

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Baxter Property (Baxter Village Mixed Use Project)

Wildomar, Riverside County, California



BCRCONSULTING LLC

March 24, 2015

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Baxter Property (Baxter Village Mixed Use Project)

Wildomar, Riverside County, California

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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Project No. STR1202

National Archaeological Data Base (NADB) Information:

Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey

Resources Recorded: None

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Wildomar (1979), California



BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Strata Equity Group, Inc. to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Baxter Property, consisting of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 367-180-015 and 367-180-043 (the subject property) located in Wildomar, Riverside County, California. A cultural resources records search, reconnaissance pedestrian field survey, and Sacred Lands File search, were conducted for the subject property in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The records search revealed that 38 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of eight cultural resources within one-mile of the subject property. Of the 38 previous studies, none have assessed the subject property. Of the eight cultural resources, two are isolated prehistoric artifacts, four are prehistoric archaeological sites, one is a site with prehistoric and historic components, and one is a historic archaeological site. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the subject property. Sacred Lands File search results did not reveal the presence of Native American cultural resource sites within ½ mile of the subject property (see also Appendix A). Photographs are provided in Appendix B, and the Paleontological Overview is provided in Appendix C.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists did not discover any cultural resources, including prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic buildings, within the project boundaries. One historic-period house and water tower have been relocated and are in temporary storage on the project site. These items lack context and do not require further analysis (see Appendix B for a photograph of these items). Based on negative findings, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for the project. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary. Although a Sacred Lands File search and list of tribes and individuals were requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), those entities have not been contacted regarding the subject property. BCR Consulting has learned that the subject property will be part of a project that proposes a General Plan amendment. Creation or amendments of General Plans or Specific Plans require that the lead agency complete Senate Bill (SB) 18 Native American Consultation. SB18 Consultation requires that the lead agency provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places. SB18 procedures are outlined at www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf.

According to CEQA Guidelines Appendix G (Environmental Checklist Form) under the heading "Cultural Resources", projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource". The appended Paleontological Overview has recommended that:

Excavations in the Quaternary alluvial deposits as exposed in the southwestern portion of the proposed project area, or especially in the Pauba Formation exposures in the rest of the proposed project area, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, 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 or equivalent deposits most of the vertebrate fossils are relatively small and would be missed during typical paleontological monitoring of heavy earth moving activities. Samples from these sedimentary deposits thus should be collected and processed to assess their small vertebrate fossil potential. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations (McLeod 2013, complete report in Appendix C).

If human remains are encountered during any proposed project activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Strata Equity Group, Inc. to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Baxter Property, consisting of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 367-180-015 and 367-180-043 (the subject property) located in Wildomar, Riverside County, California. A cultural resources records search, reconnaissance-level pedestrian field survey, and Sacred Lands File search have been conducted for the subject property in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The subject property is located within Section 26 of Township 6 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Wildomar* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the subject property ranges from approximately 1330 to 1370 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). It exhibits exhibit variable gentle slopes, and contains a shallow intermittent drainage that crosses the center of the subject property from north to south. Artificial disturbances consist of recent mechanical discing, and some modern trash dumping. Olive trees, likely descended from a former orchard (see also Results below), are scattered across the property along the intermittent drainage. No buildings or foundations were observed in place within the subject property boundaries.

Biology

Mechanical discing and a former olive orchard have served to displace any significant stands of native vegetation communities within the subject property. Coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian vegetation communities are typical of the area, however. These vegetation communities both contain plants utilized by local prehistoric groups (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:269, 357). Rabbits and various other bird species, along with back dirt from rodent burrows, were observed in the vicinity. For additional details on local prehistoric (particularly Luiseño) use of plant and animal species, see Bean and Shipek (1978:552) and Oxendine (1983:19-29). Sparkman (1908) and Bean and Saubel (1972) can be referenced for overviews of prehistoric harvesting and processing methods, and to review seasons and conditions in which edible plants grow locally.

Geology

The subject property is located in the Peninsular Range geologic province of California that encompasses western Riverside County. It occupies the eastern margin of the Perris Block (Kenney 1999), which is bounded on the east by the San Jacinto Fault (Reynolds 1988, Morton 1972, 1977). Crystalline rocks present in the region include late Jurassic and cretaceous granitics of the southern California batholith. These resistant rocks weather to form gray or tan colored, boulder-covered conical buttes and hills. Locally, a thin veneer of Holocene soils typically obscures late Pleistocene sediments that often erode away to reveal the base of local boulder outcrops (Rogers 1965). During prehistory in Western Riverside County the boulders that form such outcrops were widely utilized as milling slicks for seed processing. Decomposing granite in the form of brown silty sand dominates sediments observed within the subject property.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1977; Wallace and Taylor 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for Riverside County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabtree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

The APE is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). Typically, the native culture groups in southern California are named after nearby Spanish missions, and such is the case for this Takic-speaking population. For instance, the term "Luiseño" is applied to the natives inhabiting the region within the "ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey...[and who shared] an ancestral relationship which is evident in their cosmogony, and oral tradition, common language, and reciprocal relationship in ceremonies" (Oxendine 1983:8). The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers. Sparkman (1908), Oxendine (1983) and others produced later documentation. Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

Like other Native American groups in southern California, the Luiseño caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle. Luiseño villages generally were located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges sheltered in canyons, near a water source, and in a location that was easily defended. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Kroeber 1925, Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Luiseño villages

were politically independent, administered by a hereditary chief, and occupied by patrilineally linked extended families (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño believed in private property, which covered items and land owned by the village, as well as items (houses, gardens, ritual equipment, trade beads, eagle nests, and songs) owned by individuals. Trespass against any property was punished (Bean and Shipek 1978:551). Luiseño subsistence was based primarily on seeds like acorns, grass seed, Manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, and pine nuts. Seeds were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. Game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and many types of birds supplemented their vegetal intake (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341-362). The Luiseño utilized fire for crop management and communal rabbit drives (ibid.; Bean and Shipek 1978:552).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the vicinity is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. Mr. Brunzell also conducted the cultural resources records search and compiled the technical report. The field study was performed by Mr. Brunzell and BCR Consulting staff archaeologist, Jon Spenard, M.A.

METHODS

Research

Prior to fieldwork, a records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the local clearinghouse for cultural resource records. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the subject property site. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Additional research was performed at the Map Collection housed at the University of California, Riverside (UCR) Science Library. During this research historic topographic maps, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) plat maps, and historic aerial photos were analyzed to help characterize the historic context in and around the subject property.

Field Survey

An archaeological field survey of the subject property was conducted on November 15, 2012. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the subject property. Soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Research

Research completed through the EIC revealed that 38 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of eight cultural resources within one-mile of the subject property. Of the 38 previous studies, none have assessed the subject property. Of the eight cultural resources, two are isolated prehistoric artifacts, four are prehistoric archaeological sites, one is a site with prehistoric and historic components, and one is a historic archaeological site. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the subject property. A summary of the records search is included below.

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles	Cultural Resources Within 1 Mile of Subject Property	Reports Within 1 Mile of Subject Property
<i>Wildomar (1997), and Lake Elsinore (1997), California</i>	CA-RIV-4725, 4726, 7866, 7867, 7868, 15306, 15995, 15996	RI-508, 2294, 2313, 2746, 2823, 2888, 3005, 3078, 3195, 3240, 3353, 3468, 3956, 3986, 4259, 4335, 4608, 4661, 4877, 5095, 5497, 5498, 5578, 5647, 6023, 6465, 6495, 6596, 6737, 6905, 6958, 7577, 7789, 7852, 8080, 8419, 8723

Additional map and aerial photo research revealed that the western half of the subject property was under olive cultivation prior to 1938 and at least until 1953 (USDA 1938, USGS 1953). A building complex and several large trees were located apart from the olive orchard near the orchard's southeast corner during this era. Systematic cultivation had ended and the building complex was no longer present by 1967 (USDA 1967). BLM plat maps did not indicate that the subject property was in use prior to 1880 (Surveyor General's Office 1880).

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists did not record any cultural resources within the subject property. The surface within the subject property exhibited approximately 90 percent surface visibility. Artificial disturbances consist of recent mechanical discing, grading associated with the former olive orchard, and some modern trash dumping. Sheetwashing is evident along slopes within the subject property and rilling is occurring within the intermittent drainage. Vegetation observed included olive, pepper, oak, and eucalyptus trees, as well as buckwheat and seasonal grasses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Baxter Property, consisting of APNs 367-180-015 and 367-180-043 (the subject property) located in Wildomar, Riverside County, California. This work has been completed in partial fulfillment of CEQA. The records search and field survey did not identify any cultural resources, including prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic buildings, currently located within the project boundaries. Furthermore, research results combined with surface conditions have failed to indicate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed project activities associated with the subject property. Therefore, no significant impacts related to archaeological or historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- the project changes to include areas outside the current project boundaries;
- cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous archaeological surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. Although a Sacred Lands File search and list of tribes and individuals were requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the entities listed have not been contacted regarding the subject property. BCR Consulting has learned that the subject property will be part of a project that proposes a General Plan amendment. Creation or amendments of General Plans or Specific Plans require that the lead agency complete Senate Bill (SB) 18 Native American Consultation. SB18 Consultation requires that the lead

agency provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places. SB18 procedures are outlined at www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf.

According to CEQA Guidelines Appendix G (Environmental Checklist Form) under the heading "Cultural Resources", projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource". The appended Paleontological Overview has recommended that:

Excavations in the Quaternary alluvial deposits as exposed in the southwestern portion of the proposed project area, or especially in the Pauba Formation exposures in the rest of the proposed project area, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, 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 or equivalent deposits most of the vertebrate fossils are relatively small and would be missed during typical paleontological monitoring of heavy earth moving activities. Samples from these sedimentary deposits thus should be collected and processed to assess their small vertebrate fossil potential. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations (McLeod 2013, complete report in Appendix C).

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- 1880 Plat Map for Township 6 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. On File at the UCR Science Library Map Collection.

United States Department of Agriculture

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APPENDIX A

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

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



November 13, 2012

Mr. Joseph Brunzell, Staff Archaeologist

BCR Consulting

1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, CA 91711

Sent by U.S. Mail;

No. of Pages: 4

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed "Baxter Housing Development Project;" located in the Wildomar area; Riverside County, California

Dear. Mr. Brunzell:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands search based on the data provided and **Native American cultural resource sites were not identified** in the location: you specified. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American traditional cultural places or cultural landscapes in any APE. While in this case, a search of the NAHC *Sacred Lands File* did not indicate the presence of any sites within the APE you provided, a Native American tribe or individual may be the only source for the presence of traditional cultural places. For that reason, enclosed is a list of Native American individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of traditional cultural places in your project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating any areas of potential adverse impact.

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. The NAHC recommends *avoidance* as defined by CEQA Guidelines §15370(a) to pursuing a project that would damage or destroy Native American cultural resources and California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) that requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources, construction to avoid sites and the possible use of covenant easements to protect sites.

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 21083.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The NAHC makes no recommendation or preference of any single individual, or group over another. All of those on the list should be contacted, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

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.

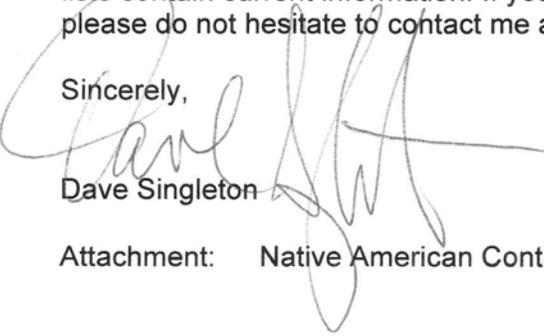
Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery 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 receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
November 13, 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@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

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

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preationv. 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 Baxter Housing Development Project; located in the Wildomar area; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
November 13, 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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Baxter Housing Development Project; located in the Wildomar area; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS



1. Subject Property Overview (N View)



2. Subject Property Overview (NE View)



3. Subject Property Overview (E)



4. Historic period house/water tower (NE)

APPENDIX C

PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org



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

3 January 2013

BCR Consulting
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, CA 91711

Attn: David Brunzell, Principal Investigator / Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Baxter Property Project, in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Baxter Property Project, in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Wildomar USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 20 December 2012. We have no vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur within the proposed project area.

The southwestern portion of the proposed project area has surficial exposures composed of younger Quaternary alluvial fan sediments. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from similar deposits, LACM 6059, around Lake Elsinore northwest of the proposed project area, produced a specimen of the fossil camel *Camelops hesternus*. Further northeast of Lake Elsinore, and north-northeast of the proposed project site, we have locality LACM 5168 around the Railroad Canyon Reservoir that produced a specimen of a fossil horse, *Equus*, from similar sediments. In the rest of the proposed project area the surface exposures are composed of older Quaternary deposits of the Pleistocene Pauba Formation. Towards the southern end of Temescal Valley, southeast of the proposed project area, we have several vertebrate fossil localities from the Pauba Formation. In the hills on both sides of Santa Gertrudis Creek just east of Interstate 15 we have the localities LACM 5447, 5891 and 5892 that produced specimens of the fossil horse *Equus*.

Up Long Canyon east of Interstate 15, locality LACM 5904 on the south side of the valley produced specimens of fossil rabbit, Leporidae and fossil pocket gopher, *Thomomys*. Also east of Interstate 15 at the entrance to Pauba Valley specimens of fossil horse, *Equus*, were recovered from the localities LACM 5789 and 5893. Farther east up Pauba Valley small fossil vertebrates of a tree frog, *Hyla*, a lizard, *Anniella*, a garter snake, *Thamnophis*, and a pocket gopher, *Thomomys*, were recovered from locality LACM 6967.

Excavations in the Quaternary alluvial deposits as exposed in the southwestern portion of the proposed project area, or especially in the Pauba Formation exposures in the rest of the proposed project area, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, 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 or equivalent deposits most of the vertebrate fossils are relatively small and would be missed during typical paleontological monitoring of heavy earth moving activities. Samples from these sedimentary deposits thus should be collected and processed to assess their small vertebrate fossil potential. 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