

Appendix E

Cultural Resources



CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

FOR THE TRIANGLE SPECIFIC PLAN, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for

Mary E. Lanier
City of Murrieta
26442 Beckman Court
Murrieta, California 92562

Prepared by

Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA, Cultural Resources Manager
BonTerra Consulting
151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, California 92626
T: (714) 444-9199 F: (714) 444-9599
www.BonTerraConsulting.com

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**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB)
INFORMATION SHEET**

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
FOR THE TRIANGLE SPECIFIC PLAN, CITY OF MURRIETA,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

by

Brian K. Glenn

July 16, 2008

Submitted by:

BonTerra Consulting
Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA
151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, California 92626
(714) 444-9199

Submitted to:

City of Murrieta
26442 Beckman Court
Murrieta, California 92562
(951) 461-6060

Prepared for: CEQA EIR
USGS Quadrangle: Murrieta 7.5'
T7S/R3W/Unsectioned
Acreage: 61.79

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, The Triangle Specific Plan, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

BonTerra Consulting
Project Number: Murriet J001

Key Words: Murrieta, Triangle, Luiseño, Intensive Survey, Negative Findings

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of the City of Murrieta, BonTerra Consulting completed a Cultural Resources Assessment (records search and field survey) for the proposed Triangle Specific Plan Project Area (Project Area) located at the junction of Interstates 15 and 215 in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. The assessment was conducted under the supervision of Brian K. Glenn, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Project Area encompasses a total of 64.3 acres in a roughly triangular shaped area, approximately ½-mile east to west and ½-mile north to south. The Project Area is geologically comprised of gentle hills and drainages; geographically, it overlooks Murrieta Creek located to the south and west of the Project Area.

The entirety of the Project Area was subjected to an intensive cultural resources field survey. In accordance with the requirements of CEQA, this study was conducted to identify cultural resources that may be eligible for inclusion on either the California Register of Historical Resources or National Register of Historic Places. This study also recommends further actions to evaluate these resources with the ultimate goal of reducing any impacts to unique or historical resources within the Project Area to a level of less than significant.

A cultural resources records search was conducted by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside to cover the Project Area and a one-mile radius around the site. The results indicated that the entirety of the Project Area had been previously surveyed and no archaeological or built-environment resources have been previously recorded.

Field assessment was conducted on August 1, 2007, by a qualified Archaeologist under the supervision of Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA. The survey confirmed the absence of archaeological materials visible on the surface of the Project Area. Minor traces of historic period use of the property were visible, specifically well heads associated with a previously mapped windmill.

BonTerra Consulting recommends that no further evaluation with regard to archaeological and/or architectural resources is necessary prior to project approval, though recommendations for archaeological monitoring and evaluation or treatment of discoveries made during development are included in Section 6.2, Recommendations.

The presence of significant subsurface archaeological resources is always a possibility in areas where only surface inspection has taken place. If potentially significant cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbances, work in that location should be diverted and a qualified Archaeologist should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. The Archaeologist may recommend further study to evaluate the resource for significance.

If human remains are discovered, the County Coroner's office must be notified immediately under State law (California Health and Safety Code §7050.5) and all activities in the immediate area of the find must cease until appropriate and lawful measures have been implemented. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the North American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (California Public Resources Code §5097.98). The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent who will make recommendations concerning the disposition of the remains in consultation with the lead agency and Project Archaeologist.

The results of the paleontological records search indicate that excavation within the boundaries of the proposed project has the potential to impact significant nonrenewable paleontological resources. Excavation into undisturbed Pauba Formation deposits, both at the surface and subsurface, will require that a qualified Vertebrate Paleontologist develop a monitoring program to mitigate the impacts to nonrenewable paleontological resources. The monitoring program should include: full- or part-time monitoring of initial grading activities, as well as recovery, preparation (to a point of identification), reporting, and cataloguing of fossil materials.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

BonTerra Consulting was retained by the City of Murrieta to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (records search and field survey) for the proposed The Triangle Specific Plan Project Area (Project Area) (Exhibit 1, *Regional Location*). The Project Area is situated at the junction of Interstates 15 and 215 in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, as depicted on the Murrieta USGS 7.5' quadrangle (Exhibit 2, *Local Vicinity*). The Phase I assessment has been conducted in compliance with CEQA. The Phase I assessment is an inventory of cultural resources without consideration of their status as unique or historical resources as defined in CEQA statutes and guidelines (see Section 6.1.1, below).

All aspects of the Phase I assessment were conducted under the supervision of Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA, of BonTerra Consulting. Mr. Glenn is a RPA qualified under both CEQA and Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, and listed on the County of Riverside list of approved cultural resources consultants (Appendix A).

2.0 LOCATION AND SETTING

The Triangle Specific Plan Area encompasses a total of 64.3 acres in a roughly triangular shaped area approximately ½-mile east to west and ½-mile north to south (Exhibit 2). The Project Area is geologically comprised of gentle hills and drainages; geographically it overlooks Murrieta Creek located to the south and west of the Project Area. The proposed development encompasses the entirety of the Project Area (Exhibit 3, *Proposed Specific Plan Development*).

The Project Area's elevations range from 1100 feet to 1150 feet above mean sea level (msl) and are an incidental part of the Peninsular Range physiographic province (Moratto 1984:18-19). The foothills and greater Peninsular Range are predominantly comprised of Mesozoic basic intrusive and granitic rocks, and contain aspects of Upper Jurassic Marine formations (Rogers 1965). The mountains and foothills surrounding the Project Area are well known for a variety of mineral deposits.

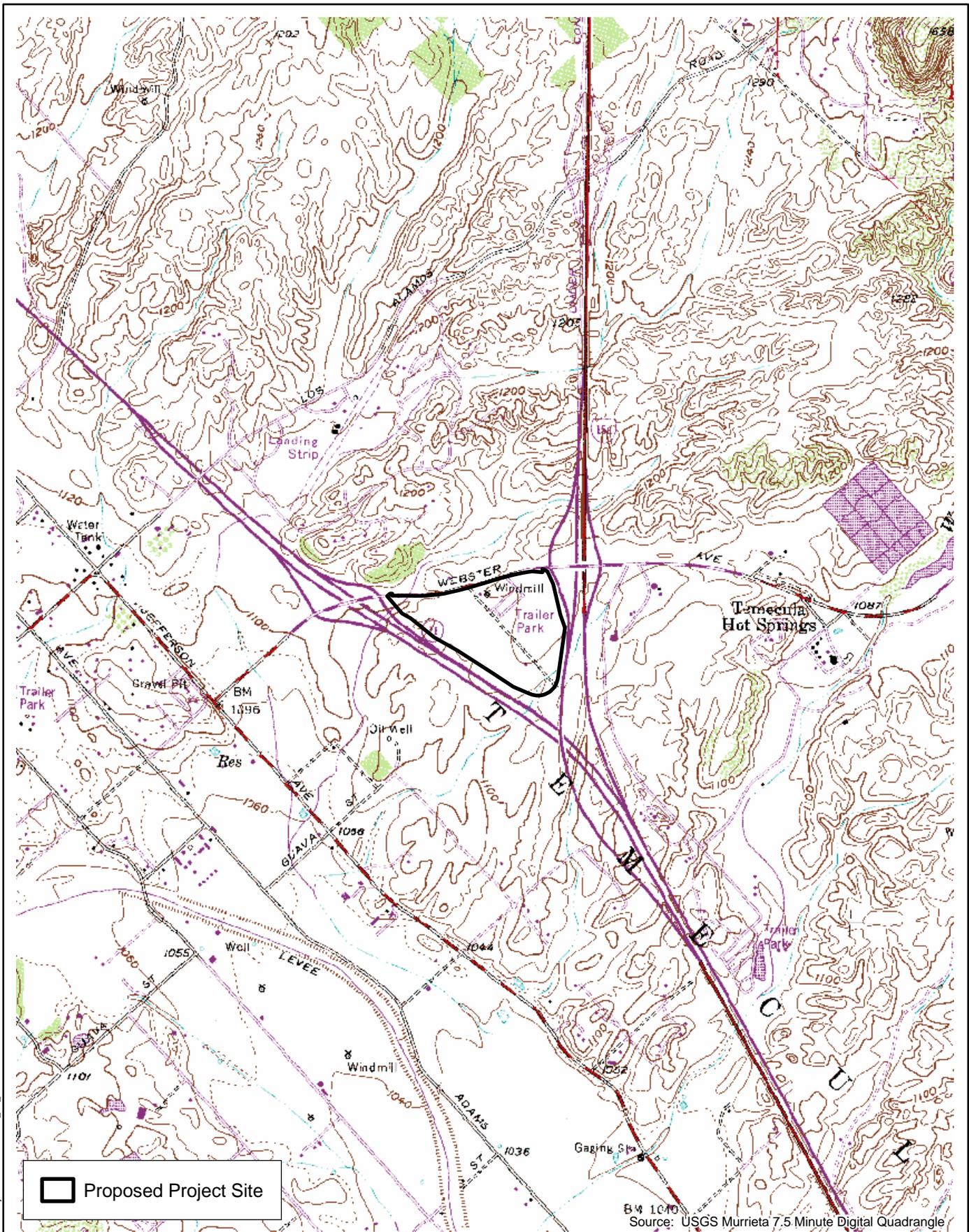
3.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

3.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

The prehistory of much of southern California is best described by a general chronology originally developed for the coastal region by William Wallace (1955) but applicable to many near-coastal and interior areas. Supported by radiocarbon dates from key archaeological sites, Wallace (1955, 1978) established a 4-stage sequence that, after nearly 50 years, remains widely applicable today. He identified four archaeological *horizons* based on types of artifacts and features diagnostic of broad periods in the prehistory of southern California:

- Horizon I: **Early Man** (before 7,000 years ago)
- Horizon II: **Millingstone** (7,000–3,500 years ago)
- Horizon III: **Intermediate** (3,500–1,500 years ago)
- Horizon IV: **Late Prehistoric** (1,500-historic contact, ca. 200 years ago)

Horizon I, **Early Man**, included a speculated, but at the time unsubstantiated, late Pleistocene occupation. Since Wallace formulated his chronology, sites on the central coast and at Buena Vista Lake, for example, have yielded radiocarbon ages between 9,500 and 8,000 years ago

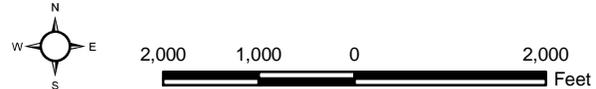


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Local Vicinity

Exhibit 2

Golden Triangle Off-Site Project Areas



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THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE - PLANNING AREAS

TOTAL SITE AREA: 2,662,612 SF (61.13 ACRES)

- PLANNING AREA 1 - MIXED-USE: RETAIL / RESTAURANT / OFFICE / RESIDENTIAL / ENTERTAINMENT**
SITE AREA: 1,609,149 SF (36.94 ACRES)
- PLANNING AREA 2 - OFFICE / RESTAURANT**
SITE AREA: 761,861 SF (17.49 ACRES)
- PLANNING AREA 3 - HOTEL / CONFERENCE CENTER**
SITE AREA: 291,602 SF (6.70 ACRES)
- MAJOR CIRCULATION**

Proposed Golden Triangle Specific Plan Development City of Murrieta, Riverside County

Exhibit 3

Golden Triangle Specific Plan Project



(Greenwood 1972; Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Glassow 1997). Clovis-style fluted projectile points at least 11,000 years old have been found in the southern San Joaquin Valley, Mojave Desert, and Tehachapi Mountains (Moratto 1984:81, 87); these discoveries substantiating Wallace's belief in a late Pleistocene period of occupation.

The Early Man Horizon is usually thought to have been characterized by small, highly mobile bands of hunters who were drawn to Late Ice Age resources such as broad inland lakes and marshes, and large game. Now known to correspond to the better-defined Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) of interior deserts or Paleo-Coastal Tradition (PCT) of the Pacific littoral zone (both 11,000–8,000 years ago), sites from this period show a greater diversity of ecological settings and approaches to subsistence (Moratto 1984:104). Sophisticated lithic technology of the WPLT/PCT featured finely crafted projectile points, crescents, scrapers, and knives.

