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**Field work date: September 12, 2017**

## **Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 39.39-Acre Wildomar MDP Lateral C Revision Project, Riverside County, California**

### **U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Quadrangles:**

Lake Elsinore (1997), Wildomar (1997), Township 6 South, Range 4 West of Sections 23, 26, and 35; Unsectioned area of the La Laguna (Stearns) Land Grant

**Parcel Information:** Project area includes 54 parcels (APN 366-300-079, 367-110-007, 367-110-008, 367-130-042, 367-130-043, 367-140-010, 367-140-011, 367-160-010, 367-160-050, 367-160-051, 367-160-052, 367-160-053, 367-160-058, 367-160-059, 367-160-060, 367-160-061, 367-180-015, 367-180-017, 367-180-043, 367-210-021, 367-210-029, 367-210-042, 367-220-024, 367-220-042, 367-220-044, 367-220-050, 367-431-001, 367-431-002, 367-433-015, 367-472-020, 376-060-015, 376-060-016, 376-060-031, 376-070-008, 376-070-009, 376-070-027, 376-080-010, 376-080-014, 376-080-024, 376-160-020, 376-170-001, 376-170-002, 376-170-006, 376-170-009, 376-170-011, 376-170-012, 376-170-013, 376-180-004, 376-180-006, 376-180-007, 376-180-012, 376-190-001, 376-190-002, 380-050-004, 380-050-005)

### **Owner Applicant:**

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District  
1995 Market Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

### **Prepared For:**

County of Riverside Planning Department  
4080 Lemon Street, 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Riverside, CA 92501  
(951) 955-2873

### **Prepared By:**

Wendy Blumel and Robert Cunningham

Principal Investigator  
Roger Mason, Ph.D., RPA  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
1801 East Park Court Place, Building B-103  
Santa Ana, CA 92701 (714) 648-0630

**Keywords:** Wildomar, Winery, Vineyard, Cahuilla, Rancho Pauba, Buck Mesa, Riverside County, Prehistory, Rancho California.

**Acreage:** 39.39 Acres

**Results:** The 2017 records search did not reveal the presence of any cultural resources within the project area. The 2017 filed survey revealed the presence of two historic-age cultural resources with the project area (WL-001 and WL-002).

## **Management Summary**

The Riverside County Flood Control District and Water Conservation District (District), in partnership with the City of Wildomar, proposed to revise the Wildomar Master Drainage Plan (MDP) Lateral C facility. The Project area contains two phases. Phase 1 is located southeast of the intersection of Monte Vista Drive and Bundy Canyon Road and contains the proposed Bundy Canyon Basin. Phase 2 contains the proposed Lateral C realignment, Lateral C-2, and Lateral C-3. The Phase 2 begins on the southwest edge of Interstate 15 and follows White Street south to Central Street. Phase 2 then follows Central Street south by southwest to the intersection of Central Street and Como Street. Finally, Phase 2 of the Project extends south by southwest along Como Street, then veers south along the existing drainage, terminating at the Wildomar Channel. The total Project area contains 39.39 acres of land.

In August 2017, a cultural resources records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (University of California, Riverside). In September 2017, a search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive systematic pedestrian survey of 37.17 acres of the 39.39-acre Project area was conducted. The additional 2.21-acres of land not covered during the 2017 survey contain an inaccessible parcel, a modern canal, and disturbed, vacant land. These 2.21-acres were assessed for cultural resources using records search data, aerial photographs, and historic-period maps.

The records search results indicate that 64 cultural resources investigations were conducted within the one-mile records search radius between 1978 and 2015. Approximately 90 percent of the length of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The records search results also showed that no previously recorded resources are located within the Project area. Twenty-three previously recorded resources are located within one mile of the Project area.

The results of the Sacred Lands File search by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands within the vicinity of the Project area. In addition to the search of the Sacred Lands File, the NAHC identified 28 Native American groups and individuals with historical and traditional ties to the Project area.

Two historic-age cultural resources were identified during the survey: one historic-age utility pole (WL-001) and one historic-age road segment (WL-002).

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## **I INTRODUCTION AND SETTING**

### **a. Project Description**

The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District), in partnership with the City of Wildomar (City), is proposing to revise the originally proposed Wildomar MDP Lateral C facility. Lateral C, Stage 1, from Wildomar Channel to Palomar Street, was constructed in 1987, and Stage 2, from Palomar Street to Pasadena Street, was constructed in 1992. The remaining components of the Lateral C system have not been constructed; however, the remaining portions of the alignment were originally proposed to be aligned with Bundy Canyon Wash. The purpose of the original alignment was to capture storm runoff at the downstream end of the existing Caltrans double 10-ft. by 6-ft. reinforced concrete box (RCB) culvert under the I-15, approximately half a mile south of Bundy Canyon Road, and convey it to Wildomar Channel, just northeasterly of McVicar Street.

Phase 1 of the Project would include the development of Bundy Canyon Basin at the southeast corner of Bundy Canyon Road and Monte Vista Drive, including the extension of Lateral A. Phase 2 includes revisions to Lateral C. The revised alignment of Lateral C (mainline) would begin and end at the same locations. However, instead of a concrete lined trapezoidal channel aligned with the existing ephemeral drainage along Bundy Canyon Wash, a RCB would be constructed mostly within existing street right-of-way. Lateral C has been revised to allow for current low flows to maintain the existing conditions found within Bundy Canyon Wash. In addition to the revision of Lateral C, as a part of Phase 2 the District is also proposing Lateral C-2 and Lateral C-3 as part of the revised Wildomar MDP Lateral C system.

### **b. Project Location**

The Project area is located within the city of Wildomar (Figure 1), beginning near the intersection of Bundy Canyon Road and Monte Vista Drive and terminating at the Wildomar Channel northeast of McVicar Street. The project is comprised of two phases. Phase 1 components consist of the Bundy Canyon Basin, including the extension of Lateral A. Phase 2 components consist of the Lateral C Realignment, Lateral C-2, and Lateral C-3. The Bundy Canyon Basin area is located southeast of the intersection of Monte Vista Drive and Bundy Canyon Road. The Lateral C Realignment begins at the southwest edge of Interstate 15 and follows White Street south to Central Street. It then follows Central Street south-by-southwest to the intersection of Central Street and Como Street. The Lateral C Realignment area then extends south by southwest along Como Street, then veers south along an existing drainage, terminating at the Wildomar Channel. The Lateral C-2 area extends east from White Street, following Baxter Road terminating short of Interstate 15, and the Lateral C-3 area extends east from White Street near the intersection of White Street and Grove Street, terminating short of Interstate 15.

### **c. USGS Quad Location**

The Project area is contained within Sections 26, and 35, and an unsectioned area of the La Laguna (Stearns) Land Grant in Township 6 South, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (SBBM), as seen on the U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey (USGS) 1997 Lake Elsinore and 1997 Wildomar 7.5-minute quadrangle maps (Figure 2).

**d. Field Personnel**

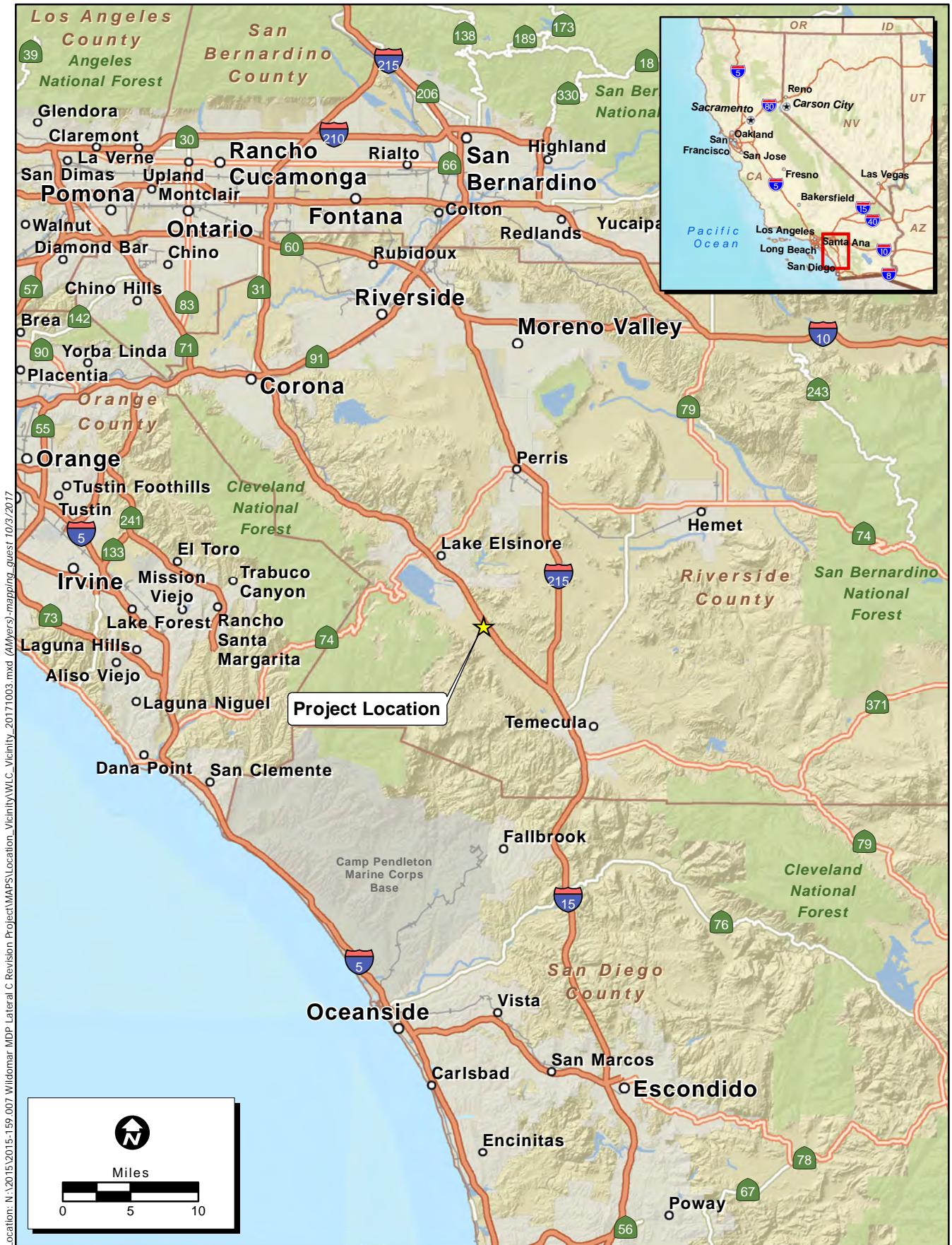
Field personnel consisted of ECORP, Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) archaeologists Robert Cunningham and Andrew Myers. ECORP personnel qualifications are located in Appendix A.

