

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 380-350-022

City of Wildomar
Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

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

Prepared for:

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Date: July 30, 2012

Title: Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's
Parcel Number 380-250-022, City of Wildomar, Riverside County,
California

For Submittal to: Department of Planning
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USGS Quadrangle: Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 6, T7S R3W, San Bernardino
Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 28.5 acres

Keywords: Elsinore Valley-Temecula Valley area, southwestern Riverside
County; Phase I historical/ archaeological resources survey; no
"historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In June and July 2012, at the request of Albert A. Webb Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 28.5 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 380-250-022, is located on the southwest corner of Clinton Keith Road and Elizabeth Lane, in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 6, T3S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Rancon Medical and Educational Center project and two other commercial developments on the property. The City of Wildomar, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Wildomar with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse change to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Wildomar a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

In June and July 2012, at the request of Albert A. Webb Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 28.5 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 380-250-022, is located on the southwest corner of Clinton Keith Road and Elizabeth Lane, in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 6, T3S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Rancon Medical and Educational Center project and two other commercial developments on the property. The City of Wildomar, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Wildomar with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse change to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.

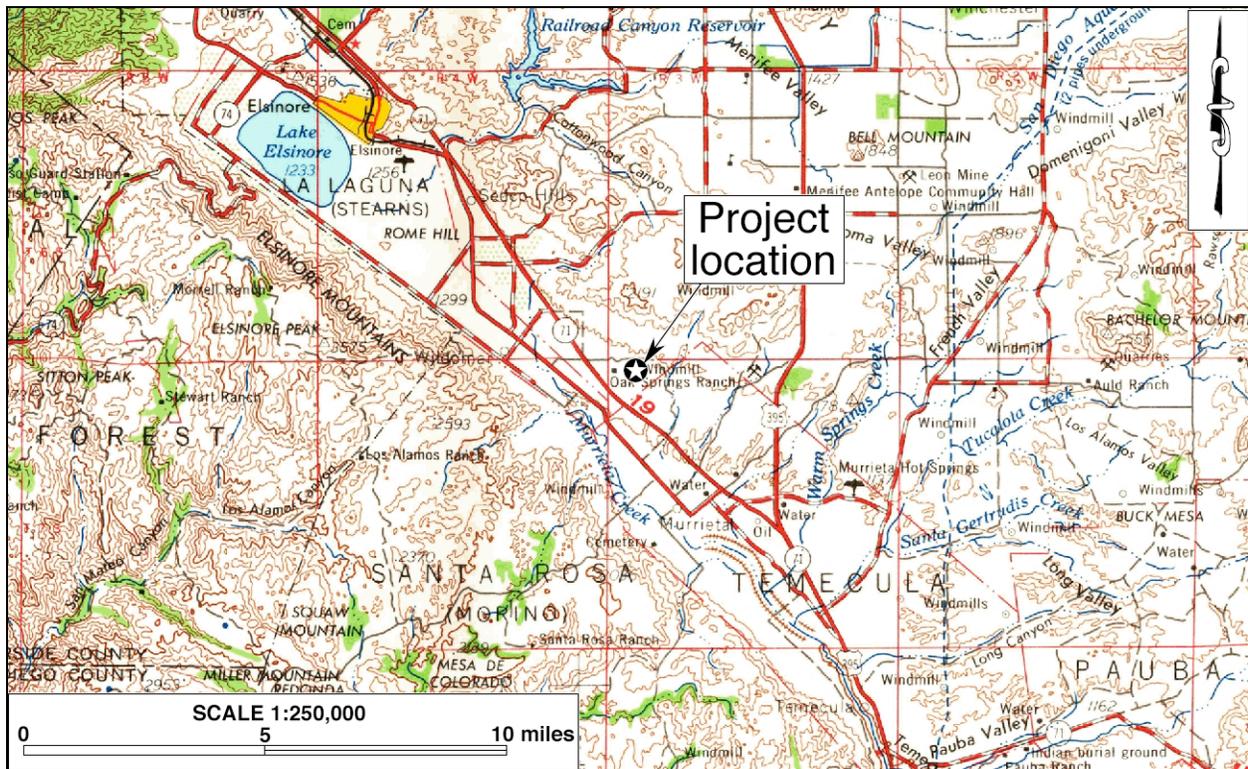


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

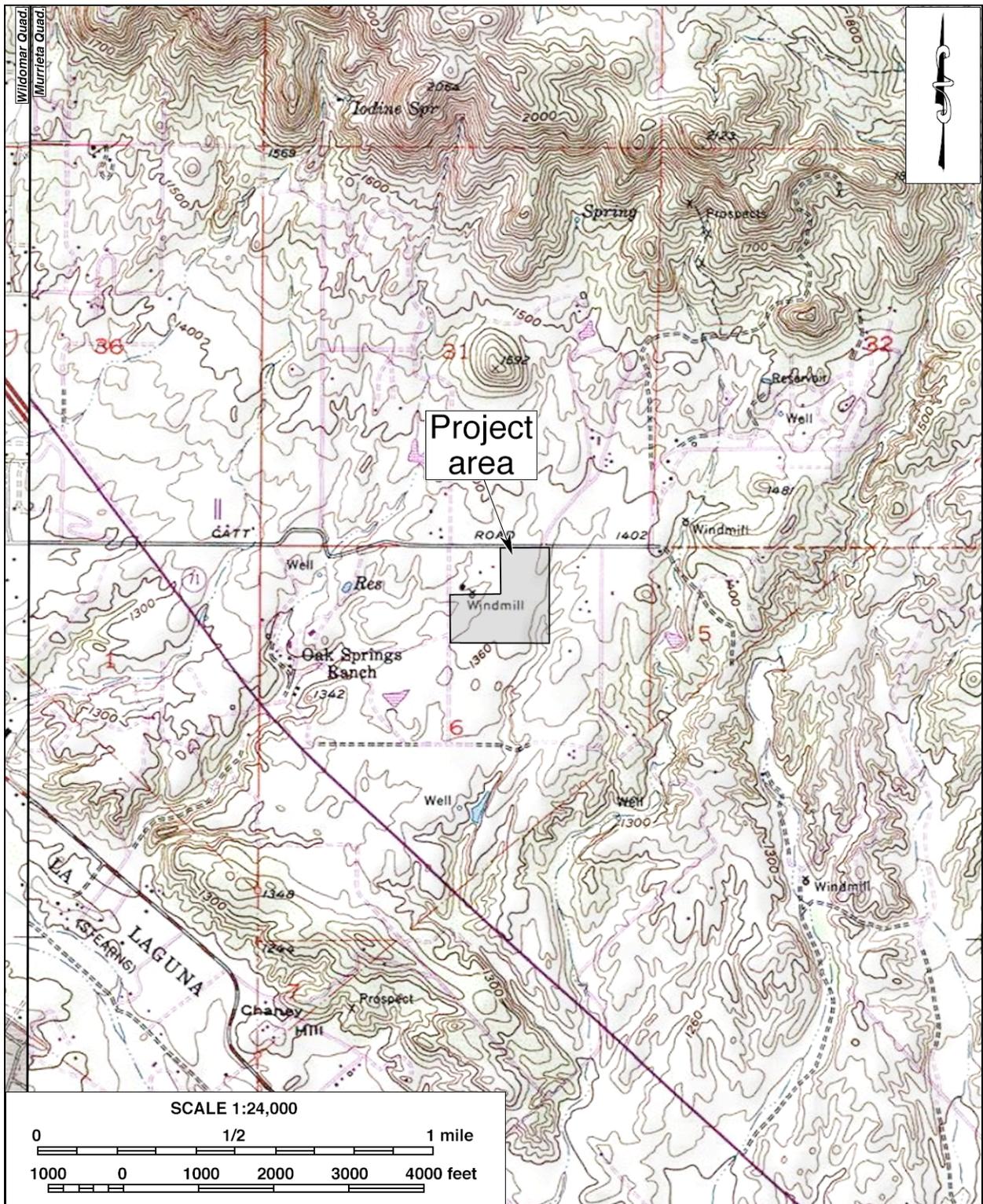


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Murrieta and Wildomar, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1979b; 1997])

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the rolling hills along the northeastern edge of the Elsinore Valley, near where it connects with the Temecula Valley. The environmental setting of the area is dictated by the temperate and arid Mediterranean climate of inland southern California, typically with hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. Temperatures in the region frequently reach near 100 degrees Fahrenheit in summer, and may occasionally dip below freezing in winter. Annual precipitation averages approximately 11.4 inches.

The project area is bounded on the north by Clinton Keith Road, on the south by open fields, on the east by Elizabeth Lane, and on the west by Yamas Drive, a dirt road. The surrounding area is largely rural in character, consisting of a mix of open land, large residential properties, and some commercial establishments along Clinton Keith Road. Elevations in the project area range between approximately 1,340 feet and 1,390 feet above mean sea level, with a slight incline to the northeast. The terrain is relatively level, with some areas of gently sloping hills (Fig. 3).