Horizon II, **Millingstone**, represents a long period of time characterized by small but less nomadic groups that probably relied on a seasonal round of settlement that may have begun during earlier millennia (Moratto 1984:109). In many areas, the seasonal round likely included both inland and coastal residential bases. Millingstone sites are marked by the appearance of seed-grinding tools (such as manos, metates, and hammerstones), usually in large numbers. These often occur in association with shell middens in coastal locations. Seeds from sage, buckwheat, and various grasses provided staple foods, and less emphasis appears to have been placed on hunting. Coarse-grained, durable, lithic materials (such as quartzite, rhyolite, and other volcanic materials) are more common in flaked stone tools from this period than fine-grained, silicious materials such as chert and jasper.

During Horizon III, **Intermediate**, the first evidence of acorn processing appeared, indicated by the presence of mortars and pestles. As a high-calorie, storable food, acorns contributed to increasing sedentism and more complex social organization (Johnson and Earle 1987). The absence of small projectile points indicates that the bow and arrow—a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric period—had not yet been introduced, but elaborate dart points are a common artifact of the Intermediate Period. Along the coast, the Intermediate Period saw the use of more diverse marine resources, evident in bone and shell fishhooks, harpoon points, and net weights. It was during this time that the introduction of plank canoes is postulated. Shell and steatite beads and ornaments were produced in larger quantities and in a greater variety of styles. Regional exchange intensified with non-local materials such as steatite, serpentine, fused shale, and obsidian obtained through trade (McIntyre 1990:5).

The Horizon IV, **Late Prehistoric**, exhibits larger populations and a wider variety of material culture and social institutions. Storable surplus foods (such as acorns and dried meats, especially fish and shellfish) allowed populations to increase and social mechanisms to diversify. New artifact classes, such as small triangular projectile points and steatite shaft straighteners (indicating bow and arrow technology), some types of shell beads, and ceramics (in some areas) are diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric. The production of pictographs (rock paintings) is also thought to be a hallmark of this period. It is during the Late Prehistoric that the Uto-Aztec speaking emigrants from the Great Basin appeared in the Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and northern San Diego County areas.

Late Prehistoric archaeology is generally better understood because the late nineteenth and early twentieth century descendants of these groups provided additional information to early anthropologists. Unfortunately, introduction of foreign diseases, displacement, and absorption into other groups caused by the arrival of the Spanish, Mexican, and American populations

decimated native populations to such low numbers that, by the mid to late 1800s, they were a minor portion of the overall population. For this reason, very little interest in native inhabitants and their prehistory was initially generated. By the turn of the Twentieth Century anthropologists began to collect data about traditional native lifeways in California.

The Late Prehistoric in this portion of Riverside County is archaeologically represented by peoples antecedent to the Luiseño. Delbert True (1966) determined that the San Luis Rey Complex represents the beginnings of Luiseño culture in Riverside and San Diego Counties, which is distinct from that of the Diegueño (Ipai and Tipai) Yuman-speakers to the south. Kroeber (1925) hypothesized a division line between the two linguistically distinct peoples south of the current Project Area in San Diego County. The Project Area is, therefore, firmly within the historic boundaries of the Takic-speaking Luiseño. Prehistorically, the San Luis Rey Complex is believed to have been derived from “Shoshonean” antecedents (Takic speakers within the Uto-Aztecan language family). Our understanding of the population dynamics involved in the Millingstone/Yuman/Shoshonean transition is limited.

Horizon IV is the best documented time period of the Riverside region, due in part to the large number of sites and the abundance of ethnographic and ethnohistoric data. Clement Meighan (1954) postulated the San Luis Rey Complex subsequent to excavations on Frey Creek, west of Pala in north-inland San Diego County in 1953. He identified two phases within the complex: San Luis Rey I (tentatively dating from circa A.D. 1400–1750) and San Luis Rey II (dating from A.D. 1750–1850). The San Luis Rey I assemblage includes: cremations, bedrock mortars, millingstones, triangular projectile points, bone awls, and stone ornaments. San Luis Rey II (the later phase of the same complex) includes the above artifacts with the addition of pottery, red and black pictographs, and contact period trade items (e.g., glass beads, metal knives).

Meighan (1954:221) suggests pottery may not have been introduced to the region until after A.D. 1500, perhaps as late as A.D. 1600 or 1700. The use of pottery and the importation of Obsidian Butte obsidian (volcanic glass) are attributed to contact with the Yuman-speaking Ipai to the south, whereas Coso obsidian (sourced in Inyo County) was a trade item from Uto-Aztecan speakers to the northeast.

As with other peoples of the Late Prehistoric, the historic Luiseño and their San Luis Rey antecedents practiced exploitation of a variety of seasonally available plant and animal resources throughout the region. This resulted in the seasonal reoccupation of many “village sites,” as well as many temporary, resource-specific camps throughout the region. However, year-round occupation of coastal sites that focused on the exploitation of marine resources has been documented.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Historically, the Luiseño represent peoples associated with the *Misión San Luis Rey de Francia* and the *Asistencia de San Antonio de Pala*. “Twenty miles inland from Mission San Luis Rey, the sub-station San Antonio de Pala was founded probably on June 13, 1816. It is known generally as Pala Mission” (Heilbron 1936). Soon after Mission San Luis Rey began to flourish, Fr. Peyri became aware of the necessity for this sub-station at or near Pala because it was the natural congregating place of large numbers of mountain Indians. Before 1819, more than a thousand had been baptized and enrolled as Luiseño (Heilbron 1936). The historic village of *Paiahche* is located on the eastern shore of Lake Elsinore, approximately 11 miles northwest of the Project Area, and the village of *Temeku* is approximately 4.5 miles to the southeast. No ethnographic villages exist within or directly adjacent to the Project Area.

Sources indicate sedentary and autonomous Luiseño villages within a diverse range of ecological zones (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño recognized ownership rights with regard to resources by individuals, families, the village chief, or collectively (by group). Groups had seasonal rights in the mountains for acorn gathering and access to the seashore for fishing when these resources were abundant. Rights to access were formalized and indiscretions a major cause of war. The Luiseño used a variety of locally available resources for food, with six varieties of acorn providing the single largest source. Varieties of flora as well as fauna supplemented acorns to varying degrees throughout the year. Deer and rabbit provided most of the protein outside the coastal zone. The animals were acquired through hunting, snares, and periodic drives using fire to flush the game.

3.3 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The major historic periods for southern California are defined by key events documented by participants, witnesses, historians, and cartographers:

- **Spanish Period** (1769–1821)
- **Mexican Period** (1821–1848)
- **American Period** (1848–Present)

The Spanish era encompasses the period of occupation by European descendants. This period marked a time of disease, exploitation, and deculturation of the native peoples beginning circa 1769 with the founding of the *Misión San Diego de Alcalá*. Spanish occupation and control was passed on to Mexico after the latter gained its independence in 1821. The Mexican period, in turn, gave way to United States control subsequent to the Mexican-American War and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

The **Spanish Period** represents exploration, establishment of the San Diego Presidio, and the *Misión San Diego de Alcalá*, and *Misión San Luis Rey de Francia*. Mission life introduced agriculture (the cultivation of corn, wheat, olive, and other crops), as well as horses and herds of grazing cattle. The Spanish period witnessed the introduction of adobe architecture to the area and the establishment of the *Pueblo de San Diego* in the location now known as Old Town. Despite the transition to the Mexican period, the structure of the Spanish Period was retained for a time and the missions continued to operate as they had in the past.

Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 ushered in the **Mexican Period** in *Alta California*. Mexico secularized the missions and continued the Spanish practice of granting large tracts of ranch lands to prominent soldiers, civil servants, and other settlers. Little visible evidence of the transition of power from Spain to Mexico was immediately evident in the frontiers of *Alta California*. Laws and practices of the earlier government remained in place until shortly before the 1834 secularization of the missions (a decade after Mexican rule began). Secularization freed vast tracts of land for redistribution. Although several grants of land were made prior to 1834, this date marks the beginning of the era of the rancho. Agriculture was overshadowed by the trade in cattle hides and tallow. It is the trade in hides along the California coast that William Henry Dana writes about in his epoch *Two Years Before the Mast*. The hide trade made the harbor at San Diego, and other coastal stops such as San Juan Capistrano, favorite ports-of-call for the sailing ships of the era. With this trade came a degree of prosperity to the region. The *Pueblo de San Diego* and the ranchos grew, but this era was short-lived. The Mexican-American War of 1846–1848 was to bring the era of Hispanic rule to a close. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo would cede *Alta California* (along with Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas) to the United States.

The **American Period** began with the cession of California by Mexico in 1848. However, prior to this time, Americans were already well-established; a number of them elected Mexican citizenship and married into the local families. The Mexican-American War tested the loyalty of the American emigrants to their adopted country, some of which to aided the American forces, while others maintained their allegiance to Mexico and, more relevantly, to California.

A Lands Commission was created in response to the Act of 1851, which provided a means of validating land ownership throughout the state by settlement of land claims. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of legal costs and a lack of what Americans considered to be sufficient evidence to provide title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became public land, available for settlement by emigrants to California. The influx of people to California and the Lake Elsinore region was the result of various factors, including: the discovery of gold in the state; conclusion of the Civil War and subsequent availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act; and the importance of the country as an agricultural area supported by the construction of connecting railways. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to increased population and the economic “boom and bust” period of the late 1880s.

As more Americans ventured into southern California and Riverside County at the end of the nineteenth century, the old Spanish land grants were gradually broken up and the land changed hands many times. Agriculture and ranching were prime activities of the newcomers to the county and, by the turn of the twentieth century, small towns had been created with all the facilities necessary for future growth including post offices, schools, churches, small commercial establishments, and growing residential sections.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.1.1 Records Search

A cultural resources records search for The Triangle Specific Plan Project Area and surrounding vicinity was completed by staff of the EIC at the University of California, Riverside on July 23, 2007 (Appendix B). The EIC is the designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and house records concerning archaeological and historic resources in Riverside County. The records search provided data on known archaeological and built environment resources as well as previous studies within one mile of the Project Area. Data sources consulted by the EIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and/or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

4.1.2 Sacred Lands Database Review and Senate Bill 18 Consultation

Two separate inquiries were made of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The first requested a review of the Sacred Lands File database regarding the possibility of Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity that are not documented on other databases. The NAHC also provides a list of Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources not formally listed on any database.

The second request was for the NAHC list of Native American groups for which Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) consultation is mandated. SB 18 (Government Code §65352.3) requires government-to-government consultation between the lead agency and State-listed Native American groups for specific plan and general plan amendments. Information regarding the results of the Native American coordination/consultation is provided in Section 5.1.2.

4.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey

A systematic archaeological survey of the entire Project Area was conducted by Albert Knight under the supervision of Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA of BonTerra Consulting on August 1, 2007. The entirety of the Project Area was surveyed using a combination of parallel and contour-based transects spaced no greater than 15 meters apart, as well as focused surveys on areas of high possibility. Special emphasis was given to exposed cuts and soil storage areas located within the Project Area.

A Magellan Meridian Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, corrected by the Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS), was used to accurately map the locations of resources as well as project boundaries. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) measurements were taken in relation to the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD27-CONUS). Photographs were taken with a Kodak Max 35mm camera. The survey required approximately eight hours to complete.

4.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A paleontological resources records search and scientific literature review for the Project Area was conducted in an effort to identify deposits and formations where significant resources might be located. The records search was conducted by the Vertebrate Paleontology Section of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC). The records search documents mapped formations, fossil localities, and references to publications regarding fossil resources previously identified within and adjacent to the Project Area.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.1.1 Records Search Results

Previous Research

The EIC reported that 74 previous cultural resource studies, including 4 general-area studies, have been conducted within 1 mile of the project area (Table 1; Appendix B); 3 of these cultural resources studies included portions of the Project Area.

The three previously conducted studies included two surveys (Chace and Laylander 1979; Crownover and Holz 1990) and one records search (Tang 2006). Both of the surveys appear to have covered the entirety of the Project Area with the Chace and Laylander (1979) survey covering additional acreage as well. Neither of the surveys nor the records search identified cultural resources within the Project Area.

