

APPENDIX D

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

APPENDIX D-1

Cultural Resources Report and Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey

**CRM TECH**

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

July 5, 2013

James C. Kieckhafer, Managing Director
Golden Eagle Multi Family Properties, LLC
6201 Oak Canyon, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92618

Re: Update to Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey
Assessor's Parcel Nos. 376-410-013, -022, and -023 (Westpark Project)
City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract No. 2717

Dear Mr. Kieckhafer:

At your request, we have conducted a historical / archaeological resources records search, an archaeological field survey, and Native American consultation on the property referenced above. The subject property of these procedures is the area of potential effects for the proposed Westpark Project, and is located on the north side of Catt Road and the northeast side of Interstate Highway 15, in the southeast quarter of Section 36, T6S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the USGS Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Fig. 1).

As you know, the project area, then designated Assessor's Parcel Nos. 369-050-040, -041, and -042, was previously the subject of a standard Phase I historical / archaeological resources survey that our firm completed in 1998 (Love and Tang 1998; see Attachment A). The scope of that study also included a records search and an archaeological field survey, along with historical background research. As a result of that study, a historic-period site, 33-008173 (CA-RIV-6070H), consisting of remnants of an olive orchard, was recorded in the northwest corner of the property, but was determined not to constitute a "historical resource," as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (*ibid.*:15).

Since the 1998 study is now more than 15 years old, the present study is intended to be an update to it. The Native American consultation aspect of the study, which was not part of the standard procedures in 1998, is included in the scope of work in accordance with current professional practice and typical agency requirement.

Records Search

The records search for this study was conducted on June 11, 2013, by CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester, B.A., at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. The results of the records search indicate that within a one-mile radius of the project area, a large number of cultural resources studies have been reported to the EIC over the past 15 years (Fig. 2; cf. Love and Tang 1998:Fig. 4), which attests to the rapid growth of the surrounding area during that period.

Since 1998, three additional historical / archaeological sites and three isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—have been recorded within the scope of the

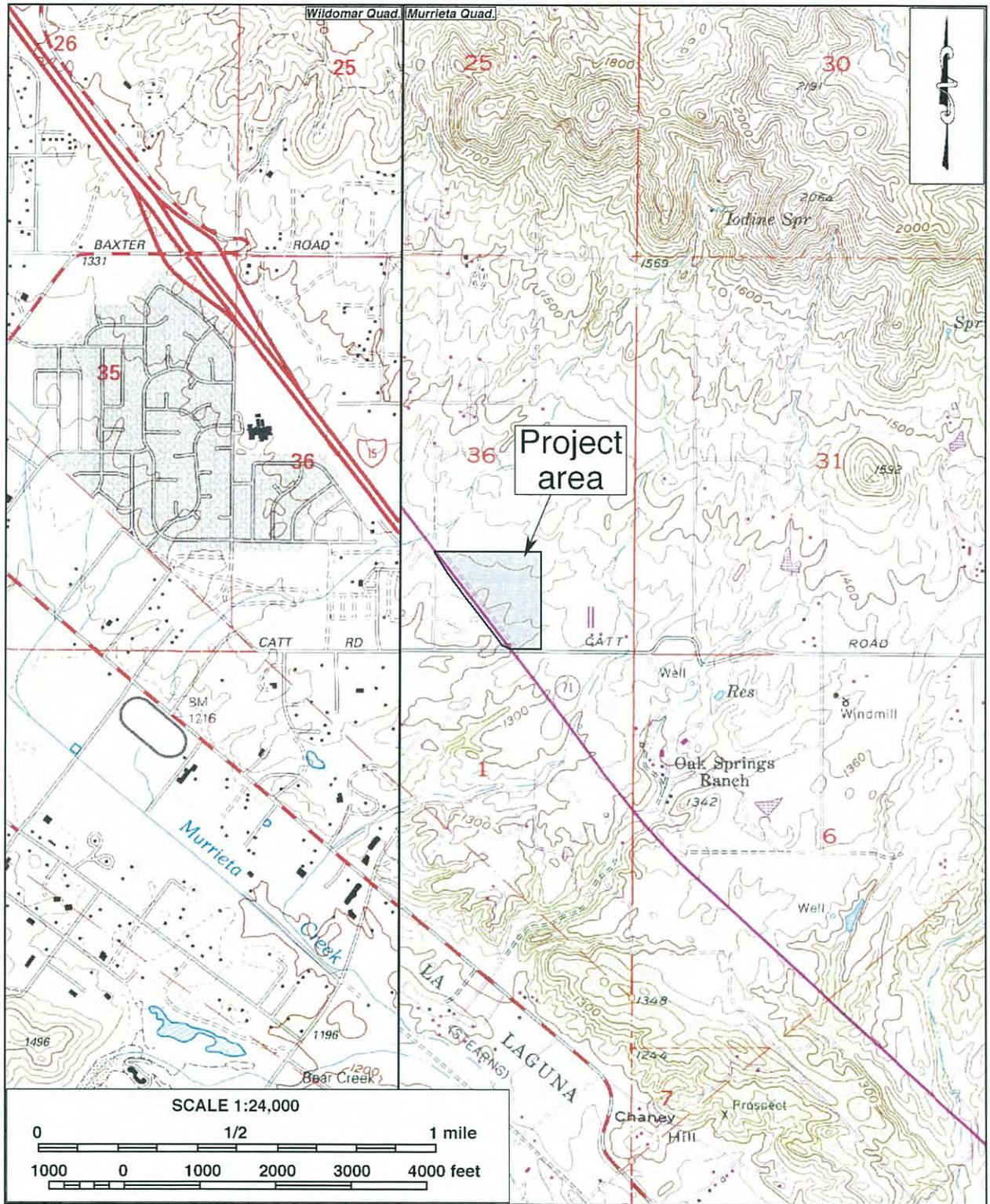


Figure 1. Project area. (Based on USGS Murrieta and Wildomar, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles)

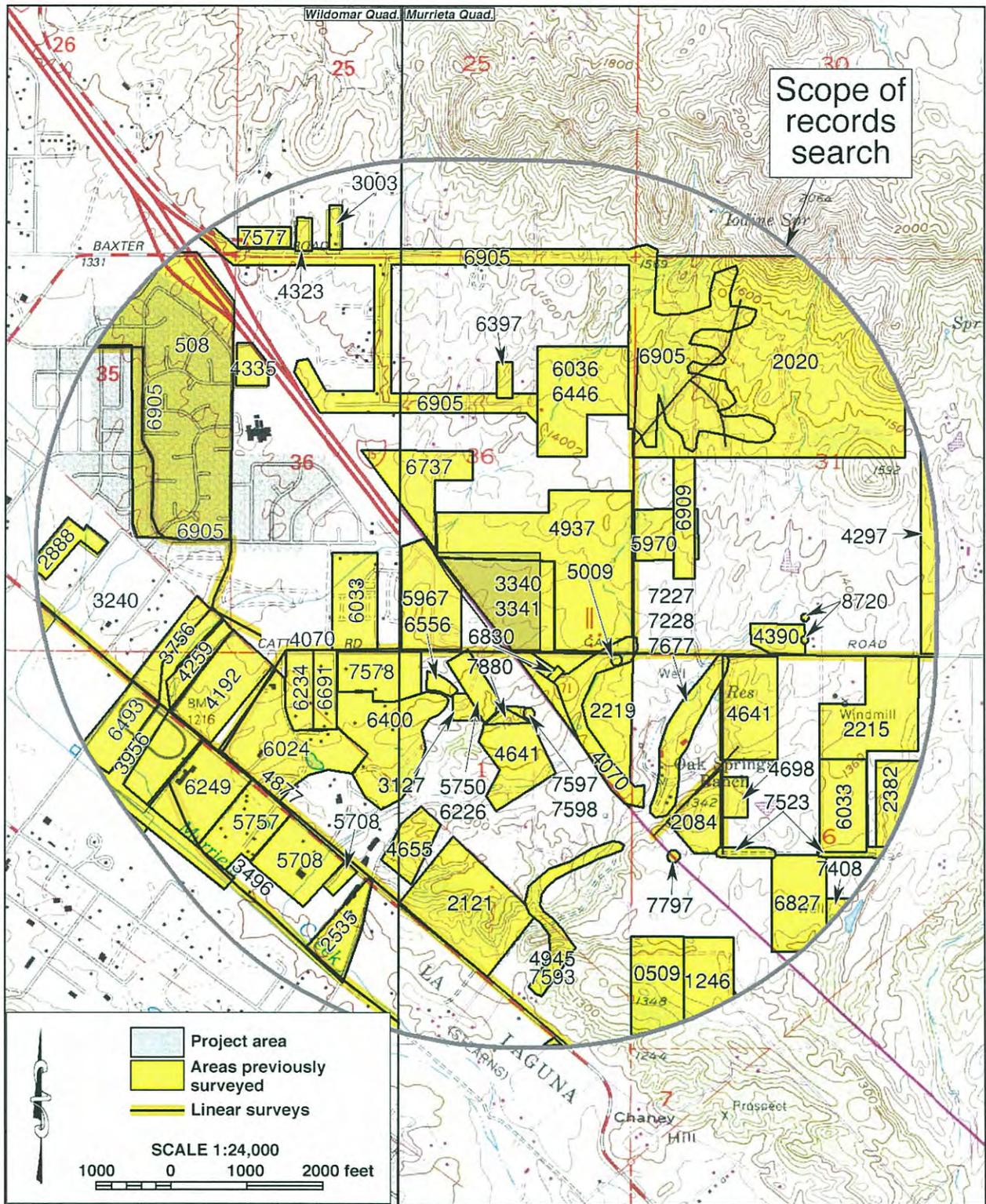


Figure 2. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by current EIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

Site No.	Description
33-004725	Lithic scatter
33-008173*	Olive trees from abandoned orchard, ca. 1940
33-010986	Isolate (chipped-stone flakes)
33-015304	Isolate (quartz flake)
33-015305	Isolate (quartz flake)
33-015306	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-016988	Residential complex
33-017366	Low-density lithic scatter

* Recorded within the project area

records search (Table 1; cf. Love and Tang 1998:6). Aside from 33-008173, however, none of the other sites or isolates was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires any further consideration in association with this project.

