

**APPENDIX 4a**

**IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

**MURRIETA EDUCATION CENTER PROJECT**

**City of Murrieta  
Riverside County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Los Angeles District  
915 Wilshire Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

**Prepared for:**

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March 14, 2014  
CRM TECH Contract No. 2782

**Title:** Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Murrieta Education Center Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (a portion of the Rancho Temecula land grant, T7S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 12.5 acres

**Keywords:** Temecula Valley, southwestern Riverside County; Phase I historical / archaeological resources survey; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 910-020-009 and -014 and segments of Guava Street, Monroe Avenue, and Newton-Azrak Street; no "historic property" found

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In February and March 2014, at the request of the Murrieta Education Center, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for a proposed educational facility in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The undertaking entails the construction of a five-story education center and a one-story commercial building as well as associated off-site street improvements. The APE consists of approximately 12.5 acres of vacant land in Assessor's Parcel Nos. 910-020-009 and -014, along with segments of the Guava Street, Monroe Avenue, and Newton-Azrak Street rights-of-way. It is located on the southwestern side of the Interstate 15-215 interchange and between Fig Street and Guava Street, in a portion of the Rancho Temecula land grant lying within T7S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking, as required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The purpose of the study is to provide the COE with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed undertaking would have any effects on "historic properties," as defined by Section 106, that may exist in or near the APE. In order to identify such properties, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey.

Throughout the course of the study, no "historic properties" were encountered within or adjacent to the APE, and the subsurface sediments in the APE appear to be relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant subsurface archaeological deposits of prehistoric origin. Based on these findings, and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), CRM TECH recommends to the COE a conclusion that *no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking*. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the undertaking, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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# INTRODUCTION

In February and March 2014, at the request of the Murrieta Education Center, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for a proposed educational facility in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California (Figs. 1, 2). The undertaking entails the construction of a five-story education center and a one-story commercial building as well as associated off-site street improvements (Figs. 3a, 3b). The APE consists of approximately 12.5 acres of vacant land in Assessor's Parcel Nos. (APNs) 910-020-009 and -014, along with segments of the Guava Street, Monroe Avenue, and Newton-Azrak Street rights-of-way. It is located on the southwestern side of the Interstate 15-215 interchange and between Fig Street and Guava Street, in a portion of the Rancho Temecula land grant lying within T7S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking, as required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The purpose of the study is to provide the COE with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed undertaking would have any effects on "historic properties," as defined by Section 106, that may exist in or near the APE. In order to identify such properties, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods and results of the various avenues of research, and the final conclusion of the study.

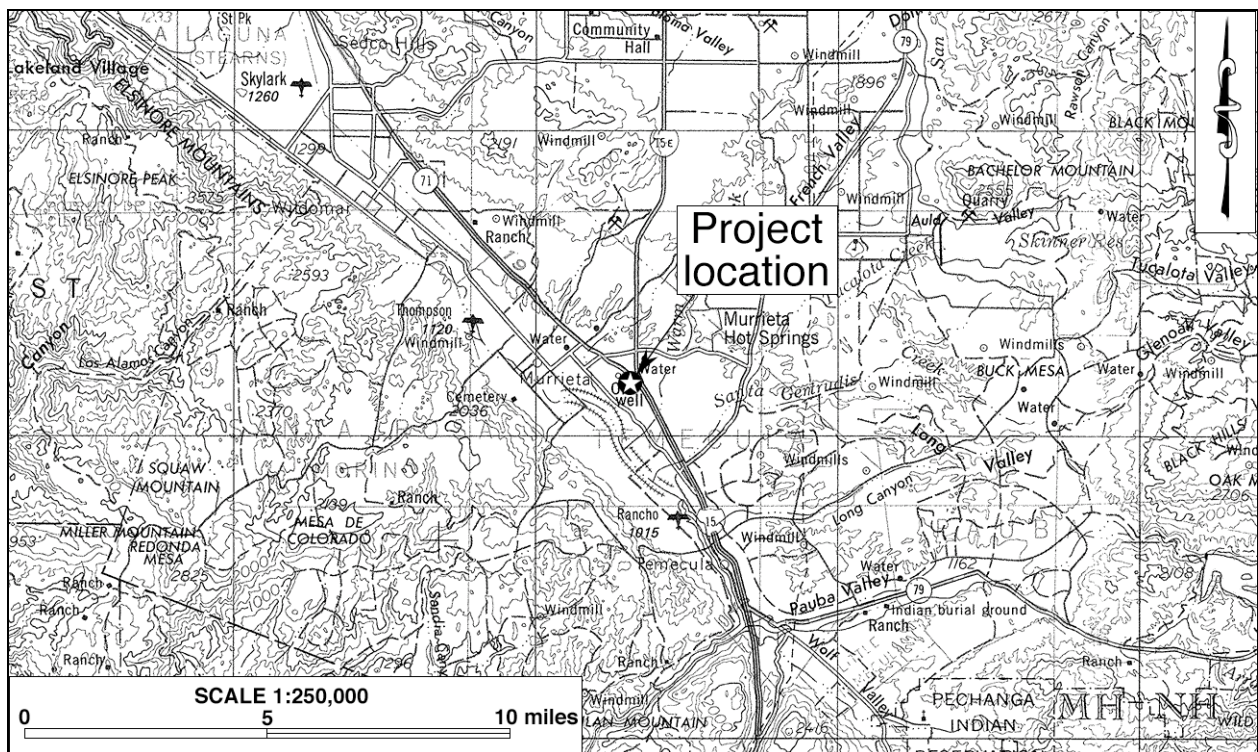


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979a])





Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects. (Based on USGS Murrieta, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979b])







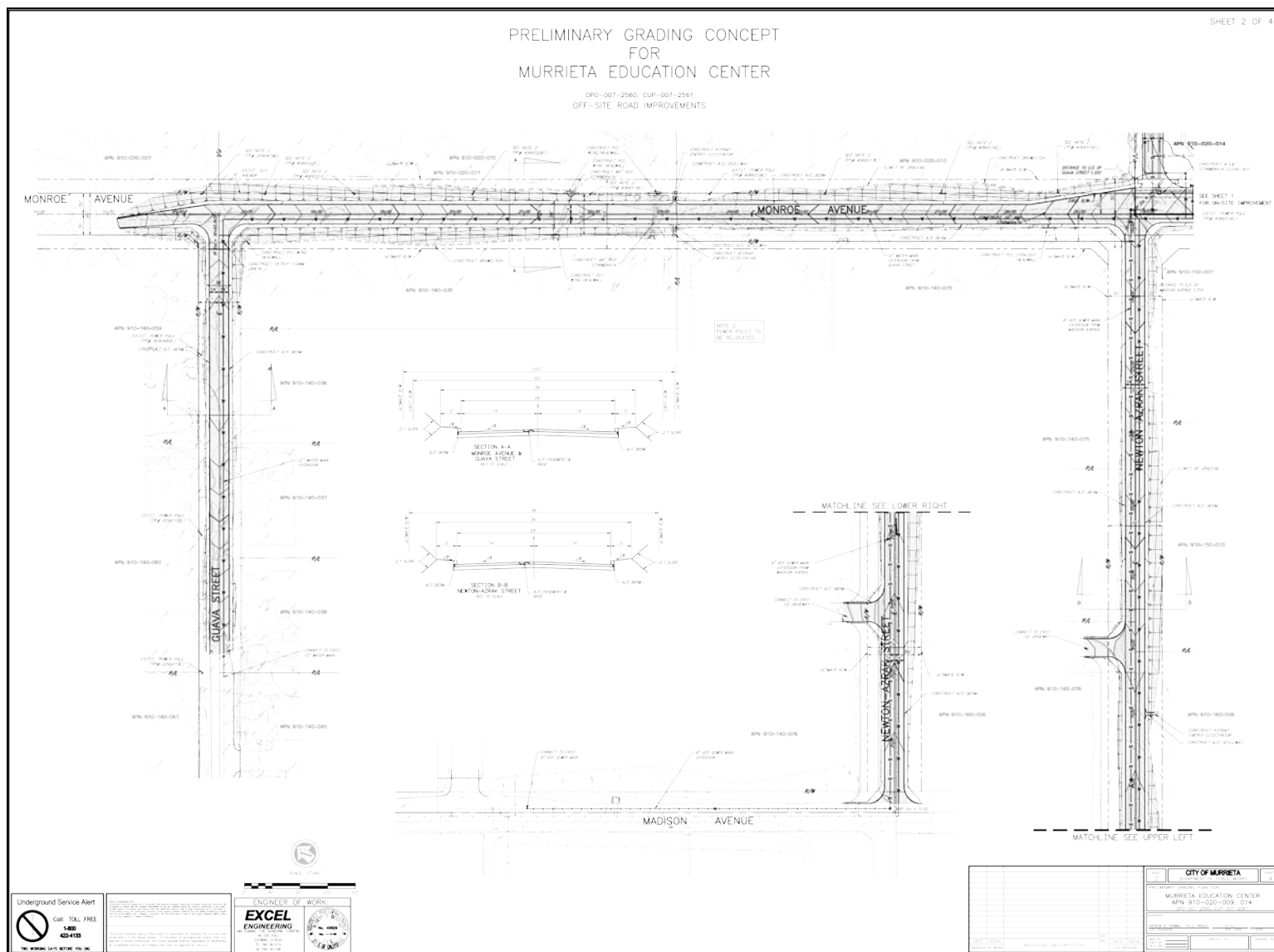


Figure 3b. Preliminary grading plans for street improvements.

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The APE is located in the Temecula Valley in southwestern Riverside County, roughly two miles northeast of the foot of the Santa Rosa Plateau and one mile from Murrieta Creek. The irregularly shaped site for the proposed education center is bounded by Interstate 215 on the northeast, Monroe Avenue on the southwest, and the extensions of Fig Street and Newton-Azrak Street on the southeast and the northwest, surrounded mostly by other parcels of undeveloped land. The proposed street improvements will occur on segments of Guava Street, Monroe Avenue, and Newton-Azrak Street. Monroe Avenue is currently a maintained dirt road, while portions of the existing segments of Guava Street and Newton-Azrak Street are paved with asphalt (Fig. 4).

The topography of the APE is characterized by undulating terrain, with elevations ranging approximately from 1,090 feet to 1,140 feet above mean sea level. Two small drainages are located near the base of the slope leading up to Interstate 215, entering the APE from the north and exiting south. In the western portion of the project site, a dirt road traverses in a north-south direction to connect with Monroe Avenue.



Figure 4. Typical landscapes within the APE. *Clockwise from upper left:* view to the southwest along the northwest boundary of the project site; view to the southeast along Monroe Avenue; view to the southeast towards the intersection of Monroe Avenue and Guava Street; view to the southwest along the proposed extension of Newton-Azrak Street. (Photographs taken on February 19, 2014)

Geologically, the APE lies upon the late-Pleistocene Pauba Formation (Mann 1955; Kennedy 1977), and the surface soils are predominantly a sandy loam belonging to the Arlington and Greenfield, Hanford, Ramona, and the Ramona and Buren series (NRCS n.d.). The native vegetation in the vicinity is represented by the coastal sage scrub plant community and includes such species of flora as Indian tobacco, wild mustard, buckwheat, and foxtails, in addition to introduced species of small brush, various grasses, landscaping trees, and domesticated angiosperms (flowering plants). Vegetation on vacant land within APE is mostly concentrated on the slopes of small rolling hills and in scattered pockets of dense growth (Fig. 4). Landscaping plants is found along the northwestern side of Newton-Azrak Street and a short segment of Guava Street, near a residential property.

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in what is now the State of California began 8,000-12,000 years ago. In order to understand Native American cultures before European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks that endeavor to correlate the observable technological and cultural changes in the archaeological record to distinct periods. Unfortunately, none of these chronological frameworks has been widely accepted, and none has been developed specifically for the so-called Inland Empire region of southern California, the nearest ones being for the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges area (Warren 1984) and for the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The development of an overall chronological framework for the region is hindered by the lack of distinct stratigraphic layers of cultural sequences that could be dated by absolute dating methods. Since results from archaeological investigations in this region have yet to be synthesized into an overall chronological framework, most archaeologists tend to follow a chronology adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1955; 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984). Although the beginning and ending dates of the different horizons or periods may vary, the general framework of prehistory in this region under this chronology consists of the following four periods:

- Early Hunting Stage (ca. 10000-6000 B.C.), which was characterized by human reliance on big game animals, as evidenced by large, archaic-style projectile points and the relative lack of plant-processing artifacts;
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 B.C.-1000 A.D.), when plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of subsistence strategies, and from which a large number of millingstones, especially heavily used, deep-basin metates, were left;
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1000-1500 A.D.), during which a more complex social organization, a more diversified subsistence base—as evidenced by smaller projectile points, expedient milling stones and, later, pottery—and regional cultures and tribal territories began to develop;
- Protohistoric Period (ca. 1500-1700s A.D.), which ushered in long-distance contact with Europeans and led to the historic period.

## Ethnohistoric Context

The Temecula Valley has long been a part of the homeland of the Luiseño Indians, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the mission period. Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Anthropologists have divided the Luiseño into several autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978:551), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, where chiefs of the village inherited their rank and each village owned its own land. Villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of freshwater, always near subsistence resources.

Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. The Luiseño people were primarily hunters and gatherers. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, atlatls or spear throwers, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact (*ibid.*:558). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as small pox and harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage live on the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala Indian Reservations. The Pechanga Indian Reservation, located approximately eight miles southeast of the project location, is home to the Pechanga (Temecula) Band of Luiseño Indians, who consider the Temecula Valley the ancestral homeland of the band.



## Historic Context

In 1797, the Temecula Valley received its first European visitors when Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and his military escorts traveled through the area in search of a new mission site. With the founding of Mission San Luis Rey later that year, the Temecula Valley became a part of the new mission's vast land holdings. During the next 20 years, it grew into Mission San Luis Rey's principal grain producer, and a granary, a chapel, and a residence for the *majordomo* were established at the Luiseño village of *Temeeeku*, located near the confluence of Temecula and Murrieta Creeks (Hudson 1989:8, 19).

In 1834, the Temecula Valley, under the name of Rancho Temecula, was officially awarded to Mission San Luis Rey. Just a year later, the *ranch* was surrendered to the Mexican government during secularization of the mission system. In the decade that followed, the Mexican government granted several large tracts of former mission land in and around the Temecula Valley to various private owners. The APE became the property of Felix Valdez, who received in 1844 a grant that included almost the entire Temecula Valley, also under the name of Rancho Temecula. As elsewhere in Alta California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on this and other nearby *ranchos*.

Through the Temecula Valley ran an ancient Indian trail, which was "discovered" by early European colonizers at least by the 1820s. Known later as the Southern Emigrant Road or the Los Angeles-Fort Yuma Road, among a host of other names, it served as one of the main gateways by which many of the legendary wagon trains from the eastern states entered California in the years following the American annexation in 1846. Between 1858 and 1861, the Southern Emigrant Road gained further prestige when it was selected by John Butterfield's Overland Mail Company for its famed stagecoach line between San Francisco and St. Louis, Missouri (Gunther 1984:79-80). Since then, the heritage of this historic trail has been carried to the present time by a succession of modern transportation thoroughfares, including the Santa Fe Railroad (now abandoned), the old U.S. Highway 395/71, and today's Interstate 15.

In 1884, at the height of the land boom of the 1880s, the Temecula Land and Water Company founded the town of Murrieta on 160 acres of land in Rancho Temecula, and named it after Juan Murrieta, one of the owners of the rancho and a well-respected local dignitary (Gunther 1984:343-345). For more than 100 years after its birth, Murrieta remained a small, quiet farming community. As late as the 1960s-1970s, Murrieta was still largely rural in character, known to the outside world mainly for racehorse breeding. During the 1980s, however, the quest for affordable housing among commuters to the coastal regions dramatically altered the community's characteristics and its course of development.

Beginning in 1987, as a new land boom swept through the Temecula Valley, Murrieta embarked upon a period of explosive growth. Since then, like the other formerly agricultural settlements in the valley, Murrieta has experienced rapid growth in residential and commercial development, and has increasingly taken on the characteristics of a high-tech boomtown. Its total population, numbering 542 in 1970 and approximately 2,250 a decade later, rose to 29,000 by 1991, when the City of Murrieta was incorporated, and exceeds 65,000 today (City of Murrieta n.d.).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

A records search on the portion of the APE encompassing APNs 910-020-009 and -014 was previously completed by CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) on January 2, 2008 (Bodmer et al. 2008). Upon commencement of the present study, Gallardo updated that records search on February 18, 2014, and included the segments of roadways that are now part of the APE. Both phases of the records search were carried out at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside.

During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources within or near the APE and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the project vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH historian (see App. 1 for qualifications), conducted the historical background research on the basis of published literature in local history and historic maps of the Murrieta area. Among maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1860, and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1953. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On February 10, 2014, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the Native American Heritage Commission's recommendations, CRM TECH further contacted 17 tribal representatives in the region in writing on February 14 and by telephone on March 7-14 to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed undertaking. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

### **FIELD SURVEY**

As with the records search, the portion of the APE within APNs 910-020-009 and -014 was previously covered by an intensive-level, on-foot survey conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester (see App. 1 for qualifications) on January 7, 2008 (Bodmer et al. 2008). The survey was carried out along parallel northwest-southeast transects at 15-meter (approx. 50-foot) intervals. On February 19, 2014, Ballester updated and completed

the archaeological field procedures required for this study by conducting a reconnaissance-level survey of APNs 910-020-009 and -014 and an intensive-level survey of the street rights-of-way in the APE. Ballester was accompanied during the survey by Native American monitor Robert Cordova from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

The intensive-level survey of the street rights-of-way was carried out by walking two parallel transects on either side of the centerline, spaced 15 meters apart, and the reconnaissance-level survey of APNs 910-020-009 and -014 was carried out by walking a system of transects oriented in the northwest-southeast direction and spaced 30 meters (approx. 100 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface within the entire APE was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility ranged from poor (approx. 30%) in areas with dense growth of low-lying vegetation to good (approx. 80%) in areas with little ground cover.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

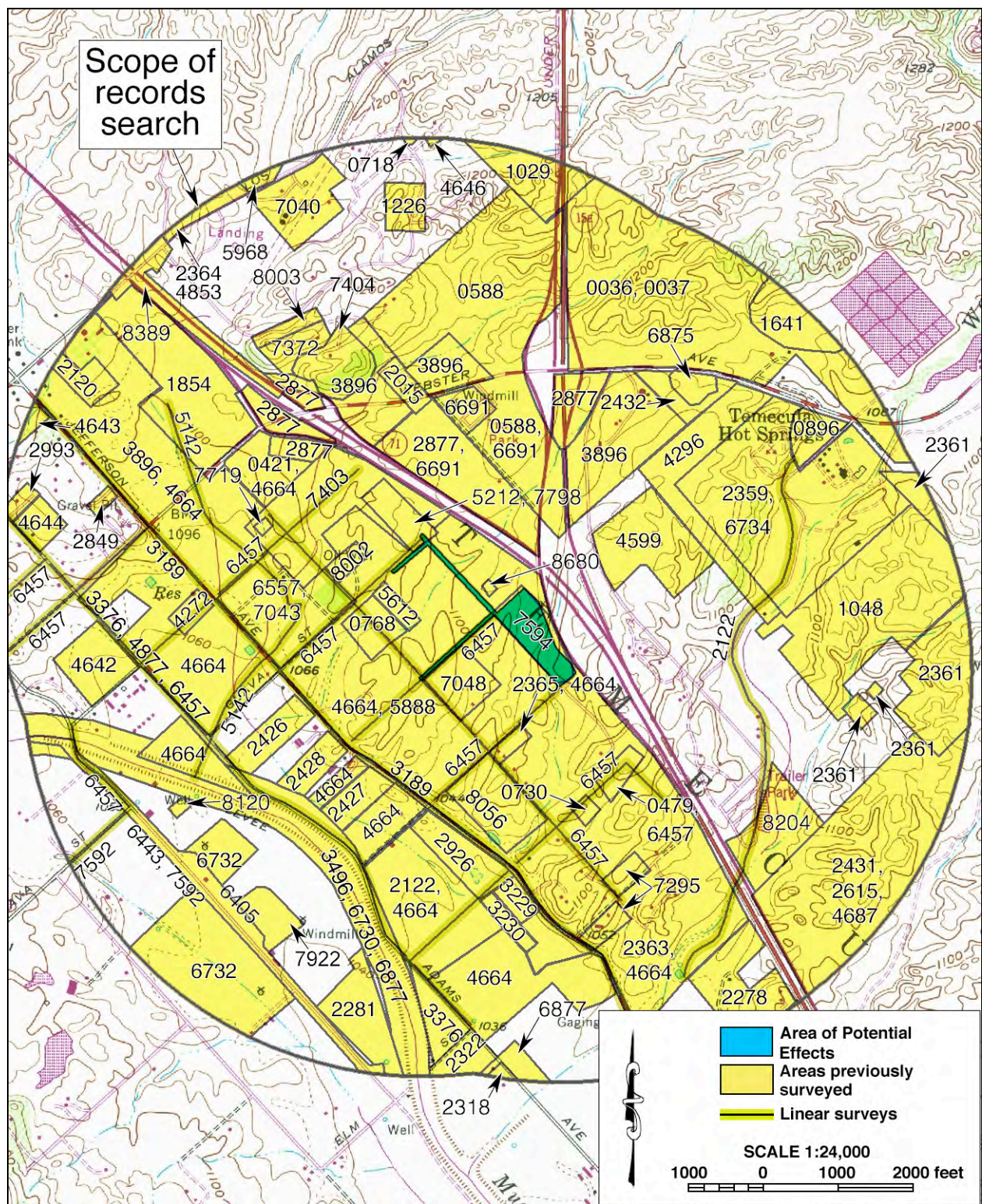
According to the EIC records, the entire APE was covered by a number of previous cultural resources studies completed since 1995, including the CRM TECH study in 2008 (Keller 1995; Love et al. 2001; Love 2002; Bodmer et al. 2008). None of these studies identified any cultural resources within or adjacent to the APE. Outside the APE but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show more than 75 previous studies covering various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5). In all, over 75% of the land within the one-mile radius has been surveyed, resulting in the identification of 13 archaeological sites, 10 historic-period buildings, and 3 isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—within the scope of the records search (see Table 1). None of these previously recorded sites, buildings, and isolates was found in the immediate vicinity of the APE, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that despite the ample evidence of human activities in the Murrieta area at least by the 1850s, the APE appears to be relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. In 1854-1859, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the vicinity, the surveyors noted a wagon road along a northwest-southeast course across the Temecula Valley as well as two buildings located along its course, "Mormon's House" and "Cline and Moody" (Fig. 6).

Identified as the "Stage Road to Fort Yuma," the road traversed less than a mile southwest of the APE. Judging from its course and location, this wagon road was clearly a part of the historic Southern Emigrant Road. In later years, its course in the Temecula Valley was followed closely by the Santa Fe Railroad—built in 1883 and abandoned in 1935—and by U.S. Highway 395, also known locally as Jefferson Avenue near the project location (Figs. 7, 8).







<b>Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search</b>		
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Recorded by/Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
33-000238	McCown 1952; Desautels and Henriksen 1983	Habitation debris consisting of surface scatter of pottery, bone, lithics, and milling stones
33-001003	Chace and Tarwater 1963	Possible campsite with milling stones and lithics
33-001004	Morin 1976	Habitation debris consisting of milling stones and lithics
33-005785	Keller 1995	Historic-period barbed-wire fenceline
33-005786	Keller 1995	Historic-period barbed-wire fenceline
33-007431	Warner 1983	Historic-period building
33-007445	Warner 1983	Historic-period building and associated structures
33-007446	Oxendine 1983	Historic-period building
33-007451	Oxendine 1983	Historic-period building and associated structures
33-007455	Warner 1983; Ballester and Moreno 2000	Temecula Hot Springs resort: foundations, wells, and roads
33-007472	Oxendine 1983	Historic-period building
33-008756	Briggs and James 1999	Isolate: core or scraper
33-008757	Briggs and James 1999; Ballester 2001	Habitation debris consisting of milling stones and fire-affected rocks
33-011084	Ballester 2001	Milling stone artifacts
33-011085	Ballester 2001	Milling stone artifacts
33-011086	Ballester 2001	Milling stone artifacts and fire-affected rocks
33-012524	Keller 2003	Historic-period pumphouse
33-013396	Goodman and Sellars 2004	Historic-period well
33-013925	Goodwin 2004	Historic-period building and associated structures
33-014906	Fritz 2004	Isolate: mano
33-015805	Goodwin 2004	Historic-period building and associated structures
33-015889	Oxendine 1983	Historic-period building and associated structures
33-016007	Alter 2005; Ballester 2008	Historic-period building
33-016008	Alter et al. 2005	Historic-period building
33-016009	Alter et al. 2005	Historic-period building
33-017973	Avalos 2009	Isolate: flake

By the end of the 19th century, the surrounding area had experienced much growth, as evidenced by the presence of scattered farmsteads around the town of Murrieta (Fig. 7). Closer to the APE, however, Jefferson Avenue and the forerunner of today's Interstate 215 were the only notable man-made features as late as the 1950s (Fig. 9). Throughout the historic period, no evidence of any settlement or land development activities was noted within the project boundaries (Figs. 6-9).