**TABLE 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN
ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT**

SCIC Report No.	Author(s) and Year	Coverage/Type of Study
RI-00004	McGown 1948	Unknown acreage, Archaeological Survey Report, four resources recorded
RI-00036	Bettinger 1972	3000 acres, Phase I assessment, 10 resources recorded
RI-00037	Drover 1988	No acreage surveyed, Cultural Resource assessment for Murrieta Hot Springs Specific Plan, nine resources
RI-00421	Lando 1978	30 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-00457	San Bernardino County Museum Association 1978	120 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-00479	Swenson 1978	10 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-00565	Bowles 1979	10 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-00588*	Chace and Laylander 1979	108 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-00718	Singer 1979	Three acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-00730	Swenson 1979	2 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-00768	Bowles and Salpas 1980	10 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-00896	Moore 1980	Nine acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-01029	Archaeological Planning Collaborative 1980	800 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-01048	White 1980	7500 acres, Phase I assessment, five resources recorded
RI-01226	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 1981	10 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-01327	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 1981	1790 acres, Phase I assessment, seven resources recorded
RI-01640	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 1983	560 acres, Phase I assessment, three resources recorded
RI-01641	Wilke 1987	No acreage surveyed, Letter Report of Grading Monitoring, no resources recorded
RI-01854	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 1984	80 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-02015	McDonald 1986	Three acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-02059	Oxendine 1983	No acreage surveyed, Research Paper "The Luiseno Village During the Late Prehistoric Era", no resources recorded
RI-02120	De Munck 1987	8 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02122	Swope 1987	120 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02344	Drover and McCarthy 1988	No acreage surveyed, Cultural Resources Overview for Rancho California Master Plan, no resources recorded
RI-02359	Drover 1988	145 acres, Phase I assessment, one resource recorded
RI-02361	Carbone, Gilmore and Peter 1987	310 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02363	Keller 1988	17 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02364	Keller 1988	62 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02365	Keller 1988	10 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02389	Keller 1988	27 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02426	McCarthy 1989	Nine acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02427	McCarthy 1989	Seven acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded

TABLE 1 (Continued)
PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN
ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT

SCIC Report No.	Author(s) and Year	Coverage/Type of Study
RI-02428	Brewer 1989	Eight acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02432	Gallegos, Carrico and Kyle 1988	10 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02657	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 1989	Five acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02799	Keller 1990	Unknown acreage, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02849	Swope 1990	One acre, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02877*	Crownover and Holz 1990	67 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02926	Keller 1989	17 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02993	Love 1990	Three acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-02994	Love 1990	Six acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-03189	Peak and Associates, Inc. 1990	Linear survey-unknown acreage, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-03229	Keller 1991	15 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-03230	Lerch 1999	Six acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-03376	Wade and Hector 1989	Linear survey-unknown acreage, Phase I assessment, three resources recorded
RI-03492	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 1989	20 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-03604	Carleton 1992	No acreage surveyed, Research paper-"The Development of Complexity among the Luiseno", no resources recorded
RI-03896	Keller 1995	288 acres, Phase I assessment, three resources recorded
RI-03911	Sturm 1993	Linear survey-unknown acreage, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-04272	White and White 2000	Five acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-04296	Love, Tang, Hogan, Ballester and Bouscaren 2000	142 acres, Phase I assessment, one resource recorded
RI-04352	Keller 1999	17 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-04599	Shepard 2002	26 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-04642	Keller 2003	15 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-04643	Keller 2001	Eight acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-04646	Keller 2002	27 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-04664	Love, Tang, Ballester and Hernandez 2001	720 acres, Phase I assessment, 10 resources recorded
RI-04853	Demcak 2004	62 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-04877	Peak and Associates, Inc. 2003	62 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-05142	Harris and Gallegos 1998	170 acres, Phase I assessment, one resource recorded
RI-05212	Hoover, Wagner and Dailey 2005	Four acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-5612	White and White 2004	Three acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-05673	Shepard 2003	No acreage surveyed, Letter Report, no resources
RI-05888	Love 2002	10 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-05968	Hogan, Tang, Dahdul and Ballester 2003	Linear survey-unknown acreage, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded

**TABLE 1 (Continued)
PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN
ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT**

SCIC Report No.	Author(s) and Year	Coverage/Type of Study
RI-06028	Keller 2005	No survey, Phase II assessment, one resource recorded
RI-06443	Tang, Hogan, Tibbet and Smallwood 2004	Linear survey-unknown acreage, Phase I assessment, two resources recorded
RI-06446	Tang, Hogan, Tibbet and Smallwood 2005	27 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-06457	Tang, Hogan, Tibbet and Ballester 2004	One acre, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-06557	Tang, Hogan, Shackford, Hruby, Jacquemain and Hearth 2006	25 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources recorded
RI-06691*	Tang 2006	No acreage surveyed, Letter Report of Records Search results, no resources recorded
RI-06737	Austermann 2006	25 acres, Phase I assessment, one resource recorded
RI-06877	Onken, Cato and Stoll 2006	Unknown acreage surveyed, Geoarchaeological Evaluation, one resource recorded
RI-06896	Alexandrowicz 2007	Three acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-07040	Keller 2006	23 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-07043	Hogan and Tang 2007	37 acres, Phase I assessment, one resource
RI-07047	Hogan and Tang 2007	3 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-07048	Keller 2006	10 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources

* - Studies partially or fully within the Project Area

Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC reports that 27 cultural resource sites are located within a 1-mile search radius of the Project Area. None of these cultural resources are located within the Project Area. In addition, no sites listed on or eligible for the NRHP, the CRHR, or HPDF are located within the Project Area. A summary of sites within the search radius, their cultural constituents, and proximity to the Project Area, are provided in Table 2.

**TABLE 2
PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCES
WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Site Number	SHPO Reference Number	Description	Distance & Direction
CA-RIV- 238	–	Described as a prehistoric site with ground stone, flaked stone, and shell artifacts in 1952. Site was not relocated in 1983 and was presumed destroyed.	~0.25 miles north-northeast
CA-RIV- 1003	–	Prehistoric temporary camp site with 6 manos, 5 metates and “donut stone.”	~0.50 miles southwest
CA-RIV- 1004	–	Described as a prehistoric site with ground and flaked stone artifacts in 1976. Only one isolated mano fragment was found in 2001.	~0.90 miles south
CA-RIV- 1010	–	Described as a surface scatter of prehistoric grinding stones and scraper planes in 1972. Site was not relocated in 1983 and was presumed	~0.90 miles northeast

TABLE 2 (Continued)
PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCES
WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Site Number	SHPO Reference Number	Description	Distance & Direction
		destroyed by agricultural activity.	
CA-RIV- 5517H	33-005785	Historic barbed-wire and wood post fence line.	~0.50 miles west
CA-RIV- 5518H	33-005786	Historic barbed-wire and wood post fence line.	~0.10 miles southwest
CA-RIV- 5519H	33-005787	Small historic building made of rough concrete available stones.	~0.80 miles west
CA-RIV- –	33-007151	Historic residence built in 1938.	~0.50 miles north
CA-RIV- –	33-007431	Historic residence built in 1885.	~0.85 miles southwest
CA-RIV- –	33-007445	Historic residence built circa 1900 with barn, garage and tank house.	~0.65 miles southwest
CA-RIV- –	33-007446	Historic residence built circa 1910-12.	~0.65 miles southwest
CA-RIV- –	33-007452	Historic residence built circa 1916	~0.80 miles west-northwest
CA-RIV- 6466H	33-007455	Site of Temecula Hot Springs Resort, built between 1931 and 1938. Monitoring during demolition in 2001 revealed additional prehistoric component with ground and flaked stone artifacts below old buildings.	~0.70 miles east
CA-RIV- –	33-008756	Isolated volcanic scraper/core tool	~0.90 miles southwest
CA-RIV- 6240	33-008757	Prehistoric site with ground and flaked stone artifacts	~0.86 miles east
CA-RIV- 6672	33-011084	Probable prehistoric food processing area with six metates, six manos and fire-affected-rock.	~0.65 miles south
CA-RIV- 6673	33-011085	Probable prehistoric food processing area with one metate, one mano, one core, and fire-affected-rock.	~0.66 miles south
CA-RIV- 6674	33-011086	Probable prehistoric food processing area with one metate, one mano, and fire-affected-rock.	~0.67 miles south
CA-RIV- –	33-012524	Well pumphouse constructed of corrugated tin siding, built circa 1953	~0.85 miles west
CA-RIV- –	33-013925	Historic residence built in 1954	~0.75 miles west
CA-RIV- –	33-015787	Commercial building (gas station and café) constructed in 1926	~0.90 miles west
CA-RIV- –	33-015788	Commercial building (originally built as a gas station and currently in use as a garden center) constructed circa 1930	~0.95 miles southwest
CA-RIV- –	33-014906	Isolated granitic mano	~0.60 miles east
CA-RIV- –	33-015805	Historic residence built in 1954	~0.80 miles west
CA-RIV- –	33-015889	Historic residence built circa 1900	~0.30 miles north
CA-RIV- –	33-016007	Historic residence built circa 1930	~0.30 miles southeast
CA-RIV- –	33-016008	Historic residence built circa 1930	~0.65 miles northwest

Review of the 1901 Elsinore 30-minute quadrangle indicates the Project Area was undeveloped at that time, with the town being located to the southwest of the Project Area. The 1953 Murrieta 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle illustrates a windmill adjacent to Webster Avenue (now Murrieta Hot Springs Road). The 1979 photo-revision illustrates a trailer park constructed after the original 1953 map date. Neither of these features is extant, though evidence of well heads was noted during reconnaissance survey.

5.1.2 Sacred Lands Database Review and Senate Bill 18 Consultation Results

The NAHC Search of the Sacred Lands File on July 19, 2007, indicates Native American cultural resources are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the Project Area (Appendix C). Details of locations are restricted to members of the Native American community. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American groups and individuals “who may have knowledge as to whether or not the known cultural resources identified may be at risk by the proposed project.” This list contains groups and individuals that may be contacted, whereas the SB 18 (Government Code §65352.3) consultation list provides contact information for groups that must be contacted in order to comply with the legislation. The NAHC listed five groups (Appendix C).

The SB 18 consultation requests to the five NAHC-listed Native American groups were prepared and distributed by BonTerra Consulting on September 10, 2007, via certified letter (return receipt requested) under the seal and signature of the City of Murrieta. All letters were received between September 11 and 20, 2007. The SB 18 consultation requests informed the recipients of the nature of the project; known Native American resources on and adjacent to the project area; the status of prehistoric cultural resources within the project area; and steps to be undertaken in order to reduce impacts to a level considered less than significant (Attachment C).

On behalf of the City of Murrieta, BonTerra Consulting attempted to contact each recipient via telephone on November 1, 2007. All subsequent communications were conducted directly with the City. A separate letter report has been prepared which documents the SB 18 consultation process.

5.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey Results

A survey of the Project Area was completed by Albert Knight of BonTerra Consulting on August 1, 2007. Mr. Knight examined the entire Project Area with special attention to areas of surface exposure, cut banks, and stockpiles where cultural resources might be visible. Mr. Knight observed that the entire Project Area had been previously disturbed by grading and excavation. He noted some native species of vegetation, but most of the Project Area was devoid of vegetation. Visibility was, therefore, excellent.

Mr. Knight observed a single large pile of modern rubble, postulated to be related to the trailer park that once occupied a portion of the Project Area. Other evidence of the previous development included traces of an asphalt roadway and several well heads identified at the location of a windmill, both mapped by the USGS on the Murrieta 7.5-minute quadrangle (Exhibit 2).

5.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.2.1 Records Search and Literature Review Results

A paleontological resources records search and scientific literature review for the Project Area and surrounding region was conducted on July 17, 2007, by Samuel McLeod, Vertebrate Paleontology Section of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (Appendix D).

The review indicates that the entire Project Area and surrounding region has “surficial deposits of the terrestrial Late Pleistocene Pauba Formation.” Dr. McLeod reports numerous fossil localities from the deposits in proximity to, but not within the Project Area. Fossils previously located within the Pauba Formation include those of horse (*Equus*), rabbit (Leporidae), tree frog

(*Hyla*), lizard (*Anniella*) garter snake (*Thamnophis*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys*), and pocket mouse (*Peromyscus*). Due to the presence of both large and small vertebrate fossils within the Pauba Formation, the Project Area is considered paleontologically sensitive.