**e. Topographic Description and Elevation**

The Project area is located in the City of Wildomar, in the Elsinore Valley at an elevation of 1,259 to 1,432 feet above mean sea level. The Wildomar area consists of a relatively flat region with areas of low rolling hills near the fringes of the Temescal and Santa Ana mountains, and with numerous seasonal drainages to the east. The Elsinore Valley is bordered by Lake Elsinore to the north, low hills to the east, Temecula Valley to the southeast and the Elsinore Mountains to the west and southwest. The north part of the Project route is near the mouth of Bundy Canyon which drains the hills to the east. The drainage from Bundy Canyon runs along the west side of the route into the valley and flows into Murrieta Creek.

**f. Disturbance and Present Land Use**

The Project area is largely developed. Phase 1 consists of an undeveloped parcel bordered to the east by a housing development, and an established drainage extending south from the undeveloped parcel. This area contains a mix of native vegetation and nonnative grasses, and the area is disturbed by repeated weed abatement activity and illegal dumping. Phase 2 primarily contains rural residential and commercial lots. Vegetation in this area consists of native vegetation, nonnative grasses, and nonnative ornamental vegetation. The area is disturbed by road maintenance and residential and commercial development. Phase 2 contains rural residential, medium density single-family residential, and institutional lots, and an undeveloped area along an earthen drainage. Vegetation in this area consists of a mix of native vegetation, nonnative grasses, and nonnative ornamental vegetation. The area is disturbed by road maintenance, residential development, and drainage maintenance. Historic aerial photographs show that the entire Project area was utilized for agriculture during the 1930s to the 1960s (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017).

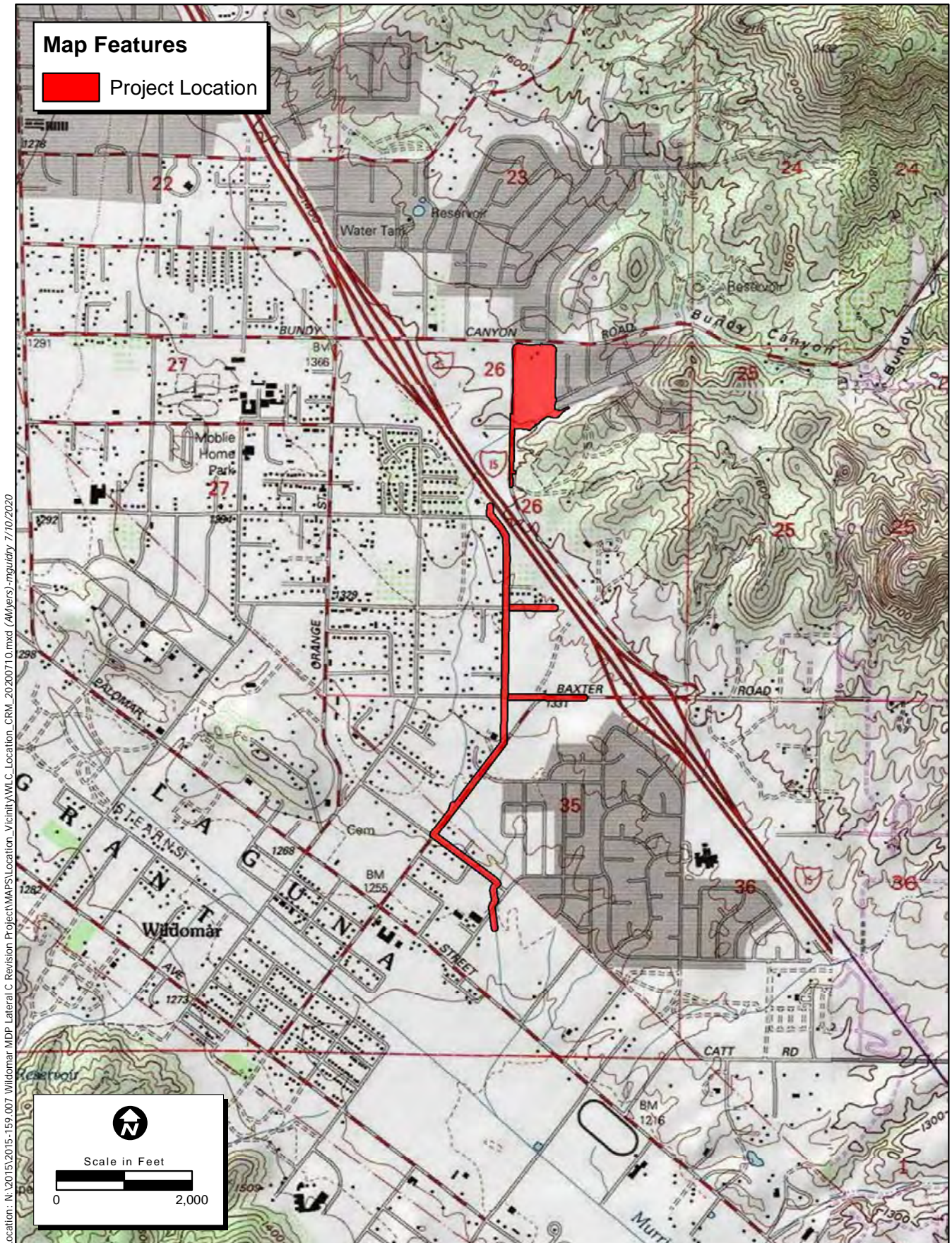


Location: N:\2015\2015-159\_007\_Wildomar\_MDP\_Lateral\_C\_Revision\_Project\MAPS\Location\_Vicinity\VIC\_Vicinity\_VLC\_Vicinity.mxd (AMyers) mapping\_guest 10/3/2017

Map Date: 10/3/2017

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

Figure 1. Project Vicinity



Location: N:\2015\159-007 Wildomar-MDP Lateral C-Revision Project\MAPS\Location\_Vicinity\WLC\_Location\_CRM\_20200710.mxd (4/1/2020) 7/10/2020

**Figure 2. Project Location**

*2015-159.007 Wildomar Lateral C*



## **g. Vegetation**

Vegetation within undeveloped areas within the Project area consists of a mix of native plants such as buckwheat, jimson weed, coyote melon, along with nonnative grasses.

## **h. Geology**

Surface sediments within the Project area consist predominantly of Quaternary (Middle Pleistocene to Early Holocene) Young Surficial Deposits, primarily young alluvial fan deposits. (Qyf), Qyf deposits are characterized by slightly to cemented, and undissected to slightly dissected deposits of unsorted boulders, cobbles, gravel, and sand. There is also a smaller amount of late Pleistocene to Early Holocene young alluvial fan deposits, unit 1 (Qyf1) which are characterized by slightly to moderately consolidated fine to coarse grained sand, and young alluvial valley deposits (Qyv), characterized by unconsolidated silty to sandy alluvium on valley floors (Morton and Miller 2006).

Nine soil groups are represented within the Project area. The Project area is composed predominantly of Greenfield sandy loam with 2 to 8 percent slopes. Other soil groups consist of Monserate sandy loam with 8 to 15 percent slopes, Placentia fine sandy loam with 0 to 5 percent slopes, Hanford coarse sandy loam with 2 to 8 percent slopes, Tujunga loamy sand with 0 to 8 percent slopes, Honcut sandy loam with 2 to 8 percent slopes, Yokohl loam with 8 to 25 percent slopes, and Cieneba sandy loam with 8 to 15 percent slopes (Soilweb 2017).

## **II PREHISTORIC CONTEXT**

### **a. Regional Prehistory**

Knowledge of the prehistory of western Riverside County is based mostly on the results of the Eastside Reservoir Project near Hemet and the Elsinore Site Project. The results of the Eastside Reservoir Project have been summarized by constructing a model of land-use strategies and site structure expectations (Goldberg 2001:IV-597-598). During the Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods (Early Holocene) small groups traveled through a large home range. Winter may have been spent in seasonal camps. However, because of a warm dry period that lasted until 6,000 BP, these camps would not be located in the Diamond Valley area. They would be found near large inland lakes (Lake Elsinore, Mystic Lake, and Lake Matthews) and along the coast. One of these sites is the Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) which was occupied at the end of the Early Holocene (8,500 B.P. to 7,200 B.P.) and during the Middle Holocene (7,200 B.P. to 3,450 B.P.). The Elsinore site is a buried site located on the east shore of Lake Elsinore (Grenda 1997).

During the Early Holocene at the Elsinore site faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997:279).

During the Middle Holocene, which included a warmer and drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at “oases” and that Lake Elsinore was one of these oases. The Elsinore site is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. The others are CA-RIV-4042, CA-RIV-4044, CA-RIV-4045, and CA-RIV-4110. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a “recurrent extended encampment” which could have been occupied during much of the year.

After the Altithermal (after 6,000 BP) in the Middle Archaic period (7,000 – 4,000 BP) there were seasonal camps and procurement locations in the Diamond Valley area. The camps contain hearths and earth ovens and were not re-occupied from year to year. During the Late Archaic (4,000 – 1,500 BP) increasing moisture resulted in an increase in available resources which provided for human population growth. Larger groups of people moved through a more restricted home range using a wider range of resources. Winter residential bases were located on alluvial terraces and contained dwellings, hearths, roasting pits, and discrete activity loci. Resource procurement sites were larger with more diverse artifact assemblages. By the end of the Late Archaic, seasonal camps were occupied longer each year and were reused. They were located on upland benches near reliable water sources. More arid conditions resulted in some resource intensification (Goldberg 2001:IV-597).

During the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (1,060 BP to 575 BP), a hot dry period which occurred during the Late Period (1,300 – 400 BP), residential bases were moved more frequently and were located near reliable water sources. The six sites occupied during this period in the Diamond Valley area were all located at springs (Goldberg 2001:IV-303). Residential bases contain refuse deposits, midden, and fire-affected rock. There is more evidence for intensification of resource use (addition of resources requiring more labor to collect and process), probably including the first use of acorns, as a response to the dry conditions and decreased resource availability. With the return of more moist conditions at the end of the Late Period, settlement and subsistence was similar to that of the Late Archaic period (Goldberg 2001:IV-598), but with greater sedentism related to storage of plant foods (acorns and/or seeds).

During the Protohistoric Period after 400 BP, large groups were fully sedentary and occupied residential bases (villages) year-round. The home range was constricted to a small defended territory surrounding the village. Villages were located near reliable water sources in defensible locations. Villages contained many houses and hearths, a ceremonial area, a cemetery, food storage facilities (granaries), and extensive midden and refuse deposits. A wide variety of resource procurement sites surrounded the village within the territory. Although a wide variety of resources was still exploited, there was also focus and intensification on a few resources such as acorns and hard seeds. There were more specialized tools, including shaped ground stone tools, for intensive processing (Goldberg 2001:IV-598).