Native American Consultation

On June 6, 2012, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file (see App. 1). In the meantime, the nearby Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians was notified on the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited to participate (see App. 1). The Pechanga Band subsequently assigned a Native American monitor to accompany CRM TECH personnel on the field survey (see below).

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated July 3 that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the APE, but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region.

Upon receiving the commission's reply, on July 5 CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 12 individuals on the referral list. In addition, Steven Estrada, Environmental Director for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, and Yvonne Markle, Environmental Office Manager for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, were also contacted in accordance with past tribal requests.

Due to time constraints, this report is prepared before the local Native American representatives have had an opportunity to reply, but any concerns expressed by the Native American groups in future correspondence will be reported to you and to the City of Wildomar immediately.

Field Survey

On June 14, 2013, Daniel Ballester carried out a reconnaissance-level field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Loren Garcia from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. During the survey, Ballester and Garcia walked parallel north-south transects spaced 30 meters (approx. 100 feet) apart across the entire

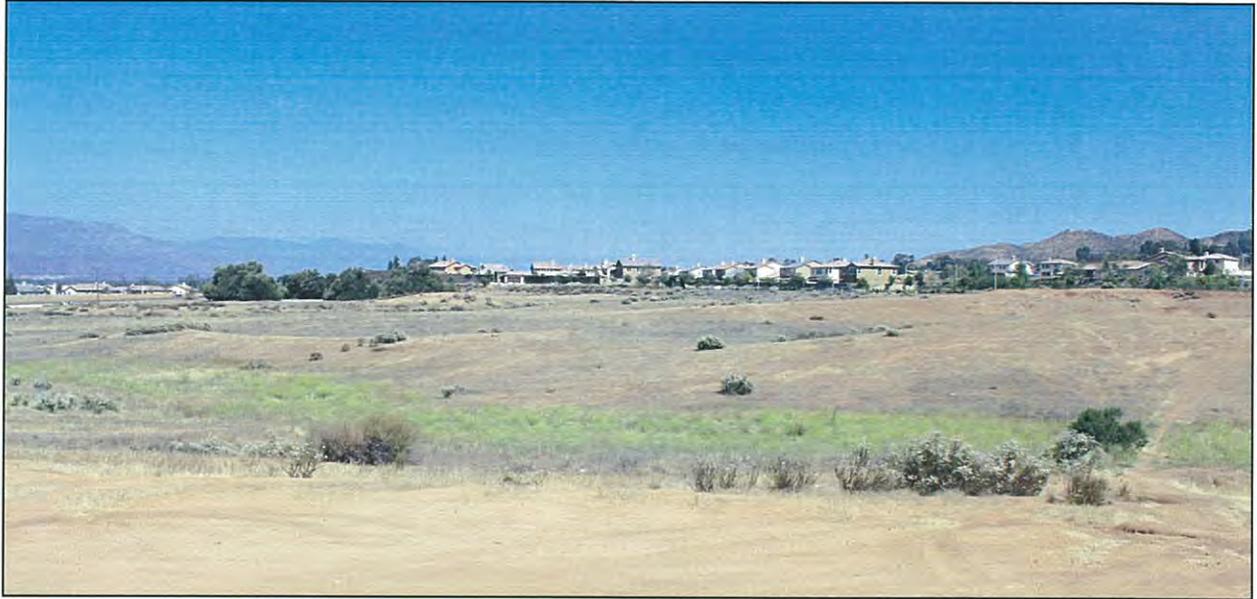


Figure 3. Current condition of the project area. (Photo taken on June 14, 2013; view to the northwest)

project area. Ground visibility was fair to excellent (70-100%) despite the scattered vegetation growth (Fig. 3).

As in 1998, the olive trees previously noted at Site 33-008173, dating at least to the 1940s (see Attachment A), were the only man-made features in the project area known to be of historical or prehistoric origin. During the survey, it was observed that the terrain on the northwestern edge of the project area, partially within the site boundaries of 33-008173, was altered for the purpose of slope adjustment associated with a residential development immediately to the north, evidently sometime between August 2006 and September 2009 (Google Inc. 2006; 2009).

As a result of the slope adjustment, the olive trees recorded in 1998 in the northern and western portions of the site have been removed (Fig. 4). No other changes were noted in the condition of the site. A site record update was prepared to document the current condition of Site 33-008173, and will be submitted to the EIC (see Attachment B).

Conclusion

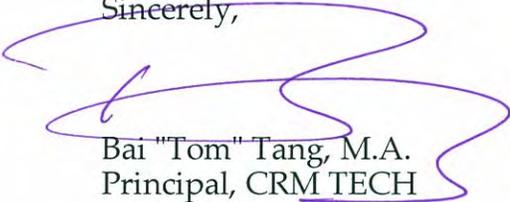
Based on the research results summarized above, we conclude that the original finding of the 1998 study—that no "historical resources" are present within the project area—remains valid and appropriate. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by the 1998 study and the present study. If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, however, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions regarding this study or need any further information, please feel free to contact our office.



Figure 4. Remaining olive trees in the northwestern portion of Site 33-008173. Trees located further to the north have been removed as a result of the adjacent residential development. (Photo taken on June 14, 2013; view to the west)

Sincerely,


Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.
Principal, CRM TECH

References

Google Inc.

2011 Aerial photograph taken on March 9. [Http://maps.google.com/](http://maps.google.com/).

Love, Bruce, and Bai "Tom" Tang

1998 Cultural Resources Report: Senior Lifestyle Perspectives Project, APNs 369-050-040, -041, and -042, near the Community of Wildomar, County of Riverside, State of California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside (copy attached).

APPENDIX 1

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 15 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

June 6, 2013

David Singleton
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Sacred Lands File Check and Native American Contact List Request

Dear Mr. Singleton:

This is to request a records search in the Commission's the Sacred Lands Files and a Native American contact list for the project referenced below:

Project: Westpark Project, APNs 376-410-013, -022, and -023 (approximately 28 acres)
(CRM TECH Contract No. 2717)

City and County: City of Wildomar, Riverside County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Murrieta, Calif. (1:24,000)

Section(s) 36 **Township** 6 South **Range** 4 West **SB** BM (see attached map)

Contact: Nina Gallardo **Company:** CRM TECH

Address: 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405 **E-mail:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: Construction of an apartment complex

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you need more information or have any questions.
Thank you for your assistance.

From: Daniel Ballester <dballester@crmtech.us>
Sent: Tuesday, June 11, 2013 2:34 PM
To: rbasquez@pechanga-nsn.gov; Anna Hoover <ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: Surveys

Hi, Raymond and Anna,

I hope you guys are doing well. I just want to let you guys know that on Thursday this week, I am planning on doing three surveys out in the Murrieta/Wildomar area and in Lake Elsinore. These projects range from 7 to 9 acres in size. The project located in Lake Elsinore will be an intensive survey, while the two projects in Murrieta/Wildomar will be done at a recon level since they have both been surveyed in recent years. I have included maps for these projects.

If you guys would like to go, just let me know.

Thanks and take care,

Daniel Ballester
CRM TECH
909-376-7842 cell
909-882-6400 office

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-5471
www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

July 3, 2013

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: 4

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the
"Westpark Project;" located on approximately 9.2-acres in the City of Lake
Elsinore; Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

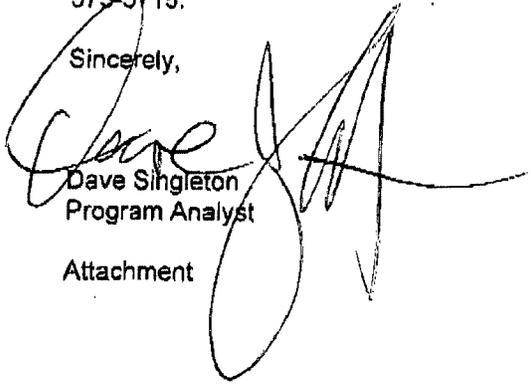
A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project site submitted, based on the USGS coordinates submitted as part of the 'Area of Potential Effect. (APE).' Note also that the NAHC SLF Inventory is not exhaustive; therefore, the absence of archaeological or Native American sacred places does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604; *EPIC v. Johnson*), 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 to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dave Singleton', with a large, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
July 3, 2013**

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

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

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92593
(951) 770-6100
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.
gov
(951) 506-9491 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

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
jmurphy@rincontribe.org
(760) 297-2635
(760) 297-2639 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

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051
(760) 749-8901 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

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 7059.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.88 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Westpark Project; a Multi-Family Residential Project; located in the City of Lake Elsinore; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
July 3, 2013**

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

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

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

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

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 only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Westpark Project; a Multi-Family Residential Project; located in the City of Lake Elsinore; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

July 5, 2013

Steven Estrada, Environmental Director
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P. O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Westpark Project
Approx. 28 Acres in the City of Wildomar
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2717

Dear Mr. Estrada:

Golden Eagle Multi Family Properties, LLC, is proposing to build an apartment complex on approximately 28 acres of undeveloped land at the intersection of Interstate Highway 15 and Catt Road in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Murrieta and Wildomar, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in Section 36, T6S R4W, SBBM. CRM TECH has been hired to conduct a cultural resource study, including the Native American scoping, for this project.