6.0 PROJECT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The cultural resources analysis has been prepared to meet the requirements of CEQA. Under CEQA, any property listed on or determined to be eligible for listing on the CRHR is considered a historical resource. Eligibility for the CRHR is determined in a formal process of review in which a resource is proposed for listing and the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) determines eligibility. The CRHR is an authoritative guide to California's significant historical and archaeological resources to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in the identification of existing historical State resources and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The CRHR is maintained by the OHP under the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

The fact that a resource is not listed in either the CRHR, NRHR, or a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Public Resources Code [PRC] §5020.1[d]) and the fact that a resource is not identified in a historical resources survey that meets the criteria of PRC §5024.1(g) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource, as defined by PRC §§5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(b) state "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." The criteria below are used to determine eligibility and significant effects.

6.1.1 Cultural Resources

A significant impact on an archaeological resource would occur if grading and construction activities would result in a substantial adverse change to archaeological resources determined to be "unique" or "historical." "Unique" resources are defined in Public Resources Code §21083.2(g) which states:

As used in this section, 'unique archaeological resource' means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 states “Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including if it:

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

Using the information outlined above, the first level of evaluation is used to determine whether a site within a development area is considered eligible for the CRHR and, therefore, is significant.

Historical resources are defined in Public Resources Code §21084.1:

A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. For purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources. Historical resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1, are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of this section, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1 shall not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of this section.

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15064.5:

- (b) A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.
 - (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
 - (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
- (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources...unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

A “Unique” resource is defined in Public Resources Code §21083.2 as noted above.

If a cultural (archaeological or architectural) resource is determined not to represent a historically significant or unique resource according to CEQA criteria, both the resource and the effect on it shall be noted in the Initial Study or EIR, but need not be considered further in the CEQA process. Where not readily determined through initial examination, the importance of cultural resource sites is determined through a formal evaluation process that may include subsurface testing for archaeological resources and, for standing structures, an architectural evaluation.

6.1.2 Paleontological Resources

Appendix G (part V) of the CEQA Guidelines provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources. Further, Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. An impact to paleontological materials would be considered significant if the project results in the direct or indirect destruction or disturbance of a unique or important paleontological resource or site. The following criteria are used to determine if a resource is unique or important: the past record of fossil recovery from the geologic unit(s); the recorded fossil localities in the Project Area; observation of fossil material on site; and type of fossil materials previously recovered from the geologic unit (vertebrate, invertebrate, etc.).

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2.1 Cultural Resources

Recommendations regarding treatment of resources discovered during development are provided as guidance given the possibility of encountering previously undiscovered and unevaluated and/or historically significant or unique resources during project development. For the proposed project, recommendations for treatment present 3 elements to ensure proper evaluation of cultural resources and mitigation of impacts to historically significant and/or unique resources that might be identified during construction within the Project Area under investigation: (1) Native American Observer; (2) evaluation of previously unidentified cultural

resources; and (3) mitigation of impacts to significant or unique cultural resources. These recommendations are further discussed below.

Native American Observer

It is recommended that a Native American Observer be present during any earthmoving construction activities. An agreement that includes all parties concerned regarding prehistoric cultural resources should be prepared to identify any monitoring requirements and treatment of cultural resources so as to meet both the requirements of CEQA and those of the Native American community.

Despite the absence of known prehistoric and historic period cultural resource sites within the Project Area; there is a potential to discover previously unidentified resources during construction activities. However, the potential is not so great as to justify the presence of an archaeological monitor during construction.

In the event prehistoric or historic period archaeological materials are unearthed during construction, work in the immediate area of the find should be halted until such time as a qualified archaeologist (in consultation with the city and the Native American community) can formulate and implement and evaluation plan to assess the significance of the resource(s) using criteria set forth in the CRHR (see below).

Cultural Resources Evaluation

If any newly identified cultural resources are located during construction and preservation is not feasible, the lead agency is obliged to evaluate these resources to determine eligibility for the CRHR prior to permitting impacts associated with development. Those CRHR-eligible cultural resources are considered “historically significant.” A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The evaluation plan should be developed and implemented upon lead agency approval and contain, at minimum, a research design and field methodology designed to recover data amenable to testing the site’s ability to yield answers to questions of interest to the public and/or scientific community. Consultation with members of the Native American community should be a part of the evaluation process to insure their concerns regarding prehistoric cultural resources are addressed. Evaluation shall be supervised by an individual or individuals that meet either the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards as a qualified Prehistoric Archaeologist and/or as a Historic Archaeologist (as applicable) and/or a Registered Professional Archaeologist(s) with similar qualifications. Participation of members of the Native American community is recommended for all aspects of evaluation and data recovery efforts concerning prehistoric sites, features and/or artifacts.

The level of evaluation for historic period sites is directly correlated with the complexity of the resource; that is, those cultural resources containing a single or few features (such as cisterns or wells fully visible on the surface) may be amenable to evaluation through simple recording. In most cases these resources would not meet CRHR-eligibility criteria and would not be considered historically significant. Historic period sites containing structural remains and/or trash deposits would require more substantive levels of analysis to determine CRHR eligibility or significance by the lead agency.

The CRHR-eligibility evaluation of prehistoric period cultural resources is, likewise, directly correlated with the complexity of the site. Based on surface data, sites dominated by bedrock milling (the most common type of prehistoric site in the region) would be amenable to evaluations that include a detailed recording of those features and limited testing to determine whether a subsurface component is present and, if so, the data contained therein. In general, bedrock milling without substantive surface artifact assemblages, other feature types, or subsurface components are rarely determined to be either eligible for the CRHR, considered unique, and/or determined to be significant by the lead agency.

Mitigation of Impacts through Site Preservation or Data Recovery

As identified in CEQA Guidelines §15126.4(b)(3)(A), where feasible, preservation is the preferred option for cultural resources. For site preservation, it is recommended that the site areas delineated as a result of survey and/or monitoring, along with a sufficient buffer, be used to establish restrictive areas for the protection of these CRHR-eligible cultural resources. A ten-meter buffer outside the outer-most feature, surface artifact or positive subsurface test should suffice to encompass the delineated site area and any associated subsurface components. In addition, enclosure within protective fencing during construction should minimize inadvertent direct impacts associated with development. This action should fully protect identified cultural resource sites within the Project Area that are to be preserved as a part of the project design. Future measures will be necessary to protect the site subsequent to construction activities. Construction monitoring in proximity to resources by a qualified Archaeologist is warranted to ensure previously undiscovered buried deposits are not impacted.

Indirect impacts as a result of unauthorized collecting of surface artifacts (and subsurface artifacts should they be present) is a concern. It is recommended that all surface artifacts within defined site boundaries and isolates be collected, analyzed, and reported. Regardless of the final degree of preservation, evaluation and treatment undertaken, recovered artifacts should be housed at a curatorial facility in compliance with federal regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 79).

Long-term preservation of the sites determined and/or assumed to be historically significant may be accomplished through the various methods (such as capping, planting or fencing) that restrict the use and development of the cultural resources site area. Bedrock milling, should it be present, would remain an indicator of subsurface archaeological deposits (should they exist).

Where preservation is not feasible, the development and implementation of a data recovery plan is mandated, so as to mitigate impacts to a level of less than significant. The data recovery plan would include a research design developed from data gathered during the evaluation phase. The size of the sample should be sufficiently large to recover data in quantities amenable to statistical analysis. The approved data recovery plan should be developed in consultation with members of the Native American community and implemented with their participation.

Standard Conditions

The presence of significant subsurface archaeological resources is always a possibility in areas where only surface inspection has taken place. If potentially significant cultural resources (e.g., stone artifacts, dark soils, burned rocks or old glass, metal, or ceramic artifacts) are discovered during ground disturbances, work in that location should be diverted and a qualified Archaeologist contacted immediately to evaluate the find. The Archaeologist may recommend further study to evaluate the resource for significance.

If human remains are discovered, the County Coroner's office must be notified immediately under State law (California Health and Safety Code §7050.5) and all activities in the immediate area of the find must cease until appropriate and lawful measures have been implemented. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the NAHC (California Public Resources Code §5097.98). The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent who will make recommendations concerning the re-assignment of the remains in consultation with the lead agency and Project Archaeologist.

6.2.2 Paleontological Resources

The results of the paleontological records search indicate that excavation within the boundaries of the proposed project has the potential to impact significant nonrenewable paleontological resources. Excavation into undisturbed Pauba Formation deposits, both at the surface and subsurface, will require that a qualified Vertebrate Paleontologist develop a monitoring program to mitigate the impacts to nonrenewable paleontological resources. The monitoring program should include full- or part-time monitoring of initial grading activities as well as recovery, preparation (to a point of identification), reporting, and cataloguing of fossil materials.

A preconstruction meeting should be conducted in which the Project Paleontologist shall explain the procedures necessary to protect and safely remove potentially significant fossil materials for study and curation. The methods employed during monitoring and/or recovery of fossil specimens should be documented in a report of findings. Any fossils that are collected should be inventoried and placed in an accredited scientific institution for curation.

7.0 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: July 16, 2008 SIGNED:



Brian K. Glenn, RPA
Cultural Resources Manager

8.0 REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX A
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

M.A., Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1991
B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1986
B.A., Geography, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1986

Brian Glenn specializes in Cultural Resource Management (CRM) under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and local regulations. During more than 20 years of professional experience, he has directed or contributed to projects in many areas of southern California. He is skilled in a wide range of field and administrative tasks fundamental to CRM and has written numerous technical reports. His professional foci concern southern California's Campbell Tradition (circa 5000 B.P.), artifact morphology as an indicator of function, environmental reconstruction through the analysis of fish and shellfish remains, and the graphic display of data with emphases in exploratory data analyses, computer aided drafting (CAD), and geographical information systems (GIS). Mr. Glenn is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) qualified under Secretary of the Interior's standards.

Representative Project Experience:

Joy Ave Blending Project. BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 1.2-mile water replacement line corridor in the City of Lake Elsinore which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review.

Client: Carollo Engineers, 2006

Canyon Hills Estates Project, City of Lake Elsinore. BonTerra Consulting conducted and reported on a cultural resources assessment of a 320-acre parcel to be incorporated into the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County. The project identified one prehistoric and one historic-period archaeological site.

Client: Trumark Development, 2006

McCanna Hills, Village 5 Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County. BonTerra Consulting compiled an existing conditions report for cultural resources within the project area, managed site evaluation, and provided Native American consultation & coordination.

Client: Laing-Sequoia, LLC, 2005 - 2006

Professional Experience:

BonTerra Consulting, Managing Archaeologist—2005 to Present
Pacific West Archaeology—1996 to 2005
Ogden Environmental & Energy Services—1991 to 1996
UCLA Institute of Archaeology—1988 to 1991
UC Santa Barbara Center for Archaeological Studies—1984 to 1988

Registrations, Certifications, and Affiliations:

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 1992
Society for California Archaeology (SCA)
San Diego County Archaeological Society (SDCAS) President, 1999
Various County and City Consultant Lists

**APPENDIX B
CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH**

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418
(951) 827-5745 - Fax (951) 827-5409 - eickw@ucr.edu
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

July 23, 2007

RS #4023

4022

Brian K. Glenn
BonTerra Consulting
151 Kalmus Drive
Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-7969

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Murriet J001: Golden Triangle Project

Dear Mr. Glenn:

We received your request on July 18, 2007 for a cultural resources records search for the Golden Triangle project located in an unsectioned portion of T.7S, R.3W, SBBM, in the Rancho Temecula area of Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 74 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. Three of these studies involved the project area. Four additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Archeological Reports" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour.

No cultural resources properties are recorded within the boundaries of the project area. Our records indicate that 27 properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. Copies of the records are included for your reference.

The above information is reflected on the enclosed map. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number in our manuscript files (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

Brian K. Glenn
July 23, 2007
Page 2

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

A copy of the relevant portion of the 1901 USGS Elsinore 30' topographic map is included for your reference.