The Late Period (1,300 – 400 BP) and Protohistoric Period (400 – 100 BP) settlement pattern in the Lake Elsinore region of southwestern Riverside County is not well known. Presently available information consists mostly of survey data. Few Late Period sites have been excavated. Survey data suggest that there were three site types in this region during the Late Period: resource procurement and processing locations, field camps, and villages. Most sites appear to be locations or field camps. These kinds of sites were used by groups obtaining resources while

away from a village. They have a limited range of tools and subsistence remains. At locations where only limited activities were performed only lithic debitage and a few flaked tools might be found. Other locations may consist mostly of ground stone tool fragments. More activities were carried out by people at field camps where overnight stays and cooking may be indicated by fire-affected rock and subsistence remains (animal bone and charred seeds and nuts). Villages were occupied by entire groups during most of the year. There is evidence for all kinds of activities, including ceremonial activities. This intensity of occupation and site use is reflected in a wide variety and high quantity of tools, a high density of subsistence remains and fire-affected rock, and the presence of anthrosols (soils altered by human use indicated by a high organic content). Because of the importance of acorns in the diet during the Late Period in this region, bedrock mortars, used in processing acorns, are usually present. In areas where few oak trees are present, seed processing was more important, and bedrock grinding slicks and portable metates are numerous. Ceremonial activities are indicated by the presence of rock art (pictographs, petroglyphs, and cupules) on bedrock outcrops.

In southwestern Riverside County, there is a large Luiseño village site near Temecula that was known as *Exva Temeku* (CA-RIV-50, CA-RIV-523, and CA-RIV-270) (McCown 1955). There is also a large village complex in the hills east of Lake Elsinore. CA-RIV-1022 and CA-RIV-6256 (P-33-08820) have a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, dense midden, and rock art (Mason 1999, Smith et al. 2007).

#### **b. Summary of Known Archaeology in the Project Area**

Prehistoric sites, including temporary camps, occur along drainages in the hills northeast of the project area so there is a potential for prehistoric sites at the north end of the Project route near the mouth of Bundy Canyon. There is a potential for historic-period sites along the entire length of the route.

#### **c. Ethnohistory**

The Project area is located in the territory once controlled by the Cupan group of Takic-speaking people referred to as the Luiseño. The term Luiseño applies to Native Americans who were missionized by friars from San Luis Rey mission, whereas the term Juaneño refers to the Cupan group of Takic-speaking people associated with the San Juan Capistrano mission. Although Kroeber and Harrington separated the Luiseño and Juaneño on the basis of linguistic differences, White (1963:91) suggested that they are ethnologically and linguistically one ethnic group (Bean and Shipek 1978:550).

The Luiseño occupied most of the area drained by the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita Rivers (but not including upper Wilson Creek and Tucalota Creek), as well as the lower part of the San Jacinto River. The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseno subsistence was based on the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented by hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as birds including quail, doves, and ducks. Bands along the coast also exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was done both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1933). An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. Large villages located along the coast or in inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories (Bean and Shipek 1978; Strong 1929).

Distinctive pictographs are widely known across Luiseno and other Takic-speaking areas. Usually red and geometric in form, these images have been associated with the shamanistic quest for spirit helpers as well as the sphere of social relations, settlement pattern, and landscape symbolism (Shepard 1996).

The Luiseno cosmology centered around a dying-god motif and a creator-culture hero named *Wiyot* (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). *Wiyot* was a legendary religious leader who was the son of earth-mother (*tama yawut*). The ancestral people followed the leader in their migration from the north to their homeland. As the legend goes, when *Wiyot* was sick and dying, the people took him to a number of sacred hot springs to cure him. It was said that *Wiyot* died at the Elsinore Hot Springs. Therefore, the Elsinore Hot Springs has religious significance for the Luiseno, as the locality known as *Itengvu Wumoumu* (DuBois 1908:134; Harrington 1978:199).

After the San Luis Rey Mission was established in 1798 on the lower San Luis Rey River, most Luiseno were converted and taken to the mission. Poor living conditions at the missions and introduced European diseases led to a rapid decline of the Luiseno population. Following closure of the missions by the Mexican government, Luiseno dispersed throughout southern California. Some worked on the Mexican ranchos, others moved to newly founded towns established for them, some sought refuge among inland groups, and a few managed to acquire land grants. Later, many moved to, or were forced onto, reservations established by the U.S. government. Although many of their cultural traditions had been suppressed during the Mission Period, the Luiseno were successful at retaining their language and certain rituals and ceremonies. Starting in the 1970s, there was a revival of interest in the Luiseno language and culture (Bean and Shipek 1978:558).

### III HISTORIC CONTEXT

#### a. Historic Periods

##### Early Southern California History

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the *Kumeyaay* or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the *Tongva* or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in *Tongva*/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the *Agjachemem* or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a *pueblo*, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portola expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or ranchos (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

## **Wildomar History**

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission cattle ranch lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens who continued to use them as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). The rancho owners usually lived in an adobe house on the rancho.

Rancho La Laguna was a grant of three square leagues made by Mexican governor Manuel Micheltoarena to Julian Manriquez in 1844 (Gunther 1984:281). Rancho La Laguna included Lake Elsinore and what is now Wildomar. The land grant was confined to the valley floor and did not include the surrounding hills.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, the former Mexican province of Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General’s office.

After Julian Manriquez died, Rancho La Laguna was sold by his widow to Abel Stearns in 1852. Stearns, who lived in Los Angeles, sold the rancho to Agustin Machado in 1858. Machado and his family lived in an adobe house northwest of the lake. When confirmed by the United States in 1872, the grant had an area of 13,339 acres (Gunther 1984:281). Machado’s widow and 11 of the 12 children sold most of the rancho to an Englishman, Charles A. Sumner, in 1873. Machado’s oldest son, Juan Machado, retained the house and 513 acres. Sumner mortgaged his property in 1875 and lost the property through foreclosure and a sheriff’s sale in 1877. The new owner, Milton Latham, sold the property to Frederick M. Sumner, brother of the previous owner, Charles A. Sumner. In 1881, ownership was transferred to a San Francisco bank and in 1883 it was purchased by Franklin Heald, William Collier, and Donald Graham (Gunther 1984:281). The partners subdivided part of the property and began selling lots in what would become the town of Elsinore. The Elsinore post office was established in November 1883 (Gunther 1984:178). These partners divided the La Laguna Ranch property in 1885 with Heald taking the area north of Corydon Road, which included Lake Elsinore and the town of Elsinore, and Collier and Graham taking the area southeast of Corydon Road, which became Wildomar (Gunther 1984:282).

Land sales in and around new towns in southern California were fueled by the real estate “Boom of the Eighties”, which resulted from the arrival of two transcontinental railroads (Dumke 1944). The Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) was built south from San Francisco and arrived in Los Angeles in 1876. The SPRR then built eastward through Colton, Indio, and Yuma, arriving in Houston and New Orleans in 1883 (Robertson 1998, Williams 2008). The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF RR) built west from near Kansas City through Santa Fe and across Arizona (where it was known as the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad) to Needles by 1883. The AT&SF RR reached Barstow in 1884 (by purchase of track from SPRR). The California Southern Railroad Company (CSRR), a subsidiary of the AT&SF RR, built north from National City (near San Diego) through Oceanside, Temecula, Elsinore, Perris, and Riverside (some of these towns

were established after the railroad arrived), reaching Colton in 1882, San Bernardino in 1883, and Barstow in 1885 (Robertson 1998). This completed the AT&SF's transcontinental route. A rate war between the SPRR and AT&SF led to low fares and brought many people from the East to southern California. They bought lots in the new towns along the railroads that were platted and promoted by land owners (Dumke 1944).

Wildomar began as the Car B station, established in 1884 on the CSRR six miles south of the Elsinore Junction station (Gunther 1984:99). The station began as a railroad car on a siding. The name was changed to Wildon and lots were surveyed and platted in 1885. The name Wildon was based on the first names of William Collier and Donald Graham, owners of this part of the former Rancho La Laguna. A new plat was recorded in 1886 with the name changed to Wildomar. The name Wildomar was formed using Wildon plus part of the first name of Margaret Collier, wife of William Collier and sister of Donald Graham.

The original town was between Palomar Street and Grand Avenue and between Gruwell Street and Pasadena Avenue, according to the 1901 edition of the USGS Elsinore Quadrangle. These streets are shown on this map. Buildings were mostly along Central Avenue between Palomar Street and Grand Avenue. The Wildomar post office and the elementary school were established in 1886. With the arrival of many Quaker families from West Branch, Iowa, Wildomar became known as a Quaker colony. Wildomar became one of the original election precincts and school districts when Riverside County was formed in 1893 (Gunther 1984:572-573). The development of Wildomar slowed when the CSRR's tracks in Temecula Canyon were washed out for the final time and not rebuilt in 1892 (Robertson 1998). This severed the connection with San Diego. In 1927 the track in Railroad Canyon washed out and the AT&SF track from Perris to Temecula was abandoned (Gunther 1984:179), after which Wildomar no longer had rail service. Wildomar remained a rural farming and horse ranching community for most of the twentieth century (Wildomar 2015).

Completion of Interstate 15 through the area in the early 1980s led to urban growth. Wildomar was incorporated as a city on July 1, 2008 with a population of 28,000 (Wildomar 2015).

#### **b. Historic-Period Native American Settlement**

The nearest known Luiseño settlement during the historic period was at Temecula, and later at Pechanga. The Pechanga, Pauma, and Pala Reservations are located southeast of Temecula (Bean and Shipek 1978).

#### **c. Land Granting and Modern Use of the Area**

The earliest available aerial photos of the Project area date to 1938; they show active agriculture throughout the Project area, with several established agricultural fields and groves. By 1967, the next year for which aerial photographs are available, the majority of groves within or immediately adjacent to the Project area appear to be abandoned; however, the cultivated fields seen on the 1938 map appear to still be active. Aerial photos from 1978 show that residential and commercial development within and near the Project area had commenced. By 1994, the majority of the Project area had been developed, primarily for residential use (National Environmental Title Research 2017).

