Archaeological Resources Inventory Report for the Ronald Reagan Park Project

Riverside County, California

Prepared For:

PlaceWorks, Inc.
750 B Street, Suite 1620
San Diego, California 92101

Prepared By:

2861 Pullman Street,
Santa Ana, California 92705

July 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2023 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the Ronald Reagan Park Project in Riverside County, California. The Project proposes to construct a 27-acre park with parking spaces, driveways, bike trails, playgrounds, various outdoor fitness areas and a fire station.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. Due to delayed response time to records search requests with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) Eastern Information Center (EIC), project specific records search results were not available at time of writing. To mitigate this gap of information, ECORP utilized results from its own previous projects within 0.5 mile of the Project Area. These results indicated that two previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project Area. As a result of those studies, five cultural resources have previously been recorded within 0.5 mile of the Project Area: four are historic-period, associated with agriculture and buildings; and one is a pre-contact lithic debitage scatter.

The field survey did not yield any cultural resources. The results received from the EIC may alter the findings of the report and additional work may be required. Until the results from EIC are received, no recommendations can be provided at this time.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Years Before Present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSRR	California Southern Railroad Company
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Ronald Reagan Cleanup Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

PlaceWorks, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2023 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the Ronald Reagan Park Project in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. A survey of the Proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

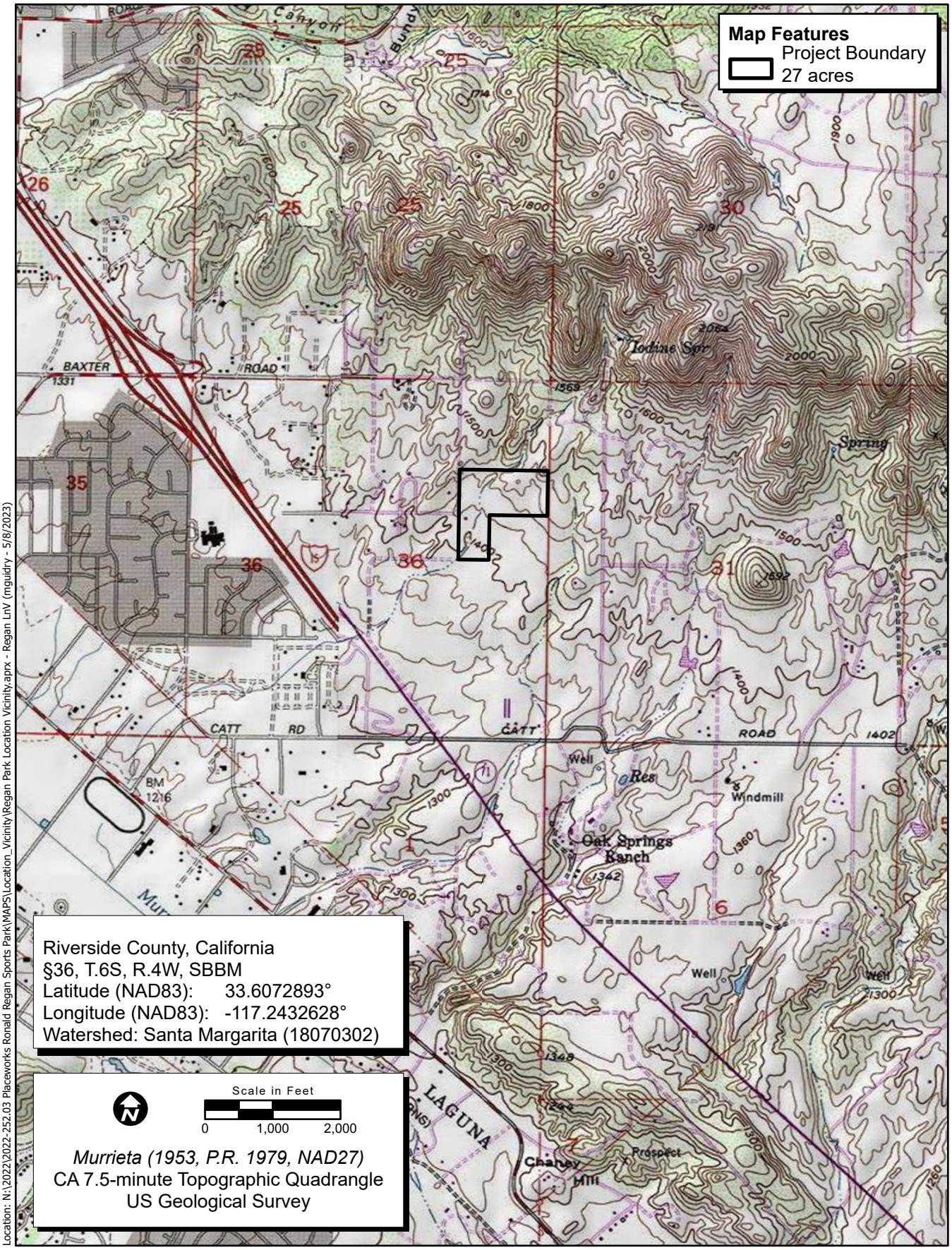
The Project Area consists of approximately 27 acres of property located in the southeastern quarter of the northeastern quarter of Section 36 of Township 6 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1953 (photorevised 1979) Murrieta, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). It is also known as Assessor's Parcel Numbers 376-350-009 and 376-350-017. The Project Area is located north and west of Ronald Reagan Elementary School, north of La Estrella Street, east of Susan Drive, and west of Wildomar Trail in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County.

1.2 Project Description

The Proposed Project entails the construction of a 27-acre park with 221 parking spaces; five driveways (two along Wildomar Trail, one along La Estrella Street, and two along Susan Drive); and amenities, including bike trails, a bike plaza, a fitness plaza, a fire station, a splash pad, playgrounds, volleyball courts, gardens, a community green area, a community center, an amphitheater, shade structures, lookout points, trails, bridge crossings, interpretive signs, bioretention/biofiltration areas, and a connection to Ronald Reagan Elementary School. The 8,700-square-foot fire station will be constructed on the western side of the Project Area, with access via one of the driveways from Susan Drive. A shared parking lot with 39 spaces would wrap around the northern and eastern side of the building and would include sidewalks security fencing along the perimeter. The proposed fire station would include exterior lighting for emergencies and safety. The proposed 8,700-square-foot community center would be in the approximate center of the Project Area and would be accessed via the southern entrance and parking area. The southwestern side of the building would have a landscaped patio with interpretive signage. The northeastern side of the building would feature a stage for the amphitheater. The amphitheater would be located to the northeast of the community center and would be constructed of rock retaining walls.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.



Location: N:\2022\2022-252.03 Placeworks Ronald Regan Sports Park\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\Regan Park Location Vicinity.aprx - Regan LnV (mguidry - 5/8/2023)

Map Date: 5/8/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Location and Vicinity

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2022-252.03 Ronald Regan Sports Park

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project Area; however, this study assumes the depth of ground disturbance will not exceed 6 feet below the current surface. Therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 50 feet above the surface, which is the excepted height of the construction development described in Section 1.2.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f))] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment," a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects

of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

> "A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval."

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> 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 in prehistory.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

> "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

(1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

(2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

(3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format.* Appendix A includes ECORP's request of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code Section 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code Section 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP

prohibit public dissemination of records search information as well as the records of ECORP's previous investigations.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located on a gradual incline that slopes from the northeast to the southwest; a more abrupt slope with a change in elevation of approximately 10 feet is in the northeastern section of the Project Area (Figure 1). A drainage that runs from the northeast to southwest passes through the western half Project Area. Elevations within the Project Area range from 1,398 to 1,524 feet above mean sea level.

2.2 Geology and Soils

U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2023) indicates that the soils within the Project Area consist of:

- Cieneba sandy loam, eroded, 15 to 50 percent slopes;
- Cieneba sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes;
- Cieneba rocky sandy loam, eroded, 15 to 50 percent slopes;
- Fallbrook sandy loam, eroded, 8 to 15 percent slopes;
- Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes;
- Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes; and
- Placentia fine dandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes.

A review of geologic area maps for the Project Area shows the soil is composed of types known as Fanglomerate and terrace deposits of sedimentary and metamorphic rock, which are slightly waterworn, heterogeneous fragments of all sizes, deposited in an alluvial fan and later cemented into a firm rock; it is characterized by persistence parallel to the depositional strike and by rapid thinning downdip (Engel, Gay and Rogers 1959)

A moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites exists within the Project Area due to the presence of the drainage in the western portion of the Project Area and Iodine Springs approximately 0.5 mile northeast of the Project Area along the same drainage.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area includes nonnative grasses, such as Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), pigweed amaranth (*Amaranthus albus*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), wild oat (*Avena* sp.), bromegrass (*Bromus diandrus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). It also includes native grasses, such as telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), and jimson weed (*Datura wrightii*). The Project Area also contains other

trees such as gum trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.), juniper (*Platycladus* sp.), olive tree (*Olea europaea*), mule fat, and tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*; ECORP 2023).

Wildlife species that may occur within the Project Area include California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo* jamaicensis), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura),* desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*; ECORP 2023).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 years Before Present (BP) (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of them. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta

1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 to 750 BP), II (750 to 300 BP), and III (300 to 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

3.2 Local Pre-Contact History

The Peninsular Complex is the further inland counterpart to the San Luis Rey Complex of the Palomar Tradition which dominated the areas south and east of the Los Angeles Basin during the Late Period. The Peninsular complex developed in and around the San Jacinto Mountains and the northern portion of Lake Cahuilla. It is divided into three temporal phases characterized by shifts in subsistence, material culture, settlement patterns, and mortuary practices, among other traits (Sutton 2011).

3.2.1 Peninsular I (950 to 750 BP)

This first phase of the Peninsular Complex began approximately 950 BP as populations relocated to the area around Lake Cahuilla as it filled with water. Lasting for about 200 years, the Peninsular I phase is characterized by the appearance of Cottonwood points and bow shaft straighteners as an augmentation of already existing bow and arrow technology. Obsidian sources utilized consisted of Coso Volcanic Field, Obsidian Butte, Bagdad, and others. Ceramic vessels from this phase are comprised of Tumco buff and Salton buff, exhibiting a continuation of use of these materials. The presence of Lake Cahuilla allowed for a shift to lacustrine subsistence and settlement patterns were primarily long-term lakeshore villages with special use sites elsewhere. Rock art was present, but less ubiquitous than in cultural groups to the west. There was also a continued practice of primary pit cremation in mortuary contexts. Linguistically, this phase was characterized by a Proto-Cahuilla language splitting from Proto-Cupan and moving east (Sutton 2011).

3.2.2 Peninsular II (750 to 350 BP)

The shift to the Peninsular II phase began 750 BP, lasting approximately 450 years. Material culture from this time included the continued use of Tumco buff and Salton buff pottery with the addition of Tizon brownware, ceramic pipes, and ceramic figurines. Obsidian continued to be sourced from Coso Volcanic Field and Obsidian Butte along with other sources. Rock art of the San Luis Rey style replaced the previous Rancho Bernardo style, and cremation practices shifted to secondary container cremations and included mourning ceremonies. Subsistence continued to rely heavily on Lake Cahuilla, with the addition of stone fish trap technology. However, village sites along the lakeshore shifted to short-term occupation, with additional villages for special purposes remaining in use elsewhere. Proto-Cahuilla language characterized this phase, with a possible split of Desert Cahuilla to move east to the norther Coachella Valley (Sutton 2011).

3.2.3 Peninsular III (300 BP to AD 1769)

The third phase in the Peninsular Complex occurred from 300 BP to the time of European contact. During this time, the recession of Lake Cahuilla forced subsistence patterns to become reliant on exclusively terrestrial sources. There was a continuation in the use of Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points, with Obsidian Butte being the primary source of material. Tizon brown pottery also saw continued use during this phase, however, Tumco buff and Salton buff pottery fell out of use, and Colorado buff was introduced. Rock art from this time demonstrated a loss of the San Luis Rey style, which was replaced with "Cahuilla B" style. Permanent settlements were situated around springs, with movement west into more

mountainous areas as Lake Cahuilla dried up. Mortuary practices reverted to primary pit cremations but integrated the mourning ceremonies of Peninsular II culture. The Cahuilla language developed three distinct dialects during this phase (Sutton 2011).

3.3 Ethnohistory

The Luiseño are a Takic-speaking people who occupied what is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County (the San Luis Rey River drainage) in prehistoric and historic times. The term Luiseño was given by the Spanish to the native groups who were living in this area and who were forcibly removed to Mission San Luis Rey. The Luiseño believe the world was created in the area now known as Temecula and that they have been here since the beginning of time (Temecula Valley Historical Society 2014).

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño subsistence was centered around the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented with hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Bands along the coast also exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was carried out both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1933). An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. large villages located along the coast or in inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories (Bean and Shipek 1978; Strong 1929).

