Appendix E

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
REGULATORY SERVICES
BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

March 18, 2020

Mark Cooper
RED CORYDON, LLC
25425 Jefferson Ave., Suite 101
Murrieta, CA 92562

REGARDING: PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE CORYDON GATEWAY PROJECT, APNS 370-050-026 AND -030, ON ±10.96 ACRES AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF CORYDON STREET AND MISSION TRAIL IN THE CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS *LAKE ELSINORE*, CA. 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT REDC-19-746)

L & L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is pleased to present the attached DRAFT Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment report for your review. The attached report is prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside Cultural Resources Guidelines.

Please review this report and submit comments to us for consideration as we prepare the FINAL report. Thank you for the opportunity to work with you and please feel free to contact us at 909-335-9897, should you have any questions or comments. It has been a pleasure working with you!

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Leslie Nay Irish
CEO

Celebrating 20+ Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)
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L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
REGULATORY SERVICES
BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE CORYDON GATEWAY PROJECT, APNS 370-050-026 AND -030, ON ±10.96 ACRES AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF CORYDON STREET AND MISSION TRAIL IN THE CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Lake Elsinore, CA USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Township 6 South, Range 4 West, Sections 21 and 22

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February 12, 2020

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

L&L Environmental (L&L), at the request of RED Corydon, LLC, completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment on ±10.96 acres of land for the Corydon Gateway Project ("Project") in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County California. RED Corydon, LLC proposes construction and operation of the a commercial center that includes plans for a 4,088 sq. ft. 7-Eleven convenience store and gas station, a 4,007 sq. ft. carwash, two (3,000 sq. ft. and a 2,298 sq. ft. each) drive-through restaurants, an 11,520 sq. ft. flex-tech condos, and an 11,520 sq. ft. automotive service condos with 188 total parking spaces on a ±6.33-acre site. The Project area is at the northwest corner of Corydon Street and Mission Trail on Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 370-050-026 and -030 in Sections 21 and 22 of Township 6 South, Range 4 West, as depicted on the *Lake Elsinore, CA* USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map.

This technical study documents efforts to identify historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) §5020.1(j) and complies with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to assess a Project's potential to impact historical resources during construction, operation, and/or maintenance. These efforts include a historical resources records search, background research, coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes and organizations, a geoarchaeological assessment, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project area.

This investigation identified one (1) historic resource near the Project area consisting of Lake Elsinore (33-11009). Although the lake currently resides outside the limits of the Project area, the Project area lies at or near the shoreline of its current maximum elevation of 1,267 feet above sea level (US Army 1941; City of Lake Elsinore 2011).

Lake Elsinore was identified during a local historic resources inventory completed by the Riverside County Historical Commission (RCHC) and is listed in the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) as an individual property eligible for local listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. In accordance with CEQA Section 15064.1.a.2, properties identified in a local register of historical resources or identified significant in a historical resources survey fall under the presumptive eligibility category and are, therefore, considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Furthermore, Lake Elsinore is a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) and Tribal Cultural Resources of the Luiseño people.

Lake Elsinore, as mapped by the EIC, lies outside the boundary of the Project area. In the past, the lake occupied a much larger area with shorelines reaching more than 1,260 feet AMSL, as

demonstrated during the 1980 flood. Furthermore, the significance of Lake Elsinore is not limited to the water itself but includes the surrounding shoreline, at present and historic elevations, as well as potential contributing natural (e.g., wetlands, vegetation, trees, inlets, outlets, embayments, lagoons, etc.) and cultural (e.g., archaeological sites and ethnohistoric place names) elements.

Although the Project area is situated near the old shoreline of Lake Elsinore and may have, at times, been covered by the lake, the land within the Project area itself does not exhibit any characteristics of a shoreline. The surface of the Project area is topped by approximately two (2) feet of fill from an unknown source and vegetation consists primarily of non-native species. Furthermore, there are no known natural or cultural elements visible on the surface of the Project area that may contribute to the significance of the lake. As such, the Project will have no direct impact on Lake Elsinore (33-11009). There is also little potential for the Project to cause indirect visual, audible, vibrational, or cumulative impacts to the historic resource.

Deeply buried Holocene-age alluvial and possible lacustrine deposits underlie the Project area and deeply buried archaeological deposits are known to exist near the Warm Springs Creek outlet channel on the northern shoreline of Lake Elsinore. In consideration of the geologic, geomorphic, and archaeological data referenced during this investigation, L&L has determined that there is moderate to high potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits during Project construction beneath artificial fill.

Such buried archaeological resources, should they exist in the Project area, would likely be found eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion D (data potential) and would qualify as historical resources under CEQA. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the Project's potential to impact unknown buried historical resources and develop mitigation measures to reduce the Project's potential impact to buried historical resources, should they exist, to less than significant.

L&L recommends the preparation of an Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery Plan (AMDP) by a qualified archaeologist (Project Archaeologist) who meets the Secretary of Interior standards in consultation with the City of Lake Elsinore and Native American organizations and full time Archaeological and Native American monitoring during Project construction. At a minimum, the AMDP must outline monitoring protocols and procedures, identify the types of buried archaeological resources that may be encountered, and include methods for evaluating and treating buried archaeological resources, should they be encountered during Project construction. In addition, the AMDP must document the process by which the Lead Agency and consulting parties would be notified of discoveries.

1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.1) Introduction

L&L Environmental (L&L), at the request of RED Corydon, LLC, completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment on ±10.96 acres of land for the Corydon Gateway Project ("Project") in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County California. The purpose of this technical report is to provide the City of Lake Elsinore with information necessary to determine whether the Project would cause an adverse change to a historic resource, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j) and therefore result in a significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, L&L completed a historical resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and a systematic survey of the entire Project area.

1.2) Project Location

The Project is generally situated in the southwest portion of Riverside County, California, southwest of Interstate 15 and southeast of State Route 74, near the southeastern shoreline of Lake Elsinore (Figure 1). It is northwest of, and immediately adjacent to, the northwest corner of Corydon Road and Mission Trail in the City of Lake Elsinore (Figure 3). The Project includes ±10.96 acres of land in APNs 370-050-026 and -030 and is completely within the City of Lake Elsinore. Specifically, it lies within Sections 21 and 22 of Township 6 South, Range 4 West as depicted on the USGS *Lake Elsinore, CA* 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2).