In a letter dated July 3, 2013, 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, University of California, Riverside, one historic-period site has been recorded as lying partially within the project area. Designated 33-008173, the site consists of olive trees from an abandoned orchard dating at least to the 1940s. Two other historic-period sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area, including an abandoned residential complex and a refuse scatter. A total of five prehistoric sites and isolates were also found to be within the radius, consisting mostly of scattered chipped-stone flakes.

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
E-mail: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: project area map

ATTACHMENT A

1998 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

SENIOR LIFESTYLE PERSPECTIVES PROJECT

APNs 369-050-040, -041, and -042
Near the Community of Wildomar
County of Riverside, State of California

Submitted to:

Fred Armstrong
SLP
70 E. Sunset Way, #175
Issaquah, WA 98027

Submitted by:

Bruce Love, Principal
Bai "Tom" Tang, Historian
CRM TECH
126 Barret Road
Riverside, CA 92507

April 13, 1998

CRM TECH Contract #311
Approximately 28 Acres
Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' Quadrangle
Section 36, T6S R4W, San Bernardino Base Meridian
Site CA-RIV-6070H

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In March and April, 1998, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 28 acres of undeveloped land in an unincorporated area near the community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study is located in the southeast quarter of Section 36, T6S R4W, San Bernardino Base Meridian, as depicted in the USGS Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle. The study is necessitated by a proposed development project, known as "Senior Lifestyle Perspectives," to be undertaken on the subject property. The purpose of the study is to provide the County of Riverside, Lead Agency for the project, with sufficient information and analysis to determine whether the proposed development would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, in compliance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search and pursued additional research, including a historical background review and an intensive field survey of the project area. During the course of the study, the remains of an olive orchard that dates at least to the early 1940s were observed in the northwest corner of the project area, recorded as a feature of historic landscape, and subsequently designated Site CA-RIV-6070H. Based on the results of field survey and historical research, the site was determined not to constitute a "historical resource" or an "important archaeological resource," as defined by CEQA. No other potential cultural resources were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends that the County of Riverside may reach a finding of "*no significant effect on the environment*" regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, 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 March and April, 1998, at the request of SLP, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 28 acres of undeveloped land in an unincorporated area near the community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study is the area designated for a proposed development project, known as "Senior Lifestyle Perspectives," which encompasses three adjacent property parcels, APNs 369-050-040, -041, and 042, located in the southeast quarter of Section 36, T6S R4W, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Fig. 2). The study is a part of the environmental impact review process for the proposed project required by the Lead Agency, namely County of Riverside, in compliance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.) on cultural resources.

CRM TECH performed the present study to provide the Lead Agency with sufficient information and analysis to determine whether the proposed development would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search and pursued additional research, including a historical background review and an intensive field survey of the project area. The following report is a complete account of the methods and results of the various avenues of research, and the final conclusion of this study.

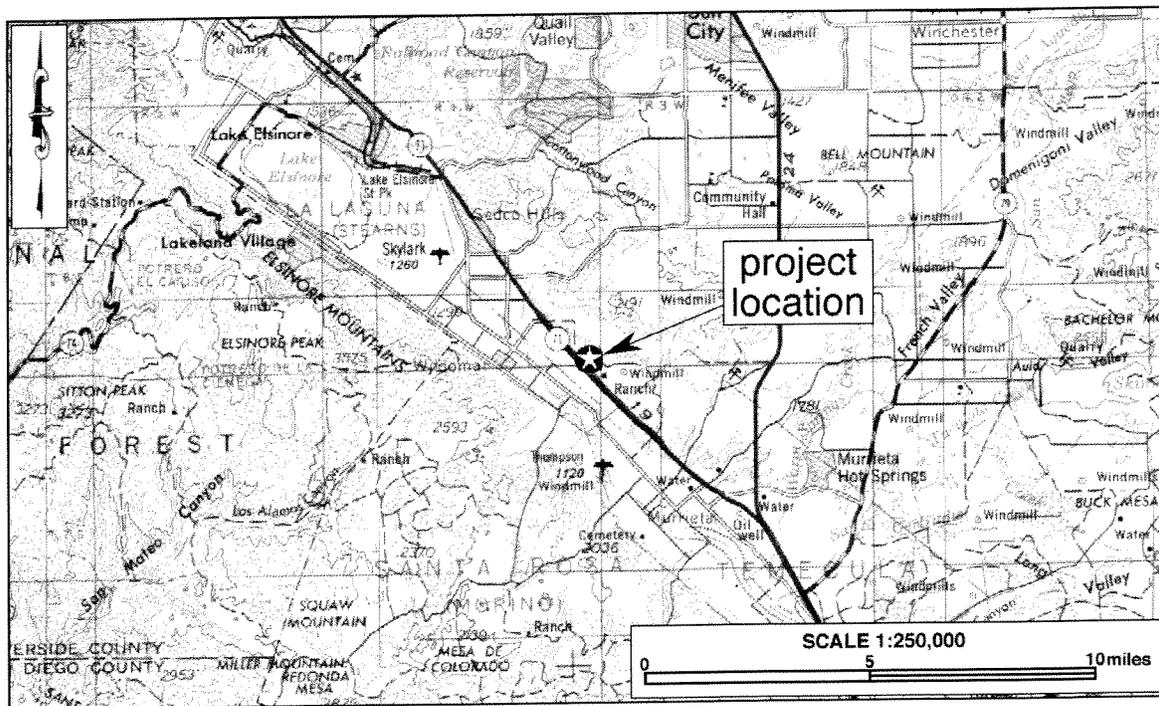


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

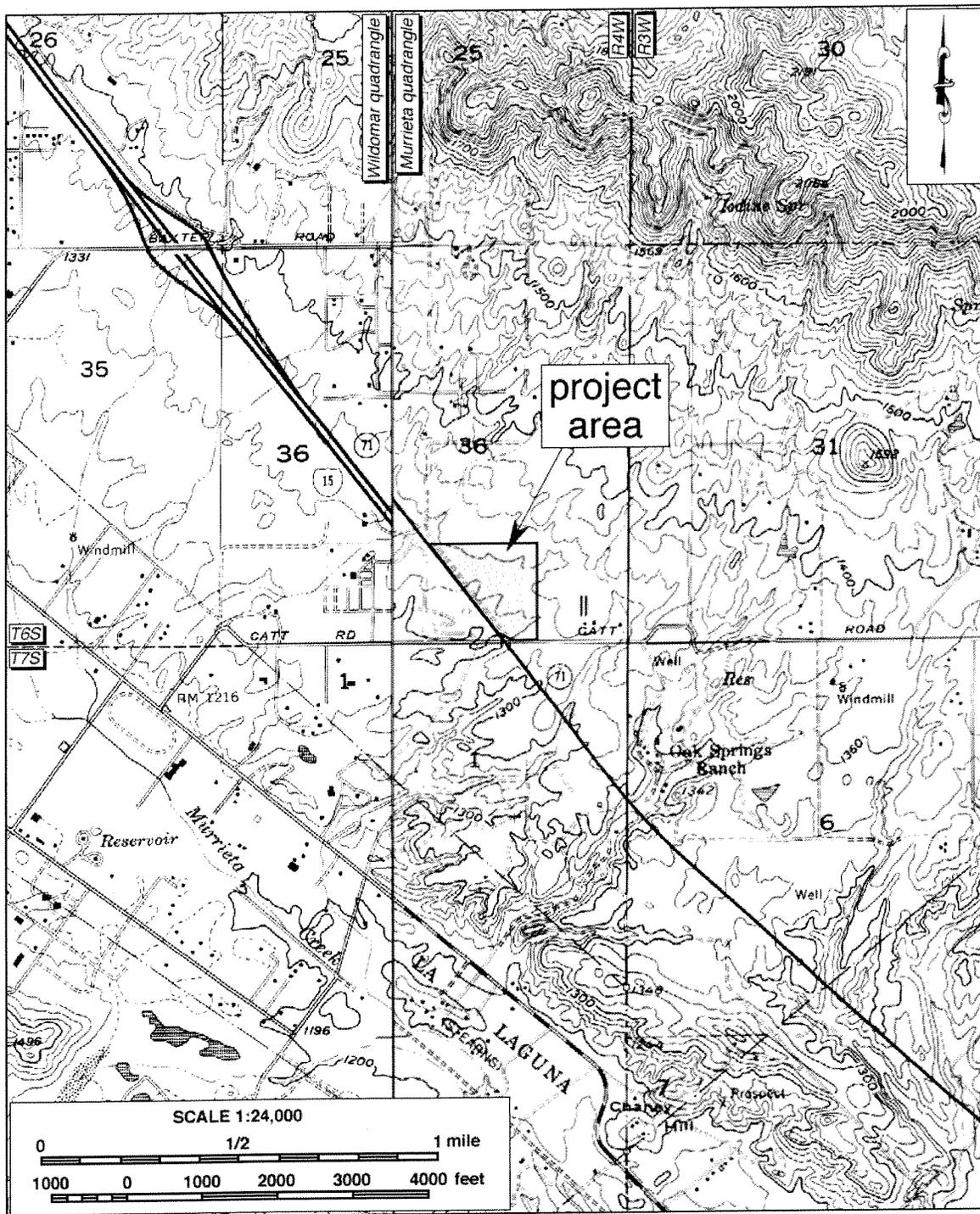


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Murrieta and Wildomar, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1979b; 1988])

