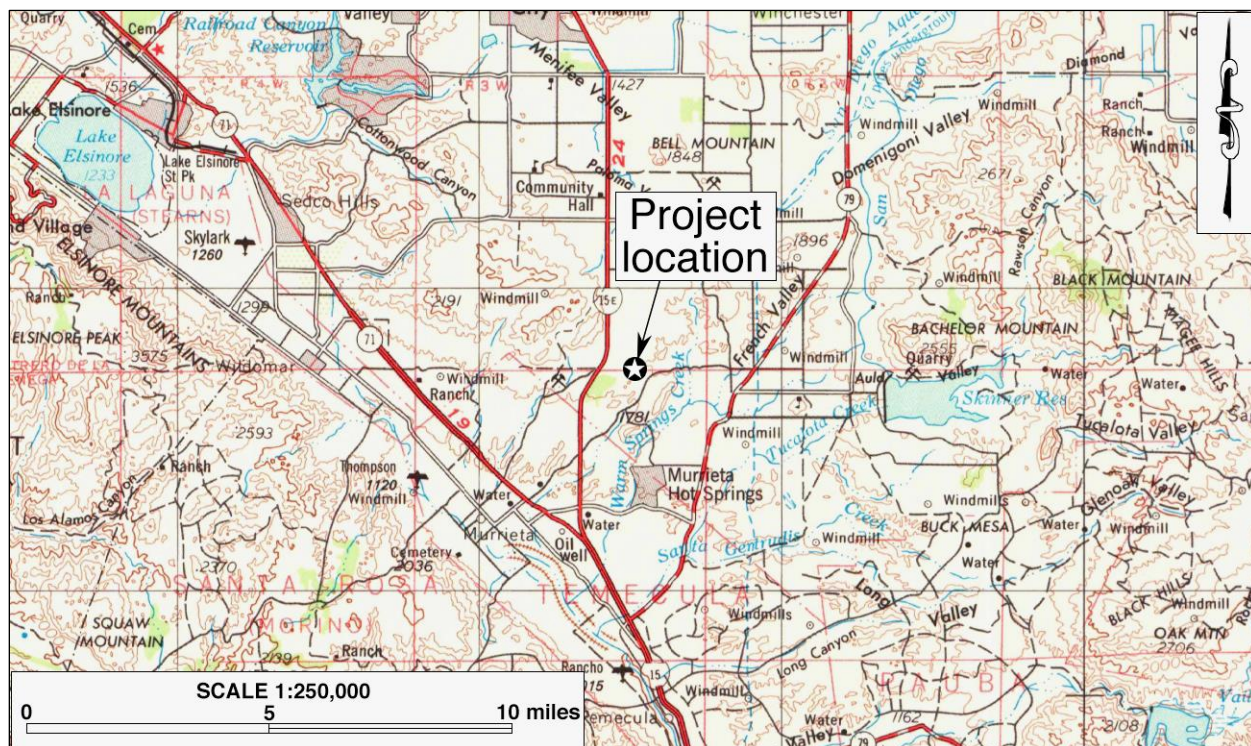


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979a])



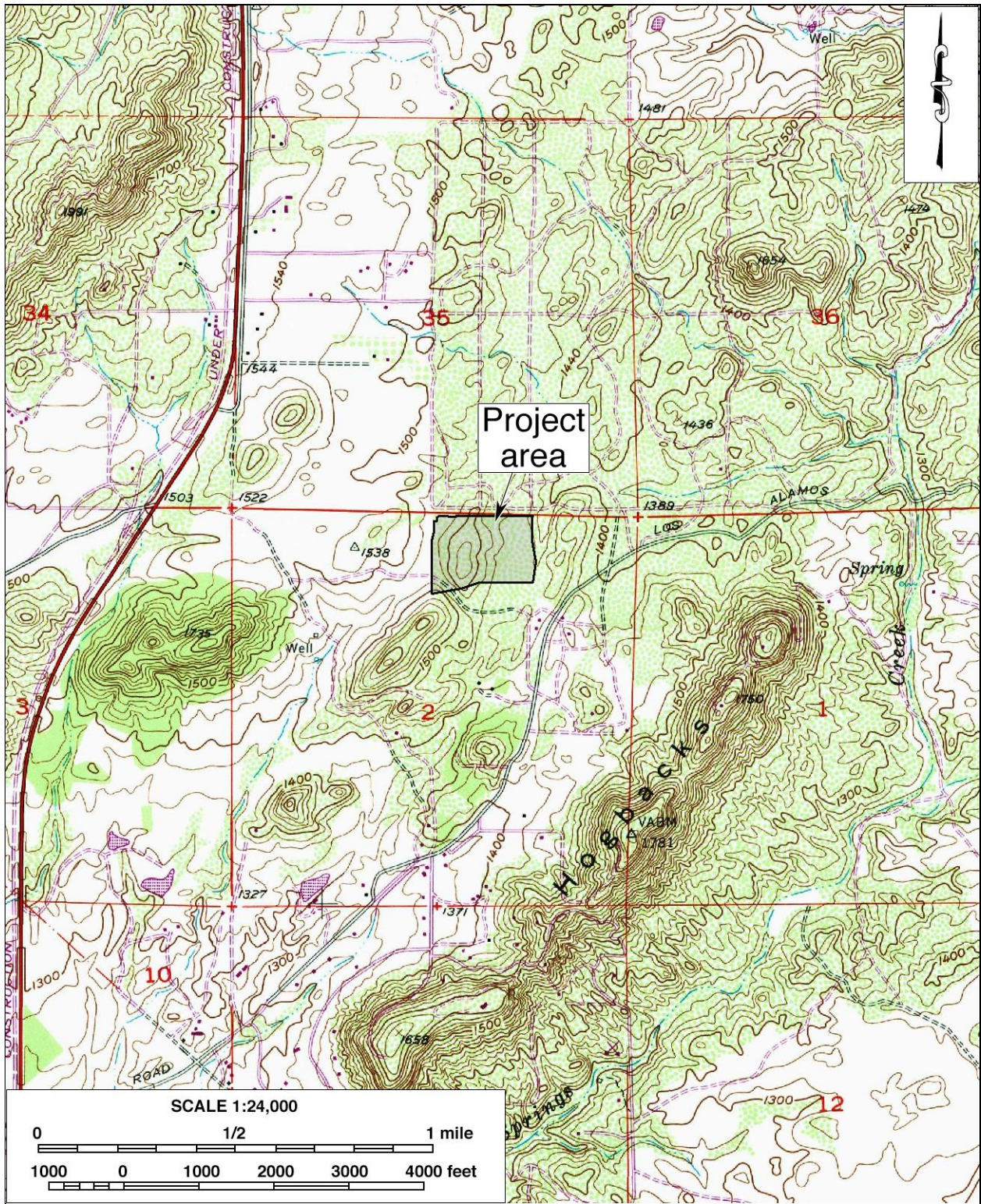


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1979b])





Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.



## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Murrieta is located in the northern portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, which is bounded by the Transverse Ranges province on the north, the Colorado Desert province on the northeast, and the Pacific Ocean on the west (Jenkins 1980:40-41; Harms 1996:131). The natural landscape in the Peninsular Ranges province is characterized by steep and elongated valleys and mountain ranges that generally extend northwestward from the southern tip of Baja California (Jahns 1954:Plate 3; Harden 2004:465). The climate and environment of the region are typical of southern California's inland valleys, with the average high temperature of 94° (Fahrenheit) in August and the average low of 38° in December and January. Rainfall is typically less than 12 inches annually, most of which occurs between December and March.

The project area lies on the northeastern outskirts of the City of Murrieta, in a formerly agrarian area that has undergone rapid urbanization over the past few decades, primarily as a result of suburban residential development. It is surrounded by Whitewood Road and Vista Murrieta High School on the west, a single-family residential neighborhood on the northwest, Clinton Keith Road and rural residential properties on the north, and vacant land on the east and south.

Elevations in the project area range approximately from 1,430 feet to 1,525 feet above mean sea level, with the difference resulting primarily from a low hill oriented north-south and located just to the west of the center of the property. Small, mostly poor-quality granitic and gabbro outcrops dot the landscape. The ground surface has been disturbed to some extent by ground clearing in road-width crisscrossing swatches, and by recreational use as evidenced by the presence of makeshift bicycle paths. Vegetation on the property consists mainly of chamise, buckwheat, and elderberry, with a few oak trees near the southeastern corner (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Overview of the current landscape in the project area. (Photograph taken on June 3, 2022, with a DJI Phantom 3 Professional drone; view to the southwest)

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be divided into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,500-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

The Murrieta area has long been a part of the traditional territory of the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside, with the nearby Temecula Valley at its geographical center. According to most schemes, the area belonged to the Late Prehistoric San Luis Rey Complex, which has been equated with the Luiseño (True 1966). The San Luis Rey Complex has been divided into San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, dating

to 1400-1750 and 1750-1850 A.D., respectively, overlapping the Protohistoric and early Historic Periods. The leading anthropological scholarship on Luiseño culture and history includes Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

The name Luiseño derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the Luiseño territory during the Mission Period. Prior to European contact, the Luiseño may have been known as *Puyumkowitchum*, or “Western people.” Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. The Luiseño society was based on autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. Each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of water, always in proximity to subsistence resources.

Luiseño subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Luiseño helped shape the landscape. The practice of controlled burning of chaparral and oak woodland areas created an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. Coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings were used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds, which left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, the most common archaeological remains found in the region.

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact. Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands, as well as diseases such as smallpox. After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations including Pechanga, Soboba, and Pala. Currently, language and ceremonies are being revitalized, and some groups have taken to using ethnographic terms such as *Puyumkowitchum* to refer to themselves.



## **Historic Context**

In 1797, the Temecula Valley received its first European visitors when Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and his military escorts traveled through the area in search of a new mission site. With the founding of Mission San Luis Rey later that year, the Temecula Valley became a part of the new mission's vast land holdings. During the next 20 years, it grew into Mission San Luis Rey's principal grain producer, and a granary, a chapel, and a residence for the *majordomo* were established at the Luiseño village of *Temeeeku*, located near the confluence of Temecula and Murrieta Creeks (Hudson 1989:8, 19).

In 1834, the Temecula Valley, under the name of Rancho Temecula, was officially awarded to Mission San Luis Rey. Just a year later, the *rancho* was surrendered to the Mexican government during secularization of the mission system. In the decade that followed, the Mexican government granted several large tracts of former mission land in and around the Temecula Valley to various private owners. The project area became the property of Felix Valdez, who received in 1844 a grant that included almost the entire Temecula Valley, also under the name of Rancho Temecula. As elsewhere in Alta California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on this and other nearby *ranchos*.

In 1884, at the height of the land boom of the 1880s, the Temecula Land and Water Company founded the town of Murrieta on 160 acres of land in Rancho Temecula, and named it after Juan Murrieta, one of the owners of the rancho at the time and a well-respected local dignitary (Gunther 1984:343-345). For more than 100 years after its birth, Murrieta remained a small, quiet farming community. As late as the 1960s-1970s, Murrieta was still largely rural in character, known to the outside world mainly for racehorse breeding. During the 1980s, however, the quest for affordable housing among commuters to the coastal regions dramatically altered the community's characteristics and its course of development.

Beginning in 1987, as a new land boom swept through the Temecula Valley, Murrieta embarked upon a period of explosive growth. Since then, like the other formerly agricultural settlements in the valley, Murrieta has experienced rapid growth in residential and commercial development and has increasingly taken on the characteristics of a high-tech boomtown. Its total population, numbering 542 in 1970 and approximately 2,250 a decade later, rose to 29,000 by 1991, when the City of Murrieta was incorporated, and exceeds 65,000 today (City of Murrieta n.d.).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was conducted on May 18, 2021, by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. The records search entailed primarily examination of maps, records, and electronic databases on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a half-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties

designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

## **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On March 24, 2021, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. Following the NAHC's recommendations, CRM TECH further contacted the nearby Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians by electronic mail and telephone between March 24, 2021, and April 13, 2022, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. As a part of the correspondence, CRM TECH notified the Pechanga Band of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invite tribal participation. The Pechanga Band subsequently sent a Native American monitor to assist during the initial field survey (see below).

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, historical maps of the area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted were the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1860 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1979, which are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial photographs, taken in 1938-2021, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On June 18, 2021, CRM TECH archaeologists Salvador Z. Boites and Nina Gallardo conducted a field reconnaissance of the project area with the assistance of Pechanga monitor Robert Cordova. Due to dense vegetation growth at that time, only roughly 10% of the total acreage could be closely inspected. Although no indications of any features or artifact deposits of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered, it was determined that an intensive-level field survey would be necessary after adequate weed abatement to ascertain the presence or absence of any archaeological resources on the surface.

On June 3, 2022, after parts of the project area were cleared of vegetation, CRM TECH archaeologists Daniel Ballester and Hunter O'Donnell carried out a second field survey of the project area. The survey was completed systematically by walking a series of parallel north-south and east-west transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals where such transects were possible, mostly along the perimeters of the property. On the exposed slopes, natural contours were followed, keeping to the transect system as closely as possible. Cleared swatches and paths were surveyed by walking along these open areas. A more cursory walk-over was conducted around remaining stands of dense vegetation, observing the ground surface where it could be seen (Fig. 5). Bedrock outcrops that could be accessed were closely examined for any evidence of past human alterations, such as bedrock milling features.



Figure 5. Levels of ground visibility during the field survey on June 3, 2022.



Using these methods, approximately 40% of the ground surface in the project area was closely examined for evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was very good (90%) in areas where the brush has been cleared and the duff removed, and where paths have been cut. In other areas, the remaining vegetation limited visibility to around 5-10%, with some small areas still impenetrable. In addition to the pedestrian survey on the ground, the project area was also inspected and photographed from the air using a DJI Phantom 3 Professional drone.

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, a total of nine cultural resources reports completed between 2007 and 2019 partially overlapped the current project area, eight of them resulting from various aspects of the environmental review process for the extension of Clinton Keith Road over the past decade (Fig. 6). None of these reports, however, covered more than minor portions of the project area along the northern edge. Therefore, for CEQA-compliance purposes, the project area as a whole had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study. EIC records further indicate that no historical/archaeological resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries.

Within the half-mile scope of the records search, EIC records identified 28 additional studies on various tracts of land and linear features. These and other similar studies in the vicinity resulted in the recordation of nine historical/archaeological sites and seven isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts) within the half-mile radius, as listed in Table 1. Three of the sites and one of the isolates dated to the historic period. Among these were Los Alamos Road, refuse scatters, and a gasoline can.

Six sites and six isolates were prehistoric—i.e., Native American—in origin. Four of the six sites were composed mainly of bedrock milling features, the most prolific type of prehistoric cultural

<b>Primary #</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Date Recorded</b>	<b>Description</b>
33-004104	CA-RIV-4104	1990	Scattered lithic debitage and groundstone
33-012772	N/A	1980	Isolate: quartzite chopper
33-013304	CA-RIV-7405	2004	Bedrock milling features with scattered lithics and groundstone
33-013332	CA-RIV-7424	2004	Bedrock milling feature with a single slick
33-013333	CA-RIV-7425	2004	Bedrock milling features
33-013334	CA-RIV-7426	2004	Bedrock milling feature with two slicks
33-013363	N/A	2004	Isolate: Granitic biface mano
33-013976	N/A	2004	Isolate: milky quartz biface blade
33-014358	N/A	2004	Isolate: metate fragment
33-015315	CA-RIV-8084	2006	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-021025	CA-RIV-10890H	2012; 2013	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-021031	N/A	2012; 2013	Isolate: rectangular metal gas can
33-023904	CA-RIV-11739	2014; 2018	Large scatter of lithic debitage and fragmented groundstone
33-023953	N/A	2014; 2015	Los Alamos Road
33-028258	N/A	2018	Isolate: milling slab fragment
33-028259	N/A	2016	Isolate: metate



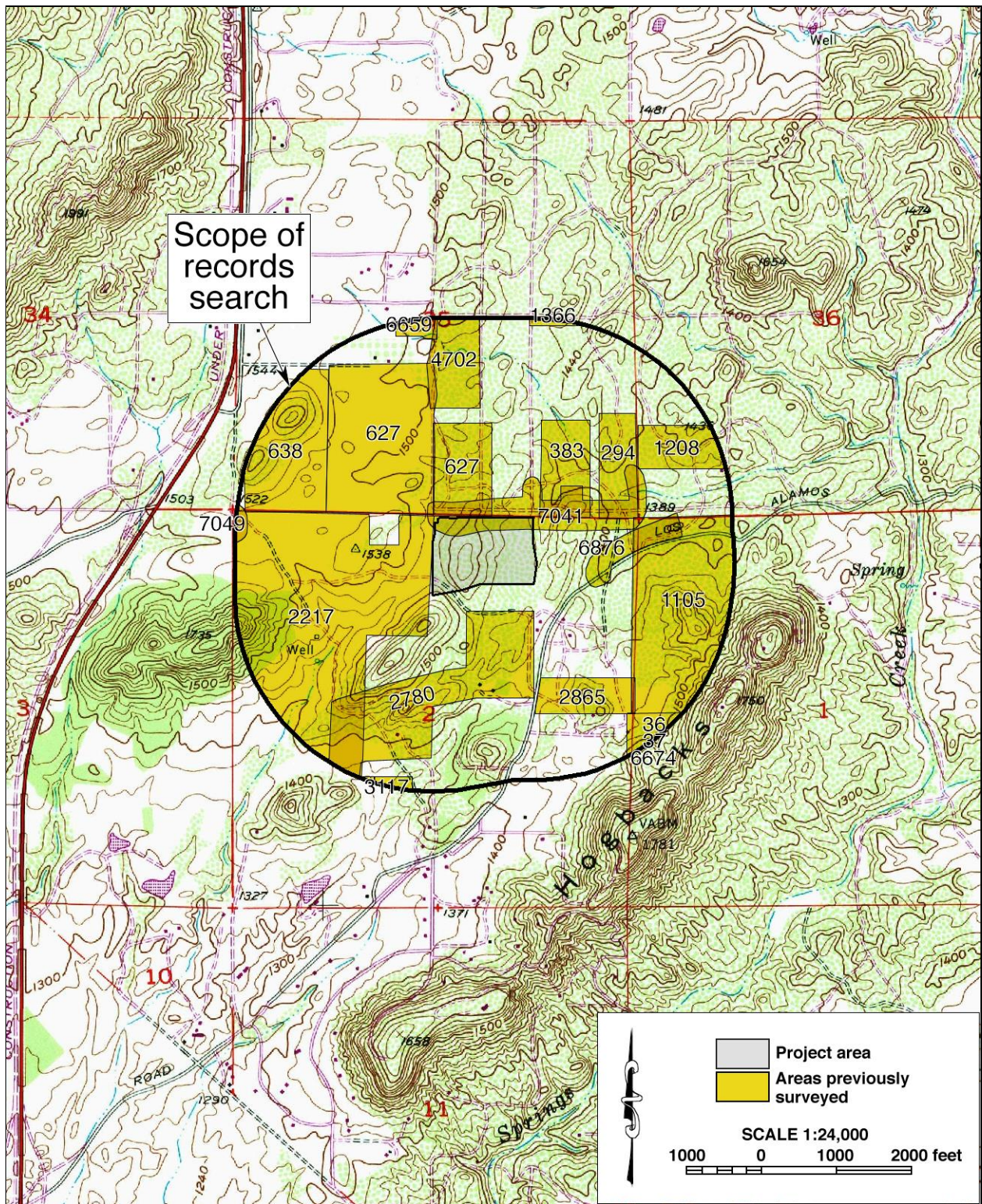


Figure 6. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.



remains in western Riverside County, and the other two consisted of scatters of lithic debitage and groundstone fragments. The prehistoric isolates were primarily single flaked-stone or groundstone fragments. None of these previously recorded cultural resources were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, therefore, they require further consideration during this study.

## **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated April 6, 2021, that the Sacred Lands File record search had yielded positive results for Native American cultural resource(s), although the nature and location of the resource(s) were not disclosed. The NAHC recommended that the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians be consulted for further information on such resources, along with other local Native American groups who may also have pertinent knowledge. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a referral list of 16 individuals affiliated with 10 local Native American groups. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report for reference by the City of Murrieta in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent Native American groups.

As a result of the contact with the Pechanga Band, tribal monitor Robert Cordova participated in the archaeological fieldwork on June 18, 2021, as mentioned above. However, to date the Pechanga Band has not responded to the request for comments or information regarding the Native American cultural resource(s) reported by the NAHC.

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical sources suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. As Figures 7-10 demonstrate, no evidence of any settlement or development activities were observed within the project boundaries throughout the 1850s-1950s era. In the 1890s, a number of roads were noted in the surrounding area, including one traversing the southwestern corner of the project area (Fig. 8). That winding dirt road remained in place as the only sign of use through the next six decades (NETR Online 1938; Figs. 9, 10).

Suburban development began to encroach on the project vicinity between 1996 and 2002, when some of the adjacent properties were cleared of vegetation and in some cases graded (Google Earth 1996-2002). Across Whitewood Road to the west, the Vista Murrieta High School had been completed by 2003, and a residential tract to the northwest were constructed between then and 2005 (Google Earth 2003; 2005). Despite these developments nearby, the project area itself has remained in a relatively natural state to the present time, with off-road vehicle paths and foot trails the only evidence of active use today (NETR Online 1967-2018; Google Earth 1996-2020).

## **FIELD SURVEY**

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. None of the dirt roads and paths on the property appear to enter or cross the property in an alignment compatible to that of the dirt road shown on the historical maps (Figs. 8-10).



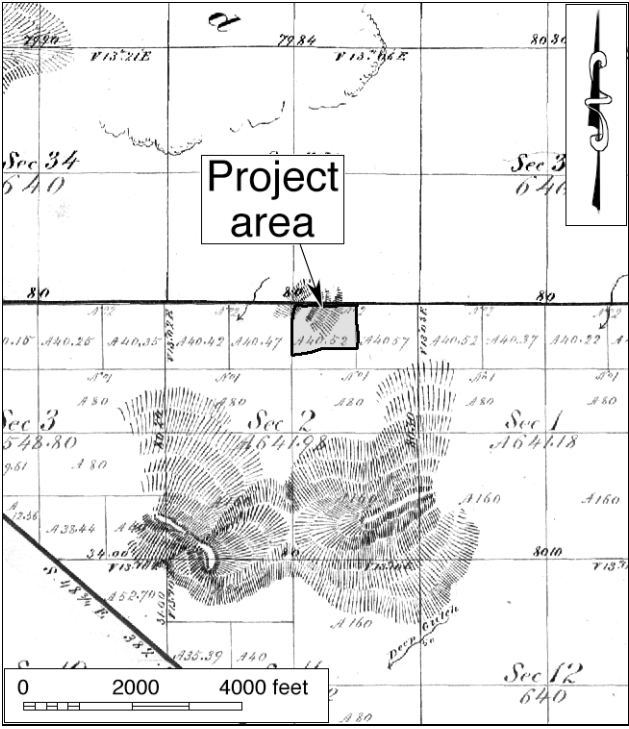


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1854-1859. (Source: GLO 1860a; 1860b)

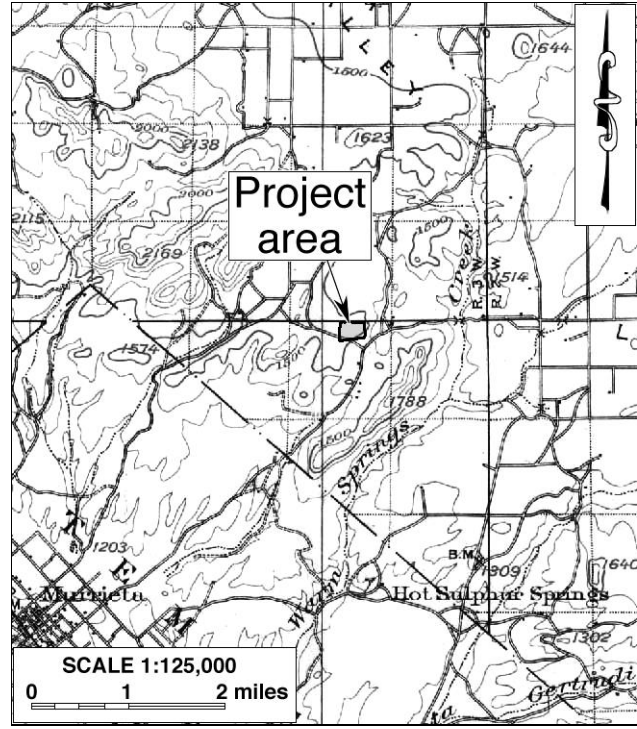


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1891-1898. (Source: USGS 1901a; 1901b)

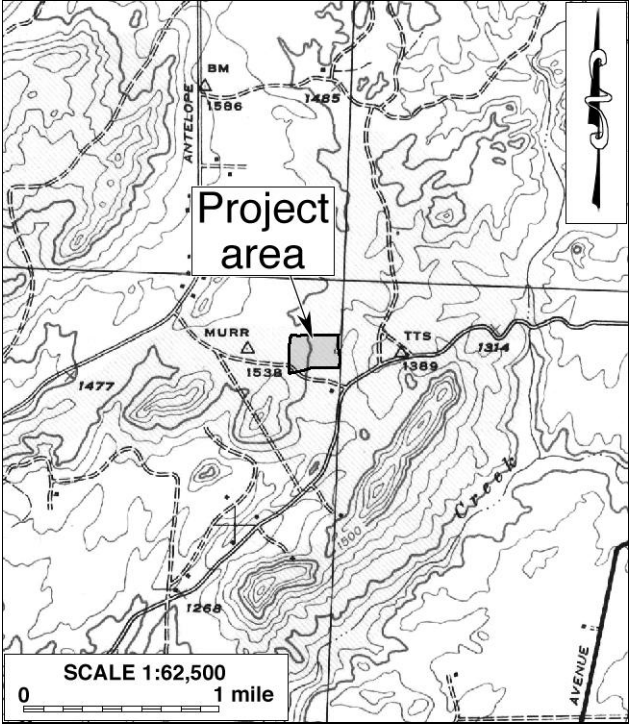


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

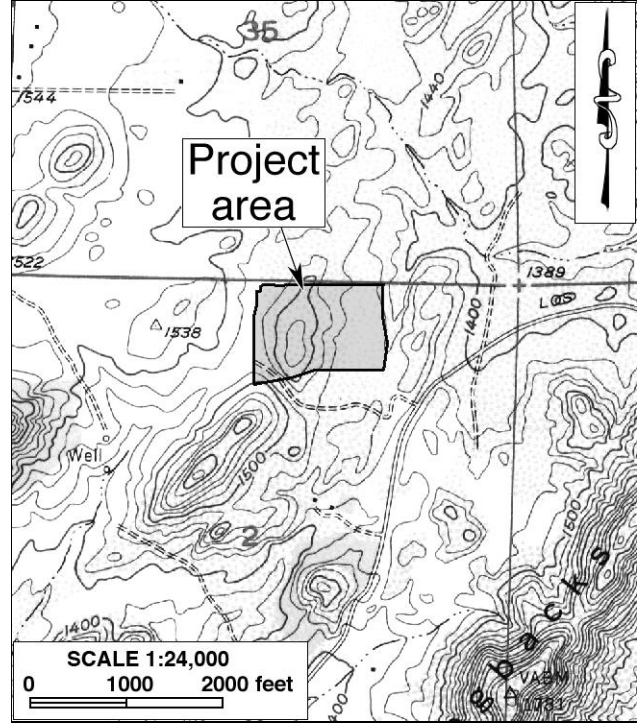


Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1951. (Source: USGS 1953)

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area and assist the City of Murrieta in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were encountered during the present survey. Therefore, CRM TECH concludes that no known “historical resources” will be impacted by the proposed project. However, the survey efforts in portions of the project area were hampered by both the lack of sufficient access and poor ground visibility resulting from dense vegetation growth.

Meanwhile, the NAHC has reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiry to the nearby Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, who did not provide any information on such resources during this study. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential “tribal cultural resources” is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of Murrieta and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC

§21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary, the present study encountered no “historical resources” within or adjacent to the project area, but the reliability of this finding is hampered by the limited access and poor ground visibility resulting from dense vegetation growth over portions of the property. Furthermore, the NAHC identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location that require further consultations between the City of Murrieta and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians as well as other appropriate Native American groups. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Murrieta:

- A tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on known cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultation process to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”
- Due to limitation imposed by poor ground visibility over most of the property at the time of the survey, the initial grubbing and clearing operations at the onset of the project should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.
- The monitoring program should be coordinated with the nearby Native American groups of Luiseño heritage, such as the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, who may wish to participate.
- Under these conditions, the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions regarding “historical resources.”

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 2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino, California.
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1953 Map: Murrieta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951.

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**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN  
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

**Education**

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.  
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”  
UCLA Extension Course #888.  
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,  
Historical Archaeologist.  
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the  
Association of Environmental Professionals.  
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.  
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.  
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.  
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.  
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.  
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.  
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.  
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for  
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

**Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange  
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural  
Diversity.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources  
management study reports since 1986.

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast  
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.



**REPORT WRITER/PROJECT HISTORIAN**  
**Terri Jacquemain, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

**Professional Experience**

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Author/co-author of legally defensible cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106;
  - Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local communities and historical organizations;
  - Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history; architectural description.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
  
- 2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**  
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.  
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.  
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

**Professional Experience**

- 2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.  
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.  
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2016- M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
  
2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

**Professional Experience**

- 2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.  
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.  
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

**APPENDIX 2**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

April 6, 2021

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECHVia Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)**Re: Proposed Residential Construction Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
ChumashSECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
KarukCOMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
ApacheCOMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-  
Stenslie**  
ChumashCOMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/6/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson Luiseno  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000  
Fax: (951) 695-1778  
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Cahuilla  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians**

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Luiseno  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306  
Fax: (951) 506-9491  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians**

Norma Contreras, Chairperson Luiseno  
22000 Highway 76  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423  
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Cupeno  
Pala, CA, 92059 Luiseno  
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515  
Fax: (760) 742-3189  
sgaughen@palatribe.com

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Quechan  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516  
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson Luiseno  
P.O. Box 369  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289  
Fax: (760) 742-3422  
bennaecalac@aol.com

**Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians**

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson Luiseno  
One Government Center Lane  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
bomazzetti@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Residential Construction Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/6/2021**

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
One Government Center Lane Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635  
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission  
Indians***

1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno  
Vista, CA, 92081  
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505  
Fax: (760) 724-2172  
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission  
Indians***

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council  
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno  
Vista, CA, 92081  
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505  
Fax: (760) 724-2172  
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Residential Construction Project, Riverside County.