

Appendix 5.0

Cultural Resources Assessment

Palomar Street Phase I Improvements Project

Cultural Resources Technical Report

May 2020 | PLW-01

Prepared for:

City of Wildomar
23873 Clinton Keith Road, Suite 201
Wildomar, CA 92595

Prepared by:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942



Stacie Wilson
Senior Archaeologist

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National Archaeological Database Information

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Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Client/Project: City of Wildomar / Palomar Street Phase I Improvements Project

Report Date: May 2020

Report Title: Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Palomar Street Phase I Improvements Project, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California

Submitted to: City of Wildomar and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment

New Sites/Isolates: PLW-ISO-001_P; Palomar Street

Updated Sites/Isolates: P-33-010986

USGS Quad: Murrieta and Wildomar

Acreage: Approximately 37-acre area of potential effect; 41.5 acres surveyed

Key Words: Riverside County; Township 7 South, Range 3 and 4 West; La Laguna Rancho; Wildomar; Palomar Street; Washington Avenue; Murrieta Creek; Phase I survey; prehistoric isolates P-33-010986, PLW-ISO-001_P; lithic artifacts; Butterfield Overland Stage; U.S. Highway 395

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ES-1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project Location and Description.....	1
1.2 Project Personnel.....	1
1.3 Regulatory Framework	1
1.3.1 Native American Heritage Values	3
2.0 PROJECT SETTING.....	4
2.1 Natural Setting.....	4
2.2 Cultural Setting	5
2.2.1 Prehistoric Period	5
2.2.2 Ethnohistory.....	9
2.2.3 Historical Background	10
3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM	14
3.1 Records Search.....	14
3.1.1 Previous Surveys	14
3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources.....	20
3.2 Other Archival Research	22
3.3 Native American Contact Program	23
4.0 FIELD SURVEY.....	24
4.1 Survey Methodology.....	24
4.2 Survey Results	29
5.0 STUDY RESULTS.....	30
5.1 Palomar Street	31
6.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.....	32
6.1 Eligibility Recommendations.....	32
6.1.1 Isolates.....	32
6.1.2 Palomar Street	33
6.2 Management Recommendations	34
7.0 REFERENCES.....	38

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

LIST OF APPENDICES

A	Resumes
B	Records Search Results (Confidential, bound separately)
C	Native American Correspondence (Confidential, bound separately)
D	Confidential Figures (Confidential, bound separately)
E	DPR Site Forms (Confidential, bound separately)

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Follows Page</u>
1	Regional Location.....	2
2	USGS Topography	2
3	Aerial Photograph	2
4	Identified Cultural Resources.....	Confidential, bound separately

LIST OF TABLES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Previous Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area.....	15
2	Previously Recorded Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area	21
3	Native American Contact Program Responses	23
4	Identified Cultural Resources.....	32

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BP	before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
HELIX	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
LRN	Legislative Route Number
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PCN	Pre-Construction Notification
PRC	Public Resources Code
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by the City of Wildomar (City) to provide cultural resources services for the Palomar Street Phase I Improvements Project (project), located within the City as well as within unincorporated Riverside County. The proposed project consists of several connectivity improvements to be constructed, principally along a segment of Palomar Street/ Washington Avenue but also extending along portions of Clinton Keith Road. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project alignment. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

The records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on November 12, 2019 indicated that 88 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area, eight of which encompassed all or a portion of the project alignment. The records search results also indicated that a total of 31 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project area, of which, one resource, a prehistoric isolate (P-33-010986), consisting of two basalt flakes and one piece of metavolcanic debitage, has been recorded within the project area.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the project area by a HELIX archaeologist and a Native American monitor on December 12, 2019, with a supplemental site visit by a HELIX archaeologist on May 19, 2020. During the survey, the previously recorded isolated resource, P-33-010986, was not reidentified, but a newly identified cultural resource, an isolated prehistoric chert core (PLW-ISO-001_P) was observed within the archaeological survey area, which subsequently has been removed from the project area of potential effect (APE). As such no impact will occur to the isolate as a result of the project. HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 11, 2019 for a Sacred Lands File search; the NAHC indicated in a response dated November 14, 2019 that the result of the search was positive.

Background and archival research conducted for the study resulted in the identification of Palomar Street itself as a cultural resource. Palomar Street has a long history as a historic travel route, beginning with use as the Southern Emigrant Trail route in 1820s, followed by the Butterfield Overland Stage line in the 1850s, and as an early twentieth century automobile route (signed as Legislative Route Number [LRN] 77 and Route 71 in the 1930s, and U.S. Highway 395 between 1935 and 1952). The segment of Palomar Street within the project area qualifies as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion A (1) for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the region's history, primarily the road alignment's use as an important historic travel route. However, while the project area remained relatively undeveloped until after the 1980s, it has since been highly disturbed by modern residential, commercial, and civic development, utility installations, and roadway/sidewalk improvements, resulting in low integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As such, the segment of Palomar Street within the project area does not retain sufficient historic character or appearance to convey the reason for significance and is recommended as ineligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP.

Despite this recommendation, it must be noted that the proposed roadway improvements would not affect the character defining features (i.e., the important travel routes) that would make the overall

resource(s) (e.g., the Southern Emigrant Trail, Butterfield Overland Stage, LRN 77, Route 71, and U.S. Highway 395 routes) eligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP. As such, the segment of Palomar Street within the project area would be considered a non-contributing element to the eligibility of the overall linear resource(s), if any of the historic routes have been, or would be evaluated, by other researchers. Furthermore, U.S. Highway 395 was officially designated Historic State Highway Route 395 in 2008 (Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 98, Chapter 79, 2008); the current study and resource evaluation does not detract or hinder the route of the historic highway through the project area from being acknowledged or celebrated as a segment of the Historic State Highway Route 395.

Based on the results of the current study, no historical resources, per CEQA, or historic properties, per Section 106 of the NHPA, will be adversely affected by the Palomar Street Phase I Improvements Project. However, due to the historic, prehistoric, and tribal cultural resource sensitivity of the project region, the presence of the prehistoric isolated resources within the project and survey area, positive Sacred Land File search results provided by the NAHC, and concerns expressed by Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC and contacted by HELIX, it is recommended that a monitoring program following standard City of Wildomar Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures be implemented for the project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by the City of Wildomar (City) to provide cultural resources services for the Palomar Street Phase I Improvements Project (project), located in the City as well as within unincorporated Riverside County. The project consists of several proposed bike trails and sidewalk improvements. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project area. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project is located in southwestern Riverside County, within an unsectioned portion (La Laguna Rancho land grant) of Township 7 South, Range 4 West and a portion in Range 3 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Murrieta and Wildomar quadrangles (Figures 1 and 2, *Regional Location* and *USGS Topography*, respectively). The project area is located along both sides of Palomar Street/Washington Avenue from McVicar Street to the north, to Laura Drive to the south, and along both sides of Clinton Keith Road extending short distances east and west from the intersection with Palomar Street (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). The area of potential effect (APE) encompasses the 31.0-acre proposed project site plus additional adjacent land, totaling approximately 37 acres.

The project proposes to improve connectivity for active transportation users by filling in sidewalk/trail gaps and adding bicycle lanes along portions of two major roadways - Palomar Street and Clinton Keith Road. On Palomar Street, 4,100 linear feet of Class II bicycle lanes and 2-foot-wide buffers are proposed between McVicar Street and Clinton Keith Road. In addition, approximately 530 linear feet of sidewalks/trails will be filled in along the south side of Palomar Street to create a continuous barrier-free path along this segment to connect to newly constructed bike lanes on Clinton Keith Road. On Clinton Keith Road, 630 linear feet of sidewalk is proposed to fill in a sidewalk gap, which will increase connectivity for pedestrians accessing the various business and retail stores along Clinton Keith Road.

1.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA served as principal investigator and is the co-author of this technical report. Theodore Cooley M.A., RPA is report co-author. Ms. Wilson and Mr. Cooley both meet the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeology. Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A, RPA provided senior technical review. Julie Roy, B.A. conducted the field survey, and along with Annie McCausland, served as report contributor. George Vargas from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians participated in the pedestrian survey. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. Significant resources are those resources which have been found eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as applicable.

In support of a possible U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) application, federal regulations that would be applicable to the project consist of the NHPA and its implementing regulations (16 United States Code 470 et seq., 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800). Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on “historic properties”, that is, properties (either historic or archaeological) that are eligible for the NRHP. To be eligible for the NRHP, a historic property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

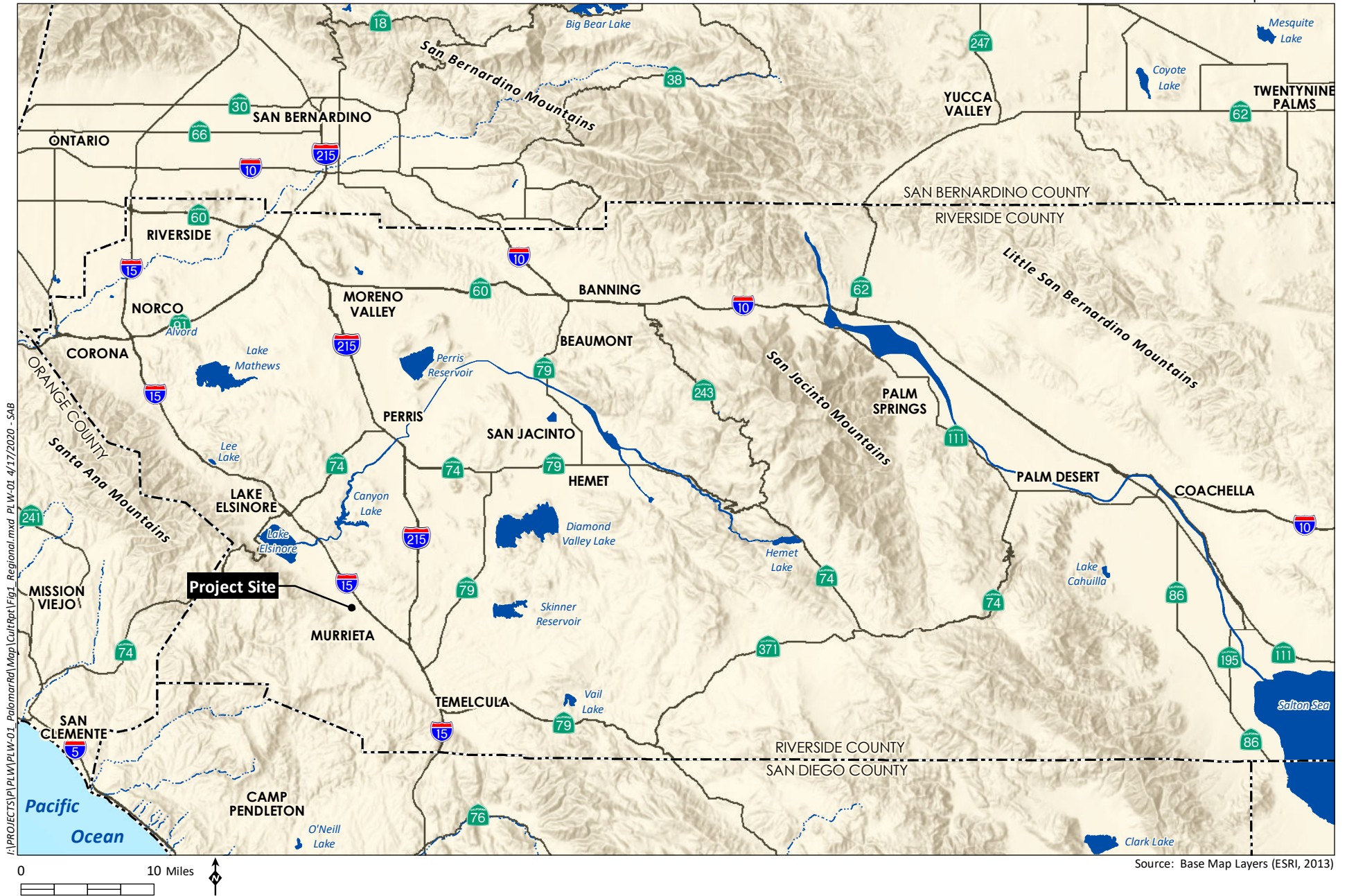
- A. associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master,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