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Sincerely,

Megan Rogers
Information Officer

Enclosures

Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	Acreage	
							Survey	Monitoring
RI-00004	1948	MCGOWN, B.E.	REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: TEMECULA FLOOD CONTROL BASIN, TEMECULA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	6	4	0	0
RI-00036	1972	BETTINGER, ROBERT L.	MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS DEVELOPMENT: POTENTIAL IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	64	10	3000	0
RI-00037	1988	DROVER, C.E.	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS SPECIFIC PLAN, MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA (RS ONLY)	AUTHOR(S)	19	9	0	0
RI-00421	1978	LANDO, RICHARD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF AREA DESCRIBED ON PARCEL MAP 11019, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	5	0	30	0
RI-00457	1978	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 120 ACRE PARCEL SOUTH OF HEMET, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	7	0	120	0
RI-00479	1978	SWENSON, JAMES D.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TPM 11243 OF MURRIETA AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	2	0	10	0
RI-00565	1979	BOWLES, LARRY L.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL 14469, NEAR MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	9	0	10	0
RI-00588	1979	CHACE, PAUL G.; DON LAYLANDER	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE MEDICAL FACILITIES PROPERTY, NEAR MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (TPM 15647)	PAUL G. CHACE AND ASSOCIATES	34	0	108	0
RI-00718	1979	SINGER, PATRICIA	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TP 14014, NEAR MURRIETA IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	6	0	3	0
RI-00730	1979	SWENSON, JAMES D.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TP 13835, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	3	0	2	0
RI-00768	1980	BOWLES, LARRY L.; JEAN A. SALPAS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL 15195, NEAR MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	10	0	10	0
RI-00896	1980	MOORE, DEBORAH	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW MURRIETA WEST PROPERTY, MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	7	0	9	0
RI-01029	1980	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLANNING COLLABORATIVE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS CHECK AND FIELD SURVEY, GOLDEN TRIANGLE PROPERTY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLANNING COLLABORATIVE, NEWPORT BEACH, CA	19	0	800	0

Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	Survey	Acreage	Monitoring
RI-01048	1980	WHITE, CHRISTOPHER	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE KACOR/RANCHO CALIFORNIA PROPERTY	AUTHOR(S)	131	5	7500	0	0
RI-01226	1981	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PM 17443	AUTHOR(S)	4	0	10	0	0
RI-01327	1981	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT ON THE "CALIFORNIA OAKS" PROPERTY LOCATED IN THE MURRIETA AREA OF THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	51	7	1790	0	0
RI-01640	1983	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT ON TPM 18947 LOCATED NEAR MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	17	3	560	0	0
RI-01641	1987	WILKE, PHILIP J.	LETTER REPORT: GRADING MONITORED ON TENTATIVE TRACT 20150	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	2	0	0	0	0
RI-01854	1984	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - CA. 80 ACRES NEAR MURRIETA	AUTHOR(S)	2	0	80	0	0
RI-02015	1986	MCDONALD, MEG	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2.5 ACRES OF LAND NEAR MURRIETA IN SOUTHWESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	8	0	3	0	0
RI-02059	1983	OXENDINE, JOAN	THE LUISENO VILLAGE DURING THE LATE PREHISTORIC ERA		110	0	0	0	0
RI-02120	1987	DE MUNCK, VICTOR C.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 7.61 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED IN THE MURRIETA AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	7	0	8	0	0
RI-02122	1987	SWOPE, KAREN K.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TWO PROJECTS FOR THE EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT NEAR MURRIETA IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	7	0	120	0	0
RI-02344	1988	DROVER, C.E.; DANIEL F. MCCARTHY	RANCHO CALIFORNIA MASTERPLAN: A CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW- RANCHO CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, THE BEDFORD GROUP	AUTHOR(S)	12	0	0	0	0
RI-02359	1988	DROVER, C.E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LA PERLA DE CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	11	1	145	0	0
RI-02361	1987	CARBONE, LAWRENCE; WILLIAM GILMORE; KEVIN PETER	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WARM SPRINGS PROJECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS	26	0	310	0	0

Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	Survey	Acreage
							Monitoring	-----
RI-02363	1988	KELLER, JEAN S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TP MAP NO. 21988, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	18	0	17	0
RI-02364	1988	KELLER, JEAN S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF COZ 5222, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	20	0	62	0
RI-02365	1988	KELLER, JEAN S.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FORM: CZ5221	AUTHOR(S)	3	0	10	0
RI-02389	1988	KELLER, JEAN SALPAS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF COZ 5165 AND PLOT PLAN 10.517, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	22	0	27	0
RI-02426	1989	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL MAP 2547, LOCATED IN MURRIETA AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	7	0	9	0
RI-02427	1989	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL 2 OF PM 4634 LOCATED IN THE MURRIETA AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	7	0	7	0
RI-02428	1989	BREWER, CHRISTINA	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 904-06-005, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	9	0	8	0
RI-02432	1988	GALLEGOS, DENNIS; RICHARD CARRICO; CAROLYN KYLE	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS ROAD CONVICENCE CENTER	WESTEC SERVICES, INC.	13	0	10	0
RI-02657	1989	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A 5 ACRE PARCEL IN THE TEMECULA HOT SPRINGS AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	6	0	5	0
RI-02799	1990	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PLOT PLAN 11,816 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	22	0	0	0
RI-02849	1990	SWOPE, KAREN K.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT 3086, LOCATED IN THE MURRIETA AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	6	0	1	0
RI-02877	1990	CROWNOVER, SCOTT; B. HOLZ	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED REGIONAL MALL NEAR MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LARRY SEAMAN AND ASSOCIATES	15	0	67	0
RI-02926	1989	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 24491, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	KELLER, JEAN A.	20	0	17	0

Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	Acres		
							Survey	Monitoring	Monitoring
RI-02993	1990	LOVE, BRUCE	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT #2803 R #1 MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	10	0	3	0	0
RI-02994	1990	LOVE, BRUCE	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: PLOT PLAN 12080, MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	10	0	6	0	0
RI-03189	1990	PEAK AND ASSOCIATES	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF AT&T'S PROPOSED SAN BERNARDINO TO SAN DIEGO FIBER OPTIC CABLE, SAN BERNARDINO, RIVERSIDE AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	PEAK AND ASSOCIATES	123	0	0	0	0
RI-03229	1991	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PLOT PLAN 12518: 14.73 ACRES OF LAND NEAR MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	23	0	15	0	0
RI-03230	1999	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE MURRIETA MINI-STORAGE PROJECT, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	STATISTICAL RESEARCH, INC.	10	0	6	0	0
RI-03376	1989	WADE, SUE A.; SUSAN M. HECTOR	A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED RANCHO-TEMECULA EFFLUENT PIPELINE FROM TEMECULA TO WARM SPRINGS IN THE ELSINORE VALLEY WITH ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION OF THE SURFACE WATER DISCHARGE INTO TEMESCAL WASH	RECON	23	3	0	0	0
RI-03492	1989	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PORTILLO PROPERTY	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS	8	0	20	0	0
RI-03604	1992	JONES, CARLETON S.	THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL COMPLEXITY AMONG THE LUISENO.		142	0	0	0	0
RI-03896	1995	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS ROAD - MADISON AVENUE CORRIDOR MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 288.0 ACRES OF LAND IN MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	42	3	288	0	0
RI-03911	1993	STURM, BRADLEY L.	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ROUTE I-215, POST MILE 10.6	LSA ASSOCIATES	10	0	0	0	0

Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	Survey	Monitoring	Acreage
RI-04272	2000	WHITE, ROBERT S.; LAURA S. WHITE	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED MURRIETA SPRINGS RV RESORT (CUP 99-056), 5.0-ACRES LOCATED AT 25485 JEFFERSON AVENUE IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	14	0	5	0	
RI-04296	2000	LOVE, BRUCE; BAI "TOM" TANG; MICHAEL HOGAN; DANIEL BALLESTER; KATHRYN J. W. BOUSCAREN.	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: CREEKSIDE VILLAGE PROJECT TEMECULA HOT SPRINGS, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	31	1	142	0	
RI-04352	1999	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PLOT PLAN 99-027, +17.3 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	33	0	17	0	
RI-04599	2002	SHEPARD, RICHARD S.	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 30802 IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	BONTERRA CONSULTING	36	0	26	0	
RI-04642	2003	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE MAP 29970, 14.77 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	34	0	15	0	
RI-04643	2001	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 31324, 7.9 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	40	0	8	0	
RI-04646	2002	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF LOS ALAMOS APARTMENT COMPLEX (DEVELOPMENT PLAN 02151), 27.33 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	34	0	27	0	
RI-04664	2001	LOVE, BRUCE; BAI "TOM" TANG; DANIEL BALLISTER; MELISSA HERNANDEZ	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT: JEFFERSON AVENUE BUSINESS CORRIDOR, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	34	10	-720	0	

Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	Survey	Monitoring	Acreage
RI-04853	2004	DEMCAK, CAROL R.	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 62-ACRE PROPOSED HIGH SCHOOL SITE IN MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	8	0	62	0	
RI-04877	2003	PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED TEMECULA VALLEY REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY EFFLUENT PIPELINE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.	18	1	170	0	
RI-05142	1998	HARRIS, NINA; DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR MURRIETA LINES D AND D-1 RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT RIVESIDE COUNTY, CA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	23	0	7	0	
RI-05212	2005	HOOVER, ANNA M.; HUGH M. WAGNER; BRIAN C. DAILEY	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT ON APNS 910-140-058 & -059, +/-ACRES, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	69	0	-4	0	
RI-05612	2004	WHITE, ROBERT S.; LAURA S. WHITE	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED BOND SELF STORAGE/ U-HAUL PROJECT (CUP 03-014). A 2.5 ACRE PARCEL LOCATED ADJACENT TO GUAVA STREET, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	14	0	3	0	
RI-05673	2003	SHEPARD, RICHARD S.	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONSTRAINTS ASSESSMENT: FIELDSTONE PROPERTY IN MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	BONTERRA CONSULTING	38	0	0	0	
RI-05888	2002	LOVE, BRUCE	LETTER REPORT: HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED U.S. BORDER PATROL BUILDING (APN 910-140-018), CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	6	0	10	0	
RI-05968	2003	HOGAN, MICHAEL; BAI TANG; MARIAM DAHDUL; DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT PROPOSED MURRIETA SEWER, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	18	0	0	0	

Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	Survey	Monitoring	Acreage
RI-06028	2005	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE II HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF CA-RIV-5519-H LOCATED WITHIN TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 31078, +/- 9.55 ACRES OF LAND IN MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	JEAN A. KELLER	46	1	0	0	0
RI-06443	2004	TANG, BAI; MICHAEL HOGAN; CASEY TIBBET; JOSH SMALLWOOD	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: MURRIETA VALLEY INTERCEPTOR TRUNK SEWER, IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	24	2	0	0	0
RI-06446	2005	TANG, BAI; MICHAEL HOGAN; CASEY TIBBET; JOSH SMALLWOOD	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 906-080-003, AND -012 THROUGH -015, IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	21	0	27	0	0
RI-06457	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL; BAI TANG; CASEY TIBBET; DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, MURRIETA WASTEWATER PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, IN THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	41	0	-1	0	0
RI-06557	2006	TANG, BAI; MICHAEL HOGAN; THOMAS SHACKFORD; ZACHARY X. HRUBY; TERRI JACQUEMAIN; NICHOLAS F. HEARTH	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, THE JEFFERSON AVENUE RETAIL CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	25	0	25	0	0
RI-06691	2006	TANG, BAI 'TOM'	LETTER REPORT: HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH: THE MURRIETA TRIANGLE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, APNS 910-390-001 TO 003, 008 TO 018, 021, 022; AND 910-400-001 TO 018, PORTIONS OF RANCHO TEMECULA LAND GRANT, CA	CRM TECH	4	0	0	0	0
RI-06737	2006	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, BAXTER PROJECT, AN UNINCORPORATED AREA OF WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	22	1	25	0	0
RI-06877	2006	Jill Onken; Kerry D. Cato; Anne Q. Stoll	Geoarchaeological Evaluation for the Murrleta Creek Flood Control and Ecosystem Restoration Project, Riverside County, California	Statistical Research, Inc.	82	1	0	0	0

Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	Acreage	
							Survey	Monitoring
RI-06896	2007	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	An Historical Resources Identification Investigation For the Heritage Village Apartments Project, 24865 Jefferson Avenue, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Archeological Consulting Services	129	0	3	0
RI-07040	2006	Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mahaffey/Kravagna Property Apr 949-200-020 thru 024, 040-170-014	Cultural Resources Consultant	39	0	-23	0
RI-07043	2007	Bai "Tom" Tang; Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Jefferson Avenue Retail Center Project, City of Murrieta Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	29	1	-37	0
RI-07047	2007	Michael Hogan; Bai "Tom" Tang	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Program Site CA-RIV 6240 (33-8757) Assessor's Parcel No. 910-140-080 In the City of Murrieta Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	24	0	-3	0
RI-07048	2006	Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assment of Tentative Parcel Map 34714: +/- 10.0 Acres of Land Located in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series.		37	0	10	0

APPENDIX C
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

January 29, 2008

Mr. Greg Smith, Associate Planner
City of Murrieta
26442 Beckman Court
Murrieta, California 92562

Subject: SB 18 (Government Code §65352.3) Consultation Requests for the Golden Triangle Project Specific Plan, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Smith:

At the request of the City of Murrieta, BonTerra Consulting prepared and distributed Senate Bill (SB) 18 Consultation Request Letters to Native American groups listed by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as appropriate to the Golden Triangle Project Specific Plan (Exhibits 1 and 2). As a precursor to these letters, BonTerra Consulting gathered pertinent information that included the project description, previous cultural resources studies, and previously identified cultural resources (especially those that indicate prehistoric use within and adjacent to the project area). In addition, a cultural resources survey of the project area was undertaken by BonTerra Consulting staff. The Cultural Resources Assessment for the Golden Triangle Specific Plan was previously submitted to the City.