## **IV METHODS**

### **a. Records Search Methods**

A cultural resources records search was conducted by ECORP Archaeologist Kristina Lindgren on August 11, 2017, using the California Historical Resources Information System, at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. The EIC is the official repository of cultural resources reports and site records for several counties in southern California, including Riverside County. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent and location of previous surveys, previously identified prehistoric or historic archaeological site locations, architectural resources, historic properties, cultural landscapes, or ethnic resources within a one-mile radius of the Project area. In addition to site records and reports on file at the EIC, the California Historic Property Data File (HPDF) for Riverside County was consulted for the Wildomar area. The HPDF provides information about resources determined eligible for, or listed on, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources. It also provides information on resources that are California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest. Historic-period maps of the Project area were also reviewed in order to identify buildings and features that may be historic in age.

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento, California was requested on September 15, 2017. This search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Project area that could be affected by the proposed Project. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project area.

It should be noted that the Sacred Lands File search will not constitute consultation in compliance with Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) or Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). SB 18 consultation and AB 52 consultation, if necessary, are the responsibility of the CEQA lead agency and are not included in this cultural resources technical study. A copy of correspondence with the NAHC is provided as Appendix B.

### **b. Field Survey Methods**

A field survey was conducted on September 12, 2017 by ECORP archaeologists Robert Cunningham and Andrew Myers. A total of 37.17 acres of the 39.39-acre Project area were surveyed using transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart. Ground visibility generally varied from approximately 70 to 80 percent throughout the Project area. The Lateral C-3 Project component was located on private property behind a locked gate with a posted no trespassing sign and could not be surveyed. An additional 0.61-acre of land not covered during the 2017 survey was added to the Project Area in 2020. This area contains a modern canal and disturbed, vacant land. This 0.61-acre and Lateral C-3 were assessed for cultural resources using records search data, aerial photographs, and historic-period maps. Areas that were not surveyed are shown in Figure 3.





Location: N:\2015\159.007 Wildomar MDP Lateral C Revision Project\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\Survey\_Coverage\AreaSurveyed\_20200710.mxd (AMyers)-nguidry 7/13/2020

Map Date: 7/10/2020  
 Photo Source: ESRI

**Figure 3. Area Surveyed Map**



**Figure 4. Overview Basin Area, View north, September 12, 2017, Photo #851**



**Figure 5. Overview, Linear Segment at Monte Vista Drive, View north, September 12, 2017, Photo #850**



**Figure 6. Overview, Linear Segment at Central Street, View north, September 12, 2017, Photo #862**

## V RESULTS

### a. Records Search Results

A total of 64 cultural resources investigations were conducted within the one-mile records search radius between 1978 and 2015 (Table 1). Of these studies, 14 (RI-508, RI-02313, RI-03458, RI-03986, RI-4116, RI-6171, RI-06465, RI-06905, RI-07789, RI-7852, RI-8080, RI-9039, RI-09524, and RI-09441) have taken place within or adjacent to the APE. Eight of the 14 studies were block surveys conducted for development, utilities telecommunications, and flood control. The remaining six studies were linear surveys conducted for flood control and utilities. These studies indicate that approximately 90 percent of the length of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The studies that took place within the APE were conducted in 1992, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2012. Generally, surveys are considered valid for a period of 10 years. The most recent surveys that took place in 2008 and 2012 (RI-07789 and RI-09441) covered only a small portion (approximately 20%) of the Project area.

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the APE?
RI-00508	Wilmoth, Stan	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 11495, Near Wildomar, Riverside County, California	1978	Adjacent

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Table 1 – Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the APE				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the APE?
RI-02106	Keller, Jean Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 22000, Riverside County, California	1987	No
RI-02297	Chace, Paul G. and Collins, Donna	An Archaeological Survey, Victory Hill	1987	No
RI-02313	Keller, Jean Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of TTM # 23281, Riverside County, California	1988	Adjacent
RI-02325	DeMunck, Victor	An Archaeological Assessment of an 18.27 Acres Tract of Land Shown on TTM # 23361, in Wildomar, Riverside County	1988	No
RI-02625	Yohoe, Robert	An Archaeological Assessment of the Bundy Canyon Road Realignment Project Located in Riverside County, California	1990	No
RI-02746	Keller, Jean	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 25177 Riverside County, California	1990	No
RI-02823	Keller Jean	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 25545 Riverside County, California	1990	No
RI-02888	Scientific Resource Surveys	Surface Collection and Test Excavation at the Tunstall East and West Sites, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	1989	No
RI-03078	Keller, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 26372 Riverside County, California	1990	No
RI-03079	Keller, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 26371 Riverside County, California	1990	No
RI-03195	Keller, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 26421 Riverside County, California	1991	No
RI-03240	Wade, Susan A.	Letter Report: An Archaeological Survey of the Tentative Map No. 25247, Wildomar Property	1990	No
RI- 03353	Wade, Sue A.	Letter Report: An Archaeological Survey of the Tentative Map No. 25094, Wildomar Property	1989	No
RI-03458	Love, Bruce	Cultural Resources Assessment: Wildomar Channel Lateral C; Wildomar Area of Riverside County	1992	Yes
RI-03496	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	Archaeological Survey Report for Riverside County Murrieta Flood Control Project	1992	No
RI-03757	Love, Bruce and Stephen Moffitt	Cultural Resources Report: Phase I Records Search and Field Survey, David A. Brown Middle School Debris Basin and Storm Drain Project	1994	No
RI-03956	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Wildomar MDP Lateral E Project Located in the Community of Wildomar, Unincorporated Riverside County	1995	No

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Table 1 – Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the APE				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the APE?
RI-03986	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Senior Leisure Living Development Project: a 10.94 Acres Parcel as Shown on Plot Plan 14543, Wildomar, Unincorporated Riverside County	1996	Adjacent
RI-04116	Brechbiel, Brant A.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 118-01, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	1998	Adjacent
RI-04142	DeMunck, Victor C.	An Archaeological Assessment of a 20 Acre Tract of Land Designated Tentative Tract #22555 Located in the Wildomar Area, Riverside County, California	1989	No
RI-04259	Love, Bruce, Bai “Tom” Tang, Michael Hogan, and Daniel Ballester	Cultural Resources Report: Tentative Tract 29332, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	1999	No
RI-04608	Shepard, Richard S.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Tract No. 30917 Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2002	No
RI-04877	Peak and Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Temecula Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility Effluent Pipeline, Riverside County, California	2003	No
RI-04962	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	2004	No
RI-05497	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Cornerstone Church Expansion (APN 367-140-008, 367-210-018) +/-48.43 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2004	No
RI-05498	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Conditional Use Permit 03420, +/-6.72 Acres of Land Near Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2004	No
RI-05617	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment of 6.23 Acres of Land Located at the Southeast corner of Bundy Canyon Road and Interstate 15, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2003	No
RI-05757	Dahdul, Mariam	Historical Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract No. 30939, Gross Ranch Project Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	2003	No
RI-06023	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Mariam Dahdul	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract No, 31331, EA No. 39030, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA	2003	No
RI-06024	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan and Mariam Dahdul	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	2003	No

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Table 1 – Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the APE				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the APE?
RI-06170	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SC-236-02 9Archer Ranch. 21745 Grand Avenue, Wildomar, Riverside County, CA	2004	No
RI-06171	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Letter Report: Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate RV54XC511G (California Lutheran High School), 31790 Central Avenue, Wildomar, Riverside County, CA	2004	Adjacent
RI-06234	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan and John J. Eddy.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No, 31837, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	2004	No
RI-06249	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and John J. Eddy.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map N. 32078, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	2004	No
RI-06363	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Thomas J. Melzer.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 376-060-010 and -013, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2004	No
RI-06465	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and John J. Eddy.	Historical/Archaeological Resources survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 31409, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County California	2004	Yes
RI-06493	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Matthew Wetherbee.	Historical Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No 25122, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County	2004	No
RI-06593	Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, and Thomas Melzer	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report, Site 33-14780 (CA-RIV-7868) and Isolate 33-14783, The Clark Property, Assessor's Parcel No. 366-320-045, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2004	No
RI-06594	Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, and Thomas Melzer	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report, Site 33-14778 (CA-RIV-7866H) and 33-14779 (CA-RIV-7867), the King Property, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 366-320-025, -025, and -028, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2006	No
RI-06737	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment, Baxter Project, An Unincorporated Area of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2006	No
RI-06905	Jordan, Stacey C.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison company, DSP-DOROF 12Kv Circuit Project, Riverside county, California (WO# 6077-5395; AI# 6-5301 and 5-5302	2006	Yes
RI-06958	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Survey, Consisting of 4.71 Acres, Tract Map 33062, A.P.N. 367-130-003, Wildomar, Riverside County	2006	No

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Table 1 – Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the APE				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the APE?
RI-07005	White, Robert S. and Laurie S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment of a 2.83-Acre Parcel as Shown on TPM 33782, Northwest Corner of Lost and Dial Roads, Wildomar, Riverside County	2006	No
RI-07378	Tang, Bai *Tom and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map 33840 Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2007	No
RI-07471	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 366-210-052 thru 054 +- 3.72 Acres of Land in the City of Lake Elsinore, USGS Lake Elsinore, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	2007	No
RI-07577	Moreno, Sara	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Baxter Road Project, Riverside County, California, APN 367-300-003	2007	No
RI-07578	Lord, Kenneth J.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Catt Road Project, Wildomar Area, Riverside County, California	2008	No
RI-07789	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Survey for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water System, Riverside County, California	2008	Yes
RI-07852	Smith, Francesca G. and Caprice D. (Kip) Harper	Built Environment Historic Resources Technical Memorandum, for Bundy Canyon-Scott Road Improvement Project	2007	Adjacent
RI-07886	Tang, Bai and Michael Hogan	Photo Recordation of Historic Buildings Rudolph J. Brown Ranch, 22060 Grand Avenue, Wildomar, Riverside County	2006	No
RI-07920	Tang, Bai, Dierdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 367-100-019 and -020, CUP 03403, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2008	No
RI-08080	Bonner, Wayne H. and Arabesque Said	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site visit Results for Royal Street Communications California, LLC Candidate LA3418A (Arena Sports), 22482 Walnut Street, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2009	Adjacent
RI-08419	White, Laurie S.	Letter Report: Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility RV54XC511D (Hilltop Ham) Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2001	No
RI-08723	Orfila, Rebecca S.	Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Replacement of Five Deteriorated Power Poles	2011	No
RI-08769	Billet, Lorna	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet; Palomar TMO Colo	2011	No
RI-09039	McKenna, Jeanette, and Richard Shepard	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Wildomar Walmart Superstore Project Area in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2011	Adjacent
RI-09159	Kraft, Jennifer R. and Tracy Stropes	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Orange Street Project City of Wildomar, County of Riverside	2013	No

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Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the APE?
RI-09208	Willis, Carrie D.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate “Refa”, Gruwell Street, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2014	No
RI-09229	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	2014	No
RI-09291	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Public Use Permit 778, Revised Permit No. 5 APN 367-210-008, -018, -034, -035, -039, -041, -043 and 367-140-008.	2014	No
RI-09418	Smith, Brian F., George L. Kennedy, and Todd A. Wirths	Paleontological, Archaeological and Native American Monitoring Report, 34915 Orange Street (Tract 36519), City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California (APN 367-170-029)	2015	No
RI-09441	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Waite Street Reservoir and Pipeline Project, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2012	Yes
RI-09524	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment Baxter Property, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	2012	Adjacent

The records search results show that 23 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one-mile records search radius (Table 2). These consist of four prehistoric sites containing lithic debitage, ground stone, and/or fire-affected rock (FAR); four isolated prehistoric finds, one multi-component site consisting of a prehistoric site with historic-period water conveyance features; one historic-period site containing a single irrigation feature; one historic-period refuse deposit; one historic monument; one historic-period isolated glass insulator; and 10 historic-period residences. See Table 2 for the details of each resource. There are no resources that overlap or are within the Project area. Most of the prehistoric resources are located near drainages in the hills to the northeast of the Project area. The HPDF for Riverside County showed no cultural resources in or adjacent to the Project area.