SETTING

Natural Setting

Today, there is little evidence of the coastal sage scrub that once covered the slightly rolling topography of the project site. Introduced grasses and non-native ground cover dominate the landscape, and clusters of olive trees, apparently from an abandoned orchard, dot the northwest corner of the property. Several areas have seen bulldozer disturbance, and off-road vehicle tracks, including figure 8s with banks, have disturbed the natural terrain. There are no bedrock outcrops or large boulders, only gravelly knoll-tops surrounded by richer soils and intermittent drainages.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Context Long before the advent of European explorers, missionaries, and settlers, the Elsinore-Temecula Valley was home to the Luiseño Indians. Luiseño history, as recorded in their songs, tells the creation story, from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalám*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. Recent archaeological discoveries at Lake Elsinore and Domenigoni Valley place humans in this part of southern California as early as 8,000 to 9,000 years ago. Native American life at that time is very difficult to envision, but for more recent periods, such as that just prior to European contact, one can draw a fairly accurate picture based on a combination of archaeological findings and early twentieth century ethnographic accounts.

The prehistoric cultural history of the region has recently been summarized by Grenda (1993) for an Army Corps of Engineers project on the southeast shore of Lake Elsinore. Over the years there have been many sequences and chronologies proposed for inland southern California, but at this time, there are not enough archaeological data to fine-tune these sequences into units any smaller than a few, very broadly defined periods. For a thorough summary of the various schemes, see Grenda (1993). The following summary is adapted from his overview:

11,000-8,000 years ago	Pleistocene/Early Holocene (Early Man) Period
8,000-5,500 years ago	San Dieguito Period
5,500-1,500 years ago	Millingstone/La Jolla-Pauma/ Archaic/ Encinitas Period
1,500-300 years ago	Late Prehistoric/ Luiseño Period

For Native American culture since European contact, the important contexts are as follows:

1500-1770s	Long distance contact with Europeans
1770s-1830s	Mission Period
1830s-1850s	Rancho Period
1850s-1880s	American Migration to California
1880s-present	Reservation Period

Archaeological sites that yield important information about any of the forgoing periods, either by providing new data to redefine the sequences or by presenting an excellent example of a type of site representing a period, are to be considered important archaeological resources for CEQA-compliance considerations.

Historic Context After the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769, what is today the southwestern portion of Riverside County, consisting of Temescal, Elsinore, and Temecula Valleys, became the first region in the county to be settled by non-Indians. In 1818-1819, Leandro José 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 village of Temecula (Hudson 1989:19).

Beginning in the mid-1830s, during secularization of the mission system, former mission *rancherías* 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 and Rancho Temecula, granted in 1844, and Rancho Santa Rosa, granted in 1846 (Gunther 1984:281, 484, 528). 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 nineteenth century.

Through the Temescal, Elsinore, and Temecula Valleys ran an ancient Indian trail, which was "discovered" by early European colonizers at least by the 1820s (Hoover et al. 1966:290; Jennings et al. 1993:92). Known later as the Southern Emigrant Road or the Los Angeles-Fort Yuma Road, among a host of other historic names, it served as one of the main gateways by which many of the legendary wagon trains from the eastern states entered California in the years following the American annexation in 1848. Between 1858 and 1861, the Southern Emigrant Road gained further prestige when it was selected by John Butterfield's Overland Mail Company for its famed stagecoach line between San Francisco and St. Louis, Missouri (Gunther 1984:79-80). Since then, the heritage of this historic trail has been carried to the present time by a succession of modern transportation thoroughfares, including the Santa Fe Railroad (now abandoned), old Highway 395/71, and today's I-15.

In the wake of the massive waves of immigration from the eastern states, a land boom swept through much of southern California in the 1870s-1880s. The small community of Wildomar, approximately a mile and a half west of the project area, was one of the hundreds of boom towns created during this period. It was founded in 1886 by William Collier and Donald Graham, who had acquired the southeastern portion of Rancho La Laguna the previous year, 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, a name coined from the first names of the founders and that of Margaret Graham, 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.

METHODS

The following sections detail the methods and procedures used during the present study.

Records Search

The records search for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal Bruce Love (see App. 1 for qualifications) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located at the University of California, Riverside. The EIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside, and a part of the state-wide historical resource information system established and maintained under the auspices of the California Office of Historic Preservation.

During the records search, Love examined maps and records on file for previously identified historical/archaeological resources in or near the project area, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified historical/archaeological resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest, or listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resource Information System. The results of the records search are presented below.

Historical Research

Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH historian (see App. 1 for qualifications), conducted the historical background research on the basis of existing literature in local and regional history, early maps and aerial photos of the project area, and the archival records of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the Riverside County Assessor's Office. Findings from these sources are presented in the sections to follow.

Field Survey

On April 4, 1998, CRM TECH archaeologist Michael Hogan (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the intensive field survey of the project area. During the survey, Hogan traversed the project area on foot in parallel north-south transects at 15-meter (ca. 50-foot) intervals, starting on the east side and working westward. Surface visibility was poor due to dense grass cover spawned by recent spring rains (Fig. 3). The knoll tops had better exposure. Drainage cuts, rodent backdirt, off-road vehicle trails, and any other show of native soils were intensely inspected for evidence of past human occupation or land use. Likewise, the areas around the olive trees was scrutinized for evidence of historic farming or ranching operations.

On April 7, Bruce Love returned to the project area for a more detailed assessment of the olive trees, armed with recent findings from historic maps and aerial photographs. The results of these surveys are discussed below.

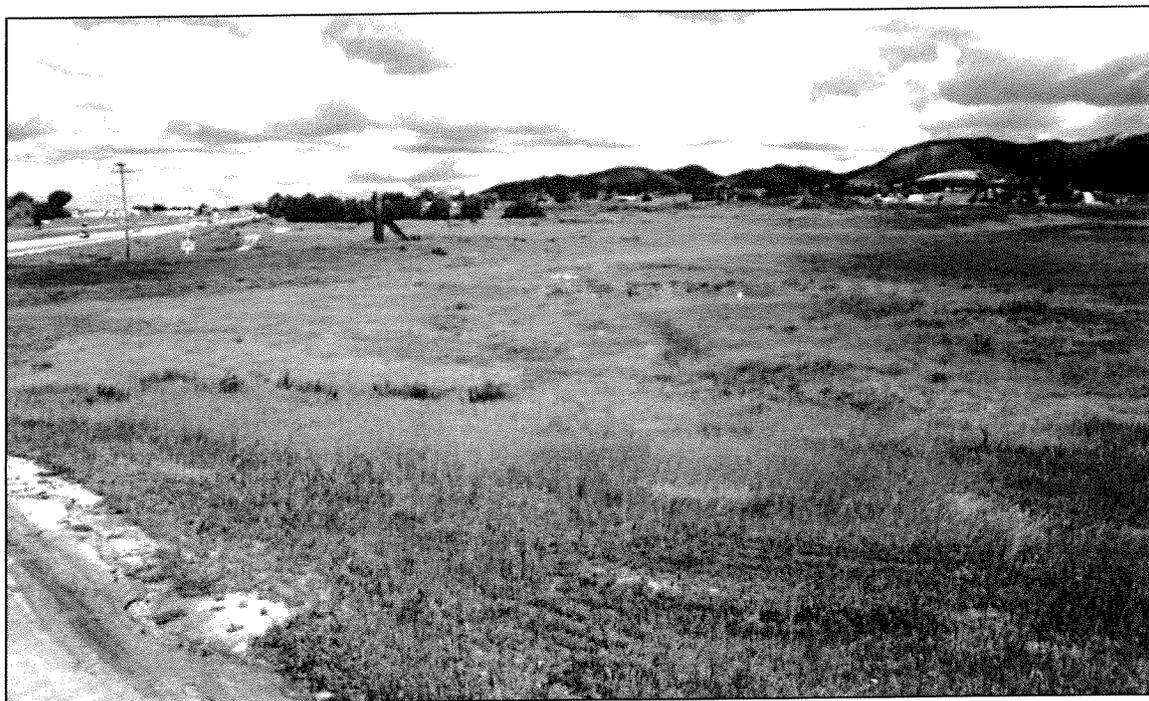


Figure 3. Dense grass covers the project area, diminishing surface visibility.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The following sections discuss the results and findings of the various research procedures detailed above.

Records Search Results

Records at the Eastern Information Center reveal that the entire project area was previously surveyed for archaeological resources in 1988 by Jean S. Keller in connection with a proposed commercial zoning change. During that survey, Keller (1988:14) observed no cultural resources within the project area, and therefore recommended no further research on the subject property. However, since Keller's survey is now ten years old, according to EIC policies, a new cultural resources study is required for the current project.

Outside the boundaries of the project area, EIC records indicate a total of 12 other surveys within a one-mile radius (Fig. 4). In addition, CRM TECH has recently completed another survey in the vicinity, which involved a segment of Catt Road along the southern boundary of the project area (Love and Tang 1998). Despite these surveys, no historical/ archaeological resources were ever recorded in the project area or its immediate periphery. The only cultural resource previously identified within the one-mile radius is an archaeological site designated CA-RIV-4725, which consists of a dispersed scatter of groundstone and lithic artifacts located approximately 0.9 mile west of the project area.

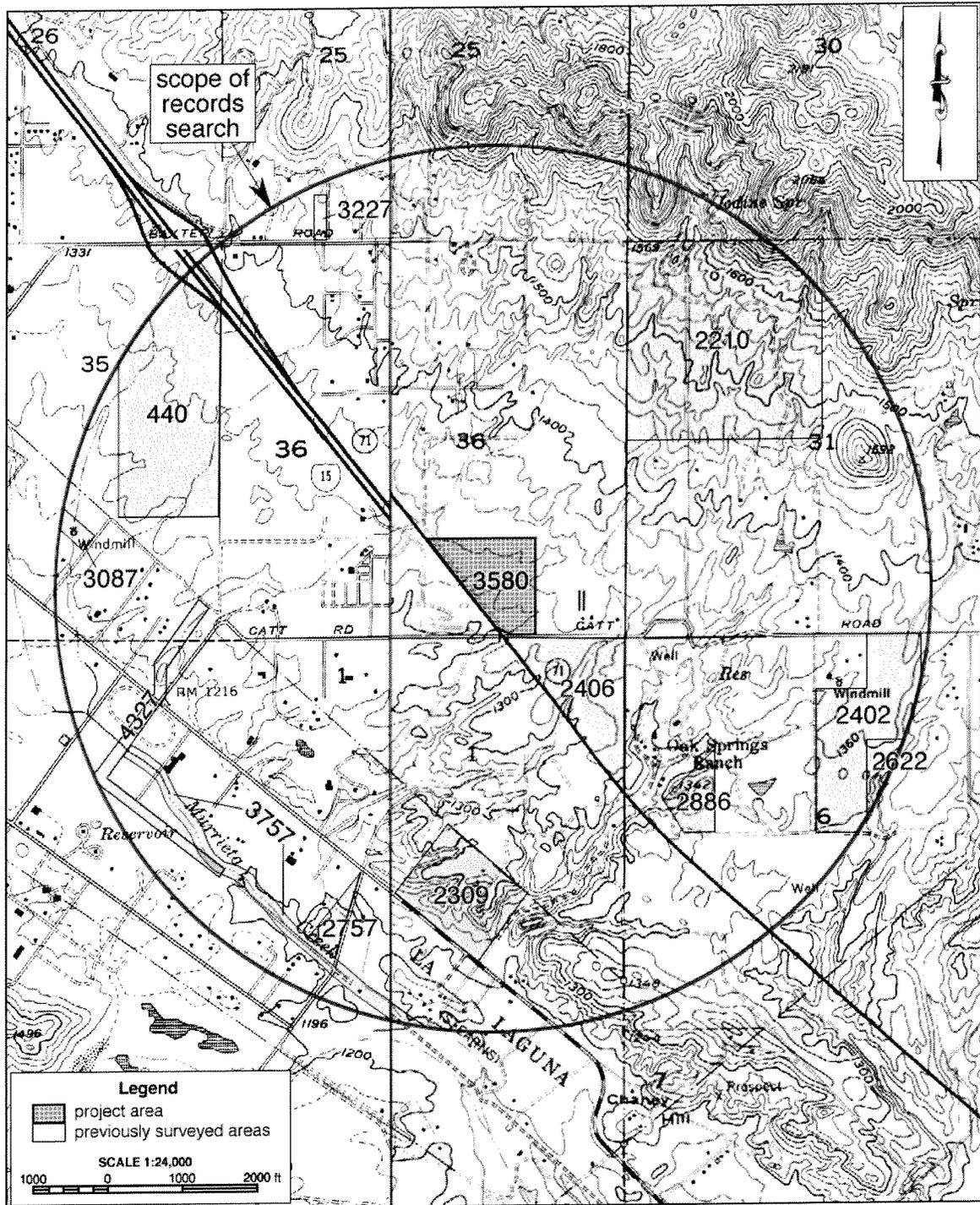


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources surveys in the vicinity of the project area (listed by EIC manuscript file number). Archaeological sites are not shown.

Historical Research Results

According to sources consulted for this study, the project area and its environs received little, if any, impact from human activities prior to the 1880s. In 1880, when the U.S. government initiated the first official land survey of T6S R4W, the only man-made features observed near the project area were a road from Temecula to Temescal, evidently a part of the historic Southern Emigrant Road (see "Historic Context" under "Setting," above), and a road to Santa Rosa (Fig. 5). The former road was situated approximately one mile to the west and southwest of the project area, while the latter lay a short distance further to the west (Fig. 5). No man-made features were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area until towards the end of the century, when a winding dirt road was recorded a few hundred feet south of the project boundary (Fig. 6). By the early 1940s, this dirt road had been replaced by a new one running along the southern edge of the project area (Fig. 7), which was clearly the forerunner of today's Catt Road.

In 1880, the U.S. government granted Section 36 of T6S R4W, in which the project area is located, to the State of California (BLM 1995). By 1892, the section had been divided among several private owners (County Assessor 1892-1895:37). The project area, along with the rest of the southeast quarter, was then listed as the property of John McFadden (*ibid.*). A small amount of improvement was noted in this quarter section in 1892, including \$50-worth of buildings and \$20-worth of trees or vines (*ibid.*). Although these improvements disappeared a year later, a similarly small amount for trees/vines or buildings was assessed intermittently on the property throughout the next sixty years (County Assessor 1892-1895:37; 1896-1899:41; 1900-1913:45; 1914-1919:49; 1920-1926:55; 1927-1954:23).

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, a small orchard, approximately 1.25 acres in size, was shown at the northwest corner of the project area, with other trees planted in a random pattern to its east (Figs. 8, 9). Riverside County records suggest that the orchard was probably planted in 1942 or shortly before that year, when the southeast quarter was owned by Antoinette Merz (County Assessor 1939-1943:23). During the 1950s, the construction of Highway 71 cut the orchard diagonally in half, but both halves survived until the 1980s, when the south-bound lanes of I-15 were built over the southwesterly half (aerial photo 1962; 1974; 1983; 1995). The northeasterly half of the orchard and randomly planted trees to its east, in the meantime, apparently still remain in the project area, represented by the olive trees found near the northwest corner of the property today.

Field Survey Results

No evidence of Indian occupation or use of the land was found during the field survey. The remains of a steel well casing made of 1/4-inch rolled steel with an 8-inch inside diameter is located in the southwest corner of the property. However, there is no structure or feature associated with it and no indication of its age. Without any evidence that it is more than 50 years old, it was not considered historical and was not recorded. There is a modern cement block wall in the southeast corner of the property, which appears to be a retaining wall at the base of a graded and leveled piece of land (Fig. 10). It does not appear old and was not recorded.

The olive trees in the project area appear scattered across the northwest corner (Fig. 11). Among the olive trees are concentrations of recent trash dumping and off-road vehicle

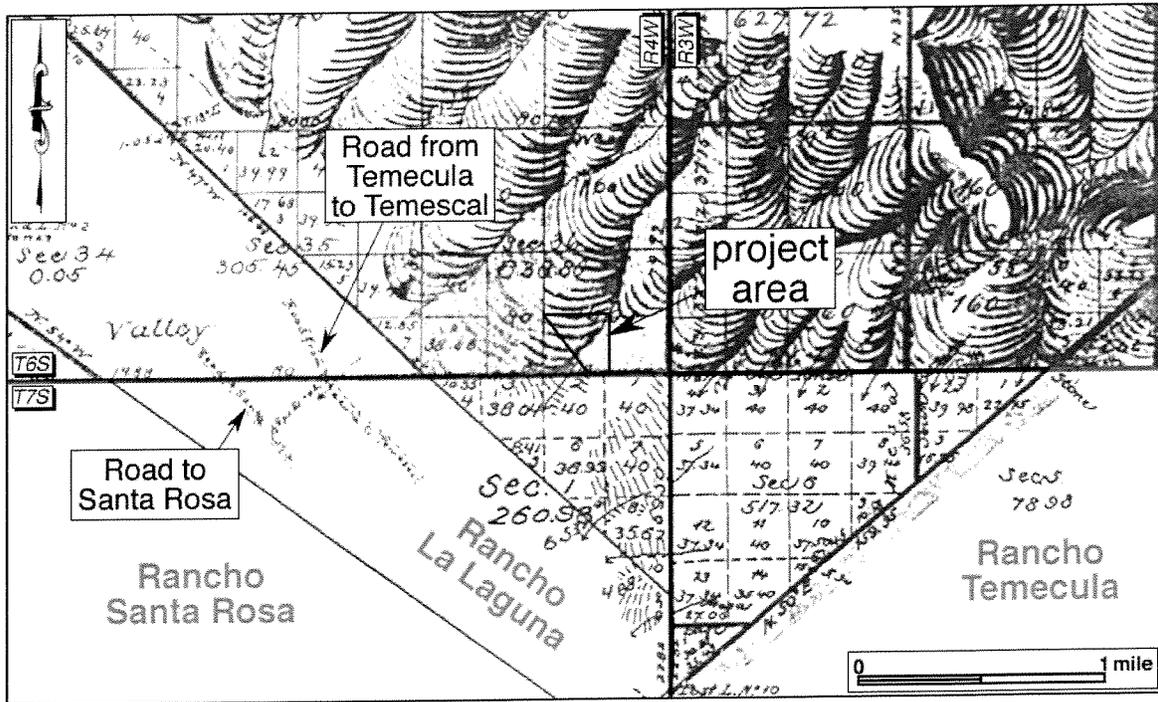


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1880-1893. (Source: GLO 1880a; 1880b; 1883; 1899)

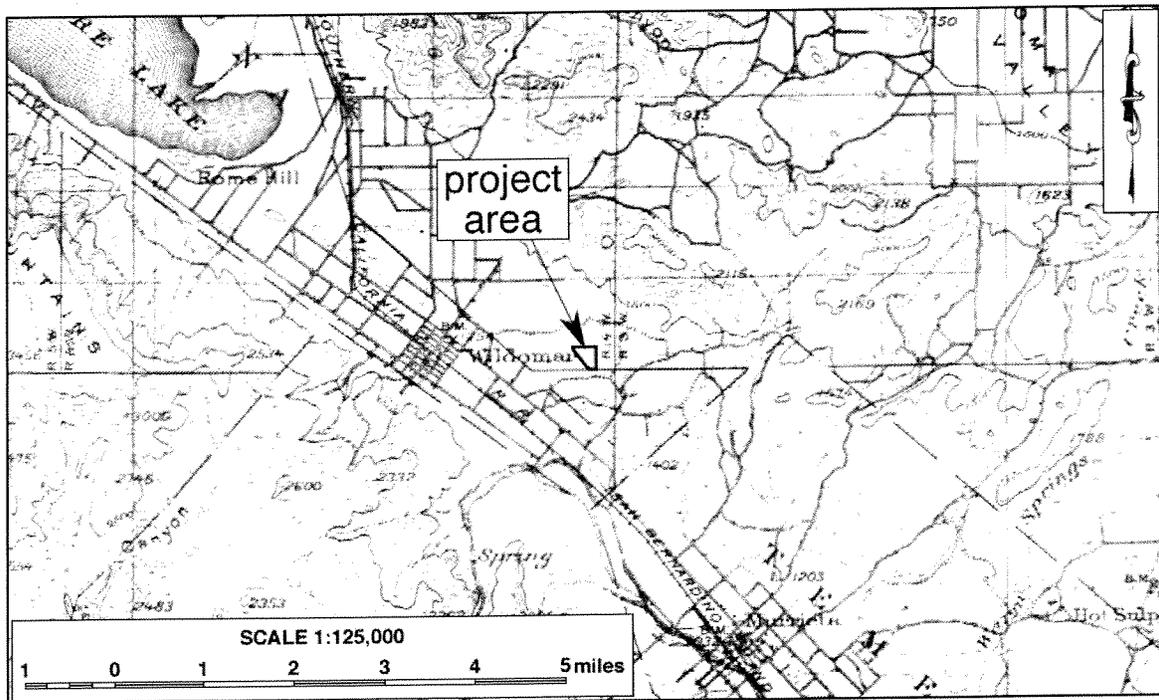


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

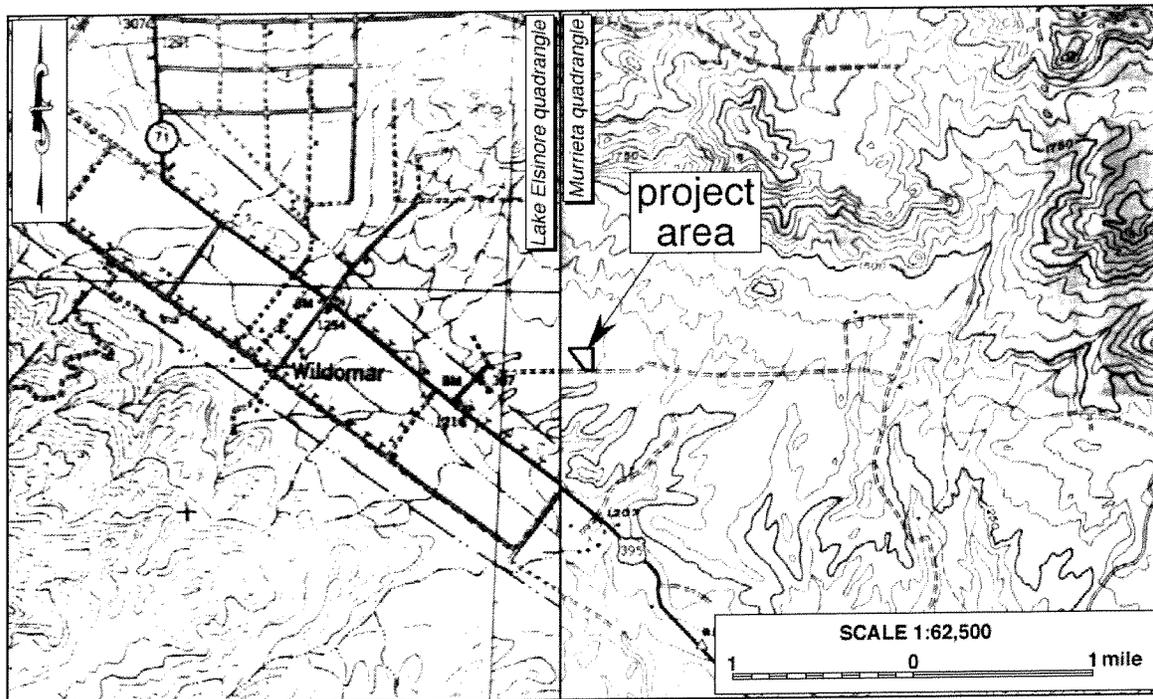


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942a; 1942b)

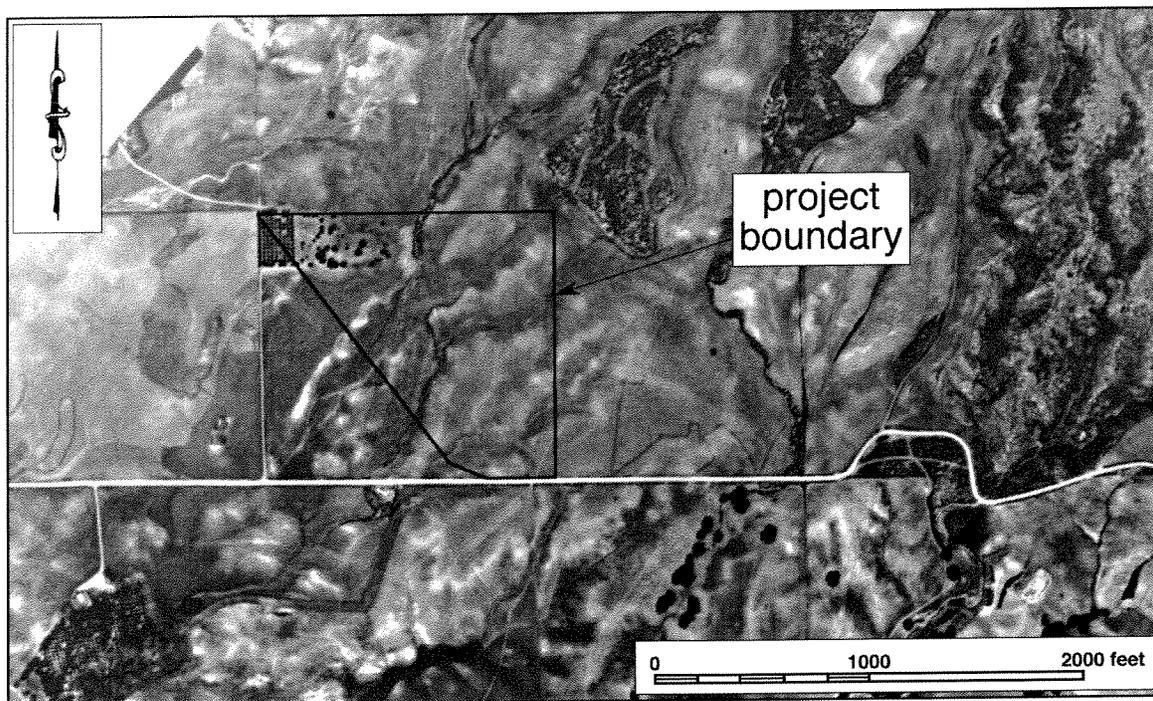


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1948. (Source: aerial photo 1948)

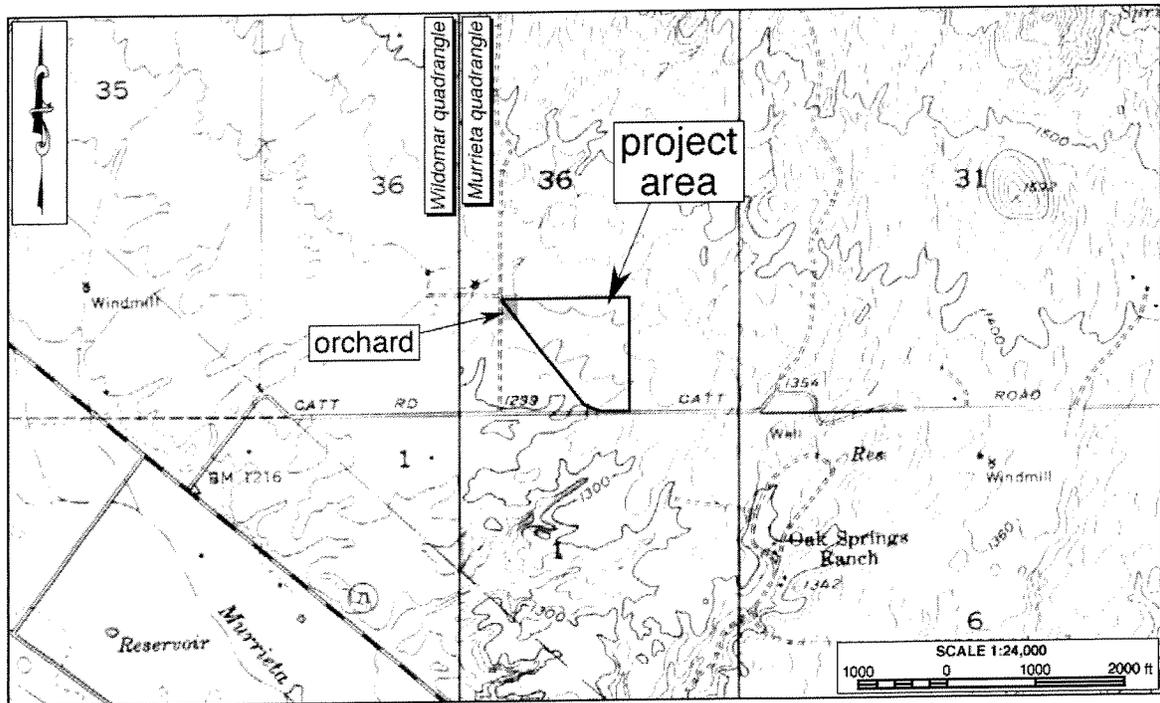


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1951. (Source: USGS 1953a; 1954b)



Figure 10. Cement block retaining wall with leveled land behind it. It is less than 50 years old and was therefore not recorded.

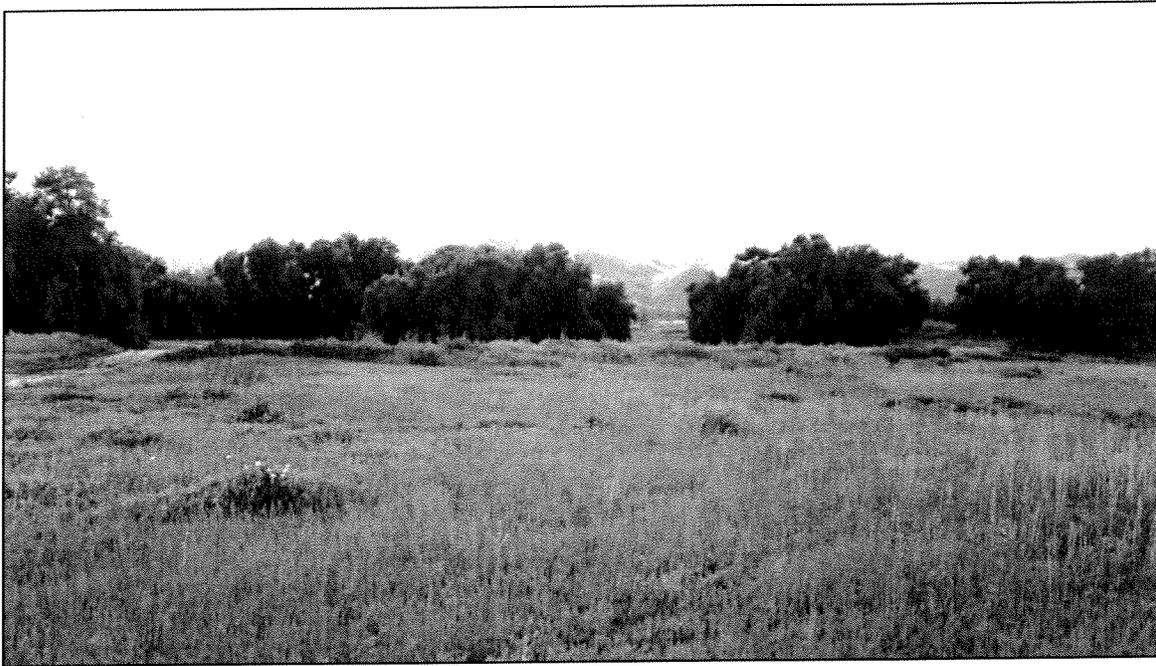


Figure 11. Olive trees appear scattered across the northwest corner of the project area.

tracks. Based on old maps and a 1948 aerial photograph, it was determined that the westernmost cluster of trees (Figs. 12, 13) is the actual remains of an orchard dating at least to the early 1940s (see "Historical Research Results," above). The other trees also appear in the 1948 aerial photo, but do not occur in rows (Fig. 8). Perhaps they served as a windbreak or ornamental landscaping along a drive or road no longer visible. The remains of the orchard and accompanying trees were recorded during this study as a feature of historic landscape, submitted to the EIC, and subsequently designated Site CA-RIV-6070H.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify and evaluate any potential cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the County of Riverside in determining whether these resources meet the official definition of "historical resources" and "important archaeological resources" as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular the California Environmental Quality Act.

Significance Criteria

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." CEQA further specifies that "a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources" (PRC §21084.1). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

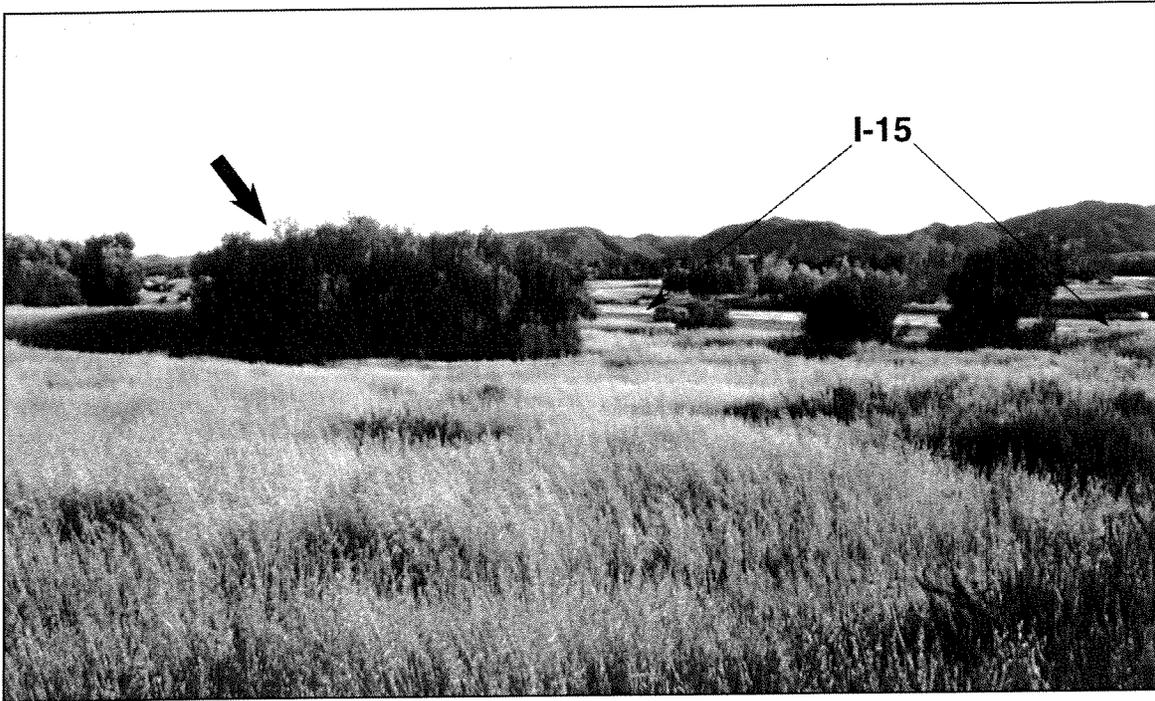


Figure 13. A cluster of trees from the original orchard, probably planted in the early 1940s.

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in California's past;
3. It 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 value; or
4. It has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. (OPR 1994:4)

For the evaluation of archaeological sites, Appendix K of the CEQA Guidelines further provides the specific definition of an "important archaeological resource." According to this definition, an "important archaeological resource" is one which:

- A. Is associated with an event or person of:
 1. Recognized significance in California or American history, or
 2. Recognized scientific importance in prehistory;
- B. Can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable or archaeological research questions;
- C. Has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;
- D. Is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity; or
- E. Involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods. (CEQA Guidelines App. K, §III)

Site Evaluation

Pursuant to the above-listed statutory and regulatory guidelines, this study concludes that Site CA-RIV-6070H does not qualify as a "historical resource" or an "important archaeological resource," for it does not appear to meet any of the criteria listed above. As a historical relic, the site is not associated with any event or person of recognized significance in California or American history, nor does it demonstrate any of the distinctive characteristics or special qualities required by the criteria. As an archaeological feature, the site has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, any important information of public interest or of research potential. Therefore, it clearly does not meet the statutory definition of either a "historical resource" or an "important archaeological resource." Since Site CA-RIV-6070H is the only historical feature encountered during this study that proves to be more than 50 years old, this study further concludes that there are no "historical resources" or "important archaeological resources" within or adjacent to the project area.

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 an historical resource would be impaired."

This study has concluded that no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and therefore no substantial adverse change to a historical resource will be caused by the project as currently proposed. Accordingly, no further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless project plans undergo such changes as to include unstudied areas. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing report has provided background information on the project area, outlined the methods used in the current study, and presented the results of the various avenues of research. During the course of the study, the remains of an olive orchard that dates at least to the early 1940s were observed in the northwest corner of the project area, recorded as a feature of historic landscape, and subsequently designated Site CA-RIV-6070H. Based on the results of field survey and historical research, the site was determined not to constitute a "historical resource" or an "important archaeological resource," as defined by CEQA. No other potential cultural resources were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends that the County of Riverside may reach a finding of "no significant effect on the environment" regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

Aerial photo

- 1948 Aerial photograph taken on March 11, 1948; Frame No. 279. On file, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Riverside.
- 1962 Aerial photograph taken on January 28, 1962; Frame No. 1-68. On file, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Riverside.
- 1974 Aerial photograph taken on June 20, 1974; Frame No. 805. On file, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Riverside.
- 1983 Aerial photograph taken on December 15, 1983; Frame No. 557. On file, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Riverside.
- 1995 Aerial photograph taken on January 29, 1995; Frame No. 15-13. On file, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Riverside.

BLM (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1995 Master Township Plat, Status of Public Domain Land and Mineral Titles and Acquired Lands, T6S R4W, SBBM. Microfiches on file, Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.

County Assessor, Riverside

- 1892-1954 Real property tax assessment records, Book 19. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1880a Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 3 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1880. Microfiche on file, Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.
- 1880b Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1880. Microfiche on file, Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.
- 1883 Plat Map: Township No. 7 South Range No. 3 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1880 and 1883. Microfiche on file, Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.
- 1899 Plat Map: Township No. 7 South Range No. 3 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1880, 1883, and 1893. Microfiche on file, Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.

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Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, Ethal Grace Rensch; revised by William N. Abeloe

1966 *Historic Spots in California*. Third edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford.

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1978 *Lake Elsinore Valley: Its Story, 1776-1977*. Lake Elsinore Downtown Business Association and City of Lake Elsinore Centennial, Lake Elsinore.

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Jennings, Bill, Ron Baker, Tom Patterson, and Diana Seider (ed.)

1993 *Guide to the Historic Landmarks of Riverside County, California*. Riverside County Historical Commission Press, Riverside.

Keller, Jean Salpas

1988 An Archaeological Assessment of Change of Zone 5231, Riverside, California. Report on file (MF No. 3580), Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Love, Bruce, and Bai "Tom" Tang

1998 Cultural Resources Report: Water and Sewer Pipeline Rights-of-Way and Associated Facilities In Community Facilities District No. 97-1, near Wildomar, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

OPR (Governor's Office of Planning and Research, California)

1994 *CEQA and Historical Resources*. Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.

1942a Map: Lake Elsinore, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939.

1942b Map: Murrieta, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939.

1953a Map: Murrieta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1951.

1953b Map: Wildomar, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos 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.

1988 Map: Wildomar, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1985.

APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Bruce Love, Ph.D., SOPA (Society of Professional Archaeologists)
CRM TECH
126 Barret Road
Riverside, CA 92507

Professional history

- 1993- Owner and principal investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside
1990-1993 Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside
 Coordinator, Archaeological Information Center, U.C. Riverside
1989-1990 Coordinator, Archaeological Information Center, UCLA
1987-1990 Owner and principal investigator, Pyramid Archaeology, Palmdale,
 California
1986-1987 Junior Fellow, Dumbarton Oaks Center for Pre-Columbian Research,
 Washington, D.C.
1981-1986 Part-time CRM consultant; doctoral student at UCLA

Education

- 1986 Ph.D., Anthropology, UCLA
1981 M.A., Anthropology, UCLA
1976 B.A., Anthropology, UCLA
- 1995 "CEQA Workshop," presented by Association of Environmental Professionals
1994 "Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the
 Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 "CEQA 1994: Issues, Trends, and Advanced Topics," presented by UCLA Extension.
1990 "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law," presented by U.S.
 General Services Administration Training Center.

Memberships

Society of Professional Archaeologists (certified in field research, teaching, and
 archaeological administration)
Association of Environmental Professionals
American Planning Association
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Society for Historic Archaeology
American Society for Ethnohistory
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

MICHAEL HOGAN

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside

Professional Experience

- 1996- Project Director and ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside

Duties: Supervision of all aspects of projects including communicating and negotiating with clients, property owners, engineering firms, or public agencies to determine appropriate scope of work and scheduling of tasks; Arranging logistics, including transportation to and from the project site, food and lodging at the site; Organizing crew people into appropriate tasks and directs field work; overseeing laboratory analysis of findings, sending samples to outside researchers for analysis and cataloguing and organizing all data recovered by the fieldwork; and producing the final report, including background research, description of fieldwork, results of analysis, site records, and final recommendations

- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside
1984-1991 Crew Person for various CRM firms including the following: Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside; Cultural Resource Facility, California State University, Bakersfield; Greenwood and Associates; RMW Paleo Associates; and WESTEC Services, Inc.

PROJECT HISTORIAN

Bai Tom Tang

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History / Historic Preservation, U.C. Riverside
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China
- 1994 "Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno

Professional Experience

- 1993- Project Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, U.C. Riverside
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, U.C. 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, U.C. 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.

Approximately 100 cultural resources survey, evaluation, and mitigation reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, CRM TECH, and Greenwood and Associates, October 1991-April 1998.

ATTACHMENT B
SITE RECORD UPDATE
33-008273 (CA-RIV-6070H)

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 33-008173
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-6070H

Page 1 of 2

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

Recorded by Daniel Ballester Date June 13, 2013 Continuation Update
Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton Project No: CRM TECH 2717

Site 33-008173 was first recorded in 1998 as a cluster of olive trees surviving from an abandoned and partially destroyed orchard dating at least to the early 1940s. On June 13, 2013, during a revisit to the site area, it was observed that the olive trees in the northern and western portions of the site had been removed as a result of slope adjustment associated with a residential development immediately to the north (see p. 2 for updated site map). No other alterations were noted in the condition of the site.

Report Citation:

Love, Bruce, and Bai "Tom" Tang
1998 Cultural Resources Report: Senior Lifestyle Perspectives Project, APNs 369-050-040, -041, and -042, near the Community of Wildomar, County of Riverside, State of California.

Tang, Bai "Tom"
2013 Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 276-410-013, -022, and -023 (Westpark Project), City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.

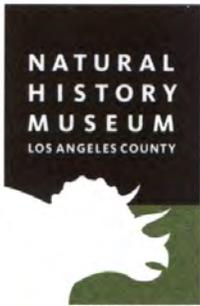


APPENDIX D-2

Paleontological Database Review

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

29 August 2014

Environmental Science Associates
550 West C Street, Suite 750
San Diego, CA 92101

Attn: Michael Vader, Cultural Resources

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Wildomar Westpark Promenade Project, ESA
Project # 130266.01, in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, project area

Dear Michael:

I have thoroughly searched our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Wildomar Westpark Promenade Project, ESA Project # 130266.01, in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Murrieta USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 19 August 2014. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same deposits that occur in the proposed project area.

The entire proposed project area has exposures of the terrestrial Plio-Pleistocene Pauba Formation. Our closest fossil vertebrate localities to the proposed project area from the Pauba Formation are LACM 5447, 5891 and 5892. These localities are all southeast of the proposed project area east of the Temecula Valley Freeway (I-15) around Winchester Road (Route 79). Locality LACM 5447 is situated along Ynez Road north of Winchester Road and Santa Gertrudis Creek. LACM 5891 and 5892 are situated along Margarita Road south of Winchester Road and Santa Gertrudis Creek. All three localities produced specimens of fossil horses, Equidae.

Further southeast of the proposed project area but still in the Pauba Formation we have several vertebrate fossil localities. Southeast of the proposed project area in Temecula east of the

Temecula Valley Freeway (I-15), west of Ynez Road, between Long Valley Road and Santiago Road, locality LACM 5789 produced more specimens of fossil horse, *Equus*. Farther southeast south of Long Canyon, locality LACM 5904 produced specimens of fossil rabbit, Leporidae and fossil pocket gopher, *Thomomys*. More fossil horse, *Equus*, material was recovered from the Pauba Formation locality LACM 5893, in the hills between the confluence of the Temecula and Pauba Valleys east of the Temecula Valley Freeway (I-15).

Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils from the Pauba Formation deposits, and thus should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. It should be noted, however, that in the Pauba Formation many of the vertebrate fossils are relatively small and would be missed during typical paleontological monitoring. Sediment samples from any excavations in the Pauba Formation 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice