NON-CONFIDENTIAL

Supplemental Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Discovery Village Project City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

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USGS 7.5′ Topographic Quadrangle: Murrieta, CA
Level of Investigation: Section 106/CEQA Phase I
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Discovery Village LLC (Developer) proposes to grade approximately 60 acres of vacant land for future commercial and residential development in the City of Murrieta (City), Riverside County, California. Under contract to the Developer, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (*Æ*) conducted a Supplemental Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Discovery Village Project (Project) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the lead agency for Section 106 compliance, and the City is the lead CEQA agency for the Project.

In 2017, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. [BFSA] conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area and in 2018 and 2021 conducted records searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) as well as other background research. BFSA completed their report in August 2021. This supplemental Phase I cultural resource investigation updates the 2021 BFSA cultural resource technical report relative to Section 106 and CEQA and shall supersede this previous report. In order to complete this task, *Æ* reviewed the 2021 BFSA cultural resource technical report and conducted a spot-check field survey of the Project Area.

Æ archaeologists Pat Moloney and Joan George completed the spot-check reconnaissance survey of the Project Area on February 1, 2022. *Æ* revisited and confirmed the locations of the two previously recorded bedrock milling sites, 33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055) and 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075), within the Project Area. *Æ* also revisited the location of the three sites documented during the 2017 Phase I survey: Temp-1 (bedrock milling site), Temp-2 (bedrock milling site), and Temp-3 (quartz scatter). *Æ* confirmed the accuracy of the description of one site (Temp-1) and found that two of the sites (Temp-2 and Temp-3) lack cultural constituents. Finally, two cultural resources, temporarily labeled as *Æ*-4373-2 (bedrock milling site) and *Æ*-4373-3 (isolated core), were identified during the spot-check survey of the Project Area. A quartz outcrop was also identified as a potential quartz quarry (temporarily labeled as *Æ*-4373-1); however, no artifacts were observed in association with this source of raw material.

The APE for the Project, as defined by the USACE, is a 20-foot buffer around their jurisdictional waters. The APE for the Project totals approximately 1.65 acres. The APE encroaches within the northern site boundary of 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075) and two features of this site are within the APE limits. However, *Æ* understands the features within bedrock milling site 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075) located within the APE can be avoided during construction of the Project and protected in place. Therefore, *Æ* recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the Project as presently planned.

Avoidance of cultural resources is preferred per local regulations. *Æ* understands that specific features within 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075) can be avoided during construction of the Project and protected in place. However, avoidance of four cultural resources within the Project Area — 33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055), BFSA site Temp-1 (*Æ*-4373-4), *Æ*-4373-2, and *Æ*-4373-3—is not a feasible option. Therefore, these resources should be formally evaluated for their eligibility for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and/or as designated cultural resources under the City's General Plan and Development Code. If resources are found

eligible for the CRHR and/or as designated cultural resources under the City's General Plan and Development Code, the following actions are proposed to mitigate significant impacts under CEQA:

- Avoidance of direct impacts to the identified resources through Project redesign, if feasible.
- Creation of 3-dimensional (3D) models of all unavoidable sites within the Project Area.
- Placement of temporary fencing around avoidable bedrock milling sites.
- Archaeological and Tribal monitoring during construction.
- Relocation of features of unavoidable bedrock milling sites to a mutually agreed upon area that will be preserved in perpetuity so that no future disturbances will occur.
- Preparation of a cultural landscape study to link the sites to other resources and nearby sites that are important to the Luiseño people.

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INTRODUCTION

Discovery Village LLC (Developer) proposes to grade approximately 60 acres of vacant land for future commercial and residential development in the city of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The Discovery Village Project (Project) is within U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdictional waters of the United States and requires a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 230.3[s]); therefore, in anticipation of future Project review by the USACE, this supplemental cultural resource investigation was designed to meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The USACE is the lead federal agency for Section 106 compliance.

Because the Project also requires discretionary approval from the City of Murrieta (City), it is subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is the lead agency for compliance with CEQA. The Developer retained Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) to conduct a supplemental Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project Area. Diane L. Douglas (Ph.D., M.S., Registered Professional Archaeologist 12554) served as Æ's principal investigator and assisted with review and overall quality control of the study. Senior Archaeologist Joan George (B.S., Registered Archaeologist 28093) served as project manager and author. Æ archaeologists Pat Moloney (B.A.) and Joan George conducted fieldwork.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project Area is in the southwestern portion of Riverside County, southwest of the intersection of Baxter Road and Whitewood Road within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 392-290-049 (Figure 1-1). The Project Area encompasses approximately 60 acres and is generally bound by Baxter Road to the north, Whitewood Road to the east, Running Rabbit Road and rural residential homes to the south, and Antelope Road and Interstate 215 to the west. Specifically, the Project Area is within Section 35, Township 6 South, Range 3 West, as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Murrieta 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1-2). Elevation across the Project Area ranges between approximately 1,525 feet and 1,575 feet above mean sea level.

The current Project involves a large lot Tentative Tract Map No. 38228 (8 individual parcels), and associated grading and infrastructure installation. A portion of the Project would be preserved as open space. The large pads and infrastructure would facilitate future development of the Project compliant with current General Plan and zoning designations. For purposes of analysis, and based on existing General Plan and zoning designations, it is anticipated that future development of the Project could include: business park uses and retail/shopping center uses on Lot 1 through Lot 3 consistent with the "Innovation" land use designation; and multifamily (low-rise) housing units (condo) and single family detached residential dwelling units on Lot 4 through Lot 8, consistent with the existing zoning (MF-2, Multi-Family Residential).

Figure 1-1 Project vicinity in Riverside County, California.

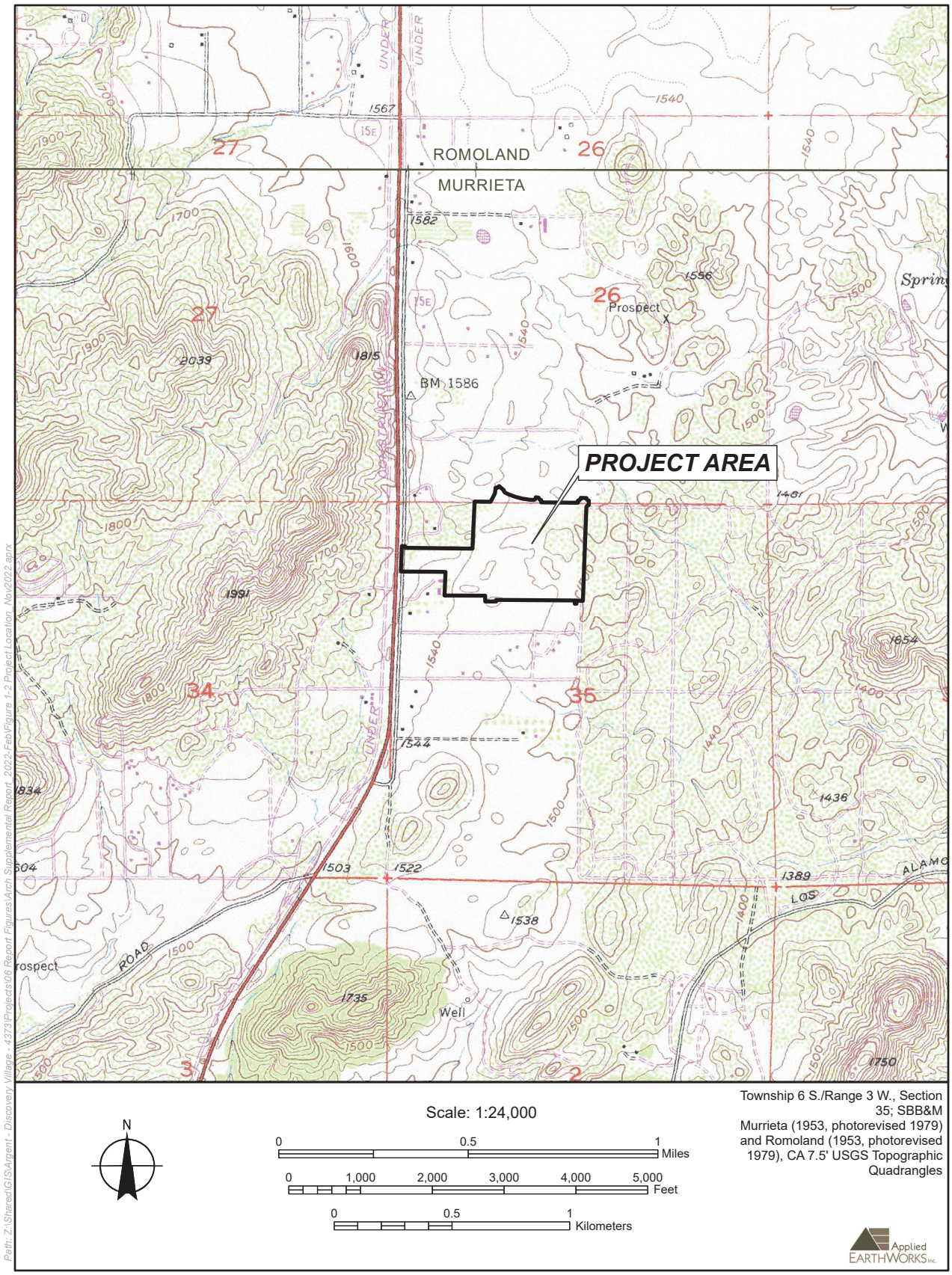

Figure 1-2 Project location on USGS Murrieta 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

The Project also includes off-site improvements related to slope grading along the southern and western edges of the Project and to proposed Warm Springs Road from the Project's northern boundary to Baxter Road. Ground disturbance within the Project Area may reach a maximum depth of 25 feet below the current grade for utility installation. Average depth across the Project Area is approximately 2 feet below the current grade.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

In 2017, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. [BFSA] conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area, and in 2018 and 2021 conducted records searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) as well as other background research. BFSA completed their report in August 2021. At the time BFSA conducted their work, only CEQA applied to the Project. In 2021, the Developer learned that the Project may require a Section 404 permit from the USACE. To update the 2021 BFSA cultural resource technical report relative to USACE involvement in the Project, this supplemental Phase I cultural resource study addresses Section 106 of the NHPA. The supplemental report updates the BFSA technical report relative to CEQA. To complete this task, *Æ* reviewed the 2021 BFSA cultural resource technical report (Stropes and Smith 2021) and conducted a reconnaissance spot-check field survey of the Project Area and Area of Potential Effects (APE).

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Although the Project Area was investigated for CEQA purposes, an area encompassing portions of the Project Area known as the APE was investigated by *Æ* for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The APE is defined as "the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations to the character or use of historic properties", per 36 CFR 800.16(d). The Project qualifies as a federal undertaking because it is under direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency (36 CFR 800.16[y]).

The APE for this Project includes a 20-foot buffer around the USACE jurisdictional waters (i.e., Tributary A1 and Drainage A), which totals approximately 1.65 acres of vacant land (Figure 1-3). Anticipated ground disturbance within the APE may reach a maximum depth of 5 feet below the current grade.

1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a supplemental cultural resource investigation of the proposed Project Area. Chapter 1 described the Project and its location and defined the scope of this study. Chapter 2 explains the regulatory context, and Chapter 3 presents *Æ*'s review of the 2021 BFSA cultural resource technical report (Stropes and Smith 2021), the reconnaissance field methods, and the results of *Æ*'s fieldwork. Cultural resource management recommendations are provided in Chapter 4, and bibliographic references are cited in Chapter 5. The California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 recording forms are included as Appendix A. The 2021 BFSA cultural resource technical report is included as Appendix B.

Figure 1-3 Project APE within the Project area.

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REGULATORY CONTEXT

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the Project requires a permit from the USACE because it will potentially impact approximately 0.002 acres of waters of the United States (40 CFR 230.3[o]; 40 CFR 120.2). As a result of the federal permit requirement, the Project is an undertaking as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y) and is subject to the full authority of federal historic preservation laws and regulations. Several state and local laws and regulations also guide actions that concern cultural resources. These include CEQA (Public Resources Code 21000 et seq.), California Public Health and Safety Code, California Public Resources Code, the City of Murrieta General Plan, and the City of Murrieta Development Code.

2.1 FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. A historic property as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1) means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Undertakings include any federally funded, licensed, or permitted project (36 CFR 800.16[y]).

In the context of a federally permitted undertaking, such as this Project, a historic property generally is at least 50 years old and meets one or more of the four NRHP criteria of historical significance:

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

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

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

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

In order to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP, the historic property also must possess such integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4) that it is considered a good representative of a significant historical theme or pattern. A consultant's role is to render a professional recommendation rather than an administrative determination of NRHP eligibility. In the case of this Project, the USACE in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Native American tribes, if applicable, will determine NRHP eligibility. If the SHPO, tribes, and USACE disagree about a resource's NRHP eligibility, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or the Keeper of the NRHP may become involved in the eligibility determination process if requested.

Historical research is required to evaluate significant historical associations under NRHP Criteria A–C. Criterion D, though most often applied to archaeological sites, also applies to properties with traditional significance and locations that have information value. If assessed singularly through the lens of disciplinary archaeology, the assessment of properties requires specification in terms of an archaeological context and research design. However, as previously noted by Parker and King (1998), consideration of potentially culturally sensitive properties requires consultation with tribes and other groups who attach significance to the area. When developing historic contexts, consideration of properties that may possess public and ethnic values should also occur during evaluation (Hardesty 1988:109). For example, persons or their descendants associated with a particular site may retain strong connections with that place through memories or folklore. The importance of this aspect of significance lies not only in the strength of these associations as they contribute to the broad patterns of history, but also in the valuable yet ephemeral source of information such memories represent.

It is important to further distinguish that the NRHP and guidance bulletins do not address cultural resources that are entirely "intangible" by nature. However, many intangible resources are tied to a tangible referent and it is such attributes that give the properties their significance (Parker and King 1998:3). "Such attributes cannot be ignored in evaluating and managing historic properties; properties and their intangible attributes of significance must be considered together" (Parker and King 1998:3).

Finally, archaeological sites may have broader public significance insofar as they can serve to educate the public about important aspects of national, state, and local history. This evaluation also considers the resource in terms of its potential for public interpretation and education. These criteria, by which the NRHP eligibility of a resource is judged, are essential because they "indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment" (36 CFR 60.2). Any action, as part of an undertaking, that could affect a significant cultural resource is subject to review and comment under Section 106 of the NHPA.

2.2 STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Since the Project also requires discretionary City approval, CEQA also is applicable. The CEQA Statute and Guidelines direct lead agencies to determine whether a project will have a significant impact on historical resources. Historical resources in CEQA terminology are analogous to historic properties in NHPA terminology. That is, a cultural resource shall be considered "historically significant" if it meets the requirements for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any of the following criteria (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 15064.5[A]-[D]), which are analogous to the NRHP 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.

The CEQA lead agency, in this case the City, makes determinations regarding significance and eligibility for listing in the CRHR. A project with an impact that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant impact on the environment (14 CCR 15064.5[b]). Similarly, the CEQA lead agency will make a determination about a project's effects on the environment, including historical resources.

2.3 LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

2.3.1 City of Murrieta General Plan (2035)

The City of Murrieta General Plan 2035 was adopted in 2011, and amended and updated in 2020, and addresses the state-mandated elements of general plans (housing, air quality, circulation, conservation, land use, noise and safety, recreation and open space). The General Plan (City of Murrieta 2011) is intended to be a "blueprint" for the city's growth and resources to serve an estimated build out population of 133,452 within the city's incorporated limits of 33.61 square miles (21,511 acres). The 2020 supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) prepared for the General Plan update notes cultural resources as one of many subject areas that did not require additional analysis in the SEIR (Rick Engineering 2020). Therefore, the determinations and recommendations detailed in the 2011 Certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR) remain unchanged. While the SEIR updated the Conservation Element section, there were no new conservation goals associated with cultural resources and the referenced conservation goals from the 2011 Certified EIR still apply. The plan adopts Conservation Element Goal CSV-11, "Murrieta protects, enhances, and celebrates archaeological, cultural, and historic resources as a way to foster community identity" (City of Murrieta 2011:8-23). All future improvements and development within the City would therefore be subject to compliance with Goal CSV-11 and the associated policies (City of Murrieta 2011:8-23–8-24):

- **CSV-11.1** Promote the protection and preservation of archaeological, cultural, historical, and architecturally significant sites, structures, districts, Native American resources, and natural features throughout the community, consistent with the Cultural Resource Preservation Ordinance. Preferred methods of protection include avoidance of impacts, placing resources in designated open space and allocation of local resources and/or tax credits as feasible.

- **CSV-11.2** Encourage appropriate adaptive reuse of historic structures and sites.

- **CSV-11.3** Promote the designation of eligible resources to the City Register of Cultural Resources, the County Landmarks Program, or other regional, state, or federal programs.

- **CSV-11.4** Encourage the development of programs to educate the community about Murrieta's historic resources and involve the community in historic preservation.

- **CSV-11.5** Comply with state and federal law regarding the identification and protection of archaeological and Native American resources, and consult early with the appropriate tribal governments.

- **CSV-11.6** Investigate the feasibility of establishing a museum or other repository to archive and display Murrieta's archaeological resources.

- **CSV-11.7** Maintain the position of archivist/historian at the Murrieta Public Library, and promote the Library's Heritage Room as a repository for historical information about the Murrieta area.

- **CSV-11.8** Promote the use of historic elements in City parks and public places.

- **CSV-11.9** Exercise sensitivity and respect for all human remains, including cremations, and comply with all applicable state and federal laws regulating human remains.

Appropriate mitigation measures are detailed in the 2011 Certified EIR for the Murrieta General Plan Update (RBF Consulting 2011:5.9-24–5.9-26):

- **CR-1** Future development projects shall continue to be evaluated for cultural resources by the City of Murrieta through review by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and notification of and consultation with the local tribes for new entitlement projects. The projects shall be evaluated for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and where feasible, avoidance of cultural resources. If, following review by the EIC and/or tribal consultation, it is determined that there is a potential for impacts to cultural resources, further cultural resources analysis by a qualified professional(s), as defined in Mitigation Measure CR-2, may be required by the City.

- **CR-2** In the event that cultural resources (archaeological, historical, paleontological) resources are inadvertently unearthed during excavation and grading activities of any future development project, the contractor shall cease all earth-disturbing activities within a 100-foot radius of the area of discovery. If not already retained due to conditions present pursuant to Mitigation Measure CR-1, the project proponent shall retain a qualified professional (i.e., archaeologist, historian, architect, paleontologist, Native American Tribal monitor)**,** subject to approval by the City of Murrieta to evaluate the significance of the find and appropriate course of action (refer to Mitigation Measures CR-1 and CR-3). If avoidance of the resources is not feasible, salvage operation requirements pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines shall be followed. After the find has been appropriately avoided or mitigated, work in the area may resume.

- **CR-3** In the event that human remains are unearthed during excavation and grading activities of any future development project, all activity shall cease immediately. Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, no further disturbance shall occur until the County coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner shall within 24 hours notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then contact the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American, who shall serve as consultant on how to proceed with the remains.

2.3.2 City of Murrieta Historic Preservation Advisory Commission

According to the 2011 Certified EIR for the Murrieta General Plan Update (RBF Consulting 2011:5.9-6):

> The City of Murrieta Historic Preservation Advisory Commission (HPAC) acts in an advisory capacity to the City Council with regard to the preservation of cultural and archaeological resources within the City's boundaries. Through the City Planner or Community Development Director, the HPAC makes recommendations to the City Council regarding the designation of cultural resources. Such resources may include individual properties, archaeological districts, or Historic Murrieta within the City. In addition, the HPAC is responsible for maintaining the register of designated cultural resources within the City; reviewing land use, redevelopment, municipal improvement, and other planning matters and programs undertaken by the City with regard to cultural resources; providing recommendations to the City Council on the use of available federal, state, local, and private funding sources for protection of the City's cultural resources; and reviewing applications for certificates of appropriateness related to demolition permits and development plan approval, in compliance with the City's *Development Code* for designated cultural resources.

2.3.3 City of Murrieta Development Code

The 2011 Certified EIR for the Murrieta General Plan Update also outlines the provisions of the City of Murrieta Municipal Code regarding historic and prehistoric cultural resources (RBF Consulting 2011:5.9-6)

> Chapter 16.26, *Cultural Resource Preservation*, of the City of Murrieta *Development Code* (*Municipal Code*, *Title 16*, Article III, Chapter 16.26) is intended to "establish a mechanism by which community resources such as buildings, structures and sites within the City of Murrieta, which are of prehistoric or 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." The provisions of Chapter 16.26 are applicable to any cultural or archaeological resource or identified historic preservation area located within the City's boundaries.
>
> ***Murrieta Municipal Code §16.26.050: Designation Criteria for Cultural Resources, Archaeological Districts, and Historic Districts*.** Section 16.26.050 of the Development Code allows for an improvement or natural feature to be designated a cultural resource by the City Council, and any individual resource or area within the City may be designated as an archaeological district or historic preservation district by the City Council, if it meets any of the following criteria:
>
> **A. 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 a 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.

B. Local District Designation

A geographic area may be designated as a local archaeological district or historic preservation district if the City Council, after hearing(s), finds that all of the requirements set forth below are met. Concurrent with the designation of a historic preservation district, design guidelines shall be developed and shall apply to all properties within the historic preservation district.

1. Archaeological District

a. The area is a geographically definable area.

b. The area possesses either:

1. A significant concentration or continuity of archaeological resources; or,

2. The area is associated with the prehistory of Murrieta.

c. The designation of the geographic area as an archaeological district is reasonable, appropriate, and necessary to protect, promote, and further the goals and purposes of the ordinance codified in this chapter and is not inconsistent with other goals and policies of the City.

2. Historic Preservation District

a. The area is a geographically definable area.

b. The area possesses either:

1. A significant concentration or continuity of buildings unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development; or,

2. The area is associated with an event, person, or period significant or important to Murrieta history.

c. The designation of the geographic area as a historic preservation district is reasonable, appropriate, and necessary to protect, promote, and further the goals and purposes of the ordinance codified in this chapter and is not inconsistent with other goals and policies of the City.

d. Determining Factors: In determining whether to designate a historic preservation district, the following factors shall be considered:

1. District should have integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association; and,

2. The collective value of the buildings and structures in a district taken together may be greater than the value of each individual building or structure.

3
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Much of Western Riverside County is in the Perris Plain, part of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The geomorphic province encompasses the southwestern corner of California between the Colorado Desert to the east, Gulf of California and Gulf of Mexico to the south, and the Transverse Ranges and the Los Angeles Basin to the north. The Perris Plain is a broad, nearly flat erosional surface overlying crystalline bedrock that protrudes from the plain as numerous hills consisting of knobs of resistant rock that have survived the prolonged effects of wind and water. The Santa Ana River crosses the plain from northeast to southwest. The San Jacinto Mountains are east of the plain, and the Santa Ana Mountains are west and south. The bedrock underlying the plain consists of Cretaceous and older basement rocks. The Cretaceous rocks are part of the Peninsular Ranges, or Southern California Batholith. The batholith is composed of a variety of plutonic rock, ranging from granite to gabbro. Older prebatholithic basement rocks of Mesozoic age include undifferentiated metasedimentary rocks, graywacke, phyllite, and schist (Douglas et al. 2022). In the Project Area, thick layers of Jurassic marine sedimentary deposits and meta-sedimentary rocks and Pleistocene-non-marine sedimentary deposits nonconformably overlie the older bedrock (Partner Engineering and Science 2021:5). According to Liu and Swiatek (2022:3), granitic outcrops within the Project Area are part of the Paloma Valley ring complex,.one of several plutons that "were emplaced passively into Mesozoic oceanic crust in an early extensional subduction phase between 108 to 126 million years ago."

Soils data available online from the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture indicate the Project Area is predominately overlain by a fine sandy loam of the Cajalco series (66 percent of the Project Area). These soils are generally deep "well drained, very low to moderately low permeable soil" that formed from weathered bedrock (Partner Engineering and Science 2021:5). Artificial fill has been placed along Whitewood Road and Baker Road as part of the roadway development and appears to be present within the three constructed debris basins. Other soils present in the Project Area include Fallbrook sandy loam (13.4 percent), Greenfield sandy loam (10.2 percent), Cieneba sandy loam (4.5 percent), Las Posas loam (4.1 percent), Honcut loam (1.0 percent), Vista coarse sandy loam (0.8 percent).

3.2 HYDROLOGY

The Project Area has been modified by clearing and tilling for agriculture, construction of three debris basins, and construction of Antelope, Baxter, and Whitewood roads on the western, northern, and eastern edges of the property. Agriculture and construction activities have modified natural drainage within the Project Area; however, drainage is generally west to east following small rills within the site. A culvert beneath Baxter Road drains lands to the north, feeding a north–south trending intermittent creek within the Project Area that feeds a larger intermittent

creek that bisects the northern area of the Project. This larger creek roughly parallels Baxter Road and drains from the site through a culvert beneath Whitewood Road.

3.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

The Project Area is within the Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Planning (MSHCP) area of western Riverside County and thus required biological evaluation to ensure the Project meets the conservation requirements of the MSHCP. In July 2022, Glenn Lukos Associates (GLA) conducted several targeted biological surveys of the Project Area to determine the presence or absence of protected species of flora and fauna (Rasnick et al. 2022). For flora, Rasnick et al. (2022) followed the Jepson Manual for taxonomy (Baldwin et al. 2012) and the California Native Plant Society's Rare Plant Inventory for sensitive species (California Native Plant Society 2001). Common plant names follow Hickman (1993), Munz (1974), and Roberts et al. (2004). For fauna, Rasnick et al. (2022) identified the presence of species by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs. Fauna were identified using the nomenclature of Collins (2009) for amphibians and reptiles, American Ornithologists' Union (1998) for birds, and Jones et al. (1992) for mammals. Suitable habitat for protected species was also noted.

3.3.1 FLORA

Hundreds of plant species were identified by the survey, and a complete list is provided in Appendix A of the report (Rasnick et al. 2022). Only a few key species are identified here. Based on the GLA surveys, plants from the sunflower family are the dominant vegetation on site with over 21 species identified, and only five of these were invasive species. Some key native species identified from the sunflower family include coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), coyote brush (*B. pilularis*), and brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*). Grasses are also common in the Project Area, but only salt grass (*Distichis spicata*) and common wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) are native; the other six species identified are invasive.

Plant species of other families are listed below, at the family level only and are presented in the order of greatest to least abundant. Families represented by both native and invasive species are denoted with an asterisk (*). Families represented exclusively by invasive species are denoted with a dagger (†). Families represented by native species exclusively are listed but not denoted by any special character:

> elderberry (Adoxaceae), sumac (Anacardiaceae and Apiaceae), borage (Boraginaceae), mustard (*Brassicaceae), pea (*Fabaceae), evening primrose (Onagraceae), goosefoot (*Chenopodiaceae), cleome (Cleomaceae), morning glory (†Convolvulaceae), stonecrop (Crassulaceae), cucumber (Cucurbitaceae), geranium (†Geraniaceae), mint (Lamiaceae), mallow family (*Malvaceae), spring beauty (Montiaceae), broomrape (Orobanchaceae), phlox (Polemoniaceae), buckwheat (Polygonaceae), monkey flower (Phrymaceae), plantain (Plantaginaceae), buttercup (Ranunculaceae), rose (Rosaceae), willow (Salicaceae), figwort (Schrophulariaceae), nightshade (*Solanaceae), tamarix (†Tamaricaceae), and nettle (†Urticaeae).

In terms of floral communities present in the Project Area, much of the area is covered by what Rasnick et al. (2022) denotes as ruderal vegetation (grasses and flowering plants). The debris basins are covered in disturbed buckwheat scrub, and there are areas within the eastern third of

the Project Area where chamise chaparral is abundant. Small cluster of willow/tamarisk scrub, mule fat scrub, and saltbush scrub are also present near the intermittent drainages. Potential habitat for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) was noted, but no owls or signs of owls (e.g., scat, calls) were identified during the survey.

3.3.2 FAUNA

The biological surveys identified the presence of the following mammals in the Project Area: domestic dog (*Canus familiaris*), dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), black tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*), and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). Reptiles identified by the surveys include Great Basin fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and southern Pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus helleri*).

The surveys also identified several native species of birds (Rasnick et al. 2022: Appendix A). These species represent the following avian families:

> hawks (Accipitridae), larks (Alaudidae), pigeons and doves (Columbidae), jays and crows (Corvidae), sparrows, buntings, warblers (Emberizidae), falcons (Falconidae), finches (Fringillidae), swallows (Hirundinidae), blackbirds and orioles (Icteridae), American sparrows (Passerellidae), gnatcatchers (Polioptilidae), starlings (Sturnidae), babblers (Timaliidae), hummingbirds (Trochilidae), wrens (Troglodytidae), thrushes (Turididae), Tryant flycatchers (Tyrannidae), and barn owls (Tytonidae).

European starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) were the only invasive avian species identified in the Project Area.

4
CULTURAL RESOURCE FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

4.1 REVIEW OF 2021 BFSA CULTURAL RESOURCE TECHNICAL REPORT

Æ archaeologists, Joan George and Diane Douglas reviewed the 2021 BFSA cultural resource technical report (Stropes and Smith 2021) and found, for the most part, it met the requirements of CEQA. George and Douglas, however, questioned why BFSA requested the 2018 EIC records search 1 year after the field survey was completed, and noted the technical report did not address any local laws and regulations. Additionally, Stropes and Smith (2021) did not include DPR forms for the new sites they documented and did not provide DPR form updates for previously recorded sites within the Project Area. Further, BFSA's documentation of a heavily exfoliated quartz outcrop with adjacent fragments/flakes of quartz, which appear to have been created by discing/plowing, as a prehistoric site (BFSA-Temp-3) is problematic. This quartz outcrop should have been noted as a lithic resource in the Project Area that may have been used prehistorically, but for which there is no clear evidence of use during prehistory. Without clear evidence of quarrying or cultural modification of the quartz fragments/flakes (via flint knapping), the resource should not be documented as a prehistoric site.

4.2 FIELD METHODS

Æ archaeologists Pat Moloney and Joan George completed the spot-check reconnaissance survey of the Project Area on February 1, 2022. The pedestrian fieldwork involved visiting all previously recorded site locations, including sites identified during the 2017 Phase I survey conducted by BFSA, to confirm the location, contents, and attributes of these sites. The Developer, as well as representatives of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga) and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba) accompanied Æ during the spot-check survey. The spot-check survey was conducted intuitively in meandering transects across the landscape. All landforms, contours, soil changes, and natural features (i.e., bedrock outcrops and drainages) were inspected carefully for any evidence of either prehistoric or historical archaeological resources. In particular, bedrock outcrops were carefully examined for the presence of prehistoric cultural feature elements such as mortars, milling slicks, basin metates, and/or rock art (i.e., pictographs, petroglyphs). All archaeological sites/features observed during the spot-check survey were recorded with an EOS Arrow GPS receiver and iPad Pro with ArcGIS Collector for high precision, sub-centimeter documentation.

4.3 FIELD RESULTS

Apart from the hills in the northeast and southeast portions of the Project Area, the landscape within the entire Project Area has been graded and/or altered to some extent during previous agricultural activity and the blasting and grading of a borrow pit. Ground surface visibility throughout the Project Area was moderate (approximately 30–60 percent) as the majority of the Project Area was covered in native grass. The central portion of the site was modified extensively during use as a borrow pit for a neighboring development project (Loma Linda University Medical Center). This highly disturbed area is approximately 16 acres and bound by

dirt and concrete berms (Figure 4-1). Aerial images show the borrow pit was created sometime after 2007 and prior to 2009. Historic aerial images show agricultural activity within the Project Area as far back as the 1960s (NETROnline 1967).

Soils underlying the Project area include primarily the Cajalco and Cieneba series, which are weathered in place, well drained soils formed in granitic rock with slopes exceeding 9 percent. The majority of the Project area is covered by a few inches to feet of topsoil covering bedrock. Considering the level of previous disturbance and what appears to be extremely shallow sediments, there appears to be little possibility for the presence of buried cultural deposits within the Project area.

Æ revisited and confirmed the locations of the two previously recorded bedrock milling sites, 33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055) and 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075), within the Project Area. *Æ* also revisited the location of BFSA sites Temp-1 (bedrock milling), Temp-2 (bedrock milling), and Temp-3 (quartz scatter). *Æ* confirmed the accuracy of BFSA site Temp-1 and found that BFSA sites Temp-2 and Temp-3 lack cultural constituents. Finally, two cultural resources, temporarily labeled as *Æ*-4373-2 (bedrock milling site) and *Æ*-4373-3 (isolated core), were identified during the spot-check survey of the Project Area. A quartz outcrop was also identified as a potential quartz quarry (temporarily labeled as *Æ*-4373-1); however, no artifacts were observed in association with this source of raw material. These resources are depicted on Figure 4-1, summarized below, and discussed in detail in the DPR site records included in Appendix B.

4.3.1 Previously Identified Sites

4.3.1.1 33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055)

Site 33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055) is a 2.5 by 1 meter heavily exfoliated bedrock milling site. As originally recorded in 2006, the site consists of a single granitic boulder containing two mortars. Both mortars were described as pecked, not smooth or polished, and the smaller mortar appeared to be a "starter" mortar (Gillean 2006). BFSA resurveyed the site in December 2017 as part of the Phase I study for the Project (Stropes and Smith 2021). At that time, BFSA noted the site had not been altered since the original recordation. Approximately 4 years later, *Æ* revisited the site during the spot-check survey for the Project. *Æ* verified the accuracy of the site description and location; no cultural materials were observed on the ground surface surrounding this outcrop.

4.3.1.2 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075)

Site 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075) is a 147 by 47 meter bedrock milling site with associated lithic and ground stone scatter west and east of Meadowlark Lane (currently designated Whitewood Road). As originally recorded (Porter 2011), this site consists of three granitic boulder outcrops with a single milling slick on each of them, a small lithic scatter, and ground stone artifacts. The site was discovered during archaeological monitoring for the Meadowlark Road from Clinton Keith Road to Baxter Road Project and all artifacts were collected during monitoring (Porter 2011). BFSA resurveyed the site in December 2017 as part of the Phase I study for the Project (Stropes and Smith 2021). At that time, BFSA noted the site had not been altered since the original recordation. Approximately 4 years later, *Æ* revisited the site during the spot-check

Figure 4-1 Cultural resources in the Project Area. (CONFIDENTIAL – Deleted for Public Review)

survey for the Project and verified the description and location of Feature 1 and noted an additional four slicks on two outcrops north of Feature 1; no cultural materials were observed on the ground surface surrounding these outcrops. Feature 2 was not reidentified and Feature 3 is east of Meadowlark Road and outside the Project footprint; therefore, Æ did not attempt to reidentify this feature during the spot-check survey.

4.3.2 Newly Identified Sites

4.3.2.1 Temp-1/Æ-4373-4

BFSA documented Temp-1 in 2017 as a bedrock milling feature containing two exfoliated milling slicks near the southeastern Project boundary, approximately 180 meters west of the intersection of Whitewood Road and Running Rabbit Road (Stropes and Smith 2021:4.0-2). Æ revisited the site during the spot-check survey for the Project and confirmed the accuracy of BFSA's site description.

4.3.2.2 Temp-2

BFSA documented Temp-2 in 2017 as a bedrock milling feature containing one exfoliated milling slick, 150 meters west of 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075), near the northeastern Project boundary (Stropes and Smith 2021:4.0-3). No artifacts were identified in association with the milling feature. Æ revisited the site during the spot-check survey for the Project but did not observe any cultural modification of the outcrop. Æ determined that the exfoliation of this outcrop was caused by weather, mainly water erosion, and proposes that BFSA-Temp-2 is not a prehistoric archaeological site.

4.3.2.3 Temp-3

BFSA documented Temp-3 in 2017 as a scatter of quartz material and possible lithic flakes (Stropes and Smith 2021:4.0-3). BFSA noted the area had been disced or plowed many times, which could account for the breakage pattern observed on some of the rocks. No additional artifacts were identified in association with the quartz. Æ revisited the site during the spot-check survey for the Project and did not observe any culturally modified quartz. Æ determined that the quartz outcrop has been impacted by discing/plowing, but there is no evidence of prehistoric use of the outcrop and proposes that BFSA-Temp-3 is not a prehistoric archaeological site.

4.3.2.4 Æ-4373-1

Æ-4373-1 is an 8-meter-diameter scatter of quartz fragments originating from a 2-meter-diameter exposure of a vein of quartz west of 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075) and northeast of Temp-2. Æ noted this quartz vein as a potential quarry. Although some of the scattered quartz exhibits apparent cultural modification and the exposure of quartz vein appears to have been quarried, it is not possible to determine whether the quartz fragments resulted directly from the quarrying or are the product of other modifications. Further, it is not possible to determine when the quarrying of the quartz vein occurred (i.e., prehistorically, historically, or recently). Some of the larger broken quartz rocks exhibit signs (a blueish-gray hue at the point of impact) of quarrying by metallic tools, although this might indicate only later quarrying and does not exclude earlier quarrying using lithic technologies. Because no definitive artifacts were observed

in association with this source of raw material, *Æ* does not recommend documenting this as a prehistoric archaeological site.

4.3.2.5 *Æ*-4373-2

Æ-4373-2 is a small (4 by 2.1 meter) bedrock milling site southwest of 33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055) and northeast of Temp-1. This bedrock milling site consists of one milling slick on a single granitic outcrop. The site appears to consist of a discrete milling feature, and no associated artifacts were identified during the survey.

4.3.2.6 *Æ*-4373-3

A single isolated cryptocrystalline core (*Æ*-4373-3) was identified within the previously disturbed borrow pit area.

5
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

This supplemental cultural resource investigation confirmed the locations of the two previously recorded bedrock milling sites, 33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055) and 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075), confirmed the accuracy of BFSA site Temp-1 (*Æ*-4373-4), found BFSA site Temp-2 and BFSA site Temp-3 to lack cultural constituents, and noted two newly identified cultural resources, *Æ*-4373-2 (bedrock milling site) and *Æ*-4373-3 (isolated core), within the Project Area.

The APE for the Project, as defined by the USACE, is a 20-foot buffer around their jurisdictional waters. The APE for the Project totals approximately 1.65 acres. The APE encroaches within the northern site boundary of 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075) and two features of this site are within the APE limits. However, *Æ* understands the features within bedrock milling site 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075) located within the APE can be avoided during construction of the Project and protected in place. Therefore, *Æ* recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the Project as presently planned.

Avoidance of cultural resources is preferred per local regulations. *Æ* understands that specific features within bedrock milling site 33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075) can be avoided during construction of the Project and protected in place. However, avoidance of the four cultural resources within the Project Area—33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055; bedrock milling site), BFSA site Temp-1 (*Æ*-4373-4; bedrock milling site), *Æ*-4373-2 (bedrock milling site) and *Æ*-4373-3 (isolated core)—is not a feasible option. Therefore, these resources should be formally evaluated for their eligibility for nomination to the CRHR and/or as a designated cultural resource under the City's General Plan and Development Code. BFSA recommended Phase II testing of the sites to determine CRHR eligibility. While this is standard industry protocol for evaluating CRHR eligibility of sites under Criterion D/4, it is critical that the City consult with interested tribes to determine if sites are eligible to the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 2, or as a designated cultural resource under the City's General Plan and Development Code. In addition, cultural resources should be evaluated individually as well as contributing elements to a potential subsistence-based procurement and processing cultural landscape or historic district.

If resources are found eligible for the CRHR and/or as designated cultural resources under the City's General Plan and Development Code, the following actions are proposed to mitigate significant impacts under CEQA:

- Avoidance of direct impacts to the identified resources through Project redesign, if feasible.
- Creation of 3-dimensional (3D) models of all unavoidable sites within the Project Area.
- Placement of temporary fencing around avoidable bedrock milling sites.
- Archaeological and Tribal monitoring during construction.

- Relocation of features of bedrock milling sites (33-015146 [CA-RIV-8055], BFSA site Temp-1 (*Æ*-4373-4), and *Æ*-4373-2) to a mutually agreed upon area that will be preserved in perpetuity so that no future disturbances will occur.

- Preparation of a cultural landscape study to link the sites to other resources and nearby sites that are important to the Luiseño people.

6
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December 21, 2022

Derek Hicks, VP Land Development Operations
Discovery Village LLC
2646 Dupont Drive, Suite 60 #520
Irvine, CA 92612
Transmitted via email to dhicks@argentmanagementllc.com

Re: Cultural Resource Updates for the Discovery Village Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Hicks,

In 2017, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Discovery Village Project (Project) Area, followed in 2018 and 2021 by records searches at the Eastern Information Center as well as other background research. BFSA completed their report in August 2021. In 2022, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) was retained to undertake a supplemental Phase I cultural resource investigation to update the 2021 BFSA cultural resource technical report relative to Section 106. In order to complete this task, Æ reviewed the 2021 BFSA cultural resource technical report and conducted a spot-check field survey of the Project Area. Æ archaeologists Pat Moloney and Joan George, and representatives of the Pechanga Band of Indians (Pechanga Band) and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba Band), completed the spot-check reconnaissance survey of the Project Area on February 1, 2022. Æ revisited and confirmed the locations of two previously recorded bedrock milling sites, P-33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055) and P-33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075), within the Project Area. Æ also revisited the location of the three sites documented during the 2017 Phase I survey: Temp-1 (bedrock milling site), Temp-2 (bedrock milling site), and Temp-3 (quartz scatter). Æ confirmed the accuracy of the description of one site (Temp-1) and found that two of the sites (Temp-2 and Temp-3) lacked cultural constituents. Finally, two cultural resources, temporarily labeled as AE-4373-2 (bedrock milling site) and AE-4373-3 (isolated core), were identified during the spot-check survey of the Project Area. A quartz outcrop was also identified as a potential quartz quarry (temporarily labeled as AE-4373-1); however, no artifacts were observed in association with this source of raw material.

The Project Proponent has indicated that specific features within P-33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075) can be avoided during construction of the Project and protected in place. However, avoidance of four cultural resources within the Project Area — P-33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055), BFSA site Temp-1 (AE-4373-4), AE-4373-2, and AE-4373-3—is not a feasible option. BFSA recommended Phase II testing of the sites to determine National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)/California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. While this is standard industry protocol for evaluating NRHP/CRHR eligibility of sites under Criterion D/4, it is critical that the City consult with interested tribes to determine if sites are eligible to the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1 and B/2, or as a designated cultural resource under the City's General Plan and Development Code.

Æ recommended measures to mitigate Project impacts on any resources found eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, and/or as designated cultural resources under the City of Murrieta's (City's) General Plan and Development Code. The following actions were proposed in the supplemental cultural resource report prepared by Æ to mitigate adverse effects under the National Environmental Policy Act and significant impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act to less than significant with mitigation:

- Avoidance of direct impacts to the identified resources through Project redesign, if feasible.
- Creation of 3D models of all unavoidable sites within the Project Area.
- Placement of temporary ESA fencing around avoidable bedrock milling sites.

- Archaeological and Tribal monitoring during construction.
- Relocation of features of unavoidable bedrock milling sites to a mutually agreed upon area that will be preserved in perpetuity so that no future disturbances will occur.
- Preparation of a cultural landscape study to link the sites to other resources and nearby sites that are important to the Luiseño people.

During California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultations with the City, both the Pechanga Band and Soboba Band noted that the Project Area lies within two of their Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) under AB 52. Under regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), these resources are Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP).

Subsequent to the preparation of the supplemental cultural resource report, Æ was retained by the Project Proponent to conduct a cultural landscape study and ethnographic study to help identify and document the significance of, determine potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR, and assess potential adverse effects to the Luiseño TCPs/ TCRs that may occur as a result of the proposed Project. The study was prepared at the behest of the City to fulfill good faith efforts (36 CFR 800.3[c][ii][A]) to the Pechanga and Soboba Bands, and under the NHPA to address topics and concerns specific to the Luiseño culture and to the Pechanga and Soboba Bands.

The two TCPs/TCRs were evaluated in accordance with National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, and National Register Bulletin 38: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. The evaluation of the TCR considers the significance of the resource pursuant to California PRC Section 21080.3.1 and is evaluated for the CRHR pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a). Following these guidance documents and according to Tribal beliefs and values, the Pechanga and Soboba Bands find both TCPs/TCRs meet Criteria A, B, C, and D of the NRHP, and Criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the CRHR.

Both TCPs/TCRs were determined significant TCPs under the NRHP and as TCRs under the CRHR, and all archaeological resources within the boundaries of the TCPs/TCRs (including those within the Project Area) were identified by both the Pechanga and Soboba Bands as contributing elements to TCPs/TCRs.

The cultural landscape study and ethnographic study prepared for the Pechanga and Soboba Bands by Æ and submitted to the City on December 14, 2022, fulfills the following recommended measure included in the supplemental cultural resource report prepared by Æ and should not be considered as a mitigation measure in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the Project.

- Preparation of a cultural landscape study to link the sites to other resources and nearby sites that are important to the Luiseño people.

Best regards,

Joan George, RA (28093)
Senior Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

APPENDIX A

Confidential DPR 523 Recording Forms
(Deleted for Public Review)

APPENDIX B

Previous Cultural Resource Technical Report

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE DISCOVERY VILLAGE (MURRIETA 56) PROJECT

CITY OF MURRIETA

APN 392-290-049

Project Site Location: Section 35, Township 6 South, Range 3 West, of the Romoland and Murrieta, California Quadrangles

Prepared on Behalf of:

Discovery Village LLC
4131 S Main Street
Santa Ana, California 92707

Prepared for:

City of Murrieta
1 Town Square
Murrieta, California 92562

Prepared by:

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 679-8218

August 17, 2021

Fieldwork Performed: December 6, 2017
Key Words: Approximately 56 acres; positive survey; Phase II testing recommended.

Archaeological Report Summary Information

Author:	Tracy A. Stropes M.A., RPA and Brian F. Smith, M.A.
Prepared by:	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064 (858) 679-8218
Report Date:	August 17, 2021
Report Title:	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) Project, City of Murrieta, California
Prepared on Behalf of:	Discovery Village LLC 4131 S Main Street Santa Ana, California 92707
Prepared for:	City of Murrieta 1 Town Square Murrieta, California 92562
Assessor's Parcel Number:	392-290-049
USGS Quadrangles:	Section 35, Township 6 South, Range 3 West of the *Romoland* and *Murrieta, California* USGS quadrangles (7.5-minute)
Study Area:	Approximately 56 acres
Key Words:	Archaeological survey; positive; city of Murrieta; approximately 56 acres; *Romoland* and *Murrieta, California* USGS quadrangles; testing recommended; RIV-8055 and RIV-10,075; Temp-1 through Temp-3.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey program conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) Project. The proposed project includes the grading of the property for the creation of large pads designed for future development and intended for commercial and residential uses. The approximately 56-acre project is located west of the intersection of Baxter Road and Meadowlark Lane, east of Interstate 215 in the city of Murrieta, California. The project, identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 392-290-049, is situated within the USGS *Romoland* and *Murrieta*, *California* topographic quadrangle maps, within Section 35, Township 6 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian.

BFSA conducted the archaeological assessment to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Murrieta environmental guidelines. The subject property includes an area that has remained largely rural farmland since at least the late-1930s, with the majority of modern impacts occurring after 1996 based upon historic aerial imagery. The archaeological survey of the Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) property resulted in the relocation of two previously recorded archaeological sites, RIV-8055 and RIV-10,075, and the identification of three previously unidentified sites referred to as Temp-1 through Temp-3. No existing structures are situated within the property.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if any cultural resources would be affected by the proposed land development. The investigation included a complete survey of the project acreage, identification and recordation of any archaeological resources within the project, and recommendations for any additional work that may be necessary should it appear that resources will be either directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development. The project development map (see Figure 2.0–3) shows the proposed development locations within the project parcel.

1.2 Major Findings

The property was surveyed on December 6, 2017. The topography of the subject property is primarily characterized as a valley setting surrounded by low rolling foothills to the east and west near the southern end of Paloma Valley. The project contains small knolls in the eastern margins, which contain a concentration of low-lying bedrock outcroppings. Bedrock outcroppings are found elsewhere on the property, but primarily occur within the eastern portions of the project. During the survey, three newly recorded (Temp-1 through Temp-3) and two previously recorded (RIV-8055 and RIV-10,075) sites were identified within the subject property. Sites Temp-1, Temp-2, RIV-8055, and RIV-10,075 are characterized as bedrock milling feature sites. Site Temp-

3 includes a scatter of quartz material and possible lithic flakes. Temp-1 through Temp-3 will be recorded according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources,* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

Since prehistoric bedrock milling feature sites Temp-1, Temp-2, RIV-8055, and RIV-10,075 and a prehistoric quartz scatter site Temp-3 were identified during the archaeological survey, the project may represent adverse impact to the five archaeological sites identified. The proposed development plan indicates that the locations of the sites will be affected by grading. The applicant shall either need to revise the development plan to avoid the sites or initiate an archaeological significance testing of the four milling sites and one lithic scatter site to evaluate if the resources are CEQA-significant. If the sites are found to be not significant, then development impacts would not be adverse. If the sites are significant, measures would be required to mitigate impacts prior to development. Because the applicant is not inclined to revise the development plan at this time, the recorded sites would need to be tested and evaluated for potential significance to guide the evaluation of the sites. An outline for an Archaeological Test Plan (ATP) has been provided in Section 5.1. The goal of the ATP would be to determine if Temp-1 through Temp-3 and RIV-8055 and RIV-10,075 are significant, and if they are, to present measures to reduce the level of impacts associated with the proposed subdivision and future development. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR). All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by Argent Management to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) Project. The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Murrieta environmental guidelines with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of low to moderate cultural resource sensitivity, as suggested by the local topography. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in Riverside County are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The approximately 56-acre project (APN 392-290-049) is located west of the intersection of Baxter Road and Meadowlark Lane, east of Interstate 215 (Figure 2.0–1). The project is generally situated south of Loma Linda University Health and Loma Linda University Children's Hospital. On the USGS *Romoland* and *Murrieta*, *California* topographic quadrangle maps, the project is located in Section 35, Township 6 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2.0–2). The proposed project includes the grading of the property for the creation of large pads designed for future development and intended for commercial and residential uses (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith, M.A. directed the cultural resources study for the project. BFSA staff conducted the pedestrian survey of the project on December 6, 2017. The survey was conducted in five- to 15-meter interval transects. Visibility of the natural ground surface was fair to good, with 50-75 percent of the ground surface visible due to recent discing. Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith prepared the technical report, Tracy A. Stropes prepared the report graphics, and Summer J. Forsman conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

2.1 Previous Work

The records search for the property was compiled from data from the EIC at UCR on October 25, 2018. The site record forms at the EIC at UCR were the primary source of information utilized for this review. Information regarding archaeological sites and studies within a one-mile radius of the project was compiled. BFSA also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 1997), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, the OHP, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File.

The results of the records search indicate that 131 resources have been recorded within one mile of the project, two of which were recorded within the project boundaries. Further, approximately 92 cultural resource studies have been conducted within one mile of the subject property, one of which covered the area of potential effect. As part of that study, L&L Environmental, Inc. recorded one cultural resource (RIV-8055), which was characterized as a milling feature on a granitic bedrock outcrop (Hoover 2006). At that time, L&L Environmental,

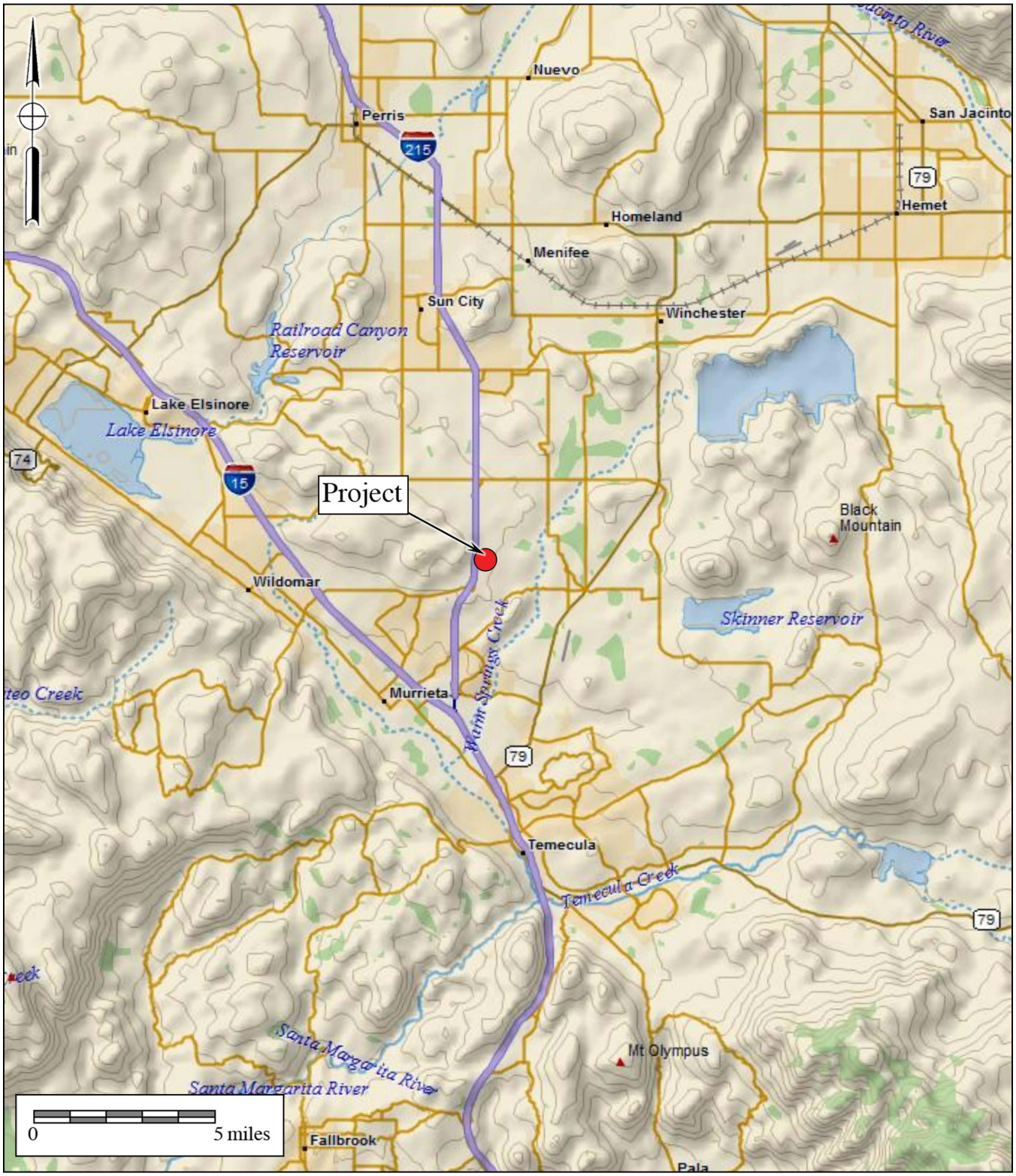

Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

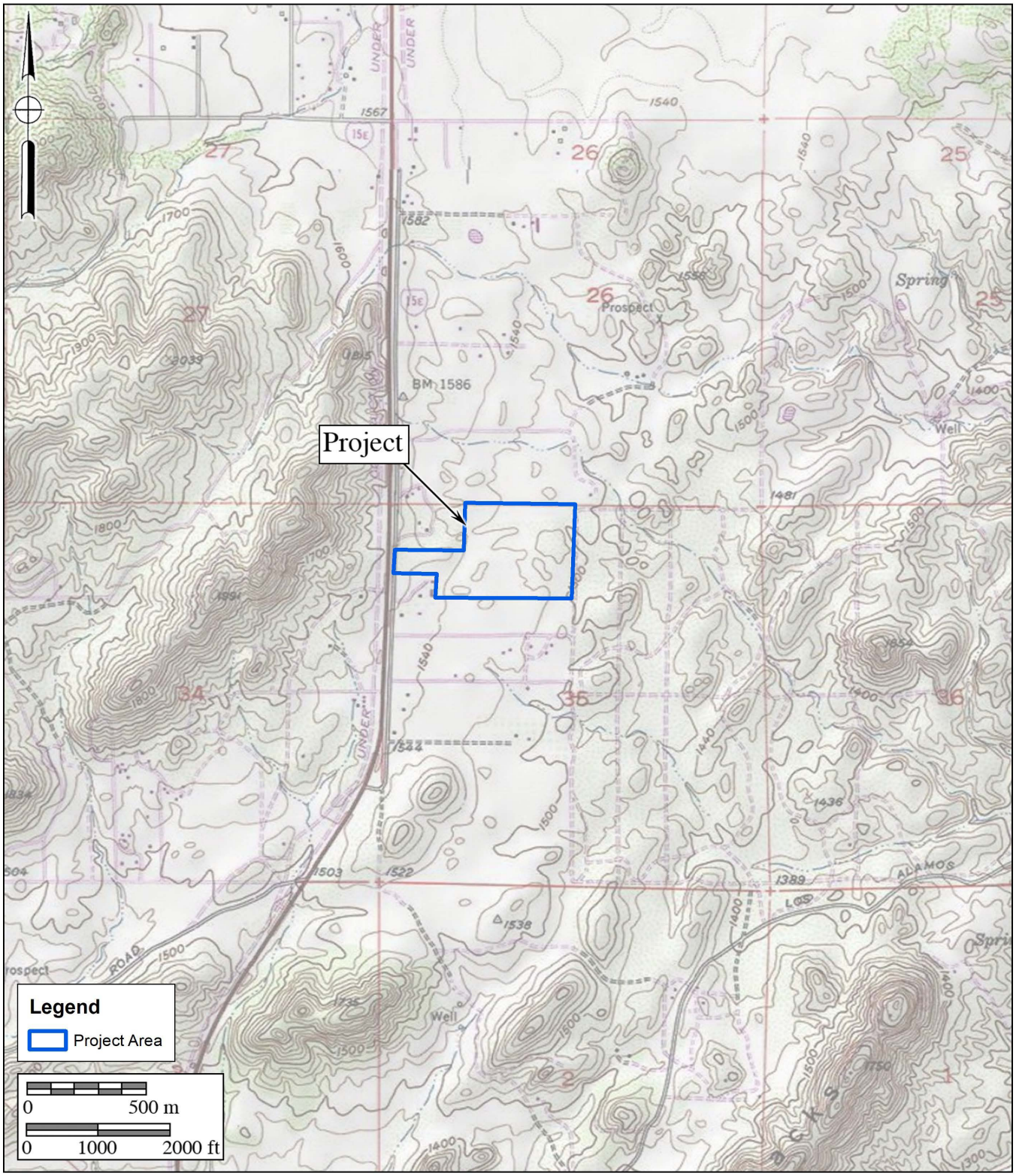

Figure 2.0–2

Project Location Map

The Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) Project

USGS *Romoland* and *Murrieta* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

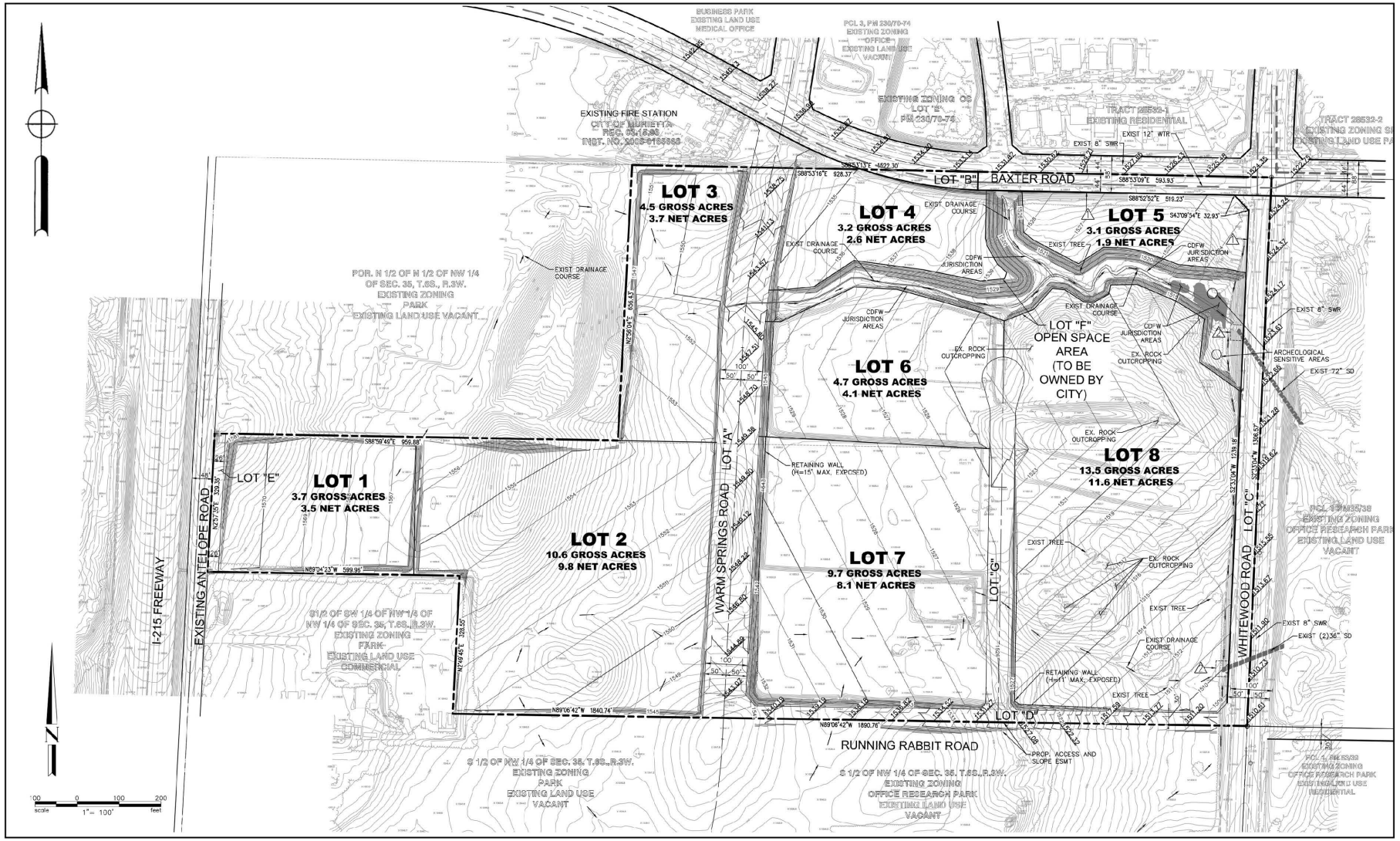

Figure 2.0–3

Project Development Map

The Discovery Vilage (Murrieta 56) Project

In 2007, L&L Environmental, Inc. prepared a testing plan for the County of Riverside to investigate RIV-8055 and complete a CEQA significance evaluation; however, it is unclear if L&L Environmental, Inc. actually conducted that investigation.

A second prehistoric site was discovered on the subject property during the monitoring of grading of Meadowlark Lane in 2011. Site RIV-10,075 was recorded by CRM Tech as a group of bedrock milling features with associated surface artifacts. The site was bisected by the grading of Meadowlark Lane, leaving two milling features and surface artifacts on the west side of the road within the Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) property. No archaeological investigations appear to have been conducted by CRM Tech within the subject property other than the recordation of the milling features and surface artifacts (Hogan 2011).

2.2 Project Setting

Riverside County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The mountain range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) Project is located at the southern edge of Paloma Valley, near the French Valley area of Riverside County. French Valley and the surrounding areas are defined by the margins of the Santa Ana Mountains to the west and the San Jacinto Mountains to the east. The southern portion of Paloma Valley gives way into Murrieta Valley, which is encompassed by the Santa Margarita and Agua Tibia mountains. It is the convergence of these mountains that effectively separates western Riverside County from Orange County and the Pacific coast in general. The San Jacinto Mountains bound the general area to the east. Elevations at the project range from approximately 1,525 to 1,575 feet above mean sea level and the habitat in the vicinity of the project is characterized by a broad, flat valley and a series of rolling hills distinguished by scattered rock outcroppings.

The project area is characterized by flat to gently sloping soils within the Paloma Valley. The soil throughout most of the valley is fine silty loam with very little clay. Some areas along the property are composed of unconsolidated, loose silt to depths that correspond to the plow zone. The northeastern areas just outside of the project are characterized by boulder-covered granitic hills that border the valley. The granitic hills throughout represent Mesozoic granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, and quartz diorite deposits (Strand and Rogers 1977). The large hills to the far west of the project have fewer rock outcrops and represent a Jurassic formation that is part of the Southern California Batholith. These Jurassic deposits extend west toward Camp Pendleton and northwest toward Corona and include deposits of shale, sandstone, minor conglomerate, chert, slate, and limestone. The distribution of geologic patterns across the region is significant to prehistoric and historic land use of the area. Historic homesteads focused attention upon the valley floor, where farming was viable. Prehistoric populations utilized the drainage within the granite-dominated hills surrounding the project. The major hydrologic feature in the area is Tucalota Creek, which flows east to west southeast of the project. The creek begins at Skinner Reservoir

(five miles southeast of the project) and ultimately reaches Murrieta Creek. A single blue line stream runs east to west just north of the project area.

The project has been previously used for agriculture and grazing and much of the valley floor is currently used for agricultural cropland, rural home sites, and focused residential neighborhoods. In prehistoric times, the natural vegetation was likely dominated by winter annual grasses, forbes, and shrubs. The natural vegetation of the APE and surrounding areas includes Riversidean sage scrub. Vegetation in the nearby foothills consists mostly of xerically adapted evergreen species, chaparral vegetation dominated by chamise and scrub oak, and canyons and riparian sites producing oak and cottonwood trees. Above the 5,000-foot elevation, the mountains are dominated by stands of Jeffery and ponderosa pine. Historically, mule deer, big horn sheep, pronghorn sheep, mountain lions, bobcats, bears, wolves, and an array of rodents would have been available resources. In addition, a range of fowl (quail, ducks, geese, raptors, sparrows, etc.), reptiles, and fish may have also been available to the early inhabitants of the region.

2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done by using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture upon *this* moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

Despite this, a distinction exists between "emic" and "etic" ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While "emic" perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, "etic" perspectives are those of an outsider looking in hoping to attain a more scientific or "objective" understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contrast to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, "Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless." This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions.

Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the "ethnographic present" from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

2.3.1 Introduction

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this archaeological discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the archaeologically-based culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

2.3.2 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

2.3.3 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat. This is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon, where over a two-thousand-year period, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San

Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed "Pauma Complex" (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardener (2010). Sutton and Gardener (2010:25) state that "[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as 'Inland Millingstone,' 'Encinitas,' or even 'Topanga.'" Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa't Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads.

Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that "coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass."

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

2.3.4 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California. Archaeological and anthropological data, however, proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective, suggesting that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement

of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Charles Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by Ivah and Soboba near Soboba Springs, Jusipah near the town of San Jacinto, Ararah in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, Pahsitha near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and Corova in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of datura (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were comprised of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus dumosa, Quercus engelmannii,* and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or nota, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare.

The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering and men principally hunted, but at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the Chingichngish religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron, and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wood tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other

utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonizing the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de

Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked upon a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry that was established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto

Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian navel orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Air Reserve Base. During World War II, Camp Haan and Camp Anza were constructed in what is now the current location of the National Veteran's Cemetery. In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

Historical Review of the Community of Murrieta

After Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821, Alta California became the northern frontier of Mexico and secularization of the missions took place throughout the next decade. The former mission lands were transferred to prominent Mexican families and the subdivision of former mission rancho lands was common during the ensuing years. The Murrieta area was eventually split into Rancho Temecula, Rancho Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto Rancho, and further divided into Pauba Rancho, La Laguna Rancho, and Little Temecula Rancho.

In 1873, Ezekial (Esquial) Murrieta came to the area from central California where he was a successful sheep rancher. He purchased Rancho Pauba and Rancho Temecula (52,000 acres) for $52,000 because the land reminded him of his Basque homeland and he was impressed with its

potential for his sheep ranching endeavors. After Ezekiel Murrieta returned to Spain, married, and decided not to return to California, his brother Juan Murrieta, along with several business partners, brought 100,000 sheep to the area (City of Murrieta 2015).

The Southern Emigrant Trail, and later, the Butterfield Overland Stage, bisected Murrieta's land. In 1882, the Murrieta brothers deeded the Right-of-Way to the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1884, the Temecula Land and Water Company bought and subdivided the land into 40-acre parcels. The railroad brought settlers to the area, spurring its growth. Settlers were attracted to the inexpensive land, which was often as low as five dollars per acre, and the valley soon reached a population of 800. These first pioneers also brought with them knowledge of farming fruit orchards and growing vast grain crops. Social activity centered on the Fountain House Hotel and the Guenther Family's Murrieta Hot Springs Resort, which once served as the sheep dip for Murrieta's flock (City of Murrieta 2015).

Eventually, the Santa Fe Railroad purchased the railroad; however, it was rerouted due to a decade of flooding, and Murrieta became a spur from Corona. The railroad was then closed and the last train left Murrieta in 1935 (City of Murrieta 2015).

While ending the local boom, the absence of a rail line did not hinder the influx of residents settling in the area and Murrieta continued to grow. In just over 50 years, the population increased from 800 in 1890 to 1,200 in 1947. Very little changed in Murrieta until 1980, when a large influx of people came to settle in Temecula and the surrounding areas. A push was made for Murrieta to become an official city. Nearly 120 years after Juan Murrieta inhabited the area, Murrieta became an officially recognized city in 1991 (City of Murrieta 2015).

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the west-central portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) Project included the survey of an approximately 56-acre property. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) Project consisted of institutional records searches, an intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately 56-acre property by qualified archaeologists, and preparation of this report. This archaeological study conformed to the statutory requirements of CEQA, Section 15064.5. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

The records search for the property was compiled from data from the EIC at UCR on October 25, 2018. The records search was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Results of the records search are provided in Appendix C and discussed in Section 4.1. The EIC also provided the standard review of the NRHP and the OHP Historic Property Directory. Land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on December 6, 2017, and included an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance utilizing a series of parallel transects spaced at approximately five- to 15-meter intervals, which covered all areas of the project. Photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). Ground visibility throughout the property was fair to good with minimal vegetation. Rodent spoil piles and patches of turned soil were closely inspected for evidence of subsurface archaeological materials. No constraints were encountered during the field survey.

3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of the final technical report will be submitted to the EIC at UCR. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate DPR forms, which will be filed with the EIC.

3.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 15, 2018 and an updated SLF search on June 21, 2021 to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF results were consistent, and they indicated the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter at least two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill 52 Native American consultation and was conducted for informational purposes only. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

3.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR

(Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
c) 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
d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance

and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

    1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
    2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was compiled from data from the EIC at UCR on October 25, 2018 (Appendix B). The results of the records search indicate that 131 resources have been recorded within one mile of the project, two of which were recorded within the project boundaries. As part of that study, L&L Environmental, Inc. recorded one cultural resource (RIV-8055), which was characterized as a milling feature on a granitic bedrock outcrop. At that time, L&L Environmental, Inc. noted that the resource lacked any observable associated artifacts or cultural deposits. In 2007, L&L Environmental, Inc. prepared a testing plan for the County of Riverside to investigate RIV-8055 and complete a CEQA significance evaluation; however, it is unclear if L&L Environmental, Inc. actually conducted that investigation.

A second prehistoric site was discovered on the subject property during the monitoring of grading of Meadowlark Lane in 2011. Site RIV-10,075 was recorded by CRM Tech as a group of bedrock milling features with associated surface artifacts. The site was bisected by the grading of Meadowlark Lane, leaving two milling features and surface artifacts on the west side of the road within the Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) property. No archaeological investigations appear to have been conducted by CRM Tech within the subject property other than the recordation of the milling features and surface artifacts.

The 131 cultural resources located within a one-mile radius of the project include numerous prehistoric bedrock milling features, isolates, lithic scatters, temporary encampments, historic structures, and refuse scatters. Brief descriptions of the sites are provided in Table 4.1–1 (see Appendix D).

Further, approximately 92 cultural resource studies have been conducted within one mile of the subject property (see Table 4.1–2 in Appendix E), two of which covered portions of the project area.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC on October 15, 2018 and an updated SLF search on June 21, 2021 to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF results were consistent, and they indicated the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter.

Responses were received from five of the tribes contacted. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that the project is within the territory of the Luiseño people, but they did not have knowledge of cultural resources within or near the proposed project. They recommend that an archaeological records search be conducted. The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office consulted their maps and determined that the project as described is not within

the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area. Therefore, they have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and defer to the wishes of tribes in closer proximity to the project. The Pauma Band indicated they were unaware of any cultural sites or resources on or near the project. The Pechanga Band indicated that they are highly interested in participating in the project since it is located within a highly sensitive Luiseño cultural area registered with the SLF of the NAHC, as well as surrounded by an extensive Luiseño artifact record. Additionally, the tribe indicated that there are several recorded cultural resources within the project area. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, indicated that the project area is considered sensitive by the people of Soboba since there are existing sites in the surrounding areas. Soboba's in-house database search identified multiple areas of potential impact. Soboba indicated that they will discuss issues as part of direct consultation with the lead agency. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

4.2 Survey Results

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the pedestrian survey of the project with the assistance of Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and location of project boundaries. The entire property was surveyed in five- to 15-meter spaced transects. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken. BFSA conducted the survey of the subject property on December 6, 2017. The property is currently vacant and can be characterized as a series of low rolling hills traversed by numerous dirt roads and trails that are covered in non-native weeds and grasses (Plates 4.2–1 and 4.2–2). Granitic bedrock outcroppings and seasonal drainages are located within the property. The entire property was accessible during the survey and ground visibility was generally excellent. The center area of the property has been previously disturbed by grading of a borrow pit.

The current survey confirmed the findings of L&L Environmental, Inc. (Hoover 2006) and CRM Tech by relocating RIV-8055 and RIV-10,075 (Plates 4.2–3 and 4.2–4). These sites have not been altered since the date of the registration of the features. The sites have been plotted on Figure 4.2–1 for reference. During the survey, all bedrock outcroppings were checked for signs of prehistoric use. As a result, two prehistoric bedrock milling sites (Temp-1 and Temp-2) and one prehistoric quartz scatter site (Temp-3) were identified within the property (Figure 4.2–1). Each resource will be recorded once the records search results have been received according to the OHP's manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources,* using DPR forms.

Site Temp-1 was identified near the southeastern project boundary, approximately 180 meters west of the intersection of Whitewood Road and Running Rabbit Road. One bedrock milling feature (BMF A) containing two exfoliated milling slicks was identified at the site (Plate 4.2–5). No associated artifacts were identified in association with the milling feature. Site Temp-1 is estimated to measure 18 square meters.

Site Temp-2 was identified near the northeastern project boundary, just west of RIV-

10,075. One bedrock milling feature (BMF A) containing one exfoliated milling slick was identified at the site (Plate 4.2–6). No associated artifacts were identified in association with the milling feature. Based upon the location of the bedrock milling features, Site Temp-2 was estimated to measure five square meters.

Site Temp-3 was identified near the northwestern project boundary, just south of the intersection of A Street and Baxter Road. The site includes a scatter of quartz material and possible lithic flakes located along the northern boundary of the property (Plate 4.2–7). Although quartz is common in this area, the materials observed on Site Temp-3 include some high-quality material that would have been important to the prehistoric inhabitants; however, this location has been disked or plowed many times when the property was farmed. This process could be responsible for the exposure of the quartz material and the breakage pattern noted on some of the rocks. No additional associated artifacts were identified in association with the quartz.

Based upon the current project design, sites Temp-1 through Temp-3 and RIV-8055 and a portion of RIV-10,075 will be directly impacted by the proposed future development. Therefore, it is recommended that if the sites cannot be avoided, then they should be subjected to a subsurface testing and significance evaluation program in accordance with CEQA to determine whether or not the features are significant. An impact assessment can only be accomplished if the significance status of the sites can be determined.

Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the project and adjacent road, facing west.

Plate 4.2–2: Overview of the non-native weeds and grasses, facing southwest.

Figure 4.2–1
Cultural Resources Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Plate 4.2–3: Overview of the bedrock milling features at Site RIV-10,075, facing northeast.

Plate 4.2–4: Overview of the bedrock milling feature at Site RIV-8055, facing southwest.

Plate 4.2–5: Overview of the bedrock milling feature BMF A at Site Temp-1, facing south.

Plate 4.2–6: Overview of the bedrock milling feature BMF A at Site Temp-2, facing northwest.

Plate 4.2–7: Overview of Site Temp-3, facing southeast.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed project includes the grading of APN 392-290-049 and creation of large pads designed for future development and intended for commercial and residential uses. As part of the environmental impact review process for the development proposal, the City of Murrieta required a cultural resources assessment of the project. The archaeological study was completed in accordance with CEQA significance evaluation criteria. During the survey, two previously recorded prehistoric bedrock milling sites (RIV-8055 and RIV-10,075), and three newly recorded prehistoric sites (Temp-1 through Temp-3) were identified within the subject property. The future development within the subject property could result in potentially direct and indirect impacts to the sites. Therefore, it is recommended that if the sites cannot be avoided, they should be subjected to an ATP in conformance with the City of Murietta guidelines and CEQA significance evaluation criteria.

5.1 Archaeological Testing Program

Sites Temp-1, Temp-2, RIV-8055, and RIV-10,075 are characterized as bedrock milling feature sites. No surface artifacts were observed, and no indications of subsurface deposits were noted. Site Temp-3 includes a scatter of quartz material and possible lithic flakes. Additional study is recommended to determine if each site is a CEQA-significant resource and eligible for listing on the CRHR. The recommended additional study would consist of an ATP. The goal of the testing is to formally record each site and determine if any are significant. The significance evaluation will be the basis for an impact assessment. The following ATP has been prepared to identify the level of effect necessary to fully record and evaluate the cultural resources identified during the Phase I study for the project.

5.1.1 Scope of Work

In order to accurately assess the potential significance of the milling features and lithic scatter and to determine the actual boundaries of each site, a program to search for cultural deposits adjacent to the milling features and within the lithic scatter is necessary. The locations of the sites shown on the proposed development map are presented in Figure 5.1–1. As part of the CEQA review process, the tasks presented within this scope should be conducted to fully document and evaluate the sites for inclusion in the CRHR utilizing CEQA significance criteria. Standard protocol for site evaluations shall be used for the proposed investigations, and a Native American representative should be present during the testing process. The ATP shall include the following tasks:

Figure 5.1–1
Cultural Resources Shown on the Project Development Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

- The surface expression of each site will be mapped and recorded. All artifacts observed on the surface of each site will be recorded and collected according to Global Positioning System (GPS) location. Each milling feature will be recorded in detail, photographed and sketched, and mapped using GPS, as required by City of Murrieta guidelines.
- A series of shovel test pits (STPs) will be excavated at each site in order to determine if any subsurface deposits are associated with the surface expression. The quantity of shovel tests excavated at each site will range between five to 10 STPs at each site depending on site size and archaeological recovery.
- Should subsurface deposits be encountered that merit more intense investigations, hand-excavated test units will be included in the program to provide detailed information needed to address research potential and significance evaluations.
- Any artifacts recovered during the field investigations will be returned to the BFSA laboratory for analysis. Artifacts will be cleaned and cataloged, and all information will be included in the project's database. All artifacts, or a representative sample of the collection, from the project will be prepared for permanent curation at the Western Science Center.
- For all of the sites, DPR site record forms or updates will be prepared and submitted to the EIC. All new information gathered during this testing program will be reflected in the preparation of the site forms or updates.
- A report of findings will be submitted to the City of Murrieta to detail the results of the ATP and any additional field investigations. The report will provide significance analysis, impact evaluations, and potential mitigation recommendations for sites RIV-8055, RIV-10,075, Temp-1, Temp-2, and Temp-3. Mitigation of impacts to any significant cultural resources could include data recovery excavations targeted to recover archaeological samples from important cultural deposits or features.

The study should be conducted in conformance with the City of Murrieta environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) will be followed in evaluating the significance of each cultural resource. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used for the project are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995). All reporting will follow the OHP's Archaeological Resource Management Report Guidelines (OHP 1990).

5.1.2 Summary

The goal of the testing program is to record all elements of RIV-8055, RIV-10,075, and Temp-1 through Temp-3, and provide sufficient tangible data from which to base the evaluation of significance for the sites in accordance with CEQA criteria. All of the field investigations should be completed by qualified archaeologists. The data from the investigations will be used to

evaluate the sites according to the significance criteria provided in CEQA for inclusion in the CRHR. All artifacts recovered from the sites will be prepared for curation and delivered to the appropriate curation facility or Native American tribe. A technical report will be prepared to present all of the data collected during the testing program, including detailed maps of the components of the surface expressions of the resources and the locations of all subsurface tests. The report will also present an impact assessment based upon the significance evaluations. If the project will represent an adverse impact to cultural resources, mitigation measures will be presented to reduce impacts to less than significant.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

August 17, 2021

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator
County of Riverside Registration #168

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

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Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California **2007**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2000**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Senior Project Archaeologist **March 2009–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator **June 2008–February 2009**
TRC Solutions **Irvine, California**

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist **June 2006–May 2008**
Archaeological Resource Analysts **Oceanside, California**

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

Project Archaeologist **September 1996–June 2006**
Gallegos & Associates **Carlsbad, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data

recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

Project Archaeologist **September 1993–September 1996**
Macko Inc. **Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

Archaeological Field Technician **January 1993–September 1993**
Chambers Group Inc. **Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Archaeological Field Technician **May 1992–September 1992**
John Minch and Associates **San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Professional Accomplishments

Mr. Stropes is a professional archaeologist with over 30 years of experience in cultural resource management. His experience includes over ten years in project management, report authorship, lithic analysis, laboratory management, Native American consultation, and editing for several technical reports for numerous projects throughout southern California. Mr. Stropes has conducted cultural resource surveys, archaeological site testing and evaluations for National Register eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, mitigation of resources through data recovery for archaeological sites, budget and report preparation, and direction of crews of all sizes for projects ranging in duration from a single day site visit to one year. Mr. Stropes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and on the list of archaeological consultants qualified to conduct archaeological investigations southern California and the County of San Diego. He has served as project archaeologist for numerous projects and composed data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout California for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance. He has acted as teaching assistant for archaeological field classes at several sites in Orange (Cypress College), Los Angeles (Cypress College), and San Diego Counties (San Diego State University). In addition, Mr. Stropes was employed to teach discussion sessions for introduction to cultural anthropology classes at SDSU. Internationally, Mr. Stropes has acted as field surveyor for the Natural History Foundation of Orange County & Institucion Nacional de Antropologia y Historia surveying and relocating several sites in northern Baja California. Mr. Stropes has served as the senior project archaeologist on the following select projects.

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Ocean Breeze Ranch: An extensive CEQA and Section 106 archaeological investigation of 1,400 acres and 20 cultural resources, both prehistoric and historic, within the Bonsall neighborhood of the county of San Diego. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, and the National Register of Historic Places, which resulted in the identification of four CRHR-eligible, RPO-significant, and NRHP-eligible sites.

Citracado Parkway Extension: An ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA, including CEQA-level survey and testing programs and Section 106 historic resources studies, resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area (2009-present).

Otay Ranch Village 13: An extensive archaeological investigation of nearly 2,000 acres and 84 archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic, within the county of San Diego, which included prehistoric habitation sites, quarry sites, resource processing sites, and extensive lithic scatters. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (2016-2018).

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Cantarini Ranch: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of 15 archaeological sites and three isolates, including NRHP-significant prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, in the city of Carlsbad (2015-2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

College Boulevard: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of seven archaeological sites, including prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, bedrock milling feature sites, and both prehistoric and historic artifact scatters in the city of Carlsbad (2015).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

APPENDIX D

Table 4.1–1

Table 4.1–1

Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) Project

Site Number(s)	Site Type
RIV-629	Prehistoric site; abundant debitage, two quartz quarry areas, and minimum of 10 highly eroded bedrock metate slicks.
RIV-645	Prehistoric site; a dispersed extensive lithic scatter, a grinding slick, and two rock shelters.
RIV-646	Prehistoric site; granitic boulder outcrop with a minimum of 10 metate slicks.
RIV-647	Prehistoric site; granitic boulder outcrop with a minimum of 15 metate slicks.
RIV-856	Prehistoric site; two metate granitic fragments.
RIV-1074	Prehistoric occupation site; numerous bedrock milling features and a scatter of prehistoric artifacts.
RIV-1364	Prehistoric small food processing station site; three bedrock metates.
RIV-1366	Prehistoric site; one slick on flat bedrock.
RIV-1370	Prehistoric site; two slicks in bedrock outcropping.
RIV-1371	Prehistoric site; two slicks and one small mortar.
RIV-1372	Prehistoric site; two slicks atop a granite outcrop.
RIV-1373	Prehistoric site; three slicks on a granite bedrock outcrop.
RIV-1374	Prehistoric site; one round basin on a granite bedrock outcrop.
RIV-1375	Prehistoric small food processing station site; two bedrock metates.
RIV-1376	Prehistoric small food processing station site; two bedrock metates.
RIV-1377	Prehistoric small food processing station site; two bedrock metates.
RIV-1802	Prehistoric small food processing station site; seven bedrock metates, one portable metate fragment, and one mano fragment.
RIV-1803	Prehistoric site; seven slicks on five different bedrock surfaces and 20+ pieces of thin quartzite debitage.
RIV-2190	Prehistoric temporary encampment site.

Site Number(s)	Site Type
RIV-2210	Prehistoric large settlement site; 48 bedrock milling features, one rock shelter, and one cupule feature.
RIV-2220	Prehistoric large settlement site; 57 bedrock milling features, three rock shelters, one rock art feature, one quartz quarry, one rock enclosure, one cupule feature, and one feature that was not identified in literature.
RIV-3339	Prehistoric site; lithic scatters.
RIV-3684	Prehistoric site; lithic station/quartz quarry.
P-33-007718	Historic structure; one-story farmhouse with basement.
P-33-011238	Prehistoric site; bedrock milling feature comprising three separate grinding slicks.
P-33-011248	Prehistoric isolate; two non-cortical quartz percussion flakes.
P-33-011248	Prehistoric isolate; one fine-grained dark rhyolite.
RIV-7032	Prehistoric food processing site; numerous milling slicks on several bedrock outcrops, hundreds of quartz flakes and shatter, a few grinding implements, and one mortar.
P-33-012772	Prehistoric isolate; quartzite chopper.
P-33-013237	Historic site; isolated two-gallon soldered seam fuel or chemical can.
RIV-7405	Prehistoric site; two bedrock milling features, five pieces of milky quartz debitage, and a granitic metate fragment.
RIV-7424	Prehistoric site; bedrock milling feature with single slick.
RIV-7425	Prehistoric site; two bedrock milling features.
RIV-7426	Prehistoric site; one bedrock milling feature.
RIV-7427	Prehistoric site; two bedrock milling features.
P-33-013363	Prehistoric isolate; granitic biface mano.
P-33-013976	Historic and prehistoric site; milky quartz biface blade.
P-33-014358	Prehistoric isolate; metate fragment.
RIV-7852	Prehistoric site; one bedrock milling boulder exhibiting two grinding

Site Number(s)	Site Type
	slicks.
RIV-7853	Prehistoric site; one bedrock milling boulder exhibiting three grinding slicks.
RIV-7964	Prehistoric site; one shallow saucer mortar on one bedrock outcrop, three shallow bedrock mortars, and one milling slick.
RIV-8055	Prehistoric site; one granitic boulder containing two mortars.
RIV-8083	Prehistoric site; bedrock milling slick.
RIV-8084	Historic site; refuse scatter of glass, cans, and a single piece of equestrian harness gear.
P-33-015330	Historic structure; one-story single-family residence.
P-33-015331	Historic structure; one-story wood-frame residence.
RIV-10,075	Prehistoric site; three granite boulders with a single bedrock milling slick on each of them, a small lithic scatter, and three ground stone artifacts.
RIV-10,098	Prehistoric site; four flakes made from milky quartz and one piece of milky quartz shatter.
RIV-10,890H	Historic site; low-density historic-era refuse scatter.
RIV-10,892	Prehistoric site; small lithic scatter.
RIV-10,893	Prehistoric site; small lithic scatter of lithic debitage.
P-33-021031	Historic isolate; metal gas can.
P-33-021032	Historic isolate; an isolated fragment of aqua-colored glass.
RIV-11,739	Prehistoric site.
P-33-023953	Historic structure; Los Alamos Road.
RIV-11,777	Historic site; historic age trash scatter.
RIV-11,778	Prehistoric site; sparse lithic scatter.
P-33-023973	Prehistoric isolate; gray-green Santiago Peak Volcanic unifacial tool – scraper.
P-33-024002	Prehistoric site; rock shelter, two boulders with milling slicks, one

Site Number(s)	Site Type
	boulder with slick, and one lithic scatter quarry.
RIV-11,871	Historic site; refuse deposit consisting of historic period bottle and jar glass, can fragments, trace ceramics, and temporally ambiguous/modern trash contamination.
RIV-11,886	Prehistoric and Historic site; prehistoric occupation site; historic limited refuse scatter.
P-33-024574	Prehistoric isolate; bicafial reduction flake (quartz).
P-33-024577	Prehistoric isolate; core reduction flake.
P-33-024578	Prehistoric isolate; granite metate fragment.
P-33-024579	Prehistoric isolate; grinding slick on a granite boulder.
P-33-024580	Prehistoric isolate; grinding slick on a granite boulder.
P-33-024581	Prehistoric isolate; three rhyolite flakes.
P-33-024582	Prehistoric isolate; rock feature.
P-33-024583	Prehistoric isolate; andesite core reduction flake.
P-33-024584	Prehistoric isolate; quartz end/side scraper.
P-33-024590	Prehistoric isolate; granite metate.
P-33-024591	Prehistoric isolate; quartz end/side scraper.
P-33-024592	Prehistoric isolate; mortar on a granite boulder.
P-33-024593	Prehistoric isolate; granitic mano bifacial.
P-33-024594	Prehistoric isolate; Andesite flake.
P-33-024595	Prehistoric isolate; quartz retouched flake.
P-33-024596	Prehistoric isolate; quartz bifacial reduction flake.
P-33-024597	Prehistoric isolate; quartz core reduction flake.
P-33-024598	Prehistoric isolate; rhyolite core reduction flake.
P-33-024599	Prehistoric isolate; granite mano.
P-33-024600	Prehistoric isolate; two quartz core reduction flakes.

Site Number(s)	Site Type
P-33-024601	Prehistoric isolate; quartz projectile point preform.
P-33-024602	Prehistoric isolate; rhyolite core reduction flake.
P-33-024603	Prehistoric isolate; quartz mano, broken.
P-33-024604	Prehistoric isolate; granite mano, broken (possible discoidal).
P-33-024610	Prehistoric isolate; feature, pecked grinding slick (granite).
P-33-024611	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, two flakes (quartz).
P-33-024612	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, tool with cutting edge and utilized edge (quartz).
P-33-024613	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, flaked quartz crystal.
P-33-024614	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, flake (quartz) and chopper (quartz).
P-33-024615	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, core (quartz) and chopper (quartz).
P-33-024616	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, end scraper with additional concave edge (multiple use) (quartz).
P-33-024617	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, scraper (quartz).
P-33-024618	Prehistoric object; granite yoni.
P-33-024619	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, chopper (quartz).
P-33-024620	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, grinding slick with two milling surfaces (granite).
P-33-024621	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, side scraper (quartz).
P-33-024622	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, chopper (quartz).
P-33-024623	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, endscraper (quartz).
P-33-024624	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, projectile point late prehistoric period triangular point (quartz).
P-33-024625	Prehistoric isolate; broken pecked cobble – possible mano preform (granite).
P-33-024626	Prehistoric isolate; bifacial, reduction flake (quartz).
P-33-024627	Prehistoric isolate; chopper fragment core (quartz).
P-33-024629	Prehistoric isolate;

Site Number(s)	Site Type
	lithic, quartz core.
P-33-024630	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, broken flake (rhyolite).
P-33-024631	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, core reduction flake (quartz).
P-33-024632	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, retouched flake (quartz).
P-33-024633	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, side scraper (chert).
P-33-024634	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, utilized flake (quartz).
P-33-024635	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, core (quartz).
P-33-024636	Prehistoric isolate; lithic, side scraper (quartz).
P-33-024638	Prehistoric isolate; pressure flake (quartz).
RIV-12,193	Prehistoric site; debitage, four retouched quartz flakes, one early/mid-stage biface, and vertebrate faunal remains.
RIV-12,195	Prehistoric site; two grinding slick surfaces on two boulders (granite), core with one striking platform (quartz), a bifacial reduction flake (quartz), and a core fragment.
RIV-12,196	Prehistoric site; two flakes (quartz) and one core reduction flake (quartz).
RIV-12,197	Prehistoric site; quartz lithic scatter.
RIV-12,198	Prehistoric site; over 30 quartz and rhyolite flakes.
RIV-12,243	Prehistoric site; slick on a granite boulder, second granite boulder with two grinding slicks, and a quartz retouched flake.
RIV-12,244	Prehistoric site; lithic scatter.
RIV-12,245	Prehistoric site; granitic boulder containing a bedrock mortar and an associated milling slick and a moderate quartz lithic scatter.
RIV-12,505	Prehistoric site; bedrock milling site.
RIV-12,509	Prehistoric site; two granitic boulders.
RIV-12,540	Prehistoric site; bedrock milling site.
RIV-12,566	Prehistoric and historic site; four granitic bedrock milling features and one artifact.

Site Number(s)	Site Type
RIV-12,714	Prehistoric site; bedrock milling feature containing four slicks.
P-33-028531	Prehistoric isolate; quartz core.
RIV-12,932	Prehistoric site; quartz quarry in a pegmatite outcrop.
P-33-028892	Prehistoric isolate; one basalt mortar.
RIV-12,942	Historic site; one historic refuse scatter.
RIV-12,943	Prehistoric site; one prehistoric bedrock milling site.
RIV-12,944	Historic site; one historic well and house depression.

APPENDIX E

Table 4.1–2

Table 4.1–2

Cultural Resource Studies Within One Mile of the Discovery Village (Murrieta 56) Project

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APPENDIX F

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

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December 21, 2022

Derek Hicks, VP Land Development Operations
Discovery Village LLC
2646 Dupont Drive, Suite 60 #520
Irvine, CA 92612
Transmitted via email to dhicks@argentmanagementllc.com

Re: Cultural Resource Updates for the Discovery Village Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Hicks,

In 2017, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Discovery Village Project (Project) Area, followed in 2018 and 2021 by records searches at the Eastern Information Center as well as other background research. BFSA completed their report in August 2021. In 2022, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) was retained to undertake a supplemental Phase I cultural resource investigation to update the 2021 BFSA cultural resource technical report relative to Section 106. In order to complete this task, Æ reviewed the 2021 BFSA cultural resource technical report and conducted a spot-check field survey of the Project Area. Æ archaeologists Pat Moloney and Joan George, and representatives of the Pechanga Band of Indians (Pechanga Band) and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba Band), completed the spot-check reconnaissance survey of the Project Area on February 1, 2022. Æ revisited and confirmed the locations of two previously recorded bedrock milling sites, P-33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055) and P-33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075), within the Project Area. Æ also revisited the location of the three sites documented during the 2017 Phase I survey: Temp-1 (bedrock milling site), Temp-2 (bedrock milling site), and Temp-3 (quartz scatter). Æ confirmed the accuracy of the description of one site (Temp-1) and found that two of the sites (Temp-2 and Temp-3) lacked cultural constituents. Finally, two cultural resources, temporarily labeled as AE-4373-2 (bedrock milling site) and AE-4373-3 (isolated core), were identified during the spot-check survey of the Project Area. A quartz outcrop was also identified as a potential quartz quarry (temporarily labeled as AE-4373-1); however, no artifacts were observed in association with this source of raw material.

The Project Proponent has indicated that specific features within P-33-019791 (CA-RIV-10075) can be avoided during construction of the Project and protected in place. However, avoidance of four cultural resources within the Project Area — P-33-015146 (CA-RIV-8055), BFSA site Temp-1 (AE-4373-4), AE-4373-2, and AE-4373-3—is not a feasible option. BFSA recommended Phase II testing of the sites to determine National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)/California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility. While this is standard industry protocol for evaluating NRHP/CRHR eligibility of sites under Criterion D/4, it is critical that the City consult with interested tribes to determine if sites are eligible to the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1 and B/2, or as a designated cultural resource under the City's General Plan and Development Code.

Æ recommended measures to mitigate Project impacts on any resources found eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, and/or as designated cultural resources under the City of Murrieta's (City's) General Plan and Development Code. The following actions were proposed in the supplemental cultural resource report prepared by Æ to mitigate adverse effects under the National Environmental Policy Act and significant impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act to less than significant with mitigation:

- Avoidance of direct impacts to the identified resources through Project redesign, if feasible.
- Creation of 3D models of all unavoidable sites within the Project Area.
- Placement of temporary ESA fencing around avoidable bedrock milling sites.

- Archaeological and Tribal monitoring during construction.
- Relocation of features of unavoidable bedrock milling sites to a mutually agreed upon area that will be preserved in perpetuity so that no future disturbances will occur.
- Preparation of a cultural landscape study to link the sites to other resources and nearby sites that are important to the Luiseño people.

During California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultations with the City, both the Pechanga Band and Soboba Band noted that the Project Area lies within two of their Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) under AB 52. Under regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), these resources are Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP).

Subsequent to the preparation of the supplemental cultural resource report, Æ was retained by the Project Proponent to conduct a cultural landscape study and ethnographic study to help identify and document the significance of, determine potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR, and assess potential adverse effects to the Luiseño TCPs/ TCRs that may occur as a result of the proposed Project. The study was prepared at the behest of the City to fulfill good faith efforts (36 CFR 800.3[c][ii][A]) to the Pechanga and Soboba Bands, and under the NHPA to address topics and concerns specific to the Luiseño culture and to the Pechanga and Soboba Bands.

The two TCPs/TCRs were evaluated in accordance with National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, and National Register Bulletin 38: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. The evaluation of the TCR considers the significance of the resource pursuant to California PRC Section 21080.3.1 and is evaluated for the CRHR pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a). Following these guidance documents and according to Tribal beliefs and values, the Pechanga and Soboba Bands find both TCPs/TCRs meet Criteria A, B, C, and D of the NRHP, and Criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the CRHR.

Both TCPs/TCRs were determined significant TCPs under the NRHP and as TCRs under the CRHR, and all archaeological resources within the boundaries of the TCPs/TCRs (including those within the Project Area) were identified by both the Pechanga and Soboba Bands as contributing elements to TCPs/TCRs.

The cultural landscape study and ethnographic study prepared for the Pechanga and Soboba Bands by Æ and submitted to the City on December 14, 2022, fulfills the following recommended measure included in the supplemental cultural resource report prepared by Æ and should not be considered as a mitigation measure in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the Project.

- Preparation of a cultural landscape study to link the sites to other resources and nearby sites that are important to the Luiseño people.

Best regards,

Joan George, RA (28093)
Senior Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.