

## **APPENDIX 3**

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NUMBER 30394**

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 906-020-012, -013, -091, and -092  
City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

Development Services Department, Planning Division  
City of Murrieta  
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Murrieta, CA 92562

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October 3, 2019  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3521

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Parcel Map Number 30394, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 906-020-012, -013, -091, and -092, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

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

**Project Size:** Approximately 14.4 acres

**Keywords:** Temecula Valley area; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between July 2019 and October 2019, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 14.4 acres of vacant land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Tentative Parcel Map Number 30394, consists of four existing parcels, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 906-020-012, -013, -091, and -092, and is located on the northerly corner of Washington Avenue and Nutmeg Street. It comprises 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 reconfiguration of the parcel boundaries to accommodate the development of an apartment complex with both senior and market-rate units. The City of Murrieta, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. The State of California Native American Heritage Commission, however, states that the Sacred Lands File maintained by the commission indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location and refers further inquiry to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

During the course of the study, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians was contacted in writing for pertinent information and participated in the archaeological fieldwork, but has not provided any information on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of "tribal cultural resources" is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of Murrieta and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Murrieta a tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources, pending completion of the AB 52 consultation process. No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. If buried cultural materials are encountered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, however, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between July 2019 and October 2019, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 14.4 acres of vacant land in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study, Tentative Parcel Map Number 30394, consists of four existing parcels, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 906-020-012, -013, -091, and -092, and is located on the northerly corner of Washington Avenue and Nutmeg Street. It comprises a portion of the Rancho Temecula land grant lying within T7S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed reconfiguration of the parcel boundaries to accommodate the development of an apartment complex with both senior and market-rate units. The City of Murrieta, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

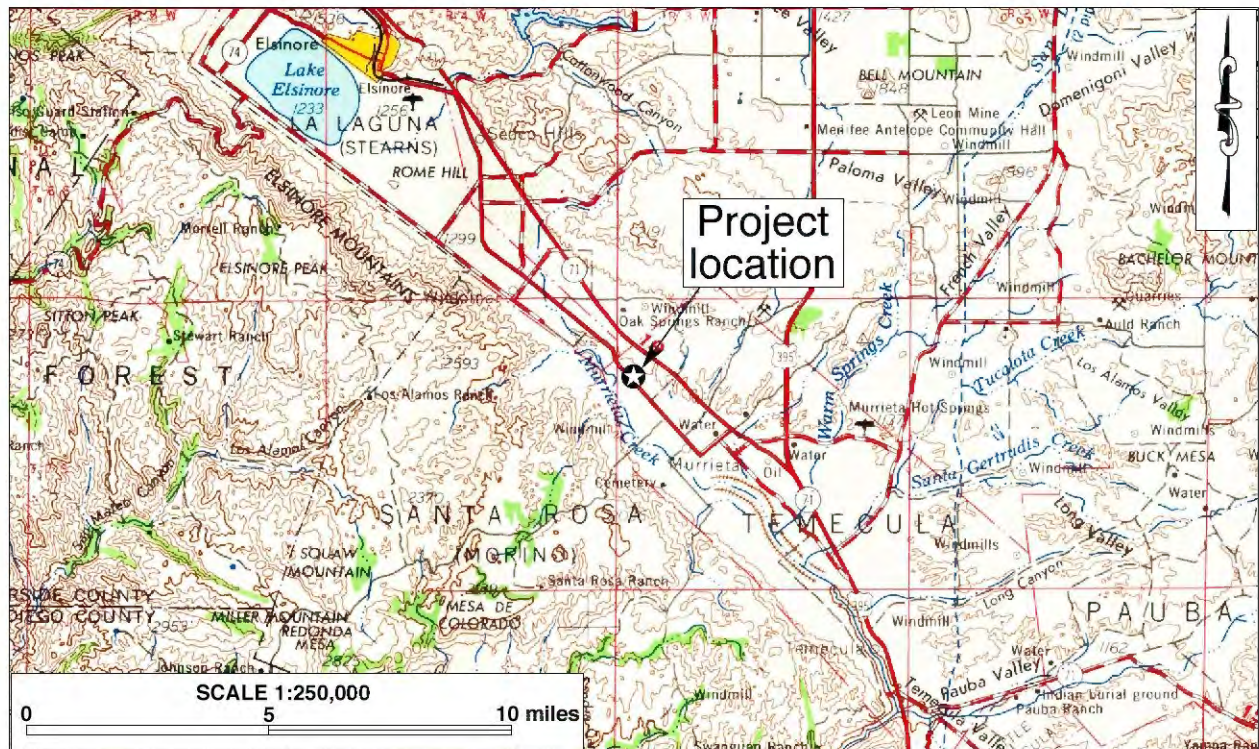


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 30'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979a])