Site Number CA-XXX-	Primary Number P-XX-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within APE?
CA-RIV-4722	P-33-004722	Love, Bruce (1992)	Historic	Single feature site, a gate valve and pipe, part of a water system	No
CA-RIV-4725	P-33-004725	White, Robert S. (1989)	Prehistoric	Dispersed lithic and groundstone scatter.	No



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Table 2 – Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the APE					
Site Number CA-XXX-	Primary Number P-XX-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within APE?
CA-RIV-4726	P-33-004726	White, Robert S. (1989)	Prehistoric	Dense groundstone and lithic scatter	No
N/A	P-33-007182	Meredith, Pat (1981)	Historic	Historic-age house at 34760 Orange Street, Lake Elsinore	No
N/A	P-33-007783	O'Brien, Marna (1982)	Historic	Historic-age "Ben Taylor House" at 21343 Dunn Street, Wildomar	No
N/A	P-33-007784	O'Brien, Marna (1982)	Historic	Historic-age house at 21564 Palomar, Wildomar	No
N/A	P-33-007786	O'Brien, Marna (1982)	Historic	Historic-age "Judge William Collier Home" at 32785 Central Street	No
N/A	P-33-007807	O'Brien, Marna (1982)	Historic	Historic-age "R.J. Brown ranch" house at 21999 Grand Avenue, Wildomar	No
NA	P-33-007808	Ostashay, Jan, and Peter Moruzzi (2004); O'Brien (1982)	Historic	Historic-age house at 22060 Grand Avenue, Wildomar	No
N/A	P33-007809	O'Brien, Marna (1982)	Historic	Historic-age house at 22180 Grand Avenue, Wildomar	No
N/A	P-33-007811	O'Brien, Marna (1982)	Historic	Wildomar Bell and monument	No
N/A	P-33-12815	Love, Bruce (1992)	Historic	Historic-age isolated find: one glass insulator in two pieces	No
N/A	P-33-13170	Van Horn, David (2004)	Historic	Historic-age house at 22241 Bundy Canyon Road, Wildomar	No
N/A	P-33-13515	Swope, K. (1988)	Prehistoric	Prehistoric isolated find: quartzite flake with cortex	No
CA-RIV-7866H	P-33-14778	Smallwood, Josh (2006); Smallwood, Josh (2005)	Prehistoric/ Historic	Prehistoric site component contains over 100 lithic artifacts; historic component consists of one earthen reservoir, a well-head on a concrete foundation, water pipes, and ornamental landscaping.	No
CA-RIV-7867	P-33-14779	Smallwood, Josh (2006); Smallwood, Josh (2005)	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and groundstone	No
CA-RIV-7868	P-33-14780	Smallwood, Josh (2006); Smallwood, Josh (2005)	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	No
N/A	P-33-14783	Smallwood, Josh	Prehistoric	Prehistoric isolated find: two pieces of lithic debitage	No
CA-RIV-8081	P-33-15306	Goodwin, Riordan and Gini Austerman (2006)	Historic	Refuse deposit with 500+ artifacts	No
N/A	P-33-15994	McKenna, Jeanette (2013); MBA (2005)	Historic	Historic-age home at 22241 Bundy Canyon Road, with 5 historic-age features	No

Table 2 – Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the APE					
Site Number CA-XXX-	Primary Number P-XX-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within APE?
N/A	P-33-15995	Aislin-Kay, Marnie (2005)	Prehistoric	Prehistoric isolated find: secondary flake	No
N/A	P-33-15996	Aislin-Kay, Marnie (2005)	Prehistoric	Prehistoric isolated find: quartz flake	No
N/A	P-33-17106	Smith, Francesca and Caprice D. (Kip) Harper (2007)	Historic	Historic-age house at 33890 cherry Street	No

A review of historic-age maps indicates that the area was historically used for agriculture and remained semi-rural in to the 1970s. The 1901 Elsinore 1:125,000-scale USGS quadrangle map shows multiple road alignments in the vicinity of the Project area; however, it is unclear whether these correspond with any modern roads. This map also shows a railroad alignment running north-south to the west of the Project area. The 1953 Wildomar 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map shows State Route 71 running through the Project area in the alignment of modern Interstate 15. This map also shows Baxter Road in its current alignment and several paved and unpaved roads in the Project area vicinity. The surrounding area contains mainly agricultural fields with scattered structures (likely farm complexes) throughout. In the 1973 Wildomar 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map, the Project vicinity shows increased development and decreased agricultural land. By 1982, the Wildomar 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map shows Interstate 15 under construction. The trend of increasing development and decreasing agriculture has continued. By 1992, the Wildomar 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map shows the area as being mainly developed with little to no agriculture remaining.

Historic aerial photographs of the Project area from 1938, 1967, 1978, 1982, and 2009 were reviewed. The 1938 photograph shows Bundy Canyon Road and Baxter Road in their current alignments. The surrounding area is mainly agricultural with scattered farmhouse complexes. In the 1967 photograph, the Project area and vicinity appears similar to the earlier photograph. By this time State Route 71 was been constructed through the Project area. The 1978 photograph shows increasing development and decreasing agriculture. By 1982, Interstate 15 was shown in its current alignment and, by 2009, the area appears to be mainly developed with no agriculture remaining (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2017).

**b. NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

A search of the Sacred Lands File was conducted by the NAHC in Sacramento, California. The search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Project area that could be affected by the proposed Project. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC also provided ECORP with a list of 28 Native American individuals and organizations with traditional ties to the Project area. A copy of correspondence with the NAHC is provided as Appendix B.

**c. Field Survey Results**

Two cultural resources were identified during the field survey. These consist of a historic-age utility pole located in the southwest corner of the proposed location for the Bundy Canyon Basin (WL-001), and a segment of historic-age Baxter Road (WL-002). Although heavy vegetation obscured the view of the soil surface in portions of the Project area, ground visibility averaged about 75 percent overall.

WL-001 is a historic-age wooden utility pole on an east-west trending transmission line. The pole is approximately 35 feet high. Two 1967 date nails are present.

WL-002 is a segment of historic-age Baxter Road. The road is visible on the 1953 USGS 7.5' minute Wildomar quadrangle map. The road is shown following the present alignment and is labeled as Baxter Road (USGS 1953). The segment within the Project area extends approximately 1,183 feet (0.22 mile) east from the intersection of Baxter Road and White Street. West of the intersection with Central Street, Baxter Road is unpaved, providing access to a rural residential area. East of the intersection with Central Street, Baxter Road is a paved, two-lane, undivided arterial road.

During the field survey, the crew identified a historic-age home, the Brown House, located north of the Lateral C-2 Project component. Further research revealed that this is not the original location of the Brown House. The home was moved to its present location by the Wildomar Historical Society in 2009 and later moved again in 2017 (*Press Enterprise* 2015).

**d. Collection Status**

No artifacts were collected during the current survey project.

**e. Evaluations**

Two historic-age sites were identified during the field survey (WL-001 and WL-002).

Under state law (CEQA) cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code 5020.1(k);
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in Public Resources Code 5024.1(g); or

4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

For this Project, only the fourth definition of a Historical Resource is applicable because there are no resources previously determined eligible or listed on the CRHR, there are no resources included in a local register of historical resources, and no resources identified as significant in a qualified historical resources survey.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)]:

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; or
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.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)].

Impacts to a Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)].

Evaluations of resources located within the project area are based on review of readily available documents including historic aerial photographs, maps, previous cultural studies, and regional histories.

**WL-001** is a historic-age wooden utility pole on an east-west trending transmission line. The pole is approximately 35 feet high. Two 1967 date nails are present. All indications are that the line was constructed to provide service specifically to the property. It is not known to be associated with a segment of a known historically significant transmission line and is not associated with a historically significant public works project. As such, this resource is not eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 or 2. The utility pole line is of a common, utilitarian design with no distinctive characteristics. In addition, no physical aspect of the utility pole line indicates that it represents the work of a master designer. Therefore, WL-001 is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. This resource does not possess the potential to yield any additional information about local or regional history above what has already been recorded during the current survey. Therefore, WL-001 is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4.

In conclusion, WL-001 does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR as an individual resource and does not contribute to any known or suspected district.

**WL-002** is a segment of historic-age Baxter Road. The segment extends approximately 1,183 feet (0.22 mile) east from the intersection of Baxter Road and White Street. West of the intersection with Central Street, Baxter Road is unpaved, providing access to a rural residential area. East of the intersection with Central Street, Baxter Road is a paved, two-lane, undivided arterial road.

The road segment is not known to have any significant historical associations. There is no indication that the road served as a prominent thoroughfare or route of access to a historically significant property. The road appears to be a local access route through the area with no other significant purpose. No information was found to indicate any features near the road that had any importance or other historical significance or close association with the road. As such, the road is not associated with any specific historic event or activity and is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1.

Similarly, the lack of historical documentation for this road makes it clear that no specific individuals or groups of people significant in history are linked with the road. It is not associated with any known or recorded historic-period ranch complex or features. The road does not demonstrate any association with the lives of persons significant in history and is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2.

The western portion of this road segment currently remains unpaved, while the eastern segment is a paved, two-lane, undivided arterial road. It follows the same historical alignment as when originally constructed. The road as it was originally, and as it is now, does not have any significant historical associations and its historical use, construction, improvement, and maintenance is typical among roads. It is not uniquely artistic or designed with any distinctive engineering characteristics. Therefore, this road does not embody any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of road construction, nor does it possess any artistic value. In addition, no physical aspect of the road indicates that the road represents the work of a master engineer or specific construction crew or company. Therefore, WL-002 is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3.