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) reported in a letter dated February 14, 2014, that the sacred lands record search identified Native American traditional cultural places within the APE, but did not provide any further information. Instead, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for such information, and provided a list of potential contacts in the region for that purpose (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the NAHC's response, CRM TECH requested consultation with all 13 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent (see App. 2). In

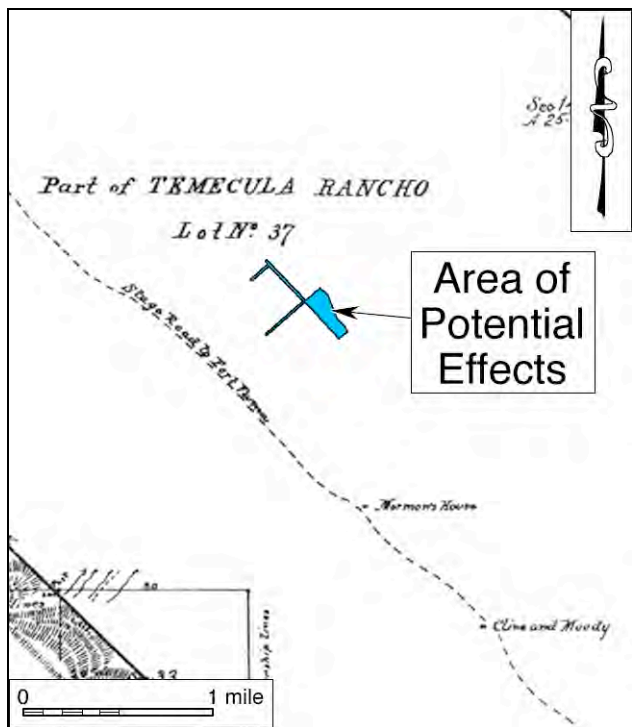


Figure 6. The APE and vicinity in 1854-1859.  
(Source: GLO 1860)

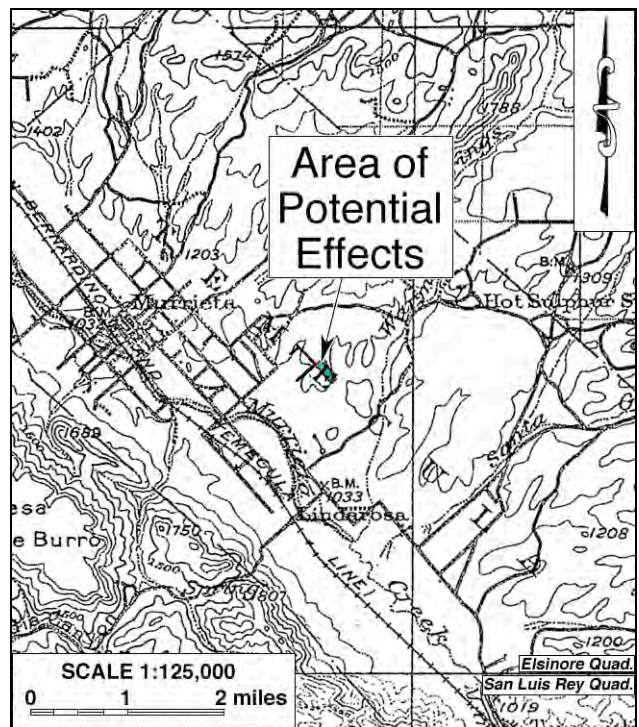


Figure 7. The APE and vicinity in 1891-1898.  
(Source: USGS 1901a; 1901b)

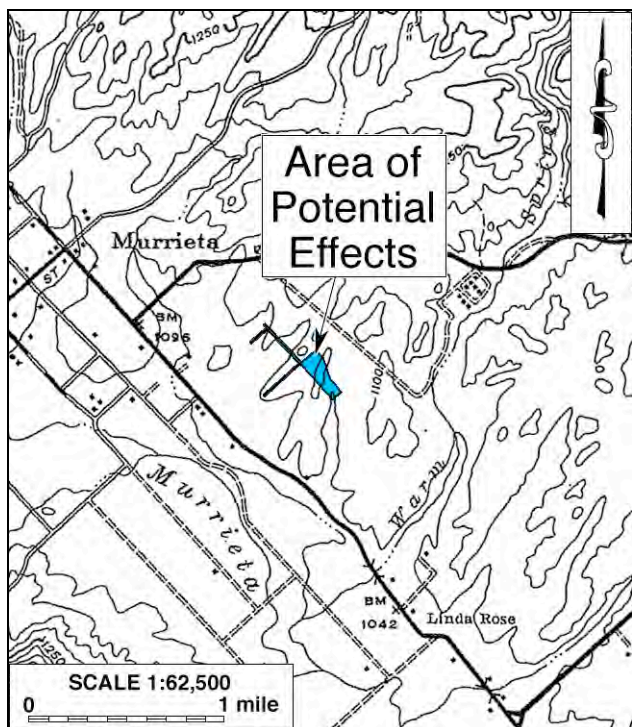


Figure 8. The APE and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

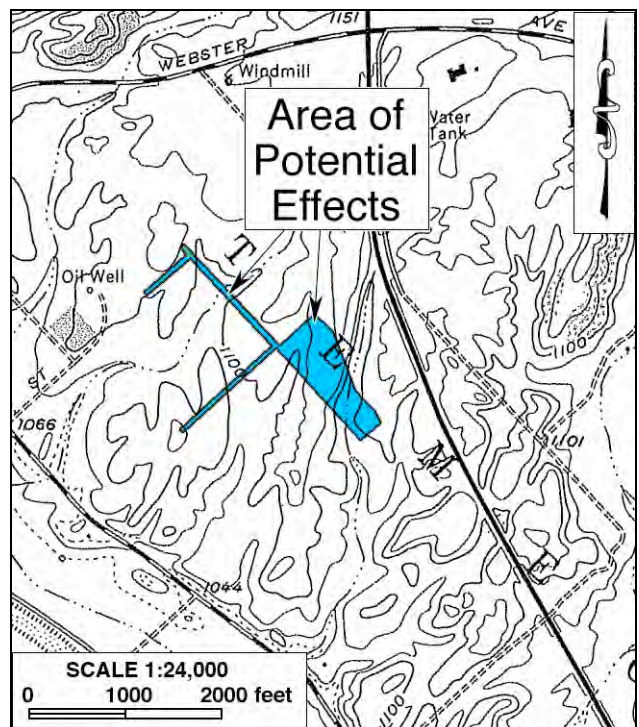


Figure 9. The APE and vicinity in 1951. (Source: USGS 1953)

addition, as referred by these tribal representatives or the appropriate tribal government staff, the following individuals were also contacted:

- Yvonne Markle, Environmental Office Manager for the Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Rose Duro, Chairperson of the Rincon Culture Committee, Rincon Band of Mission Indians.

As of this time, eight of the tribal representatives have responded (see App. 2). Among them, Rose Duro of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians stated in a letter that the APE lies outside the traditional territory of the Luiseño but within that of the Kumeyaay. While expressing the tribe's concerns over possible project impacts to properties of cultural significance to local Native Americans, Ms. Duro deferred further consultation to other tribe's located closer to the APE. Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians, similarly found the APE to be beyond the tribe's reservation boundaries and traditional use area, and thus raised no concerns regarding this undertaking.

Joseph Ontiveros, Director of Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, identified the APE to be a part of his tribe's traditional use area, and found the area to be highly sensitive for cultural resources according to tribal records. Therefore, he requested direct government-to-government consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in accordance with Section 106 and Native American monitoring by the Soboba's Cultural Resource Department during archaeological surveys and/or excavations as well as all ground-disturbing activities associated with the undertaking.

Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, also claimed the APE as a part of her tribe's traditional territory, and found it to be in proximity to several known village sites and named places. She considered the APE and its vicinity to be highly sensitive for Luiseño cultural resources, and thus also requested government-to-government consultation with the lead agency. In addition, she requested timely notification of project progress and copies of all cultural resource documentation for tribal review. Furthermore, Ms. Hoover stated that the tribe reserved the right to make additional comments and recommendations after reviewing the environmental documents.

Yvonne Markle, Environmental Office Manager for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, indicated that the APE was outside the tribe's reservation boundaries but within its traditional use area. She had no specific concerns and information at this time, but recommended that an archaeologist monitor all ground-disturbing activities associated with the undertaking. William Madrigal, Jr., Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, stated that his tribe had no concerns over this undertaking. When reached by telephone, Luiseño Elder William J. Pink and Gabriella Rubalcava of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians stated that they would review the project information and respond at a later date.

## FIELD SURVEY

As in 2008 (Bodmer et al. 2008:11-12), the field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources. The entire APE was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period, but none was found. Evidence indicated that disking and other weed abatement efforts had taken place on the property. The proposed northeastern extension for Newton-Azrak Street, along the northwest side of the main project site, has been highly disturbed by construction activities associated with a nearby church and school. Scattered modern refuse, mostly paper waste, was observed throughout the APE, most notably along the northeastern side of Monroe Avenue and near one of the drainages, but none of the items is of any historical / archaeological interest. No buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits more than 50 years of age were encountered during the field survey.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify and evaluate any historic properties that may exist within or adjacent to the APE, and to assess the undertaking's potential effects on such properties, if any. "Historic properties," as defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior" (36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying the following criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act:

- 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
- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
  - (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
  - (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
  - (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

As discussed above, no potential "historic properties" were previously recorded within or adjacent to the APE, and none was encountered during this study. The historical background research identified no notable man-made features in the APE during the historic period, and the geological profile of the area suggests that the subsurface sediments in the APE were deposited during the late Pleistocene epoch, largely predating human occupation in California and too old to contain deeply buried archaeological remains. While the NAHC reported the possible presence of Native American cultural resources in the APE, further consultation with local Native American groups identified no such resources within the boundaries of the APE. Based on these findings, and in light of



the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that *no historic properties exist within or adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects*.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties (36 CFR 800.1(a)).

Throughout the course of this study, no "historic properties," as defined by Section 106 regulations, were encountered within or adjacent to the APE, and the subsurface sediments in the APE appear to be relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant subsurface archaeological deposits of prehistoric origin. Therefore, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the COE:

- No historic properties will be affected by the undertaking as currently proposed.
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the undertaking, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

## REFERENCES

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1995 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Murrieta Hot Springs Road-Madison Avenue Corridor Master Development Plan, 288 Acres of Land in Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- Kennedy, Michael P.  
1977 *Recency and Character of Faulting along the Elsinore Fault Zone in Southern Riverside County, California*. California Division of Mines and Geology Special Report 131. Sacramento.
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1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
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2002 Historical / Archaeological Resources Assessment: Proposed U.S. Border Patrol Building (APN 910-140-018), City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Letter report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
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2001 Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Jefferson Avenue Business Corridor, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- Mann, John F., Jr.  
1955 *Geology of a Portion of the Elsinore Fault Zone, California*. California Division of Mines Special Report 43. San Francisco.
- Moratto, Michael J. (ed.)  
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
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USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1901a Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.  
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1979b Map: Murrieta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1976.

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1978 Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9,000 to 2,000 BC. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*; Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptations on the Southern California Coast. In Cynthia Irwin-Williams (ed.): *Archaic Prehistory in Western United States*; pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.  
1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

- 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo(ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

**APPENDIX 1**

**PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**



**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN**  
**Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.**

**Education**

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History / Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.  
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.  
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
- 2000 "Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.  
1994 "Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1993-2002 Project Historian/ Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.  
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.  
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.  
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.  
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.  
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.  
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.  
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

**Honors and Awards**

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.  
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.  
1980, 1981 President's Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA\***

**Education**

- 1991            Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981            B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981      Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
  
- 2002            Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002            "Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002            "Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992            "Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992            "Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002-           Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002      Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998      Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998      Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995      Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994      Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992      Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998      Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

**Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

**Memberships**

\* Register of Professional Archaeologists.  
Society for American Archaeology.  
Society for California Archaeology.  
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.  
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Mariam Dahdul, Ph.D.**

**Education**

- 2013      Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.  
2002      M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.  
1993      B.A., Geography, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2003      "Ceramics Analysis," graduate seminar presented by Dr. Delaney-Rivera, California State University, Fullerton.  
2002      "Section 106-National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level," presented by UCLA Extension.  
2002      "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard H. Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base.

**Professional Experience**

- 2000-2007      Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Preparing cultural resources management reports, maps, and site records;
  - Analyzing beads, ornaments, and shell;
  - Conducting archaeological field surveys;
  - Participating in various archaeological testing and mitigation programs.

**Laboratory and Field Experience**

- 2001      Archaeological field school under the direction of Dr. Brian Byrd.
- Test excavations of sites at the San Elijo Lagoon Reserve, including flotation of soil samples and sorting and cataloguing of artifacts.
- 2000      Archaeological field class under the direction of Dr. Claude Warren.
- Excavated units at Soda Lake in the Mojave Desert and produced lake bottom stratigraphic profiles.
- 1999-2000      Archaeology Laboratory, California State University, Fullerton.
- Assisted in the cataloguing of artifacts.
- 1999      Field survey course under the direction of Dr. Phyllisa Eisentraut.
- Surveyed and mapped prehistoric site in the Mojave Desert.

**Papers Presented**

- 2002      "Shell Beads from the Coachella Valley," Sixth Annual Symposium of the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.  
2002      "Shell Beads from the Coachella Valley," Kelso Conference on the Archaeology of the California and Mojave Deserts.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 2000.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S.**

**Education**

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2002 "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

**Honors and Awards**

- 2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* A total of 17 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.



## SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 653-4082  
(916) 657-5390 – Fax  
nahc@pacbell.net

**Project:** Murrieta Education Center; APNs 910-020-009 and 910-020-014 (CRM TECH Contract No. 2782)

**County:** Riverside

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Murrieta, Calif.

**Township** 7 South **Range** 3 West **SB BM; Section(s)** N/A (Rancho Temecula)

**Company/Firm/Agency:** CRM TECH

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

**Street Address:** 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

**City:** Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

**Phone:** (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to develop the Murrieta Education Center in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

*February 10, 2014*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3715  
Fax (916) 373-5471  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
E-mail [na\\_hc@pacbell.net](mailto:na_hc@pacbell.net)



February 14, 2014 (CORRECTED)

Ms. Nina Gallardo, RPA

**CRM TECH**

1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Sent by FAX to: 909-824-6405  
No. of Pages: 4

RE: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the "**Murrieta Education Center Project CRM TECH 2782**" located in the City of Murrieta; Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File **DID** indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places in the project site(s), that were submitted and defined by the USGS coordinates configuring the 'Area(s) of Potential Effect' or APE(s). Note also that the absence of archaeological and/or Native American cultural resources does not preclude their existence at the subsurface level and this area is known to local tribes to be culturally sensitive.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3<sup>rd</sup> 604), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area (APE). As part of the consultation process the NAHC recommends that local government and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals in order to determine the proposed action on any cultural places/sacred sites. If a response from those listed is not received in two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that a follow-up telephone call be made to ensure the project information has been received.

California Government Code Section 65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" to provide "fair treatment of People...with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies" and Executive Order B-10-11 requires consultation with Native American tribes their elected officials and other representatives of tribal governments to provide meaningful input into

the development of legislation, regulations, rules, and policies on matters that may affect tribal communities.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachments

**Native American Contacts  
Riverside County California  
February 12, 2014**

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

**Pauma & Yuima Reservation**  
Randall Majel, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley CA 92061  
paumareservation@aol.com  
(760) 742-1289  
(760) 742-3422 Fax

**Pechanga Band of Mission Indians**  
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA 92593  
(951) 770-8100  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.  
gov  
(951) 506-9491 Fax

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**  
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman  
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA 92539  
admin@ramonatribe.com  
(951) 763-4105  
(951) 763-4325 Fax

**Rincon Band of Mission Indians**  
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA 92082  
jmurphy@rincontribe.org  
(760) 297-2635  
(760) 297-2639 Fax

**Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians**  
John Marcus, Chairman  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA 92539  
(951) 659-2700  
(951) 659-2228 Fax

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**  
William Madrigal, Jr., Cultural Resources Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA 92220 Serrano  
(951) 201-1866 - cell  
wmadrigal@morongo-nsn.  
gov  
(951) 572-6004 Fax

**Rincon Band of Mission Indians**  
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA 92082  
bomazzetti@aol.com  
(760) 749-1051  
(760) 749-8901 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7060.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5027.34 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5027.53 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Murrieta Education Center, located in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts  
Riverside County California  
February 12, 2014**

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA 92593  
(951) 770-6100  
hialbach@pechanga-nsn.gov  
(951) 695-1778 FAX

**SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS**  
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno  
San Jacinto, CA 92581  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov  
(951) 663-5279  
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137  
(951) 654-4198-FAX

William J. Pink  
48310 Pechanga Road Luiseno  
Temecula, CA 92592  
wjpink@hotmail.com  
(909) 936-1216  
Prefers e-mail contact

Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Luther Salgado, Chairperson  
PO Box 391760 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA 92539  
Chairman@cahuilla.net  
760-763-5549  
760-763-2631 - Tribal EPA

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department  
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst  
P.O. Box 2183 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA 92593  
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov  
951-770-8104  
(951) 694-0446 - FAX

*This list is current only as of the date of this document.*

*Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7052.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 6037.34 of the Public Resources Code and Section 6037.35 of the Public Resources Code.*

*This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Murietta Education Center, located in the City of Murietta, Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.*



February 14, 2014

RE: The Murrieta Education Center Project  
12.84 Acres in APNs 910-020-009 and 910-020-014  
City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #2782

Dear Tribal Representative:

The AGK Group is proposing to develop a multi-use education center in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California, with associated street improvement nearby. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists mainly of approximately 12.84 acres of vacant land in Assessor's Parcel Nos. 910-020-009 and 910-020-014, located on the northeastern side of Monroe Avenue between Jordan Lane and Fig Street and in the vicinity of the Interstate 15-215 interchange. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the APE in a portion of the Rancho Temecula land grant lying within T7S R3W, SBBM. CRM TECH has been hired to conduct a cultural resource study, including the Native American scoping, for this project.

In a letter dated February 14, 2014, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) reported that the sacred lands record search identified Native American cultural resources within the APE, but did not provide any additional information regarding these resources. The NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for additional information. Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the APE.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, there are no known historical/archaeological sites within the boundaries of the APE. Within a one-mile radius of the APE, seven prehistoric sites and three prehistoric isolates have been recorded. The closest of these prehistoric sites, 33-001003, consisted of a campsite located about 0.1-mile southwest of APE. A total of 17 historic sites have also been recorded within the one-mile radius, representing mostly single-family residences with some water conveyance features and fence lines.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the APE. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, which is the US Army Corps of Engineers for Section 106-compliance purposes. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH  
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: APE map

# RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

## Culture Committee

1 W. Tribal Road · Valley Center, California 92082 ·  
(760) 297-2621 or (760) 297-2622 & Fax: (760) 749-8901



February 14, 2014

Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Re: The Murrieta Education Center Project; APNs: 910-020-009 and 910-020-014  
12.84 Acres in the City of Murrieta,  
Riverside County, California  
Contract No. 2782

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Thank you for inviting us to submit comments on the Murrieta Education Center Project, Contract No. 2782. Rincon is submitting these comments concerning your Project's potential impact on Luiseño cultural resources.

The Rincon Band has concerns for impacts to historic and cultural resources and findings of significant cultural value that could be disturbed or destroyed and are considered culturally significant to the Luiseño people. This is to inform you, your identified location is not within the Luiseño Aboriginal Territory. In fact, your project falls within the boundaries of the Kumeyaay Aboriginal Territory. We recommend that you locate a Tribe within the project area to receive direction on how to handle any inadvertent findings according to their traditions and customs.