1.3) Project Description

The Project proposes construction and operation of the Corydon Gateway Project, a commercial center with plans for a 4,088 sq. ft. 7-Eleven convenience store and gas station, a 4,007 sq. ft. carwash, two (3,000 sq. ft. and a 2,298 sq. ft. each) drive-through restaurants, an 11,520 sq. ft. flex-tech condos, and an 11,520 sq. ft. automotive service condos with 188 total parking spaces on a ±6.33-acre site. The Project is currently in the design phase and is subject to change based on the results of on-going CEQA compliant technical studies, Native American coordination, and feedback from the City of Lake Elsinore and other applicable agencies. These areas are shown in Figure 4 as a Conceptual Development Plan.

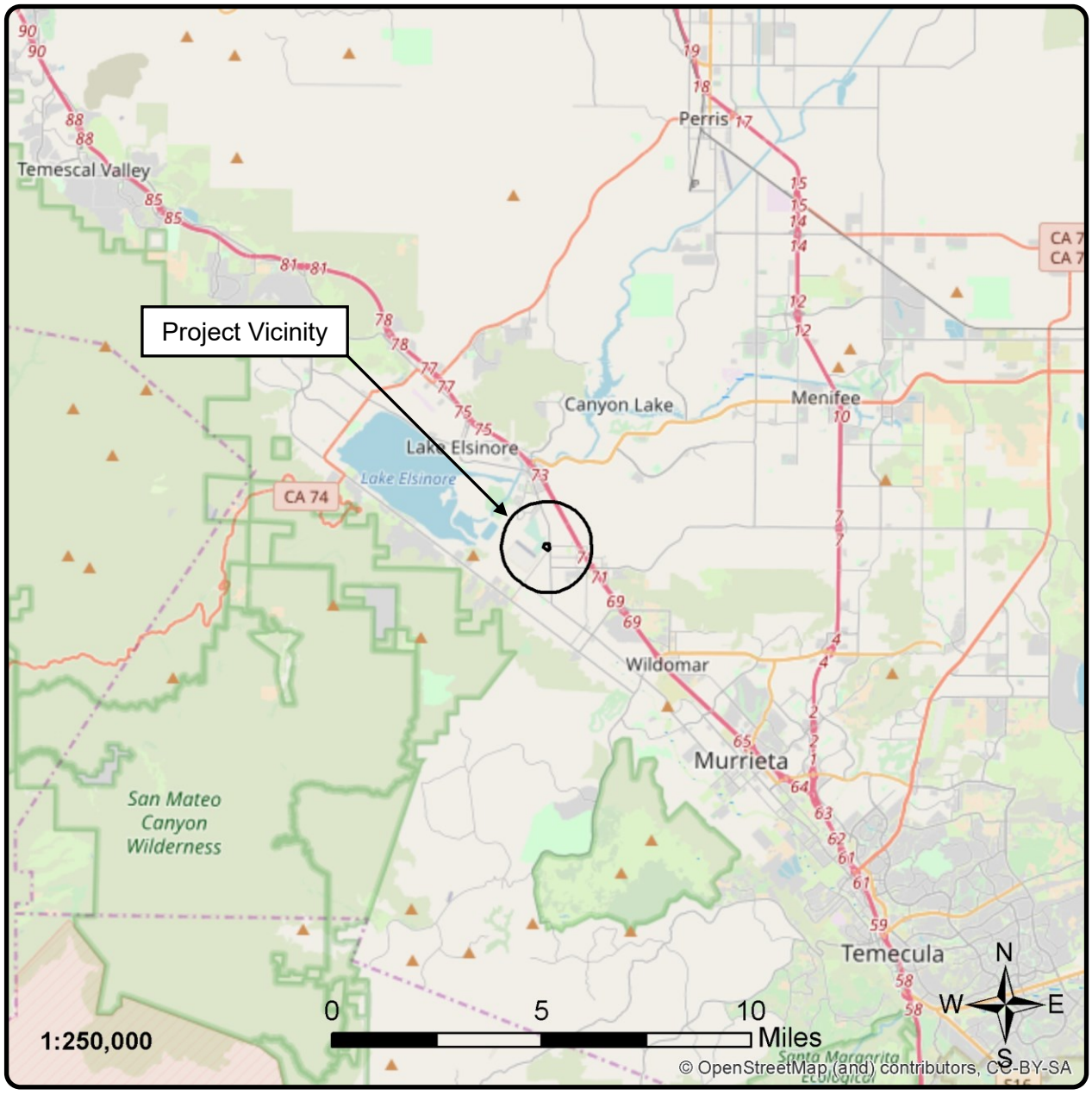

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Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

Corydon Gateway Project City of Lake Elsinore
County of Riverside, California

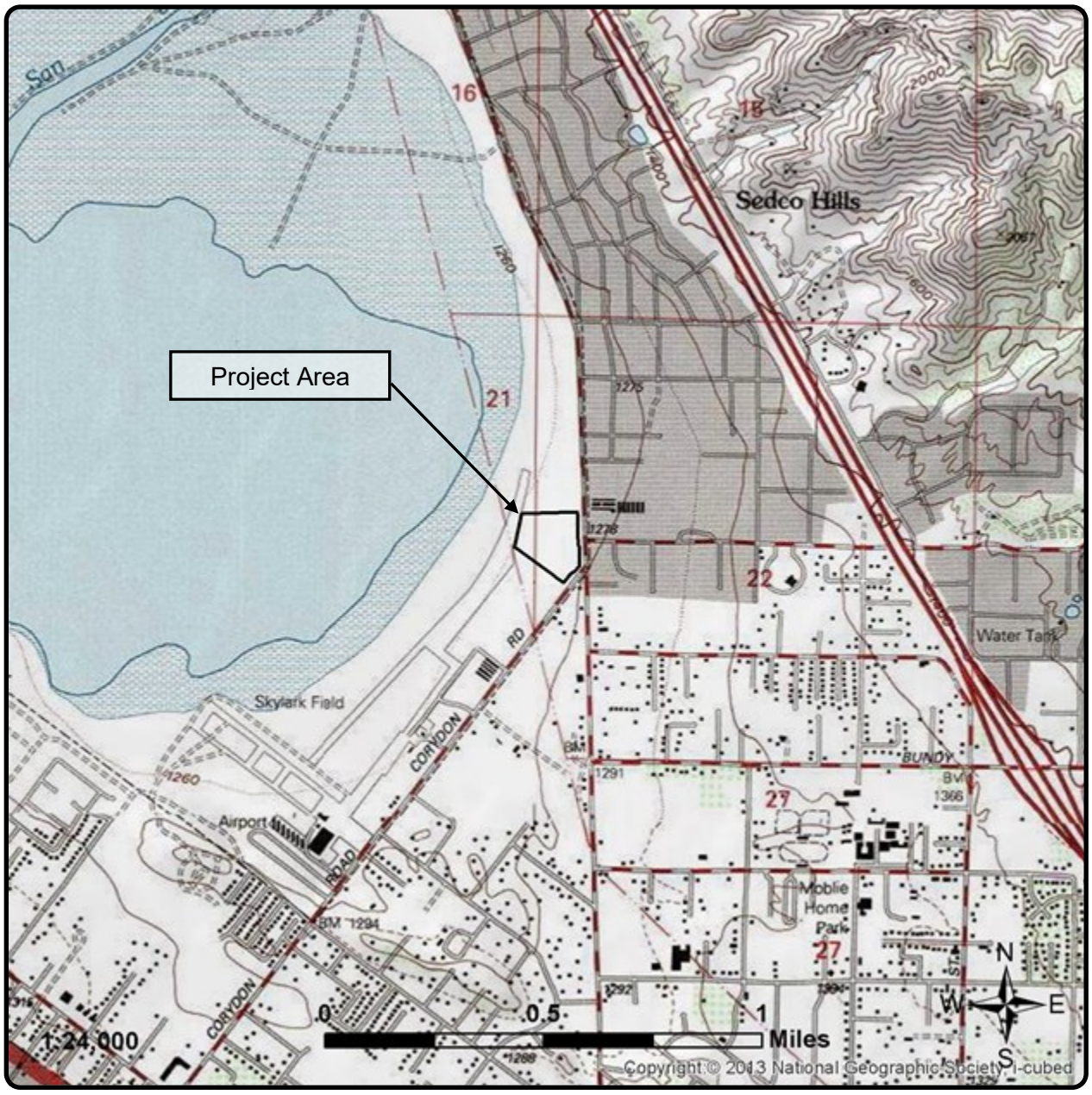

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Figure 2

Project Location Map
(USGS Lake Elsinore [1988] quadrangle,
Section 21 & 22, Township 6 South, Range 4 West)

Corydon Gateway Project City of Lake Elsinore
County of Riverside, California

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Figure 3

Aerial Photograph
(Photo obtained from Google Earth, December 2018)

Corydon Gateway Project City of Lake Elsinore
County of Riverside, California

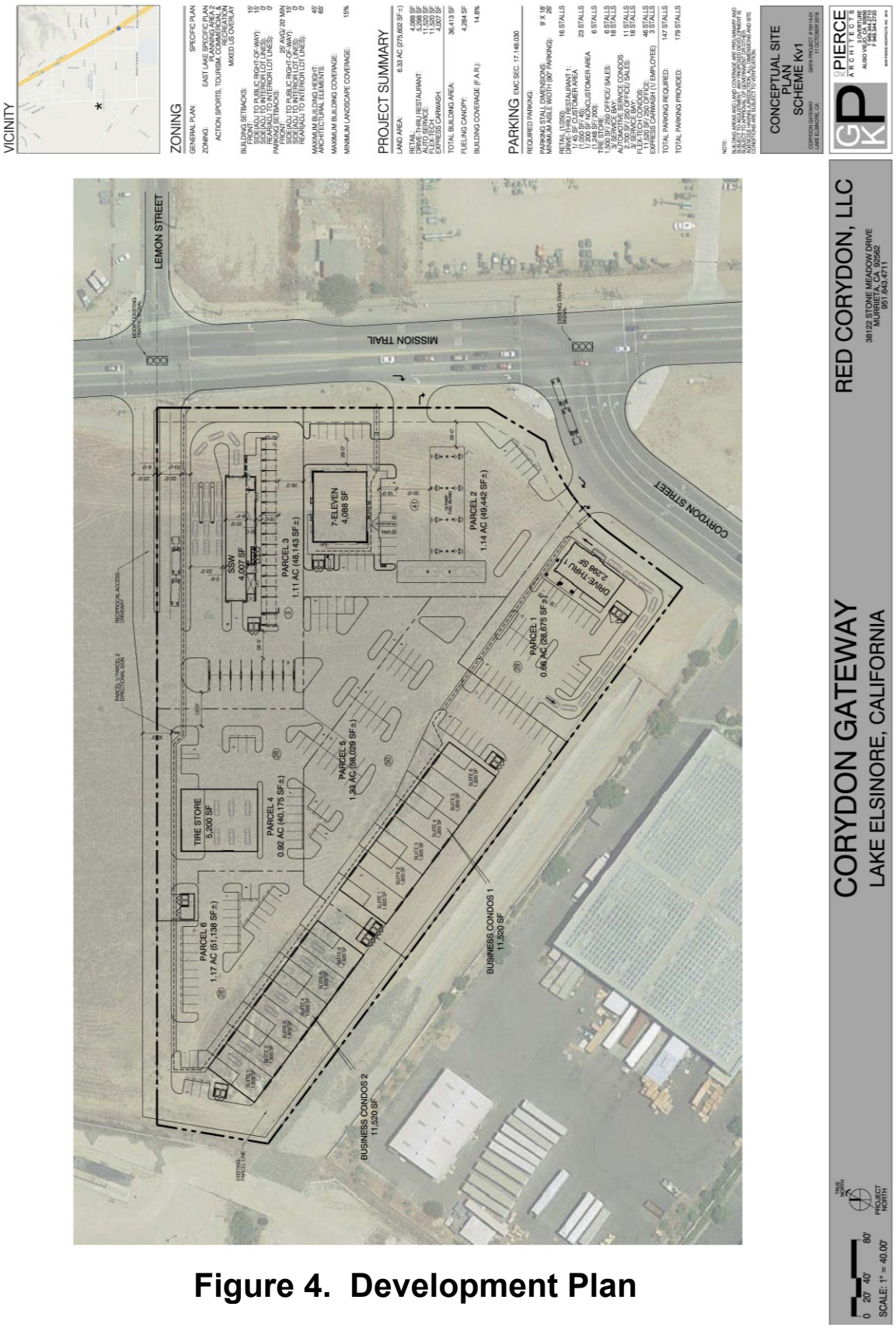

Figure 4. Development Plan

The vertical limits of the Project, as it relates to the maximum depth of subsurface excavations and other ground-disturbing activities, will extend to 7 feet across most of the site and to depths of approximately 20 feet for fueling tanks associated with the proposed gas station. The above ground vertical limits of the Project associated with the height of proposed buildings and architectural elements extends to a maximum of 65 feet.

1.4) Cultural Resources Staff

The historical resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) was completed by L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S. Mr. Gillean reviewed maps, records, reports, and directories on January 16, 2020. Mr. Gillean also performed the pedestrian survey of the Project area on February 12, 2020. L&L Principal Investigator John Eddy, M.A., RPA and Mr. Gillean coauthored the report. L&L CEO/Principal Project Manager Leslie Irish provided quality control oversight. Professional qualifications for all team members are in Appendix A.

1.5) Environmental Setting

1.5.1) Existing Land Use/Topography/Geology

Lands surrounding the Project area are generally characterized as a mixture of disturbed open space and various commercial/industrial developments, with low and high-density residential areas east, north, and south of the Project area. The Project area is bound to the south by an industrial park and Corydon Street, to the east by Mission Trail, to the west by Lake Elsinore Motorsports Parkway (closed at the time of the study), and to the north by vacant land. Skylark Field and Skydive Elsinore are along Cereal Street just southwest of the Project area. The Project area is separated from the motorsport's parkway by a chain-link fence/barbed wire fence and a low-relief berm. A fenced/gated drainage easement is present along the Project area's southern boundary. Unpaved access roads lie along the edge of the Project to the south, west, and east. The Project area is zoned for mixed use and lies within the East Lake District's action sports, tourism, commercial, and recreational land use (Lake Elsinore 2017).

Elevation within the Project area ranges between approximately 1,267 feet AMSL in the north to 1,278 feet AMSL near Corydon Avenue. Surface soils over most of the Project area are mapped as Ramona very fine sandy loam (ReC2) with some Waukena loamy fine sand (saline-alkali) mapped near the 1,260-foot contour (NRCS 2020). Piles of fill dirt are located at the southwestern corner and several soil test trenches are present in the southern and eastern portions of the site.

The Project area is underlain by Quaternary young alluvial-valley deposits (Qyv_a) dating from the Pleistocene to Holocene (Morton and Weber 2003). These fluvial deposits consist of unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay bearing alluvium. To the west of the Project area (and perhaps encroaching into its western boundary) lies Quaternary very young lacustrine deposits (Ql) dating to the Late Holocene (Morton and Weber 2003). These are dominantly gray, clayey, silty, and fine-grained sandy lacustrine deposits derived from Lake Elsinore.

Surface deposits in the southeast portion of the Project area exhibited a semi-consolidated chunk of reddish-brown poorly sorted sandy loam or sand with angular coarse grained arkosic clasts that lacked granulation. These materials likely derive from an offsite location and were transported into the Project area sometime in the past as a result of natural processes (e.g., erosion) or, more likely, human-made processes (e.g., fill material). The latter interpretation coincides with findings made by Poole and Wood (2019:4) reporting artificial undocumented fill encountered throughout the upper two feet of the Project area. This material was described as yellowish-brown to dark yellowish-brown silty sand and clayey sand, inconsistent, poorly consolidated fills.

Geotechnical boring of the Project area also verified the presence of Qyv deposits, which extend to a maximum depth of 46.5 feet below current surface elevations (Poole and Wood 2019). These materials are predominately interlayered yellowish-brown to dark yellowish-brown, fine to coarse grained silty sand and contain layers of olive brown to light olive brown gray sandy clay and sandy silt. Boring logs also noted light grayish brown clay layers at depths of 19 to 25 feet.

The Project area exhibits evidence of past disturbance associated with land use, clearing, and potential annual disking or mowing. In addition, the southwest portion of the Project area is heavily disturbed by previous earth-moving activities, which is responsible for several small grass covered dirt piles. There is also evidence of modern construction refuse dumping and at least three (3) trenches or ramped soil test pits were also noted. The Project area is also littered with modern trash (Appendix C: Photographs 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24).

1.5.2) Vegetation

Vegetation within the Project area consists almost entirely of non-native grassland species throughout the interior (Appendix C: Photographs 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, and 15) with areas near the east, southeast, and southwest boundaries appearing more lightly vegetated and even denuded to mineral soil (Appendix C: Photographs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6). Grasses observed and

identified in the Project area include Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*) and foxtail chess (*Bromus diandrus*). Additional non-native grass species are likely present but were not identified due to season. The most conspicuous weedy annuals observed include (but may not be limited to) Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), and tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*). Native annuals that are tolerant of disturbed or waste places observed include fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii* var*. intermedia*), cudweed aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*), annual sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*), doveweed (*Croton setiger*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), and annual bur-weed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*). Other plants less commonly observed include tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), vinegar weed (*Trichostemma lanceolatum*), nightshade (*Solanum* species), and western jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*).

1.5.3) Water Resources

The Project area lies approximately two (2) miles from the southeastern shoreline of Lake Elsinore (see Figure 3) but is situated at or near the shoreline of its maximum elevation at 1,267 feet AMSL. The San Jacinto River is the inlet for Lake Elsinore and drains into the eastern portion of the lake, approximately one (1) mile north of the Project area. The outlet is Temescal Wash, which is located north of the lake (Riverside 2015).

No USGS mapped blue-line streams are present within the Project area, but remnant wetland areas associated with the former Elsinore lakebed containing Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremonti*) and black willow (*Salix goodingii*) were noted offsite to the north. Additional willows and tamarisk (*Tamarix* species) were observed outside the Project area in a small riparian area west of the drainage easement in association with the motor sports parkway.

2.0) CULTURAL SETTING

2.1) Prehistoric Setting

The following section provides a brief discussion on the prehistoric and historic setting to provide a context for understanding the relevance of resources found in the project area and the general vicinity. Additional information can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Fagan (2003), and Jones and Klar (2007).

The purpose of establishing a cultural sequence is to allow for the meaningful comparison of material culture attributes on an intra- and inter-site basis and to provide the basis for culture-model building. To this end, regional archaeologists often follow Wallace's southern California format (1955 and 1978) for discussing the prehistoric chronology of the project area. However, the established chronologies are often augmented or even abandoned. For example, Fagan (2003) does not use the traditional archaeological cultural sequences for his regional analysis, instead he describes the stages as generalized models related to recent environmental change and socio-economic models, all associated with an ever-changing environment. Thusly, it should be noted that all of the presented cultural sequences are regularly challenged, as are the meanings of the individual frames of reference. Wallace's prehistoric format is as follows:

- Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)
- Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Wallace also argued (Wallace, in Heizer 1978) that the stages prior to 2000 B.C. in southern California could be assigned to:

- San Dieguito Period (Period I: 9000 to 6000 B.C.)
- Standard Millingstone Period (Period II: 6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Modified Millingstone Period (Period III: 3000 to 2000 B.C.)

Warren (1968) uses the following terms to subdivide the periods:

- San Dieguito Tradition (before 5500 B.C.)
- Encinitas Tradition (5500 B.C. to A.D. 600)
- Shoshonean Tradition (A.D. 600 to A.D. 1769)

2.1.1) Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)

Beginning with the first human presence in California, prehistoric artifacts and cultural activities appear to represent a big-game hunting tradition. Very few sites from the Early Period exist, especially in inland areas. Of the Early Period sites that have been excavated and dated, most exhibit a refuse assemblage suggesting short-term occupation. Such sites have been detected in caves and around fluvial lakes fed by streams that existed near the end of the last glaciation. Chipped stone tools at these sites are surmised to reflect a specialized tool kit used by hunters. Large-stemmed bifaces are common. Millingstones and dart points are not part of the Early Period tool assemblage.

2.1.2) Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)

Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones, the onset of the Millingstone Period appears to correspond with an interval of warm and dry weather known as the Altithermal (Wallace 1978). Artifact assemblages begin to reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems, as evidenced by the grinding tools found at these sites. Assemblages also include choppers and scraper planes; however, there is a reduced number of large bifaces. Sites are occupied for a greater duration than Early Period sites, based on an increase in occupational debris. The distribution of millingstone sites reflects the theory that groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern base camps were occupied for a portion of the year while small population groups seasonally occupied satellite camps to exploit resources not readily available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. More arid inland regions would have provided a seasonally dispersed resource base, restricting sedentary occupation.

2.1.3) Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)

Dating between roughly 3000 B.C. and A.D. 500, the Intermediate Period represents a slow technological transition, which is presumably related to the slowly drying and warming climate.

Site artifact assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period. Technologically, these sites are difficult to distinguish from earlier sites in the absence of radiometric dates. Additionally, these sites generally contain a reduced number of large-stemmed or notched projectile points, but there is an increase in portable mortars and pestles. The lack of large points, combined with the mortars and pestles, suggest that the indigenous populations may have preferred harvesting, processing, and consuming acorns and other seeds over hunting. Due to a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this period are well understood. It has been proposed by some researchers that group sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable, high-yield plant food resources, such as acorns. The duration and intensity of occupation at base camps increased during this period, especially in the later part of the period.

2.1.4) Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Extending from about A.D. 500 to Spanish contact in A.D. 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects an increased sophistication and diversity in technology. Cultural complexes appeared that have modern ethnographic counterparts. Occupation sites consisted of major villages with cemeteries, as well as "special purpose" and seasonal sites. Village sites are common. Late assemblages characteristically contain small projectile or dart points, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of bedrock milling stations is purported to have been widespread during this period, as it was in the previous period. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Desert series projectile points, buffware and brownware ceramics, shell, steatite beads, slate pendants, incised stones, and milling tools constitute the tool assemblage. Regional differences, such as Cottonwood Projectile Points, were common and the use of obsidian increased in some areas and decreased in others.

2.2) Ethnographic Setting

The project area is situated in the eastern portion of an area that is affiliated with the Luiseño, a tribe associated with San Luis Rey Mission. During missionization, a number of different groups from this area and the coast were called Luiseño, since they were combined together during their time at the San Luis Rey Mission (Lake Elsinore 2011).

The Luiseño spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin). The Luiseño territory abuts the ethnographic boundaries of Gabrielino and

Juaneño groups, who spoke languages closely related to the Luiseño and once shared many common cultural traits.

Luiseño territory consisted of approximately 1,500 square miles, extending from Agua Hedionda on the south to Aliso Creek on the northwest, inland to Santiago Peak across the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, and around the southern slope above the Valley of San Jose (Bean and Shipek 1978). This area covered every ecological zone and provided a vast amount of resources for the people.

The Luiseño were characterized by the occupation of sedentary villages in subsistence territories that permitted them to reach most of their resources within a day's walk. Villages were commonly located along valley bottoms, streams, or coastal strands in areas with abundant resources and defensive locations. During October and November much of the village population moved to temporary camps in the mountains to harvest acorns and hunt game. Inland groups also had fishing and gathering spots on the coast that they visited annually. Primary subsistence resources included deer, rabbit, woodrat, mice and ground squirrels, quail, duck, and other fowl. Trout, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks could be utilized in coastal areas and mountain streams. Plant resources were also important, the acorn being the most utilized. Other important plant resources included grass seeds, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lamb's quarters, and pine nuts. Various greens, cactus pods and fruits, berries, and yucca, as well as mushrooms, bulbs, roots, and tubers were also part of the everyday diet. Tobacco and datura, also known as Jimson weed, toloache, or náqtumuš, were used in sacred rituals.

The Luiseño appear to have maintained a high population density and a more rigid social structure. According to Bean and Shipek (1978), each village was a clan tribelet—a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring groups. There was a hereditary village chief that was responsible for ceremonial, economic, and warfare issues. Also involved in the political makeup of the group was a council of ritual specialists and shamans whose positions were hereditary, often with the successor coming from a specific lineage. The cult *Chingichngish* was very important to the spiritual leaders as well and they were allotted special access to ritual and supernatural power forms.

The Luiseño patterns may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834. During the mission period, the Catholic Mission fathers had a policy to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shipek 1978). The

secularization resulted in political imbalance, revolts, and uprisings against the Mexican rancheros.

2.3) Historic Setting

The historic period (post-contact) in southern California is commonly presented in terms of Spanish, Mexican, and American political domination. Certain themes are common to all periods, such as the development of transportation, military activities, settlement, and agriculture.

2.3.1) Spanish Period (1769 to 1821)

The first Europeans to traverse the territory that comprises modern Riverside County were Spanish soldier Pedro Fages and Father Francisco Garcés. This expedition to locate deserting soldiers brought the group through the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains and along Coyote Canyon on the southern edge of Riverside County. They then continued into the Anza Valley, the San Jacinto Valley, Riverside, and eventually into San Bernardino, and Cajon Pass. Later, in 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza would also utilize Coyote Canyon and enter the confines of modern Riverside County as his expedition searched for an overland route from Sonora to coastal southern California. These expeditions sparked an influx of non-natives to southern California and the first of these groups were the Spanish. Associated with the Spanish migration is the establishment of missions and military presidios along the coast of California. Between 1769 and 1823, Spanish explorers and missionaries established 21 missions, four (4) presidios, and four (4) pueblos between San Diego and Sonoma (Bean and Rawls 1983). Although neither the missions nor presidios were ever located within modern Riverside County, their influence was far-reaching. Lands within modern Riverside County were utilized for agriculture and pasturage under the supervision of the Mission San Gabriel and the Mission San Luis Rey (Lech 2004).

In the early 19th century, the Missions began establishing ranchos for the purpose of expanding their agricultural holdings. The establishment of the ranchos is important to the development of the area as a center of mission activity for inland southern California and it encouraged population expansion into modern Riverside County lands. Mission San Gabriel established the San Bernardino, San Gorgonio, and Jurupa Ranchos, while Mission San Luis Rey established the Temecula and San Jacinto Ranchos (Lech 2004).

With reference to the southwestern quarter of modern Riverside County, Mission San Luis Rey established the Temecula Rancho, which encompassed modern Lake Elsinore, the Temecula

Valley, and the Long, Wolf, and Pauba Valleys further inland. The San Jacinto Rancho was then situated further east. In contrast to the ranchos established by Mission San Gabriel, San Luis Rey ranchos exhibit buildings and were not used solely for pastoral purposes. The Temecula Rancho retained at least two (2) buildings near modern Temecula and was used for grazing, as well as agricultural production. The high volume and value of grain from the Temecula and Murrieta Creek Valleys made the area the most important dependency of the Mission (Lech 2004).

2.3.2) Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

By the early decades of the 19th century, the growth of Spanish California had come to a halt. Embroiled in the Napoleonic wars and a subsequent struggle to evade French rule, Spain was unable to effectively rule its North American colonies. In 1821, after more than a decade of revolutionary struggle, Mexico achieved independence from Spain and California became a distant outpost of the Mexican Republic. Following Mexican Independence, the secularization of the Missions and the Mission holdings took place over the next decade and former Mission lands were transferred to prominent Mexican families.

Subdivision of former Mission rancho lands was common during the Mexican rancho period and the size of the Temecula Rancho dwindled over time. Rancho lands in this region were split into Rancho Temecula, Rancho Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto Rancho, and further divided into Pauba Rancho, La Laguna Rancho, and Little Temecula Rancho. Rancho La Laguna encompassed lands in the vicinity of modern Lake Elsinore, including the lakebed and the shoreline of Lake Elsinore. This rancho grant was purchased by Julian Manriquez in 1844 (Hampson 1991; Lake Elsinore 2011).

2.3.3) American Period (1848 to Present)

The Mexican Period formally ends in 1848, following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This event marked the end of the Mexican-American War and ceded the northern provinces of Mexico to the United States. The following decades saw an influx of American settlers to the region, sparked by the discovery of gold, agricultural possibilities, and land speculation. Mexican ranchos were subdivided or sold during this period, and much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. For the lands comprising Rancho La Laguna, Abel Stearns acquired the property in 1851 and subsequently sold it to Don Agustin Machado in 1858 (Hampson, et al. 1991; Lake Elsinore 2011). At this time, Rancho La Laguna consisted of 12,832 acres (Lake Elsinore

2015).

Upon purchasing Rancho La Laguna, Machado began construction on a seven-room adobe meant to house his wife Ramona and their 12 children. Machado named his settlement the Rancho Rayo del Sol and it was located west and southwest of the lake. This sizable settlement eventually consisted of the residence, orchards, vineyards, and livestock, and it became a stagecoach stop on the Butterfield stage route. This settlement is estimated to have been located near the modern intersection of Grand and Riverside Avenues and the house is still present in the city to this day. Machado lived at the settlement until his death in 1865 and the rancho was inherited by Machado's wife and their children (Hampson, et al. 1991; Lake Elsinore 2011; Lake Elsinore 2015).

In 1873, the majority of Rancho La Laguna holdings were sold to Charles A. Sumner by Machado's heirs. Sumner owned the land between 1873 and 1883, but experienced financial difficulties and it was eventually sold to Franklin Heald. Heald purchased Rancho La Laguna in October of 1883 (Hampson, et al. 1991). Heald then founded the town of Elsinore, which was named after the City of Elsinore from Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. Elsinore began to grow rapidly during the 1880s and this growth was influenced by the advent of the railroad. A spur of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad first reached the Elsinore in 1885 and rendered the townsite more accessible (Lake Elsinore 2011 and 2020).

By 1888, the population of Elsinore reached approximately 1,000 residents. On April 9, 1888, the residents of Elsinore voted to incorporate and was established as a city within San Diego County. The city later became a part of the newly formed Riverside County in 1893. Elsinore then continued to grow over the ensuing years (Lake Elsinore 2011 and 2020).

During the 1920s, Elsinore became a vacation destination for the Hollywood elite. It also served as a training area for Olympic athletes, high speed boat racers, and then as a facility for testing seaplanes during World War II (Hudson 1978; Lake Elsinore 2015). In 1972, Elsinore was officially renamed the City of Lake Elsinore by popular vote and in honor of the lake. By the mid-2000s, numerous retailers opened a variety of new businesses and the population numbered approximately 50,000 residents. The City celebrated its 120th anniversary in 2008 with "The Spirit of the Dream" as their theme. This theme was intended to honor the founders and all contributors to the City's progress over time (Lake Elsinore 2015).

3.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS

3.1) Regulatory Setting

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

"Historical resources" is a term with a defined statutory meaning (see PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) and Points of Historical Interest (CPHIs).

Properties of local significance designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are therefore presumed historical resources for purposes of CEQA (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). A lead agency should consider such resources potentially eligible for the CRHR unless the resource was demolished, lost substantial integrity, or if a preponderance of evidence exists demonstrating the resource is not eligible for listing.