The information potential in historic roads lies in their alignment and route. The alignment and route of this road may not have been accurately mapped in historic times and therefore it is not represented in the archival record. In a sense, a lot of rural historic roads really only exist on historic maps as dashed approximated lines, and were it not for their physical presence on the landscape, we would have no other accurate record of its connectivity between points A and B. The road does not possess the potential to yield any additional information regarding the relationship or functionality of roads or provide any information that is not already represented in the archival record. Therefore, this road, WL-002, is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4.

In conclusion, WL-002 does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR as an individual resource and does not contribute to any known or suspected district.

## **VI RECOMMENDED MITIGATION**

The cultural resources assessment for the Wildomar MDP Lateral C Realignment Project resulted in the identification of two historic-age cultural resources. Resources WL-001 and WL-002 have been evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria to determine whether or not they constitute historical resources under CEQA. The evaluation found the resources are not associated with

significant historical events, found no association with specific individuals or groups of people significant in local or regional history, found that the features do not embody distinctive architectural or engineering characteristics, and found that the sites possess limited potential to yield important information about local or regional history above what is already known. Due to these factors, all sites are evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under any criteria.

Because resources WL-001 and WL-002 are not eligible for the CRHR, they are not Historical Resources as defined by CEQA regulations (CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)). Because there are no Historical Resources within the Project area, there will be no significant impacts or effects to Historical Resources as a result of the proposed Project.

However, the Project area overlies a combination of Late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial fan deposits (Qyf), Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene young alluvial fan deposits, unit 1 (Qyf1), and Late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial valley deposits (Qyva) (Morton and Miller 2006). These deposits are relatively young and contemporary with human occupation of the region. Given that the age of sediments is contemporaneous with known human occupation of the region, the sediments underlying the Project area have the potential for containing subsurface deposits.

Construction activities within the Project area are planned to occur mainly within graded and/or paved road shoulders. The extent of previous disturbances to sediments along the Project area (from the construction of the roads and road shoulders) is unknown. If these previous disturbances are shallow (one to two feet [30 to 60 centimeters]), intact archaeological deposits may be present beneath the level of previous disturbance. The planned vertical disturbance for the project varies from 0 to 10.65 feet in depth. Thus, construction activities will likely occur partially within undisturbed sediments. Construction activities have the potential to disturb buried archaeological deposits within the Project area.

Any unanticipated (or post-review) discoveries found during project construction must be managed through a procedure designed to assess and treat the find as quickly as possible and in accordance with applicable state and federal law. However, until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, including archaeological sites, standing structures, no ground-disturbing activity or demolition should occur.

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. CEQA requires the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the District to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional

Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment.

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the lead federal agency (if applicable), the City, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (Assembly Bill [AB] 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Riverside County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

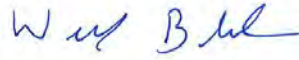
The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these recommended mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

**VII CERTIFICATION**

**CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.**

DATE: 7/14/2020

SIGNED:



PRINTED NAME: Wendy Blumel

COUNTY REGISTRATION # \_\_\_\_\_



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# Roger D. Mason, Ph.D.

## Director of Cultural Resources

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### Summary

Dr. Mason has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in southern California since 1983. Dr. Mason is the author of over 150 reports dealing with cultural resource surveys, evaluations, and mitigation programs in all southern California counties. Section 106 experience includes successful nomination of the San Antonio Terrace Archaeological District on Vandenberg AFB to the NRHP and preparing a Historic Preservation Plan for the District. Dr. Mason was also Principal Investigator for the data recovery and construction monitoring program for the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor, a Section 106 project reviewed by Caltrans. Dr. Mason was the Principal Investigator for the Newport Coast Archaeological Project in coastal Orange County. This project was the largest privately funded cultural resources mitigation program on the West Coast and involved data recovery excavations at 35 sites. Dr. Mason has also prepared numerous cultural resources sections for CEQA documents and was a consultant to the California Energy Commission and the California High Speed Rail Authority. He has also completed test and data recovery programs in San Diego, Orange, Riverside, and Ventura Counties. Several of these projects satisfied the requirements of both CEQA and Section 106 when 404 permits were required from the Corps of Engineers. In addition to comprehensive knowledge of cultural resource management activities, he is adept in the management of many types of projects, supervision and coordination of subconsultants, supervision and training of employees, client relations, federal/state/tribal liaison activities, federal contracting, and proposal and bid preparation. In addition to the numerous technical and professional reports that he has prepared over the years, Dr. Mason has written published articles and monographs, presented professional papers, and provided public lectures.

### Education

Ph.D., Anthropology (Archaeology), University of Texas at Austin  
B.A., Anthropology, University of Washington

### Professional Affiliations and Certifications

- ◆ Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) (originally certified by SOPA 1990)
- ◆ Orange County Certified Archaeologist
- ◆ Riverside County Qualified Archaeologist
- ◆ Society for American Archaeology
- ◆ Society for California Archaeology
- ◆ Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

### Representative Project Experience

**Monitoring Program for the Countryside Property, Menifee, Riverside County – Pardee Homes.**  
Principal Investigator and Report Author for a monitoring program to ensure that grading for construction of commercial buildings and a flood control channel did not impact any unanticipated buried cultural

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resources. The project was located along the west side of I-215 and south of Newport Road. A report was prepared documenting the monitoring program and the lack of significant finds.

**Christensen Property Archaeological Investigations, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County – Pardee Homes.** Project Manager and report author for archaeological survey and a test program for the 21-acre Christensen property adjacent to Phase 7 of Pardee Homes' Canyon Hills residential development project in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County. The Christensen property will be developed in the future as part of the Canyon Hills project. Two prehistoric sites were recorded as a result of the survey and they were evaluated based on the results of a subsurface test program. A surface collection was completed and 50 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated to determine whether subsurface archaeological material is present. A report was prepared that provided the results of the survey and testing and provided an evaluation of the sites using CRHR eligibility Criterion 4. The sites were evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR.

**Archaeological Monitoring for Canyon Hills Project, Phase 7, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County – Pardee Homes.** Project Manager for archaeological monitoring for Canyon Hills Phase 7 residential development project. Grading was monitored to identify any subsurface archaeological material that may be present. Numerous ground stone tools (manos and metates) were found next to a site that is being preserved.

**Archaeological Testing for Canyon Hills Project, Phase 7, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County – Pardee Homes.** Project Manager for a test program in the southern part of CA-RIV-1021, a prehistoric archaeological site in Phase 7 of Pardee Homes' Canyon Hills residential development. All artifacts on the surface were collected and 20 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated. In addition, a nearby isolated milling feature (CH-001) was tested with two STPs. Only 11 artifacts came from 6 STPs, almost all from the upper level in the plow zone. These results, combined with the results from the northern part of CA-RIV-1021 from a test program completed in 2009 show that there is insufficient information to address research topics and, therefore, CA-RIV-1021 is not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 4.

**Archaeological Monitoring for Canyon Hills Project, Phase 6, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County – Pardee Homes.** Project Manager for archaeological monitoring for Canyon Hills Phase 6 residential development project. Grading was monitored to identify any subsurface archaeological material that may be present.

**Cultural Resources Overview and Class I Inventory for BLM Routes Within the South Coast Planning Area – Bureau of Land Management (Palm Springs Office).** Principal Investigator for cultural resources inventory of 150 miles of routes on BLM land in southern California. Author of Class I overview for the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) South Coast Planning Area. The South Coast Planning Area includes BLM lands in the non-desert areas of southern California within the jurisdiction of the Palm Springs Field Office and includes land in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties. The overview provided a summary of research for prehistoric resources and models for settlement and subsistence proposed within the subareas of the planning area. For the historic period, historical summaries of land use, town formation and mining were provided. Research topics and data requirements were provided for both prehistoric and historic resources to assist the BLM in evaluating cultural resources on BLM lands.

**SR-60 and Moreno Beach Drive Interchange Project, Riverside County – Parsons/ City of Moreno Valley.** Principal Investigator and Report Author for cultural resources reports required by Caltrans for the replacement of the interchange on State Route 60 and Moreno Beach Drive and improvements to the Nason Street Overcrossing. A cultural resources survey and Native American consultation were documented in an Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR), and Archaeological Survey Report (ASR).

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One archaeological site from the historic period was identified and was evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP.

**Park Once Transit Center Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County – Watry Design / City of Redlands.** Principal Investigator and Report Author for a cultural resources report required by Caltrans for a parking garage construction project in Redlands. An Extended Phase I Proposal was prepared following Caltrans guidelines. The Proposal was accepted by Caltrans and was implemented. Thirteen shovel test pits were excavated by hand to assess whether intact subsurface archaeological deposits from the historical period were present. An Extended Phase I Report was prepared to document the results.

**Cottonwood Hills Archaeological Test Program, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County – Pardee Homes.** Principal Investigator and Report Author for archaeological test and evaluation programs at five prehistoric sites and one historic site on a property proposed for residential development in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County. One large residential base or village was evaluated as eligible for the CRHR and NRHP and preservation in open space was recommended. The other sites were evaluated as not eligible. The reports were reviewed by the Corps of Engineers and the SHPO because a 404 permit was required for the project. The SHPO did not object to the determinations of eligibility made by the Corps based on the evaluations in the reports.

**Avenue 52 Grade Separation Over Grapefruit Blvd / Highway 111 Project, Coachella, Riverside County – Parsons / City of Coachella.** Principal Investigator and Report Author for cultural resources reports required by Caltrans for a railroad grade separation project in Coachella. A cultural resources survey and Native American consultation were documented in an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR).

**Cultural Resources Surveys in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County – Earth Systems Southwest.** Principal Investigator and Report Author for records searches and field surveys for properties proposed for residential development in La Quinta and Desert Hot Springs in Riverside County.

**New Oasis Elementary School Project, Oasis, Riverside County – Coachella Valley Unified School District.** Principal Investigator and Report Author for a cultural resources survey of a property in the Oasis area of Riverside County where construction of an elementary school was proposed.

**Cultural Resources Surveys – Ion Communities.** Principal Investigator and Report Author for records searches and field surveys for properties proposed for residential development in Perris, French Valley, and Woodcrest in Riverside County, Castaic in Los Angeles County, and Victorville and Apple Valley in San Bernardino County.

**Third Party Review of Martin Ranch EIR – City of San Bernardino.** Reviewed Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources EIR Sections and Technical Studies as part of the third-party review of an EIR prepared by another consultant as an extension of the City of San Bernardino staff. The EIR was prepared for the Martin Ranch project, a Planned Residential Development consisting of 342 single-family residential lots, two park sites, three water reservoir sites, and private streets on 352.8 acres. The project site was in a hillside area, adjacent to the San Bernardino National Forest, and was subject to the City's Hillside Management Overlay District requirements. The proposed project and plans were reviewed to ensure consistency with City, State, and Federal cultural resources regulations.

**Power Plant Certification Projects in California – Aspen Environmental Group / California Energy Commission.** Served as cultural resources consultant to the California Energy Commission for the following power plant projects: Huntington Beach, Modesto, Potrero (San Francisco), Rio Linda Elverta (Sacramento), East Altamont (Livermore), Russell City (Hayward), Inland Empire (Perris-Hemet), and Salton Sea. Reviewed Applications for Certification, submitted Data Requests, attended workshops, wrote cultural resources sections of staff assessments.

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# Wendy Blumel, RPA

## Assistant Manager Inland Empire Cultural Resources Group

Ms. Blumel has nine years of experience in cultural resource management with an area of specialization in human osteology. She has supervised and participated in all aspects of the archaeological field and laboratory process. Although she has worked throughout western Arizona and California, the majority of her experience is in Riverside, San Bernardino, Kern, and Los Angeles counties of southern California. Her experience has involved working as a project manager, field director, staff archaeologist, crew chief, osteologist, assistant faunal analyst, and archaeological technician. She is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act. She serves as a Project Manager, Cultural Task Manager, and Field Director for ECORP's southern California projects. She also serves as Laboratory Manager for ECORP's Inland Empire Office and is experienced in a variety of laboratory tasks including artifact analysis, cataloging, preparation and curation of cultural artifacts, database management, and the analysis of human remains.

## Education

M.A., Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

B.A., Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin

## Registrations, Certifications, Permits and Affiliations

- Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)
- Riverside County Qualified Archaeologist
- 40-hour HAZWOPER trained
- Society for California Archaeology

## Professional Experience

**Cultural Inventory and AB-52 Services for the Cottonwood Basin Interim Facility Project, Riverside County – City of Moreno Valley (2017).** Cultural Task Manager for a one-acre cultural inventory of the project area and archaeologist responsible for providing AB-52 consultation assistance to the City of Moreno Valley for the Cottonwood Basin Interim Facility Project. The project was a joint venture between the City of Moreno Valley and the Riverside County Flood Control District and entailed the construction of a flood control basin along an existing drainage channel in Moreno Valley. The cultural inventory consisted of a records search, Native American coordination, field survey of the one-acre project area, and preparation of a technical report describing the methods, results of the study, and management recommendations. Because this project will likely need a 404 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the project was conducted in compliance with both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. AB 52 services included drafting consultation letters for the City and providing technical assistance on AB 52 consultation.

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**Sprint Cell Tower Project, Riverside County – Eukon Group (2017).** Project Manager for a cultural resources survey of the location for a proposed replacement of Sprint cell tower in San Timoteo Canyon in an unincorporated portion of Riverside County near Moreno Valley. The study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, field survey of the 1-acre project area, and preparation of a technical report describing the methods and results of the study and management recommendations. A Notice to County to Prepare Archaeological Report was submitted to the County before work was initiated and the technical report was submitted to the County Archaeologist for review and approval. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

**Julio Arias Perris Cultural Inventory Project, Riverside County – Julio Arias (2017). Project Manager for the Julio Arias Perris project (2017).** Project Manager for the Julio Arias Perris Cultural Inventory Project. The project entailed the subdivision of a 4.16 acre parcel into 19 lots for mobile home development in the City of Perris. Cultural studies conducted by ECORP included a pedestrian field survey, paleontological records search, and a cultural resources technical report.

**Requa Avenue Sewerline Interceptor Construction Support Project, Riverside County-Birdseye Planning Group (2016-present).** Deputy Project Manager for cultural monitoring and biological survey services for a 4-mile long sewer line installation project in the City of Indio, Riverside County. Cultural resources services for this project included drafting cultural resources monitoring guidelines, conducting worker environmental awareness training for construction personnel, conducting cultural monitoring during ground disturbing activities, and coordinating with the Valley Sanitary District and Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. Biological services included migratory bird nest surveys and burrowing owl surveys and the preparation of a technical report.

**Meridian-Monroe Project, Riverside County-Meridian Land Development Company (2016).** Project Manager for cultural and biological services for a 40-acre property in unincorporated Riverside County, near the City of La Quinta. The cultural resources study consisted of a cultural resources records search, Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File search, field survey of the 40-acre property, and preparation of a technical report describing the methods, results of the study, and management recommendations. The general biological assessment consisted of a literature review, field assessment, and preparation of a technical report. The project was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. As a result of the cultural studies, two cultural resources (a historic-age homesite and a prehistoric occupation site), were identified and updated. Cultural work was conducted following the standards of CEQA and the Riverside County archaeologist.

**Desert Sunlight Solar Farm (DSSF) Project, Riverside County – First Solar (2011-2014).** Deputy Project Manager responsible for many roles for the Desert Sunlight Solar Farm Project, an approximately 6,000 acre, 550-megawatt (MW) photovoltaic (PV) solar farm and associated generation interconnection line (Gen-Tie Line) located on BLM land near Desert Center California. Duties included staffing, logistics, weekly reporting, occasional construction monitoring, serving as the Field Director for data recovery and additional Gen-Tie line surveys, and writing technical reports.

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# Robert Cunningham

## Staff Archaeologist

Mr. Cunningham has ten years of experience in cultural resources management, with an emphasis on the recordation, analysis, and evaluation of historic-period resources. He has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, and construction monitoring. He has served as Field Director for archaeological inventories and site evaluation projects. He has recorded and mapped numerous prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites and has identified and documented hundreds of prehistoric and historic artifacts. He recently supervised the test excavation and evaluation of 13 historic-age homesites located at Edwards Air Force Base in Los Angeles and Kern Counties. Mr. Cunningham has prepared numerous archaeological site records and has authored and contributed to a variety of cultural resources technical reports.

## Education

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles

## Registrations, Certifications, Permits and Affiliations

- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology
- 40 Hour HAZWOPER Certified

## Professional Experience

**Dune Palms XP I, Riverside County.** Field Director for an Extended Phase I project in Riverside County. Duties included supervising one field technician, field logistics, overseeing the excavation of 17 shovel test pits, and recording shovel test pit locations using Collector for ArcGIS and a GNSS receiver.

**Desert Sunlight Solar Farm (DSSF) Data Recovery Project, Desert Center, Riverside County – First Solar.** Archaeologist responsible for implementing a data recovery program for 16 cultural resources located within the APE for the DSSF Project following guidelines in the Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Project and stipulations in the Project MOA regarding the treatment of historic properties. Duties included supervising seven field technicians, shovel test pit excavation, detailed site recording, and organizing field logistics for data recovery efforts on historic-period sites.

**Desert Sunlight Solar Farm Monitoring Project, Desert Center, Riverside County – First Solar.** Archaeologist responsible for on-site monitoring of the construction of an approximately 6,000 acre, 550-megawatt (MW) photovoltaic (PV) solar farm and associated generation interconnection line (Gen-Tie Line) near Desert Center California. Duties included identification of cultural materials in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA.

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**Cultural Resources Monitoring of the Installation of Southern California Edison's Fiber Optic Line to the Proposed Clearwire Cell Site, Riverside County.** Field Director/Archaeological Field Monitor during excavation of a utility trench for the installation of a Southern California Edison fiber optic line in the city of Riverside, Riverside County. Duties included identification of cultural materials in compliance with Section 106 of the (NHPA) and CEQA, maintaining detailed field notes, and creating a photo journal. Principal author of technical report.

**Phase II Testing of the Christensen Property in Menifee, Riverside County.** Archaeological Field Technician for the Phase II testing of a 21-acre parcel in Riverside County. Duties included excavation of shovel test pits, screening soil, proper identification of prehistoric and historic period artifacts, surface collection, creating electronic maps with a handheld GPS unit, and creating a photo journal.

**Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Santa Ana River Power Relocation Project, Riverside County – City of Riverside.** Field Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey of a linear power pole alignment along the Santa Ana River Trail and surrounding areas in Riverside, California. Duties included proper identification of cultural material, keeping detailed field notes, creating a photo journal, and creating electronic maps with a handheld GPS unit. Contributing author of technical report.

**Cultural Resources Survey of 40 Acres near Lake Elsinore, Riverside County.** Field Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey in support of proposed expansion of an SCE substation in the city of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County. Responsibilities included pedestrian survey, assisting with the recordation of three historic period sites, mapping of sites and features with a handheld GPS unit, proper identification of historic period artifacts and features.

**Stateline Solar Farm Monitoring Project, Ivanpah Valley, San Bernardino County - First Solar.** Lead Cultural Resources Monitor responsible for coordinating with BLM, First Solar Compliance Team, construction foremen and crews during excavation for an approximately 2,100-acre 300-megawatt (MW) photovoltaic (PV) solar farm. Duties included managing archaeological monitors, recording new sites and isolates, collecting and cataloguing artifacts, coordinating with construction crews about upcoming work, attending daily Plan of the Day meetings, writing daily summaries, acquiring field equipment, updating field maps, maintaining field vehicles, collecting receipts and time sheets from crew, and reporting daily to the client.

**Barstow Reservoir Project Testing and Evaluation Project, San Bernardino County – Golden State Water Company.** Field Director for a Phase II testing and evaluation program for a multicomponent site near the community of Lenwood in the Mojave Desert, completed in support of a proposed 9.28-acre water reservoir project. Duties included supervising three field technicians, field logistics, overseeing the excavation of 20 shovel test pits and 3 surface scrape units, and recording artifact locations and site boundaries with a Trimble GPS unit. Coauthored the testing and evaluation report. The project was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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# Andrew Myers

## Associate Archaeologist

Mr. Myers has 5 years of experience in cultural resource management. The majority of his experience is in Riverside County and San Bernardino County, California. His experience has involved working as an Archaeological Field Technician, Archaeological Field Director, Lead Archaeological Monitor, and Lead-Author or Co-Author of various technical reports. Mr. Myers also holds a professional certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and has supported biological and cultural mapping efforts.

## Education

B.A., Sociology with a Minor in Anthropology, University of California Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara

## Registrations, Certifications, Permits and Affiliations

- Professional Certificate – Geographic Information Systems, University of California Riverside
- OSHA 40-Hour Hazwoper
- Redlands Conservancy, Non-Profit Community Based Conservation Organization, Volunteer/Member
- Society of California Archaeology
- NFPA 70E, National Fire Prevention Association, Standard for Electrical Safety In The Workplace
- FAA Part 107 General Unmanned Aircraft License

## Professional Experience

**Desert Sunlight Solar Farm (DSSF) Monitoring Project, Riverside County – First Solar.** Assistant Lead Cultural Monitor responsible for on-site monitor coordination for an approximately 6,000-acre, 550-megawatt (MW) photovoltaic (PV) solar farm and associated generation interconnection line (Gen-Tie Line) near Desert Center California. Responsibilities included managing up to 19 archaeological monitors, coordinating with construction, ensuring avoidance of culturally sensitive areas, documenting and recording newly discovered cultural finds, and daily reporting to the client.