The ground surface throughout the project area has been highly disturbed, in part by disking but also from the installation of flood control measures along a natural drainage near the eastern and southern boundaries. These features include pipes, culverts, and three irregularly-shaped, paved access areas enclosed by chain-link fences. A second drainage



Figure 3. Typical landscapes in the project area. *Clockwise from upper left:* an open, level area (view to the southwest); a hilly area (view to the north); a drainage (view to the north); a flood control channel near the northeast corner of the property (view to the northeast). (Photographs taken on July 5, 2012)

meanders near the northwestern corner of the property. Vegetation in the project area consists of foxtails, tumbleweeds, stinging meadows, wild mustard, chaparral, buckwheat, oak trees, and small grasses and shrubs. Soils consist of medium and coarse sands mixed with silt and rocks.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

The development of an overall chronological framework for the region is hindered by the lack of distinct stratigraphic layers of cultural sequences that could be dated by absolute dating methods. Since results from archaeological investigations in this region have yet to be synthesized into an overall chronological framework, most archaeologists tend to follow a chronology adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1955; 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984).

Although the beginning and ending dates of the different horizons or periods may vary, the general framework of prehistory in this region under this chronology consists of the following four periods:

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

Ethnohistoric Context

The Wildomar area is a part of the traditional homeland of the Luiseño Indians, a Takiic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the mission period.

Luiŕeño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiŕeño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

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

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

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

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiŕeño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiŕeño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiŕeño heritage live on the Pechanga, Soboba, and Pala Indian Reservations.

Historic Context

After the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769, what is today the southwestern portion of Riverside County, consisting of the Temescal, Elsinore, and Temecula Valleys, became the first region in the county to be settled by non-Indians. In 1818-1819, Leandro Jos  Serrano, a Spanish soldier from San Diego, established a cattle ranch in the Temescal Valley under a temporary occupancy and grazing permit issued by Mission San Luis Rey (Jennings et al. 1993:91). Around the same time, with the Temecula Valley growing into Mission San Luis Rey's principal grain producer, the mission fathers

established a granary, a chapel, and a residence for the *majordomo* at the Luiseño village of *Temeeeku*, near present-day Temecula (Hudson 1989:19).

Starting in 1834, during secularization of the mission system, former mission ranchos throughout Alta California were surrendered to the Mexican government, and subsequently divided and granted to various prominent citizens in the province. In the vicinity of the project area, three large land grants were issued during this period, Rancho La Laguna, Rancho Temecula, and Rancho Santa Rosa. As elsewhere in Alta California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on these and other nearby ranchos, until the influx of American settlers eventually brought an end to this now-romanticized lifestyle in the second half of the 19th century. The project area was not included in any of these land grants, and thus remained public land when the United States annexed Alta California in 1848.

In the wake of the massive waves of immigration from the eastern states, a land boom swept through much of southern California in the 1880s. The small community of Wildomar was one of the hundreds of boom towns created during this period. It was founded in 1886 by William Collier and Donald Graham at the site of a minor station on the Santa Fe Railroad (Gunther 1984:572). Initially named Wildon, the town was renamed Wildomar within the same year, another eponym based on the town's founder, this time incorporating Margaret Graham, who was Collier's sister and Graham's wife (*ibid.*).

Since its birth, "Wildomar has remained a quiet farming community, with a scattering of residents who liked living in its restful environment" (Hudson 1978:175). During recent decades, however, Wildomar has experienced a new boom in residential development and, like many other communities in southwestern Riverside County, has begun to take on more and more the characteristics of a "bedroom community" in support of the fast-growing industries in nearby Orange County and the Temecula area. In July, 2008, Wildomar was incorporated as the 25th city in Riverside County.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On July 6, 2012, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain (see App. 1 for qualifications) on the basis of published literature in local

and regional history and historic maps of the region. Among maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1857-1899 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1953. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On June 28, 2012, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the Native American Heritage Commission's recommendations, CRM TECH contacted 19 Native American representatives in the region in writing on July 17 to solicit local Native American input regarding potential cultural resources concerns associated with the proposed project. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report as Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On July 5, 2012, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the intensive-level, on-foot field survey of the project area. During the survey, Ballester walked parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) apart. The areas enclosed by fences were inspected from the perimeter. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Due to recent disking, ground visibility in the project area was good (50%-80%) except along the drainages where the vegetation was densest. The areas covered by pavement offered no visibility of the natural ground surface, as would be expected.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the project area was included in a 2008 study, but no cultural resources were recorded within or adjacent to the project area as a result of that or any other previous study (Goodman 2008). Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show some 67 additional studies covering various tracts of land or linear features, in all covering approximately 50% of the area within the scope of the records search (Fig. 4).