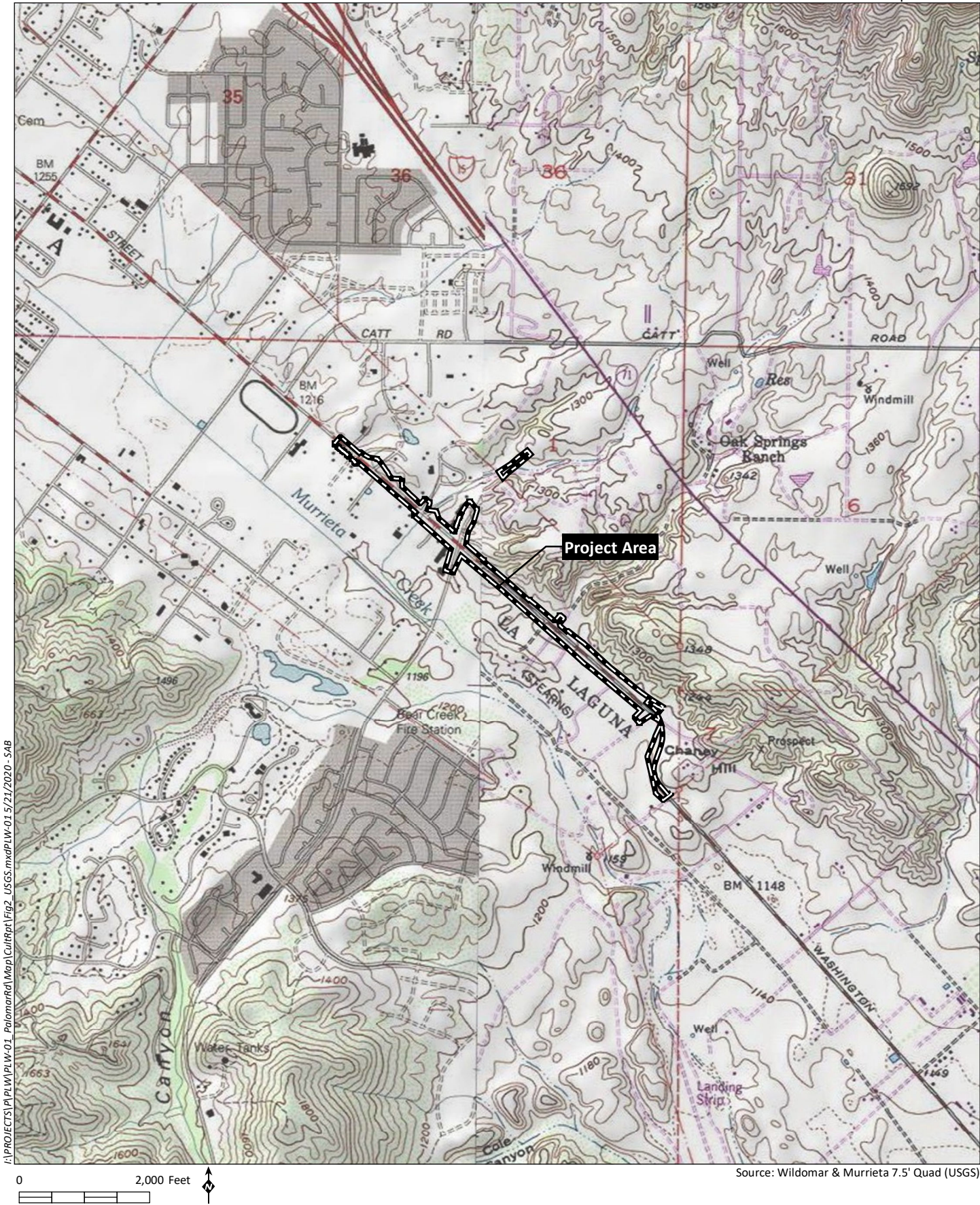
CEQA Public Resources Code (PRC) 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5, address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historic resources and discuss significant cultural resources as “historical resources,” which are defined as:

- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])
- resource(s) either listed in the NRHP or in a “local register of historical resources” or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])
- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

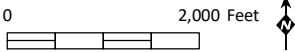
For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

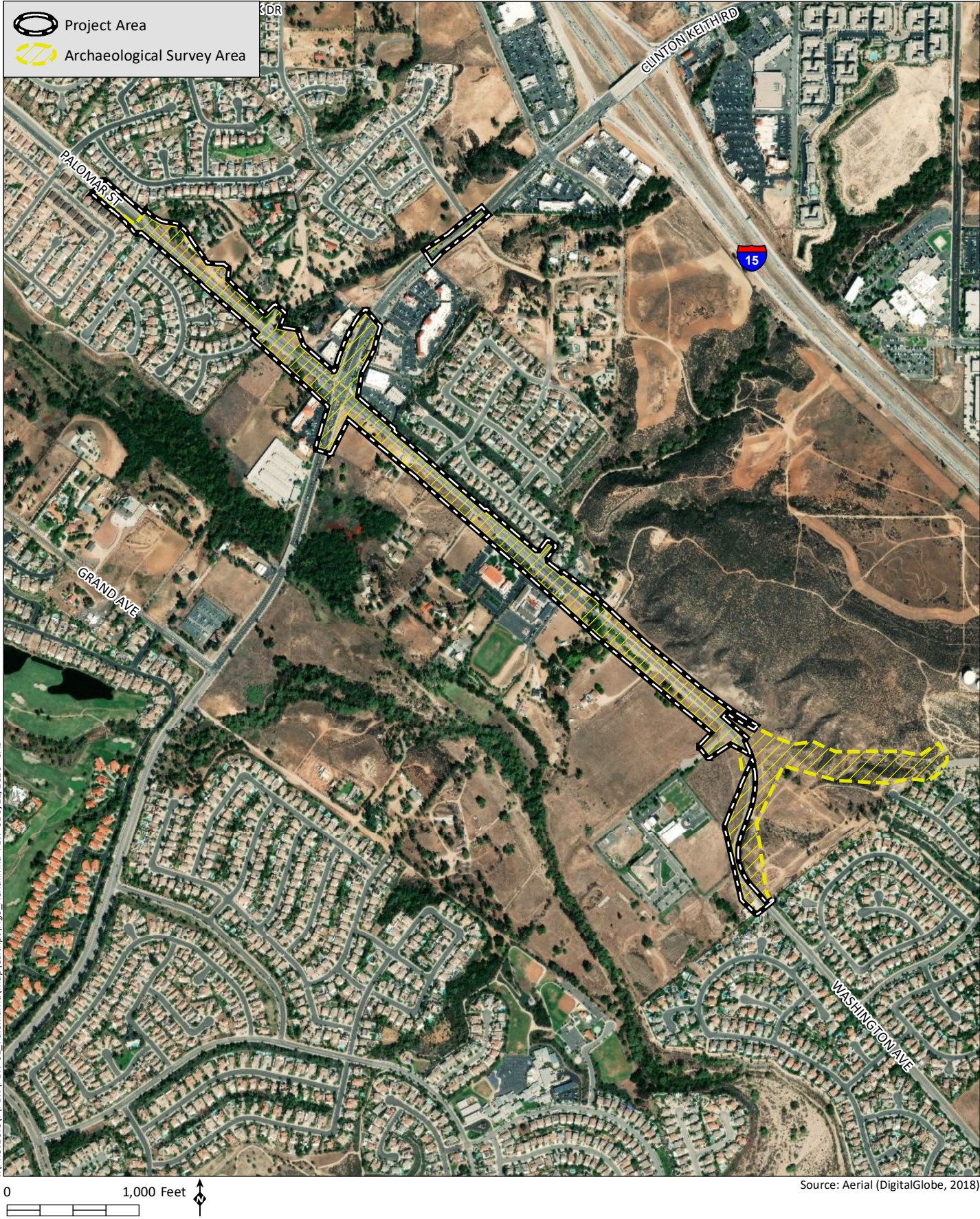
- 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;
- 4. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.





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Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a “historical resource” for the purposes of CEQA at the discretion of the lead agency.

All resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination. Under Section 106 of the NHPA, actions that alter any of the characteristics that qualify a property for eligibility for listing in the NRHP “in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association” (36 CFR 800.5[a]) constitute an adverse effect to the historic property.

1.3.1 Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Cultural resources can include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

In California, the Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American Tribes during the project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for the purpose of protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance. State Assembly Bill (AB) 52, effective July 1, 2015, introduced the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and introduced additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical

resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described PRC §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project alignment lies at the eastern base of the Santa Ana and Elsinore mountains, and along the east side of the Murrieta Creek drainage. The project area is essentially flat but contains a series of low hills at the southern end. Elevations ranging from approximately 1,190 to 1,300 feet (ft.) above mean sea level. The climate of western Riverside County is characterized as a semi-arid environment with low humidity and rainfall. Almost all rainfall occurs in the winter, but the region can also experience rare, intense summer thunderstorms. Wind is also a strong feature of this climatic regime, with dry winds in excess of 25 miles per hour in the late winter and early spring (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2014). Currently, the project vicinity is characterized predominantly by urban development comprised of adjacent freeway infrastructure, other transportation infrastructure, and residential, recreational/commercial, and industrial development.

Geologically, the project area is underlain by late Pleistocene to Holocene age, young alluvial channel or valley deposits consisting of fluvial sediments deposited along canyon or valley floors. They consist of unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay-bearing alluvium. Also present at several points along the alignment are outcrops of older surficial deposits of middle to early Pleistocene age, alluvial channel deposits consisting of fluvial sediments deposited along canyon or valley floors. When present within the project alignment, these older deposits consist of a member of the Pauba Formation containing brown, moderately well-indurated, cross-bedded sandstone with sparse cobble-to-boulder conglomerate beds (Kennedy and Morton n.d.). While these older, alluvial, Pauba Formation deposits occur along the eastern and western sides of the Murrieta Creek bed and the nearby foothills along the base of the Santa Ana and Elsinore mountains to the west and the mountains to the east, the mountains themselves consist mostly of granitic rocks dating to the Cretaceous Period, and metavolcanics and metasedimentary rocks of the Bedford Canyon Formation, dating to the Jurassic Period (Kennedy and Morton n.d.; Rogers 1965; Tan and Kennedy 2000). Six soil series are mapped for the project alignment: Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; San Timoteo loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes; Arlington and Green fine sandy loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded; Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded; Chino silt loam, drained; and Monserate sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded. Together, the Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, and the San Timoteo loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, represent approximately 70 percent of the soils in the project alignment (Web Soil Survey n.d.).

Prehistorically, the natural vegetation in the project area likely consisted of riparian vegetation along the Murrieta Creek drainage and mostly coastal sage scrub and native grassland in adjacent hill areas with chaparral in the upper elevations of the adjacent mountains. Prior to historic and modern activities, well-watered drainages such as Murrieta Creek likely contained stands of riparian vegetation, with plants such as western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and willow (*Salix* sp.). Native grassland plants include *Stipa*, *Elymus*, *Poa*, and *Muhlenbergia*. Plants of the coastal sage scrub community include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), wild onion (*Allium haematochiton*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), San Diego sunflower (*Bahiopsis laciniata*), golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), sawtooth goldenbush

(*Hazardia squarrosa*), yucca (*Yucca schidigera*, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* sp.), and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) (Hall 2007; Munz 1974). Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Puma concolor*); desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Desert cottontails, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler. Many of the plant and animal species naturally occurring in the project vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial and other uses (Bean and Siva Saubel 1972; Bean and Shipek 1978; Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978; Sparkman 1908). Murrieta Creek would likely have made fresh water easily accessible to native populations living in the area.

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

Moratto (1984) has previously defined eight archaeological regions and 16 subregions for California. The location of the project places it within the boundary of the San Diego subregion of the Southern Coast Region, but it is also located adjacent to the boundary with the Colorado River subregion of the Desert Region (Moratto 1984: 148, Figure 4.13). The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural Traditions and chronology of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito Tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas Tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (San Luis Rey complex).