**Requa Avenue Sewer Interceptor Project, Indio, San Bernardino County – The Valley Sanitary District.** Lead Archaeological Monitor responsible archaeological monitoring and coordination of approximately 1-mile of sewer install excavation in the City of Indio, Riverside County, California. Duties included monitoring of ground disturbing activities and identifying cultural material exposed while excavation associated with sewer installation. Coordination with construction and site personnel, and documentation of excavation monitored. All work was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

**Cultural Investigation of one approximately 11-acre parcel in Desert Hot Springs, San Bernardino County – Desert Hot Springs Green Horizon Inc.** Field Director for approximately 11-acre survey of undeveloped desert land in Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, San Bernardino. Responsible for project

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area / survey coverage map creation, cultural resources survey of parcel, documentation of any resources within project, authoring of technical report, creation of project maps and results including DPR 523 site records .

**Canyon Hills Phase 7 & 8 Monitoring Project, Riverside County – Pardee Homes.** Interim Archaeological Field Technician/Archaeological Monitor for Phase 7 & 8 of Pardee Homes' Canyon Hills residential development project. Responsible for monitoring of heavy equipment conducting mass grading with high could potentially impact subsurface cultural materials. Parcels adjacent to the project contained archaeological resources deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Duties included documenting and collecting artifacts uncovered during grading, obtaining photographs, maintaining a written log of construction activity, coordinating with construction personnel and Native American monitors to ensure compliance with CEQA regulations.

**Stateline Solar Farm Monitoring Project, near Primm (NV), San Bernardino County – First Solar.** Assistant Lead Archaeologist responsible for assisting in the implementation of an ARPA permitted archaeological testing plan, coordination with First Solar Compliance Team, and conducting all work within conditions of permit. Duties include: recording new resources, collecting and cataloguing artifacts, coordinating with construction crews, summarizing daily archaeological excavation activities, maintaining field equipment, and reporting to the client. Additional duties included serving as an interim Field Director and or archaeological monitor during activities on job site.

**San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, Contingent Worker** The County of San Bernardino's Department of Public Works, in conjunction with the Environmental Management Division, contracted with ECORP Consulting Inc. to provide cultural resource services. The function of the contract was to allow ECORP staff to serve as an extension of the in-house cultural resource services provided by the County. Tasks completed under this contract include:

- **Joshua Tree Area Roadway Preservation /Rehabilitation Projects, Joshua Tree area, San Bernardino County – San Bernardino County, Department of Public Works.** Field Director for approximately 3-miles of roadside reconnaissance survey for the San Bernardino County's Department of Public Works' Pavement Rehabilitation Project near the Community of Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County California. Duties included locating, documenting, and researching potentially historic properties or historic period features near the project location, author of technical report, and coordination/submittal to San Bernardino County Department of Public Works.
  - **Crafton Area Roads, San Bernardino County – San Bernardino County, Department of Public Works.** Field Director for approximately 5 linear miles of cultural reconnaissance surveys for the County of San Bernardino's Department of Public Works proposed transportation improvement project. Duties included archaeological records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center, review of previously recorded cultural resources in the area, field survey and recordation of historic-period transportation features not previously recorded, and authoring of CEQA compliant technical report.
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# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

## Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
916-373-3710  
916-373-5471 – Fax  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** 2015-159.007 Wildomar MP Lateral C Revision Project

**County:** Riverside

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Lake Elsinore, Wildomar

**Township:** 6S    **Range:** 4W    **Section(s):** 23, 26, 35

**Company/Firm/Agency:** ECORP Consulting, Inc.

**Street Address:** 215 N. 5th Street

**City:** Redlands                      **Zip:** 92373

**Phone:** (909) 307-0046

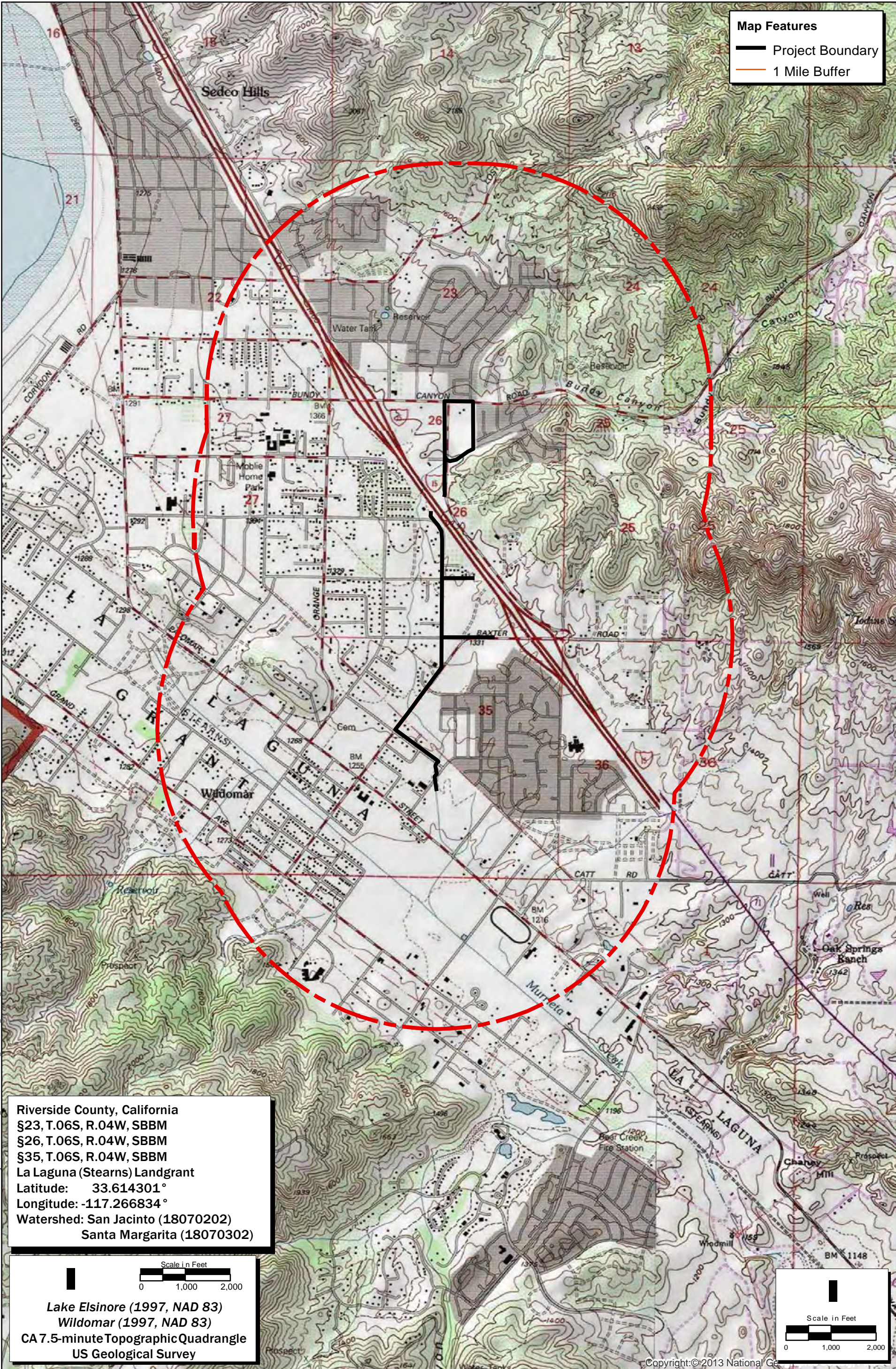
**Fax:** (909) 307-0056

**Email:** rcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

**Project Description:** ECORP will conduct a cultural resources investigation for the proposed Lateral C channel and associated basin located along Bundy Canyon Road, Monte Vista Drive, White Street, Central Street, and Como Street in the city of Wildomar, Riverside County.

**Map Features**

- Project Boundary
- - - 1 Mile Buffer



Riverside County, California  
 §23, T.06S, R.04W, SBBM  
 §26, T.06S, R.04W, SBBM  
 §35, T.06S, R.04W, SBBM  
 La Laguna (Stearns) Landgrant  
 Latitude: 33.614301°  
 Longitude: -117.266834°  
 Watershed: San Jacinto (18070202)  
 Santa Margarita (18070302)

Scale in Feet  
 0 1,000 2,000

Lake Elsinore (1997, NAD 83)  
 Wildomar (1997, NAD 83)  
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle  
 US Geological Survey

Scale in Feet  
 0 1,000 2,000

Location: N:\2015\2015-159.007 Wildomar MDP Lateral C Revision Project\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\Records\_Search.mxd (LU) Jlotia 8/10/2017

Map Date: 8/10/2017



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Environmental and Cultural Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710



September 20, 2017

Robert J. Cunningham  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

RE: Proposed 2015-159.007 Wildomar MP Lateral C Revision Project, City of Wildomar; Lake Elsinore Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results however the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: [gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

*Gayle Totton*

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst  
(916) 373-3714

**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:** This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
9/20/2017**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

**Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes**

Matias Belardes, Chairperson  
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno  
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675  
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

**Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes**

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager  
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno  
Irvine, CA, 92603  
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522  
kaamalam@gmail.com

**Campo Band of Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Kumeyaay  
Campo, CA, 91906  
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046  
Fax: (619) 478-5818  
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians**

Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson  
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

**Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126

**La Posta Band of Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road Kumeyaay  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
LP13boots@aol.com

**Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaelg@leaningrock.net

**La Posta Band of Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator  
8 Crestwood Road Kumeyaay  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
jmiller@LPtribe.net

**Jamul Indian Village**

Erica Pinto, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 612 Kumeyaay  
Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785  
Fax: (619) 669-4817

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2015-159.007 Wildomar MP Lateral C Revision Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
9/20/2017**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation**

Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
P. O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957  
nickmepa@yahoo.com

**Pechanga Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Rincon Band of Mission Indians**

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
bomazzetti@aol.com

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Rincon Band of Mission Indians**

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians - Pauma & Yuima Reservation**

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

**San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians**

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 365 Kumeyaay  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Pechanga Band of Mission Indians**

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

**San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians**

John Flores, Environmental Coordinator  
P. O. Box 365 Kumeyaay  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

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