Despite the substantial number of studies in the vicinity, only 12 historical/archaeological sites and 5 isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—have been previously recorded within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1. Seven of the sites and all of the isolates were prehistoric—i.e., Native American—in origin, consisting of lithic scatters, flakes, and bedrock milling features. The closest of these to the project location was a stone flake isolate (33-011436) that was recorded approximately a quarter-mile to the southeast. The other five sites dated to the historic period, and included three buildings, trash scatters, and the remains of an olive orchard. None of these previously recorded sites or isolates was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

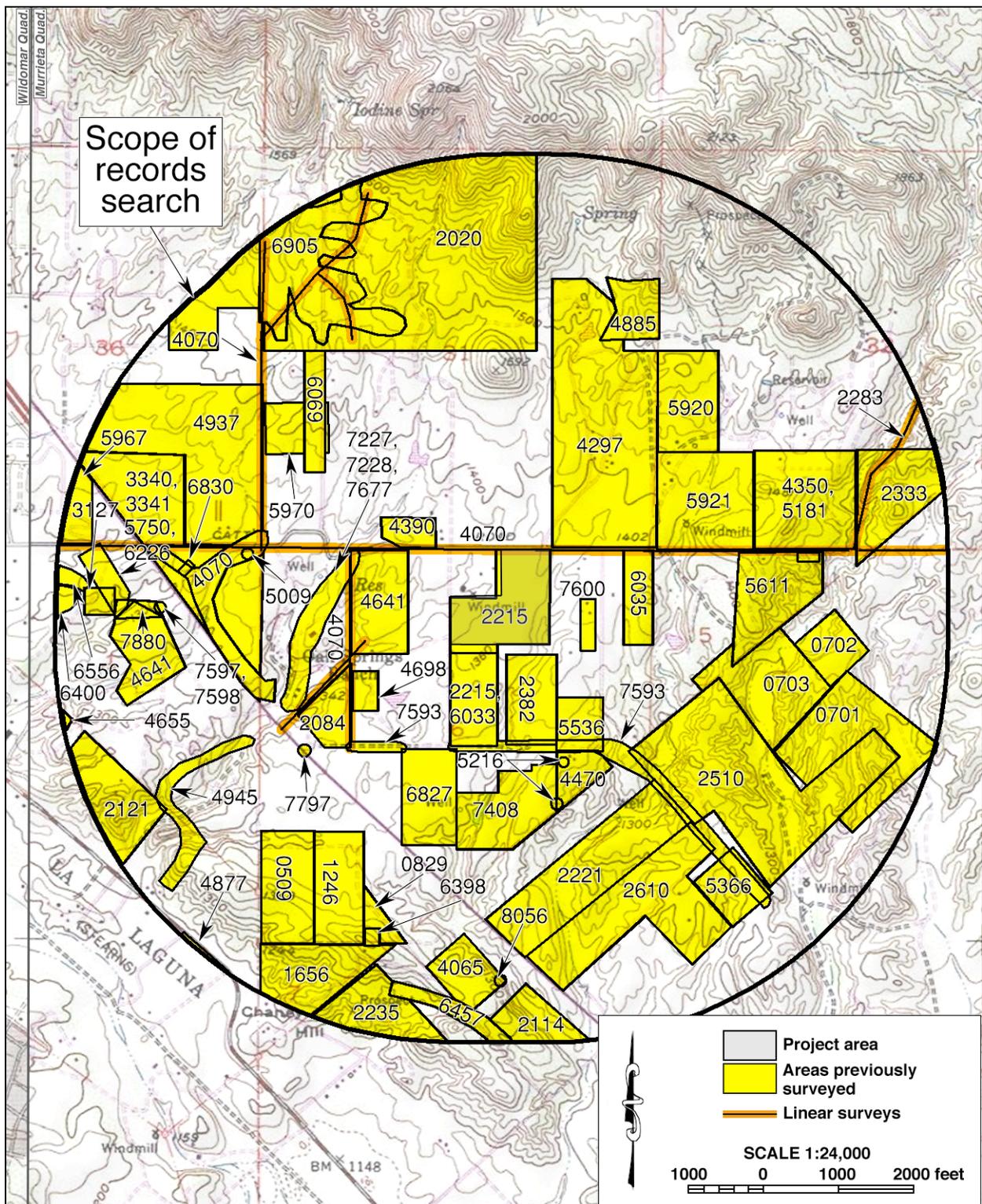


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

| Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| Site No. | Recorded by/Date | Description |
| 33-003405 | Horn 1987 | Grinding slick |
| 33-007804 | O'Brien 1981 | Stone house, ca. 1934 |
| 33-007812 | O'Brien 1981 | Barn, ca. 1940 |
| 33-008173 | Love 1998 | Cluster of olive trees |
| 33-008652 | Wade 1999 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-008653 | Wade 1999 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-008654 | Wade 1999 | Small trash scatter |
| 33-008948 | Brown et al. | Quartz flake (isolate) |
| 33-008949 | Brown et al. | Lithic scatter |
| 33-011434 | Robinson 2002 | Lithic scatter with fire-affected rock |
| 33-011435 | Robinson 2002 | Quartz hammerstone (isolate) |
| 33-011436 | Robinson 2002 | Granite metate fragment (isolate) |
| 33-013913 | Demcak and Jones 1992 | Bedrock milling features with a lithic scatter |
| 33-015304 | Lapin and Sriro 2006 | Stone flake (isolate) |
| 33-015305 | Lapin and Sriro 2006 | Stone flake (isolate) |
| 33-016988 | Tsunoda 2008 | Foundation remains and trash scatter |
| 33-017366 | Dice 2008 | Lithic scatter |

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historic maps consulted for this study (Figs. 5-8) indicate that the project area is low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. In the mid-1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land surveys in southern California, no man-made features were found anywhere in the vicinity of the project area (Fig. 5). Around the

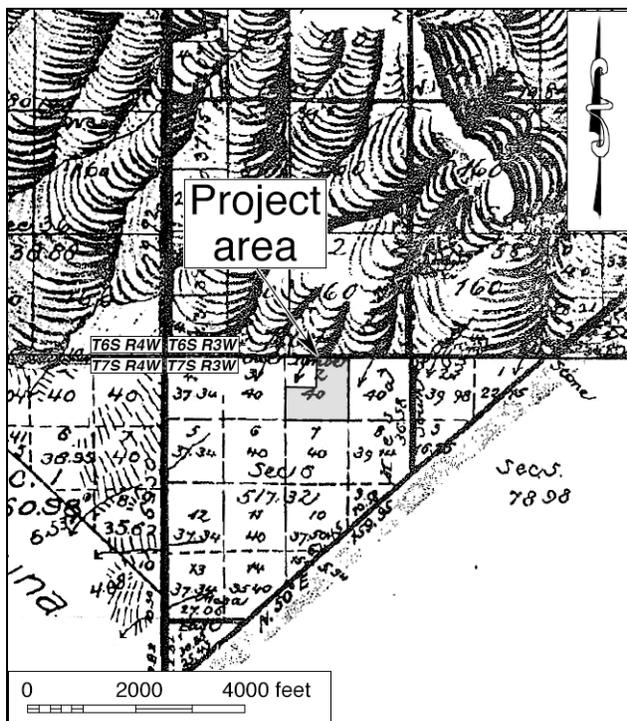


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1854-1880. (Source: GLO 1857; 1880; 1883; 1880)

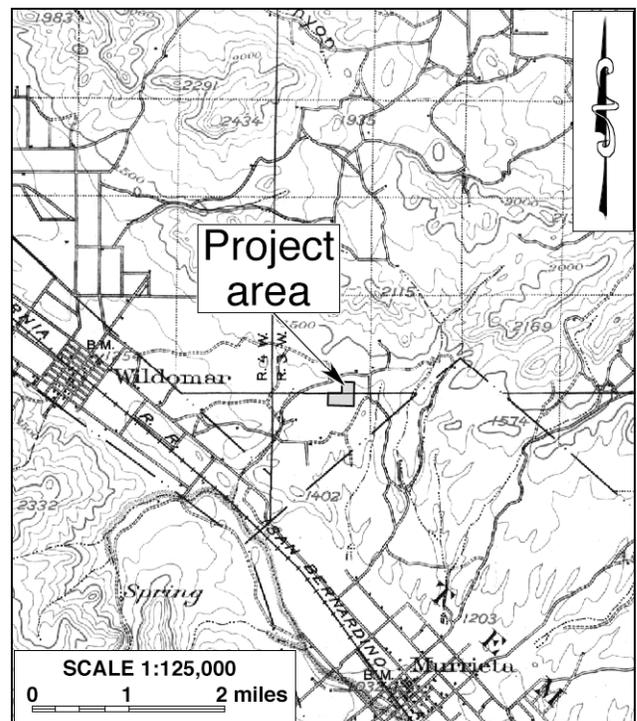


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

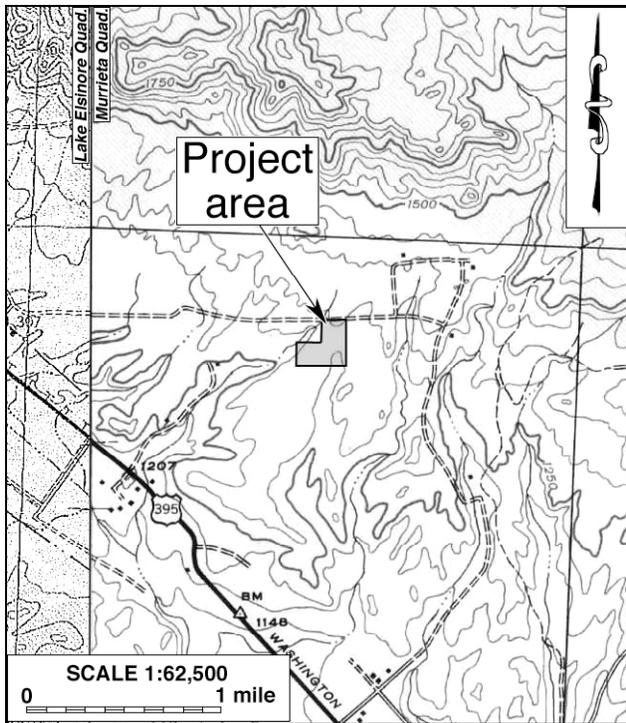


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939.
(Source: USGS 1942a; 1942b)

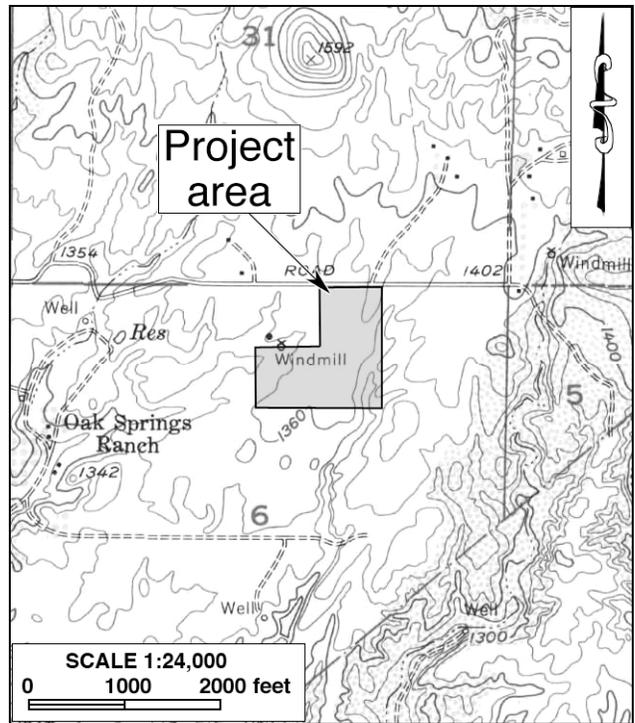


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953.
(Source: USGS 1953)

turn of the century, a few scattered buildings, likely farmsteads, and meandering roads were observed nearby, but none of them within or adjacent to the project area (Fig. 6). The forerunner of today's Clinton Keith Road was in place along the northern project boundary by the late 1930s, and a building with a windmill had appeared just to the northwest by the 1950s, but the project area evidently remained undeveloped throughout the historic period, except perhaps as farmland (Figs. 7, 8).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated June 29, 2012, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App 2).

Upon receiving the commission's response, CRM TECH initiated correspondence with all 15 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent. In addition, Yvonne Markle, Environmental Office Manager for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, Steve Estrada, Environmental Director for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Rob Roy, Environmental Director for the La Jolla Band of Mission Indians, were also contacted. As of this time, four of the tribal representatives have responded in writing (see App 2).

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians, states in a letter that her tribe has no concerns and wishes to defer to other tribes located

closer to the project area. On behalf of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, Tribal Council member Gabriella Rubalcava responded via e-mail, stating that the Santa Rosa Band also has no specific concerns and would defer further consultations specifically to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, identifies the project area as a part the tribe's Traditional Use Area and finds it to be in close proximity to known village sites in an area of shared use by both the Luiseño and the Cahuilla. He requests further consultation with the project developer/landowner, and that a Native American monitor from the Soboba Band be present during earth-moving activities. Similarly, Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Planner for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, states that the project area lies within the tribe's ancestral territory and is close to known cultural sites. The Pechanga Band also wishes to be present during earth-moving activities, and requests tribal review of all archaeological and environmental documentation, as well as project plans, and further government-to-government consultation with the lead agency.

FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources. The ground surface in the entire project area was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods, but none was found. A metal trough was noted in the southwest portion of the project area, and a small amount of modern refuse was observed in a light scatter over the property, but none of these items holds any historical or archaeological interest. In sum, no evidence of any buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age was encountered during the field survey.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the City of Wildomar in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of "historical resources," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA.

According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14

CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential "historical resources" were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was encountered during the present survey. In addition, Native American input during this study did not identify any sites of traditional cultural value in the vicinity, and historic maps show no notable cultural features within the project area during the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that *no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "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" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

As stated above, throughout the course of the present study, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Wildomar:

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

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1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
1942a Map: Lake Elsinore, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.
1942b Map: Murrieta, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.
1953 Map: Murrieta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951.
1979a Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
1979b Map: Murrieta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1976.
1997 Map: Wildomar, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); imagery taken in 1994.

Wallace, William J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology.
Southwestern Journal of Archaeology 11(3):214-230.

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

Warren, Claude N.

1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptations on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams; pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.

1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by Michael J. Moratto; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

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

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Honors and Awards

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, B.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
• Report writing, site record preparation, and supervisory responsibilities over all aspects of fieldwork and field crew.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
• Survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, and mapping.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
• Two and a half months of excavations on Topomai village site, Marine Corp Air Station, Camp Pendleton.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
• Two weeks of excavations on a site on Red Beach, Camp Pendleton, and two weeks of survey in Camp Pendleton, Otay Mesa, and Encinitas.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
• Two weeks of survey in Anza Borrego Desert State Park and Eureka Valley, Death Valley National Park.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
• Surveys, excavations, mapping, and records searches.

Honors and Awards

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

PROJECT HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Historian/ Architectural Historian/ Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
- Author/co-author of legally defensible cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106;
 - Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local communities and historical organizations;
 - Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history; architectural description
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 19 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

Subject: 2627 Clinton Keith RS Request
Date: Thursday, June 28, 2012 11:50 AM
From: Nina <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
To: Dave Singleton <ds_nahc@pacbell.net>
Conversation: 2627 Clinton Keith RS Request

Hi Dave,

This is to request a Sacred Lands records search.

Name of project:
Tentative Parcel Map 34552 (2627 Clinton Keith Elizabeth Archaeo)

Project size:
28.5 acres

Location:
In the City of Wildomar, Riverside County

USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:
Murrieta Calif.
Section 6, T7S R3W, SBBM

Please call if you need more information or have any questions. Results may be faxed to the number below. I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Map included.

Thanks,

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



June 29, 2012

Ms. Nina Gallardo, RPA

CRM TECH

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Sent by FAX to: 909-824-6405

No. of Pages: 5

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed
"Tentative Parcel Map 34552 (2627 Clinton Keith Elizabeth Archeo) Project," located
in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File searches of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and **Native American cultural resources were not identified** in the project area of potential effect (e.g. APE): you specified. Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any project groundbreaking activity.

California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

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

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list that the NAHC has provided in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 and (k) of the federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (23 CFR 774); 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C. 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 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', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

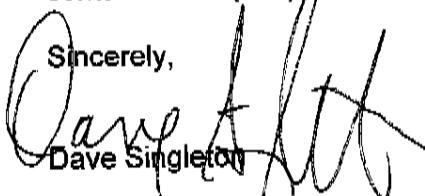
To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision

on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

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". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized font.

Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts

Riverside County

June 29, 2012

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairman
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner, CA 92086
(760) 782-0711
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

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

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

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 68 Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
twolfe@rincontribe.org
(760) 297-2635
(760) 297-2639 Fax

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

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

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog.
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 201-1866 - cell
mcontreras@morongo-nsn.
gov
(951) 922-0105 Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 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 for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 2627 Clinton Keith Elizabeth Archaeo Project; located in the City of Wildomar; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts

Riverside County

June 29, 2012

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
 Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 68 Luiseno
 Valley Center, CA 92082
 bomazzetti@aol.com
 (760) 749-1051
 (760) 749-8901 Fax

Cahuilla Band of Indians
 Chairperson
 PO Box 391760 Cahuilla
 Anza, CA 92539
 tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
 915-763-5549

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

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

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

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

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
 James Trujillo, Vice Chair
 22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
 Pauma Valley, CA 92061
 rob.roy@lajolla-nsn.gov
 (760) 742-3796
 (760) 742-1704 Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 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 for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 2627 Clinton Keith Ellzath Archaeo Project; located in the City of Wildomar; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

July 17, 2012

Shane Chapparosa, Spokesperson
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner, CA 92086

RE: Rancon Medical and Educational Center
APN 380-250-022; 28.5 Acres in the City of Wildomar
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2627A

Dear Mr. Chapparosa:

Rancon is proposing to develop the parcel mentioned above as a medical and educational center plus two commercial parcels and a basin. The project area is located in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. It encompasses one existing parcel (APN 380-250-022) and covers approximately 28.5 acres located on the southwest corner of Clinton Keith Road and Elizabeth Lane. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Murrieta and Wildomar, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in Section 6, T7S R3W, SBBM. CRM TECH has been hired to conduct a cultural resource study, including the Native American scoping, for this project.

