

Appendix C

**Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment**

# **PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

**SAGE TEMECULA SENIOR LIVING PROJECT  
80134 WINCHESTER ROAD/APN 910-120-005  
CITY OF TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**LSA**

April 2022

# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**SAGE TEMECULA SENIOR LIVING PROJECT  
80134 WINCHESTER ROAD/APN 910-120-005  
CITY OF TEMECULA  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

Corey File, Principal  
Willis Development, LLC.  
755 North Peach Avenue, Suite E6  
Clovis, California 93611

Prepared by:

Riordan Goodwin, RA  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200  
Riverside, California 92507

LSA Project No. WDV2201

**National Archaeological Data Base Information:**

*Type of Study:* Pedestrian Survey

*Sites Recorded:* None

*USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:* Murrieta, California

*Acreage:* 6.28 acres

*Keywords:* Positive Results



April 2022

---

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by Willis Development to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Sage Temecula Senior Living Project in the City of Temecula, County of Riverside (County), California. This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the requirements of the County.

A records search, additional research and a field survey were conducted for this assessment of the project area. Although no cultural resources were previously recorded within the project area, a marginal prehistoric resource (an isolated artifact) was identified by the survey and an additional six prehistoric resources were documented within a mile. Therefore, despite the disturbances, the project retains some sensitivity for subsurface resources, and archaeological monitoring is recommended.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner would notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which would determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>MANAGEMENT SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
APPENDICES .....	ii
FIGURE .....	iii
TABLE .....	iii
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.....	1
<b>NATURAL SETTING</b> .....	<b>3</b>
CLIMATE AND WATERSHED .....	3
BIOLOGY.....	3
GEOLOGY.....	3
<b>CULTURAL SETTING</b> .....	<b>4</b>
PREHISTORY .....	4
ETHNOGRAPHY .....	4
Cahuilla .....	4
Luiseño .....	5
HISTORY .....	5
Riverside County (from Lech 2016) .....	6
<b>METHODS</b> .....	<b>8</b>
RECORDS SEARCH .....	8
ADDITIONAL RESEARCH .....	8
FIELD SURVEY .....	8
<b>RESULTS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
RECORDS SEARCH .....	9
ADDITIONAL RESEARCH .....	9
FIELD SURVEY .....	9
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>11</b>

### APPENDICES

A: RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

**B: CONFIDENTIAL DPR RESOURCE RECORD**

**FIGURE**

Figure 1: Project Regional and Project Location ..... 2

**TABLE**

Table A: Cultural Resources within a Mile..... 9

---

## INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by Willis Development to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Sage Temecula Senior Living Project in the City of Temecula, County of Riverside (County), California. The City requires that the project be in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); Public Resources Code (PRC), Division 13 (Environmental Quality), Chapters 2.6, Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) and 2.6, Section 21084.1 (Historical Resources); and the *State CEQA Guidelines*, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5 Section 15064.5 (Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources).

### PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area is located at 80134 Winchester Road between Winchester Road and the Tocalota Creek Channel and is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Murrieta, California* topographic quadrangle map in an unsectioned area of Township 7 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1979; Figure 1). The 6.28-acre project area is within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 920-110-005. The proposed project is a senior assisted living facility.

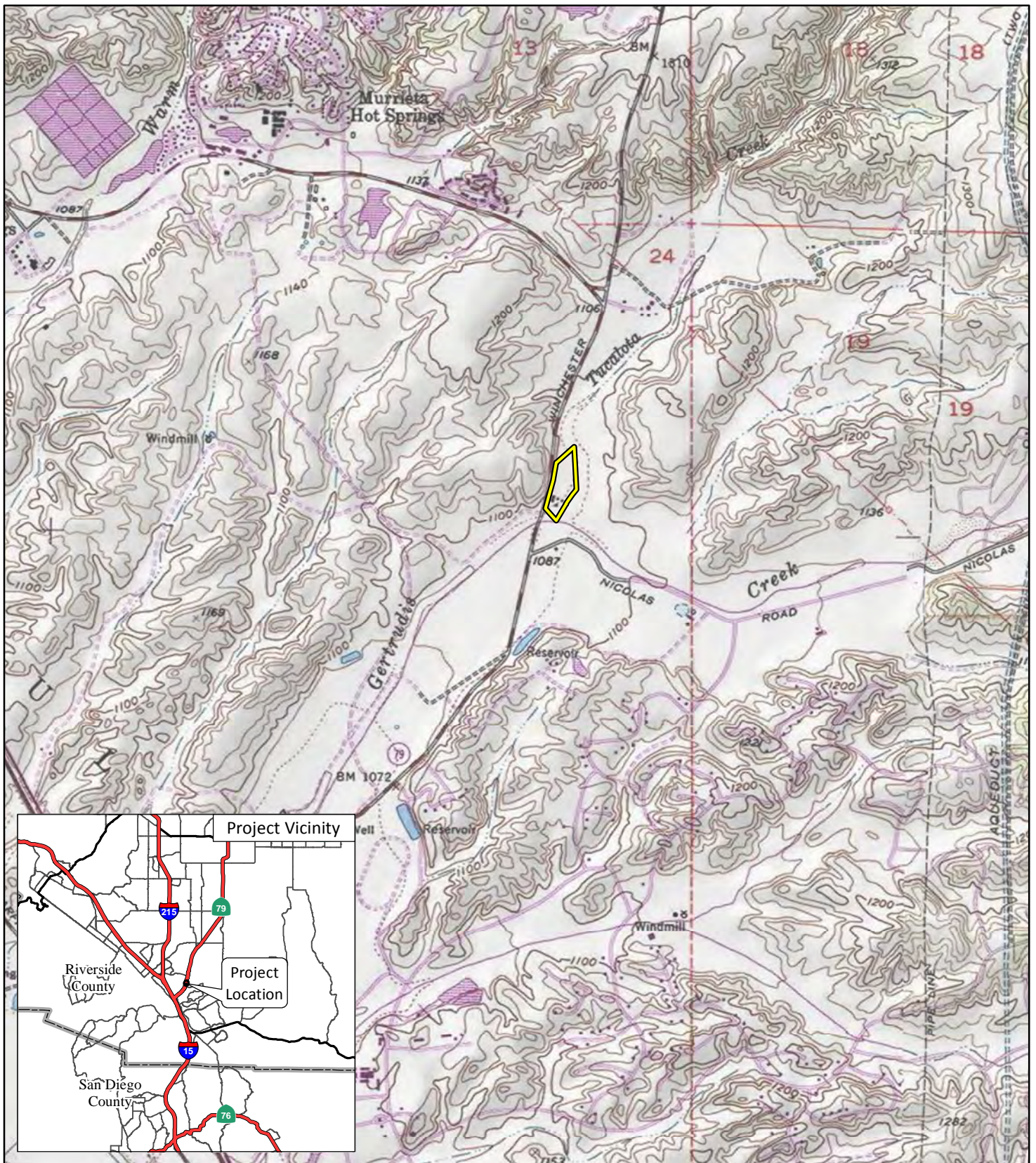


FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

 Project Location



0 1000 2000  
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Murrieta(1979), Bachelor Mtn(1978), CA  
I:\WDV2201\GIS\MXD\Project\_Location\_USGS.mxd (3/14/2022)

Sage Temecula Senior Living Project  
Project Location and Vicinity



---

## NATURAL SETTING

### CLIMATE AND WATERSHED

The project region is characterized by an arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 4 to 8 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The project is approximately .2 miles east of Warm Springs Creek.

### BIOLOGY

At an elevation of approximately 1,080 feet, the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet. Plant species such as mustard, star thistle, telegraph weed and Russian thistle along with xeric grasses were noted on the property. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects. Common animals of this region include rodents, rabbits, coyotes, raptors, reptiles, vultures, and insects.

### GEOLOGY

The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The province is approximately 225 miles wide, extending from the Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf to the Southern Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) in the west (Sharp 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with granitic rock intruding into the older metamorphic rocks.

## CULTURAL SETTING

### PREHISTORY

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California area have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (2004). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined by Wallace (1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology, Warren, (1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was later revised by Warren (1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

### ETHNOGRAPHY

The project area is near the intersection of the traditional cultural territories of the Cahuilla and Luiseño (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968; Heizer and Elsasser 1980). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. The first written accounts of these Southern California tribes are attributed to the mission fathers, and later documentation was by others indicated below.

#### Cahuilla

The territory of the Cahuilla ranged from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains, from Orocopia Mountain to the east, to the San Jacinto Plain and Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and encompassed diverse environments ranging from inland river valleys and foothills to mountains and desert (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Cahuilla villages, generally located near water sources within canyons or near alluvial fans, comprised groups of related individuals, generally from a single lineage, and the territory around the village was owned by the villagers (Bean 1978). Like other Native American groups in Southern

California, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic peoples leaving their villages and utilizing temporary campsites to exploit seasonably available plant and animal resources (James 1960).

Cahuilla subsistence was based primarily on acorns, honey mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and cactus fruit, supplemented by a variety of wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens (Kroeber 1925; Heizer and Elsasser 1980). Hunting deer, rabbit, antelope, bighorn sheep, reptiles, small rodents, quail, doves, ducks, and reptiles by means of bows, throwing sticks, traps, and communal drives is documented (James 1960).

The Cahuilla were documented by Barrows (1900), Hooper (1920), and Strong (1929), among others.

### Luiseño

The territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). Luiseño villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief who inherited his position from his father. Luiseño villages generally were located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges sheltered in coves or canyons, near a water source, and in a location that was easily defended.

The Luiseño took advantage of the varied resources available. Luiseño subsistence was based primarily on seeds (e.g., acorns, grass seed, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chía, and pine nuts) that were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. Their diet also included game animals (e.g., deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and many types of birds) (Bean and Shipek 1978). They established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl; and they utilized fire for crop management and engaged in communal rabbit drives (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño documented by Sparkman (1908), Kroeber (1925), White (1963), Oxendine (1983), and others.

## HISTORY

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

During the Spanish Period, initial exploration of the Riverside County area was slow until Lieutenant Pedro Fages (then the military governor of San Diego) crossed through the San Jacinto Valley in 1772. Riverside County proved to be too far inland to include any missions or *asistencias* within its

limits, although one of the last (San Luis Rey, established in 1798) claimed a large part of southwestern Riverside County.

In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule initiating the Mexican Period in which the missions declined. In 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings and released their neophytes. Secular ranchos were subsequently established that were predominantly devoted to cattle, with great tracts of land used for grazing. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated the economics of California (Ingersoll 1904; Beattie and Beattie 1951). Sixteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County, one of which (the 15,000-acre Rancho Temecula) included the project area.

The American Period began with the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that concluded the Mexican-American War. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill the following year initiated a deluge of migration to California that would increase with the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad at the end of the 1860s. Although cattle ranching remained an important part of the regional economy, it was not an efficient or particularly lucrative use of arable land and, along with typically ephemeral mineral resources, was supplanted by agriculture as the state's economic base.

### Riverside County (from Lech 2016)

The Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles through the San Geronio Pass in 1876 bringing settlers into southwestern San Bernardino County, creating a boom of agricultural and land development during the 1880s. Although the towns of San Bernardino and Riverside (established in 1851 and 1870, respectively) both benefitted from the boom, by the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, social, political, and economic friction developed between the two communities. Riverside residents joined (then) San Diego County residents in the Temecula and San Jacinto Valleys and the desert region successfully petitioning the State legislature to form Riverside County in 1893. The County thrived on its agricultural economy until the mid-1940s, after which there was a gradual transition toward manufacturing, construction, commerce, transportation, and ultimately suburban development.

### Temecula

**Temecula.** Established in 1859 near the site of a Luiseño Rancheria known as *Temeku*, its name was 'Hispanicized' to Temecula; the first post office in Riverside County was opened there at John Magee's Store that same year (Gunther 1988). It was located on the southern "Emigrant Trail" and was a stage stop on the Butterfield Overland Mail Route until the stage service was cut short by the Civil War. In 1862, Temecula's postal service was discontinued until 1870 when it was reestablished and relocated (Salley 1977). In 1875, the local Indians were evicted from their lands as a result of petitions signed by area ranchers. Ten years after the eviction, in 1885, the 4,125-acre Pechanga Indian reservation was created some eight miles from downtown Temecula (Gunther 1988). The Temecula Station of the California Southern Railway was completed in 1882 and became the center of the community, the post office was again relocated, and the new town site was surveyed the following year (City of Temecula n.d.). A minor business boom began in Temecula with the advent of rail service, and several new stores were built and started to garner trade (City of Temecula n.d.). In 1883 the rail line was extended to San Bernardino, but was short lived due to frequent washouts; it

was abandoned a decade later. When Riverside County was formed in the early 1890s, Temecula was designated one of 12 original judicial townships (Gunther 1988). Grain farming and cattle and horse ranching were the economic base of Temecula until the mid-1960s when they began to be edged out by real estate development. In 1964, the Vail Ranch was sold to Kaiser Development Company, initiating the transformation of the Temecula Valley. Temecula finally incorporated as a City in 1989.

## **METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On March 14, 2022, a cultural resources records search was requested from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside.

### **ADDITIONAL RESEARCH**

In March 2022, LSA Senior Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin (see Appendix A) reviewed historic period maps and aerial photographs of the project area.

### **FIELD SURVEY**

Mr. Goodwin conducted the pedestrian survey for the project on March 25, 2021, by walking parallel transects spaced by approximately 10 meters. Soil profiles were examined for cultural stratigraphy, and rodent burrow aprons were checked for cultural remains. The project site was photographed using a digital format camera.

## RESULTS

### RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the EIC indicate there have been 49 previous cultural resources studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which included any portion of the project area ( ) (See Appendix B). Six cultural resources have been documented within one mile, all marginal prehistoric resources (Table A).

**Table A: Cultural Resources within a Mile**

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Description
33-031395	--	Prehistoric isolated artifact
33-012381	--	Prehistoric isolated artifacts (2)
33-012382	--	Prehistoric isolated artifact
33-012384	--	Prehistoric isolated artifacts (2)
33-012385	--	Prehistoric isolated artifact
33-013774	--	Prehistoric isolated artifact

### ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

Preliminary research revealed a rural residential building complex was within the southern portion of project parcel from at least the late 1930s into the mid-1980s when it was removed (Historic Aerials 2022).

### FIELD SURVEY

Ground visibility was fair at approximately 70 percent with some obstruction by xeric vegetation. The project area is a graded pad and therefore severely disturbed by earthmoving and weed-abatement activities. Trace modern refuse was noted throughout the project area. With the exception of landscaping trees, nothing conclusively associated with the historic building complex was observed, but one isolated prehistoric artifact was identified:

#### **LSA-WDV2201-I-1**

This resource consists of a single unusual 11cm x10.5cm x 4.2cm shaped granitic/granophyre biface convex/concavely ground mano that resembles a hopper mortar, but lacks a basin-shaped concave surface (it is somewhat 'u-shaped) and any trace of asphaltum. It is from the edge of a disked field which appears to have also sustained some deeper disturbance (i.e., grading) and therefore a disturbed context (See Confidential Appendix B).

No other cultural resources were identified.

---

## RECOMMENDATIONS

A records search, additional research and a field survey were conducted for this assessment of the project area. Although no cultural resources were previously recorded within the project area, a marginal prehistoric resource (an isolated artifact) was identified by the survey and an additional six prehistoric resources were documented within a mile. Therefore, despite the disturbances, the project retains some sensitivity for subsurface resources, and archaeological monitoring is recommended.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner would notify the NAHC, which would determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.



---

## REFERENCES

- Barrows, David Prescott  
1900 *The Ethno-botany of the Coahilla [sic] Indians of Southern California*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Bean, Lowell John  
1978 Cahuilla. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 575–587. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Bean, Lowell John, and Florence C. Shipek  
1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 550–563. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Beattie, George W., and Helen P. Beattie  
1951 *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century*. Biobooks: Oakland.
- Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase  
1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. Oklahoma City: University of Oklahoma Press.
- California Geological Survey  
2002 *California Geomorphic Provinces*. California Geologic Survey Note 36. California Department of Conservation.
- Gunther, Jane D.  
1988 *Riverside County, California Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Riverside: Rubidoux Printing Company.
- Heizer, Robert F.  
1968 The Indians of Los Angeles County. Hugo Reid's Letters of 1852. *Southwest Museum Papers* 21. Los Angeles, California.
- Heizer, Robert F., and Albert B. Elsasser  
1980 *The Natural World of the California Indians*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.
- Historic Aerials (HistoricAerials.com)  
2022 Various aerial photographs of project area.
- Hooper, Lucile  
1920 *The Cahuilla Indians*. University of California Publication in American Archaeology and Ethnology. Vol. 16 No. 6. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press. Banning, California.

Ingersoll, L.A.

- 1904 *Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County 1769–1904*. Los Angeles: by the author.

James, Harry C.

- 1960 *The Cahuilla Indians*. Los Angeles: Westernlore Press. Reprinted in 1969 and 1985 by Malki Museum Press. Banning, California.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution. Reprinted in 1976, New York: Dover Publications.

Lech, Steve

- 2016 History of Riverside County. <http://www.riversidecountyhistory.org/>.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 2004 *California Archaeology*. Orlando, Florida: Academic Press. Originally published 1984.

Norris, R.M., and R.W. Webb

- 1976 *Geology of California*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., Santa Barbara.

Oxendine, Joan

- 1983 *The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Salley, H.E.

- 1977 History of California Post Offices 1849–1976.

Schoenherr, Allan A.

- 1992 *A Natural History of California*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Sharp, Robert P.

- 1976 *Southern California (K/H Geology Field Guide Series)*. Kendall/Hunt Publishing, Dubuque.

Sparkman, Philip S.

- 1908 The Culture of the Luiseño Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 8(4). Berkeley.

Strong, William D.

- 1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 26(1): 1–358. Berkeley.

Temecula, City of

n.d. History of Temecula (<http://www.temeculaca.gov/150/History-of-Temecula>).

USGS (United States Geological Survey)

1979 *Murrieta, California*. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. United States Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.

Wallace, William J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214–230.

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology. In California, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 550–563. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8. W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3). Portales.

1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M. Moratto with contributions by D.A. Fredrickson, C. Raven, and C.N. Warren, pp. 339–430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In W.L. D’Azevedo ed., *Handbook of the North American Indians*, Vol. 11, *Great Basin*, pp. 183–193. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

White, Christopher W.

1980 Cultural Resource Inventory and Impact Assessment for the KACOR/Rancho California Property. Archaeological Systems Management, Inc.

---

## APPENDIX A

### RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00036	NADB-R - 1080037; Submitter - 0057; Voided - MF-0043	1972	Robert L. Bettinger	Murrieta Hot Springs Development: Potential Impact on Archaeological Resources.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-001001, 33-001002, 33-001005, 33-001006, 33-001007, 33-001008, 33-001009, 33-001010, 33-001011, 33-001012
RI-00037	NADB-R - 1082922; Voided - MF-0043	1988	Christopher E. Dover	A Cultural Resources Assessment Murrieta Hot Springs Specific Plan, Near Murrieta Hot Springs, California.	Consulting Archaeologist, Tustin, CA	33-001001, 33-001002, 33-001005, 33-001006, 33-001012, 33-001359, 33-001360, 33-001361, 33-001362
RI-01048	NADB-R - 1081146; Voided - MF-0991	1980	Christopher W. White	Cultural Resource Inventory and Impact Assessment for the KACOR/Rancho California Property	Archaeological Systems Management, Inc.	33-001726, 33-001727, 33-001728, 33-001729, 33-001730, 33-001742, 33-001753
RI-01219	NADB-R - 1085817; Submitter - 535	2000	Bruce Love, Bai "Tom" Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Kathryn Bouscaren	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, APN 956-270-015, -016, AND -019, Near the Community of Murrieta Hot Springs, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-01222	NADB-R - 1081471; Voided - MF-1215	1981	Roger J. Desautels	Archaeological Assessment Form (Roripaugh Estates)	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, CA	
RI-01744	NADB-R - 1082090; Voided - MF-1888	1983	SALPAS, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WINCHESTER MESA SPECIFIC PLAN STUDY AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	33-013774
RI-01865	NADB-R - 1082240; Submitter - 0797; Voided - MF-2024	1984	WILMOTH, STAN	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SEVERAL ALTERNATIVE SITES FOR THE NEW RANCHO CALIFORNIA AIRPORT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-000856, 33-002933
RI-02055	NADB-R - 1082489; Submitter - 857; Voided - MF-2254	1986	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 200 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED IN THE MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-02056	NADB-R - 1085652; Voided - MF-2254	1999	DUKE, CURT	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES FACILITY CM 677-11, IN THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC	
RI-02238	NADB-R - 1082671; Voided - MF-2429	1988	DROVER, C.E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WILLOWS TRACT 23428, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02241	NADB-R - 1082674; Voided - MF-2432	1988	DROVER, C.E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PM 23335, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02242	NADB-R - 1082675; Voided - MF-2433	1988	DROVER, C.E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TP 21819	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02280	NADB-R - 1082717; Voided - MF-2473	1988	DROVER, C.E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL MAP 2336 AND ZONE CHANGE - RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02320	NADB-R - 1082777; Voided - MF-2521	1987	WHITNEY-DESAUTELS, NANCY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FORM: [PROPERTY NEAR TUCALOTA CREEK]	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	
RI-02361	NADB-R - 1081143; Submitter - 0780; Voided - MF-2570	1987	CARBONE, LAWRENCE, WILLIAM GILMORE, and KEVIN PETER	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WARM SPRINGS PROJECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS	
RI-02431	NADB-R - 1082923; Voided - MF-2664	1988	DROVER, C.E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RANCHO CALIFORNIA COMMERCE CENTER, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02611	NADB-R - 1083088; Voided - MF-2824	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CAMPOS VERDES ZONE CHANGE RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02612	NADB-R - 1083089; Voided - MF-2825	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE REGIONAL CENTER SPECIFIC PLAN RIVERSIDECOUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	Consulting Archaeologist, Tustin, CA	
RI-02613	NADB-R - 1085182; Submitter - 97-1097; Voided - MF-2825	1997	BISSELL, RONALD M.	LETTER REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF PHASE I GRADING, TEMECULA MALL, TEMECULA CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES, Mission Viejo, CA	
RI-02614	NADB-R - 1083090; Voided - MF-2826	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER, E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WESTCHESTER MEADOWS ZONE CHANGE RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02615	NADB-R - 1083091; Voided - MF-2827	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WINCHESTER HILLS SPECIFIC PLAN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-03611	NADB-R - 1084351; Voided - MF-3901	1987	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, WINCHESTER PROPERTIES ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.	AUTHOR	33-001001, 33-001002, 33-001005, 33-001006, 33-001007, 33-001008, 33-001012, 33-001062, 33-001359, 33-001360, 33-001361, 33-001362, 33-002093, 33-002938, 33-002939, 33-002940, 33-002941, 33-002942, 33-002943, 33-002944, 33-002945, 33-002946

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-03665	NADB-R - 1084433; Voided - MF-3974	1993	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	IMPACT ASSESSMENT RIV-1012 MARGARITA ROAD AT MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS ROAD.	AUTHOR	33-001012
RI-03739	NADB-R - 1084558; Voided - MF-4068	1993	Daniel G. Landis	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Gas Pipeline No. 6900 Project, Riverside County, California	Greenwood & Associates	33-001175, 33-003437, 33-004461, 33-005130
RI-04161	NADB-R - 1085365; Submitter - Affinis No. 1282; Voided - MF-4641	1999	Mary Robbins-Wade	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE RCWD EM-20 PIPELINE AND TURNOUTS, RANCHO CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AFFINIS, El Cajon, CA	33-003478, 33-008293
RI-04321	NADB-R - 1085591; Submitter - 02-00-03- 488; Voided - MF-4804	2000	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE MEADOWVIEW GOLF COURSE PROPERTY IN THE COMMUNITY OF TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	MCKENNA ET AL	
RI-04404	NADB-R - 1085736; Voided - MF-4913	2000	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE WILLIAMS COMMUNICATIONS, INC., FIBER OPTIC CABLE SYSTEM INSTALLATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA VOL I-IV.	JONES AND STOKES ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-000816, 33-000817, 33-000862, 33-001845, 33-002970, 33-003081, 33-003839, 33-004202, 33-004624, 33-004744, 33-004768, 33-007587, 33-007601, 33-008105, 33-008172, 33-009772, 33-009773, 33-009774, 33-009775, 33-009776
RI-04687	NADB-R - 1086049; Submitter - 5673-140	2003	SIKES, NANCY E.	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING DURING GRADING OF THE HARVESTON PROJECT (TRACT 29639-1), TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	33-012381, 33-012382, 33-012383, 33-012384
RI-04870	NADB-R - 1086232; Submitter - TPC-01- 102	2001	DICE, MICHAEL, E. BRUCE LANDER, and LESLIE NAY IRISH	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND A PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS REVIEW OF CUP#03323 (TR#29954), THE WINCHESTER SQUARE COMMERCIAL CENTER, A 16.6-ACRE PROJECT LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	
RI-04872	NADB-R - 1086234; Submitter - TPC-01- 012M	2002	DICE, MICHAEL, LESLIE NAY IRISH, and KIM SCOTT	FINAL PHASE IV ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS AT CUP#03323, A 16.60-ACRE COMMERCIAL PROJECT LOCATED AT WINCHESTER ROAD AND MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS ROAD, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-05364	NADB-R - 1086727	2003	KELLER, JEAN	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN 30-106, ~10.17 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	JEAN KELLER	
RI-05869	NADB-R - 1087232; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #683	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TANG, ADRIAN SANCHEZ MORENO, MELISSA HERNANDEZ, and MARIAM DAHDUL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, THE HILLTOP AT WINCHESTER CREEK, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	
RI-05889	NADB-R - 1087252	2002	LOVE, BRUCE	LETTER REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES, TRACT NOS. 29411 AND 29412, NEAR THE CITY OF TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-05973	NADB-R - 1087336; Submitter - 1170	2003	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, CASEY TIBBET, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, RANCHO TEMECULA TOWN CENTER, IN THE CITY OF TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	
RI-06068	NADB-R - 1087431	1998	MASON, ROGER D. and BRANT A. BRECHBIEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW FOR THE WATT HOMES PROPERTY NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	
RI-06829	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2021	2007	Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chaparral Village Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 920-100-025, -026, -030, and -032, in the City of Temecula, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-07042		2001	Carolyn E. Kyle	Cultural Resources Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD462-01, Riverside County, California.	Kyle Consulting	
RI-08116		2008	Wayne Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Communications Candidate IE25826A (Date Street Plaza), Date Street and Margarita Road (26672 Margarita Road), Murrieta, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	



## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08304	Other - E25826A	2009	Wayne Boner and Sara Williams	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE25826A, (Day Street Plaza) 26674 Margarita Road, Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08387	Other - BCR Consulting Project No. SYN0903	2009	David Brunzell	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Distributed Antennae Communications System Porject in the Cities of Temecula and Murrieta, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN0903).	BCR Consulting	
RI-08390	Other - FPN STPLHSR-5459 (020)	2010	Ken Victorino and David Stone	Archaeological Survey Report Santa Gertrudis Creek Overcrossing LA 080902 Temecula, Riverside County, California.	Dudek	
RI-08482	Other - SCE Job Order Number: 5891-0468; Other - SCE Purchase Order Number: Q1017910	2007	Christopher J. Doolittle and Susan Hogan-Conrad	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Triton Substation Temecula and Murrieta Hot Springs Areas, Riverside County, California	Earth Tech, Inc.	
RI-08795		2012	Bai 'Tom' Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resourece Survey Report: Tentative Parcel Map No. 36440 (Rancon MHS 20, LLC)	CRM TECH	
RI-08796		2012		Telecommunications Facility Project	EBI Consulting	
RI-08914		2005	Christopher E. Drover	A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for Tentative Tract Map 33869	Drover	
RI-08956	Other - CASPR #3551454992	2012	Wayne H. Bonner	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&Tmobility, LLC Candidate RS0393 (Chaparral Self Storage), 27380 Nicholas Road, Temecula, Riverside County California	Riverside County Certification	
RI-09257		2011	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the NewPath Networks, LLC DAS Project in the Cities of Murrieta and Temecula, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN0901)	BCRConsulting Archaeology Historic Preservation Paleontology	
RI-09389		2014	Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Sky Canyon Project (PP25309), City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09520		2012	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle Verizon Temecula DAS Extension Project, Temecula, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN 1217)	BCR Consulting	
RI-09636		2014	Don Perez	Cultural Resources Survey Chaparral Self Storage/RS0393, 27380 Nicholas Road Temecula, Riverside County, California 92591	EBI Consulting	
RI-09808		2016	Brian F. Smith and Jennifer R. Kraft	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Silverhawk Self-Storage Project, CUP03742, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
RI-09829		2016	Will Borkan and Vanessa Mirro	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Arbor Vista Project, Tentative Tract No. 36479, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California, APNs 919-350-017, -018, -019 and -020	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
RI-10066		2015	Jennifer Roland	Phase I Investigation for the verizon Wireless Mondavi Tower Installation Project, Temecula, Riverside County, California.	NWB Enviornmental Services, LLC	
RI-10317		2017	Bonnie Bruce, Sarah A. Williams, and Carrie D. Willis	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Reslts for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate RS0393 (Chaparral High School), 27215 Nicolas Road, Temecula, Riverside County, California, CASPR No. 3551454992	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	
RI-10858	OHP OTIS Report Nbr - FCC_2019_0131_001	2019	Bonnie Bruce, Sarah A. Williams, and Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC, Candidate CSL06279(RS0393) [Chaparral High School], 27215 Nicholas Road, Temecula, Riverside County, California, CSAPR 355145992	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	33-012381, 33-012382, 33-012384, 33-012385

---

## **CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B**

### **DPR RESOURCE RECORD**

Note: the contents of this appendix were removed from this public review version of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment as the contents are confidential.