Prior to 1984, when Moratto defined the San Diego subregion, little archaeological investigation had occurred in the westernmost Riverside and San Bernardino counties portion of this subregion. This paucity of archaeological information limited the ability of researchers to assess the cultural and temporal associations for the archaeological resources in this part of the subregion. One of the few early studies to occur in this area prior to 1984 was conducted near Temecula in the early the 1950s at a site identified as the ethnohistoric village of *Temeku* (McCown 1955). The investigation produced a substantial, primarily Late Prehistoric Period, artifact assemblage, but with some possible late Archaic materials as well. Another study, conducted in the 1970s, for the construction of the Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974, eds.), consisted of investigations at several sites and was, perhaps, the most extensive study conducted in the area prior to 1984. The results, which included several radiocarbon dates, indicated a predominance of occupation at the sites during the Late Prehistoric Period, after AD 1500, but with some limited evidence for occupation as early 380 B.C. (Bettinger 1974:159-162). During the last approximately 35 years since 1984, several substantial archaeological studies have occurred that have served to substantially augment the archaeological record for the area (e.g., Applied Earth Works, Inc. 2001; Grenda 1997). Based on the information provided by these and other subsequent studies in the area, Sutton and Gardner (2010) and others have recently begun to define the prehistory of this area of the San Diego subregion and how it fits in with the previously better-known areas of the subregion. The three chronological periods defined for the prehistory of the San Diego subregion are described below.

2.2.1.1 Early Prehistoric Period

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time of the entrance of the first known human inhabitants into California. In some areas of California, it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the Big-Game-Hunting activities of the peoples of the last Ice Age occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene (beginning circa 10,000 years ago) (Erlandson 1994, 1997; Erlandson et al. 2007). In the western United States, the most substantial evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples, derives from finds of large fluted spear and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) at sites in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most of the evidence for the Fluted-Point Tradition derives principally from areas along the western margins of the Great Basin, including the eastern Sierras and the Mojave Desert, and in the southern Central Valley (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). Elsewhere in California, with the exception of a site in the north coast ranges in northwestern California, CA-LAK-36, only isolated occurrences of fluted spear points have occurred, scattered around the state (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). These isolated occurrences have, however, included two fluted points or fluted point fragments recently discovered in, or in close proximity to, the San Diego subregion; one in the mountainous eastern area of San Diego County approximately 42 miles to the southeast of the Project area (Kline and Kline 2007) and another along the coast approximately 34 miles to the west of the Project area in adjacent Orange County (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012). Two examples have also been discovered to the south in Baja California (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995). Despite these isolated occurrences of fluted points in the San Diego subregion and Baja California, none have been found, to date, in the western Riverside or San Bernardino counties area (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007).

The earliest sites in the San Diego subregion, documented to be over 9,000 years old, belong to the San Dieguito Tradition (Warren et al 1998; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, has been documented mostly in the coastal and near coastal areas in San Diego County (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966; Warren and True 1961), as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1967). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), located along the San Dieguito River in San Diego County, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the “San Dieguito complex,” which Warren later reclassified as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). This Tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools, but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives; scraping tools; crescentics; and Silver Lake, Lake Mojave, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967; Knell and Becker 2017). Some researchers interpret the San Dieguito Tradition/complex as having a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation, but sufficiently hunting-oriented as to be distinct from the more gathering-oriented complexes of traits that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1998). Other researchers see the San Dieguito subsistence system as less focused on hunting, and more diversified, and, therefore, possibly ancestral to, or a developmental stage for, the subsequent, predominantly gathering-oriented, Encinitas Tradition, denoted in the San Diego area as the “La Jolla/Pauma complex” (cf. Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). While little definite evidence for the San Dieguito Tradition has been discovered in other coastal and near-coastal areas of southern California outside of San Diego County, some evidence for it has been recently discovered in the eastern Mountains of

San Diego County (Pigniolo 2005) and in a coastal area to the north in Los Angeles County (Sutton and Grenda 2012).

2.2.1.2 Archaic Period

During the subsequent Archaic Period, artifact assemblages of the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas Tradition occur at a range of coastal and adjacent inland sites, and, in contrast to those of the previous Early Prehistoric Period, are relatively common in the study area region. These assemblages appear to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary, predominantly gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of southern California for more than 7,000 years (Grenda 1997; Sutton and Gardner 2010; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1998).

Warren has proposed that, during the Archaic Period in the south coastal region, the Encinitas Tradition began circa 8,500 years ago and extended essentially unchanged until circa 1,500 years ago (Warren 1968:2; Warren et al. 1998). Also, during the Archaic Period in the coastal region, beginning somewhere north of San Diego and extending to Santa Barbara, a fourth cultural assemblage, variously described as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955) or Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968), has been delineated and distinguished, following the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas Tradition. This assemblage is distinguished from earlier Archaic assemblages by the presence of large projectile points and milling tools such as the mortar and pestle. The time period of this assemblage is viewed as beginning circa 4,800 years ago and continuing to as late as 1,300 years ago (Warren 1968). While still a matter of some debate, Warren and others (1998) have subsequently termed the time period encompassing the extent of the Intermediate/Campbell cultural assemblage, in the southernmost coastal region, as the Final Archaic Period.

In the western Riverside County area, archaeological investigations conducted in Perris Valley for the Perris Reservoir project produced a single radiocarbon date of circa 2200 years before present (BP) and a few diagnostic artifacts as the only evidence for a late Archaic Period occupation at the archaeological sites investigated (Bettinger 1974:159-162). More recently, large-scale archaeological investigations have been conducted for the Eastside Reservoir (Diamond Valley Lake) Project, located approximately 12 miles northeast of the study area. This project involved construction, within the adjacent Domenigoni and Diamond valleys, of the Diamond Valley Lake reservoir and the associated Eastside Reservoir Project (Goldberg 2001; Robinson 2001). Based on the results from this project, the researchers developed a local chronology specific to the Domenigoni and Diamond valleys based on projectile point style changes and associated radiocarbon dates (Robinson 2001). The terminology in this chronology resembles that already presented above, with the period from 9,500 to 7,000 years ago designated as the Early Archaic period, the period from 7,000 to 4,000 years ago as the Middle Archaic, and the period from 4,000 to 1,500 years ago as the Late Archaic. In the Eastside Reservoir Project, only two components could be firmly dated to the Early Archaic, but sparse evidence of Early Archaic activity was noted in six other localities. One site did, however, produce two radiocarbon dates of 9190 ± 50 and 9310 ± 60 BP (McDougall 2001). For the Middle Archaic, firm evidence was documented in 14 locations, with other traces at four other sites. During the Late Archaic, a profusion of activity and occupation was evident, with 23 firmly dated site components and sparse evidence at eight other localities (Goldberg 2001:524).

Another archaeological investigation conducted in the vicinity of the project area has also produced evidence for prehistoric occupation in the western Riverside County region during the earliest part of the Archaic Period. This investigation occurred at Lake Elsinore, located approximately six miles to the northwest of the study area (Grenda 1997). This natural lake is situated in a fault-created basin whose principal source of water in prehistoric times was the San Jacinto River (Grenda 1997:3). Archaeological

investigations conducted at a site located along the old lake shoreline indicated occupation as early as 8,500 years ago (Grenda 1997). Thus, prehistoric occupation during the Archaic Period in the study area vicinity is documented to have occurred possibly as early as 9,300 years ago, and remained present to the end of the period, approximately 1,500 years ago. While this temporal extent correlates with Warren's original proposed extent of the Encinitas Tradition, refinement of his characterization of the Tradition as being a relatively stable, sedentary, predominantly gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, and with an extent mostly restricted to the San Diego County area, may now, based on new information available, be subject to some revision (cf. Sutton and Gardner 2010).

2.2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period, circa 1,500 years ago, is seen as marked by a number of rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place are reflected in significant alteration of previous subsistence practices and the adoption of significant new technologies. As discussed further below, some of this change may have been as a result of significant variations in the climatic conditions. Subsistence and technological changes that occurred include a shift from hunting using atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow; a de-emphasizing of shellfish gathering along some areas of the coast (possibly due to silting-in of the coastal lagoons); and an increase in the storage of crops, such as acorns and pinyon nuts. Other new traits introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period include the production of pottery and cremation of the dead, and, locally, in the western Riverside County area, a shift in settlement pattern is apparent (cf. Wilke 1974).

This shift in settlement is first noted during the early part of the period from 1,500 to 750 years ago, and is evidenced, locally, in the results from the Eastside Reservoir Project by a rather sudden decline in occupation in the local area during the initial part of the period. This 750-year period was termed by the Eastside Reservoir researchers as the Saratoga Springs Period, following Warren's (1984) desert terminology. This period can also be seen to partially coincide with a warm and arid period known as the Medieval Warm Period, documented to have occurred between approximately 1,100 and 600 years ago (Jones et al. 1999; Kennett and Kennett 2000; Stine 1994). During this period, at least two episodes of severe drought have also been demonstrated, the first calibrated to between 1060 and 840 BP and the second between 740 and 650 BP (Goldberg 2001; Stine 1994). Goldberg (2001) hypothesized that the Medieval Warm Period could account for the decline in sites occurring in the Eastside Reservoir Project area during the Saratoga Springs Period (1500 to 750 BP), claiming that desert and inland areas of western Riverside County, such as where the Eastside Reservoir Project and the current study area are located, would no longer be suitable to support residential bases. Goldberg (2001) further hypothesized that settlements would possibly be clustered at more suitable water sources during this time, such as at the coast, Lake Cahuilla, or Lake Elsinore (cf. Wilke 1974). While a decline was noted during the initial part of the Saratoga Springs Period, subsequently, during the latter part of the period, during the time of the Medieval Warm Period, a reoccupation began to occur (Goldberg 2001:578). According to Goldberg "When components dating to the Medieval Warm segment of the Saratoga Springs Period are segregated and combined with Medieval Warm components from the Late Prehistoric Period, it shows that the frequency of refuse deposits and artifact and toolstone caches during the Medieval Warm is slightly higher than during the Late Archaic and much higher than during the later portion of the Late Prehistoric Period (2001:578).

In the Eastside Reservoir Project, the Late Prehistoric Period was defined as extending from the end of the Saratoga Springs Period (750 BP) to 410 BP. A subsequent Protohistoric Period was also defined as extending from 410 to 150 BP. The Late Prehistoric (750–410 BP) was characterized by the presence of

Cottonwood points, although research indicated that Cottonwood points had actually begun to appear in the Eastside Reservoir Project study area as early as 950 BP. Ceramics and abundant obsidian began to appear around the time of the Cabrillo exploration in AD 1542 and so this date (i.e., circa 410 BP), until the establishment of the mission system in the late 1700s, was defined as the Protohistoric Period (Robinson 2001). It should also be noted that the end of the Saratoga Springs Period and the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period, 750 BP, also coincides with the onset of the Little Ice Age, generally dated from 750 to 150 BP (Goldberg 2001; Sutton et al. 2007). During this period, the climate was cooler and moister, and the sites identified within the Eastside Reservoir Project study area reflected a substantial increase in number and diversity, longer occupation periods, and more sedentary land use. Similar intensification of land use also occurred during this time in neighboring San Geronimo Pass (Bean et al. 1991), and Perris Valley (Wilke 1974).

2.2.2 Ethnohistory

While some ethnographers place the area of the project within, or adjacent to a transitional area between two related cultural groups, the Cahuilla and Luiseño (Bean 1972, 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978), Kroeber places it firmly within the traditional territory of the Luiseño people (1925: Plate 57). The Luiseño and Cahuilla, along with the Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Cupeño, comprise the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Bean and Vane 1979; Miller 1986; Shipley 1978).

The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Native people associated with the mission. The Luiseño followed a seasonal gathering cycle, with bands occupying a series of campsites within their territory (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). The Luiseño lived in semi-sedentary villages usually located along major drainages, in valley bottoms, and also on the coastal strand, with each family controlling gathering areas (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). True (1990) has indicated that the predominant determining factor for placement of villages and campsites was locations where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis. While most of the major Luiseño villages known ethnographically were located closer to the coast along the Santa Margarita River Valley and the San Luis Rey River Valley (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; White 1963), Kroeber does indicate general locations for three Luiseño villages in more inland areas. He places the village of *Panache* in proximity to Lake Elsinore and the confluence of the San Jacinto River and Temescal Creek, approximately six miles to the northwest of the project area, and the villages of *Temeku* and *Meha* in the vicinity of the confluence of the upper Santa Margarita River, Murrieta Creek, and Temecula Creek, approximately nine miles to the south of the project area (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57; McCown 1955:1).