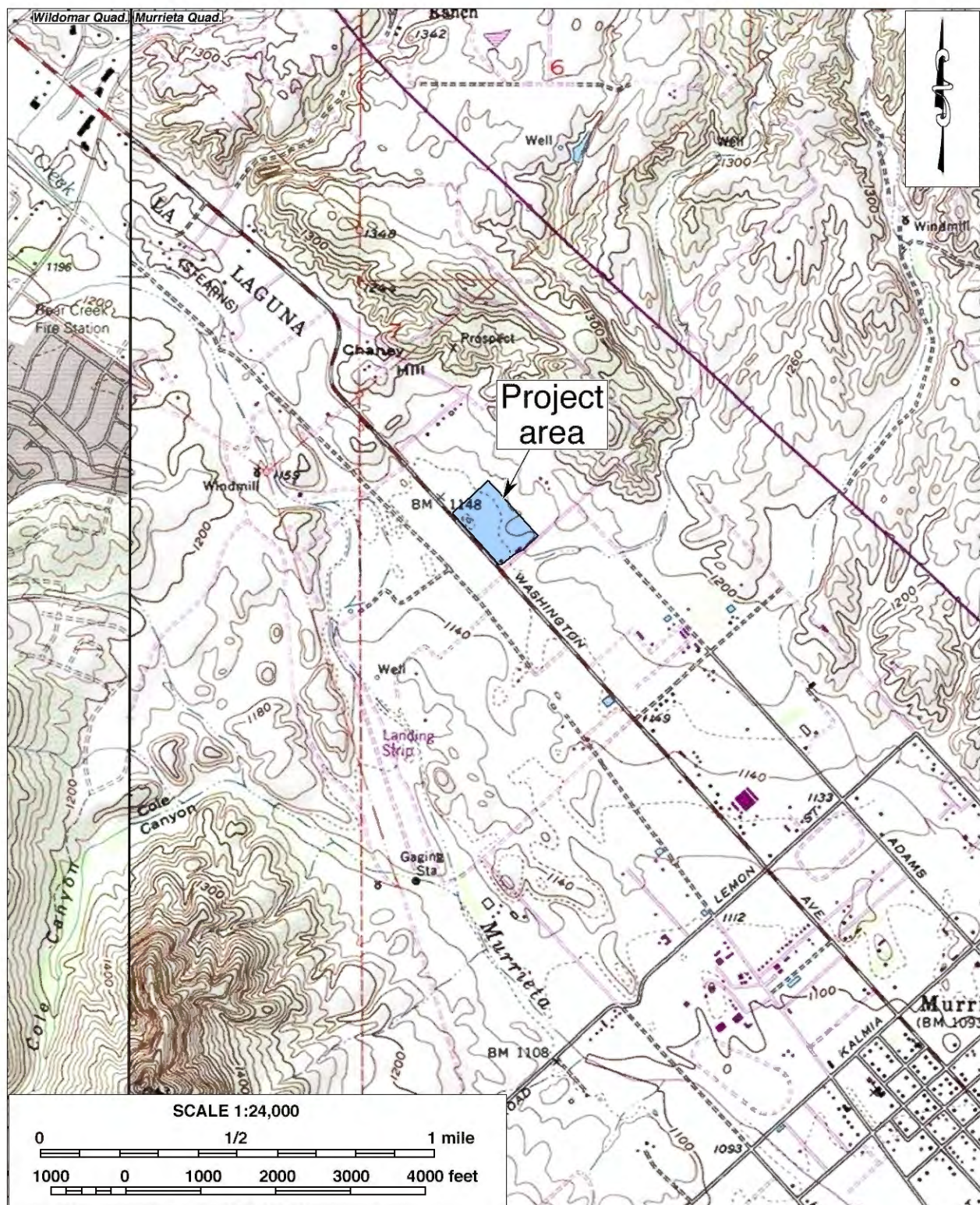


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Murrieta and Wildomar, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1979b; 1997])



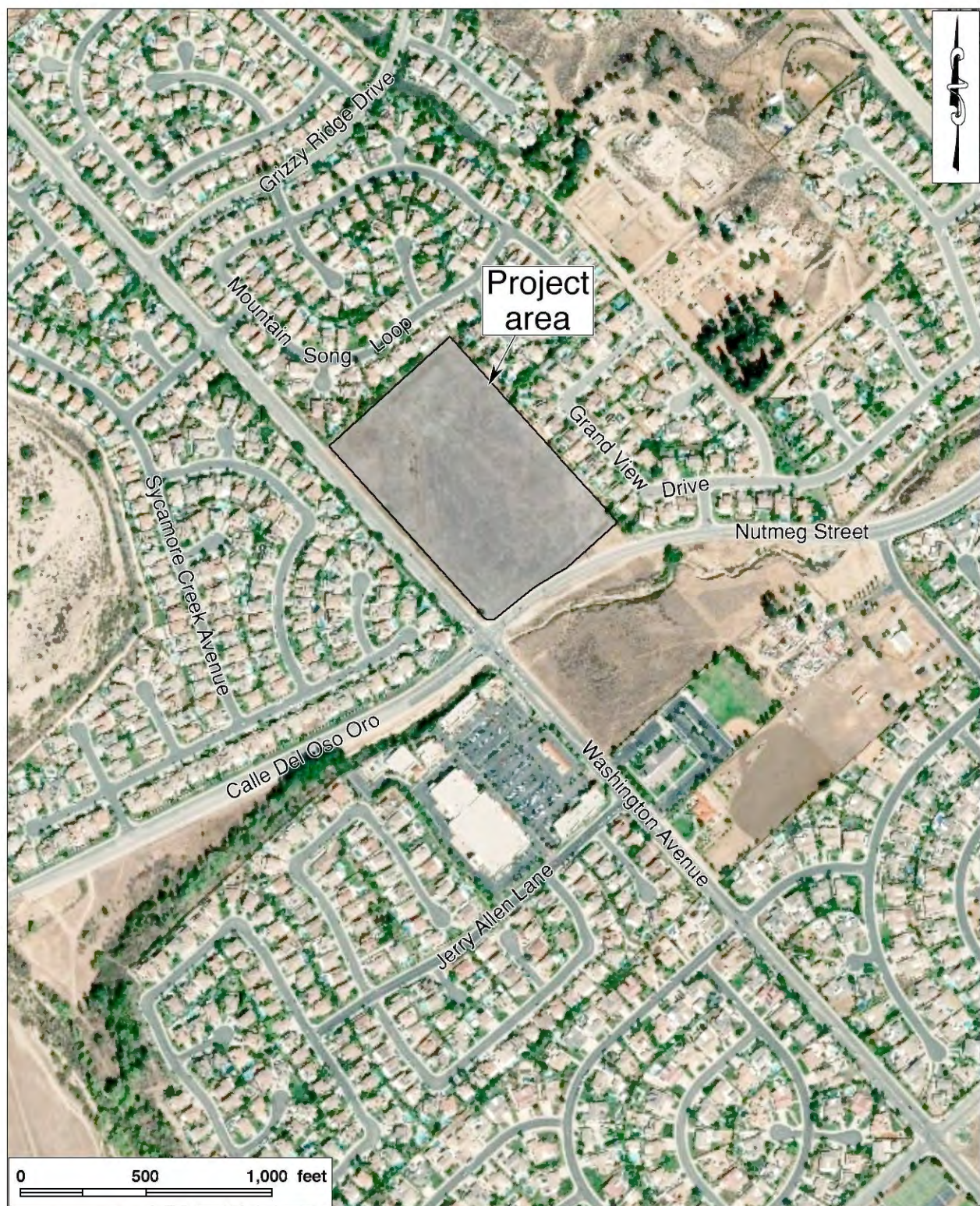


Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.



## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Murrieta occupies the northwestern portion of the Temecula Valley, an inland graben valley surrounded by the Santa Rosa Plateau on the southwest and a series of rolling hills that separate it from the Menifee-Paloma Valley and the Elsinore Valley to the north. Geographically, the Temecula Valley is a sub-basin of the San Jacinto watershed, one of the three major subdivisions of the Santa Ana Basin. Smaller valleys interspersed with rolling hills, rugged granitic ridges, and boulder outcrops characterize the landscape of the region. The climate and environment of the area are milder than those typical of southern California's inland regions, with average temperatures reaching 90 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and dipping to the high 40s in winter. The average annual precipitation is approximately 12 inches, occurring mostly between November and March.

The project area lies on the western outskirts of the City of Murrieta, surrounded mostly by recent suburban residential development but with a neighborhood shopping center and another tract of vacant land to the south. The terrain is relatively level except where a man-made earthen drainage channel runs across the western portion of the property. Elevations range roughly between 1,150 and 1,170 feet above mean sea level, inclining gradually to the east and featuring a slight mound in the northern portion. The ground surface in the entire project area has evidently been reshaped in the past and retains little vestige of the native landscape. The existing vegetation consists mainly of Russian thistle, telegraph weed, annual sunflower, California buckwheat, deerweed, nonnative grasses, mulefat, and vinegar weed (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on July 31, 2019; view to the north)

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in southwestern 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 9,500 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 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of inland southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. The prehistory of Riverside County specifically has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of southwestern Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.): 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 leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone 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 arrow shaft straighteners.