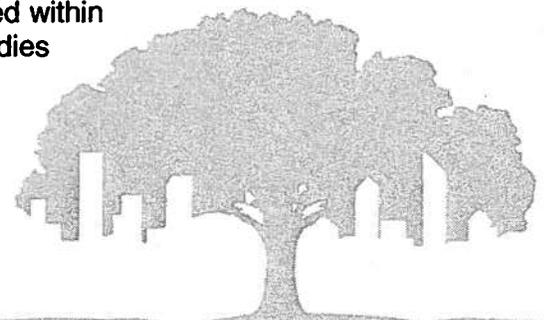
Two separate inquiries were made of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The first inquiry (July 16, 2007) requested a review of the Sacred Lands File database regarding the possibility of Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity that are not documented on other databases (refer to Appendix A).

The second request (July 18, 2007) was for the NAHC list of Native American groups for which SB 18 consultation is mandated (refer to Appendix B). SB18 (Government Code §65352.3) requires government-to-government consultation between the lead agency and State-listed Native American groups for specific plan and general plan amendments.

NAHC review of the Sacred Lands File on July 19, 2007, "...did indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area" (Attachment C). No further detail was given, as specifics within the database are restricted to members of the Native American community. The NAHC response to the SB 18 consultation list inquiry resulted in a listing of five Native American groups (Attachment D).

A cultural resources records search was conducted on July 23, 2007 by the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside to cover the Project Area and a one-mile radius around the site. The Eastern Information Center reported that 74 previous cultural resource studies, including 4 general-area studies, have been conducted within 1 mile of the project area; 3 of these cultural resources studies included portions of the Project Area.

These three previously conducted studies included two surveys (Chace and Laylander 1979; Crownover and Holz



1990) and one records search (Tang 2006). Both of the surveys appear to have covered the entirety of the Project Area with the Chace and Laylander (1979) survey covering additional acreage as well. Neither of the surveys nor the records search identified cultural resources within the Project Area.

The SB 18 consultation requests to the five NAHC-listed Native American groups were prepared and distributed by BonTerra Consulting on September 10, 2007, via certified letter (with return receipt) under the seal and signature of the City of Murrieta. All letters were received between September 11 and September 20, 2007. The SB 18 consultation requests informed the recipients of the nature of the project; known Native American resources on and adjacent to the project area, the status of prehistoric cultural resources within the project area; and steps to be undertaken in order to reduce impacts to a level considered less than significant (Attachment E).

In addition, the letter requested any pertinent information regarding Native American sacred sites not listed by the NAHC and offered to engage in government-to-government consultation. The recipients have 90 days from the date of the City's letter (December 9, 2007) to initiate (not complete) the consultation process.

Follow-up phone calls to the five NAHC-listed organizations were made on November 1, 2007 regarding the request for consultation so as to ensure a good-faith-effort of participation should they wish to do so (Attachment F). Phone conversations took place with Ms. Marcie Russell on behalf of John Marcus of the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians and with Anna Hoover, on behalf of Mark Macarro of the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians. Ms. Russell indicated that her Band does not have any concerns specific to the project but that they reserve the right to be contacted in the event of any cultural resources finds onsite. Ms. Hoover stated that the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians will be submitting a letter to the City of Murrieta at a later date. The letter was received by the City on December 6, 2007.

Messages were left on voicemail services for Mr. Salgado of the Soboba Band of Mission Indians; Mr. Hamilton of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians. As of this date, no comments have been received. A call to Mr. Madrigal of the Cahuilla Band of Indians reached a disconnected number. As such, no messages were left and no phone comments were obtained from this individual or the Cahuilla Band of Indians.

A summary of all communication between the City, BonTerra Consulting (as the City's representative), and the NAHC-listed groups was recorded on a spreadsheet (Attachment G). As of this date, only the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians has formally responded to the City of Murrieta in writing and requested consultation.

This report and its related attachments were prepared after the expiration of the consultation calendar (December 9, 2007) and represents a final report.

Respectfully submitted,

BONTERRA CONSULTING



Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager

References

- Chase, Paul G. and Don Laylander. 1979. An Archaeological Survey of the Golden Triangle Medical Facilities Property, Near Murrieta, Riverside County, California (TPM 15647). (Report on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.)
- Tang, Bai "Tom" 2006. Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Records Search: The Murrieta Triangle Commercial Development Project, APNs 910-390-001 to 003, 008 to 018, 021, 022; and 910-400-001 to 018, Portions of Rancho Temecula Land Grant, CA. (Report on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.)

Exhibits:

- 1 Regional Location
- 2 Local Vicinity

Attachments:

- A Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Check Request Letter
- B Native American Heritage Commission SB 18 Consultation List Request Letter
- C Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Response Letter
- D Native American Heritage Commission SB 18 Consultation List Response Letter
- E City of Murrieta SB 18 Consultation Request Letters
- F SB 18 Consultation Summary Table and Communications

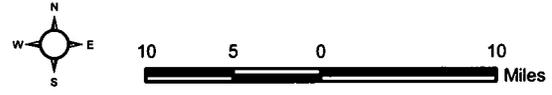


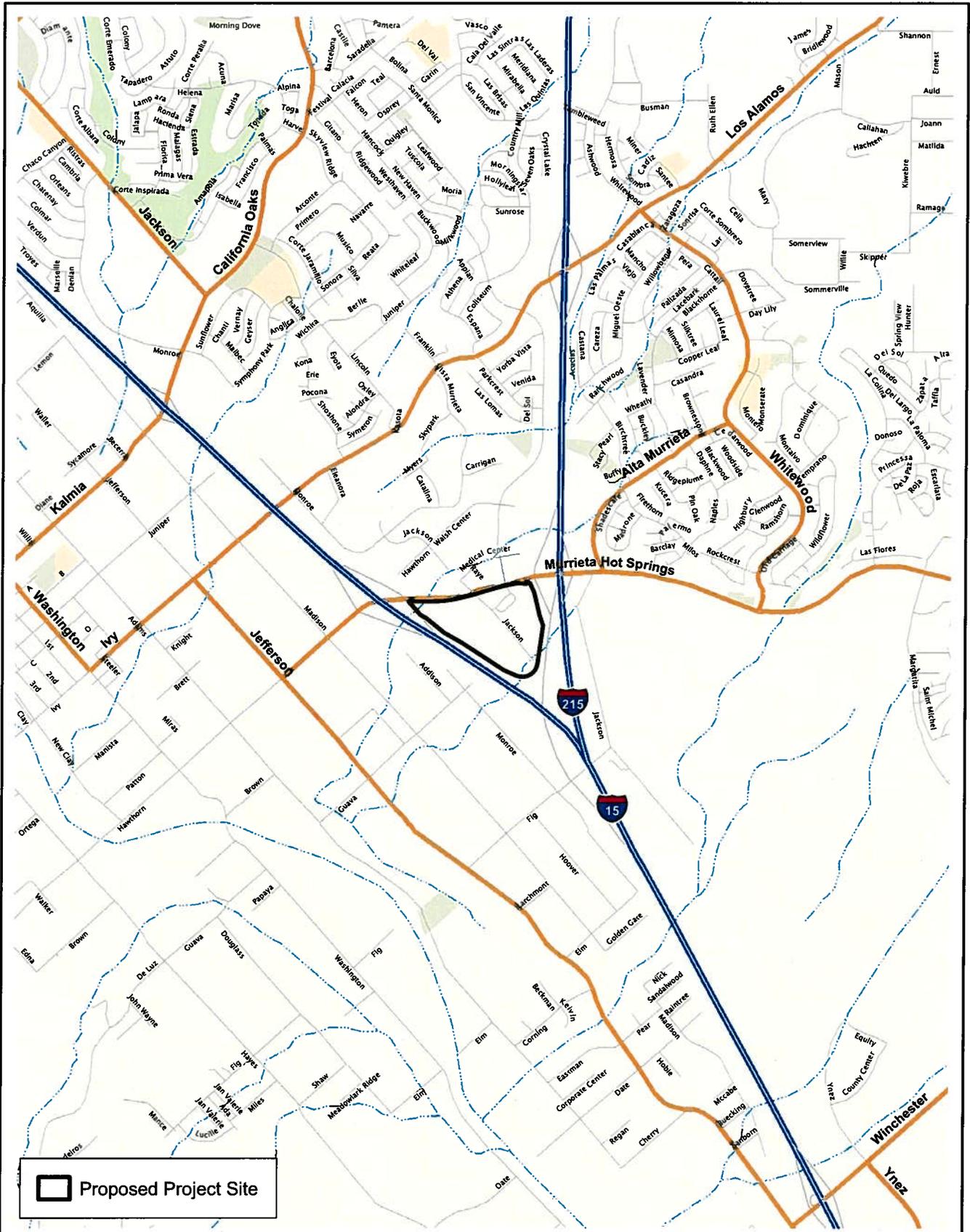
D:\Projects\Mumet\001\ex_RL_071107.mxd

Regional Location

Exhibit 1

Golden Triangle Specific Plan Project





D:\Projects\Murriet\J001\MEX_lv_071107.mxd

 Proposed Project Site

Local Vicinity
Golden Triangle Specific Plan Project

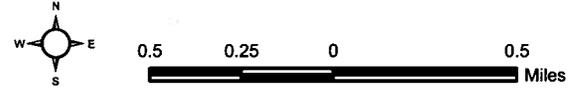


Exhibit 2



ATTACHMENT A

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
SACRED LANDS FILE CHECK REQUEST LETTER**



TRANSMITTAL

DATE: July 16, 2007

TO: Ms. Dave Singleton
Environmental Specialist III
Native American Heritage Comm.
915 Capitol Mall, Rm. 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

FAX NUMBER: (916) 657-5390
TEL NUMBER: (916) 653-4082
CLIENT CODE: Murriet
PROJECT CODE: J001
FROM: Brian Glenn, M.A., RPA

[X] Fax / Pages 1 [] Mail [] Fed Ex / Overnite Express [] Delivery / Courier

REGARDING: Sacred Lands File Search and Contact List Request

Dear Mr. Singleton:

At your earliest convenience, please conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Murriet J001: Golden Triangle Project in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County. The project location is shown on the USGS Murrieta 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, part of the Rancho Temecula, in an Un-sectioned portion of T7S/R3W (San Bernardino Baseline Meridian).

Please provide a list of Native American representatives corresponding to the area who could be contacted in regard to this project.

Please fax the results to me at (714) 444-9599, referencing your letter to "Murriet J001: Golden Triangle Project".

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (714) 444-9199 or via email at bglenn@bonterraconsulting.com.

Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager

ATTACHMENT B

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
SB 18 CONSULTATION LIST REQUEST LETTER**



LOCAL GOVERNMENT
TRIBAL CONSULTATION LIST REQUEST
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
 (916) 653-4082
 (916)657-5390-Fax

Project Title: Golden Triangle Mixed-use Development Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Murrieta **Contact Person:** Brian Glenn

BonTerra Consulting **Phone:** (714) 444-9199

Street Address: 151 Kalmus Dr. Suite E-200 **Fax:** (714) 444-9599

City: Costa Mesa, CA **Zip:** 92626

Project Location:

County: Riverside **City/Community:** Murrieta

Local Action Type:

- General Plan General Plan Element Specific Plan
 General Plan Amendment Specific Plan Amendment
 Pre-planning Outreach Activity

Project Description:

The Golden Triangle Development will provide a premier and state-of-the-art mixed-use lifestyle center featuring shopping, restaurant, entertainment, hotel/conference, and office opportunities for the City of Murrieta residents and surrounding communities. As the City's centerpiece development, it is located in the heart of Murrieta, south of Murrieta Hot Springs Road and at the intersection of Interstates 15 and 215.

<p>NAHC Use Only</p> <p>Date Received: _____</p> <p>Date Completed _____</p>

Native American Tribal Consultation lists are only applicable for consulting with California Native American tribes per Government Code Section 65352.3.

ATTACHMENT C

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
SACRED LANDS FILE RESPONSE LETTER**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5890
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



July 19, 2007

Mr. Brian K. Glenn, M.A., RPA, Cultural Resources Manager
BonTerra Consulting
151 Klamus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-7969

Sent by FAX to: 714-444-9599
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the proposed Murrieta J001: Golden Triangle Project; located in the City of Murrieta; Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Glenn:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF search did indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed is the name of the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. In particular, we recommend that you contact Paul Macarro at 951-308-9295, Extension 8106, and the other persons on the attached list of Native American contacts who may have knowledge as to whether or not the known cultural resources identified may be at-risk by the proposed project. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area.

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.6 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Singleton".

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
July 19, 2007

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-2631

(951) 763-2632 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
(951) 308-9295 Ext 8106
(951) 676-2768
(951) 506-9491 Fax

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

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
Hemet , CA 92546
srtribaloffice@aol.com
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
bcalac@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-8332
(951) 654-4198 - FAX

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
tbrown@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 676-2768
(951) 695-1778 Fax

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Harold Arres, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
harres@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
FAX: (951) 654-4198

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Murrieta J001: Golden Triangle Project located in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search was requested.

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
July 19, 2007**

**Cahuilla Band of Indians
Maurice Chacon, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
cbandodian@aol.com
(951) 763-2631**

(951) 763-2632 Fax

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Murrieta J001: Golden Triangle Project located in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search was requested.

ATTACHMENT D

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
SB 18 CONSULTATION LIST RESPONSE LETTER**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 384
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



July 18, 2007

Brian Glenn
Bon Terra Consulting
151 Kalmus Dr., Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, Ca 92626

FAX to: ~~714-9599~~
Number of pages: 2

Re: Tribal Consultation list: Golden Triangle Mixed-use Development Project; Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Glenn:

Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places. The Native American Heritage Commission is the state's Trustee Agency for Native American Cultural Resources. Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the Project Area of Potential Effect (APE).

As a part of consultation, the NAHC recommends that local governments conduct record searches through the NAHC and California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) to determine if any cultural places are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action. NAHC Sacred Lands File requests must be made in writing. All requests must include county, USGS quad map name, township, range and section. Local governments should be aware, however, that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a cultural place.

The Native American Heritage Commission works with Native American tribal governments regarding its identification of 'Areas of Traditional Use.' The Commission may adjust the submitted data defining the 'Area of Traditional Use' in accordance with generally accepted ethnographic, anthropological, archeological research and oral history. Also, the Area of Traditional Use is an issue appropriate for the government-to-government consultation process.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Singleton".

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Tribal Consultation List

**Native American Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
July 19, 2007**

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-2631

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Robert J. Salgado, Chairperson
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
varres@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
Hemet , CA 92546
srtribaloffice@aol.com
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
Manuel Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
tbrown@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 676-2768

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Section 65352.3.

ATTACHMENT E

CITY OF MURRIETA SB 18 CONSULTATION REQUEST LETTERS



CITY OF MURRIETA

August 28, 2007

Mr. Manuel Hamilton
Ramona Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: SB 18 Consultation (Government Code §65352.3): Golden Triangle Project Specific Plan, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Pursuant to Government Code §65352.3 (SB 18) and in an effort to fully evaluate potential adverse effects to cultural resources, the City of Murrieta is contacting you to elicit information not contained in the present databases (California Historical Resources Information System [CHRIS] and Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC] Sacred Lands File) and offer to initiate government-to-government consultation should you choose.

Project Description

The Golden Triangle Development will provide a premier and state-of-the-art mixed-use lifestyle center featuring shopping, restaurant, entertainment, hotel/conference, and office opportunities for the City of Murrieta residents and surrounding communities. As the City's centerpiece development, it is located in the heart of Murrieta, south of Murrieta Hot Springs Road and at the intersection of Interstates 15 and 215 (Exhibits 1 and 2).

Cultural Resources Data

A records search conducted by the Easter Information Center at University of California, Riverside on July 23, 2007 indicates the majority project area has been previously surveyed with negative results, i.e., no cultural resources were identified. The area has been greatly disturbed subsequent to these surveys.

Review of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 18, 2007 "indicated the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area." The NAHC data included a California Tribal Consultation List for the City of Murrieta.

BonTerra Consulting surveyed the Project Area on August 1, 2007, and confirmed both the degree of disturbance and the lack of cultural resources.

Mr. Manuel Hamilton
August 28, 2007
Page 2

Proposed Treatment

Given the intensive level of previous development of the project, cultural resources monitoring will not be recommended. However, consultation with NAHC-listed tribes may result in development and implementation of a treatment plan, a component of which may be construction monitoring by an archaeologist and/or Native American.

Recommendations will include a provision to halt work and contact a qualified archaeologist in the event cultural resources are encountered during construction. In addition, if human remains are discovered, the Riverside County Coroner's office must be notified immediately under state law (California Health and Safety Code §7050.5) and all activities in the immediate area of the find must cease until appropriate and lawful measures have been implemented. If the Coroner has reason to believe that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the NAHC within 48 hours.

The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent who will make recommendations concerning the disposition of the remains in consultation with the lead agency and project archaeologist (California Public Resources Code §5097.98). If the Landowner/Agency fails to accept the MLD's recommendation or if no MLD is available for whatever reason, the Landowner/Agency or the culturally appropriate Native American group may ask the Native American Heritage Commission for assistance under California Public Resources Code Section 5097.4, subsection (k) and/ or (l).

If there are specific resources in or near this location of which we should be aware or you wish to initiate government-to-government consultation, please contact Mr. Smith within 90 days of the date of this letter:

Greg Smith, Associate Planner
City of Murrieta
26442 Beckman Ct.
Murrieta, CA 92562

Voice: (951) 461-6414
Fax: (951) 698-3416
gsmith@murrieta.org

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Greg Smith, Associate Planner



CITY OF MURRIETA

August 28, 2007

Mr. Mark Macarro
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: SB 18 Consultation (Government Code §65352.3): Golden Triangle Project Specific Plan, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro:

Pursuant to Government Code §65352.3 (SB 18) and in an effort to fully evaluate potential adverse effects to cultural resources, the City of Murrieta is contacting you to elicit information not contained in the present databases (California Historical Resources Information System [CHRIS] and Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC] Sacred Lands File) and offer to initiate government-to-government consultation should you choose.

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Mr. Mark Macarro
August 28, 2007
Page 2

Proposed Treatment

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Greg Smith, Associate Planner
City of Murrieta
26442 Beckman Ct.
Murrieta, CA 92562

Voice: (951) 461-6414
Fax: (951) 698-3416
gsmith@murrieta.org

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Greg Smith, Associate Planner



CITY OF MURRIETA

August 28, 2007

Mr. Anthony Madrigal, Jr.
Cahuilla Band of Indians
P.O. Box 391760
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: SB 18 Consultation (Government Code §65352.3): Golden Triangle Project Specific Plan, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Madrigal, Jr.:

Pursuant to Government Code §65352.3 (SB 18) and in an effort to fully evaluate potential adverse effects to cultural resources, the City of Murrieta is contacting you to elicit information not contained in the present databases (California Historical Resources Information System [CHRIS] and Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC] Sacred Lands File) and offer to initiate government-to-government consultation should you choose.

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Mr. Anthony Madrigal, Jr.
August 28, 2007
Page 2

Proposed Treatment

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Greg Smith, Associate Planner
City of Murrieta
26442 Beckman Ct.
Murrieta, CA 92562

Voice: (951) 461-6414
Fax: (951) 698-3416
gsmith@murrieta.org

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Greg Smith, Associate Planner



CITY OF MURRIETA

August 28, 2007

Mr. John Marcus
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 609
Hemet, CA 92546

Subject: SB 18 Consultation (Government Code §65352.3): Golden Triangle Project Specific Plan, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Marcus:

Pursuant to Government Code §65352.3 (SB 18) and in an effort to fully evaluate potential adverse effects to cultural resources, the City of Murrieta is contacting you to elicit information not contained in the present databases (California Historical Resources Information System [CHRIS] and Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC] Sacred Lands File) and offer to initiate government-to-government consultation should you choose.

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Mr. John Marcus
August 28, 2007
Page 2

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Greg Smith, Associate Planner
City of Murrieta
26442 Beckman Ct.
Murrieta, CA 92562

Voice: (951) 461-6414
Fax: (951) 698-3416
gsmith@murrieta.org

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Greg Smith, Associate Planner



CITY OF MURRIETA

August 28, 2007

Mr. Robert Salgado, Sr.
Soboba Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: SB 18 Consultation (Government Code §65352.3): Golden Triangle Project Specific Plan, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Salgado, Sr.:

Pursuant to Government Code §65352.3 (SB 18) and in an effort to fully evaluate potential adverse effects to cultural resources, the City of Murrieta is contacting you to elicit information not contained in the present databases (California Historical Resources Information System [CHRIS] and Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC] Sacred Lands File) and offer to initiate government-to-government consultation should you choose.

Project Description

The Golden Triangle Development will provide a premier and state-of-the-art mixed-use lifestyle center featuring shopping, restaurant, entertainment, hotel/conference, and office opportunities for the City of Murrieta residents and surrounding communities. As the City's centerpiece development, it is located in the heart of Murrieta, south of Murrieta Hot Springs Road and at the intersection of Interstates 15 and 215 (Exhibits 1 and 2).

Cultural Resources Data

A records search conducted by the Easter Information Center at University of California, Riverside on July 23, 2007 indicates the majority project area has been previously surveyed with negative results, i.e., no cultural resources were identified. The area has been greatly disturbed subsequent to these surveys.

Review of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 18, 2007 "indicated the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area." The NAHC data included a California Tribal Consultation List for the City of Murrieta.

BonTerra Consulting surveyed the Project Area on August 1, 2007, and confirmed both the degree of disturbance and the lack of cultural resources.

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Proposed Treatment

Given the intensive level of previous development of the project, cultural resources monitoring will not be recommended. However, consultation with NAHC-listed tribes may result in development and implementation of a treatment plan, a component of which may be construction monitoring by an archaeologist and/or Native American.

Recommendations will include a provision to halt work and contact a qualified archaeologist in the event cultural resources are encountered during construction. In addition, if human remains are discovered, the Riverside County Coroner's office must be notified immediately under state law (California Health and Safety Code §7050.5) and all activities in the immediate area of the find must cease until appropriate and lawful measures have been implemented. If the Coroner has reason to believe that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the NAHC within 48 hours.

The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent who will make recommendations concerning the disposition of the remains in consultation with the lead agency and project archaeologist (California Public Resources Code §5097.98). If the Landowner/Agency fails to accept the MLD's recommendation or if no MLD is available for whatever reason, the Landowner/Agency or the culturally appropriate Native American group may ask the Native American Heritage Commission for assistance under California Public Resources Code Section 5097.4, subsection (k) and/ or (l).

If there are specific resources in or near this location of which we should be aware or you wish to initiate government-to-government consultation, please contact Mr. Smith within 90 days of the date of this letter:

Greg Smith, Associate Planner
City of Murrieta
26442 Beckman Ct.
Murrieta, CA 92562

Voice: (951) 461-6414
Fax: (951) 698-3416
gsmith@murrieta.org

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Greg Smith, Associate Planner

ATTACHMENT F

**SB 18 CONSULTATION SUMMARY TABLE
AND COMMUNICATIONS**

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION RECORD
Golden Triangle Specific Plan Project Area
(Bon Terra Job #Murrriet J001)

Results of NAHC Inquiry: The NAHC did identify sacred lands in the immediate vicinity of the Project Area.