It must be noted that interpretation by archaeologists and linguistic anthropologists may differ from the beliefs and traditional knowledge of the Luiseño people. The Luiseño creation story indicates that the Luiseño people have always been here, not migrating from elsewhere. The creation story of the Pechanga Band of the Luiseño tells that the world was created at Temecula. “The Káamalam [first people] moved to a place called Nachíivo Pomíisavo, but it was too small, so they moved to a place called ‘exva Teméeku,’ this place you know now as Temeku. Here they settled while everything was still in darkness (DuBois 1908)” (Masiel-Zamora 2013:2). A traditional Luiseño story tells of a great flood, and the people went to higher ground, where they were saved. The San Luis Rey Band say that this higher ground where the people were saved is Morro Hill. Some Luiseño informants indicated the place in this story is a hill just east of Highway 395 in the San Luis Rey River Valley (Cupples and Hedges 1977).

2.2.3 Historical Background

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

The beginning of the historic period in southern California is generally given as 1769. In the mid-eighteenth century, Spain had escalated its involvement in *Las Californias* from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992) and in that year, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. Portolá then traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California.

The first Spaniard to visit what is now Riverside County was Don Pedro Fages, the commander at the San Diego presidio, in 1772. In the pursuit of deserted soldiers, Fages traveled from San Diego east to the desert in Imperial County then northwest through the San Jacinto Mountains and the San Jacinto Valley towards Riverside (Lech 2004). However, the first documented Spanish contact was by Spanish military captain Juan Bautista de Anza who led expeditions in 1774 and 1775 from Sonora to Monterey (Bolton 1930). Anza embarked on the initial expedition to explore a land route northward through California from Sonora, with the second expedition bringing settlers across the land route to strengthen the colonization of San Francisco (Rolle 1963). Anza's route led from the San Jacinto Mountains northwest through the San Jacinto Valley, which was named "San José" by Anza. Little documentation exists of Anza's route being used after the two expeditions, although it was likely used to bring Spanish supplies into the newly colonized Alta California (Lech 2004).

Although Riverside County proved to be too far inland to include any missions within its limits, Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey de Francia, established in 1776 and 1798 respectively, claimed a large part of southwestern Riverside County, and the Temecula Valley became a major grain producer for Mission San Luis Rey. The Spanish missions did not have as direct an effect on Native people residing in the inland areas of Riverside County as they did on the Luiseño who lived along the coast (Bean 1978). On the coast, the Luiseño were moved into the Mission environment, where living conditions and diseases promoted the decline of the Luiseño population (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, throughout the Spanish Period, the influence of the Spanish progressively spread further from the coast and into the inland areas of southern California, as the missions extended their influence and used the lands for grazing cattle and other animals.

In the 1810s, ranchos and mission outposts called *asistencias* were established, increasing the amount of Spanish contact in the region. An *asistencia* was established in Pala in 1818 and in San Bernardino in 1819. In 1820, Father Payeras, a senior mission official, promoted the idea that the San Bernardino and Pala *asistencias* be developed into full missions in order to establish an inland mission system (Lech 2004). However, Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, bringing an end to the Spanish Period in California.

2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. However, during the Mexican period, the focus of the Mexican government slowly turned from the missionizing, to the settling, of California. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected

individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, influencing society to transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities. The project is within the La Laguna Rancho, which in 1844 was granted to Julian Manriquez by Governor Manuel Micheltorena.

In order to facilitate travel and communication, Mexican officials opened up several trails in the 1820s. The Sonora Trail, also known as the Southern Emigrant Trail, was opened in order to facilitate travel from Sonora into California. This route enabled the first influx of settlers into the region and in 1826 became the official mail route between California and Mexico. The Southern Emigrant Trail ran north through Temecula and the project area, and then northward through Temescal Valley to Mission San Gabriel and Los Angeles.

2.2.3.3 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. California’s acquisition by the United States substantially increased the growth of the population in California. The California gold rush, the end of the Civil War, and the passage of the Homestead Act implementing the United States’ manifest destiny to occupy and exploit the North American continent brought many people to California after 1848. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

Southern California was developed by Americans and other immigrants who migrated to the western frontier in pursuit of gold and other mining, agriculture, trade, and land speculation (Lech 2004). This population growth within southern California during the early years of the American Period also brought a need for mail and freight travel. In 1857, John Butterfield was awarded a six-year contract to transport mail twice a week between St. Louis, Missouri, and San Francisco, California (Helmich 2008). Utilizing the Southern Emigrant Trail, the Butterfield Overland Stage Route traveled from Yuma through Warner Springs and Temecula, and then up through Temescal Valley to Chino, and then to Los Angeles. In 1858, the Rancho La Laguna was sold to Augustin Machado, who built an adobe on the northwest side of Lake Elsinore (then known as La Laguna), which became a stop for the stage route (Lech 2004).

To the south of the project area, the Butterfield Overland Stage route had a major stop called “Alamos,” the Spanish word for cottonwoods, in Murrieta, as well as a stop in Temecula (Brigandi n.d.). Local mail routes within southern California were also developed beginning in the 1850s, such as the line begun in 1852 by Phineas Banning between Los Angeles and San Diego (Stott 1968). In 1868, Tomlinson & Co. briefly operated a daily mail route from Tucson, Arizona to Los Angeles via San Diego and San Bernardino (Stott 1968), although after only four months the company had lost \$12,000 and discontinued service (Mills 1957). In 1867, the U.S. Mail Company sent weekly stages that ran between San Diego and San Bernardino, and in 1859, one of the region’s first post offices was established in Temecula.

In the fall of 1880, Frank Kimball signed an agreement with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (Santa Fe) to build a railway line running from San Diego to Barstow that would run adjacent to Lake Elsinore (La Laguna). In the early 1880s, the California Southern Railway, a subsidiary of the Santa Fe, was completed and allowed for travel through the Cajon Pass to Barstow to a junction of the Atlantic

and Pacific Railroad, and down to San Diego through western Riverside County. In 1883, Franklin Heald and his partners, William Collier and Donald Graham, purchased the Rancho La Laguna, except for 500 acres that remained owned by the Machado family. In 1885, Collier and Graham purchased Heald's interest of the southern portion of the La Laguna Rancho land grant.

In 1887, Santa Fe officials consolidated their family of railroads in southern California, forming the California Central Railway. Although the California Southern remained an individual subsidiary at that time, it consolidated with the California Central Railway and the Redondo Beach Railway two years later, in 1889. The resulting corporation was the Southern California Railway Company, wholly owned by Santa Fe (Price 1988). In 1906 all of lines of Southern California Railway Company were deeded to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

2.2.3.4 Wildomar

As described above, the Southern Emigrant Trail and later, the Butterfield Overland Stage route had originally traveled through the Wildomar area, heading northwest from the Murrieta and Temecula outposts, and then later, the California Southern Railroad. After buying out Heald's interest in the La Laguna Rancho land grant in 1885, the townsite of Wildomar was founded by Collier and Graham, along with Margaret Collier Graham, wife of Graham and sister of Collier (City of Wildomar n.d.). The name Wildomar is a combination of the founders' names. The town was laid out on both sides of the railroad and advertised as "The Railroad Town of the Lake Colony" (Plate 1).

The Wildomar School, Wildomar Post Office, and a California Southern train station were established by 1886. The founders also established Wildomar Hotel to accommodate prospective settlers. Graham and Collier emphasized that Wildomar is "a Live Town" in their circa 1887 settlement advertisement (see Plate 1). The advertisement highlights the following features of the new town with the following statement:

"It has a Railroad. It has a Station. It has a Depot. It has a side tract. It has an Agent. It has a Telegraph Office. It has a Post office. It has two stores, and more coming. A Hotel well filled, a Blacksmith Shop, A Carpenter Shop, two Lumber Yards, a dozen busy Carpenters, a Brick Kiln, two Masons and Plasters, a Milliner, A Dressmaker, A Newspaper, a Livery Stable, Real Estate Offices, School, Church, Public Library, Pure Mountain Water piped to every house, Perfect Climate, Rich Soil, Fine Country" (Graham and Collier n.d.).

Despite the liveness of the community, Wildomar developed primarily as a rural agricultural town that attracted settlers who were looking to establish productive farms and ranches in California (Cashman 2010:7-8; City of Wildomar n.d.). Ranches and farms in Wildomar produced honey, concord grapes, apricots, olives, turkeys, cattle, rabbit, and dairy products. Settlers constructed single-family dwellings and infrastructure on their farms and ranches to accommodate their families, livestock, and farming operations. Horse ranches were also founded in Wildomar including Rancho Fortunado, Rafter T Ranch, Archer Ranch, and Circle H Ranch (Cashman 2010).

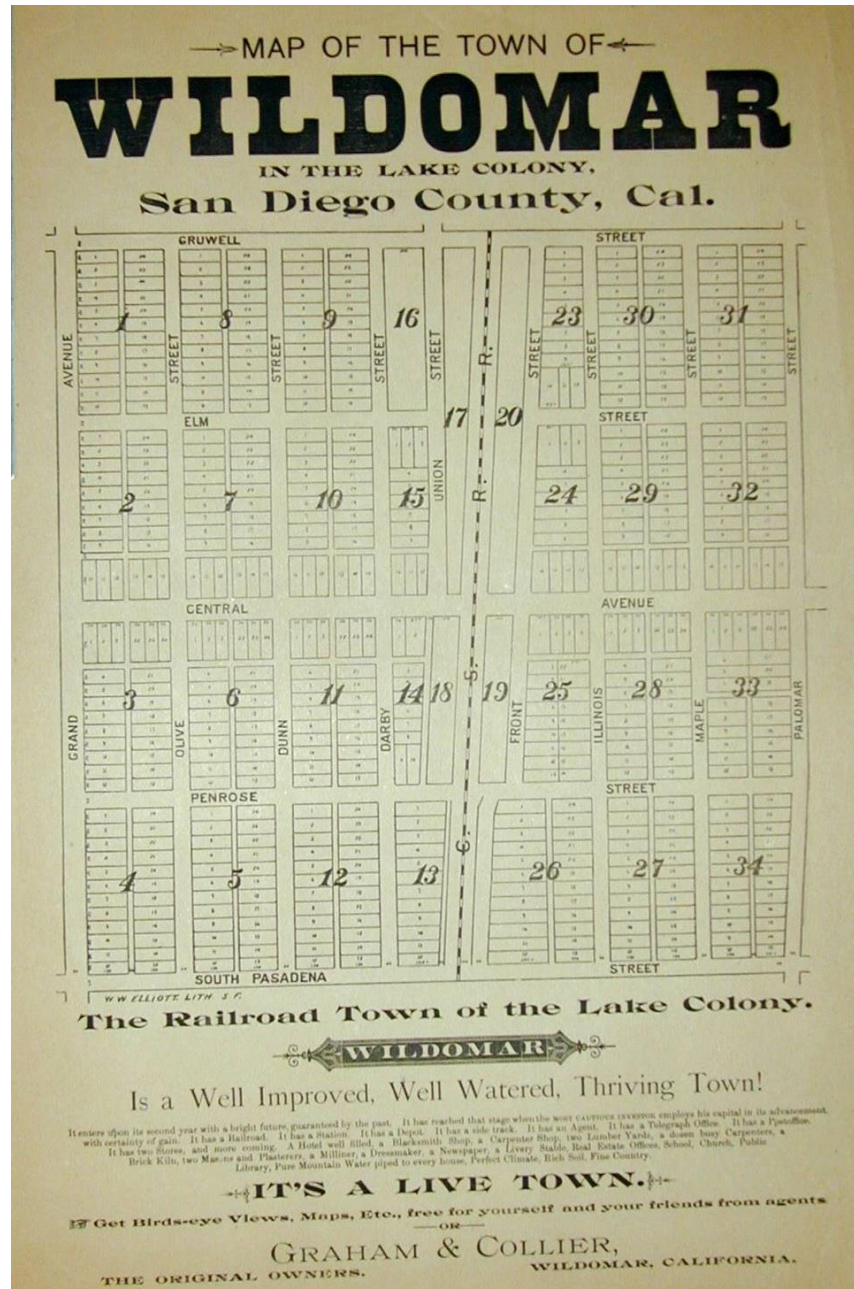


Plate 1. Wildomar settlement advertisement, circa 1887. Note Palomar Avenue on the far right.
Courtesy of the City of Wildomar.

In 1890, Wildomar was described as such:

This is a beautiful and thriving village, well-watered, and on soil admirably adapted for citrus fruit growing. It has a good school, and good churches, the Presbyterian and the Society of Friends owning church buildings. There is a mail twice daily, a blacksmith and wagonmaker, and three stores carrying general merchandise. The people are industrious and sober (Lewis Publishing Company 1890).

Unfortunately, due to severe damage to the railroad due to numerous washouts in a relatively short time, railway service from Wildomar and Temecula south to San Diego was short-lived. After floods in 1884 and 1891 destroyed the track in Temecula Canyon, the California Southern line discontinued service to San Diego, leaving Temecula at the end of a branch line (Cashman 2010). Later, in 1935, the last train went through Wildomar; the Temecula station closed in that year, and Lake Elsinore became the end of the line (Barnett et al. 2012).

While the 1930s saw the end of the railroad through Wildomar, roadways became increasingly important. What is now Palomar Street was designated as Highway 71, which in turn was signed as U.S. Highway 395 in 1935. U.S. Highway 395 was a major early automobile highway connecting southern and northern California. The highway ran through Wildomar, and gas stations, restaurants, and hotels were constructed along it to accommodate travelers passing through town, boosting the local economy (Cashman 2010).

A new parallel highway connecting Temecula to Riverside was constructed in the early 1960s, and in the early 1980s, construction began on Interstate (I-) 15, upgrading U.S. Highway 395 to Interstate Standards. Despite the long presence of the highway, the Wildomar community remained largely rural and agricultural until the construction of I-15. The new multiple lane interstate replaced the windy two-lane highway, making the area more accessible. The new interstate triggered a massive population growth in the communities of Wildomar, Temecula, Murrieta, and Lake Elsinore. New tract housing developments and shopping centers were constructed in along Palomar Street in the 1980s and 1990s. Wildomar was incorporated as a City in 2008 (Cashman 2010:97).

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX staff conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside on November 12, 2019. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the project area and included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources and locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies. The NRHP, CRHR, and the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories were also consulted. The records search summary and map are included as Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

3.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 88 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits (Table 1, *Previous Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area*). Eighty-three of the studies included field work consisting of either surveys or site visits, in addition to literature and record searches; one study included archaeological surface collection and testing; another consisted of archaeological test investigations and monitoring; three consisted of a mitigation monitoring reports; and one consisted of an architectural and evaluation study of built environment resources. Eight of the studies encompassed all or a portion of the project alignment (see Table 1).

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Year	Author	Report Title
RI-00346	1984	Salpas, Jean A.	Mitigation of Archaeological Sites on Tract 14836 and Tract 14889 Arco Development/Joaquin Ranch
RI-00349	1978	Chace, Paul G.	An Archaeological Survey of the Joaquin Ranch (Tentative Tract # 10,459) in the County of Riverside, California
RI-00350	1989	Drover, Christopher E.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Joaquin Ranch, Riverside County, California
RI-00351	1989	Arkush, Brooke S.	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring of Grading-Tracts 21370, 21371, and 24342
RI-00352	1989	Arkush, Brooke S.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of 5 Acres Within Tentative Tract 21370 Located Northwest of Murrieta in Southwestern Riverside County, California
RI-00354	1990	Beer, Robert M., and Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels	Letter Report: Archaeological Resource Assessment Bear Creek Project Tract No. 23879
RI-00508	1978	Wilmoth, Stan	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 11495, Near Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-00562	1979	Bowles, Larry L., and Jean A. Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 13, 290
RI-00663	1979	Oxendine, Joan	A Report of an Archaeological Survey of 40 Acres at the intersection of Washington Avenue and Magnolia Street, Murrieta, California
RI-01246	1981	Davis, Alan	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 17625, Northwest of Murrieta in Riverside County, California
RI-01634	1983	Swenson, James D., and Daniel McCarthy	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 18986, Wildomar Area of Southwestern Riverside County, California
RI-01720	1983	McCarthy, Daniel F.	An Archaeological Assessment for Change of Zone 4015, Rancho California Area of Riverside County, California
RI-01769	1984	McCarthy, Daniel F.	An Archaeological Assessment of Four Proposed Flood Control Projects Near Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-02028	1986	Del Chario, K.C.	Archaeological Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 21691, Near Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-02114	1987	Keller, Jean Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of TT Map 22346, Riverside County, California
*RI-02121	1987	Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological Assessment Form: TP 22611

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Year	Author	Report Title
RI-02317	1988	Keller, Jean Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Vesting TTM # 23187, Riverside County, California
RI-02319	1988	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological Assessment Form: TTM # 22625
*RI-02508	1989	Keller, Jean S.	An Archaeological Assessment of Vesting Tentative Parcel Map No. 24469, Riverside County, California
RI-02535	1989	Keller, Jean S.	An Archaeological Assessment of Change of Zone 5328/Plot Plan 10,893 Riverside County, California
RI-02610	1989	Keller, Jean S.	An Archaeological Assessment of Vesting Tentative Tract Map 25362, Riverside County, California
RI-02888	1989	Scientific Resource Surveys	Surface Collection and Test Excavation at the Tunstall East and West Sites, Wildomar, Riverside County
RI-03171	1990	Keller, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 26184, Riverside County, California
RI-03240	1990	Wade, Sue A.	Letter Report: An Archaeological Survey of the Tentative Map No. 25247, Wildomar Property
RI-03353	1989	Wade, Sue A.	Letter Report: An Archaeological Survey of the Tentative Map No. 25094, Wildomar Property
RI-03376	1989	Wade, Sue A. and Susan M. Hector	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Rancho-Temecula Effluent Pipeline from Temecula To Warm Springs in the Elsinore Valley with Additional Consideration of the Surface Water Discharge into Temescal Wash
RI-03496	1992	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	Archaeological Survey Report for Riverside County Murrieta Creek Flood Control Project
RI-03699	1993	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of Murrieta Line G, A 1200 Foot Daylight Channel and Culvert Situated at the Intersection of Washington Avenue and Nutmeg in Murrieta, Riverside County
RI-03956	1995	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Wildomar MDP Lateral E Project Located in the Community of Wildomar, Unincorporated Riverside County
RI-03986	1996	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Senior Leisure Living Development Project: A 10.94 Acre Parcel as Shown on Plot Plan 14543, Wildomar, Unincorporated Riverside County
RI-04065	1997	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Church of the Nazarene Site 11.23 Acres of Land Located in Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-04070	1998	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang	Cultural Resources Report Water and Sewer Pipeline Rights-of-Way and Associated Facilities in Community Facilities District No. 97-1, Near Wildomar Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Riverside County, California
RI-04142	1989	De Munck, Victor C.	An Archaeological Assessment of a 20-Acre Tract of Land Designated Tentative Tract #22555 Located in the Wildomar Area, Riverside County, California

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Year	Author	Report Title
RI-04257	2000	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, and Daniel Ballester	Cultural Resources Report: Tentative Tract No. 29403, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California.
RI-04259	1999	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, and Daniel Ballester	Cultural Resources Report: Tentative Tract 29332, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-04383	2000	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment of 75.45-Acres as Shown on Tentative Tract Map 29602, City of Murrieta, Riverside County.
RI-04470	2002	Robinson, Mark C.	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Approximately 10.73 Acres: Oak Creek Apartment Complex Project, Elizabeth Lane and Prielipp Road, Wildomar, Riverside County, California
*RI-04509	2001	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Palomar Street Project, 5.0 Acres of Land Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
*RI-04510	2001	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 29836, GPA 549/Cz6559, 16.07 Acres of Land Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-04641	2001	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Change of Zone 6618, 29.10 Acres of Land Located Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-04655	2003	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 380-130-015, -016, 10.46 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-04698	2003	Tetra Tech, Inc.	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approx. 3.5-Acres for the Stonebridge Medical Office Building, Wildomar, Riverside County, California
*RI-04877	2003	Peak & Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Temecula Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility Effluent Pipeline, Riverside County, California
RI-04937	2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Depasquale Family Partnership Property (Tract 30155) in the Oak Springs Area of Riverside County, California
RI-04962	2004	Hoover, Anna M. and Hugh Wagner	Final Report for the Phase I Archaeological/Paleontological Survey Tract 32859, APN 380-070-018, 15.6-Acre Property
RI-05366	2003	Keller, Jean	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Conditional Use Permit 02-401
RI-05370	2004	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31895
RI-05378	2004	Keller, Jean	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 29845
RI-05415	2001	Love, Bruce, Bai Tom Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Melissa Hernandez	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Crowe Flory Property, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Year	Author	Report Title
RI-05499	2001	Love, Bruce, Harry Quinn, and Mariam Dahdul	Archaeological Testing and Monitoring Report, Copper Canyon Development, Portions of Tract 28677, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-05536	2005	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Hidden Springs Ranch APN 380-290-029, +/-9.5 Acres of Land Near Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-05757	2003	Dahdul, Mariam	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract No. 30939, Gross Ranch Project Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-05758	2003	Dahdul, Mariam	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract No. 30839, Davis Ranch Project, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-05849	2001	Love, Bruce, Bai Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Victoria Avalos	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Murrieta Ranchos II Tentative Tracts 30273 and 30303, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-05967	2003	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 31499, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-06024	2003	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 31353 and Assessor's Parcel No. 369-180-025, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
*RI-06030	2004	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31896 Amended No. 1, +/-4.88 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-06033	2004	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Vesting Tentative Parcel Map 32166, +/-20.20 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-06170	2004	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SC-236-02 (Archer Ranch), 21745 Grand Avenue, Wildomar, Riverside County, Riverside
RI-06249	2004	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and John Eddy	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 32078, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-06400	2005	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Matthew Wetherbee, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 32535, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-06493	2004	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Matthew Wetherbee	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 25122, near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-06556	2006	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Melissa Hernandez, and Terri Jacquemain	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Number 380-110-003, near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-06905	2006	Jordan, Stacey C.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company, DSP-DOROF 12 kV Circuit Project, Riverside County, California

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Year	Author	Report Title
RI-07029	2006	Keller, Jean A., Ph.D.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment
RI-07033	2006	Keller, Jean A., Ph.D.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 380-120-012 & 013
RI-07044	2006	Hoover, Anna M., and Kristie R. Blevins	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for APN 380-170-019, 3.5 Acres, Murrieta, County of Riverside, California
RI-07408	2006	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of PAR #788 Crossroads Apartments, +- 23.19 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-07525	2008	Crull, Scott	Archaeological Mitigation-Monitoring Report for PM 32159, with APNS: 380-170-019 & -20- A +/- 13.11-Acre Parcel Located in the Murrieta Area, Riverside County, California
RI-07578	2008	Lord, Kenneth J.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Catt Road Project, Wildomar Area, Riverside County, California
RI-07593	2008	Tsunoda, Koji and Joshua D. Patterson	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company O&M -- Wildomar Service Center Fiber Optic Cables Project, on the Nutmeg 12 kV Circuit Riverside County, California
RI-07680	2006	Rosenberg, Seth A. and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for The Bear Creek Plaza Phase II Project, Riverside County, California
RI-07789	2008	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Survey for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Phase I Recycled Water System, Riverside County, California
RI-07983	2008	Clowery-Moreno, Sara and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Hayes Avenue Pipeline Project, Riverside County, California
RI-08859	2012	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Daniel Ballester, Terri Jacquemain, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel No. 380-350-022, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-08934	2013	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 376-410-013, -022, and -023 (Westpark Project), City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-08935	2013	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Assessor's Parcel No. 380-290-029 (Siena Apartments Project), City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-09066	2012	Stropes, Tracy A. and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Wildomar 23 Project, City of Wildomar, County of Riverside, Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 380-280-004, and 380-280-008 through -012
RI-09229	2014	Hogan, Michael	Update of an Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Tentative Tract Map 32035; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 380-040-005, -007, -012, and -025 In the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Year	Author	Report Title
*RI-09289	2014	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 380-170-020 23151 Palomar Street, Wildomar, California
RI-09295	2014	Brunzell, David	Letter Report: Native American Consultation Correspondence for the Catt Cellular Communications New Tower Project, Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-09427	2015	Stropes, Tracy A. and Brian F. Smith	A Class III Archaeological Study for the Parkside Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California (APNs 380-280-004 and 380-280-009 through -012)
RI-09443	2012	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment Clinton Keith/Prielipp Property, Wildomar, Riverside County, California
*RI-09499	2016	Smallwood, Josh	Architectural Survey of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 369-021-031, -035, -036, -039, and -044 and Evaluation of a Historic-period Residence and Associated Structures on APN 369-021-035, in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-09783	2014	Smith, Brian F.	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the North Ranch Project, Tentative Tract Map No. 32535, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-10489	2016	Garcia, Kyle	Camelia Residential Development Project Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment
RI-10517	2010	Bonner, Wayne H., and Arabesque Said	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE04635-C (Bear Creek Storage), 32575 Clinton Keith Road, Wildomar, Riverside County, California
RI-10530	2009	White, Laura S., and Robert S. White	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Wildomar Recycled Water System Phase 1 - Off-Site Facilities Project, Riverside County
RI-10793	2016	Davison, Kristina, and Mary Robbins-Wade	Wildomar Crossings Retail Development Project Cultural Resources Survey Report

* Overlaps project area/APE.

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC has a record of 31 cultural resources previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the project (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area*). None of the resources are located within the project APE, however resource P-33-010986, consisting of two basalt flakes and a piece of metavolcanic debitage, is documented immediately adjacent to the project area. In general, the resources recorded within the one-mile search radius include both prehistoric and historic sites or isolates. The prehistoric resources consist of habitation sites, one with bedrock milling features; artifact scatters; and isolated artifacts. One multi-component site is recorded as a prehistoric habitation site and a large historic refuse deposit dating to circa the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The historic resources consist of the Rudolph J. Brown Ranch building complex, originating in 1886; a circa 1930s single-family residence, with a windmill, water tank, cistern, outdoor oven, small adobe-walled

enclosure, and a portion of a shed; three historic addresses of private residences displaying vernacular architecture and dating to the 1880s; a large refuse scatter consisting of 500+ items including many cans and bottles; a complex of three building foundations and an associated trash scatter; a complex of numerous foundations, structural features, and refuse associated with the Oak Springs Ranch, circa 1938-1963; a historic orchard, dating to circa the 1940s; and a historic-age electrical, water conveyance pump.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Primary Number (P-33-#)	Trinomial (CA-RIV-#)	Age	Description	Date, Recorder(s)
001273	1273	Prehistoric	Small lithic scatter	1977, Sutton et al.
001279	1279	Prehistoric	Lithic and ground stone artifact scatter	1977, Sutton et al.; 1985, Keller
001281	1281	Prehistoric	Ground stone artifact scatter	Varner, 1977
001282	1282	Prehistoric	Two oval basin metates	1977, Sutton et al.; 1985, Keller; 1989, Drover
001283	1283	Prehistoric	Lithic and ground stone artifact scatter	1977, Sutton et al.; 1985, Keller; 1989, Drover
001285	1285	Prehistoric	Lithic and ground stone artifact scatter	1977, Sutton
002767	2767	Multi-component	Prehistoric habitation site with a subsurface deposit and milling features; historic refuse deposit circa late nineteenth to early twentieth century	1984, McCarthy; 1994, Love and Moffit; 2003, Smallwood; 2004, Eddy
004725	4725	Prehistoric	Lithic and ground stone artifact scatter, fire-cracked rocks	1989, White
004726	4726	Prehistoric	Dense lithic and ground stone artifact scatter, fire-cracked rocks	1989, White
007805	-	Historic	Vernacular wood frame residence, circa 1922	1982, O'Brien
007807	-	Historic	Vernacular ranch house, 1886	1982, O'Brien
007808		Historic	Rudolph J. Brown Ranch building complex, 1886	1982, O'Brien and Marna; 2004, Ostashay and Moruzzi; 2006, Smallwood and Melzer
007809	-	Historic	Vernacular ranch house, circa 1889	1982, O'Brien
008173	6070H	Historic	Historic orchard, circa 1940s	1998, Love
*010986	-	Prehistoric	Isolate; two basalt flakes and one piece of metavolcanic debitage	2000, Harris
011266	-	Prehistoric	Isolated scraper	1977, Sutton
011268	-	Prehistoric	Isolated mano	1977, Sutton
011434	6821	Prehistoric	Lithic and ground stone artifact scatter	2002, Robinson
011435	-	Prehistoric	Isolated quartz hammerstone	2002, Robinson
011436	-	Prehistoric	Isolated granite metate fragment	2002, Robinson
013749	-	Prehistoric	Two flakes	1977, Sutton et. al.

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Primary Number (P-33-#)	Trinomial (CA-RIV-#)	Age	Description	Date, Recorder(s)
015304	-	Prehistoric	Isolated volcanic flake	2006, Lapin and Sriro
015305	-	Prehistoric	Isolated primary andesite flake	2006, Lapin and Sriro
015306	8081	Historic	Large refuse scatter consisting of 500+ items including many cans and bottles	2006, Goodwin and Austerman
016988	8848	Historic	Three building foundations and trash scatter	2008, Tsunoda
017366	9024	Prehistoric	Sparse lithic and ground stone artifact scatter	2008, Dice
020991	-	Historic	Numerous foundations, structural features, and refuse associated with the abandoned Oak Springs Ranch complex, circa 1938-1963	2012, Tibbet and Goodwin
023939	11760	Historic	Historic-age electrical water conveyance pump	2014, Hogan
024798	-	Prehistoric	Isolated metavolcanic flake	2012, Brunzell and Spenard
024819	12308	Prehistoric	Lithic and ground stone artifact scatter	2015, Grabski and Kraft
024864	-	Historic	Circa 1930s single-family residence, windmill, water tank, cistern outdoor oven, small adobe-walled enclosure, and a portion of a shed	2016, Smallwood

* Located adjacent to project area

3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various archival sources were consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery in order to identify historic structures and land use in the area. These include historic aerials from 1938, 1967, and 1978 (NETR Online 2020) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including 1901 Elsinore (1:125,000); 1942 and 1943 Murrieta (1:62,500); 1953, 1973, and 1979 Murrieta (1:24,000); and 1953, 1973, and 1982 Wildomar (1:24,000). The Official Map of San Diego County, California published in 1890 was also reviewed.

The 1901 Elsinore topographic map illustrates Palomar Street within the project area as a roadway in the same general alignment that it is currently. The California Southern Railroad is shown paralleling Palomar Street to the south, and several other crossroads traveling in various directions are illustrated. The gridded townsite of Wildomar is situated to the northwest of the project area, and two buildings are extant along Palomar Street closer to the project area. On the 1942 and 1943 Murrieta topographic maps, the railroad is no longer shown, and Palomar Street and Washington Avenue to the southeast are signed as U.S. Highway 395.

The 1938 aerial reveals agricultural fields on the north and south sides of Palomar Street and approximately three ranch properties with several buildings and structures. One ranch, located at what is now the intersection of Clinton Keith Road and Palomar Street, was demolished sometime between 2002 and 2005 according to aerial photographs. Another ranch located near the south portion of the

project area was also demolished sometime between 2002 and 2005. The third historic ranch property appears to be extant and is divided by Palomar Avenue. Clinton Keith Road was constructed sometime between 1978 and 1982. After Interstate 15 was completed in 1982 major development occurred near the project area. Between 1982 and 1994 several new tract housing developments were established along Palomar Avenue to accommodate the rapidly growing population in the area (NETR Online 2020).

In addition to a review of the sources above, HELIX consulted the maps on file at the EIC to determine if the U.S. Highway 395 route has been previously documented within Riverside County by other researchers. As a result of this search, no other recordation within the county could be determined; however, that does not preclude a recordation from existing.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 11, 2019 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated November 14, 2019 that the result of the search was positive. The NAHC recommended that the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians be contacted for more information and suggested that the other Native American tribes on a list provided by the NAHC be contacted as well. Letters were sent on December 18, 2019 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC, including the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. Four responses have been received to date (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). If any additional responses are received, they will be forwarded to City staff. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

Table 3
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES

Contact/Tribe	Response
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Responded on January 3, 2020 that "A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts."
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Responded on January 27, 2020; they have no additional comments to provide at this time.
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Responded on January 13, 2020; the project area is within the territory of the Luiseño people and is within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. The Rincon Band does not have knowledge of cultural resources within the project area; however, they state that this does not mean that none exist. The Band believes that the potential exists for cultural resources to be identified during further research and survey work. They recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

**Table 3 (cont.)
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

Contact/Tribe	Response
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	<p>Responded on March 18, 2020; the project area is located outside of their existing reservation but does fall within the bounds of their Tribal Traditional Use Areas. The 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. Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search; specifics of which will be discussed in consultation with the City.</p> <p>The Soboba Band of Luiseño requests the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency. 2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseño 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.

Per AB 52, a CEQA lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project to identify resources of cultural or spiritual value to the tribe, even if such resources are already eligible as historical resources as a result of cultural resources studies. The City will be initiating consultation with the registered tribes; the consultation results will be addressed in the environmental document for the project.

4.0 FIELD SURVEY

4.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A pedestrian survey of the project alignment was conducted on December 12, 2019 by HELIX staff archaeologist Julie Roy and George Vargas from the Pechanga Band of the Luiseño Indians. A supplemental site visit of the portion of the project area located along Clinton Keith Road was conducted by Julie Roy on May 19, 2020. Where feasible, transects were walked in 10- to 15-meter intervals; however, much of the survey area contained paved roadways or built environment with

driveways, fencing, and buildings (both retail and residential), and concrete or gravel sidewalks (Figure 3). A total of 41.5 acres were surveyed.

The survey area includes both sides of Palomar Street, from just north of Meadow Ridge Lane to just southeast of the Murrieta Springs Seventh-day Adventist Church, where Palomar Street becomes Washington Avenue. There are also three spurs extending from Palomar Street: two extending to the north and south along Clinton Keith Street, with the north spur extending to Renaissance Plaza (Plate 2), and the southern spur extending to the News Financial building at 32475 Clinton Keith Road. The third spur was at the south end of the survey area and extended for approximately 1,435 feet from Palomar Street into an undeveloped area in the hills to the southeast. An additional discontinuous section of the project area is located along Clinton Keith Road between Palomar Street and the I-15.



Plate 2. Overview of Clinton Keith Road spur at Renaissance Plaza driveway.
View southwest towards Palomar Street.

The survey area along the east side of Palomar Street, north of Clinton Keith Road, is comprised of residential homes, with open property adjacent to the road (Plates 3 and 4). This area contained driveways, cut slopes, landscaping, and a small drainage with oak trees, Sycamore trees, pines, pepper trees, and oleander, along with other ornamental vegetation. The west side of Palomar Street is comprised primarily of built environment, with fencing and sidewalks composed of compacted gravel (Plate 5). South of the housing tracts, trash and homeless camp discards were observed in an open field within the survey area that also contained a diverted drainage channel. No cultural resources were observed in the northern portion of the Palomar Street survey area.



Plate 3. Overview of Palomar north of Clinton Keith Road. View to the northwest.



Plate 4. Overview of east side of Palomar Street, north end of survey area. View to the northwest.



Plate 5. Overview of west side of Palomar Street, north end of survey area. View to the southeast.

To the south of Clinton Keith Road, the survey areas along Palomar Street consisted of either built environment (Plate 6) or open fields (Plate 7). On the east side of Palomar Street, past a residential area, the open fields were maintained and mowed (see Plate 6), while on the west side of the road, the fields were not maintained (Plate 8). Visibility varied within the fields, from less than 5 percent on the west side to around 90 percent on the east side, not including the spur that extended into the hills to the east. Visibility on the west side of Palomar Street was less than 5 percent from the church location at the south end, north to the Sycamore Academy. These field areas contained growths of tall mustard grass and weeds, with new grass also growing from recent rains. These areas were also quite disturbed, with push piles and a diverted drainage that ran to the southwest into Murrieta Creek. Within the survey area, in the vicinity of the drainage, vegetation was thick, with visibility close to zero along the banks. Within the spur extending to the southeast from Palomar Street, the survey area appeared to be highly disturbed, with push piles and trash observed throughout. Numerous modern (non-historic) dump sites and scattered trash were observed, along with abandoned homeless camps within the drainages and in the open areas. This area also contained numerous dirt roads crisscrossing through it; vegetation in the spur area was thick, and visibility was less than 10 percent (Plate 9).



Plate 6. Overview of the east side of Palomar Street, south of Clinton Keith. View to the southeast.



Plate 7. Overview of open field on the east side of Palomar Street. View to the northwest.



Plate 8. Overview of west side of survey area off Palomar Street, south end. View to the northwest.



Photo 9. Overview of dense vegetation from southeast spur, looking towards Palomar Street.
View to the southwest.

4.2 SURVEY RESULTS

In the southeast portion of the survey area, on the east side of the road, a single prehistoric artifact, a core, was identified and recorded along the eastern edge of the survey area. The lithic material of the

core was a creamy white chert with grey bands, and it exhibited at least five flake scars (Plate 10). Numerous fragments of the same material were also observed in the same area, but none could be identified as having been modified during tool manufacture. The core was found in dirt from a rodent burrow extrusion. This location is situated along the base of the adjacent hills in creek-deposited alluvium or colluvium deriving from the slopes to the east.



Plate 10. Plan view of chert core.

The previously recorded prehistoric isolate resource, P-33-010986, consisting of two basalt flakes and a piece of metavolcanic debitage, was not reidentified during the survey. However, the exact location of the resource could not be ascertained with certainty. Based on the location map included with the site form and consequent plotting of the resource at the EIC, the artifacts are located on the north side of the road, within a modern housing development; but a review of aerial photographs shows that this development was present at the time of the 2000 survey (Harris 2000; NETR Online 2020). Based on a closer review of the sketch map included with the site form, the resource may have been identified on the south side of the road, as indicated by a driveway, utility poles, and presence of fiber optic line (Harris 2000). However, this general area has since been disturbed by the construction of the Sycamore Academy and the World Harvest Church.

5.0 STUDY RESULTS

The results from the records and literature search indicated that one cultural resource, a prehistoric, isolate, P-33-010986, consisting of two basalt flakes and a piece of metavolcanic debitage, was previously recorded within the central portion of the project area. This resource was not reidentified during the 2019 survey. One previously unrecorded cultural resource, an isolated prehistoric chert core (PLW-ISO-001_P), was identified along the margin of the archaeological survey area; however, this area is not within the project area/APE, and no impact will occur to the resource as a result of the project. Lastly, archival research resulted in the identification of Palomar Street itself as a cultural resource, described in further detail below.

Maps of the project APE, survey area, and cultural resource locations are provided on Figure 4, *Identified Cultural Resources* (Appendix D [Confidential Appendices, bound separately]). Cultural resources identified during the study were updated and recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. All completed DPR site forms will be submitted to the EIC. Copies of the DPR forms for the cultural resources are included in Appendix E (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

5.1 PALOMAR STREET

Palomar Street was a major thoroughfare in the community of Wildomar and is a portion of the historic Butterfield Overland Stage and U.S. Highway 395 routes. While the exact route of the Butterfield Overland Stage line cannot be determined, the route traveled from Murrieta northward through Wildomar in the late 1850s, which was itself the route of the Southern Emigrant Trail utilized by the Mexican government in the 1820s, which was likely a prehistoric trail/travel route before that.

In the 1880s, Palomar Street formed the northern boundary of the new townsite of Wildomar, which was located nearly a mile to the northwest of the current project area. The town grew enough in its first two years (1885-1886) to warrant an addition of 50 lots in 1887 (Lech 2004); however, these lots were still a fair distance away from the project area. Due to the boom and bust cycles seen throughout southern California, the growth of Wildomar stalled when the boom ended in the late 1880s, and the community remained a small town.

On the 1901 (1:125,000) Elsinore topographic map, Palomar Street is shown within the project area as the same alignment it is currently in (see site form in Appendix D). After the advent of the automobile in the early twentieth century, Palomar Street was incorporated into Legislative Route Number (LRN) 77 and California Route 71. According to Faigin, “LRN 77 was first defined in 1931 by Chapter 82. It was part of segment (l) (“Riverside to San Diego (Inland Route)”) and segment (m) (“Pomona to Temecula”). Segment l (the Inland route from Riverside to San Diego) was an old established county routing that passed through many settlements and towns in plains and in narrow valleys lying in a semi-mountainous district between Riverside and San Diego. Riverside and San Diego counties had paved this route in the past, making a serviceable road for light traffic” (2019b). The route between Temecula and Corona was signed as Route 71 beginning in 1934 until being designated as I-15 (Faigin 2019a).

Between 1935 and the early 1950s, Palomar Street was signed as U.S. Highway 395, as seen on the 1942 and 1943 (1:62,500) Murrieta topographic maps (see site form in Appendix D). From Wildomar, the highway traveled north through Elsinore and then northeast along the present-day Route 74 to Perris. In the late 1930s, the entire length of the highway was approximately 1,513.5 miles and extended from San Diego to the U.S./Canadian border. In California, this inland route was primarily used for commercial and recreational traffic.

In 1952, the U.S. 395 designation was moved to the I-215 route when that highway was newly constructed. The roadway within the project area remained as Route 71 until designation as I-15 in the mid-1970s, which in turn was constructed as a freeway paralleling Palomar Street to the north in the late 1970s.

6.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the Palomar Street Phase I Improvements Project area and to determine the effects of the project on historical resources, per CEQA, and historic properties, per Section 106 of the NHPA. The cultural resources study identified a total of three cultural resources: two resources consisting of isolated prehistoric artifacts, and Palomar Street (Table 4, *Identified Cultural Resources*).

Table 4
IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCES

Resource Number	Age	Description	Status and NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
P-37-010986	Prehistoric	Two basalt flakes and one piece of metavolcanic debitage, recorded in 2000	Not reidentified during 2019 survey; not eligible.
PLW-ISO-001_P	Prehistoric	A chert core	Newly identified within survey area; no impact.
Palomar Street	Historic	Historic road segment – general nineteenth century route of the Southern Emigrant Trail and Butterfield Overland Stage Line; signed as LRN 77, and Route 71, and U.S. Highway 395 in early twentieth century	Newly recorded section within project area; due to lack of integrity, is recommended as a non-contributing element to the overall eligibility of the resource(s)

6.1 ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Potential project effects to the cultural resources identified within the project area and their eligibility recommendations are provided in Table 4 above.

6.1.1 Isolates

Previously recorded isolate P-37-010986 could not be reidentified during the 2019 survey. As discussed above, there are discrepancies as to where the resource was actually located when it was initially recorded in 2000; however, the general area has since been disturbed by civic development.

Newly documented isolate, PLW-ISO-001_P, was identified within the archaeological survey area to the east of the Palomar Street; subsequent to the completion of the survey, the project area was refined, and the isolate is located outside of the APE (Figure 4). As such, no impact to the resource will occur as a result of the project.

In general, isolates are not eligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP. As such, neither P-37-010986 nor PLW-ISO-001_P would be considered a historical resource, per CEQA, or historic property, per Section 106 of the NHPA. It must be noted, however, that all prehistoric and tribal cultural resources are of importance to Native American people, regardless of archaeological significance.

6.1.2 Palomar Street

As discussed above, Palomar Street, has a long history as a historic travel route, beginning with use as the Southern Emigrant Trail route in 1820s, followed by the Butterfield Overland Stage line in the 1850s, LRN 77 and Route 71 beginning in the 1930s, and U.S. Highway 395 between 1935 and 1952. These routes are long, linear routes traveling across hundreds of miles and may have been, or will be, included in other cultural resource surveys and assessments. The identification, recordation, and evaluation of Palomar Street that is included in this study is for an approximately 1.4-mile section that exists within the project area and has not been previously documented or evaluated.

In 1885, Palomar Street was an extension of one of the main roadways that formed the boundary of the newly established townsite of Wildomar (Plate1); however, the community center was located almost a mile from the project area and did not include the portion of roadway documented in this study. As such, the section of Palomar Street within the project area was not instrumental to the development of the town. However, the roadway does represent an important primary thoroughfare through the Wildomar region. While the exact route of the Southern Emigrant Trail and Butterfield Overland Stage line cannot be tied directly to the physical alignment of the modern Palomar Street, the fact that the road has remained in the same alignment for more than 120 years (as illustrated on the 1901 Elsinore topographic maps), lends credence to the physical route having been established earlier in the 1800s, likely prior to the development of the Wildomar townsite in 1885. Later, in the 1930s, Palomar Street was chosen to be signed as LRN 77 and later, as Route 77 and U.S. Highway 395, partially because it was an established, paved roadway. Due to its association with these early travel, mail, and automobile transportation routes, the roadway alignment within the project area qualifies as eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A (1).

The segment of Palomar Street within the project area is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B (2), as no specific individuals were identified who were closely associated with the construction of the roadway or the specific travel route within the project area. Likewise, the segment of Palomar Street within the project area does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (specifically road engineering or construction). The current roadway within the project area is regularly maintained and improved and no longer retains materials from the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. As such, the resource is not eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C (3). Lastly, Palomar Street is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D (4); the roadway through the project area is a common property type that does not have the potential to provide important information about human history.

As discussed in Section 1.3, resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance, which in the case of Palomar Street include the 1820s (Southern Emigrant Trail route), the 1850s (Butterfield Overland Stage route), and the 1930s (initial signage as automobile routes LRN 77, Route 71, and U.S. Highway 395). Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The roadway segment within the project area appears to be in the same alignment as shown on the 1901 Elsinore topographic map, and as such, retains integrity of location. However, the road has been maintained and improved upon throughout its existence. In modern times, portions of the roadway have been widened to include two lanes or turn lanes, and sidewalks have been established along the margin of the roadway along much of the alignment, resulting in low integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Utility transmission lines and fences have been installed paralleling

the road, and while a few areas of open field still exist within the project area, the majority of the roadway alignment and its surroundings have been altered with the development of modern housing tracks, and commercial and civic (schools and churches) infrastructure, resulting in low integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

In summary, the setting, materials, alignment, workmanship, feeling and association of the original road have all been compromised by modern alterations and the construction of modern residential, civic, and commercial developments that have occurred since the 1980s along the road alignment. Due to the lack of sufficient integrity to retain enough of the historic character or appearance to convey the reason for the resource's significance, the segment of Palomar Street within the project area is recommended as ineligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP. As such, the resource would not be considered a historical resource, per CEQA, or historic property, per Section 106 of the NHPA.

However, it must be noted that the proposed roadway improvements would not affect the character-defining features (i.e., the important travel routes) that would make the overall resource (the Southern Emigrant Trail, Butterfield Overland Stage, LRN 77, Route 71, and U.S. Highway 395 routes) eligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP. As such, the segment of Palomar Street within the project area would be considered a non-contributing element to the eligibility of the overall linear resource(s) if any of the historic routes have been, or would be, evaluated by other researchers.

Furthermore, California's legislators officially designated Historic State Highway Route 395 on February 14, 2008 (Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 98, Chapter 79, 2008); the current study does not detract or hinder the route of the route of U.S. Highway 395 through the project area from being acknowledged or celebrated.

6.2 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the current study, no known historical resources, per CEQA, or historic properties, per Section 106 of the NHPA, will be adversely affected by the Palomar Street Phase I Improvements Project.

However, as noted by the positive Sacred Land File search results provided by the NAHC and concerns expressed by the Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC and contacted by HELIX, the project area is sensitive for tribal cultural resources. In addition, based on the results of the background research and survey conducted for the study, the general project area contains a high sensitivity for both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Due to these concerns, it is recommended that the following standard City of Wildomar Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures be implemented for the project.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

CUL-1 If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within 24 hours. Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the most likely

descendant and notify them of discovery. The most likely descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

Timing/Implementation: *During any ground-disturbing construction activities*

Enforcement/Monitoring: *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Planning Department*

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

TRI-1 To address the possibility that historical, archaeological, and/or tribal cultural resources (collectively referred to as “cultural resources” in these mitigation measures) may be encountered during grading or construction, a qualified professional archaeologist shall monitor all construction activities that could potentially impact cultural resources (e.g., grading, excavation, and/or trenching). The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians may assign individuals to monitor all grading, excavation, and groundbreaking activities as well, and the tribal monitors shall be allowed on-site during any construction activities that could potentially impact cultural resources. However, monitoring may be discontinued as soon the qualified professional and the consulting tribe(s) are satisfied that construction will not disturb cultural resources.

Timing/Implementation: *During any ground-disturbing construction activities*

Enforcement/Monitoring: *City of Wildomar Planning Department and Building and Safety Department*

TRI-2 At least 30 days but no more than 60 days prior to the issuance of any grading permit, the project archaeologist shall file a pre-grading report with the City to document the proposed methodology for grading activity observation which will be determined in consultation with the tribe(s) that intend to assign tribal monitors pursuant to mitigation measure CUL-1. The archaeologist and the tribal monitor(s) will have the authority to temporarily halt and redirect grading activities in order to evaluate the significance of any cultural resources discovered on the project site.

Timing/Implementation: *At least 30 days but no more than 60 days prior to any ground-disturbing construction activities*

Enforcement/Monitoring: *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Planning Department*

TRI-3 At least 30 days but no more than 60 days prior to the issuance of any grading permit, the project applicant shall contact the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians with notification of the proposed grading and shall enter into a Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement with the tribe(s). The agreements shall include, but not be limited to, outlining provisions and requirements for addressing the handling of tribal cultural resources; project grading and development scheduling; terms of compensation for tribal monitors; and establishing on-site monitoring provisions and/or requirements for professional tribal monitors during all ground-disturbing activities. The terms of the agreements

shall not conflict with any of these mitigation measures. A copy of the signed agreement shall be provided to the Planning Director and the Building Official prior to the issuance of the first grading permit.

Timing/Implementation: *At least 30 days but no more than 60 days prior to the issuance of any grading permit.*

Enforcement/Monitoring: *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Planning Department*

TRI-4 If during grading or construction activities, cultural resources are discovered on the project site, work shall be halted immediately within 50 feet of the discovery and the resources shall be evaluated by the archaeologist and the tribal monitor(s). Any cultural resources that are discovered shall be evaluated and a final report prepared by the archaeologist. The report shall include a list of the resources discovered; documentation of each site/locality; interpretation of the resources identified; a determination of whether the resources are historical resources, unique or non-unique archaeological resources, and/or tribal cultural resources; and the method of preservation and/or recovery for the identified resources. If the archaeologist, in consultation with the tribes, determines the cultural resources to be either historic resources or unique archaeological resources, avoidance and/or mitigation will be required pursuant to and consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) and Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the City, project applicant, project archaeologist, and consulting tribe(s) reach an agreement regarding the appropriate treatment of the cultural resources, which may include avoidance or appropriate mitigation. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b), avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological and cultural resources. Work may continue outside of the buffer area and will be monitored by additional tribal monitors, if needed as determined by the project archaeologist and the consulting tribe(s).

Timing/Implementation: *During any ground-disturbing construction activities*

Enforcement/Monitoring: *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Planning Department*

TRI-5 In the event that cultural resources are discovered during the course of grading (inadvertent discoveries), the following shall be carried out for final disposition of the discoveries:

- a. The landowner(s) shall agree to relinquish ownership of all recovered tribal cultural resources to the consulting tribe(s), including sacred items and all artifacts, as part of the required treatment for impacts to cultural resources.
- b. One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference below, with (i) being the preferred treatment and (ii) being the secondary preferred treatment, shall be employed with the agreement of all parties. Evidence of such agreement shall be provided to the City:
 - i. Preservation in place of the cultural resources, if feasible. Preservation in place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resources.

- ii. On-site relocation to a preservation area shall be accomplished as requested by the consulting tribe(s). The preservation area location shall be governed by measures and provisions to protect the preservation area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Relocation shall not occur until all legally required cataloging and basic recordation have been completed. No recordation of sacred items is permitted without the written consent of the consulting tribe(s).
- iii. Only if (i) and (ii) above cannot be employed, curation shall be arranged with an appropriate qualified repository that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79. The cultural resources would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers/tribal governments for further research and culturally appropriate use. The collections and associated records shall be transferred to a curation facility meeting the above federal standards to be accompanied by a curation agreement and payment of any fees necessary for permanent curation.

Timing/Implementation: During any ground-disturbing construction activities

Enforcement/Monitoring: City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Planning Department

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Appendix A

Resumes

Stacie Wilson, MS, RPA

Project Manager

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in CRM for 15 years and has more than 17 years of unique experience in both archaeology and GIS. She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies and Native American tribal representatives. She is skilled in project management, archaeological inventories and excavation, and report documentation and has broad experience on private, municipal, federal, utility, and renewable energy projects. Her years of experience also encompass an understanding of CEQA and NEPA compliance regulations. She is proficient at creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data; her technical skills include ArcGIS 10.4, Spatial Analyst, Geostatistical Analyst, and working with datasets in Microsoft Word and Excel. Ms. Wilson is detail oriented and has strong organizational and coordination capabilities. She has managed large-scale surveys and site evaluations and designed and implemented site mitigation programs throughout southern California.

Selected Project Experience

Apple Valley Airport Detention Basin IS/MND (2017-2018). Project Manager for the preparation of an IS/MND for the acquisition of an approximately 18-acre property at the airport for construction of a detention basin to address stormwater runoff. Work performed for C&S Companies, with San Bernardino County as the lead agency.

Roripaugh Ranch - Phase 2 Project (2018-2018). Principal Investigator for a records search and background research, Native American coordination and contacting the NAHC, field survey, coordination with USACE, and preparation of a report addressing the NHPA Section 106 compliance

Cactus II Feeder Transmission Pipeline IS/MND (2017-2018). Senior Archaeologist overseeing cultural resources survey and report for this proposed pipeline project, including background research and Native American outreach. Assisted EMWD with Native American consultation under AB 52. The project will construct five miles of new transmission pipeline to serve planned development in Moreno Valley. Work performed for EMWD

Southern California Edison (SCE) As-Needed Environmental Compliance Support (2015-2016). Principal Investigator and Field Director for various as-needed projects located within SCE territory throughout several counties. Duties included coordination of cultural records searches, surveys, and reporting efforts for Capital Improvement and Transmission Line Rating Remediation (TLRR) program projects.

Valley South Subtransmission Project (2012- 015). Field Director and report author for a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Valley South Subtransmission Project located in

Education

Master of Science,
Applied Geographical
Information Science,
Northern Arizona
University, 2008
Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
University of
California, San Diego,
2001
Bachelor of Science,
Biological
Psychology,
University of
California, San Diego,
2001

Registrations/ Certifications

Register of
Professional
Archaeologists, The
Register of
Professional
Archaeologists
#16436, 2008,
Riverside County
Approved Cultural
Resources
Consultant, 2017

Professional Affiliations

Society for California
Archaeology

Stacie Wilson, MS, RPA

Project Manager

western Riverside County. Covering over 20 miles, the Phase I inventory and field survey project included compilation of record searches, a Native American contact program, field surveys, and completion of a Cultural Resources Survey Report and Proponent's Environmental Assessment section. Work performed for SCE, with the California Public Utilities Commission as the lead agency.

Path 42 Transmission Line Project (2012-2013). Field Director for a cultural resources survey of the proposed Path 42 Transmission Line Project in Riverside County. Covering 233 acres, the Class III study included compilation of record searches, a Native American contact program, field surveys, and completion of a cultural resources Class III report. Work performed for Imperial Irrigation District (IID), with BLM as the lead agency.

Antelope Valley Solar Project (2011-2012). Field Director, GIS Specialist, and report author for solar electric-generating facilities proposed on an approximately 5,000-acre site in Kern and Los Angeles counties. The project included the organization of a records search, Native American contact program, archaeological and built environment surveys, the recordation of cultural resources, and the preparation of cultural resources reports. Work performed for Renewable Resources Group, Inc., with the County of Kern as the lead agency.

Bureau of Land Management National Historic Trails Inventory, AZ, CA, CO, NM, NV, UT, WY (2010-2012). GIS Task Lead for a multi-state initiative that focused on identifying, field inventorying, and assessing the cultural and visual resources of six National Historic Trails located on land owned by BLM. The inventory included examining high potential route segments and high potential historic sites of the Old Spanish, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, California, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails. Task lead duties included technical guidance, development of methodology, establishment of protocols and standards for field work, and reviewing of technical work for the GIS-related tasks.

Mojave Solar Project and Lockhart Substation Connection & Communication Facilities (2010-2011). Project Manager, Field Director, and Class III report author for a cultural resources survey of the Lockhart Substation Connection & Communication Facilities for the proposed Mojave Solar Project. The project was located on private, BLM, and Edwards Air Force Base lands in San Bernardino County and included surveying 85 linear miles in the Mojave Desert region of California. Work performed for Mojave Solar, LLC, with BLM as the lead agency.

Blythe and Palen Solar Power Projects (2009-2014). GIS Analyst and Field Archaeologist for concentrated solar electric-generating facilities proposed on approximately 2,000-acre and 7,000-acre sites. Proposed facilities were to be located on land in eastern Riverside County owned by the BLM. The projects, under a Fast-Track The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 funding schedule, will use well-established parabolic trough solar thermal technology to produce electrical power using a steam turbine generator fed from a solar steam generator. Work included extensive resource and project GIS data management. Work performed for Solar Millennium, LCC, with the BLM as the lead agency.

Summary of Qualifications

Mr. Cooley has over 45 years of experience in archaeological resource management. He has directed test and data recovery investigations, monitoring programs, and archaeological site surveys of large and small tracts, and has prepared reports for various cultural resource management projects. He is well-versed in National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and processes. Mr. Cooley's experience also includes Native American consultation for monitoring of archaeological field projects, including some with human remains and reburial-related compliance issues.

Selected Project Experience

8016 Broadway Self Storage Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the Lemon Grove Self-Storage project located in the City of Lemon Grove, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Summit Environmental Group, Inc.

Briggs Road Walton Development Project (Assessor's Parcel Number 461-170-001) (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the Briggs Road Residential project located in Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Walton International Group, LLC.

Brown Field and Montgomery Field Airport Master Plans (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for Phase I cultural resource inventory and pedestrian survey programs at the Brown Field Municipal Airport and the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport, in the City of San Diego, in support of updating of the Airport Master Plan and its Programmatic Environmental Impact Report. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey programs and co-authorship of the technical reports. Work performed as a subconsultant to C&S Companies, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory and assessment program in support of a 20-acre redevelopment project, located in the community of Kearny Mesa, City of San Diego. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

Education

Master of Arts,
Anthropology,
California State
University, Los
Angeles, 1982

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
California State
College, Long Beach,
1970

Registrations/ Certifications

Register of Professional
Archaeologists #10621,
2019

City of San Diego,
Certified Principal
Investigator for
Monitoring Projects

County of Riverside,
Certified Cultural
Resources Consultant
Principal Investigator

County of Orange,
Certified Cultural
Resources Consultant
Principal Investigator

County of San Diego,
Approved Consultant
for Archaeological
Resources

Los Angeles, Ventura,
San Luis Obispo, and
Santa Barbara
Approved Consultant

Theodore G. Cooley, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

French Valley 303 Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for an archaeological construction monitoring program for the French Valley 303 Site residential development project, located in the French Valley area of unincorporated Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the monitoring program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for Pulte Home Co., LLC.

Hiser Property Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a due diligence study prepared to summarize potential cultural resources constraints to the 9.2-acre Hiser Property development project, located in the Mission Gorge area of the City of Santee, San Diego County. The study consisted of background research including a record search and limited archival study, a field survey, and a review of the Sacred Lands File from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results and preparation of a summary letter report of the potential cultural resources-related constraints to the planned development. Work performed for KB Home.

Ponto Hotel Technical Studies (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources assessment study for the Ponto Hotel development project in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the assessment program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Kam Sang Company, with the City of Carlsbad as the lead agency.

R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant Sewer Replacement (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory and assessment program in support of a water treatment plant, sewer pipeline, replacement project, located in the community of Lakeside, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for HELIX Water District.

Salt Bay District Specific Plan EIR (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program in support of the 46.6-acre Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan mixed-use wholesale/retail shopping and light industrial development project, in the cities of San Diego and Chula Vista. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for M. & A. Gabae, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

San Jacinto Property Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the 214 residential project located in Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis

Theodore G. Cooley, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Walton International Group, LLC.

San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Roadway and Trail Addendum and Permitting

(2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for Phase I cultural resource inventory, pedestrian survey, and resource testing at the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility adjacent to San Elijo lagoon, in San Diego County, in support of the preparation by the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority of a Roadway and Trail Addendum for upgrades to the facility requiring verification of Nationwide Permit authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey and testing program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kimley-Horn & Associates, with the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority as lead agency.

Sycamore & Watson Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for an archaeological construction monitoring program for the Sycamore & Watson residential development project, located in City of Vista, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the monitoring program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Meritage Homes.

Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Public Access Plan IS/MND (2019 - 2019).

Senior Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory in support of the preparation by the County of San Diego County Parks Department of a Public Access Plan for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve located in coastal foothills of unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail IS/MND (2019). Senior Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory in support of the preparation by the County of San Diego County Department of a Parks and Recreation for the Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail project located in the coastal foothills of unincorporated southwestern San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

The Enclave at Delpy's Corner Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources monitoring and data recovery program in support of a proposed 124-unit townhome development project, in the City of Vista, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the prehistoric lithic artifacts and preparation of technical report sections containing the results of these analyses. Work performed for CalAtlantic Homes.