Lead agencies also have a responsibility to evaluate potential historical resources not previously designated under a local preservation ordinance or identified in a historical resources inventory against the CRHR criteria prior to determining the project's overall effect on the environment under CEQA (PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). The following criteria are used to evaluate the significance of potential historical resources for the proposed project. An effect is considered significant if the proposed project impacts the specific qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or the CRHR.

3.1.1) State Significance Criteria

Generally, a resource is considered significant under CEQA if it possesses sufficient integrity and demonstrates eligibility under at least one (1) of the following criteria (California Code of

Regulations 15064.5):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

As noted above, lead agencies must also consider whether a project will affect unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or

- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

3.1.2) Local Regulations

City of Lake Elsinore Municipal Code

The City of Lake Elsinore Municipal Code addresses cultural resource preservation through the establishment of Open Space Districts (Chapter 17.100 – Open Space [OS] Districts). These districts consist of lands in the City that are not suitable for residential or other intensive uses and are designated to allow citizens to pursue recreational activities. Land placed in the OS District includes:

A. Land under public ownership, such as playgrounds, public parks, and wildlife preserves;

B. Land under private ownership where development could endanger residents, including areas that are too steep to develop or are geologically unstable;

C. Buffer areas that separate industrial and commercial districts from residential districts; and

D. Areas of outstanding cultural or historical value.

City of Lake Elsinore General Plan

The City of Lake Elsinore General Plan (GP) addresses cultural resources in *Section 4.0: Resource Protection and Preservation* (Lake Elsinore 2011). Goals 6 and 7 of the GP and their related policies are the most relevant to the current Project area. These goals and policies are outlined below:

Goal 6: Preserve, protect, and promote the cultural heritage of the City and surrounding region for the education and enjoyment of all City residents and visitors, as well as for the advancement of historical and archeological knowledge.

Policies

6.1. Encourage the preservation of significant archeological, historical, and other cultural resources located within the City.

6.2. The City shall consult with the appropriate Native American tribes for projects identified under SB 18 (Traditional Tribal Cultural Places).

6.3. When significant cultural/archeological sites or artifacts are discovered on a site, coordination with professional archeologists, relevant state and, if applicable, federal agencies, and the appropriate Native American tribes regarding preservation of sites or professional retrieval and preservation of artifacts or by other means of protection, prior to development of the site shall be required. Because ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices, developers shall waive any and all claims to ownership and agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on a project site to the appropriate tribe for treatment. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act.

6.4. If archeological excavations are recommended on a project site, the City shall require that all such investigations include Native American consultation, which shall

occur prior to project approval.

Goal 7: Support state-of-the-art research designs and analytical approaches to archeological and cultural resource investigations while also acknowledging the traditional knowledge and experience of the Native American tribes regarding Native American culture.

Policies

7.1. Consult with California Native American tribes prior to decision-making processes for the purpose of preserving cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by the proposed plan, in accordance with State or federal requirements.

7.2. Continue to identify, document, evaluate, designate, and preserve the cultural resources in the City.

7.3. Continue to update a citywide inventory of cultural resources in conformance with state standards and procedures while maintaining the confidentiality of information as required by law.

7.4. Support the permanent curation of archaeological artifact collections by universities or museums or appropriate tribal facilities.

7.5. Increase opportunities for cultural heritage tourism by promoting the history of Lake Elsinore to attract cultural heritage travelers while maintaining the confidentiality of Native American sites, places, and other information as required by law.

3.2) Methods

The purpose of this technical report is to provide the City of Lake Elsinore with information necessary to determine whether the Project would cause an adverse change to a historic resource, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j) and therefore result in a significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, L&L completed a historical resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and a systematic survey of the entire Project area.

This investigation included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the Project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the Project area and the general vicinity.
- Request of an NAHC SLS for the Project area and contact with Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Non-collection Phase I pedestrian survey of the Project area.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts to cultural resources including the potential to impact buried cultural resources with no surface expression.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to cultural resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

3.2.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

L&L archaeologist William R. Gillean completed a records search of the Project area at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside on January 16, 2020. L&L reviewed EIC base maps on January 16, 2020 (Appendix B). The records search included a review of EIC maps, previously recorded archaeological site records and cultural resource studies on or within a one-mile radius of the Project area. In addition, the records search included a review of the NRHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE), and the OHP Historic Property Data File.

3.2.2) Historic Records Review

L&L reviewed pertinent General Land Office (GLO) maps and records on file with the BLM (BLM 2020). In addition, archival topographic maps and aerial photographs of the Project area were also reviewed (NETR 2020).

3.2.3) Native American Coordination

L&L notified the NAHC of the Project and requested a records search of the Sacred Lands File (SLS) on December 31, 2019. The NAHC responded in writing on January 8, 2020, with a list of local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals to contact regarding the Project (Appendix D). L&L contacted the tribes, organizations, and individuals on the NACH list in writing on January 10, 2020 (Appendix E). The letters provided a description of the Project and

its location and requested information regarding Native American resources within or near the Project area. As of the date of this report, L&L received five (5) responses by email and in writing from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and the Pala Band of Mission Indians. All correspondence completed to date is presented in Table 3 of this report and is included Appendix E.

3.2.4) Pedestrian Survey

The primary purpose of a cultural resource pedestrian survey is to assess the condition of previously recorded resources, identify new cultural resources and/or unique archaeological resources, and to assess the project's potential to impact historical resources. The Project area was surveyed on February 12, 2020 by L&L archaeologist William Gillean utilizing the block-transect method with north-south trending transects. Transect intervals measured no more than 15 meters and the Project area was surveyed in its entirety (100 percent). During the survey, digital photographs were taken to document current conditions.

In the event cultural resources are detected during the survey, efforts would be made to measure, photograph, and map the resources in the field. Resource locational data would be recorded using a GPS device using Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). All data obtained in the field would be recorded onto the appropriate DPR 523 Forms.