### 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.

Nearly all environmental resources were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. The Luiseño people were primarily hunters and gatherers, and collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti. They also hunted deer, elk, antelope, rabbit, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bow and arrows, atlatls, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs and slings were examples of common hunting tools of the Luiseño people. 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 (Bean and Shipek 1978:558). Ultimately, the Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact due to diseases such as smallpox. Harsh living conditions also contributed to the Luiseño population decline 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 impacted traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced and their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage live on the Pechanga, Soboba, and Pala Indian Reservations.

## **Historic Context**

The Temecula Valley received its first European visitors in 1797, 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 *rancho* 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 project area 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*.

The town of Murrieta was founded by the Temecula Land and Water Company in 1884, at the height of the land boom of the 1880s, on 160 acres of land in Rancho Temecula (Gunther 1984:343-345). It was named it after Juan Murrieta, one of the owners of the rancho at the time and a well-respected local dignitary (*ibid.*). 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, estimated at 2,200 in 1980, rose to 24,000 by 1991, when the City of Murrieta was incorporated, and exceeds 85,000 by 2005 (City of Murrieta n.d.).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On July 25 and 29, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, which is the State of California's official repository of cultural resources records for the County of Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. 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 RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1860-1899, U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps dated 1901-1997, and aerial photographs taken in 1938-2018. The historic 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. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On July 26, 2019, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. In the meantime, CRM TECH also notified the nearby Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited tribal participation. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on August 21 CRM TECH further contacted in writing a total of seven tribes of Luiseño heritage in the region for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the vicinity. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On July 31, 2019, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Nina Gallardo carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American Monitor Chris Yearyean from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel northeast-southwest transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area 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 was poor (less than 25 percent) over most of the property but was considered adequate for this study in light of the extent of past disturbances to the ground surface (see further discussion below).

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records show some 80 previous studies on various tracts of land or linear features, including adjacent properties on all sides as well as a channel/culvert along a portion of the project boundary (Figure 5). As a result of these past survey efforts, 17 historical/archaeological sites and 10 isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—were previously recorded within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

Among these known cultural resources, six of the sites and all 10 of the isolates were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, and all of them consisted of groundstone and flaked-stone artifacts. These prehistoric cultural resources were concentrated mostly along the nearby Murrieta Creek and on the slopes of the rolling hills surrounding the Temecula Valley floor. The nearest among them, Site 33-001279, was found roughly a half-mile west of the project location. The other 11 sites dated to the historic period and included 10 buildings or groups of buildings and a cluster of relics from