Most Luiseño villages contained a ceremonial structure, enclosed by circular fencing and located near the center of the village. Houses were semisubterranean and thatched with locally available brush, bark, or reeds. Earth-covered semisubterranean sweathouses were also common and were used for purification and curing rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño first came into contact with Europeans in 1769 when the expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá arrived in their territory. That same year, the San Diego Mission was established just to the south, followed by the San Juan Capistrano Mission in 1776 and the San Luis Rey Mission in 1798. Poor living conditions at the missions and introduced European diseases led to a rapid decline of the Luiseño population. Following the Mission Period (1769-1834), Luiseño Indians scattered throughout southern California. Some became serfs on the Mexican ranchos, others moved to newly founded pueblos established for them, some sought refuge among inland groups, and a few managed to acquire land grants. Later, many moved to or were forced onto reservations. Although many of their cultural traditions had been suppressed during the Mission Period, the Luiseño were successful at retaining their language and certain rituals and ceremonies. Starting in the 1970s, there was a revival of interest in the Luiseño language and classes were organized. Since then, traditional games, songs, and dances have been performed, traditional foods have been gathered and prepared, and traditional medicines and curing procedures have been practiced (Bean and Shipek 1978).

3.4 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (now Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the *Kumeyaay* or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the *Tongva* or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in *Tongva*/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the *Agjachemem* or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel

was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a *pueblo*, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portola expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

3.5 City of Wildomar Area History

Rancho La Laguna was a grant of three square leagues made by Mexican governor Manuel Micheltorena to Julian Manriquez in 1844 (Gunther 1984). Rancho La Laguna included Lake Elsinore and what is now Wildomar. The land grant was confined to the valley floor and did not include the surrounding hills.

After Julian Manriquez died, Rancho La Laguna was sold by his widow to Abel Stearns in 1852. Stearns, who lived in Los Angeles, sold the rancho to Agustín Machado in 1858. Machado and his family lived in an adobe house northwest of the lake. When confirmed by the United States in 1872, the grant had an area of 13,339 acres (Gunther 1984). Machado's widow and 11 of the 12 children sold most of the rancho to an Englishman, Charles A. Sumner, in 1873. Machado's oldest son, Juan Machado, retained the house and 513 acres. Sumner mortgaged his property in 1875 and lost the property through foreclosure and a sheriff's sale in 1877. The new owner, Milton Latham, sold the property to Frederick M. Sumner, brother of the previous owner, Charles A. Sumner. In 1881, ownership was transferred to a San Francisco bank and in 1883 it was purchased by Franklin Heald, William Collier, and Donald Graham (Gunther 1984). The partners subdivided part of the property and began selling lots in what would become the town of

Elsinore. The Elsinore post office was established in November 1883 (Gunther 1984). These partners divided the La Laguna Ranch property in 1885 with Heald taking the area north of Corydon Road, which included Lake Elsinore and the town of Elsinore, and Collier and Graham taking the area southeast of Corydon Road, which became Wildomar (Gunther 1984).

Wildomar began as the Car B station, established in 1884 on the California Southern Railroad Company (CSRR), 6 miles south of the Elsinore Junction station (Gunther 1984). The station began as a railroad car on a siding. The name was changed to Wildon and lots were surveyed and platted in 1885. The name Wildon was based on the first names of William Collier and Donald Graham, owners of this part of the former Rancho La Laguna. A new plat was recorded in 1886 with the name changed to Wildomar. The name Wildomar was formed using Wildon plus part of the first name of Margaret Collier, wife of William Collier and sister of Donald Graham.

The original town was between Palomar Street and Grand Avenue and between Gruwell Street and Pasadena Avenue, according to the 1901 edition of the USGS Elsinore Quadrangle. These streets are shown on this map. Buildings were mostly along Central Avenue between Palomar Street and Grand Avenue. The Wildomar post office and the elementary school were established in 1886. With the arrival of many Quaker families from West Branch, Iowa, Wildomar became known as a Quaker colony. Wildomar became one of the original election precincts and school districts when Riverside County was formed in 1893 (Gunther 1984). The development of Wildomar slowed when the CSRR's tracks in Temecula Canyon were washed out for the final time and not rebuilt in 1892 (Robertson 1998). This severed the connection with San Diego. In 1927 the track in Railroad Canyon washed out and the AT&SF track from Perris to Temecula was abandoned (Gunther 1984), after which Wildomar no longer had rail service. Wildomar remained a rural farming and horse ranching community for most of the twentieth century. Completion of Interstate 15 through the area in the early 1980s led to urban growth. Wildomar was incorporated as a city on July 1, 2008 with a population of 28,000 (Wildomar 2015).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, supervised this cultural resource investigation. Associate Archaeologists Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA and Nicholas Bizzell conducted the fieldwork. Ms. Hildebrand prepared the technical report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist and the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager at ECORP and has more than 15 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds a M.S. in Archaeology of the North. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has

contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with more than five years of experience working in cultural resource management across California. She holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. in Anthropology with a focused curriculum in archaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, data recovery, artifact analysis, construction monitoring, both as an archaeological monitor and field lead, and the recording and recovery of pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites.

Nicholas Bizzell is an Associate Archaeologist with ECORP and has more than 12 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology from Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. Mr. Bizzell has participated in numerous archaeological projects throughout California, experience that includes working with clients in both public and private sectors. Mr. Bizzell has substantial archaeological experience with cultural resources monitoring, inventory surveys, excavation and subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis for projects in northern and southern California. Additionally, Mr. Bizzell is cross trained as a paleontological monitor for projects requiring both archaeological and paleontological monitoring.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 28 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the Project Area at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the CHRIS at the University of California, Riverside on May 9, 2023 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the Proposed Project Area and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. The EIC has experienced delays and results of the records search are still pending as of the date of this report. A supplemental records search using previous investigations was utilized (ECORP 2016a, 2016b, 2020).

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2020); Historic Property Data File for Riverside County (OHP 2012); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2023); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2023); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2023). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1943 USGS Murrieta, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1953 USGS Murrieta, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1973 USGS Murrieta, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs taken in 1938, 1967, 1978, 1982, 1985, 1996, 2002, 2005, and 2009 for any indications of property usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry. The search revealed that the nearest registry is the Wildomar Historical Society, which is an entirely digital repository for the history of the City of Wildomar.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 9, 2023 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search determines whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Tribal Coordination Methods

At the request of the client, ECORP contacted Jessica Valez and Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians via email on June 16, 2023 and invited them to participate in the field effort. One representative monitor from the tribe was present during the field effort.

4.5 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP emailed letters to the Wildomar Historical Society and the Riverside Historical Commission on May 9, 2023 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.6 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey on June 22, 2023 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter-spaced transects (Figure 2). ECORP expended 2 person days in the field. ECORP examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface ted for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches.

Map Contents

Project Area 27 acres

Survey Coverage

Surveyed

Inaccessible

Sources: ESRI

Other Related Info if Needed

Location: N:\2022\2022-252.03 Placeworks Ronald Reagan Sports Park\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Regan Park CRM\Regan Park CRM.aprx - Reagan_Survey_Coverage (trotellini - 6/29/2023)

Map Date: 6/29/2023

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 200

Figure 2. Survey Coverage

2022-252.03 Placeworks Ronald Regan Sports Park

Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with ECORP for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity. In lieu of the pending record search results from the EIC, this study utilizes previous investigations by ECORP.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Due to the delay in CHRIS results, two previous ECORP investigations from 2015 and 2020 (ECORP 2016a, 2016b, 2020) were utilized as proxy results pending the official results from CHRIS. Based on these previous investigations, none of the current Project Area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. An update to this inventory report will be submitted when the CHRIS results are received. These combined results are summarized in Table 1. Parts of the 0.5-mile buffer to the south of the Project Area (less than 40 percent in total) have been previously surveyed; however, these studies were conducted by other firms and more than 10 years ago.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Report Number RI-	Author(s)	Report Title	Year
4390	Keller	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of General Plan Amendment 540/ Change of Zone 6536	2000
5009	McKenna et al.	A Paleontological Overview of the USA Petroleum Corp. Project Site located in the Wildomar Area of Riverside County, California	2001
6023	Tang, Bai, Hogan, Michael, and Dahdul, Mariam	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Tentative Tract No. 31331 EA No. 39030 near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	2003
6905	Jordan.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company DSP-DOROF 12KV Circuit Project, Riverside County, California (WP# 6077-5395; AI# 6-5301 and 6-5302)	2006

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Report Number RI-	Author(s)	Report Title	Year
08770	Sander	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison's Idle Facilities Removal Project: Murrieta, Riverside County, California.	2011

The results of the supplemental records search indicate that none of the Project Area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; therefore, a pedestrian survey of the Project Area was warranted.

The prior ECORP investigations listed five investigations by other firms, which contained a combined total of four historic-period resources and features and one pre-contact resource within 0.5 mile of the Project Area, and no resources within the Project Area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description
–	07812	O'Brien 1981	Historic	1940s barn
6070H	08173	Tang 1998	Historic	Olive tree orchard
6168	08652	Wade 1999	Pre-contact	Flake scatter
8081	15306	Goodwin and Austerman 2006	Historic	Refuse scatter
8848	16988	Tsunoda 2008	Historic	3 buildings, 3 building foundations, trash scatter

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's Built Environment Resource Directory for Riverside County (dated March 3, 2020) included one resource within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2020). The resource is located southeast of the Project Area. There are a total of 14 properties included on the list in the City of Wildomar.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2023) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register properties are located in the City of Murrieta.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2023) on May 16, 2023. The nearest listed landmark is #1005 Santa Rosa Rancho; the plaque is located 6 miles southwest of the Project Area.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) mentions a painted rock located south of the City of Corona, 12 miles northwest of the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2023) revealed that the northern half of Section 36 was issued on August 25, 1880 and patented to the State of California under the California Enabling Acton of March 3, 1853 for the purpose of supporting public schools.

A RealQuest online property search for APNs 376-350-009 (20 acres) and 376-350-017 (7 acres) revealed that the properties consists of a total of 27 acres of public vacant land and miscellaneous land. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) did not list any historic bridges within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Castillo 1978) mentions a Luiseño rancheria in the City of Temecula.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the Project Area was vacant and not developed.

- An aerial photograph from 1938 show the Project Area as vacant land.
- The 1943 USGS Murrieta, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) depicts the Project Area as vacant land.
- The 1953 USGS Murrieta, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) also depicts the Project Area as vacant land.
- An aerial photograph from 1967 shows the Project Area as agricultural land without any built environment features.
- The 1973 USGS Murrieta, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts the Project Area as vacant land.
- An aerial photograph from 1978 shows the Project Area as mostly unchanged with some potential agricultural buildings and irrigation features in the southwest section of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1982, 1985, and 1996 show an unpaved north–south-oriented road to the east of the Project Area, which would eventually become the present-day paved Wildomar Trail. The Project Area and surrounding land remain vacant and undeveloped.
- Aerial photographs from 2002, 2005 and 2009 show the Ronald Reagan Elementary School in various stages of construction to completion, south of the Project Area. The photographs also show housing development to the east of the Project Area.

In sum, the Project Area has been undeveloped and vacant at least since 1938 and is located north and west of Ronald Reagan Elementary School.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

The search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project Area. A record of all correspondence to date is provided in Appendix B.

5.3 Tribal Coordination Results

A tribal monitor, Jesse Resvaloso with the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, accompanied the ECORP archaeologists during the survey. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians responded on June 20, 2023 with confirmation of their participation.

5.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP has not received any responses to the letters sent to the Wildomar Historical Society and the Riverside Historical Commission as of the date of the preparation of this document.

5.5 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on June 22, 2023. Approximately 95 percent of the Project Area was covered by dense vegetation and no greater than 5 percent of the ground surface was visible. The 5 percent of the Project Area that was not covered by dense vegetation comprised small patches that were scattered mostly on the western side of the Project Area; these patches had only 20 percent ground surface visibility due to the presence of vegetation. Dead grass covered the majority of the surface level in between the dense vegetation, which were as tall as 5 feet. A north–south-oriented drainage that passes through the Project Area was impassable at its northern end due to its indiscernible depth and the presence of dense vegetation on either side. The archaeologists encountered a small, undiagnostic irrigation feature on the western side of the Project Area, comprising a small concrete foundation (most of which was covered by vegetation), two plastic PVC pipes, a larger metal pipe, and a T-shaped stand. No dates, words, or symbols were discernible on the visible surfaces. The earliest aerial photographs potentially depicting these resources are from 1978, and it is clear no resources appear in the 1967 aerial photograph. The presence of modern polyvinyl chloride pipe within this resource and lack of any temporally diagnostic features leads to the determination that this is a modern irrigation feature.

Figure 3. Project Area Overview from southwestern corner of the Project Area (view north; June 22, 2023).

Figure 4. Project Area Overview from northwestern corner of the Project Area (view south; June 22, 2023).

The 2023 survey by ECORP did not identify any cultural resources within the Project Area.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

Data from existing available records searches and the 2023 field survey did not yield any historic-period or pre-contact cultural resources within the Project Area. However, this additional research does not replace an official records search from the EIC and the cultural resource study may not be considered complete by

the lead agency until the results and any additional research is completed, if required. Until the CHRIS results for this project are provided, no conclusions or recommendations can be made at this time.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

A moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites exists within the Project Area due to the presence of the drainage in the western portion of the Project Area and Iodine Springs approximately 0.5 mile northeast of the Project Area along the same drainage.

6.3 Recommendations

Until the CHRIS results for this project are provided, no conclusions or recommendations can be made at this time.

7.0 REFERENCES CITED

Bean, L. J. and F. C. Shipek. 1978. Luiseño. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, *Volume 8, California,* edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, L. J. and C. R. Smith. 1978. Serrano. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 570-574. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Boscana, G. 1933. *Chinigchinich: A Revised and Annotated Version of Alfred Robinson's Translation of Father Geronimo Boscana's Historical Account of the Belief, Usages, Customs and Extravagancies of the Indians of San Juan Capistrano Called the Acagchemem Tribe*. Fine Arts Press, Santa Ana.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2023. Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, Records Automation website, http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/. Accessed May 15, 2023.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2019. Structure and Maintenance & Investigations, Historical Significance–Local Agency Bridges Database March 2019, https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/maintenance/documents/f0009165-hs-local-a11y.pdf. Accessed May 16, 2023.

_____. 2018. Structure and Maintenance & Investigations, Historical Significance–State Agency Bridges Database March 2018, https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/maintenance/documents/f0009165-hs-local-a11y.pdf. Accessed May 16, 2023.

Castillo, Edward D. 1978. The Impact of Euro-American Exploration and Settlement. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 99-127. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Cleland, Robert G. 1941. *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-1870*. Huntington Library, San Marino, California

ECORP Consulting Inc. 2023. *Biological Technical Report and MSHCP Consistency Analysis for the Ronald Reagan Park Clean-Up Project*. Santa Ana, California.

_____. 2020. *Confidential Cultural Resources Compliance Summary for the Clinton Keith Road Widening Project Wildomar, Riverside County*. ECORP Project No. 2020-221.001.

_____. 2016a. *Archaeological Survey Report for Wildomar Bike Lane Phase I Project, Wildomar, Riverside County*. Prepared for Caltrans District 8.

_____. 2016b. *Archaeological Survey Report for Wildomar Bike Lane Phase II Project, Wildomar, Riverside County*. Prepared for Caltrans District 8.

Engel, R. Gay, T. and Rogers, B. 1959. Geology of the Lake Elsinore Quadrangle, California and Mineral Deposits of Lake Elsinore quadrangle, California, California Division of Mines, Bulletin B- 146, 1:62,500.

Erlandson, J. M. 1994. *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. Plenum Press, New York.

Gallegos, D. 1991. Antiquity and Adaptation at Agua Hedionda, Carlsbad, California. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J. M. Erlandson and R. H. Colten, pp. 19-41. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Goldberg, S. 2001. *Eastside Reservoir Project: Final Report of Archaeological Investigations* (Five volumes). Applied Earthworks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Golla, V. 2011. *California Indian Languages*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Grenda, D. R. 1997. *Continuity and Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore: Archaeological Investigations at a Stratified Site in Southern California*. Statistical Research Technical Series No 59. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

Gudde, Erwin G. 1998. *California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names.* Revised from first edition, 1949. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Gunther, Jane D. 1984. *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Rubidoux Printing Company, Riverside, California.

Haenszel, Arda M. and Jennifer Reynolds. 1975. *The Historic San Bernardino Mission District*. San Bernardino County Museum Association, Redlands, California.

Koerper, H. C., P. Langenwalter II, and A. Schroth. 1991. Early Holocene Adaptations and the Transition Problem: Evidence from the Allan O. Kelly Site, Agua Hedionda Lagoon. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J. M. Erlandson and R. H. Colten, pp. 81-88. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Kowta, M. 1969. *The Sayles Complex: A Late Milling Stone Assemblage from Cajon Pass and the Ecological Implications of Its Scraper Planes*. University of California Publications in Anthropology 6. Berkeley.

Kyle, Douglas. 2002. *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

Moratto, M. J. 1984. *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando.

National Park Service (NPS). 2023. National Register of Historic Places, Digital Archive on NPGallery, https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/. Accessed May 16, 2023.

_____. 1983. Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. 48 FR (Federal Register) 44716-68.

Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2023. Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey, http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm. Accessed May 15, 2023.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). 2023. *Office of Historic Preservation California Historical Landmarks Website*, http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21387. Accessed May 13, 2023.

_____. 2020. Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resource Directory, dated March 3, 2020 for Riverside County.

_____. 2012. Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Fresno County. On file at SSJVIC, California State University, Bakersfield, California.

_____. 1999. Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory.

_____. 1996. California Historical Landmarks. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Riverside, California.

_____. 1992. California Points of Historical Interest. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Riverside, California.

Pourade, Richard. 1961. The History of San Diego: Time of the Bells. San Diego Historical Society, https://web.archive.org/web/20020221082220/http:/www.sandiegohistory.org/books/pourade/time/timechapter9.htm. Accessed May 15, 2023.

Robertson, Donald B. 1998. *Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History, Volume IV, California.* The Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.

Robinson, W. W. 1948. *Land in California: The Story of Mission Lands, Ranchos, Squatters, Mining Claims, Railroad Grants, Land Scrip, Homesteads.* University of California Press, Berkeley.

Rondeau, M. F., J. Cassidy, and T. L. Jones. 2007. Colonization Technologies: Fluted Projectile Points and the San Clemente Island Woodworking/Microblade Complex. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar, pp. 299-315. Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Salls, R. A. 1983. "The Liberty Grove Site: Archaeological Interpretation of a Late Milling Stone Horizon Site on the Cucamonga Plain." M.A. thesis, University of California, Los Angeles.

Strong, W. D. 1929. *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

Sutton, M. Q. 2011. The Palomar Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(4):1-74.

_____. 2009. People and Language: Defining the Takic Expansion into Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41(2 and 3):31-93.

Sutton, M. Q. and J. K. Gardner. 2010. Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(4):1-64.

Temecula Valley Historical Society. 2014. Luiseno Creation Story. *Temecula Valley Historical Society Newsletter* 14(11):1-2.

Wallace, W. J. 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214-230.

Warren, C. N. 1968. Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1. Portales, New Mexico.

_____. 1967. The San Dieguito Complex: a Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32:168-185.

Waugh, M. G. 1986. "Intensification and Land-Use: Archaeological Indication of Transition and Transformation in a Late Prehistoric Complex in Southern California." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Davis.

Wildomar. 2015. About Wildomar. City of Wildomar, https://www.cityofwildomar.org/community/about_our_city/history. Accessed May 15, 2023.

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Records Search Request and Historical Society Coordination

California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 34.00 **IC FILE NO.:** _____

To: Eastern Information Center

Print Name: Sonia Sifuentes Date: 05/09/2023

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting Inc

Address: 215 North Fifth Street

City: Redlands State: CA Zip: 92374

Phone: (909) 307-0046 Fax: (909) 307-0056 Email: ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: sdonnelly@ecorpconsulting.com Billing Phone: _____

Project Name / Reference: Ronald Reagan Sports Park/ 2022-252.03

Project Street Address: N/A

County or Counties: Riverside

Township/Range/UTMs: T6S | R3W | 477432.31 E/ 3718640.87 N | 11S

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Murrieta (1953 P.R. 1979)

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ☐ / no ■

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: $ 1,200.00
(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed $1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Please reach out if the amount will exceed $1,200

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the $150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the OHP website.

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☐ GIS Data ☐ Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data ☒ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no. "

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within 0.5 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Report Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
"Other" Report Locations[2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

3. Database Information:

(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the SSJVIC website for examples)

	Within project area	Within 0.5 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Report Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Include "Other" Reports [2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request)**:**

	Within project area	Within 0.5 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Reports[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
"Other" Reports[2]	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

	Within project area	Within 0.5 mi. radius
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory[3]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
OHP Archaeological Resources Directory[1,5]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
***California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976):**		
Directory listing only (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the OHP website and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes ☐ / no ☒
Ethnographic Information	yes ☐ / no ☒
Historical Literature	yes ☐ / no ☒
Historical Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒
Local Inventories	yes ☐ / no ☒
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒
Shipwreck Inventory	yes ☐ / no ☒
Soil Survey Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒

---

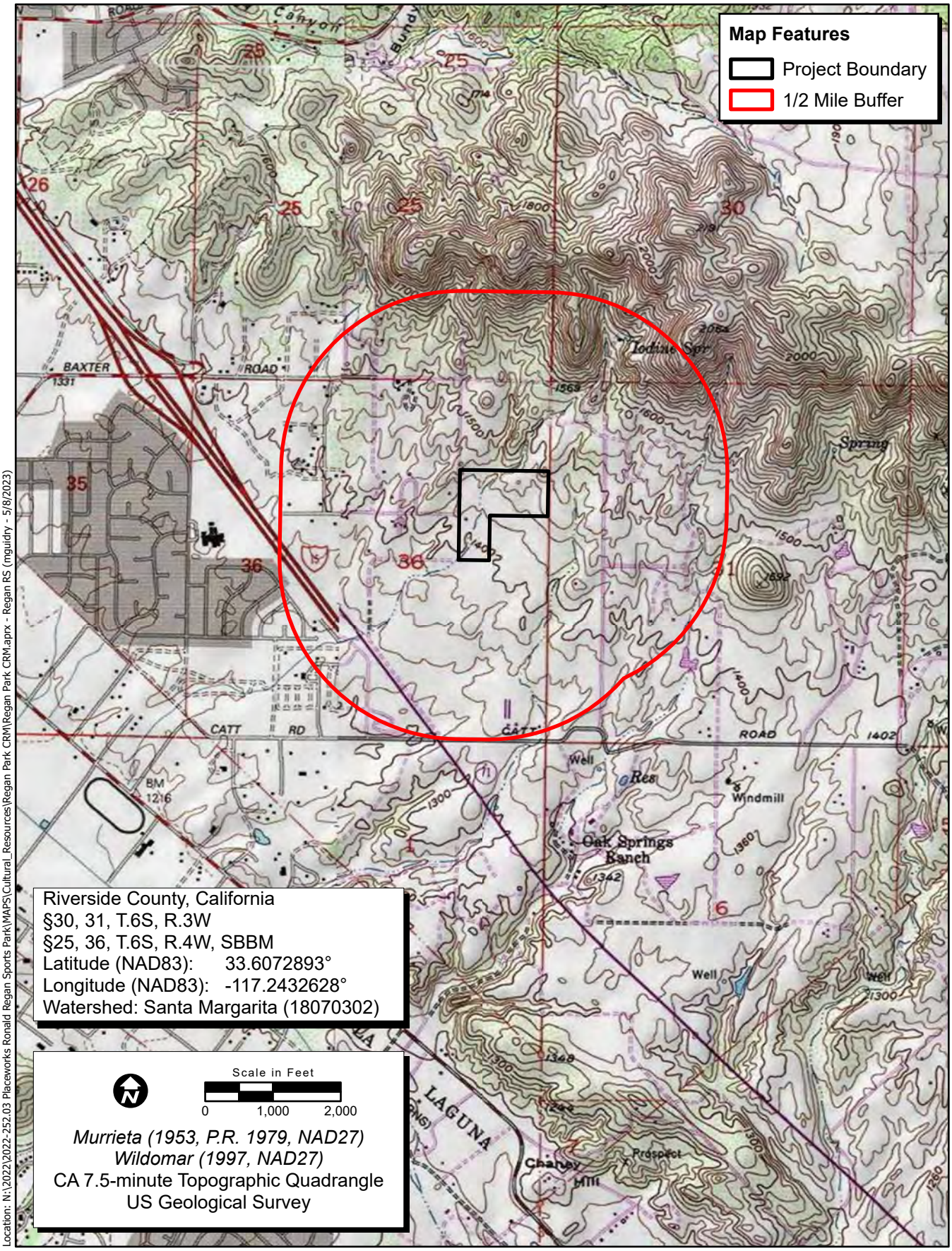
[1] In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

[2] "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

[3] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

[4] Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

[5] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.



Location: N:\2022\2022-252.03 Placeworks Ronald Regan Sports Park\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Regan Park CRM\Regan Park CRM.aprx - Regan RS (mguidry - 5/8/2023)

Map Date: 5/8/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2022-252.03 Placeworks Ronald Regan Sports Park

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

May 9, 2023

Riverside Historical Commission
4600 Crestmore Road
Riverside, CA 92509
Sent via contact page.

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Ronald Reagan Sports Park Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Riverside Historical Commission:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project consists of approximately 27 acres located in the sectioned portions of Township 6 South Range 3 West, Santa Margarita Watershed as depicted on the enclosed map. The property is located behind the Ronald Reagan Elementary School in Wildomar. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

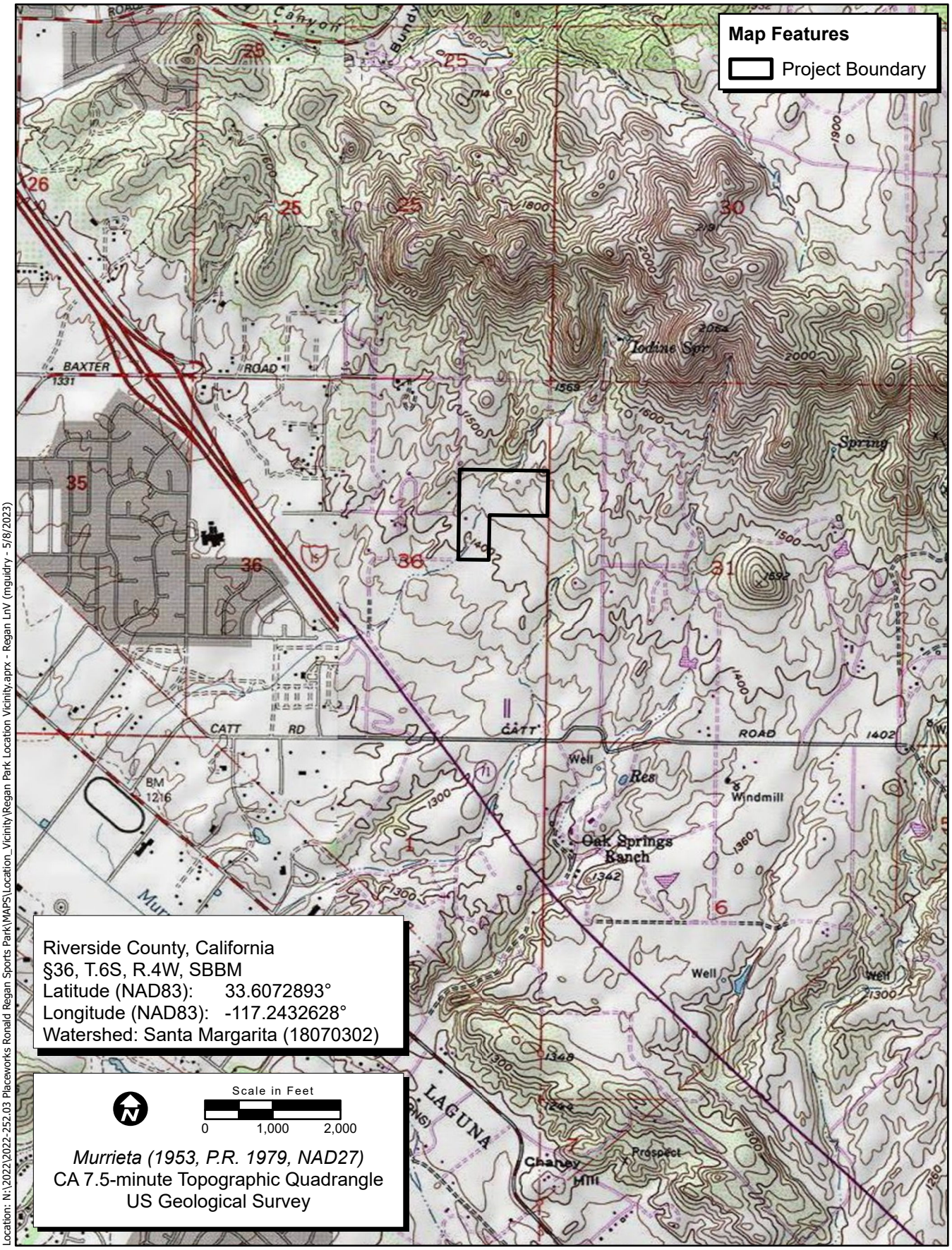
Included are maps showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (909) 255-2634 or ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Sonia Sifuentes
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager/ Senior Archaeologist

Attachment(s):
Project Location and Vicinity Map



Location: N:\2022\2022-252.03 Placeworks Ronald Regan Sports Park\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\Regan Park Location Vicinity.aprx - Regan LnV (mguidry - 5/8/2023)

Map Date: 5/8/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Location and Vicinity

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2022-252.03 Ronald Regan Sports Park

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

May 9, 2023

Wildomar Historical Society
P.O. Box 1685
Wildomar, CA 92595
Sent via email: khwoodland@aol.com

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Ronald Reagan Sports Park Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Wildomar Historical Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project consists of approximately 27 acres located in the sectioned portions of Township 6 South, Range 3 West, Santa Margarita Watershed as depicted on the enclosed map. The property is located behind the Ronald Reagan Elementary School in Wildomar. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

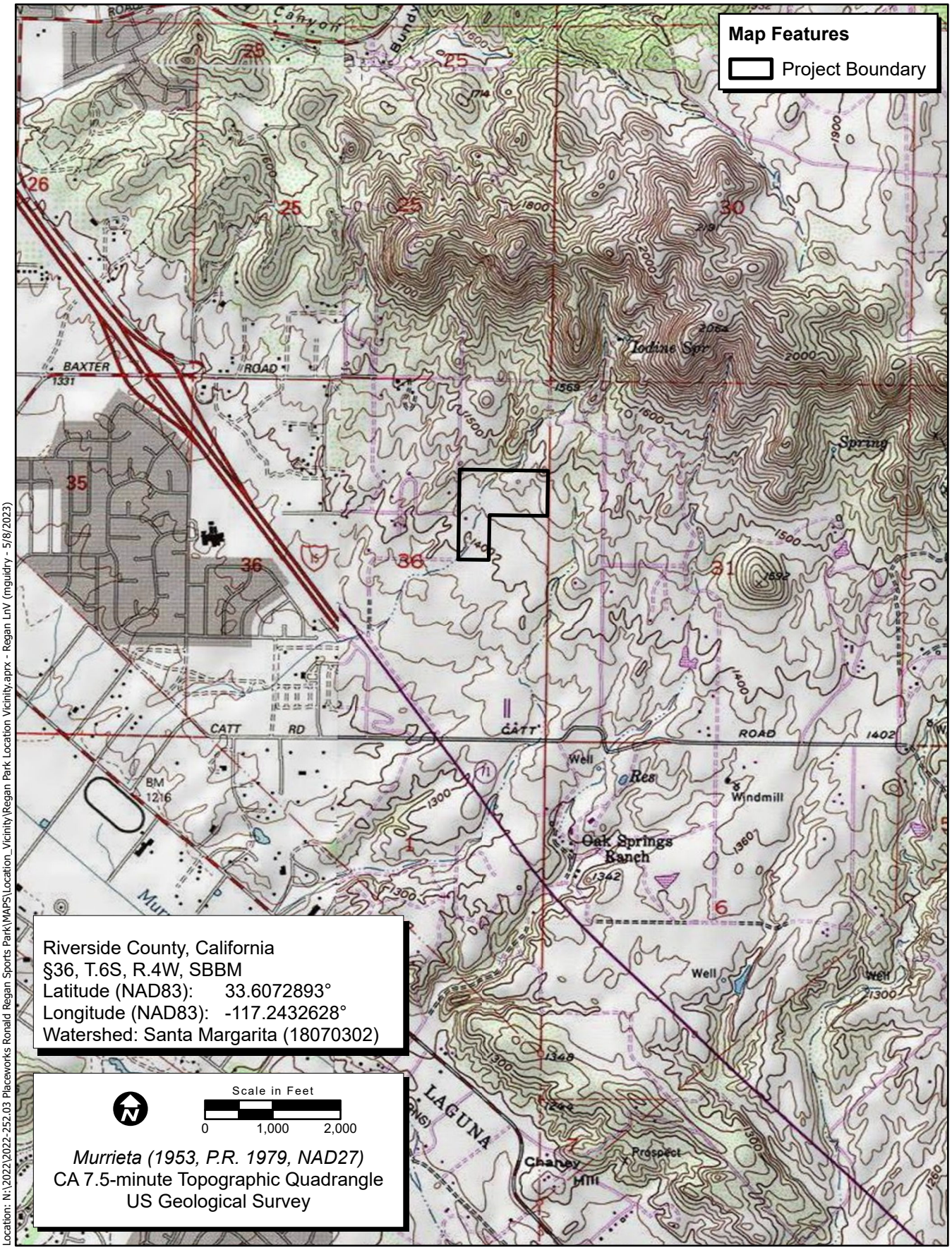
Included are maps showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (909) 255-2634 or ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Sonia Sifuentes
Southern California Cultural Resources Manager/ Senior Archaeologist

Attachment(s)
Project Location and Vicinity Map



Location: N:\2022\2022-252.03 Placeworks Ronald Regan Sports Park\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\Regan Park Location Vicinity.aprx - Regan LnV (mguidry - 5/8/2023)

Map Date: 5/8/2023
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Location and Vicinity

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2022-252.03 Ronald Regan Sports Park

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Ronald Reagan Sports Park

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Murrieta (1953 P.R. 1979, NAD 27)

Township: 6S **Range:** 3W **Section(s):** 30, 31

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting Inc

Street Address: 215 North 5th Street

City: Redlands, CA **Zip:** 92374

Phone: 909 307-0046

Fax: 909 307-0056

Email: ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: This project is located in Wildomar, Riverside County and covers approximately 27 acres of land behind the Ronald Reagan Elementary School. Please use the project number 2022-252.03 and cc rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com on all correspondence.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

ACTING CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

June 1, 2023

Sonia Sifuentes
ECORP Consulting

Via Email to: ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: Ronald Regan Sports Park Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Sifuentes:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/1/2023

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director
4955 Paseo Segovia — Juaneno
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO
31411-A La Matanza Street — Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (562) 879 - 2884
jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Norma Contreras, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 — Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road — Cupeno, Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3537
awallick@palatribe.com

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Ronald Regan Sports Park Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/1/2023

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 210 - 8739
culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council
P.O.Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 919 - 3600
executivesecretary@quechantribe.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 261 - 0254
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 803 - 3548
jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 484 - 4835
lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 648 - 3000
cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Ronald Regan Sports Park Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page of
Resource/Project Name: 2022-252.03
Year 2023
Camera: Nick's iPhone
Lens Size: 35mm
Film Type and Speed: Digital
Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
6	22		1610	Ground cover	W	
6	22		1611	Ground cover	Plan	
6	22		1612	Saxon Drive	W	
6	22		1613	SW corner APE	N	
			1614	Drainage	NNE	
			1615	Disturbance in drainage the road	ESE	
			1616	Ground cover to shoulders	N	
			1617	Cleared area near the slope	S	
			1620	utility pole no date nail	W	
			1621	APE NW corner	W	
			1622	APE NW corner	N	
			1623	APE NW corner	S	
			1624	APE NW corner	E	
			1625	western drainage bank	W	
			1626	irrigation feature	S	
			1627	irrigation feature	W	
			1628	irrigation feature	W	
			1629		Plan	
			1630		Plan	
			1631	irrigation feature	Plan	
			1632	Drain pipes on stream	E	
			1633	Downed utility pole stream	W	
			1634	Boulders Dumped in	NE	
			1635	from center corner	N	
			1636	Creek along north APE	E	
			1637	Creek along north APE	E	
			1638	Concrete and rubble	N	
			1639	Small open patch	N	
			1640	Area disturbed	S	
			1641	Area disturbed	N	
			1642	rip wrap in drainage	E	
			1643	E APE	N	
			1644	E APE	W	
			1645	E APE	NW	


IMG_1610


IMG_1611


IMG_1612


IMG_1613


IMG_1614


IMG_1615


IMG_1616


IMG_1617


IMG_1620


IMG_1621


IMG_1622


IMG_1623


IMG_1624


IMG_1625


IMG_1626


IMG_1627


IMG_1628


IMG_1629


IMG_1630


IMG_1631


IMG_1632


IMG_1633


IMG_1634


IMG_1635


IMG_1636


IMG_1637


IMG_1638


IMG_1639


IMG_1640


IMG_1641


IMG_1642


IMG_1643


IMG_1644


IMG_1645


THIS IS PRIVATE PROPERTY
OWNED BY LEUSD
ALL VEHICLES ENTERING
THIS PROPERTY ARE
SUBJECT TO INSPECTION
IN ACCORDANCE WITH
DISTRICT POLICY


THIS IS PRIVATE PROPERTY
OWNED BY LEUSD
ALL VEHICLES ENTERING
THIS PROPERTY ARE
SUBJECT TO INSPECTION
IN ACCORDANCE WITH
DISTRICT POLICY