<u>Individual Called</u>	<u>Native American Group</u>	<u>Date Letter Mailed</u>	<u>Certified Mail Rec'd</u>	<u>Date Telephoned</u>	<u>Individual Contacted</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Anthony Madrigal, Jr.	Cahuilla Band of Indians	09/10/07	09/20/07	11/1/2007		phone number disconnected or is no longer in service
Robert Salgado	Soboba Band of Mission Indians	09/10/07	09/11/07	11/1/2007	Darren Hill	left message with callback info
John Marcus	Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	09/10/07	09/12/07	11/1/2007	Marcie Russell	Does not have any concerns. Reserves right to be notified of any cultural resources finds onsite.
Manuel Hamilton	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians	09/10/07	09/12/07	11/1/2007	John Gomez	Left a message w/ callback info.
Mark Macarro	Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	09/10/07	09/13/07	11/1/2007	Anna Hoover	Anna Hoover, cultural analyst. 951-308-9295 She stated that they will be submitting a letter to the City and that the City, not firms, should be contacting Native Bands. A letter from the Pechanga, dated December 6, 2007, requested formal consultation



PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES
Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

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

Chairperson:
Germaine Arcnas

Vice Chairperson:
Mary Bear Magee

Committee Members:
Evie Gerber
Darlene Miranda
Bridgett Barcello Maxwell

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Anna Hoover

Monitor Supervisor:
Aurelia Marruffo

December 6, 2007

Mr. Greg Smith
Associate Planner
City of Murrieta
Planning Department
26442 Beckman Court
Murrieta, CA 92562

RE: Pechanga Tribe Letter Concerning Request for SB 18 Consultation and Request for Involvement Pursuant to CEQA for the Golden Triangle Project Specific Plan

Dear Mr. Smith:

This comment letter is submitted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (hereinafter, "the Tribe"), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government, in response to the request for consultation from your office dated September 7, 2007. The Tribe is formally requesting, pursuant to Cal. Govt. Code §65352, to be consulted with concerning the impacts the above listed Project will or may have on Traditional Tribal Cultural Places and Luiseño cultural resources. Further, the Tribe requests consultation with the City of Murrieta as a sovereign governmental entity. Additional comments may be submitted directly by the Tribe or through its attorneys. We request that all such comments be part of the official record for the approval of this Project.

The Pechanga Tribe is also formally requesting, pursuant to Public Resources Code §21092.2, to be notified and involved in the entire CEQA environmental review process for the duration of the above referenced project (the "Project"), including addition of the Tribe to your distribution list(s) for public notices and public circulation of all documents, including environmental review documents, archeological reports, and all documents pertaining to this Project. The Tribe further requests to be directly notified of all public hearings and scheduled approvals concerning this Project.

Lead Agency Consultation with the Pechanga Tribe Required Pursuant to Cal. Govt. C. §§ 65351, 65352, 65352.3, and 65352.4(Senate Bill 18 – Traditional Tribal Cultural Places law)

As this Project entails a Specific Plan Amendment, the Lead Agency is required to consult with the Pechanga Tribe pursuant to a State law entitled Traditional Tribal Cultural Places (also known as SB 18; Cal. Govt. C. § 65352.3). Such consultation shall be for the

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purposes of identifying any Native American sacred places and any geographical areas which could potentially yield sacred places, identifying proper means of treatment and management of such places, and to ensure the protection and preservation of such places through agreed upon mitigation (Cal. Govt. C. 65352.3; SB18, Chapter 905, Section 1(4)(b)(3)). All consultations shall be government-to-government, meaning they shall be directly between the Tribe and the Lead Agency, seeking agreement where feasible (Cal. Govt. C. § 65352.4; SB18, Chapter 905, Section 1(4)(b)(3)). Lastly, any such information conveyed to the Lead Agency concerning Native American sacred places shall be confidential in terms of the specific identity, location, character and use of those places and associated features and objects. Such information shall not be subject to public disclosure pursuant the California Public Records Act (Cal. Govt. C. 6254(r)).

PECHANGA CULTURAL AFFILIATION TO THE PROJECT AREA

The Pechanga Tribe asserts that the Project area is part of the Pechanga Tribe's aboriginal territory, as evidenced by the existence of Luiseño place names, rock art, pictographs, petroglyphs, and an extensive Luiseño artifact record in the vicinity of the Project. The Tribe further asserts that this culturally sensitive area is affiliated specifically with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians because of the Tribe's specific cultural ties to this area. Pechanga considers any resources located on this Project property to be Pechanga cultural resources.

The Pechanga Tribe's knowledge of our ancestral boundaries is based on reliable information passed down to us from our elders; published academic works in the areas of anthropology, history and ethno-history; and through recorded ethnographic and linguistic accounts. Of the many anthropologists and historians who have presented boundaries of the Luiseño traditional territory, none have excluded the Murrieta area from their descriptions (Sparkman 1908; Kroeber 1925; White 1963; Harvey 1974; Oxendine 1983; Smith and Freers 1994), and such territory descriptions correspond almost identically with what was communicated to the Pechanga people by our elders. While historic accounts, anthropological and linguistic theories are important in determining traditional Luiseño territory; the Pechanga Tribe asserts that the most critical sources of information used to define our traditional territories are our songs, creation accounts, and oral traditions.

Our elders state that the Temecula/Pechanga people had usage/gathering rights-what anthropologists include in their definition of a "village territory"-to an area extending from Rawson Canyon on the east, over to Lake Mathews on the northwest, down Temescal Canyon to the Temecula area, eastward to Aguanga, and then along the crest of the Cahuilla range back to Rawson Canyon. Murrieta is located within the south central area of this culturally affiliated territory. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Most Likely Descendent (MLD) files substantiate this habitation and migration record from oral tradition.

There are several placenames located within Murrieta including the ancient village of 'Avá'aax, located aside Murrieta Creek. Also, Qéngva was situated between Dendy Road and

*Pechanga Cultural Resources • Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
Post Office Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92592*

Sacred Is The Duty Trusted Unto Our Care And With Honor We Rise To The Need

portions of south-most Guava Street. *Churúkuknu Sákiwuna* is the placename which describes the actual hot spring from which Murrieta Hot Springs derives its name. *Tóotwi* describes the Adobe Springs site (CA-RIV-716). This village served as the historic encampment for the Cahuilla and Spanish, who later ambushed the Luiseño in what has been called “the Temecula Massacre”. North of the hot springs is the placename called *Múuta Potéei*, whose translation means “the owl’s nest.” Today, residents of Murrieta know this distinctive set of hills as “the hogbacks”. *Tótpa*, describes the Santa Gertrudis River that bisects Murrieta (north-to-south) and eventually empties into the Temecula Creek at *Éxva Teméku*.

Thus, our songs and stories, our indigenous place names, as well as academic works, demonstrate that the Luiseño people who occupied what we know today as Murrieta, Temecula, and the areas in between are ancestors of the present-day Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, and as such, Pechanga is the appropriate culturally affiliated tribe for projects that impact this geographic area.

In addition, the Pechanga Tribe has a long modern day history of involvement with Projects in the area known as Murrieta. The Pechanga Tribe has been involved on projects located in the Murrieta vicinity, such as the CalTrans-Ivy Street Bridge Project, the Wynfield Projects, the Murrieta Hot Springs Road Widening, and the current Murrieta 30 and North Murrieta Business Park Projects. Vincent Ibanez, former Chairman of the Tribe, was named MLD for a burial which was located near the intersection of Jefferson and Juniper St (south of and behind Lowe’s). Moreover, Pechanga was named MLD during the Copper Canyon Project (between Paseo Del Oso Oro & Clinton Keith Rd).

The Tribe would welcome to opportunity to meet with the City of Murrieta to further explain and provide documentation concerning our specific cultural affiliation to lands within the geographical Murrieta region.

PROJECT IMPACTS TO CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Pechanga Tribe understands from the City SB 18 Notice, dated 9/7/07, that the Project area soils have been previously disturbed. It is also our understanding that the Notice indicates that the results of an archeological survey conducted by BonTerra Consulting confirmed disturbance of the Project area as well as a lack of cultural resources on the Project property. The Tribe further understands from the Notice that the City will not be recommending archeological or tribal monitoring for the development of this Project. The Tribe does agree that this Project area is disturbed to some extent, but the degree of disturbance is unclear to the Tribe at this time. The Tribe has not received a copy of the BonTerra archeological report nor has it had the opportunity to conduct its own assessment of the property to clearly understand the extent and degree of the previous disturbance. It is the Tribe’s experience, that even with a “halt work” mitigation measure with regard to inadvertent discoveries of resources, such resources are likely to be missed because there will be no one watching the grading that is trained in cultural resources identification. So, this type of mitigation is often not effective to reduce impacts to

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cultural resources, rather monitoring would be the most effective mechanism. The Tribe will be engaging in its own assessment of the area, and once it receives the archeological report prepared for this Project, it will have a better idea of specific impacts, and may be requesting that the City adopt specific procedures and policies concerning the protection, preservation and mitigation of sacred places, and all cultural resources, including inadvertent discoveries, pertaining to this Project.

REQUESTED INVOLVEMENT

The Pechanga Tribe officially requests to continue consultation with the City and to receive official notice of all actions concerning this Project pursuant to the Tribal Traditional Cultural Properties law and CEQA. To complete this consultation the Tribe requests copies of all documents pertaining to the cultural resource and archaeological impacts of this Project, including environmental documents, archaeological reports, proposed mitigation measures and conditions of approval, and archaeological site records. The Tribe reserves the right to submit additional proposed mitigation measures upon receipt of the additional requested documents from the City, including the archaeological reports and more information concerning the specifics of the previous disturbance to the Project area.

The Pechanga Tribe looks forward to working together with the City of Murrieta in protecting the invaluable Luiseño cultural resources found in the Project area. Please contact us once you have had a chance to review these comments so that we might address any outstanding issues regarding this Project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Deputy General Counsel Laura Miranda at 951-676-2768 X2137 or myself at (951) 308-9295.

Sincerely,



Anna M. Hoover
Cultural Analyst

Cc: Laura Miranda, Pechanga Office of the General Counsel

APPENDIX D
PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

Natural History
Museum of Los Angeles County

900 Exposition Boulevard • Los Angeles, CA 90007

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325
FAX: (213) 746-7431
e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

17 July 2007



BonTerra Consulting
151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-7969

Attn: Brian K. Glenn, Cultural Resources Manager

re: Paleontological Resources for the proposed Murriet J001: Golden Triangle Project, in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, project area

Dear Brian:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed Murriet J001: Golden Triangle Project, in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the section of the Murrieta USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me on 16 July 2007. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same deposits as occur in the proposed project area.

The entire proposed project area has surficial deposits of the terrestrial Late Pleistocene Pauba Formation. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality in the Pauba Formation is LACM 5447, situated south-southeast of the proposed project area east of Interstate 15 and north of Winchester Road [Banana Avenue], that produced specimens of fossil horse, *Equus*. Our next closest vertebrate fossil localities from the Pauba Formation area are LACM 5891 and 5892, situated south-southeast of the proposed project area just east of locality LACM 5447 along Margarita Road south of Winchester Road and Santa Gertrudis Creek, that also produced specimens of fossil horse, *Equus*.

Further south of the proposed project area but still in the Pauba Formation we have several vertebrate fossil localities. South-southeast of the proposed project area in Temecula east of Interstate 15, west of Ynez Road, between Long Valley Road and Santiago Road, locality LACM 5789 produced more specimens of fossil horse, *Equus*. East-southeast of the proposed project area south of Long Canyon, locality LACM 5904 produced specimens of fossil rabbit,

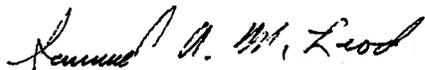
Leporidae and fossil pocket gopher, *Thomomys*. More fossil horse, *Equus*, material was recovered from the Pauba Formation locality LACM 5893, in the hills between the confluence of the Temacula and Pauba Valleys east of Interstate 15.

Farther southeast of the proposed project area, up Pauba Valley, the vertebrate fossil localities LACM 6967 and 7456 from Quaternary alluvial sediments near Temecula Creek produced small fossil specimens of tree frog, *Hyla*, lizard, *Anniella*, garter snake, *Thamnophis*, pocket gopher, *Thomomys*, and pocket mouse, *Peromyscus*.

Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils from the Pauba Formation deposits, and thus should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. It should be noted, however, that in the Pauba Formation many of the vertebrate fossils are relatively small and would be missed during typical paleontological monitoring. We recommend that sediment samples from any excavations in the Pauba Formation be collected and processed to assess their small vertebrate fossil potential. The University of California at Riverside Department of Geology (collections and records now at the University of California at Berkeley Museum of Paleontology) may have additional documentation of fossil vertebrate localities in the area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,



Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice