



**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
FOR THE
TERRACES MURRIETA PROJECT,
MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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USGS Quadrangle
Murrieta, California
Anza Project No. 21-0020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Birdseye Planning Group retained Anza Resource Consultants to prepare a Phase I cultural resources study for the Terraces Murrieta Project (project), in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The proposed project would construct 899 apartment units on a 38.7-acre site located north of Murrieta Hot Springs Road, west of Interstate 15, east of the existing Sparkman Court corridor and south of Vista Murrieta Road in the City of Murrieta, California. The project would construct 11, four-story apartment buildings and 12 two-story carriage unit buildings in two phases. The project site is currently vacant land.

The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with City of Murrieta serving as lead agency. The project also seeks permitting from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and is therefore also subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). This study includes delineation of the project's area of potential effects (APE), a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping, pedestrian survey of the APE, and preparation of this technical report in compliance with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA, Section 106, and the City of Murrieta.

The cultural resource records search, previous surveys, and current pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within the APE. The Sacred Lands File search results were positive, and Pechanga identified the project APE as within a TCP, in proximity to two additional TCPs, and adjacent to a ceremonial ancestral reburial site associated with the construction of Interstate 215. Pechanga seeks agency consultation under CEQA and Section 106, which may reveal further information regarding the sensitivity of the APE. The Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians also consider the area culturally sensitive. However, based on the absence of recorded prehistoric resources less than 0.5-mile from the project APE and negative results of the current and previous surveys, the archaeological sensitivity of the project APE is considered low. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impacts to historical or archaeological resources*** under CEQA and ***no effects to historic properties*** under NEPA.

No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities (see below).

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1997) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA or Section 106, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

If human remains are found during ground disturbing activities, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American

Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Anza Resources Consultants (Anza) was retained by Birdseye Planning Group to prepare a Phase I cultural resources study for the Terraces Murrieta Project (project), in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with City of Murrieta serving as lead agency.

This study includes a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping, pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this report following the *Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR): Recommended Content and Format* guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

1.1 PROJECT/UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION

The proposed project would construct 899 apartment units on a 38.7 gross (31.39 net) acre Site located north of Murrieta Hot Springs Road, west of Interstate 15, east of the existing Sparkman Court corridor and south of Vista Murrieta Road in the City of Murrieta, California (Assessor Parcel Numbers [APNs] 910-031-001, -002, -003, -004, -005, -007, -008, -009, -010, -015, -017, -018, -021, -022, -023, -024, -025 and -026; 949-190-012, -013, -014, -015, -016 -017, -018 and -019). The site is bordered to the south by Murrieta Hot Springs Road and undeveloped land, to the west by the Interstate 15 corridor, to the north by Vista Murrieta Road and single-family residences, and to the east by Sparkman Court and office research park uses.

The Project consists of 11, four-story apartment buildings and nine two-story carriage unit buildings in two phases. Phase I consists of buildings B1 and B6-B11 containing 652 one-, two- and three-bedroom units ranging in size from 743 square feet to 1,292 square feet. A total of 24 two-story, one-bedroom/one-bathroom (1,052 square feet) carriage units will also be constructed in Phase I. A total of 1,119 parking spaces (288 garage spaces, 216 tandem spaces, 21 parallel and 503 open stall and 91 diagonal) will be provided. A leasing center, clubhouse, swimming pool and various walking paths and green space areas will be provided throughout the Project. A dog park and other outdoor open space area will be provided at the northeast corner of the Site. Phase 2 consists of 247 one- and two-bedroom units in Buildings B2-B5 and 381 parking spaces (86 garage, 86 tandem, 14 parallel and 149 open stalls and 46 diagonal). In total, the Project will provide 359 one-bedroom/one-bathroom units, 482 two-bedroom/two-bathroom units and 58 three-bedroom/two-bathroom units.

The main project entrance will be on Monroe Avenue north of Murrieta Hot Springs Road. Secondary access will be provided from Vista Murrieta Road along the northern site boundary. A 28-foot wide, paved and gated emergency vehicle access will be constructed along the southern Site boundary between Sparkman Court and the Interstate 15 northbound on-ramp. The Project will be required to construct a full width segment of Monroe Avenue in the Sparkman Court corridor from Walsh Center Drive southeast to the existing Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) wastewater lift station and then half width improvements will be required from that point south. These improvements will terminate just north of the intersection with Murrieta Hot Springs Road. The project will be required to pay a fair share of costs to install a new traffic signal at the intersection of Sparkman Court (Monroe Avenue) and Murrieta Hot Springs Road. Further, half width frontage improvements (i.e., paving the road and adding curb/gutter/sidewalk) along Vista Murrieta Road between old Monroe Avenue northwest of the site to the new Monroe Avenue alignment at the northeast corner of the site will be required.

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) will provide water and sewer service to the site. The project will extend existing sewer lines to the site from an existing mainline located north of Sparkman Court/Monroe Avenue lift station. A new 18-inch water main will be installed in the old Monroe Avenue alignment from the northwest corner of the site at the Vista Murrieta Road intersection north to Los Alamos Road. Construction will utilize an open trench on either side of an existing at-grade jurisdictional crossing. Directional drilling will be used to install the waterline under the jurisdictional feature to avoid directly impacting this resource. Wet and dry utility improvements will occur while road improvements are being installed to minimize the need for road closure and overall construction-related impacts to neighboring residents.

Offsite runoff will be treated with modular wetland systems. Onsite project runoff will be treated with a combination of modular wetland systems and biofiltration basins. Both off- and on-site stormwater will be mitigated for hydromodification with underground basins. The total area dedicated to an on-site stormwater management system will be approximately 0.38 acres.

The proposed project contains two drainage features. Drainage 1 as it is referred to herein, is located at the southeastern corner of the site. This area will not be affected by the project. Drainage 2 is located in the northern portion of the site. The project will remove this drainage which totals 0.06 acres and 795 linear feet of US Army Corps of Engineers/Regional Board non-wetland waters and 0.06 acres and 795 linear feet of California Department of Fish and Wildlife jurisdictional streambed/riparian habitat. The applicant will purchase mitigation credits through the Riverpark Mitigation Bank at a ratio of 3:1 for a total of 0.18 acres to compensate for the loss of non-wetland jurisdictional resources comprising Drainage 2.

Project construction is scheduled to begin in late 2023 with Phase I completed in early 2026. Build out of Phase II is expected by 2028.

The project APE is located within unsectioned former Rancho Temecula lands of Township 7 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project APE including the proposed waterline on old Monroe is depicted on a portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Murrieta, CA* 7.5-minute topographical map in Figure 2 and on a Google Satellite aerial background in Figure 3. The proposed site plan is depicted in Figure 4.

1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

1.2.1 State

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant 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; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b]. PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, the probability is high that it meets any of the following criteria:

Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, and expanded CEQA by establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. The bill specifies that any project that may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” According to the legislative intent for AB 52, “tribes may have knowledge about land and cultural resources that should be included in the environmental analysis for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.” Section 21074 of AB 52 also defines a new category of resources under CEQA called “tribal cultural resources.” Tribal cultural resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on, or eligible for, the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. See also PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

1.2.2 Federal

This project will require permitting from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and therefore qualifies as a federal undertaking. Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as NEPA. Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code [USC] 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in, or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the

criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for the NRHP are labeled as historic properties.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:

- (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, 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; or
- (d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.2.3 City of Murrieta Resource Preservation Ordinance

Murrieta Municipal Code (MMC) Section 16.26 was implemented in 2001 to “establish a mechanism by which community resources such as buildings, structures and sites within the city of Murrieta, which are of pre-historic and historic interest or value or which exhibit special elements of the city’s architectural, cultural or social heritage may be identified, protected, enhanced, perpetuated and used in the interest of the public’s health, safety, welfare and enrichment (Sorrell et al. 2010).” This ordinance (i.e., section of code) also serves to implement the cultural resources provisions of the conservation and open space element of the City of Murrieta General Plan. The Resource Preservation Ordinance requires that prior to the demolition or relocation of any designated cultural resource or contributing resource a “Certificate of Appropriateness” must be granted by the Murrieta City Council.

MMC Section 16.26.050 further establishes designation criteria for the following types of cultural resources: individual resource, local district, archaeological district, and historic preservation district (Sorrell et al. 2010). The criteria generally follow CRHR criteria, as illustrated by the City’s criteria for **Individual Resource Designation**:

1. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city’s cultural, architectural, aesthetic, social, economic, political, artistic and/or engineering heritage;
2. It is identified with persons, a business use or events significant in local, state or national history;
3. It embodies distinctive characteristics of style, type, period or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
4. It is representative of the notable work of a builder, designer or architect; or
5. Its unique location or singular physical characteristic represents an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the city.

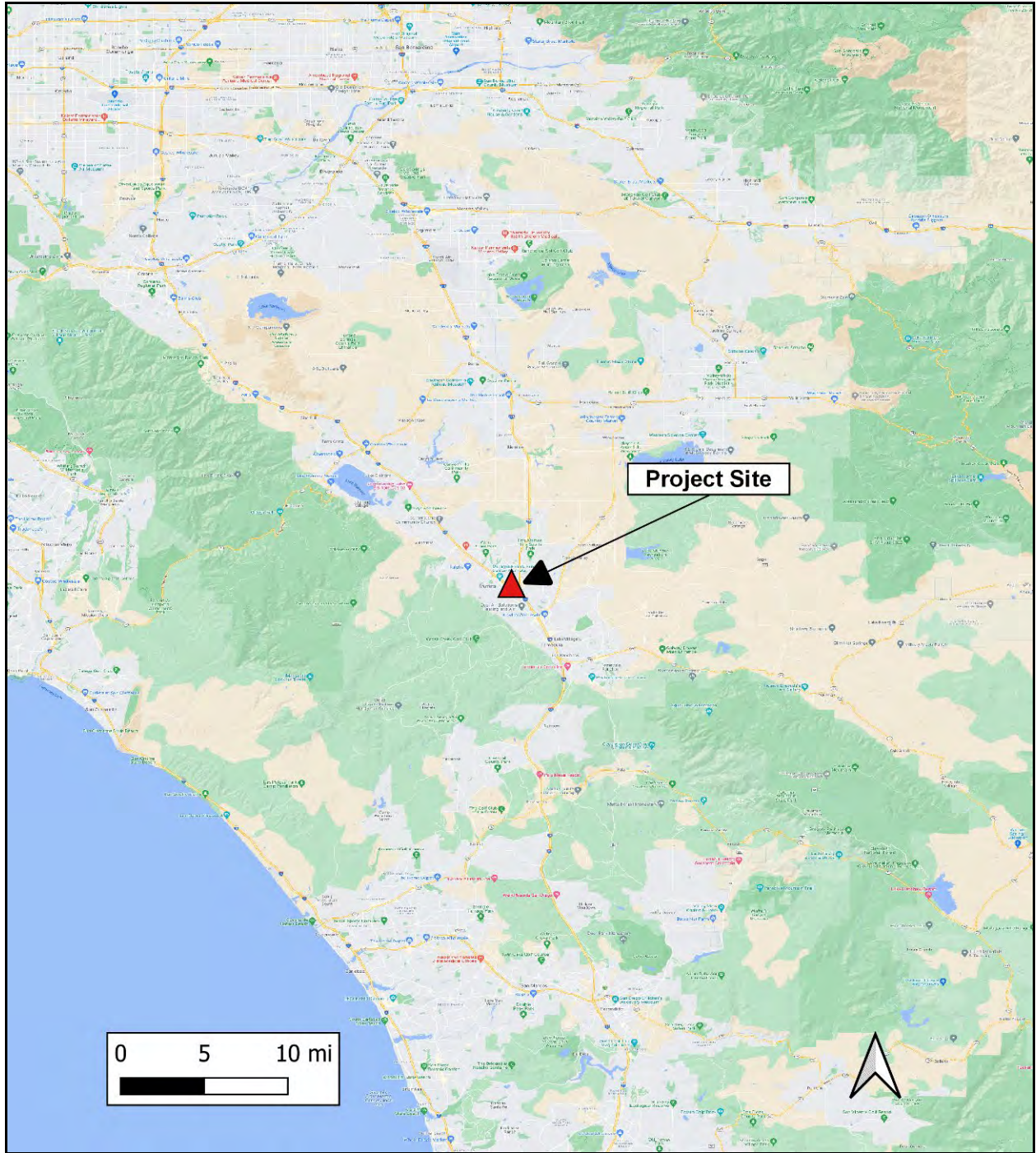
1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The area of potential effects (APE) of an undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d) as the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or

use of historic properties if any such property exists.” The APE is three-dimensional (depth, length, width) and include all areas directly and indirectly affected by the proposed construction. As described in Section 1.1, the current undertaking would be located within a 38.7-acre site located north of Murrieta Hot Springs Road, west of Interstate 15, east of the existing Sparkman Court corridor and south of Vista Murrieta Road in the City of Murrieta, California (APNs 910-031-001, -002, -003, -004, -005, -007, -008, -009, -010, -015, -017, -018, -021, -022, -023, -024, -025 and -026; 949-190-012, -013, -014, -015, -016 -017, -018 and -019). The APE would also include the proposed 18-inch waterline within Monroe Avenue from the northwest corner of the project site to Los Alamos Road. Effects would include construction phase ground disturbance. The APE would potentially include adjacent or nearby properties that may be indirectly affected (e.g., visual change to historic district, vibrational impacts to unreinforced adobe structures) by the proposed undertaking. However, there are no historic properties adjacent to the proposed undertaking and the APE is therefore limited to the project footprint. The project grading plan is not complete at this time but the project APE includes the entire approximately 38.7-acre project site with significant mass grading and depth of disturbance is estimated to be at least ten feet in some portions. The vertical APE for the proposed waterline is estimated at a maximum depth of six feet below ground surface. Figures 2 and 3 depict the APE for the current undertaking.

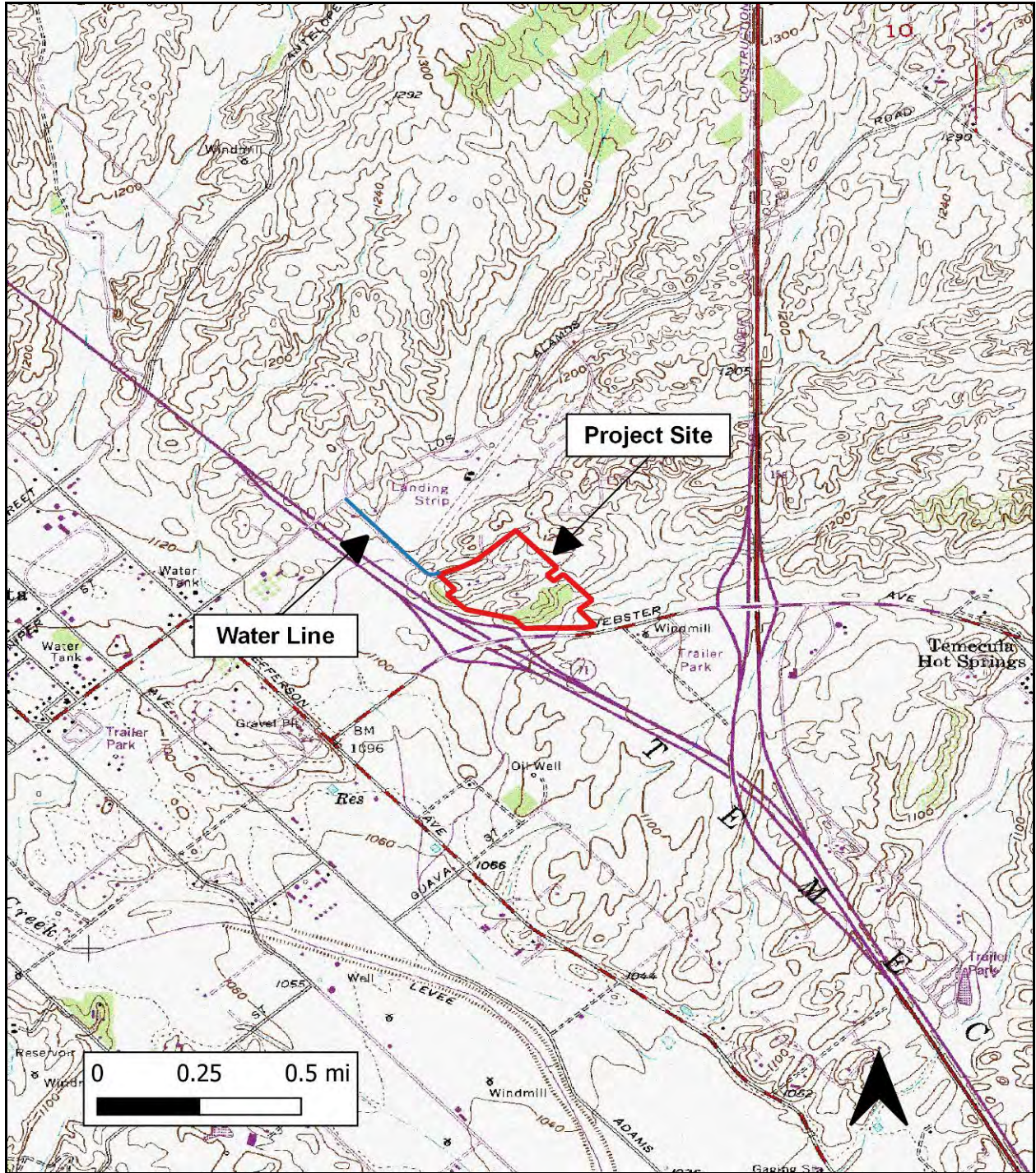
1.4 PERSONNEL

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt requested the cultural resources records search, conducted the Native American scoping and pedestrian survey, prepared all GIS and figures, and was the primary author of this report. Principal Investigator Katherine Collins, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), coauthored this report and served as principal investigator for the study. Ms. Collins meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1997).



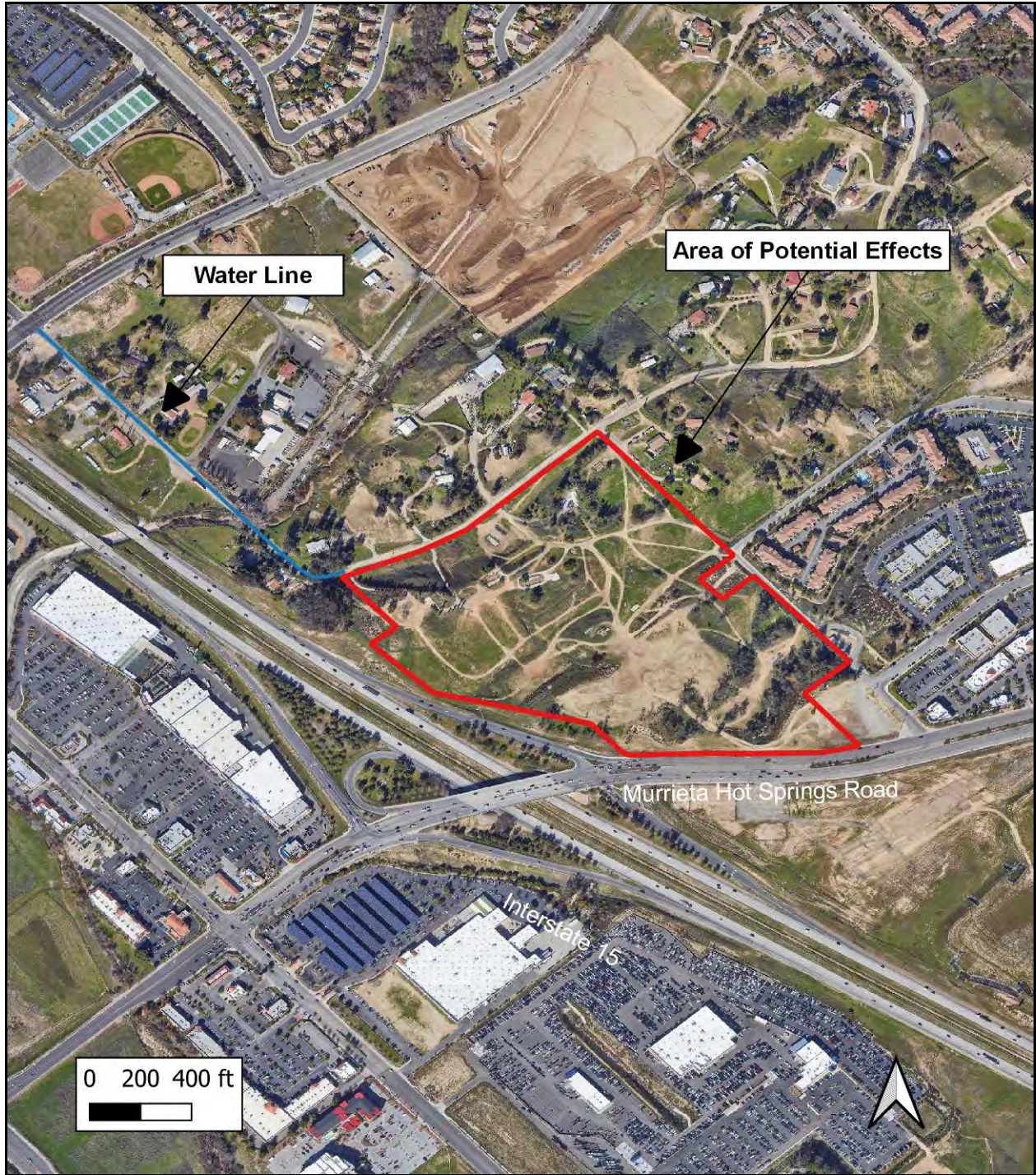
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Figure 1. Regional Vicinity Map



U.S.G.S. Murrieta, CA quadrangle map

Figure 2. Project Location Map



Google Satellite Image

Figure 3. Aerial Overview of Project APE

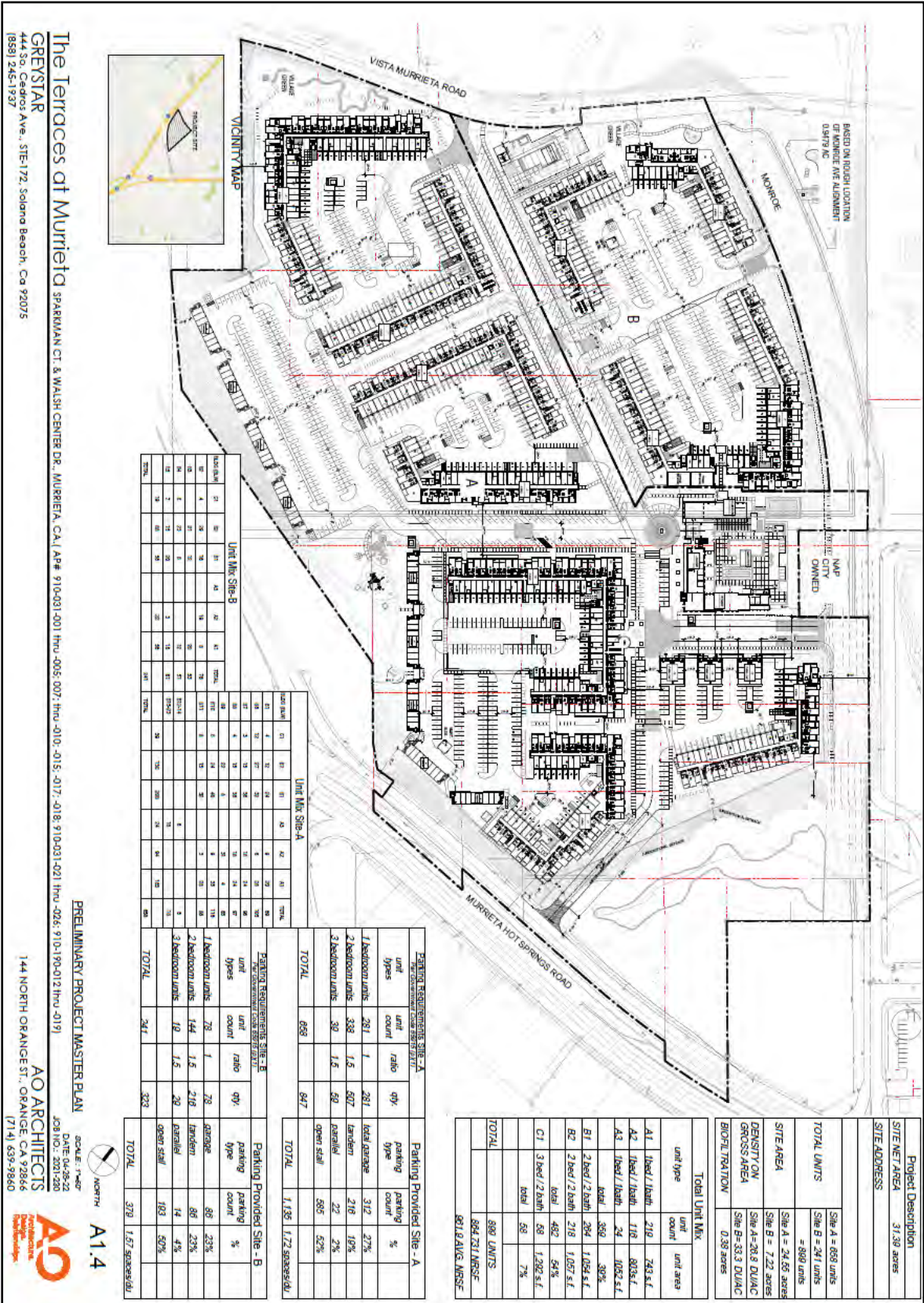


Figure 4. Site Plan

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project APE is within foothills on the eastern edge of the Temecula Valley at an elevation of approximately 354 meters (1160) feet above mean sea level. It contains two northeast to southwest-trending hills with a dip between them also trending downslope to the southwest. The project APE is approximately 0.16 kilometers (0.1 miles) south of an unnamed seasonal tributary to Murrieta Creek, which is the nearest water (Figure 1). Murrieta has a semi-arid climate with hot dry summers and moderate winters. The region averages approximately 12 to 16 inches of rain annually (Sorrell et al. 2010). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain.

The project APE is underlain by Quaternary older alluvium, specifically Pleistocene nonmarine alluvium (Rogers 1965). Prior to intensive agriculture and development, common flora in Murrieta included chaparral, oaks, buckwheat, cacti, mustard, tule, and grasses. Fauna included coyotes, rabbits, rodents, raptors, vultures, reptiles, and insects (Sorrell et al. 2010).

3. CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 PREHISTORIC SETTING

For nearly a century, archaeologists have developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (e.g., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 2004). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 2004:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (CA. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 2004; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom-style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 2004). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

No previously recorded sites within Murrieta are recorded from this horizon (time period) (Sorrell et al. 2010).

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone. In addition, ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta

(1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 2004:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (e.g., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland at Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 2004:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975).

Most previously recorded sites (both survey and excavation) within Murrieta likely date from the Milling Stone Horizon, though many sites lack definite temporal association (Sorrell et al. 2010).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

The Intermediate Horizon, as defined by Wallace, dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

Intermediate Horizon sites have been recorded within Murrieta (Sorrell et al. 2010).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. The largest steatite quarry in California was located on Santa Catalina Island and it was traded throughout southern California (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:135). More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223). True et al. (1974:97) estimated the introduction of ceramics to the Luiseño area occurred approximately A.D. 1500–1600.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project APE is within the Luiseño traditional use area. The Luiseño occupied territory along the coast between Aliso Creek and Agua Hedionada Creek that extended inland to Santiago Peak in the north and the east side of Palomar Mountain in the south, including Lake Elsinore and the Valley of San Jose (Bean and Shipek 1978). The population of the Luiseño prior to the arrival of Europeans is believed to be approximately 3,500 (O'Neil 2002).

The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of languages, along with their northern and eastern neighbors, the Gabrielino and Cahuilla (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Takic subfamily is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Driver 1969). The language of their southern neighbors, the Ipai, is part of the Yuman family of languages, which is related to languages spoken throughout the southwest. Ethnographic period Luiseño cultural practices were similar to other speakers of Takic languages but had other things in common with their Ipai neighbors (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño social structure was more rigid than other Takic-speaking groups, possibly in part because of a higher population density. They were strongly patrilineal and resided in permanent villages of between a few dozen to several hundred people, each of which was politically independent and claimed its own territory, including seasonal camps. In the smaller villages, most residents belonged to a single lineage while in the larger settlements one lineage was dominant, but families of many clans were present. Ties between villages were maintained through various economic, religious, and social networks (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Father Boscana, a priest at Mission San Juan Capistrano, recorded his observations of the natives and left a most valuable work. Kroeber (1925) describes Boscana's "*Chinigchinich*" as "the most intensive and best written account of the customs and religion of any group of California Indians in the mission days." Kroeber, drawing on Boscana (1978) and other sources, describes the Juaneño as having well-developed religious, ritualistic, and social customs. The center of the Luiseño religion was *Chinigchinich*, the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. The heroes were originally from the stars and the sagas told of them formed Luiseño religious beliefs. Initiation rites during puberty were practiced for both boys and girls, including a hallucinogenic journey in search of a spirit guide for boys and days of fasting in a heated pit for girls. Luiseño cremated and buried their dead.

Plant foods were by far the largest part of the traditional diet, with acorns representing the most important staple item (Bean and Shipek 1978). In part because of this, villages were located near reliable water sources, as large quantities of water were necessary to process acorn products. The Luiseño ate a wide variety of other plant foods, including grasses, seeds, cactus fruits, yucca, bulbs, roots, tubers, mushrooms, and other items. The Luiseño also hunted and trapped game animals such as deer, rabbit, and birds. The sea was a very important source of protein, possibly providing up to 60 percent of the diet for coastal villages (White 1962). The Luiseño caught sea mammals and fish, and gathered shellfish such as abalone, mussels, clams, scallops, and Chione.

As cited in Sorrell et al. (2010), ethnographic period Luiseño villages in the vicinity of Murrieta include *Avaa'ax* (meaning Cottonwood or Alamo), *Paashuku* (Gonzales Adobe) and *Toatwi* (Oxendine 1983:141-143). *Temeku* was the namesake of Temecula and located in that area (McCown 1955).

3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The historic period for the state of California generally begins with the establishment of the first Spanish mission and presidio in San Diego in 1769. This marks the beginning of the Spanish period of California

history, which lasted until 1822 when news of Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 finally reached California. The Spanish period saw the establishment of a permanent European presence in California in the form of 21 missions located along the coast between San Diego and Sonoma, four military presidios located in San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, and three pueblos (towns) that later became the cities of Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Cruz (Robinson 1948).

The Mexican period of California history saw the seizure of lands once held by the missions through the Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 and the redistribution of those lands to individuals in the form of land grants known as "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During this period the Mexican government in California issued about 700 land grants to Mexican citizens and foreign immigrants (Shumway 2007).

War between the United States and Mexico led to the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ended the Mexican period and signaled the beginning of the American period of California history. The early American period is marked by the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, resulting in a gold rush that saw a massive influx of settlers from other parts of the United States and around the world, greatly impacting California's native population. In 1869 the transcontinental railroad was completed linking California with the rest of the United States. The gold rush and the establishment of the railroad played major roles in the development of California into a national and worldwide leader in agricultural and industrial production. Today, California has the top gross domestic product of any state in the union, as well as a vibrant and diverse culture.

3.3.1 Riverside County

In 1772 Pedro Fages, Spanish Military Commander of California, led the first Europeans into the Riverside County region (Pourade 1971). Juan Bautista de Anza followed with settlers headed for the Presidio of San Francisco in 1774. During the Mexican period after the secularization of the missions, numerous ranchos were granted throughout California, including the Temecula and Little Temecula land grants that totaled approximately 30,000 acres. The current project APE is within the former Temecula Rancho, which included both Temecula and Murrieta valleys. Much of the land was used for grazing cattle and horses.

In the mid-1800s the Southern Emigrant Trail ran through western Riverside County in an alignment today's Interstate 15 generally follows. After the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, thousands more settlers and immigrants began to migrate to southern California at the urgings of land speculators and developers. The City of Riverside was founded in 1870 and Riverside County was formed in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties (Lech 2004).

3.3.2 City of Murrieta

The Temecula Hot Springs, or *Paala Saaquiuna* in Luiseño, were long known to Native Americans for their medicinal properties (Gunther 1984). Juan Murrieta developed these springs in the early 1880s and when he sold his portion of Rancho Temecula that included the springs in 1884, the springs were renamed Murrieta Hot Springs (Gunther 1984). The Temecula Land and Water Company had purchased 14,000 acres of the Rancho Temecula and in 1886 platted the town of Murrieta (Dumke 1944). The Murrieta area was known for hay and grain production and during the height of the real estate boom of the mid-to-late 1800s, land could be purchased from six dollars an acre and up (Dumke 1944). From this time until the late twentieth century Murrieta continued to be primarily known for dry-farmed grains like barley, oat, and wheats, supplemented by alfalfa, potatoes, vegetables, and grape vineyards, as well as olive, cherry, pear, apple, fig, and nectarine orchards (Alter et al. 2005 as cited in Sorrell et al. 2010). Murrieta Hot Springs, outside the town of Murrieta, was purchased by Fritz Guenther in 1902. The

Guenther family owned the hot springs until 1969 and during that time expanded 200 acres of ranch land and a few buildings into more than 500 acres of popular resort spa with bathhouses, tiled pools, hotels, great halls, stables, gardens, and hiking (Sorrell et al. 2010).

From 1980 to 1990 the population of Murrieta increased from 2,200 residents to more than 24,000 as former agricultural lands were developed to help satisfy the southern California's need for more housing. The City incorporated in 1991 and by 2000 the population was more than 44,000. By 2005 the population was approximately 85,000 (Sorrell et al. 2010).

4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Anza requested a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at University of California, Riverside. The search was requested to identify previous cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project APE. The EIC conducted the records search on October 29, 2021. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The EIC records search identified 48 cultural resources studies that were conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project APE (Table 1). Six of the studies (RI-02015, RI-02877, RI-03896, RI-07372, RI-07404, and RI-10133) included all or portions of the project APE and are discussed after Table 1. None of studies identified cultural resources within or adjacent to the project APE.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project APE

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to APE
RI-00036	Robert L. Bettinger	1972	Murrieta Hot Springs Development: Potential Impact on Archaeological Resources.	Outside
RI-00421	Richard Lando	1978	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of Area Described on Parcel Map 11019, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-00588	Paul G. Chace and Don Laylander	1979	An Archaeological Survey of the Golden Triangle Medical Facilities Property, Near Murrieta, Riverside County (T.P.M. # 15647)	Outside
RI-00718	Patricia Singer	1979	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 14014, Near Murrieta in Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-00768	Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas	1980	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 15195 Near Murrieta, Riverside County	Outside
RI-01226	Roger J. Desautels	1981	Archaeological Assessment Report of PM 17443	Outside
RI-01640	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1983	Archaeological Report on TPM 18947 Located Near Murrieta Hot Springs, Riverside County, California	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to APE
RI-01854	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1984	Archaeological Assessment - ca. 80 Acres Near Murrieta	Outside
RI-02015	McDonald, Meg	1986	An Archaeological Assessment of 2.5 Acres of Land Near Murrieta in Southwestern Riverside County, California	Within
RI-02120	De Munck, Victor C.	1987	Archaeological Assessment of 7.61 Acres of Land Located in the Murrieta Area of Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-02364	Keller, Jean S.	1988	An Archaeological Assessment of COZ 5222, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-02389	Keller, Jean Salpas	1988	An Archaeological Assessment of COZ 5165 and Plot Plan 10.517, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-02849	Swope, Karen K.	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of Conditional Use Permit 3086, Located in the Murrieta Area of Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-02877	Crownover, Scott and B. Holz	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Regional Mall Near Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Within
RI-03189	Peak and Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates	1990	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California	Outside
RI-03896	Keller, Jean A.	1995	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Murrieta Hot Springs Road - Madison Avenue Corridor Master Development Plan, 288.0 Acres of Land in Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Within
RI-04352	Keller, Jean A.	1999	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Plot Plan 99-027, +17.3 Acres of Land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-04646	Keller, Jean A.	2002	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Los Alamos Apartment Complex (Development Plan 02151), 27.33 Acres of Land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-04664	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Daniel Ballister, and Melissa Hernandez	2001	Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Report: Jefferson Avenue Business Corridor, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-04853	Demcak, Carol R.	2004	Phase I Archaeological Assessment of 62-Acre Proposed High School Site in Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-05142	Harris, Nina and Dennis R. Gallegos	1998	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Murrieta Lines D and D-1 Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Riverside County, CA	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to APE
RI-05212	Hoover, Anna M., Hugh M. Wagner, and Brian C. Dailey	2005	A Phase I Archaeological/Paleontological Survey Report on APNs 910-140-058 & -059, +/-Acres, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-05612	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	2004	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Bond Self Storage/ U-Haul Project (CUP 03-014), a 2.5 Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Guava Street, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-05968	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Eastern Municipal Water District Proposed Murrieta Sewer, City Of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-06457	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester	2004	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Murrieta Wastewater Planning and Construction Project, in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-06557	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Thomas Shackford, Zachary X. Hruby, Terri Jacquemain, and Nicholas F. Hearth	2006	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, the Jefferson Avenue Retail Center Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-06691	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2006	Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Records Search: The Murrieta Triangle Commercial Development Project, APNs 910-390-001 to 003, 008 to 018, 021, 022; and 910-400-001 to 018, Portions of Rancho Temecula Land Grant, CA	Outside
RI-07040	Jean A. Keller	2006	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mahaffey/Kravagna Property APN 949-200-020 thru 024, 040-170-014	Outside
RI-07043	Bai "Tom" Tang, Thomas Shackford, Zachary X. Hruby, Terri Jacquemain, and Nicholas F. Hearth	2007	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Jefferson Avenue Retail Center Project, City of Murrieta Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-07372	Keller, Jean A.	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Interra Vista Murrieta Project APN 949-140-014 Thru 017 910-031-007 949-190-012, 013, 018	Within
RI-07403	Jean A. Keller	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Madison Avenue Project, APN 910-140-031, 032, 044, 057, 064 thru 066, and 910-020-007, +/-30.50 Acres of Land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to APE
RI-07404	Keller, Jean A.	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Interra Jackson Avenue Property APN 910-030-001 Thru 005, 007 Thru 009, 017, 018, 022 Thru 026, +-13.67 Acres of Land in the City of Murrieta Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	Within
RI-07798	Keller, Jean A.	2008	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 910-020-068 thru 71, Approx 3.5 Acres of Land in the City Of Murrieta Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	Outside
RI-07799	Smallwood, Josh and Daniel Ballester	2008	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 910-410-009, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-08002	Jean A. Keller	2008	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 910-140-064	Outside
RI-08003	Jean Keller	2008	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Of The Terraces At Murrieta Springs APN 949-190-012 thru 019, 910-031-001 thru 011, 015, 017, 018, 020 thru 026	Outside
RI-08016	Sherry Gust and Amy Glover	2008	Paleontological And Archaeological Assessment Of The Jackson Avenue Street Improvements And Bridge Project, City of Murrieta, California	Outside
RI-08121	Bai Tang and Michael Hogan	2008	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Line D and D-1 Realignment, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-08389	Rebecca McCorkle Apple, Christopher L. Shaver, and Monica Strauss	2010	Archaeological Survey Report for the Los Alamos / Interstate 15 Overcrossing, City of Murrieta, County of Riverside, California.	Outside
RI-08680	Jay K. Sander	2011	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	Outside
RI-09008	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	2014	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Murrieta Education Center Project	Outside
RI-09296	David Brunzell	2012	Archaeological Testing Program: City of Murrieta Mass Grading and Control Plan, Jefferson Crosswinds and Disposal Site Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-09376	Josh Smallwood	2014	Supplemental Phase I Resource Assessment for the Los Alamos Community Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to APE
RI-09519	David Brunzell	2013	Cultural Resources Assessment Tentative Parcel Map No. 36617 Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-09632	Riordan Goodwin	2016	Archaeological Monitoring Program Carmax Auto Superstore Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-10082	Heather Bell	2002	NEPA Screening for Wireless Telecommunication Site - Los Alamos 24950 Madison Avenue, Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-10133	David Brunzell	2016	Cultural Resources Assessment SR Terraces LLC Property Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Within
RI-10634	Kholood Abdo Hintzman	2018	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Madison Avenue Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Outside

Source: EIC, October 2021

4.1.1.1 RI-02015

Meg McDonald of the University of Riverside Archaeological Research Unit prepared “An Archaeological Assessment of 2.5 Acres of Land Near Murrieta in Southwestern Riverside County, California” in 1986. This study overlapped a small portion of the southeast corner of the current project APE and identified no archaeological resources.

4.1.1.2 RI-02877

In 1990 Scott Crownover and B. Holz of LSA Associates prepared “An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Regional Mall Near Murrieta, Riverside County, California.” This study analyzed 67 acres primarily south of Murrieta Hot Springs Road but including a small portion of the current project APE. This study did not identify any archaeological resources within its study area.

4.1.1.3 RI-03896

In 1995 Jean A. Keller prepared “A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Murrieta Hot Springs Road - Madison Avenue Corridor Master Development Plan, 288.0 Acres of Land in Murrieta, Riverside County, California.” This study analyzed 288 acres including approximately 50 percent of the current project APE. This study identified three historic period resources, none of which was within the current project APE.

4.1.1.4 RI-07372

In 2007 Jean A. Keller prepared “A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Interra Vista Murrieta Project APN 949-140-014 Thru 017 910-031-007 949-190-012, 013, 018.” This study analyzed approximately 19.78 acres including the northern portion of the current project APE. No archaeological or historic built environment resources were identified within the study area.

4.1.1.5 RI-07404

In 2007 Jean A. Keller prepared “A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Interra Jackson Avenue Property APN 910-030-001 Thru 005, 007 Thru 009, 017, 018, 022 Thru 026, +-13.67 Acres of Land in the City of Murrieta Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series.” This study analyzed approximately 13.67 acres within the current project APE. No archaeological or historic built environment resources were identified within the study area.

4.1.1.6 RI-10133

In 2016 David Brunzell of BCR Consulting LLC prepared the “Cultural Resources Assessment SR Terraces LLC Property Murrieta, Riverside County, California,” that analyzed the entire current project APE. This study identified standing buildings and concrete foundations within the APE but noted they were built in the 1970s and not worthy of historic consideration. Brunzell found there were no archaeological or historic built environment resources within the project APE and recommended no further study or construction monitoring.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

Ten cultural resources were identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the project APE (Table 2). None of these resources is within the project APE; however, one (P-33-023953 [Los Alamos Road]) is located adjacent to the north end of the water line and is discussed after Table 2. Seven of the ten resources are historic built environment resources, one is a historic refuse scatter, and two of the resources are prehistoric in origin.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project APE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to APE
P-33-000238	CA-RIV-000238	Prehistoric shallow lithic artifact deposit with possible bedrock milling. Possibly destroyed by construction of Interstate 215. Not relocated in 1983	Insufficient information but presumed destroyed	1952 (B.E. Mc Cown); 1983 (M. Desautels, K. Henricksen)	Approximately 0.5-mile east
P-33-005785	CA-RIV-005517H	Historic period fence line	Insufficient data	1995 (Jean Keller, Consulting Archeologists)	Approximately 0.3-mile west
P-33-005786	CA-RIV-005518H	Historic period fence line	Recommended not eligible for CRHR (2008)	1995 (Keller, Jean A.); 2008 (Smallwood, Josh); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel)	Approximately 0.25-mile south
P-33-007451		Yoder Ranch Private Landing strip	Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	1983 (J. Oxendine, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 2014 (Josh Smallwood, Applied Earthworks)	Approximately 0.2-mile north

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to APE
P-33-007452		Ross Rail House	Status Code 7R: Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated	1983 (J. Oxendine, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	Approximately 0.5-mile west
P-33-015889		Yoder Ranch	Status Code 5S2: Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation (now destroyed)	1983 (J. Oxendine, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.); 2005 (R. Alter, K. Crawford, and S. Moomjian, Archaeos)	Approximately 0.4-mile north
P-33-016008		40798 Los Alamos Road	Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2005 (Alter, R., K. Crawford, and S. Moomjian, Archaeos)	Approximately 0.25-mile north
P-33-023953		Los Alamos Road	Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP through 106 process	2014 (Josh Smallwood, Applied Earth Works, Inc.); 2015 (Wilson, Stacie and Jill Gibson, AECOM)	Adjacent to north end of waterline
P-33-024000	CA-RIV-011794	Historic domestic refuse deposit circa 1930s	Recommended not eligible for CRHR (2014)	2014 (Josh Smallwood)	Approximately 0.35-mile north
P-33-024903		Isolated prehistoric lithic artifact	Presumed ineligible for NRHP or CRHR	2016 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 0.5-mile south

Source: EIC, October 2021

4.1.2.1 **P-33-023953 (Los Alamos Road)**

Los Alamos Road (P-33-023953) is a historic period road that was recorded by Josh Smallwood of Applied Earth Works, Inc. in 2014 and updated by Stacie Wilson and Jill Gibson of AECOM in 2015. The road has undergone significant changes since its period of significance and was determined ineligible for NRHP-listing through the Section 106 process. The proposed project/undertaking will not affect this resource.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Anza requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 15, 2021.

In anticipation of the NAHC response, Anza mailed letters on September 17, 2021, to 20 Native American contacts describing the project and asking if they had knowledge regarding cultural resources of Native American origin within or near the project APE (Appendix B).

The NAHC sent a response on October 20, 2021, stating that a search of the SLF was completed with positive results (i.e., sacred lands or resources important to Native Americans are recorded within the vicinity of the project APE; Appendix B). The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts that may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources within or near the project APE.

On September 23, 2021, Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer of the Quechan Indian Tribe, responded via email stating that Quechan has no comment on this project and defers to more local tribes.

The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded in a letter delivered via email on November 3, 2021, stating that the project site is within the traditional Luiseño use area and of interest to the Rincon Band, but they have no knowledge of resources in the project vicinity. The Rincon Band asked that an archaeological records search be conducted, and a copy of the report provided to the Rincon Band. The Rincon Band further recommended that Anza reach out to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

Anza emailed Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga) Cultural Coordinator Paul Macarro on January 6, 2022, to follow-up the letter and requesting comment. Mr. Macarro responded in a letter attached to an email on January 11, 2022, stating that the APE is “within a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP), in proximity to two additional TCPs,” and adjacent to a ceremonial ancestral reburial site associated with the construction of Interstate 215. Pechanga anticipates or requests formal government-to-government consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 106, and with the City of Murrieta under AB 52. Pechanga further requested copies of all archaeological records searches and studies, and reserves the right to recommend archaeological and Native American monitoring depending on the results of the agency consultation.

No additional responses have been received as of July 24, 2022. All Native American correspondence is presented in Appendix B.

5. FIELDWORK

5.1.1 Survey Methods

On November 11, 2021, Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the approximately 38.7-acre project APE. The pedestrian survey consisted of walking northeast-southwest trending transects spaced no more than 10-15 meters apart, generally following elevation contours.

On July 2, 2022, Mr. Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the approximately 0.32-mile-long proposed waterline alignment on Monroe Avenue. The pedestrian survey consisted of walking northwest-southeast trending transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart and following the road alignment.

Mr. Hunt examined all areas of exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. He also inspected the project APE for historic built environment resources. Mr. Hunt recorded the characteristics of the project APE and survey conditions using a notepad and digital camera. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are maintained by Anza in cloud storage online.

5.1.2 Results

The APE possesses two northeast-southwest trending ridgelines with low spots, or valleys along the northwestern edge, in the middle, and along the south-southeastern edge (Photographs 1-6). The southeastern portion of the APE includes a well-defined drainage with riparian vegetation and a row of Eucalyptus trees on the edge of the property (Photographs 1-2). The ridgelines are broken up, with multiple high spots and dips (Photographs 3-6). There are four concrete driveways and ten building foundations on the central and northern portions of the APE, including five slab foundations and five stem-wall foundations (Photographs 7-8).

Vegetation observed within the APE included Eucalyptus, palm trees, cacti, riparian species in the southern drainage, and native Coastal Sage Scrub habitat in small steep patches. Much of the flat, low elevation portions of the APE was devoid of vegetation, or possessing low, disked and brushed, non-native grasses (Photographs 5-6). Modern trash was found throughout the APE, though mostly clustered around the concrete slabs with evidence of homeless camps and “hangout” sites, replete with chairs, alcoholic beverage containers, broken camping equipment, clothes, and modern graffiti. Other refuse scatters appear to be furtive dumping sites of building debris and large furniture. Two abandoned and partially stripped cars were observed within the north-central portion of the APE, one largely obscured by a cluster of trees. There are numerous dirt vehicle trails throughout the APE, as well as evidence of off-road motorcycle use.

Sediments observed on the surface of the APE and in drainage sidewalls were light-to-medium brown silt, with some cobble-sized rocks. No bedrock outcrops were observed in the APE. Ground visibility during the survey was good (approximately 70 percent) because much of the APE was brushed or disked. The survey was negative; no archaeological or historic built environment resources were observed within the project APE.

The Monroe Avenue portion of the APE (proposed waterline alignment) is approximately 75 percent asphalt paved, with dirt portions near the drainage crossing and at its southern terminus (Photographs 9 and 10). Sediments observed within this portion of the APE were tan to light brown, with medium

brown silt observed at the drainage crossing. Modern trash was present within the drainage (Photograph 10). The Monroe Avenue survey was negative; no archaeological or historic built environment resources were observed within this portion of the APE.

To the southwest of the project APE is Interstate 15. To the south are vacant lots across the eight-lane Murrieta Hot Springs road. To the southeast is a vacant lot used for seasonal sales (e.g., Christmas trees) and a fenced, small utilities building, possibly a pump station. To the east across Sparkman Drive are modern apartment complexes, stormwater basins, and a retail/commercial center. To the northwest across Vista Murrieta Road and north are rural residences. No historic properties were observed adjacent to the project APE.



Photograph 1. View from southwest corner of APE, facing east.



Photograph 2. View of drainage in southern portion of APE, facing west.



Photograph 3. View of central portion of APE, facing west.



Photograph 4. View of central portion of APE, facing south.



Photograph 5. View of central portion of APE, facing northeast.



Photograph 6. View of central portion of APE, facing east.



Photograph 7. View of foundation in northern portion of APE, facing north.



Photograph 8. View of foundation in northern portion of APE, facing east.



Photograph 9. View of waterline alignment in Monroe Avenue, facing southeast.



Photograph 10. View of drainage crossing in Monroe Avenue, facing northwest.

6. DISCUSSION

The records search and pedestrian survey were negative for archaeological or historic built environment resources. Six previous cultural resources studies included survey of portions of the project APE, one (Brunzell 2016) included survey of the entire APE to current professional standards. None of these studies identified cultural resources within the APE. One previously recorded resource (Los Alamos Road [P-33-023953]) is adjacent to the north end of the Los Alamos Road alignment of the APE. This historic period road was determined ineligible for NRHP-listing through the Section 106 process.

The ten concrete foundations within the APE were considered by Brunzell (2016) and found not to be historic age or considering further analysis. Anza reviewed online historic aerial photography and noted that only three of the (then extant) structures are visible on a 1978 aerial photograph of the APE, and none are visible on the 1967 aerial photograph (NETR 2022). Anza concurs with Brunzell's recommendation that based on the age of the foundations, they do not merit further analysis for CRHR, NRHP, or City of Murrieta Individual Resource Designation criteria (see Section 1.2).

The nearest previously recorded prehistoric resources to the APE are a shallow lithic artifact deposit with possible bedrock milling that may have been destroyed by construction of Interstate 215 and was not relocated in 1983 (P-33-000238), and an isolated lithic artifact (P-33-024903). These resources are approximately 0.5-mile east and south of the APE, respectively. Pechanga stated that the APE is "within a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP), in proximity to two additional TCPs," and adjacent to a ceremonial ancestral reburial site associated with the construction of Interstate 215. Although the APE possesses natural topography including two drainages and with acknowledgement to Pechanga's concerns, based on the number of negative surveys of all or portions of the APE and the paucity of recorded archaeological resources in its immediate vicinity, Anza considers the archaeological sensitivity of the APE to be low.

7. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource records search, previous surveys, and current pedestrian survey identified no historic properties within the APE. The Sacred Lands File search results were positive, and Pechanga identified the project APE as within a TCP, in proximity to two additional TCPs, and adjacent to a ceremonial ancestral reburial site associated with the construction of Interstate 215. Pechanga seeks agency consultation under CEQA and Section 106, which may reveal further information regarding the sensitivity of the APE. The Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians also consider the area culturally sensitive. However, based on the absence of recorded prehistoric resources less than 0.5-mile from the project APE and negative results of the current and previous surveys, the archaeological sensitivity of the project APE is considered low. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impacts to historical or archaeological resources*** under CEQA and ***no effects to historic properties*** under NEPA.

No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities (Sections 7.1 and 7.2).

7.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1997) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA or Section 106, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

7.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

If human remains are found during ground disturbing activities, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

8. REFERENCES

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Appendix A:
Records Search Summary

From: [eickw \(via Dropbox\)](#)
To: [Kevin Hunt](#)
Subject: eickw shared "Client ST-6190.7z" with you
Date: Friday, October 29, 2021 4:37:16 PM



Hi Kevin,

eickw (eickw@ucr.edu) invited you to view the file "**Client ST-6190.7z**" on Dropbox.

eickw said:

"Option A for the Terraces Murrieta Project (21-0020) Please note the link will expire by tomorrow morning. Please advise once you have downloaded the files, so we may remove them from our Dropbox and have space to add more. Below is the link to the requested files. Please note they are encrypted and password protected. You will need either 7-Zip (free software recommended to us by OHP) or WinZip. I will be sending the password in a separate email. You will have to download the file first, then right-click on the file, then choose what to open it with. This Link will only work for those emails who received this email. Trying to share or open the files with a different email will NOT work."

[View file](#)

Enjoy!

The Dropbox team

Appendix B:
Native American Scoping

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Terraces Murrieta Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Names: Murrieta, CA

Township: 7S Range: 3W Section(s): Unsectioned former Rancho Temecula lands

Company/Firm/Agency: Anza Resource Consultants

Street Address: 603 Seagaze Dr. #1018

City: Oceanside Zip: 92054

Phone: 760-207-9736

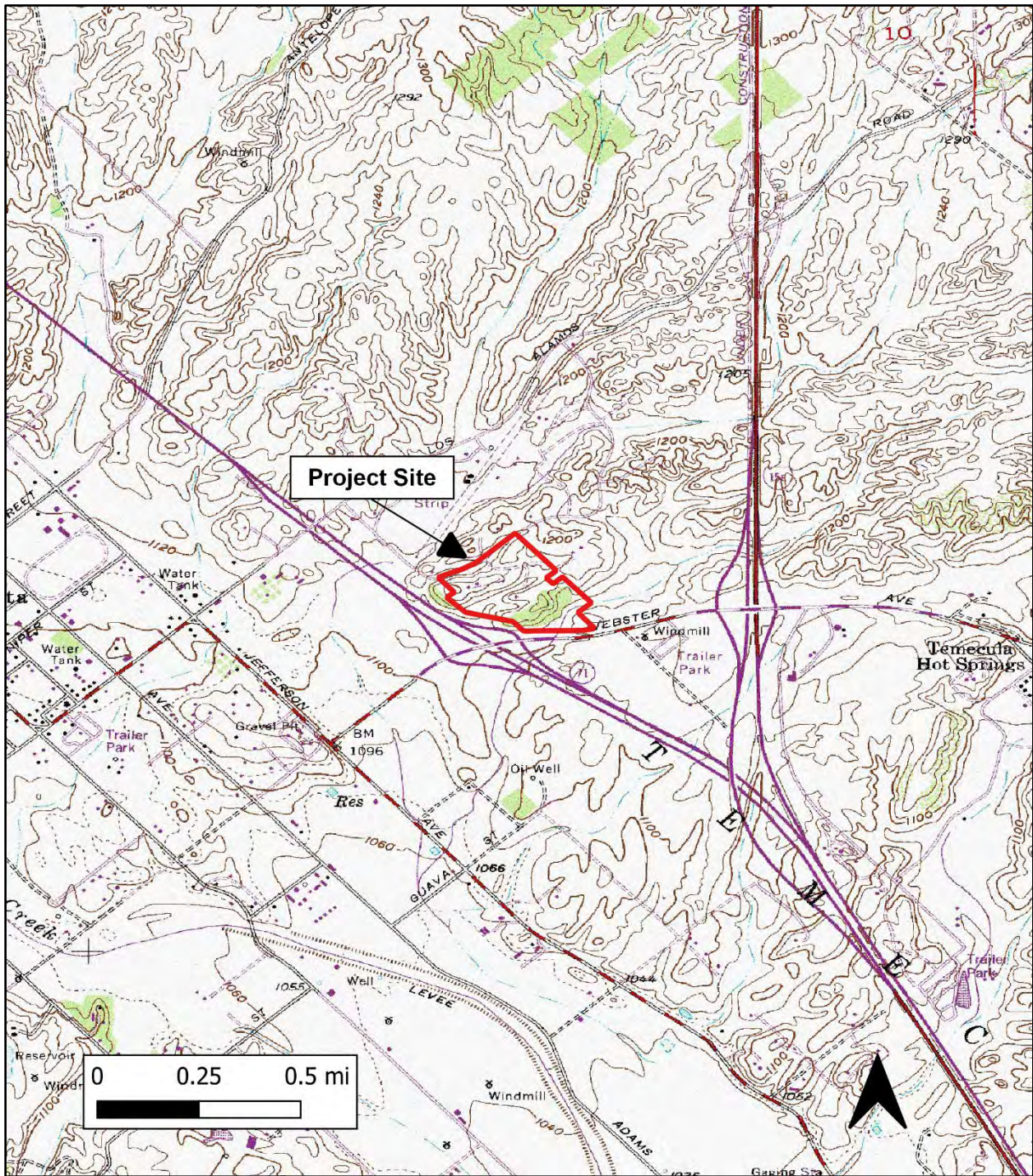
Fax: N/A

Email: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Date: 9/15/2021

Project Description:

The Terraces Murrieta Project would develop an 800-unit housing project located on 38.7 acres located at located northwest of the intersection of Murrieta Hot Springs Road and Sparkman Court in Murrieta, California. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the City of Murrieta is lead CEQA agency.



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Murrieta, CA

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 20, 2021

Kevin Hunt
Anza Resource ConsultantsVia Email to: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Terraces Murrieta Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[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
NAHC.ca.gov

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
10/20/2021**

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

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Terraces Murrieta Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
10/20/2021**

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

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

Cahuilla

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Terraces Murrieta Project, Riverside County.

From: [Quechan Historic Preservation Officer](#)
To: [Kevin Hunt](#)
Subject: Terraces Murrieta Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA
Date: Thursday, September 23, 2021 3:17:28 PM

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

Thank you,

H. Jill McCormick, M.A.

Quechan Indian Tribe
Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899
Office: 760-572-2423
Cell: 928-261-0254
E-mail: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



November 3, 2021

Sent only via email to: kevin@anzaresourcesconsultants.com

Anza Resource Consultants
Kevin Hunt
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Terraces Murrieta Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Hunt,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within the Tribe’s specific area of Historic interest.

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Rincon Band has no knowledge of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) that have been recorded within the project area. However, the Band believes that the area is culturally-sensitive and potential exists for cultural resources to be identified during further research and survey work. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band. Additionally, we recommend working closely with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians as they are located closer to the project site and may have pertinent information.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Cheryl Madrigal", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

From: [Kevin Hunt](#)
To: pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
Subject: Terraces Murrieta Project
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2022 4:58:00 PM
Attachments: [Terraces NA Scoping Ltrr Pechanga.pdf](#)

Good afternoon Mr. Macarro and happy new year!

I'm following up on the attached scoping letter sent to Chairperson Macarro on September 17, 2021. The Sacred Lands File search results came back positive, with a recommendation to contact Pechanga. I understand the project site is within the traditional cultural landscape identified/recorded by Pechanga and within the vicinity of the hot springs, and assume these are the reasons for the positive results. This letter is just scoping for the technical study and I assume that Pechanga will likely conduct AB 52 consultation with the lead agency but wanted to ask if you have any specific comments to include with the study.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or comments.

Regards,
Kevin

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
www.anzaresourceconsultants.com
760.207.9736



PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES
Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

Post Office, Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 770-6300 • Fax (951) 506-9491

January 11, 2022

VIA E-Mail and USPS

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Drive #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

RE: Request for Information for the Terraces Murrieta Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Hunt,

The Pechanga Band of Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within Reservation land's, although it is located in the heart of Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon our 'Ayékwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area, its location within a Traditional Cultural Property, the Project's proximity to two additional TCP's, their associated Sacred Land Files, and this project's adjacency to a ceremonial Ancestral-reburial (originally impacted during CALTRANS-construction of the 215 Freeway). Further, because of this project's proximity to multiple known Ancestral-remains, through extensive previously recorded sites within this Project's vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. Pechanga anticipates a formal Section 106 Consultation with the Army Corps will be necessary for this Project, based upon our previous experience with your specific Project-area drainage. The Tribe believes that the possibility of recovering subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for this Project is extremely high.

The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

- 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
- 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and

Chairperson:
Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson:
Bridgett Barcello

Committee Members:
Darlene Miranda
Richard B. Searce, III
Robert Villalobos
Shevon Torres
Juan Rodriguez

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

Planning Specialist:
Molly Escobar

- 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal 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.
- 5) 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.

As a Sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within Luiseño Ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at pmacarro@pechangansn.gov or 951-770-6306.

Sincerely,

Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation

*Pechanga Cultural Resources • Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
Post Office Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92592*

Sacred Is The Duty Trusted Unto Our Care And With Honor We Rise To The Need



Native American Contact Tracking Table

Native American Contact	Mailing Address	Phone Number or Email Address	Initial Outreach	Follow- Up	Results
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264	(760) 699 - 6800	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264	ACBCI- THPO@aguacaliente.net	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians Marcus Cuero, Chairperson	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA 91906	(619) 478 - 9046	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians Robert Pinto, Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901	(619) 368 - 4382 ceo@ebki-nsn.gov	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901	(619) 933 - 2200 michaelg@leaningrock.net	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response



Native American Contact	Mailing Address	Phone Number or Email Address	Initial Outreach	Follow- Up	Results
Pala Band of Mission Indians Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Pala, CA 92059	sgaughen@palatribe.com	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley CA 92061	bennaecalac@aol.com	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ 85366	(760) 572 - 2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	Responded via email 9/23/2021. No comments on this project. Defer to more local tribes.
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Mark Macarro, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula CA 92593	epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	Email to Cultural Coordinator Paul Macarro on 1/6/2022	Email response 1/13/2022. APE within TCP, near TCPs, want agency consultation.
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians Norma Contreras, Chairperson	22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley CA 92061	(760) 742 - 3771	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes Matias Belardes, Chairperson	32161 Avenida Los Amigos San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675	(949) 293 - 8522 kaamalam@gmail.com	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response



Native American Contact	Mailing Address	Phone Number or Email Address	Initial Outreach	Follow- Up	Results
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA 91905	(619) 478 - 2113 LP13boots@aol.com	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator	8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA 91905	(619) 478 - 2113 jmiller@LPtribe.net	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905	(619) 766 - 4930	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA 92082	bomazzetti@aol.com	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	See below
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA 92082	crd@rincon-nsn.gov	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	Responded in letter attached to email 11/3/2021. Area is culturally sensitive, recommend a records search and working with Pechanga on this project.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	1889 Sunset Drive Vista, CA, 92081	cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response



Native American Contact	Mailing Address	Phone Number or Email Address	Initial Outreach	Follow- Up	Results
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA 92539	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92583	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Letter mailed 9/17/2021	n/a	No response