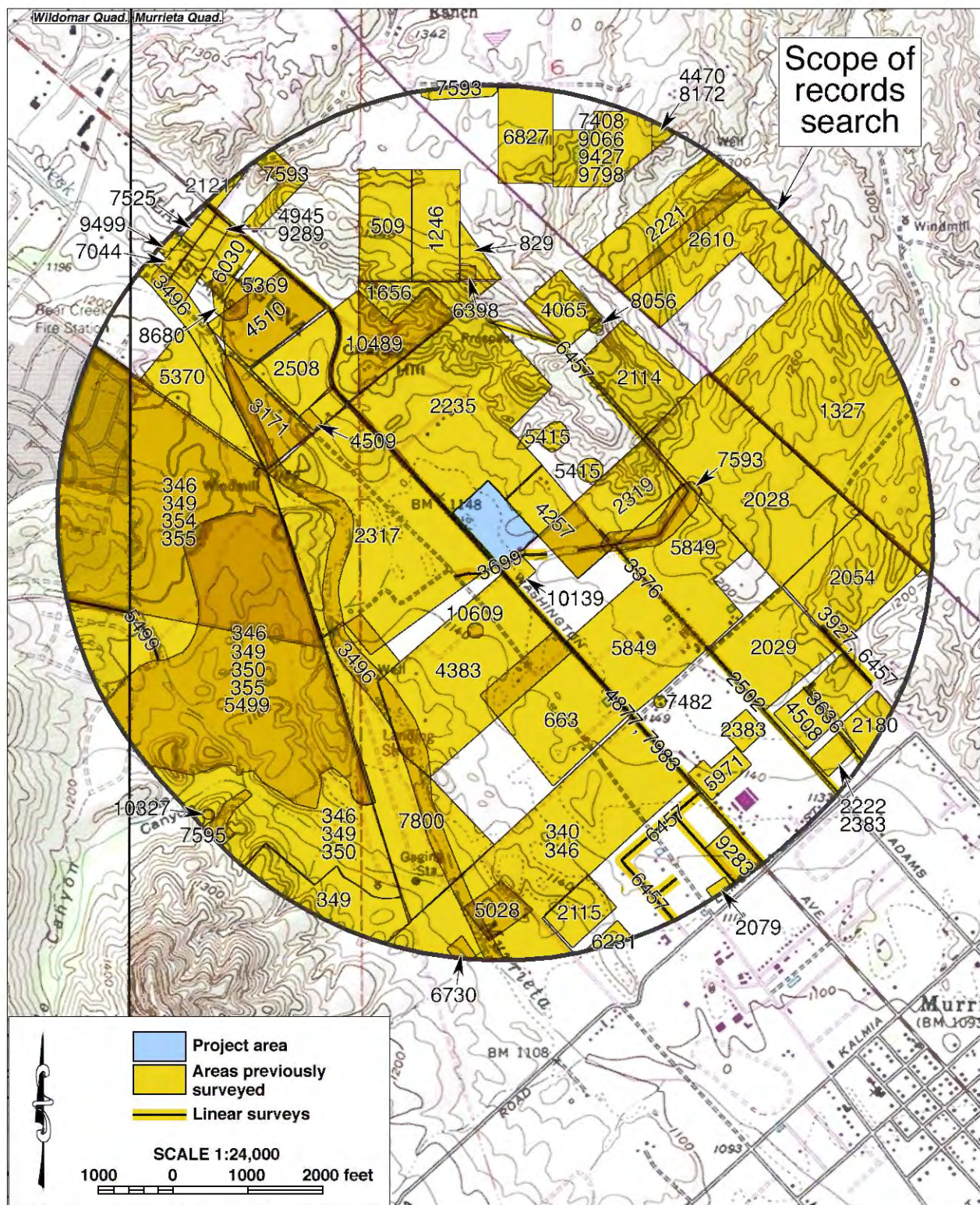


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.



<b>Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search</b>		
<b>Primary No.</b>	<b>Recorded by/Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
33-001279	Keller 1985	Scatter of groundstone and flaked-stone artifacts; possible village site
33-001281	Varner 1977	Two manos and a thin scatter of lithic material
33-001282	Keller 1985	Two portable metates
33-001283	Keller 1985	Scatter of groundstone and waste flakes
33-001285	Sutton 1977	Flake scatter and milling stones
33-007428	Oxendine 1983	Vernacular ranch house, ca. 1900
33-007440	Oxendine 1983	Vernacular ranch house, ca. 1905-1906
33-007453	Cornwell 1982	Gable-roofed bungalow, ca. 1920s
33-007458	Oxendine 1983	House, café, and gas station, ca. 1920s
33-007459	Oxendine 1983	Gable-roofed bungalow, ca. 1937
33-007460	Oxendine 1983	Gable-roofed bungalow, ca. 1934
33-011266	Sutton 1977	Isolate: scraper
33-011268	Sutton 1977	Isolate: mano
33-011436	Robinson 2002	Isolate: metate
33-013292	Tang et al. 2003	Residence and mechanic's garage, ca. 1941
33-013504	Brown 1978	Two concrete structures and various pieces of farm equipment
33-013505	Brown 1978	Isolate: quartz crystal flake
33-013512	Kardash 1977	Isolate: scraper and lithic flakes
33-013748	Sutton et al. 1977	Isolate: mano fragments
33-013748	Sutton et al. 1977	Isolate: two flakes
33-015304	Lapin and Siro 2006	Isolate: quartzite flake
33-015305	Lapin and Siro 2006	Isolate: quartzite flake
33-015891	Alter et al. 2005	Vernacular residence, ca. 1942
33-017048	Keller 2008	Isolate: portable metate fragments
33-017136	Alter et al. 2005	Vernacular residence, ca. 1906
33-024819	Grabski and Kraft 2015	Groundstone fragments and lithic scatter
33-024864	Smallwood 2016	Vernacular residence and related structures, ca. 1930

Murrieta's agrarian past. None of these sites or isolates was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study indicate that the project area once contained an apparent farmstead during the early and mid-20th century, but all traces of it have been obliterated in recent decades. Prior to that, the only man-made feature noted in the project vicinity during the 1850s-1880s was the Southern Emigrant Road, also known the Butterfield Overland Mail Route or the Los Angeles-Fort Yuma Road, among a host of other names (GLO 1860; 1883). One of the main gateways between California and the eastern United States at the time, the road would later evolve into what is now Washington Avenue by the turn of the century and become a part of U.S. Route 395 in the 1926 U.S. Highway System (Figures 6, 7).

Despite its location along this important transportation artery, little development occurred in or near the project area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By 1938, the project area had become the site of the first settlement in the vicinity, with at least two buildings situated among a cluster of trees in the southerly corner of the property and surrounded by large expanses of farmlands as well as unused virgin land (NETR Online 1938). The apparent farmstead survived at least into the early 1950s (Figure 8). Between 1951 and 1967, however, the buildings observed in 1938 were demolished and replaced by a larger, elongated building located to the northeast of their former site

(NETR Online 1967; Figure 2). The nature of this new building is unknown, but its configuration bore much more resemblance to that of a typical commercial, industrial, or office building than a residential property (NETR Online 1967; 1978).

In 1996, the southernmost portion of the project area, around the building, hosted a large number of ancillary structures and vehicles as well, while the rest of the property remained vacant and evidently unused (Google Earth 1996). The surrounding properties also lay undeveloped, while all agricultural operation had evidently ceased by then (*ibid.*). Over the next 10 years, the residential development on adjacent land was all completed, and Nutmeg Street was constructed along its current alignment, as was the Plaza de Oro shopping center further to the south (Google Earth 2005).

In the project area itself, all buildings, structures, and other man-made features noted in 1996 had

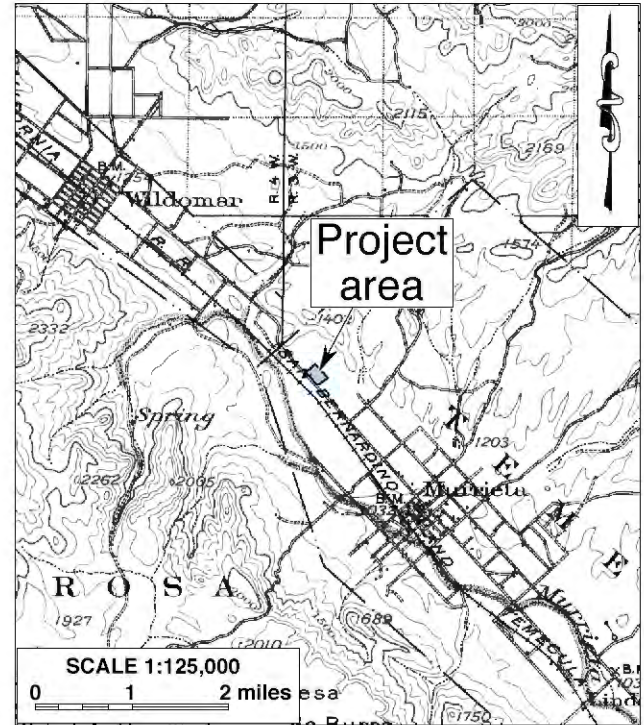


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

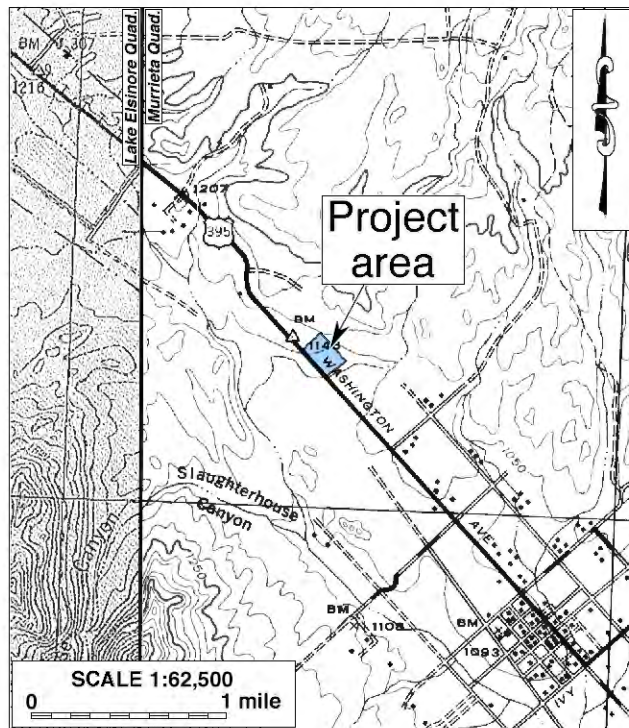


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942a; 1942b)

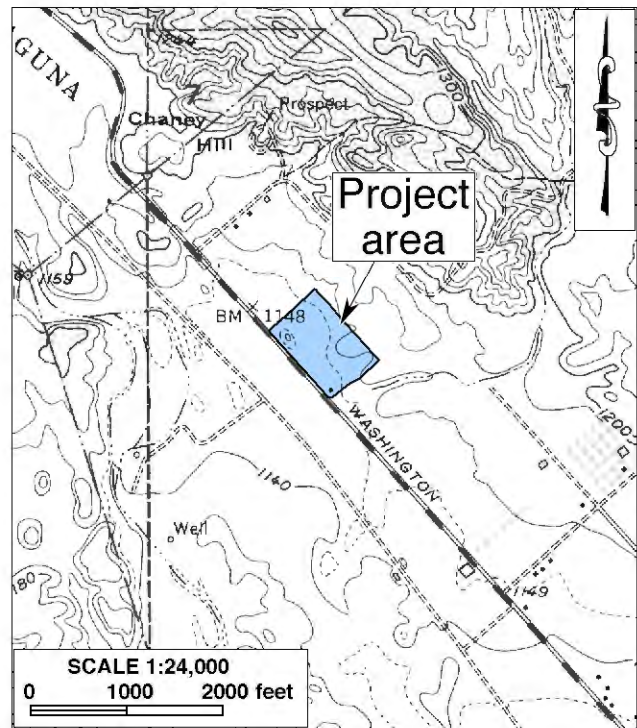


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951. (Source: USGS 1953)

been removed by 2002, along with the grove of domestic trees around them (Google Earth 2002). Meanwhile, the entire project area was cleared, graded, or otherwise disturbed in 2002-2005, and the landscape features in existence on the property today, such as the earthen drainage channel and the gentle mound, evidently all date to that period (Google Earth 2002-2005). Since then, however, no further development or other changes in land use has occurred on the property, which remains entirely undeveloped to the present time (Google Earth 2005-2018).

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated August 19, 2019, that the Sacred Lands File indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiries to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. In addition, the commission recommended that other local Native American groups be contacted for further information and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see Appendix 2).

Upon receiving the NAHC's response, on August 21, 2019, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all seven tribes of Luiseño heritage on the referral list (see Appendix 2). For some of the tribes, the designated spokespersons on cultural resource issues were contacted in lieu of the individuals on the referral list, as recommended in the past by the tribal government staff. The seven tribal representatives contacted during this study are listed below:

- Rob Roy, Environmental Director, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians;
- Chris Devers, Cultural Liaison, Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Molly Earp-Escobar, Cultural Planning Specialist, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Cheryl Madrigal, Interim Cultural Resource Manager, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Carmen Mojado, Tribal Council member, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

As of this time, two of the seven tribes have responded in writing (see Appendix 2). As mentioned above, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians participated in the archaeological field survey of the project area, but the tribe has not responded formally to the request for comments as of this time. In letters dated August 26 and September 22, 2019, Cheryl Madrigal of the Rincon Band and Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band both identified the project area as a part of their tribes' traditional use areas. Ms. Madrigal stated that the Rincon Band had no knowledge of any cultural resources in or near the project area but requested to review the results of this study.

On behalf of the Soboba Band, Mr. Ontiveros requested to participate in further consultation with the project proponent and the City of Murrieta and to monitor all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project. In addition, Mr. Ontiveros stated that an in-house database search identified "multiple areas of potential impacts" and offered to share specific information during future consultation with the City.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential "historical resources," and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered



within the project boundaries. As noted above, the landscape in the entire project area was reshaped in 2002-2005, leaving virtually no portion of the ground surface undisturbed (Google Earth 2002-2005). As a result, it is highly unlikely for any archaeological features or artifact deposits, either prehistoric or historic in origin, to survive intact on or near the ground surface within the project boundaries.

## **DISCUSSION**

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area and assist the City of Murrieta in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were encountered during the present survey. Therefore, CRM TECH concludes that no “historical resources” will be impacted by the proposed project. However, the NAHC has reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiry to the nearby Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, who did not provide any specific information on such resources during the course of this study. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of “tribal cultural resources” is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of Murrieta and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary, the present study encountered no “historical resources” within or adjacent to the project area, but the NAHC identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location that require further consultations between the City of Murrieta and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians as well as other appropriate Native American groups. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Murrieta:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- A tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultation process to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”
- No additional cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

## REFERENCES

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 2008 CA-RIV-6069: Early Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the San Jacinto Valley, Western Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
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1953     Map: Murrieta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951.  
1979a     Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.  
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## **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.

#### **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.

**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      Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician 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**

Principal investigator, author, co-author, and contributor of 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**

**Ben Kerridge, M.A.**

### **Education**

- 2014 Geoarchaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
- 2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

### **Professional Experience**

- 2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
- 2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
- 2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, various locations, California.

### **Memberships**

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

## **PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**

**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

### **Education**

- 2020 M.A. (anticipated), Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

### **Professional Experience**

- 2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2016-2017 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
- 2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
- 2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.



**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**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/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.  
2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.  
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.  
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/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**  
**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.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* Seven 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

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916)373-3710  
(916)373-5471 (Fax)  
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

**Project:** Proposed Vesting Tentative Parcel Map 30394 Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 906-020-012, -013, and -092 (CRM TECH No. 3521)

**County:** Riverside

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

**Township** 7 South **Range** 3 West **SB** BM; **Section(s):** Temecula land grant

**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 a 210-unit apartment complex on approximately 14 acres of land in APNs 906-020-012, -013, and -092, located north of the intersection of Nutmeg Street and Washington Avenue, in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.

*July 26, 2019*

**From:** Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>  
**Sent:** Friday, July 26, 2019 1:17 PM  
**To:** Molly Earp-Escobar  
**Cc:** Ebru Ozdil (eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov); Tina Thompson Mendoza  
**Subject:** Cultural Study and Participation in Fieldwork for Proposed Vesting Tentative Parcel Map 30394 Project, APNs 906-020-012, -013, & -092, in the City of Murrieta, Riverside Co (CRM TECH No. 3521)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed Vesting of Tentative Parcel Map 30394, APNs 906-020-012, -013, and -092, in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3521). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the archaeological field survey for the project. We will contact you again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. I'm attaching the project area map and other information. We would also appreciate any information that the tribe can provide about the project location. Please feel free to email back with any questions regarding the project and possible availability for the field survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo  
(909) 824-6400 (phone)  
(909) 824-6405 (fax)  
CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B  
Colton, CA 92324



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION  
Cultural and Environmental Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
Phone: (916) 373-3710  
Email: [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>  
Twitter: @CA\_NAHC



August 19, 2019

Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech

VIA Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

RE: Proposed Vesting Tentative Parcel Map 30394 Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
8/19/2019**

***Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians***

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

Cahuilla

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians***

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

Luiseno

***Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians***

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians***

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

Luiseno

***La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians***

Fred Nelson, Chairperson  
22000 Highway 76  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

Luiseno

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
One Government Center Lane  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
bomazzetti@aol.com

Luiseno

***Pala Band of Mission Indians***

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.  
Pala, CA, 92059  
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515  
Fax: (760) 742-3189  
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Cupeno  
Luiseno

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
One Government Center Lane  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

Luiseno

***Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians***

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

Luiseno

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians***

1889 Sunset Drive  
Vista, CA, 92081  
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505  
Fax: (760) 724-2172  
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Vesting Tentative Parcel Map 30394 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
8/19/2019**

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission  
Indians***

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council  
1889 Sunset Drive  
Vista, CA, 92081  
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505  
Fax: (760) 724-2172  
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Vesting Tentative Parcel Map 30394 Project, Riverside County.

**From:** Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 21, 2019 8:27 AM  
**To:** Molly Earp-Escobar  
**Subject:** Information Regarding Positive NAHC Response for Proposed Vesting Tentative Parcel Map 30394 Project, APNs 906-020-012, -013, and -092, in the City of Murrieta (CRM TECH No. 3521)

Hello Ms. Earp-Escobar,

I'm following up on Tentative Parcel Map 30394 in the City of Murrieta (CRM TECH No. 3521). We have received the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) response, which states that the Sacred Lands File search produced positive results and recommends that the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians be contacted for further information (see attached).

I'm contacting you to see if the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians has any specific information regarding cultural sites located within the project area. I'm also attaching the NA Scoping Letter, the NAHC Response Letter, and the project area map. We would appreciate any information that the tribe can provide to us. Please feel free to call or email us back with questions or additional information.

Thanks for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive Ste. A/B  
Colton, CA 92324



August 21, 2019

Rob Roy, Environmental Director  
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians  
22000 Highway 76  
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: Proposed Vesting Tentative Parcel Map 30394 Project  
Assessor's Parcel Numbers 906-020-012, -013, and -092  
14 Acres in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3521

Dear Mr. Roy:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the construction of a multi-family residential development on approximately 14 acres of land in APNs 906-020-012, -013, and -092, located north of the intersection of Nutmeg Street and Washington Avenue in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Murrieta and Wildomar, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in the Temecula land grant, T7S R3W, SBBM.

In a letter dated August 19, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the Sacred Lands File search produced positive results and recommends that the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians be contacted for further information (see attached). We have contacted the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing also to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

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 in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. 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, namely the City of Murrieta.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH  
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

# RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

## Cultural Resources Department

One Government Center Lane · Valley Center, California 92082 ·  
(760) 297-2635 Fax:(760) 692-1498



August 26, 2019

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

### Re: Proposed Vesting Tentative Parcel Map 30394 Project

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. We do not have knowledge of cultural resources within or in close proximity to the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We ask that a copy of the results of the archaeological record search be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635.

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

Sincerely,

**Cheryl Madrigal, M.A.**

Interim Cultural Resources Manager  
Cultural Resources Department  
Office: 760-297-2635 ext. 318 | Cell: 760-648-3000  
Email: [cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov](mailto:cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov)

Bo Mazzetti  
Tribal Chairman

Tishmall Turner  
Vice Chairwoman

Steve Stallings  
Council Member

Laurie E. Gonzalez  
Council Member

Alfonso Kolb  
Council Member

September 22, 2019

Attn: Nina Gallardo, Project Archaeologist/NA Liaison  
CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324



**RE: Proposed Vesting Tentative Parcel Map 30394 Project – north of the intersection of Nutmeg Street and Washington Street (APNs 906-020-012, -013, -092) – City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA – CRM TECH Contract #3521**

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 Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken, and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOE", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
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)

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**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. 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.

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.



**Confidentiality:** The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and the City of Murrieta, as well as hired consultant (CRM TECH). No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.