In a letter dated June 29, 2012, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, there are no known historical/archaeological sites within the boundaries of the project area. Within a one-mile radius of the project area, a about a dozen prehistoric archaeological sites and isolates have been recorded, include bedrock milling features, lithic scatters, flakes, a hammerstone, and metate fragment. Of these, the closest to the project area, Site 33-017366, consisted of a stone flake and was found approximately 0.25 mile to the southeast. Dive historic-period sites have also been recorded within the one-mile radius of the project area. A systematic field survey of the project area on July 5, 2012, encountered no potential historical resources within or adjacent to the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the project area. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, which is the City of Wildomar for CEQA-compliance purposes. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the appropriate entity to initiate

government-to-government consultations. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: project area map

**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

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



PALA THPO

July 24, 2012

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

Re: CRM Tech Contract #2627A- Rancon Medical and Educational Center

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

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

July 24, 2012

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



EST. JUNE 19, 1883

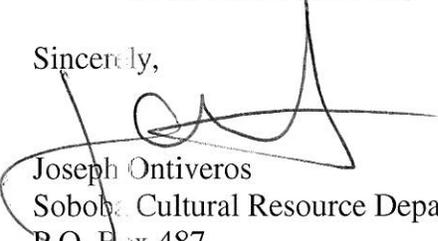
Re: CRM TECH #2627A
Rancho Medical and Educational Center
28.5 Acres located on the Southwest corner of Clinton Keith and Elizabeth Lane, in
the City of Wildomar, Riverside County (APN 380-250-022)

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in close proximity to known village sites and is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the Luiseno and Cahuilla tribes. Therefore it is regarded as highly sensitive to the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

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

Sincerely,


Joseph Ontiveros
Soboba Cultural Resource Department
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

RECEIVED JUL 31 2012

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

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

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

- A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.
- B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.
- C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.
- D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

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

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

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

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



PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES
Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

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

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Vice Chairperson:
Mary Bear Magee

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

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Anna Hoover

July 30, 2012

VIA E-Mail and USPS

**RE: Request for Information for the Rancon Medical and Educational Center in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2627A**

Dear Ms. Gallardo;

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within reservation lands although it is within our ancestral territory.

The Tribe is concerned that the Project may impact cultural resources during earthmoving activities. Several recorded cultural sites are located within a close proximity and it appears from aerial photographs that there is an existing drainage located on the western border of the Property. The presence of water as well as previously recorded cultural sites is a fairly good indicator that cultural resources may be present on the property - either on the surface or subsurface. Because of these concerns, we are interested in receiving additional information on the Project as indicated below for review and comment. Please also forward our comments to the City of Wildomar for their files and information.

Currently the Tribe requests the following:

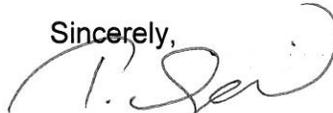
- 1) Participation in all archaeological surveys and subsurface excavation activities including but not limited to archaeological excavations, geological testing, mass grading and trenching;
- 2) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
- 3) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
- 4) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency (City of Wildomar).

The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts, pursuant to the Tribal Treatment Agreement prepared for the Project.

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

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within Luiseño ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at eozdil@pechangan.gov or 951-770-8100.

Sincerely,



Tuba Ebru Ozdil
Cultural Planner

Subject: CRM TECH Contract #2627A
Date: Tuesday, July 31, 2012 2:15 PM
From: Gabriella Rubalcava <grubalcava@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov>
To: "ngallardo@crmtech.us" <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Cc: "jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov" <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>

Good Afternoon Nina,

The Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians would like to thank you for your consultation efforts in regards to the above mentioned project. After reviewing the project it has been determined that the Band does not have specific concerns at this time, however there is the possibility that cultural resources could be found. With this said the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians will defer further consultation and monitoring efforts to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians and their Cultural Resources Department. If you have any other questions please contact Mr. Joseph Ontiveros.

Thank you,

Gabriella

Gabriella Rubalcava
Tribal Council
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians