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Cultural Resource Assessment for the Viscar Terrace Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

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April 3, 2025



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Abstract

Chronicle Heritage was retained by Birdseye Planning Group to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Viscar Terrace Project (Project) in the city of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. This project was formerly called the Vista Murrieta Project. The proposed Project involves the construction of the Viscar Terrace Apartments, a new 175-unit affordable housing community with related infrastructure improvements on a 5.74-acre site (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 949-180-022, -023, and -025). The proposed Project is pursuing a categorical exemption to the California Environmental Quality Act. In addition, the City of Murrieta is seeking federal funding assistance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As such, the proposed Project is considered a federal undertaking that requires compliance with the National Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

This cultural resource assessment includes a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, archival and background research, Native American outreach, a survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and preparation of this technical report. The CHRIS records search identified 78 prior cultural resource studies and 15 previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the APE. Although none of the resources are mapped within the APE, a historical archaeological site (P-33-024000) has been recorded adjacent to the APE.

Chronicle Heritage also requested a review of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Land Files (SLF) on December 19, 2023. SLF results were received on December 27, 2023, and were negative. Chronicle Heritage sent letters to local Native American contacts on December 27, 2023, with follow-up calls and emails sent on January 11, 2024. To date, seven responses have been received.

A survey of the APE was conducted on January 4, 2023. Results of the survey indicate that the APE is developed with two single-family residences with associated outbuildings. Archival research indicates that the buildings were constructed in 1983 and 1986 and are modern in age. Although no evidence of historic built-environment or archaeological remains were identified during the field survey, the APE is adjacent to an unnamed blue-lined stream with prehistoric remains reported in the vicinity. The APE therefore exhibits a moderate level of sensitivity for buried archaeological resources.

Based on these results, Chronicle Heritage recommends a finding of no historic properties affected under Section 106 of the NHPA. However, we recommend that the following best management practices be implemented during Project construction.

- Chronicle Heritage recommends that an archaeological monitor be retained to observe ground disturbing activities during the initial phases of construction. If the Project Archaeologist determines that the construction activities have little or no potential to impact cultural resources (e.g., excavations are within previously disturbed, non-native soils, or within soil formations not expected to yield cultural resources deposits), then monitoring may be reduced or eliminated.
- If cultural resources are encountered during Project-related activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the Project Archaeologist should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, additional studies may be warranted to mitigate adverse effects under Section 106 of the NHPA.

- If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of positive identification as human. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner. Additionally, HUD may initiate consultation under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

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1 Introduction

Chronicle Heritage was retained by Birdseye Planning Group to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Viscar Terrace Project (Project) in the city of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project involves the development of an affordable housing community with related infrastructure improvements. The proposed Project is pursuing a categorical exemption to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, the City of Murrieta is seeking federal funding assistance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As such, the proposed Project is considered a federal undertaking that requires compliance with the National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

1.1 Project Location and Description

The project applicant, Viscar Terrace LP, is proposing to construct and operate the Viscar Terrace Apartments, a new 172-unit affordable housing community with related infrastructure improvements on a disturbed, 5.74-gross acre (250,034 square feet [ft²])(5.61 net acre) site at 40475 Vista Murrieta Road and 40600 Myers Lane in Murrieta, California (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 949-180-022, -023, and -025). The site is along the north side of Vista Murrieta Road, south of Los Alamos Road, east of Interstate 15, and west of Interstate 215. The Project site abuts two rights-of-way: Vista Murrieta Road and Myers Lane (Figure 1-1-Figure 1-3). The site contains two single-family residences with related outbuildings and landscaping improvements. The Project is zoned Office (O) and is within a Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Overlay District. The General Plan land use designation is Office and Research Park (ORP) with a 0.6-2.5 Floor Area Ratio (FAR). The proposed residential Project is a permitted use in the TOD Overlay District and subject to standards stipulated in Section 16.16.040 of the Murrieta Municipal Code. The minimum density is 30 units per acre or 169 units. The applicant is proposing 172 units, which would equal approximately 30.56 units per acre.

The Project would provide a total of 172 apartment units and amenities in four, three-story buildings and one four-story building. The four-story building includes up to 4,241 ft² of common area with clubhouse, multipurpose room, fitness center, and resident services space as well as outdoor recreational amenities including a barbeque/picnic area and playground/dog run area. An outdoor fitness course and half basketball court would also be provided on-site. The Project would provide 78 one-bedroom units (616-663 ft²), 48 two-bedroom units (866 ft²), 38 three-bedroom units (1,175-1,199 ft²) and eight four-bedroom units (1,300 ft²). Up to 40 percent of the units (68 units) are reserved for very low-income tenants. The remaining 60 percent (102 units) would be reserved for low- to moderate income tenants. Of the total, two units would be reserved for on-site managers. A total of 228 parking spaces would be provided. All spaces would be surface parking. The parking ratio would be 1.33 spaces per unit.

Primary access would be via a new driveway on the south side of the Project via Vista Murrieta Road. A secondary emergency vehicle access (EVA) would be provided at the northwestern corner of the site via Myers Lane, which will also allow residents to exit the property in case of emergency. A new water line would be provided along Vista Murrieta Road to the southeast as well as along Sky Park Lane from the north to create a looped system. The proposed water pipeline would attach to the bridge/box culvert that crosses the unnamed drainage to Murrieta Creek north of the site.

The Project site was divided into three drainage management areas. In the proposed post-developed condition, the majority of the onsite runoff flowing north will be collected by proposed

drop inlets/curb opening catch basins and conveyed to proposed Continuous Deflection Separation (CDS) units for pretreatment via 18-inch storm drain pipes prior to infiltration/detention trench system for Low Impact Development (LID) treatment. Overflow will discharge via PVC overflow pipes connected to parkway drains onto the curb and gutter along Myers Lane. The majority of the onsite runoff flowing south will be collected by proposed drop inlets and conveyed to proposed CDS units for pretreatment via 15-inch storm drain pipes prior to discharging into proposed infiltration/detention trench system for infiltration/LID treatment. Overflow will discharge via PVC overflow pipes. New landscaping would be installed per Title 16.28 (Landscaping Standards) and Title 16.34.070.H (Development Standards for Off-Street Parking, Landscaping) of the Murrieta Municipal Code and the City's current policies.

The proposed Project would install a new 12-inch water line in Vista Murrieta Road extending southwest of the site. The water line would connect to a new water line at the intersection of Sparkman Court and Vista Murrieta Road. A second line will be installed within Vista Murrieta Road east of the site and connect to an existing water line at the southwestern corner of Vista Murrieta Road and Skypark Lane. This segment would cross under an unnamed drainage to Murrieta Creek using jack and bore. Vista Murrieta Road crosses the creek using an existing box culvert. The line would be installed under the existing box culvert within the Vista Murrieta Road corridor. This connection would complete a looped system for the Project. The Project would connect to an existing sewer line at the northwestern corner of the site at the southern terminus of Myers Lane. All water/sewer infrastructure would be installed in trenches during grading and improvements to Vista Murrieta Road.

Electrical (Southern California Edison) and telecommunication (Frontier and Spectrum) service would initially connect to the existing overhead electrical infrastructure along the north side of Vista Murrieta Road. All electrical lines on-site would be undergrounded during grading. A total of four 1,600 ampere and one 3,000 ampere transformers would be installed on-site. The Project would eventually underground all electrical and telecommunication service along the Project frontage east of Carrigan Road and install a new electrical service line northeast of the site within the jack and bore trench required for the new water line as described above.

Construction is expected to begin in mid-2026 and be completed by mid-2027. Demolition would require removal of approximately 20,000 ft² driveway would be removed as would all existing underground utility lines (i.e., water, irrigation and wastewater drain lines), the septic tanks and leach fields. Grading would require 8,164 cubic yards of fill export. Construction activities are expected to occur five days per week, 8 hours per day, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm.

1.2 Personnel

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as the Principal Investigator for the study. Dr. Clark meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1997). Associate Archaeologist, Paige Kohler, M.A., was the Project Manager and conducted the Native American outreach, cultural resources records search, and was the primary author of this report. Staff Archaeologist Melanie Enciso performed the pedestrian survey.

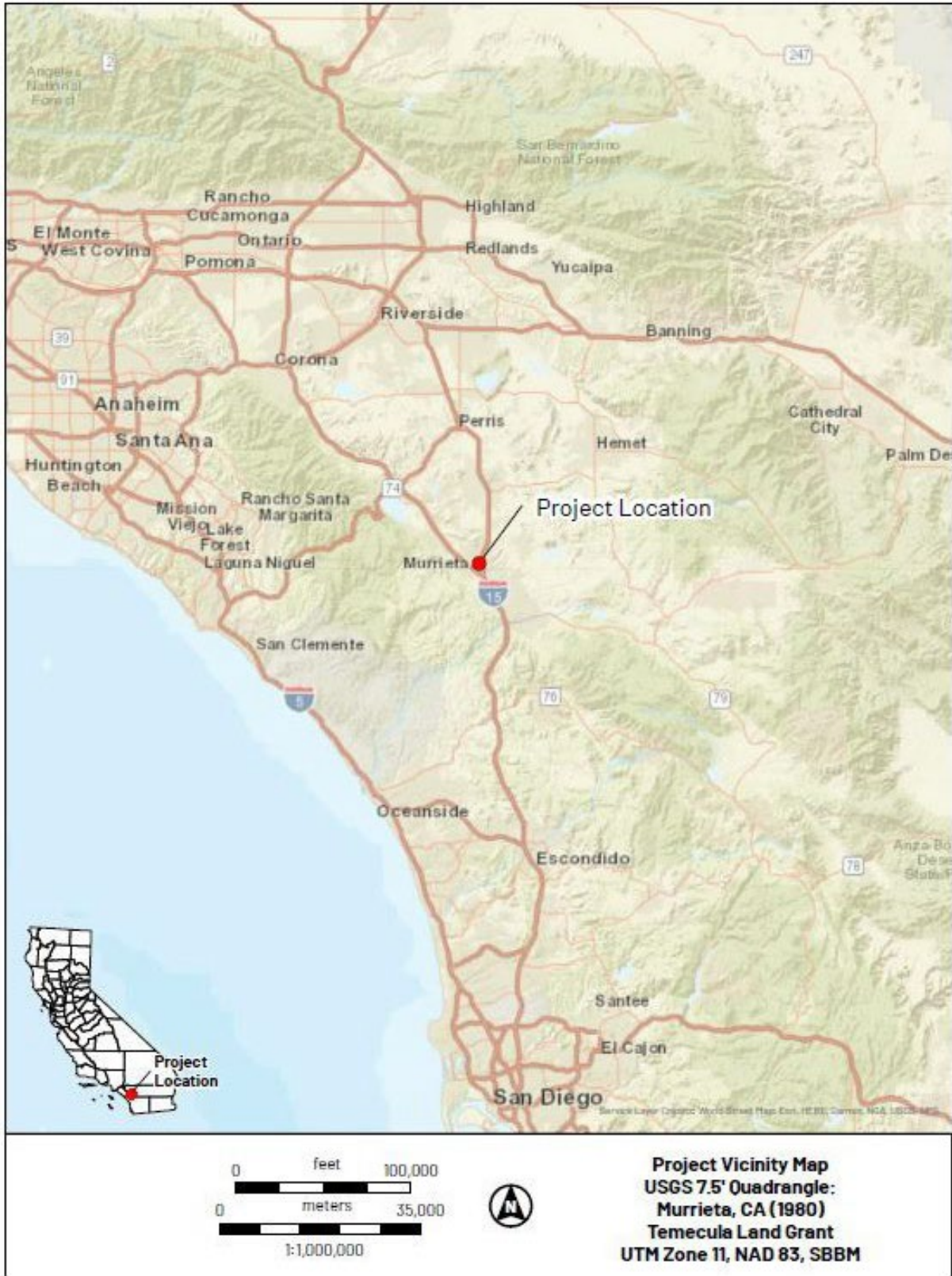


Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

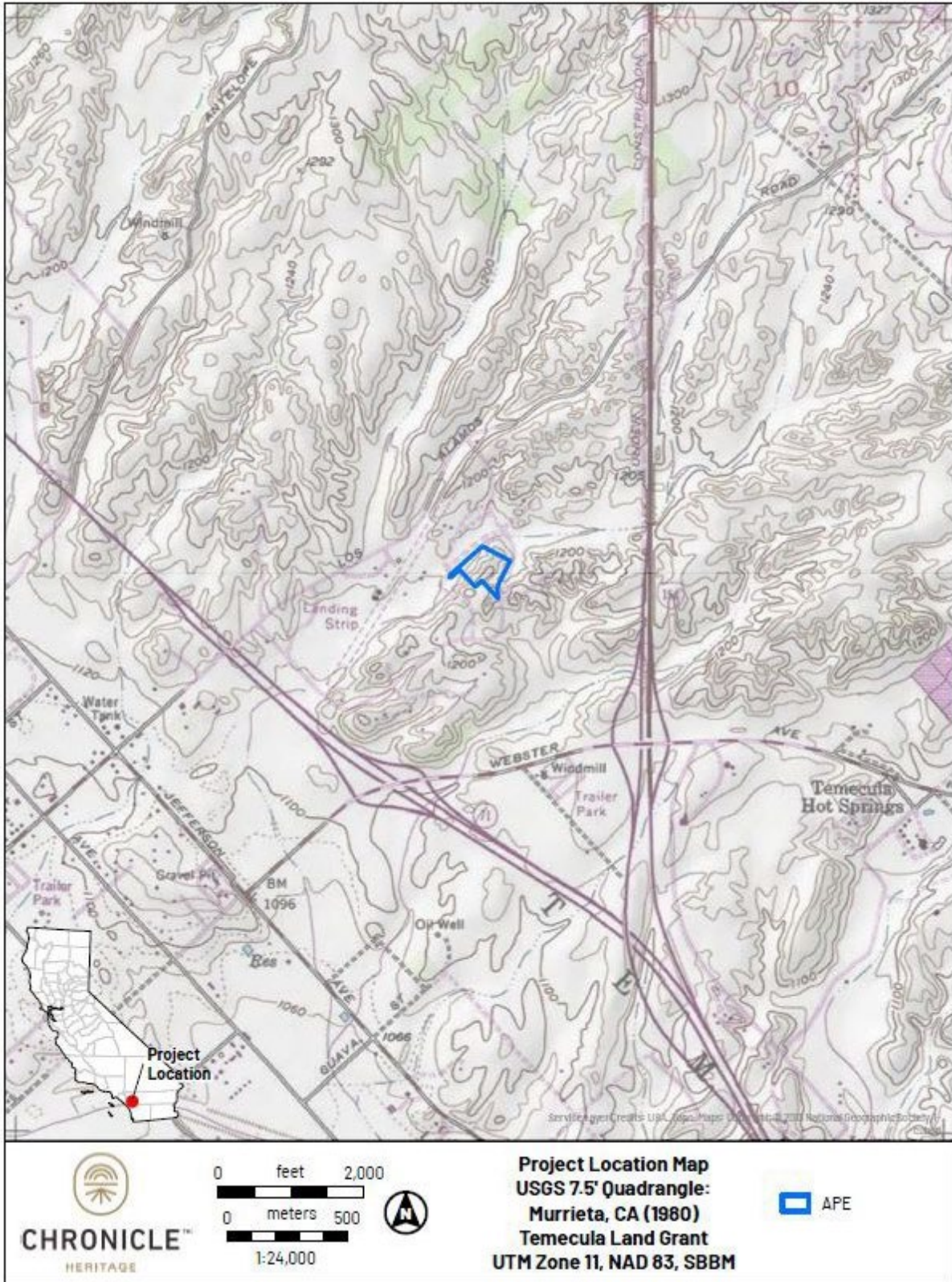


Figure 1-2. Project location map.

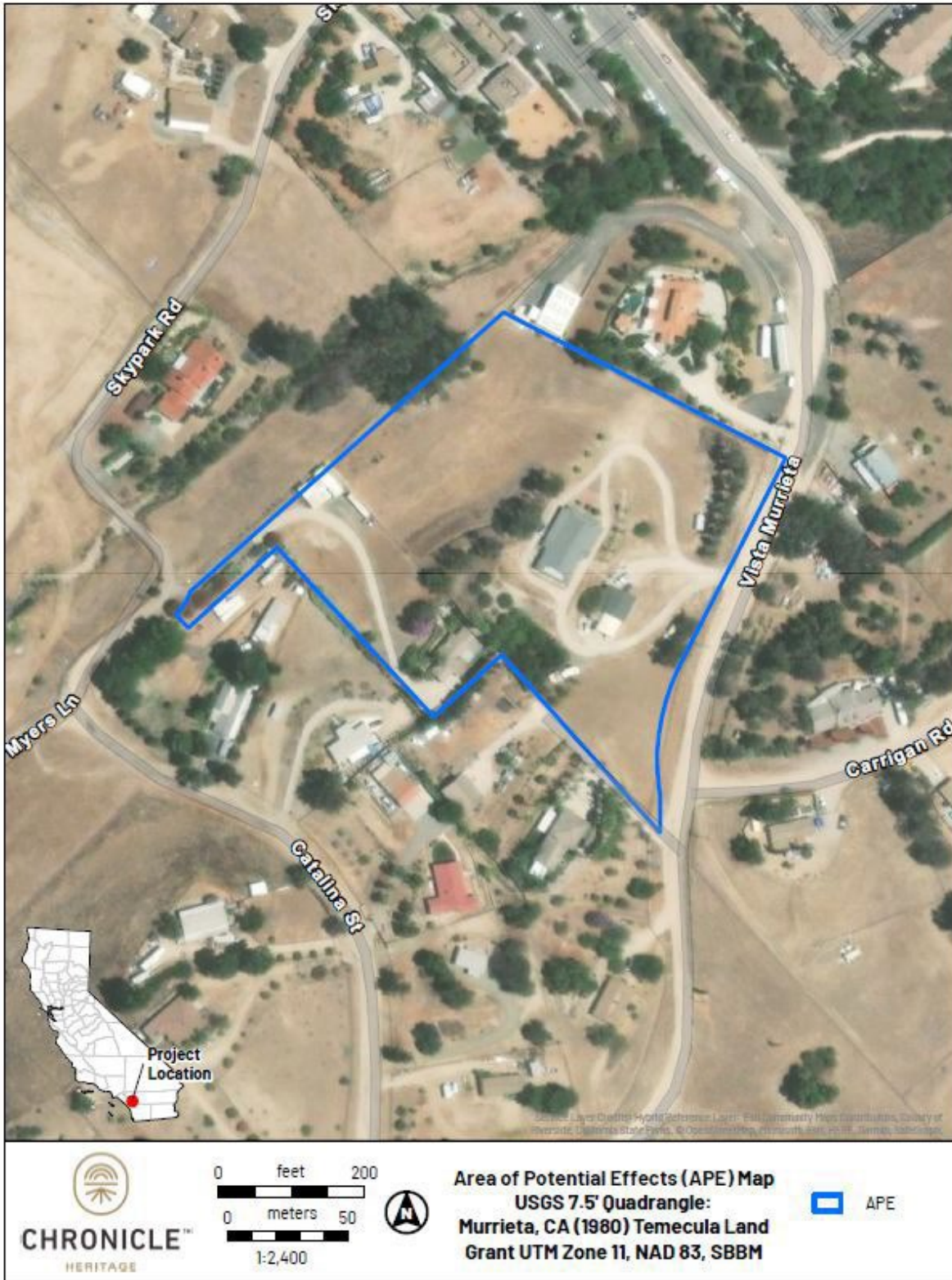


Figure 1-3. Map of the Area of Potential Effects (APE).

2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources that may pertain to the proposed Project.

2.1 Federal

2.1.1 National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA of 1966, as amended (54 United States Code 300101 et seq.), sets forth the responsibilities that federal agencies must meet in regard to cultural resources, especially Section 106 and its implementing regulations in 36 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 800. Federal agencies must conduct the necessary studies and consultations to identify cultural resources that may be affected by an undertaking, evaluate cultural resources that may be affected to determine if they are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (that is, whether identified resources constitute historic properties), and assess the potential for effects (adverse or not) to historic properties associated with the proposed undertaking. Historic properties are resources that are listed on or eligible for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR 800.16[1][1]). A property may be listed in the NRHP if it meets criteria provided in the NRHP regulations (36 CFR 60.4). Typically, such properties must also be 50 years or older (36 CFR 60.4[d]).

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

- That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Section 106 defines an adverse effect as an effect that alters, directly or indirectly, the qualities that make a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR 800.5[a][1]). Consideration must be given to the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to the extent that these qualities contribute to the integrity and significance of the resource. Adverse effects may be direct and reasonably foreseeable or may be more remote in time or distance (36 CFR 8010.5[a][1]).

2.2 State

2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The proposed Project is pursuing a categorical exemption from CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess their project's impact on cultural resources (Public

Resources Code Sections 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are “historically significant” resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as “resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)” (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.¹ In addition, it must meet at least one of the following criteria for listing in the CRHR:

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

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed “historically significant,” then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered (Governor’s Office of Planning and Research 2024).

California Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources—tribal cultural resources (TCRs)—for consideration under CEQA. TCRs may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to California Native American tribes that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

¹ The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assuming a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 2011:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

2.2.2 Local

Murrieta General Plan 2035

The Conservation Element of the Murrieta General Plan 2035 (City of Murrieta 2011) includes one goal with associated policies related to historic preservation. These include:

Goal CSV-11: Murrieta protects, enhances, and celebrates archaeological, cultural, and historic resources as a way to foster community identity.

- **Policy CSV-11.1** Promote the protection and preservation of archaeological, cultural, historical, and architecturally significant sites, structures, districts, Native American resources, and natural features throughout the community, consistent with the Cultural Resource Preservation Ordinance, Senate Bill 18, and AB 52. Preferred methods of protection include avoidance of impacts, placing resources in designated open space and allocation of local resources and/or tax credits as feasible.
- **Policy CSV-11.2** Encourage appropriate adaptive reuse of historic structures and sites.
- **Policy CSV-11.3** Promote the designation of eligible resources to the City Register of Cultural Resources, the County Landmarks Program, or other regional, state, or federal programs.
- **Policy CSV-11.5** Comply with state and federal law regarding the identification and protection of archaeological and Native American resources, and consult early with the appropriate tribal governments.
- **Policy CSV-11.9** Exercise sensitivity and respect for all human remains, including cremations, and comply with all applicable state and federal laws regulating human remains.

3 Setting

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the APE, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic period contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 Environmental Setting

The city of Murrieta is below the Santa Rosa Plateau of the Santa Ana Mountains (City of Murrieta 2011). The Hogsback Ridge runs through the northeastern portion of Murrieta. Other mountain ranges visible in the distance are: the San Jacinto Mountains to the east, as well as the Santa Margarita and Agua Tibia ranges to the south. Two main creeks and their tributaries flow through Murrieta: Murrieta Creek in the western portion and Warm Springs Creek in the eastern portion.

The APE is in the foothills of Hogback Ridge. The area is characterized by elevations that range from 1,152 to 1,198 feet above mean sea level. An unnamed blue-lined drainage runs in a northeast-to-southwest direction along the western edge of the Project boundary.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9500 Before Present (B.P.) (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8000 and 9000 B.P. (Grenda 1997).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Heizer (1978), Horne and McDougall (2008), Moratto (1984), Schaefer (1994), and Warren (1984). The general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. These periods are discussed below.

3.2.1 Paleoindian Period

During the Paleoindian Period, Native groups are believed to have been highly mobile nomadic hunters and gatherers organized into small bands. Sites from this period are thought to have been very sparse across the landscape, may yield only meager evidence of human activity, or may be rich with flaked and ground stone tool kits, ecofacts, and possibly even structures; based on evidence of sites found outside of California dating to this time period, most are deeply buried (Bruhns 1994; Dillehay 1989, 1997; Lynch 1980; Meltzer et al. 1997; Moratto 1984; Roosevelt et al. 1996). These sites may be found in large, protected caves above floodplains but near economically important resources in coastal, lake marsh, and valley/riparian environments. These sites may also be found at quarry areas, as well as stable landforms above high stands of pluvial lakes, along ridge systems and in mountain passes, and stable, not encroached upon, old surfaces along the coast. It is believed that Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes serves as diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators.

3.2.2 Archaic Period

The Archaic Period is the earliest defined period in the region. The early portion of this period is also expressed as the "Lake Mojave Period" or the "Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition," and is presumed to have begun somewhat earlier than 9500 B.P. and lasted to perhaps 7000 B.P., specifically in the southwestern Great Basin (Basgall and Hall 1993; Warren 1980, 1984). Wallace (1978:27) noted that the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition likely represents a portion of regional variants of an early hunting tradition that apparently spread over a wide geographical area, including the coast. During this time, a long period of human adaptation to environmental changes brought on by the transition from the late Pleistocene to the early Holocene geologic periods occurred. As conditions became more arid and warmer, megafauna died off, and human populations responded to these environmental changes by focusing more on their subsistence efforts to procure a wider variety of food sources.

The early portion of the Archaic period was characterized by the continued organization of Native groups as nomadic hunters and gatherers; however, there is some evidence of semi-sedentary residential occupation. Early occupants of the region were thought to have been nomadic large-game hunters but, due to changing environmental factors over time, were forced to become more

variable with their food sources. The presence of milling tools indicates the incorporation of vegetal food sources and seed preparation. An apparent decrease in population density during the second half of this period resulted in increased reliance on foraging for Native groups.

Technological advances during this period resulted in increased use of milling tools for seed grinding. Archaic sites in the Project region are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size, with many biface thinning flakes, manos and milling stones, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made ground stone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is an indicative feature of Archaic sites. Of course, archaeological assemblages of this period can vary depending on the differences between subsistence processes in the inland versus coastal sites. Sites more toward the coast of southern California and outside of the APE typically present fewer projectile points, as more focus was directed towards fishing practices than hunting game.

Additionally, some sites in the region from the Archaic period that present stratified cultural deposits indicate seasonal or longer-term occupation, further indicating possible sedentary habitation or occupation patterns. It is thought that the general settlement-subsistence patterns in the region of the Project during the Middle Holocene were characterized by a greater emphasis on seed gathering, and shallow midden concentrations at sites suggest seasonal camping. Based on archaeological assemblages, distribution of sites, and midden depths (or lack thereof in some cases), it is believed that Native Americans in the area followed a central-based wandering pattern that shifted based on the need to exploit seasonal floral resources (cf. Binford 1980; Warren 1968). Specifically, this semi-sedentary pattern involved a base camp that was occupied during a portion of the year, while other satellite camps were occupied by smaller groups of people to exploit seasonal resources such as grass seeds, berries, tubers, and nuts. The exploitation of terrestrial faunal resources was also important, but the population and degree of sedentism at these camps were, of course, based on the availability and reliability of water resources. For this reason, it is thought that coastal groups during this period seem to display a higher degree of sedentism compared to the inhabitants of the desert/inland regions in southern California, due to a more reliable and abundant resource base near the ocean.

3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by cooler temperatures and greater precipitation, which created more easily accessible food and water sources. A more favorable climate during the period resulted in more reliable food sources and the formation of sedentary villages, and the subsistence base during this time broadened. Native American groups in the region began manufacturing ceramics, such as vessels, using the paddle-and-anvil technique. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may also indicate the utilization of acorns as a resource and the practice of storing food resources.

Trade and travel are also seen in the distribution of localized resources, such as obsidian from Obsidian Butte; wonderstone from the south end of the Santa Rosa Mountains and Cerro Colorado in northern Baja California; soapstone presumed to have come from Santa Catalina Island to the west; marine shell from both the Gulf of California and the Pacific coast; and ceramic types that were not locally manufactured. Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small projectile points, expedient ground stone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and shaft straighteners. Other characteristics of this period include the appearance

of bone and antler elements within the artifact assemblage and the use of asphaltum. This period also is marked by the appearance of the bow and arrow points, arrow shaft straighteners, and a shift from inhumation to cremation burials.

The cultural patterns of the Late Prehistoric period were similar to the previous period; however, the material culture at many coastal sites appears to have become more complex and elaborate. This may be indicative of an increase in sociopolitical complexity and/or increased efficiency in subsistence strategies (e.g., the utilization of the bow and arrow), or progressive economic changes that included an increase in trade activities with other regions. Indicative of increased trade practices during this period between coastal and inland Native groups is the presence of both *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shells and beads and ornaments, and non-local ceramics at sites in the Project region.

The increased carrying capacity and intensification of resources suggest higher populations in the desert, with a greater ability to adapt to the changing environmental conditions (Warren 1984:420). The presence of sites post-dating 500 B.P., along with the high frequency of processing sites and the abundance of a variety of biotic, faunal, and artifacts, suggests that occupation in the area intensified during the Late Prehistoric period. It has been suggested that this increase in use resulted from the influx of Native American peoples from the surrounding desert region rather than indicative of an increase in a resident population (O'Connell et al. 1974). This shift in population is also believed to coincide with the evaporation of freshwater Lake Cahuilla in the Salton Basin, which could have prompted people to move to a more hospitable environment. Terminal dates for occupation at these sites in the latter half of the Late Prehistoric period are thought to be approximately 200 years ago (Wilke 1974:24).

3.3 Ethnohistoric Setting

3.3.1 Luiseño

Luiseño territory generally extended from present-day Riverside County south to Escondido, and to Oceanside in the west. Leading anthropological literature regarding the Luiseño culture and history include Kroeber (1925) Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Prior to the institution of the Mission System, the Luiseño were likely divided between coastal and inland groups. When Spanish settlers instituted the mission system in the 1770s, traditional social and political organization was disrupted. Luiseño villages were organized as autonomous neighboring groups loosely connected through a system of lineages and clans (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño were primarily hunters, gatherers, and harvesters. The landscape within the Luiseño traditional use area varied, and methods of subsistence largely depended on the region of settlement. Hunting and gathering places were owned by individuals, families, the chief, or by the collective community (Bean and Shipek 1978). Game animals included deer, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Acorns, roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants were also common sources of food.

The material culture of the Luiseño included a wide variety of utilitarian items, including projectile points, woven and skin mats, baskets, pottery ollas, shell and bone fishhooks, cooking slabs, digging stick weights, manos, metates, and mortars (Bean and Shipek 1978). Most Luiseño houses were made of locally available material, were conical and partially subterranean, and often featured an adjacent brush-covered ramada for domestic chores. Other buildings found in most villages included Earth-covered sweat houses, ceremonial houses with fenced areas, and granaries for food storage (Bean and Shipek 1978).

It is estimated that when the Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each. However, other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4000–5000 (Bean and Shipek 1978). Ultimately, the Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as smallpox and harsh living conditions at the missions and ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of California, the influx of Euro-American settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, almost all the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, and their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage are associated with the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala Reservations.

3.4 Historical Setting

The discussion of the history of Riverside County and Murrieta was summarized from Chapter 1 of the “Murrieta General Plan” (City of Murrieta 2011).

The territory surrounding Murrieta was claimed by both the San Luis Rey and the San Juan Capistrano Missions for the purposes of cattle raising, and used by local vaqueros to manage their cattle herds. Los Alamos Road was most likely used to travel from the Alamos grassland to the missions. Once Spain had lost control of Mexico and the missions successively closed, the whole Murrieta area was divided among three land grants: Rancho Temecula, San Jacinto Rancho, and Rancho Santa Rosa.

More settlers began to arrive along the Santa Ana and San Jacinto waterways as a result of travel increased travel along the Santa Fe Trail and Southern Emigrant trails. The Southern Pacific Railroad line traveling from Los Angeles through the San Gorgonio Pass was finished in 1876. By 1883, the construction of the California Southern Railway begun to allow for travel through the Cajon Pass and down to San Diego through what is presently western Riverside County.

During the period between the late 1880s and early 1890s, a growing discontent arose between Riverside and San Bernardino, which was its neighbor 10 mi to the north. Unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of San Bernardino was accused by Riverside in several instances, which led to multiple people from Riverside looking into the possibility of forming a new county. San Diego residents in the Temecula and San Jacinto Valleys, as well as the desert region, who were tired of living so far from their county seat got together with the unhappy Riverside County residents to petition the state legislature. An election was held, and on May 9, 1893, Riverside County was formed.

Various other developments in Riverside County included the formation of Banning and Beaumont in the San Gorgonio Pass; Hemet south of San Jacinto; Moreno Valley east of Riverside; Perris, Lake Elsinore, Murrieta and Temecula along the California Southern Railroad; Palm Springs, Palm Desert, Indio and Coachella along the Southern Pacific route to Yuma; and Blythe on the Colorado River. A period of agricultural land development came with the use of trains to transport settlers into the area. The central themes of transportation, agriculture, and the control of water have persisted in the settlement, development, and growth of Riverside County.

3.4.1 History of Murrieta

The Murrieta area was originally part of Mission San Luis Rey’s lands as part of Rancho Temecula. Once secularization occurred, Rancho Temecula was divided up into other ranchos, including the

Pauba, La Laguna, and Little Temecula Ranchos. Halfway through the nineteenth century, the land area of Murrieta was bisected by the Southern Emigrant Trail, which traveled through western Riverside County in a similar alignment to the current Interstate 15 freeway. The Southern Emigrant Trail, which also acted as the route of the Butterfield Overland Stage, passed through a major stop called "Alamos," which is the Spanish word for cottonwoods; the Alamos stop is near the present-day intersection of Cherry and Jefferson Avenues in Murrieta. An additional branch of the Southern Emigrant Trail veered northward from Temecula to Box Springs, close to present-day Moreno Valley, and roughly aligning with the present-day route of Interstate 215.

The city of Murrieta was named after Don Juan Murrieta, a Spanish settler who originally settled in the Merced region of the San Joaquin Valley. Don Juan Murrieta eventually drove his sheep southward to southern California, and after transporting 100,000 sheep to southwestern Riverside County (along with several business partners), he bought 52,000 acres of the Temecula and Pauba ranchos from Vincent de Laveaga of San Francisco in 1873. Juan and his brother Ezekiel Murrieta deeded a right-of-way to the California Southern Railway in 1882 and soon thereafter announced plans to subdivide a town called "Murrietaville" along the railroad.

In 1884, the Murrieta brothers were bought out by the Temecula Land and Water Company before they could make their plans for the town of Murrietaville a reality. This new development immediately subdivided a portion of the new holdings. The subdivided lands are made up of 14,500 lots that were generally 40 acres in size, as well as some larger tracts ranging from 200 to 4,000 acres each for large-scale agriculture. The Murrieta town site consisted of 160 acres divided into 537 lots near the railroad depot. The layout of the original town site consisted of Kalmia, Jupiter, and Ivy Streets running northeast to southwest; and Washington, Clay, and Hayes Streets, running northwest to southeast. Many railroad-adjacent towns in southern California were affected by boom years during the late 1880s, and this similarly caused Murrieta to grow rapidly as well. Murrieta continued to develop throughout the late 1800s, with its population reaching 800 in 1890. At the formation of Riverside County in 1893, Murrieta was designated as one of 12 original judicial townships and the 40th election precinct.

The land boom in Murrieta ended after the close of the rail line in 1935. By 1947, Murrieta had an estimated population of 1,200 people. The Murrieta Fire Protection District was formed during that same year. A new town hall and the formation of the Murrieta Valley Chamber of Commerce in 1956 and 1959 respectively. During the 1960s, the Murrieta area became known for the breeding of fine racehorses.

Murrieta's land use and local economy was primarily based upon dry-farming grains such as barley, wheat, and oats during the period between 1890s and the late twentieth century. Murrieta's identity was largely influenced by established farms of vast rolling fields of seasonal grasses. Grain farmers made up most of the town of Murrieta, and these farmers drove huge teams of horses pulling combine harvesters across the fields of the Antelope Valley, the Santa Rosa Plateau, and the Alamos district. Other items farmed in Murrieta included potatoes, alfalfa, vegetables, and grape vineyards, along with orchards of olive, cherry, pear, apple, fig, and nectarine trees.

The Murrieta Hot Springs was one exception to the dominant agricultural identity of the community of Murrieta. The mineral-rich springs along present-day Murrieta Hot Springs Road, just east of Interstate 215, have been used for thousands of years, including by the Luiseño. The hot springs have become part of a rapidly growing network of southern California destinations for health-seekers. In 1887, the Pasadena syndicate purchased the hot springs, along with over a thousand acres of land. Several years of passing between the hands of various owners ended when the hot springs were purchased by Fritz Guenther in 1902. The Murrieta Hot Springs prospered

under the Guenther family’s ownership for nearly 70 years, expanding from 200 acres of ranch land and a few abandoned buildings into over 500 acres of luxury resort spa, which included amenities such as bathhouses, tiled pools, hotels, great halls, stables, gardens, and hiking trails. However, by 1969, profits declined due to laws prohibiting gambling, and families began to vacation in other locations due to affordable air travel. The decline of the Murrieta Hot Springs continued over the years after it was sold again, and the spa was finally closed in 1990 with the resort being auctioned off. The Calvary Chapel Bible College eventually acquired the Murrieta Hot Springs and has been restoring many of the buildings since that time.

With a renewal of the residential growth in Murrieta that began in the 1980s, alongside the improvement of the Interstate 15 and Interstate 215 freeways, there was also a subsequent migration of thousands of San Diego and Orange County residents farther inland in search of affordable suburban housing. Roughly 2,200 residents were recorded in Murrieta as part of the 1980 Census; by 1990, the population of Murrieta increased to over 24,000 residents. Due to the rapid residential growth between 1980 and 1990, Murrieta eventually incorporated as a general law city in 1991.

4 Background Research

4.1 California Historical Resource Information System

On January 3, 2024, Chronicle Heritage staff conducted a cultural resource records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. The purpose of the records search was to identify all previous cultural resource work and previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mi radius of the APE. A summary of the results is provided below and in Appendix A.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The EIC records search identified 78 cultural resources studies that have been conducted within 1 mi of the APE. One of these studies (RI-01226) intersects the APE. A list of previous studies is included as Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a 1-mi Radius of the APE

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
RI-00036	Robert L. Bettinger	1972	Murrieta Hot Springs Development: Potential Impact on Archaeological Resources.
RI-00421	Richard Lando	1978	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of Area Described on Parcel Map 11019, Riverside County, California
RI-00565	Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas	1979	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 14469 Near Murrieta, Riverside County
RI-00588	Paul G. Chace and Don Laylander	1979	An Archaeological Survey of the Golden Triangle Medical Facilities Property, Near Murrieta, Riverside County (T.P.M. # 15647)

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Report Number	Author	Year	Title
RI-00718	Patricia Singer	1979	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 14014, Near Murrieta in Riverside County, California
RI-00768	Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas	1980	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 15195 Near Murrieta, Riverside County
RI-01029	Ronald D. Douglas	1980	Archaeological Records Check & Field Survey Golden Triangle Property, Riverside County, California
RI-01226	Roger J. Desautels	1981	Archaeological Assessment Report of PM 17443
RI-01327	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1981	Cultural Resources Report on the "California Oaks" Property Located in the Murrieta Area of the County of Riverside
RI-01640	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1983	Archaeological Report on TPM 18947 Located Near Murrieta Hot Springs, Riverside County, California
RI-01641	Wilke, Philip J.	1987	Letter Report: Grading Monitored on Tentative Tract 20150
RI-01854	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1984	Archaeological Assessment - CA. 80 Acres Near Murrieta
RI-02015	McDonald, Meg	1986	An Archaeological Assessment of 2.5 Acres of Land Near Murrieta in Southwestern Riverside County, California
RI-02120	De Munck, Victor C.	1987	Archaeological Assessment of 7.61 Acres of Land Located in the Murrieta Area of Riverside County, California
RI-02359	Drover, C.E.	1988	An Archaeological Assessment of La Perla De California, Riverside County, California
RI-02364	Keller, Jean S.	1988	An Archaeological Assessment of COZ 5222, Riverside County, California
RI-02389	Keller, Jean Salpas	1988	An Archaeological Assessment of COZ 5165 and Plot Plan 10.517, Riverside County, California
RI-02432	Gallegos, Dennis, Richard Carrico, and Carolyn Kyle	1988	Cultural Resource Survey of the Murrieta Hot Springs Road Convenience Center
RI-02849	Swope, Karen K.	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of Conditional Use Permit 3086, Located in the Murrieta Area of Riverside County, California
RI-02877	Crownover, Scott and B. Holz	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Regional Mall Near Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-02994	Love, Brwuce	1990	Cultural Resources Assessment: Plot Plan 12080, Murrieta, Riverside County, California.
RI-03189	Peak and Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates	1990	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California

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Report Number	Author	Year	Title
RI-03896	Keller, Jean A.	1995	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Murrieta Hot Springs Road - Madison Avenue Corridor Master Development Plan, 288.0 Acres of Land in Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-03911	Sturm, Bradley L.	1993	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: ROUTE I-215, Post Mile 10.6
RI-04296	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Daniel Ballester, and Kathryn J. W. Bouscaren.	2000	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Creekside Village Project Temecula Hot Springs, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.
RI-04352	Keller, Jean A.	1999	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Plot Plan 99-027, +17.3 Acres of Land in the city of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.
RI-04599	Shepard, Richard S.	2002	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Vesting Tentative Tract No. 30802 in the city of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-04643	Keller, Jean A.	2001	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Vesting Tentative Tract Map 31324, 7.9 Acres of Land in the city of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-04646	Keller, Jean A.	2002	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Los Alamos Apartment Complex (Development Plan 02151), 27.33 Acres of Land in the city of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-04664	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Daniel Ballister, and Melissa Hernandez	2001	Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Report: Jefferson Avenue Business Corridor, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-04853	Demcak, Carol R.	2004	Phase I Archaeological Assessment of 62-Acre Proposed High School SITE in Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-05057	Jeanette A. McKenna and David Brunzell	2001	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Tentative Tract Map 30489, Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-05142	Harris, Nina and Dennis R. Gallegos	1998	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Murrieta Lines D and D-1 Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Riverside County, CA
RI-05212	Hoover, Anna M., Hugh M. Wagner, and Brian C. Dailey	2005	A Phase I Archaeological/Paleontological Survey Report on APNS 910-140-058 & -059, +/-Acres, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA
RI-05612	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	2004	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Bond Self Storage/ U-Haul Project (CUP 03-014), A 2.5 Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Guava Street, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA

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Report Number	Author	Year	Title
RI-05674	Erika Thal	2005	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Name/ Number: CA-7242F/ California Oaks
RI-05868	Love, Bruce, Bai Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Mariam Dahdul	2002	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract MAP NO. 30345, APN 949-130-005, Riverside County, CA
RI-05888	Love, Bruce	2002	Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Assessment, Proposed U.S. Border Patrol Building (APN 910-140-018), City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-05966	Hogan, Michael	2002	CALTRANS Negative Historical Property Survey Report for I-15/California Oaks Road Diamond Interchange Project, in the city of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA
RI-05968	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Eastern Municipal Water District Proposed Murrieta Sewer, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-06028	Keller, Jean A.	2005	A Phase II Historical Resources Investigation of CA-RIV-5519-H located within tentative parcel map 31078, +/- 9.55 acres of land in Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-06457	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester	2004	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Murrieta Wastewater Planning and Construction Project, in the city of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-06557	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Thomas Shackford, Zachary X. Hruby, Terri Jacquemain, and Nicholas F. Hearth	2006	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, The Jefferson Avenue Retail Center Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-06691	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2006	Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Records Search: The Murrieta Triangle Commercial Development Project, APNS 910-390-001 TO 003, 008 TO 018, 021, 022; and 910-400-001 TO 018, Portions of Rancho Temecula Land Grant, CA
RI-06734	Goodwin, Riordan	2006	Archaeological Monitoring and Testing Program, Creekside Village Specific Plan, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-06875	Joan C. Brown and Stephen O'Neil	2005	Archaeological Survey for the Bella Piazza Project, Riverside County, California
RI-07040	Jean A. Keller	2006	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mahaffey/Kravagna Property APN 949-200-020 thru 024, 040-170-014

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Report Number	Author	Year	Title
RI-07043	Bai "Tom" Tang, Thomas Shackford, Zachary X. Hruby, Terri Jacquemain, and Nicholas F. Hearth	2007	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Jefferson Avenue Retail Center Project, City of Murrieta Riverside County, California
RI-07372	Keller, Jean A.	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Interra Vista Murrieta Project APN 949-140-014 Thru 017 910-031-007 949-190-012, 013, 018
RI-07403	Jean A. Keller	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Madison Avenue Project, APN 910-140-031, 032, 044, 057, 064 thru 066, and 910-020-007, +/-30.50 Acres of Land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series
RI-07404	Keller, Jean A.	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Interra Jackson Avenue Property APN 910-030-001 Thru 005, 007 Thru 009, 017, 018, 022 Thru 026, +-13.67 Acres of Land in the City of Murrieta Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series
RI-07479	Elizabeth L. Denniston and Michael Mirro	2007	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Franklin and Los Alamos Project, Riverside County, California
RI-07594	Bodmer, Clarence, Daniel Ballester, and John J. Eddy	2008	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Murrieta Education Center Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-07798	Keller, Jean A.	2008	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 910-020-068 thru 71, Approx 3.5 Acres of Land in the City Of Murietta Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series
RI-07799	Smallwood, Josh and Daniel Ballester	2008	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 910-410-009, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-08002	Jean A. Keller	2008	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 910-140-064
RI-08003	Jean Keller	2008	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Terraces At Murrieta Springs APN 949-190-012 thru 019, 910-031-001 thru 011, 015, 017, 018, 020 thru 026
RI-08016	Sherri Gust and Amy Glover	2008	Paleontological And Archaeological Assessment Of The Jackson Avenue Street Improvements And Bridge Project, City of Murrieta, California
RI-08121	Bai Tang and Michael Hogan	2008	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Line D and D-1 Realignment, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

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Report Number	Author	Year	Title
RI-08387	David Brunzell	2009	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).
RI-08389	Rebecca McCorkle Apple, Christopher L. Shaver, and Monica Strauss	2010	Archaeological Survey Report for the Los Alamos / Interstate 15 Overcrossing, City of Murrieta, County of Riverside, California.
RI-08680	Jay K. Sander	2011	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Poles Project: Murrieta and Unincorporated Riverside County, California; WOs 6088- 4800/1-4811 and 6088-4800/1-4824
RI-09008	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	2014	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Murrieta Education Center Project
RI-09296	David Brunzell	2012	Archaeological Testing Program: City of Murrieta Mass Grading and Control Plan, Jefferson Crosswinds and Disposal Site Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-09376	Josh Smallwood	2014	Supplemental Phase I Resource Assessment for the Los Alamos Community Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-09518	David Brunzell	2014	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Kona Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF 1417)
RI-09519	David Brunzell	2013	Cultural Resources Assessment Tentative Parcel Map No. 36617 Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-09632	Riordan Goodwin	2016	Archaeological Monitoring Program Carmax Auto Superstore Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-09982	Roger D. Mason and Brant A. Brechbiel	1998	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Reports For A Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 120-12 In The city Of Murrieta, California
RI-10000	brian f smith	2017	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson and Ivy Project
RI-10082	Heather Bell	2002	NEPA Screening for Wireless Telecommunication Site - Los Alamos 24950 Madison Avenue, Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-10133	David Brunzell	2016	SR Terraces LLC Property Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-10460	Jannifer M. Sanka	2018	Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Jefferson and Ivy Ranch Apartment Homes Project 11.44 Acres in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

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Report Number	Author	Year	Title
RI-10634	Khlood Abdo Hintzman	2018	Phase I cultural Resource Assessment for the Madison Avenue Improvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-11110	Bai Tang and Michael Hogan	2020	Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Report Jefferson Avenue Apartment Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 949-220-048, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-11173	Justin Lev-Tov, Kim Scott, Desiree Martinez, Megan Wilson, and Alyson Caine	2016	Paleontological and Cultural Assessment for Murrieta's Hospitality Commons Project in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-11187	Jean A. Keller	2010	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of CIP 8357 Road Improvements and Jack and Bore Sewer Main
RI-00036	Robert L. Bettinger	1972	Murrieta Hot Springs Development: Potential Impact on Archaeological Resources.

Source: EIC(2024)

Study is within or intersects APE

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

Fifteen cultural resources have been recorded within the record search area (Table 4-2). These resources include two prehistoric archaeological sites, two prehistoric isolates, 10 historic built environment resources, and one historic period refuse deposit. None of these resources are mapped within the immediate vicinity of the APE (e.g., 0.20-mi surrounding area).

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1-mi Radius of the APE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	Recorded Year	Relationship to APE
P-33-000238	CA-RIV-00238	Originally recorded as prehistoric site containing a shallow artifact area with pottery, bone, and shell.	1983	0.50 mi east
P-33-001010	CA-SDI-01010	Prehistoric site containing large scatter of grinding tools and scraper planes	Originally recorded in 1972; Updated in 1983	0.85 mi east
P-33-005786	CA-RIV-05518H	Historic-era fence line, unknown age, though property was granted in 1844.	Originally recorded in 1993; Updated in 2008 and 2014	0.75 mi south
P-30-005787	CA-RIV-05519H	Historic-era small concrete slab building constructed in 1936.	Originally recorded in 1995; Updated in 2020	0.9 mi southwest
P-33-0007451	-	Historic-era landing strip constructed estimated to have taken place in 1900.	Originally recorded in 1983; Updated in 2014	0.20 mi west

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	Recorded Year	Relationship to APE
P-33-007452	-	Historic-era Ross Rail House at 41301 Los Alamos Road, estimated to have been constructed in 1916.	1983	0.80 mi west/southwest
P-33-013925	-	Historic-era California Ranch style residence at 25109 Jefferson Avenue, constructed in 1954.	2004	0.90 mi southwest
P-33-014906	-	Prehistoric milling-stone (granitic mano) isolate, possibly fire-affected	2004	1.0 mi southeast
P-33-015787	-	Historic-era Ma and Pa's Place commercial building at 41529 Ivy Street, constructed in 1926.	2004	0.90 mi west/southwest
P-33-015889	-	Historic-era Yoder Ranch property at 40851 Los Alamos Road, constructed around 1950.	Originally recorded in 1982; Updated in 2005	0.23 mi west/southwest
P-33-016007	-	Historic-era Charles Charnock property at 25580 Jefferson Avenue, constructed around 1930.	Originally recorded in 2005; Updated in 2007	0.9 mi south/southwest
P-33-016008	-	Historic-era one-story, square-shaped Craftmanesque house at 40798 Los Alamos Road, constructed around 1930.	2005	0.5 mi west
P-33-023953	-	Historic-era Los Alamos Road highway linear resource extending 6.33 mi between Jefferson Avenue in Murrieta and Winchester Road in French Valley. Road was paved sometime in early 1970s.	Originally recorded in 2014; Updated in 2015	0.25 mi west/northwest
P-33-024000	CA-RIV-11794	Historic-era refuse deposit	2014	0.25 mi west/southwest
P-33-024903	-	Prehistoric basalt biface scraper tool isolate with partial calcination or patina	2016	0.80 mi south

Source: EIC(2024)

Resource is within or intersects APE

4.2 Archival Research

The desktop cultural resource analysis conducted by Chronicle Heritage also included archival research of available online sources and regional overviews. Resources examined as part of this effort include the NRHP, the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, and the San Diego Historic Register. Available historical U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute maps and aerial photographs were reviewed.

4.2.1 National Register of Historic Places

On January 5, 2024, Chronicle Heritage conducted a review of the NPS online NRHP Interactive Map (NPS 2023). There are no NRHP-listed resources within the APE or the surrounding 1-mi buffer.

4.2.2 California Historical Landmarks

There are 25 CHLs recorded within Riverside County, California (OHP 2023). None of these resources are within the APE of the surrounding 1-mi buffer.

4.2.3 Murrieta 1982 Historical Resources Inventory Update

There are two properties listed in the Murrieta 1982 Historical Resources Inventory Update (Alter et al. 2004) within 1 mi of the APE. The first property is at 41301 Los Alamos Road, approximately 0.97 mi southeast of the APE; the second property is at 40851 Los Alamos Road, approximately 0.27 mi west of the APE. Both properties have been demolished and are no longer extant.

4.2.4 Historical Aerial Photographs and Maps

Historical maps consulted as part of the background research include the *Elsinore, California* (1901, 1930); *Murrieta, California* (1942, 1943, 1953, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2022) 15-minute, *Southern California Sheet No 2, California* (1901, 1904) 1 × 2 Degree Series, and *Santa Ana, California* (1947, 1949, 1956, 1959, 1960, 1965, 1983) 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle maps. Aerial photographs available at NETROnline (2023) dated 1938, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 were also reviewed. The following summarizes the findings of the archival review of historical maps and aerial images.

Historical maps indicate that the earliest development in the Project vicinity was Los Alamos Road, which runs southwest-northeast roughly 0.21 mi northwest of the APE. Although the date of construction is not known, the road was in use by 1901. A 1938 historical aerial image indicates that the APE was under cultivation by the late 1930s. No other development is seen in the Project vicinity until the late 1960s or 1970s, when several single-family residences, along with Vista Murrieta, are depicted in the area. The first residence and associated garage (APN 949-023 and 949-180-025) appear on the Project site between 1978 and 1985, and the second residential property (APN 949-180-022) was developed between 1985 and 1996. Riverside County Assessor records confirm these findings and indicate that the buildings at 40475 Vista Murrieta Project were constructed in 1983 with the property at 40600 Myers Lane developed in 1986 (County of Riverside Assessor 2024a, 2024b). The Project site has remained largely unchanged since the late 1990s.

4.3 Native American Outreach

Chronicle Heritage requested a review of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) on December 19, 2023. SLF results were received on December 27, 2023 and the results were negative. Chronicle Heritage sent letters to a list of contacts, based on prior projects in the immediate area, on December 27, 2023. Chronicle Heritage made follow-up calls and emails on January 11, 2024.

As of February 27, 2024, seven responses have been received from contacts. A summary of the Native American outreach is provided in Appendix B and the comments are summarized below:

- Jacobia Kirksey, Tribal Operations Specialist at the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, responded via email on January 16, 2024, stating, "The Tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the Project, however, in the event cultural resources are discovered during development that the Tribe be contacted immediately for further evaluation."
- Paul Macarro, Cultural Coordinator of the Pechanga Reservation, responded by email on January 2, 2024, stating, "The Pechanga Band of Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents we have determined that the APE is not within Reservation lands, although it is located in the heart of Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon Our 'Ayelkwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area and its placement 804 yards west-northwest of a Traditional Cultural Property. This TCP and its associated Ancestral Placename derives directly from our Luiseño Creation Account. Further, there are two additional Sacred Lands Filings at 1.47 mi southwest and 2.65 mi north-northeast from the proposed-APE. There are 8 recorded Ancestral archaeological sites located 178 yards-to-1 mi from this Project. During grading activities on a neighboring parcel, a Pechanga Monitor GPS-recorded a ceremonial item, just over 80 yards away from this proposed APE. Historic aerial records from 1938 to the present day depict a Property which beyond farming, has not been formally developed; a main exception being on APN 949-180-025, where a house was constructed and two access roads were cut by 1983. Since Riverside County development protocols for private properties likely, did not require formal archaeological studies for these undertakings, the Tribe maintains, a majority of Parcel's native soils remain intact below the plow-zone. The perennial Murrieta Creek waterway, once coursed through a half-dozen Ancestral Communities before joining Taatamay/Santa Margarita River, on its way to the Pacific Ocean. Notably, a NHD (National Hydrologic Dataset) blueline for the Murrieta Creek exists directly within this Project's boundary while a second blueline-feeder, is situated only 547 yards southeast of the APE. When considering Our Culture's burial-practices the immediate proximities of these waterways to the Project is very concerning to the Tribe because, such an adjacency to long-term water sources often increases the likelihood for impacts to our Ancestral burial-areas. Because of this Project's nearness to previously impacted Ancestral human remains, the Project being within hail of the 3 Traditional Cultural Properties, considering the NHD-blueline's immediate proximities, in view of the 8 nearby previously recorded sites, and because of longstanding project experience within this Project's vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. Pechanga believes that the possibility of recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for this Project is extremely high. The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:
 - Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
 - Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (ENIS/MND/EIR, etc.);
 - Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and

- The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed.
- In the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.”
- Xitlaly Madrigal, Cultural Resources Analyst for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded via email on January 11, 2024, stating that the Project is not within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and that they defer to other tribes in the area.
- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultura Director for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, responded via phone on January 11, 2024, stating that the Tribe is not aware of any known resources within the APE, but that the Project does lie within the Traditional Use Area of the Tribe. He recommends Native American and archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing activities, and if Pechanga is unable to monitor, the Tribe is interested in participating.
- Joseph Ontiveros of the Cultural Resources Department of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, responded via email on January 11, 2024, stating that the APE is moderately sensitive for Native American resources. He stated that there is a Traditional Cultural Property currently being analyzed north of the Project (a trail along what is now Clinton Keith Road), and that there are known burials toward the Interstate 15 and 215 interchange. Ontiveros is aware of numerous resources in the area surrounding the Project and is willing to share more information with the Lead Agency during formal consultation.
- Abraham Becerra of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians responded via phone on January 11, 2024, stating that the Project is outside of the Tribe's area of concern and defers to more local tribes.
- Joyce Perry, Cultural Resources Director for the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, responded via email on January 11, 2024, stating that the Tribe defers to the Pechanga for decisions made regarding the Project.

5 Fieldwork

5.1 Survey Methods

The pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted by Enciso on January 4, 2024. Enciso inspected the APE using transects spaced 5–10 meters apart and generally oriented in a north–south direction. The entirety of the 5.78-acre APE was surveyed to assess the current conditions of the property and identify areas of exposed ground surface. Any areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources were carefully examined by the archaeologist.

Historical site indicators may include fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings,

railroad spurs, etc.). Prehistoric site indicators may include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, fragments of animal bone, shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone. Notes and photographs of the APE were taken during the survey.

5.2 Results

Results of the survey indicate the APE encompasses two single-family residential properties. The property at 40475 Vista Murrieta contains one residence and one open-air garage. A paved driveway extends from Vista Murrieta, around the garage and residence, and loops back toward the entrance to the property (Figure 5-1 through Figure 5-3). There are areas of exposed ground surface in the APE (Figure 5-2 through Figure 5-5).

The property at 40600 Myers Lane also contains one residential building in the southeastern corner of the parcel, with a paved driveway beginning just west of the residence and extending north, looping around the northern boundary of the property and exiting the parcel at the northwestern corner (Figure 5-6). Additionally, multiple metal storage containers are in the northernmost corner of the parcel (Figure 5-7).

No prehistoric or historical archaeological resources were identified in the APE during the survey.



Figure 5-1. View of paved driveway at 40475 Vista Murrieta, facing southeast.



Figure 5-2. View of residence and garage at 40475 Vista Murrieta, facing south.



Figure 5-3. View from southwestern corner of property at 40475 Vista Murrieta , facing north.



Figure 5-4. Overview of house and garage at 40475 Vista Murrieta, facing north.



Figure 5-5. View from northwestern corner of APE at 40475 Vista Murrieta, facing east.



Figure 5-6. View from south of residential property at 40600 Vista Murrieta, facing southeast.



Figure 5-7. View of recreational vehicle storage and containers at 40600 Vista Murrieta, facing northwest.

6 Summary and Recommendations

6.1 Summary of Results

This cultural resource assessment included a cultural resources records search, archival and background research, Native American outreach, and a survey of the APE. The APE currently contains two residential properties that were developed in the early to mid-1980s. Because the properties are less than 45 years of age, they were not documented or evaluated as part of the cultural resource assessment.

The cultural resources assessment completed by Chronicle Heritage identified no historic built-environment or archaeological resources in the APE. However, the APE is adjacent to an unnamed blue-lined stream and Native American scoping efforts indicate the discovery of prehistoric remains in the vicinity. The APE therefore exhibits a moderate level of sensitivity for buried archaeological resources.

Based on these results, Chronicle Heritage recommends a finding of **no historic properties affected** under Section 106 of the NHPA. However, we recommend that the following best management practices be implemented during Project construction.

- Chronicle Heritage recommends that an archaeological monitor be retained to observe ground disturbing activities during the initial phases of construction. If the Project archaeologist determines that the construction activities have little or no potential to impact cultural resources (e.g., excavations are within previously disturbed, non-native soils, or within soil formation not expected to yield cultural resources deposits), then monitoring may be reduced or eliminated.
- If cultural resources are encountered during Project-related activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the Project Archaeologist should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, additional studies may be warranted to mitigate adverse effects under Section 106 of the NHPA.
- If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of positive identification as human. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner. Additionally, HUD may initiate consultation under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

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Appendix A. Record Search Summary

ReportNum	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle
RI-00036	Robert L. Bettinger	1972	Murrieta Hot Springs Development: Potential Impact on Archaeological Resources.
RI-00421	Richard Lando	1978	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of Area Described on Parcel Map 11019, Riverside County, California
RI-00565	Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas	1979	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 14469 Near Murrieta, Riverside County
RI-00588	Paul G. Chace and Don Laylander	1979	An Archaeological Survey of the Golden Triangle Medical Facilities Property, Near Murrieta, Riverside County (T.P.M. # 15647)
RI-00718	Patricia Singer	1979	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 14014, Near Murrieta in Riverside County, California
RI-00768	Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas	1980	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 15195 Near Murrieta, Riverside County
RI-01029	Ronald D. Douglas	1980	Archaeological Records Check & Field Survey Golden Triangle Property, Riverside County, California
RI-01226	Roger J. Desautels	1981	Archaeological Assessment Report of PM 17443
RI-01327	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	1981	Cultural Resources Report on the "California Oaks" Property Located in the Murrieta Area of the County of Riverside
RI-01640	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	1983	ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT ON TPM 18947 LOCATED NEAR MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-01641	WILKE, PHILIP J.	1987	LETTER REPORT: GRADING MONITORED ON TENTATIVE TRACT 20150
RI-01854	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	1984	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - CA. 80 ACRES NEAR MURRIETA
RI-02015	MCDONALD, MEG	1986	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2.5 ACRES OF LAND NEAR MURRIETA IN SOUTHWESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02120	DE MUNCK, VICTOR C.	1987	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 7.61 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED IN THE MURRIETA AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02359	DROVER, C.E.	1988	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LA PERLA DE CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02364	KELLER, JEAN S.	1988	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF COZ 5222, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02389	KELLER, JEAN SALPAS	1988	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF COZ 5165 AND PLOT PLAN 10.517, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02432	GALLEGOS, DENNIS, RICHARD CARRICO, and CAROLYN KYLE	1988	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS ROAD CONVIENCE CENTER
RI-02849	SWOPE, KAREN K.	1990	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT 3086, LOCATED IN THE MURRIETA AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02877	CROWNOVER, SCOTT and B. HOLZ	1990	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED REGIONAL MALL NEAR MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-02994	LOVE, BRUCE	1990	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: PLOT PLAN 12080, MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

RI-03189	PEAK AND ASSOCIATES and Brian F. Mooney Associates	1990	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF AT&T'S PROPOSED SAN BERNARDINO TO SAN DIEGO FIBER OPTIC CABLE, SAN BERNARDINO, RIVERSIDE AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA
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RI-03896	KELLER, JEAN A.	1995	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS ROAD - MADISON AVENUE CORRIDOR MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 288.0 ACRES OF LAND IN MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-03911	STURM, BRADLEY L.	1993	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ROUTE I-215, POST MILE 10.6
RI-04296	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, MICHAEL HOGAN, DANIEL BALLESTER, and KATHRYN J. W. BOUSCAREN.	2000	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: CREEKSIDE VILLAGE PROJECT TEMECULA HOT SPRINGS, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
RI-04352	KELLER, JEAN A.	1999	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PLOT PLAN 99-027, +17.3 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
RI-04599	SHEPARD, RICHARD S.	2002	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 30802 IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-04643	KELLER, JEAN A.	2001	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 31324, 7.9 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-04646	KELLER, JEAN A.	2002	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF LOS ALAMOS APARTMENT COMPLEX (DEVELOPMENT PLAN 02151), 27.33 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-04664	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, DANIEL BALLISTER, and MELISSA HERNANDEZ	2001	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT: JEFFERSON AVENUE BUSINESS CORRIDOR, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-04853	DEMCAK, CAROL R.	2004	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 62-ACRE PROPOSED HIGH SCHOOL SITE IN MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-05057	Jeanette A. McKenna and David Brunzell	2001	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 30489, MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-05142	HARRIS, NINA and DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	1998	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR MURRIETA LINES D AND D-1 RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT RIVESIDE COUNTY, CA
RI-05212	HOOVER, ANNA M., HUGH M. WAGNER, and BRIAN C. DAILEY	2005	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT ON APNS 910-140-058 & -059, +/-ACRES, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA
RI-05612	WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURA S. WHITE	2004	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED BOND SELF STORAGE/ U-HAUL PROJECT (CUP 03-014), A 2.5 ACRE PARCEL LOCATED ADJACENT TO GUAVA STREET, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA
RI-05674	Erika Thal	2005	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Name/ Number: CA-7242F/ California Oaks
RI-05868	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TANG, DANIEL BALLESTER, and MARIAM DAHDUL	2002	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TARCT MAP NO. 30345, APN 949-130-005, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA
RI-05888	LOVE, BRUCE	2002	LETTER REPORT: HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED U.S. BORDER PATROL BUILDING (APN 910-140-018), CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-05966	HOGAN, MICHAEL	2002	CALTRANS NEGATIVE HISTORICAL PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR I-15/CALIFORNIA OAKS ROAD DIAMOND INTERCHANGE PROJECT, IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA
RI-05968	HOGAN, MICHAEL, BAI TANG, MARIAM DAHDUL, and DANIEL BALLESTER	2003	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT PROPOSED MURRIETA SEWER, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-06028	KELLER, JEAN A.	2005	A PHASE II HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF CA-RIV-5519-H LOCATED WITHIN TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 31078, +/- 9.55 ACRES OF LAND IN MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-06457	HOGAN, MICHAEL, BAI TANG, CASEY TIBBET, and DANIEL BALLESTER	2004	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, MURRIETA WASTEWATER PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-06557	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, THOMAS SHACKFORD, ZACHARY X. HRUBY, TERRI JACQUEMAIN, and NICHOLAS F. HEARTH	2006	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, THE JEFFERSON AVENUE RETAIL CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

RI-06691	TANG, BAI "TOM"	2006	LETTER REPORT: HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH: THE MURRIETA TRIANGLE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, APNS 910-390-001 TO 003, 008 TO 018, 021, 022; AND 910-400-001 TO 018, PORTIONS OF RANCHO TEMECULA LAND GRANT, CA
RI-06734	GOODWIN, RIORDAN	2006	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND TESTING PROGRAM, CREEKSIDE VILLAGE SPECIFIC PLAN, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-06875	Joan C. Brown and Stephen O'Neil	2005	Archaeological Survey for the Bella Piazza Project, Riverside County, California
RI-07040	Jean A. Keller	2006	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mahaffey/Kravagna Property Apn 949-200-020 thru 024, 040-170-014
RI-07043	Bai "Tom" Tang, Thomas Shackford, Zachary X. Hruby, Terri Jacquemain, and Nicholas F. Hearth	2007	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Jefferson Avenue Retail Center Project, City of Murrieta Riverside County, California
RI-07372	Keller, Jean A.	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Interra Vista Murrieta Project APN 949-140-014 Thru 017 910-031-007 949-190-012, 013, 018
RI-07403	Jean A. Keller	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Madison Avenue Project, APN 910-140-031, 032, 044, 057, 064 thru 066, and 910-020-007, +/-30.50 Acres of Land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series

RI-07404	Keller, Jean A.		2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Interra Jackson Avenue Property APN 910-030-001 Thru 005, 007 Thru 009, 017, 018, 022 Thru 026, +-13.67 Acres of Land in the City of Murrieta Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series
RI-07479	Elizabeth L. Denniston and Michael Mirro		2007	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Franklin and Los Alamos Project, Riverside County, California
RI-07594	Bodmer, Clarence, Daniel Ballester, and John J. Eddy		2008	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Murrieta Education Center Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-07798	Keller, Jean A.		2008	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assesment of APN 910-020-068 thru 71, Approx 3.5 Acres of Land in the City Of Murietta Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series
RI-07799	Smallwood, Josh and Daniel Ballester		2008	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 910-410-009, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-08002	Jean A. Keller		2008	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 910-140-064
RI-08003	Jean Keller		2008	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Of The Terraces At Murrieta Springs APN 949-190-012 thru 019, 910-031-001 thru 011, 015, 017, 018, 020 thru 026
RI-08016	Sherri Gust and Amy Glover		2008	Paleontological And Archaeological Assessment Of The Jackson Avenue Street Improvements And Bridge Project, City of Murrieta, California

RI-08121	Bai Tang and Michael Hogan	2008	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Line D and D-1 Realignment, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-08387	David Brunzell	2009	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Distributed Antennae Communications System Project in the Cities of Temecula and Murrieta, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. SYN0903).
RI-08389	Rebecca McCorkle Apple, Christopher L. Shaver, and Monica Strauss	2010	Archeaeological Survey Report for the Los Alamos / Interstate 15 Overcrossing, City of Murrieta, County of Riverside, California.
RI-08680	Jay K. Sander	2011	Archaeological Survey Report For Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Poles Project: Murrieta and Unincorporated Riverside County, California; WOs 6088-4800/1-4811 and 6088-4800/1-4824
RI-09008	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	2014	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES, MURRIETA EDUCATION CENTER PROJECT
RI-09296	David Brunzell	2012	Archaeological Testing Program: City of Murrieta Mass Grading and Control Plan, Jefferson Crosswinds and Disposal Site Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-09376	Josh Smallwood	2014	Supplemental Phase I Resource Assessment for the Los Alamos Community Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-09518	David Brunzell	2014	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Kona Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF 1417)
RI-09519	David Brunzell	2013	Cultural Resources Assessment Tentative Parcel Map No. 36617 Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-09632	Riordan Goodwin	2016	Archaeological Monitoring Program Carmax Auto Superstore Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-09982	Roger D. Mason and Brant A. Brechbiel	1998	Cultural Resources Records Search And Literature Review Reports For A Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 120-12 In The city Of Murrieta, California
RI-10000	brian f smith	2017	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE JEFFERSON AND IVY PROJECT
RI-10082	Heather Bell	2002	NEPA Screening for Wireless Telecommunication Site - Los Alamos 24950 Madison Avenue, Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-10133	David Brunzell	2016	SR Terraces LLC Property Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-10460	Jannifer M. Sanka	2018	Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Jefferson and Ivy Ranch Apartment Homes Project 11.44 Acres in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-10634	Kholood Abdo Hintzman	2018	Phase I cultural Resource Assesment for the Madison Avenue Imporvement Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-11110	Bai Tang and Michael Hogan	2020	Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Report Jefferson Avenue Apartment Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 949-220-048, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-11173	Justin Lev-Tov, Kim Scott, Desiree Martinez, Megan Wilson, and Alyson Caine	2016	Paleontological and Cultural Assessment for Murrieta's Hospitality Commons Project in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-11187	Jean A. Keller	2010	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of CIP 8357 Road Improvements and Jack and Bore Sewer Main

Appendix B. Native American Outreach

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact	Comments/Notes
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Ms. Garcia-Plotkin is not working for the Tribe. ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net is the email address that is now preferred. Called and spoke with Anthony Kline and he requested the letter be resent to the THPOemail above and copy him as well. akline@aguacaliente.net. Email resent on 1/11/2024. Email response received on 1/11/2024 from Xitlaly Madrigal, the Cultural Resources Analyst for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, stating that the Project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and that they defer to other tribes in the area.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians 84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	Phone: (760) 398 - 4722 Fax: (760) 369-7161 hhaines@augustinetribe.com	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and spoke with Ms. Rios who requested the letter be resent to her email arios@augustinetribe.com. Email resent on 1/11/2024. Ms. Rios responded via email on 1/16/2024 with an attached letter from Jacobia Kirskey, Tribal Operation Specialist. The letter stated that the Tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the Project, however, in the event, cultural resources are discovered during development that the Tribe be contacted immediately for further evaluation.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	Phone: (760) 342 - 2593 Fax: (760) 347-7880 jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and left a voicemail
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 5549 Fax: (951) 763-2808 Chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See below
Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Director Cahuilla Band of Indians 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, CA 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 5549 Fax: (951) 763-2808 besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and spoke with Mr. Esparza who stated that the Tribe is not aware of any known resources within the Project area but that it does lie within the Traditional Use Area of the Tribe. He recommends Native American and archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities and if Pechanga is unable to monitor, the Tribe is interested in participating.
Anthony Madrigal Sr., THPO Cahuilla Band of Indians 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, CA 92539	Phone: (951) 763-5549 Fax: (951) 763-2808 anthonymad2002@gmail.com; CClgregory@cahuilla-	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See above
Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes 4955 Paseo Segovia	Phone: (949) 293-8522 kaamalam@gmail.com	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and spoke with Ms. Perry who stated that the Tribe defers to the Pechanga for decisions made regarding the Project.
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson/THPO Acjachemen Nation 84A 31411-ALa Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675	Phone: (562) 879-2884 jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and left a voicemail
Norma Contreras, Chairperson La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians 22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA 92061	Phone: (760) 742-3771	Sent via letter USPS 12/28/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and left a voicemail. Ms. Contreras' phone ext. 3307
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians P.O. Box 189	Phone: (760) 782 - 0711 Fax: (760) 782-0712 EPADept: (760) 782-0712 rchapparosa@loscoyotesba	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and left voicemail with EPA Dept.

Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5110 Fax: (951) 755-5177 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See below
Ann Brierty, THPO Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5259 Fax: (951) 572-6004 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and left voicemail for Ms. Brierty
Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road	Phone: (760) 891-3564 cnejo@palatribe.com	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See below
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road	Phone: (760) 891-3515 sgaughen@palatribe.com	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See below
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	Phone: (760) 891-3537 awallick@palatribe.com	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and left voicemail for Ms. Wallick
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, CA 92061	Phone: (951) 695-1778 Fax: (760) 742-3422 bennaecalac@aol.com	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and number is no longer in service

<p>Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593</p>	<p>Phone: (951) 770-6306 Fax: (951) 506-9491 pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov</p>	<p>Sent via email on 12/27/23</p>	<p>Responded via email on 1/2/2024</p>	<p>Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator of the Pechanga Band of Indians, responded via email on January 2, 2024 stating: The Pechanga Band of Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents we have determined that the Project area is not within Reservation land's, although it is located in the heart of Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon Our 'Ayelkwish! Traditional Knowledge of the area and its placement 804 yards west/northwest of a Traditional Cultural Property. This TCP and its associated Ancestral Placename derives directly from our Luiserio Creation Account. Further, there are two additional Sacred Lands Filing 's at 1.47 miles southwest and 2.65 miles north-northeast from the proposed-APE. There are 8 recorded Ancestral-archaeological sites located 178 yards-to-1 mile from this Project. During grading activities on a neighboring-parcel a Pechanga Monitor GPS-recorded a ceremonial-item, just over 80 yards away from this proposed-APE. Historic aerial records from 1938-to-the present day depict a Property which beyond farming, has not been formally developed; a main exception being on APN 949-180-025, where a house was constructed and two access-roads were cut by 1983. Since Riverside County development-protocols for private properties likely, did not require formal archaeological studies for these undertakings-the Tribe maintains, a majority of Parcel's native soils remain intact below the plow-zone. The perennial Murrieta Creek-waterway, once coursed through a half-dozen Ancestral Communities before joining Taatamay/ Santa Margarita River, on its way to M6omaUthe Pacific Ocean. Notably, a NHD(National Hydrologic Dataset) blue line for the Murrieta Creek exists directly within this Project's-boundary while a second blue line-feeder, is situated only 547 yards southeast of the APE. When considering Our Culture's burial-practices the immediate proximities of these waterways to the Project is very concerning to the Tribe because, such an adjacency to long-term water sources often increases the likelihood for impacts to our Ancestral burial-areas. Because of this Project's nearness to previously impacted Ancestral human remains, the Project being within hail of the 3 Traditional Cultural Properties, considering the NHD-blue line's immediate proximities, in view of the 8 nearby previously recorded sites, and because of longstanding project experience within this Project's vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. Pechanga believes that the possibility of recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for this Project is extremely high. The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already; 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (ENIS/MND/EIR, etc); 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. 5) In the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts. <p>As a Sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project. Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within 'Ataaxum/Pay6mkawichum Ancestral Territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6306.</p>
<p>Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593</p>	<p>Phone: (951) 770-6171 Fax: (951) 695-1778 sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov</p>	<p>Sent via email on 12/27/23</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>See above</p>
<p>Tubu Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst P.O. Box 2183</p>	<p>Phone: (951) 770-6313 Fax: (951) 695-1778 eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov</p>	<p>Sent via email on 12/27/23</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>See above</p>
<p>Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899</p>	<p>Phone: (928) 750-2516 culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com</p>	<p>Sent via email on 12/27/23</p>	<p>Phone call 1/11/2024</p>	<p>Called and unable to leave message</p>
<p>Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899</p>	<p>Phone: (760) 919-3600 executivesecretary@quechantribe.com</p>	<p>Sent via email on 12/27/23</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>See above and below</p>

Donald Salcedo, Interim Historic Preservation Officer/Tribal Administrator Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Phone: (760) 572 - 2423 tribaladministrator@quechantribe.com; CC Chairman Scott as well	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and number is no longer in service
Danae Hamilton Vega, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See below
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla P. O. Box 391670	Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Cell: 951-941-4943 Fax: (951) 763-4325 jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and left a voicemail on Mr. Gomez's cell
Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane	Phone: (760) 648-3000 cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and spoke with Ms. Madrigal. She will review the letter and respond
Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA 92082	Phone: (760) 484-4835 lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See above
Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane	Phone: (760) 689-5727 dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See above
Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA 92082	Phone: (760) 803-3548 jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See above
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 659 - 2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov; srtribaloffice@aol.com	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and spoke with administrative staff who stated that if Ms. Redner has not responded, she likely does not have any comments regarding the Project. Message was left for her on 1/11/2024
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	Phone: (951) 663 - 5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and spoke with Mr. Ontiveros. Mr. Ontiveros stated that the Project area is moderately sensitive for Native American resources, there is a Traditional Cultural Property currently being analyzed north of the Project (a trail along what is now Clinton Keith Road), and that there are known burials located toward I-15 and 215 interchange. Mr. Ontiveros is aware of numerous resources in the area surrounding the Project and is willing to share more information with the Lead Agency during formal consultation.
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P. O. Box 487	Phone: (951) 663-6261 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See above
Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Phone: (760) 397-0300 Cell: (760) 234-2363 abecerra@tmdci.org	Sent via email on 12/27/23	Phone call 1/11/2024	Called and spoke with Mr. Becerra who stated the Project is outside of the Tribe's area of concern and defers to more local tribes.

Thomas Tortez, Chairperson Torres-Martinez.Desert Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 1160	Phone: (760)397-8146 thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See above
Gary Resvaloso, TMMLD Torres-Martinez.Desert Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 1160	Phone: (760)777-0365 grestmtm@gmail.com	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See above
Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman Torres- Martinez.Desert Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 1160	Phone: (760)397-0300 lisareed990@gmail.com	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See above
Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair Torres- Martinez.Desert Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 1160	Phone: (760)397-0300 belardom@gmail.com	Sent via email on 12/27/23	NA	See above



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