If you would like information on Tribes within your project area, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission and they will assist with a referral. If for some reason you are unable to locate an interested tribe please notify us and we will be happy to assist you in the matter.

We also request that you update your contact information for Rincon and send any future letters and correspondence to the Rincon Tribal Chairman and the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer in the Cultural Resources Center, 1 West Tribal Road, Valley Center, CA, 92082.

Thank you for this opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Rose Duro  
Rincon Culture Committee Chairman

Bo Mazzetti  
Tribal Chairman

Stephanie Spencer  
Vice Chairwoman

Steve Stallings  
Council Member

Laurie E. Gonzalez  
Council Member

Frank Mazzetti III  
Council Member

RECEIVED  
FEB 28 2014



February 18, 2014

Attn: Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B  
Colton, CA 92324



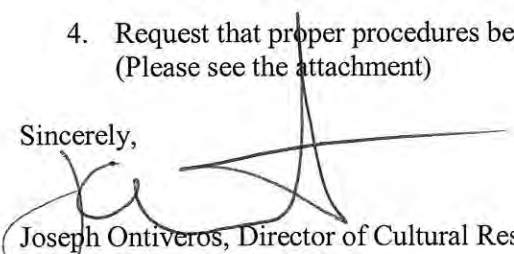
**Re: CRM TECH 2782-The Murrieta Education Center Project**

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Luiseño Tribal Traditional Use Areas. It is in close proximity to known sites and is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the various tribal bands, not considered as a location occupied by one existing band. The tribe considers the Area of Potential Effects (APE) to be culturally sensitive and is concerned with inadvertent discoveries during the ground-disturbing activities.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continue to be a consulting tribal entity through the duration of this project through direct **Government to Government** consultation with the US Army Corps of Engineers in accordance to Section 106. This includes the transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians regarding the progress of this project as soon as new developments occur.
2. Due to the Native American Heritage Commission's positive findings for Native American cultural material during the Sacred Lands File Search, and the fact that working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase, we recommend that a Native American monitoring component be implemented into the future mitigation measures for this project.
3. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests to have the presence of a Native American Monitor from Soboba's Cultural Resource Department present all future archaeological field surveys, earth moving activities, and archaeological testing, associated with the proposed project. **If the survey has not been conducted, please notify me at least a couple of days prior to the fieldwork being done, because the tribe would like the opportunity to participate.**
4. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Sincerely,

  
Joseph Ontiveros, Director of Cultural Resources  
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581  
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137  
Cell (951) 663-5279  
[jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov](mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov)

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 20 2014**

BY: .....



**Cultural Items (Artifacts).** Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. When appropriate and agreed upon in advance, the Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

**Treatment and Disposition of Remains.**

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact.



**Coordination with County Coroner's Office.** The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

**Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials.** It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.



**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road  
Pala, CA 92059  
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax



March 3, 2014

Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Re: The Murrieta Education Center Project; CRM Tech #2782

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3515 or by e-mail at [sgaughen@palatribe.com](mailto:sgaughen@palatribe.com).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Shasta C. Gaughen", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **SHASTA C. GAUGHEN** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.



## PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES

*Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians*

Post Office, Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593  
Telephone (951) 308-9295 • Fax (951) 506-9491

Chairperson:  
Germaine Arenas

Vice Chairperson:  
Mary Bear Magee

Committee Members:  
Evie Gerber  
Darlene Miranda  
Bridgett Barcello Maxwell  
Aurelia Marruffo  
Richard B. Searce, III

Director:  
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:  
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:  
Anna Hoover

March 12, 2014

### VIA E-Mail and USPS

**RE: Request for Information for the Murrieta Education Center, APNs 910-020-009 & - 014, 12.84 Acres in the City of Menifee [CRM TECH #2782]**

Dear Ms. Gallardo;

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño 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 lands although it is within our ancestral territory.

The Tribe has previously submitted a comment letter requesting to participate and be involved in this Project as proposed. The area is sensitive for Luiseño cultural resources and contains several villages and named places within a close vicinity. The presence of water on the Property also is of concern as we know most precontact tribal sites are located near or immediately adjacent to waterways. Further, although no surface resources were identified during any of the surveys, the Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is high.

Therefore, the Tribe requests the following:

- 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
- 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
- 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor will 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. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and

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

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within Luiseño ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-8104.

Sincerely,



Anna Hoover  
Cultural Analyst

## TELEPHONE LOG

<b>Name</b>	<b>Tribe/Affiliation</b>	<b>Telephone Contacts</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Yvonne Markle, Cahuilla Environmental Office Manager	Cahuilla Band of Indians	3:23 pm, March 7, 2014 8:25 am, March 11, 2014	The APE is outside tribe's reservation boundaries but within the traditional use area. The tribe has no specific concerns or information at this time, but recommends that an archaeologist be present during ground-disturbing activities since there is a possibility of uncovering cultural resources. If any artifacts are found, proper procedures should be followed.
Luther Salgado, Sr., Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	None	Yvonne Markle is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
William Madrigal, Jr., Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	3:28 pm, March 7, 2014 8:32 am, March 11, 2014 2:30 pm, March 14, 2014	The Morongo Band has no concerns regarding this undertaking.
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	None	Ms. Gaughen responded in a letter dated March 3, 2014 (copy attached).
Randall Majel, Chairperson	Pauma and Yuima Reservation	3:32 pm, March 7, 2014 4:10 pm, March 11, 2014	Left messages; no response to date.
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst	Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	3:38 pm, March 7, 2014	Ms. Hoover responded in a letter dated March 12, 2014 (copy attached).
Mark Maccaro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Anna Hoover is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Paul Maccaro, Cultural Resources Center	Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Anna Hoover is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians	3:44 pm, March 7, 2014 8:34 am, March 11, 2014	Left messages; no response to date.
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians	None	John Gomez, Jr., is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	Rincon Band of Mission Indians	None	Rose Duro responded on behalf of the tribe (see below).
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Rincon Band of Mission Indians	None	Rose Duro responded on behalf of the tribe (see below).
Rose Duro, Chairperson of the Culture Committee	Rincon Band of Mission Indians	None	Ms. Duro responded in a letter dated February 14, 2014 (copy attached).

John Marcus, Chairperson	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	None	Gabriella Rubalcava is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).
Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	3:59 pm, March 11, 2014	Ms. Rubalcava asked that project details be sent to her for further review. She may respond at a later date.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Mr. Ontiveros responded in a letter dated February 18, 2014 (copy attached).
Willie J. Pink, Elder	Luiseño	3:55 pm, March 7, 2014 4:13 pm, March 11, 2014	Mr. Pink stated that he would review the project and respond at a later date.