4.0) RESULTS

4.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

The records search at the EIC revealed that the Project area was included in the historic resource analysis of the East Lake Specific Plan Amendment No. 11 but was never systematically surveyed for historical resources prior to the current study (RI-10365/Duke CRM 2017). At least 22 area specific cultural resource studies were completed within a one-mile radius of the Project area covering approximately 70 percent of the total surface area within the scope of the records search. The details of these reports are summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
RI-02838	1990	No	Archaeological Assessment of the Mentor Aviation Runway, City of Lake Elsinore, California	Archaeological Advisory Group
RI-03333	1991	Yes	Cultural Resources Survey and Test Excavation, Lake Elsinore, California	Greenwood and Associates, and Infotec Research, Inc.
RI-03486	1992	No	An Archaeological Assessment of a 7.22-Acre Parcel, As Shown on PM 26991	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.
RI-03545	1992	Yes	Cultural Resources Survey for the East Lake Specific Plan	Chambers Group
RI-04661	2003	Yes	Historic/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Bundy Canyon Restaurant Project, 33950 Angels Lane, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH
RI-04877	2003	Yes	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Temecula Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility Effluent Pipeline, Riverside County, California	Peak & Associates, Inc.
RI-05355	2006	Yes	Cultural Resources Survey for the Mission Trails Development Project, Riverside County, CA	SMCA Environmental
RI-05683	2005	No	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-7281A/ Wildomar	Earthtouch, Inc.
RI-05918	2002	No	A Phase I Archaeological Study for Five Potential Well Site Locations, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, CA	Heart
RI-06905	2006	No	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company, DSPDOROF 12KV Circuit Project, Riverside County, California (WO# 6077-5395; AI# 65301 and 6-5302)	Mooney Jones & Stokes
RI-06906	2006	No	Archeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company, DSP-Cereal 12Kv Circuit Project, Riverside County (WO#6577-5326, AI#6-5303)	Mooney Jones & Stokes

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
RI-07471	2007	No	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 366-210-052 thru 054, +- 3.72 Acres of Land in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California, USGS Lake Elsinore, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	Keller, Jean A.
RI-07663	2006	No	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Wildomar Animal Shelter Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates
RI-7782	2007	Yes	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Stages 2 and 3 (Tract 31920) Summerly Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	SWCA
RI-07783	2007	No	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Stages 1 and 2 (Tract 31920) of the Summerly Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	SWCA
RI-09441	2012	No	Cultural Resources Assessment, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Waite Street Reservoir and Pipeline Project, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting
RI-10077	2018	No	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless Jaro Tower Installation Project, Wildomar, Riverside, California	NWB Environmental Services, LLC
RI-10164	2017	No	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment: Cottages at Mission Trail Project City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Material Culture Consulting, INC.
RI-10279	2017	No	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Mission Trail Apartments Project Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Duke CRM
RI-10365	2017	No	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment East Lake Specific Plan Amendment No. 11 Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Duke CRM
RI-10398	2018	No	A Cultural Resource Assessment for the St. Frances of Rome Project	Brian F. Smith & Associates
RI-10530	2009	No	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Wildomar Recycled Water System Phase 1 - Off-Site Facilities Project, Riverside County	Archaeological Associates

These and similar studies resulted in the identification of at least eight (8) previously recorded cultural resources within the scope of the record search including Lake Elsinore (33-11009). Lake Elsinore is a previously recorded historic resource with its eastern boundary less than 0.25 mile from the Project area. While EIC maps depict Lake Elsinore outside the limits of the Project area surface elevations within the Project area are at or near the old maximum shoreline of the Lake (GLO 1880). Thus, the Project area is within Lake Elsinore's sphere of influence and the Project's potential to impact this historic resource must be considered.

The seven (7) additional resources identified during the records search include two (2) historical-period built-environment features, one (1) historic-age isolated artifact, one (1) prehistoric archaeological site, and two (2) prehistoric isolated artifacts. Of these, prehistoric

archaeological site 33-28890, consisting of three (3) ground-stone fragments and a single (1) piece of flaked debitage, was reburied at an undisclosed location under the observation of representatives from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Maxon 2018). These previously recorded resources and their locations relative to the project area are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project Area

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.5 Mile Radius	Within ~0.5 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
33-8914	L. LeCount of the Chambers Group, 1991	Prehistoric: A granitic ground--stone fragment.	—	●	—	No
33-11009/CA-RIV-4248	P. Meredith of the Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982	Multi-component: Lake Elsinore.	—	—	●	No
33-14803/CA-RIV-7879	D. Brunzell, and R. Goodwin of LSA, 2005	Historic: Skylark Airport estimated to have been constructed between 1946 and 1949.	●	●	●	No
33-14804	R. Goodwin of LSA, 2005	Historic: A concrete weir feature of a gravity-flow standpipe-type irrigation system.	—	—	●	No
33-15943	R. Schulz, and S. Underbrink of SWCA, 2005	Prehistoric: An isolated quartzite flake.	●	—	—	No
33-15945	R. Schulz, and S. Underbrink of SWCA, 2005	Historic: A glass whiskey bottle neck and finish that dates between 1904 and 1917.	●	—	—	No
33-19926	C. Cotterman and D. Ballester of ECORP, 2009	Historic: An historic-age feature consisting of a large irrigation pump, pump motor, and associated pipes.	—	—	●	No
33-28890	P. Maxon of VCS Environmental, 2019	Prehistoric: Three (3) ground stone fragments and an unidentified flake. The ground-stone fragments consisted of a broken bowl, a metate, and an unidentified fragment. Artifacts were reburied in November 2018 under observation of Pechanga and Soboba and VCS' Director of Cultural Services.	●	—	—	No

4.2) Historic Records Review

Historic documents and plat maps available from the BLM GLO website were reviewed for information about historical land use and development within the Project area and general vicinity (BLM 2020). In addition, archival topographic maps dating between 1901 and 2018 and aerial photographs dating between 1938 and 2016 were also reviewed (USGS 1901,1953, 1978; US Army 1941; NETR 2020; USDA 1938, 1953, 1961, 1967, and 1978).

The Project area is part of the Laguna Stearns land grant, which was awarded to Abel Stearns under the auspices of the Spanish-Mexican Grant of March 3, 1851 (9 Stat. 631). A U.S. patent for the 13,388-acre land grant was issued on September 3, 1872. A review of the 1880 GLO plat map for Township 6 south Range 5 west confirmed the Project area is situated along the old shoreline of Lake Elsinore as surveyors noted the "Old bea [beach] of Laguna" adjacent to the western boundary of the Project. However, no historic structures, ruins, or features were noted within or near the Project area at that time. Several roads, including the Road to Santa Rosa and the Road from Temecula to Temescal were noted to the south and southeast. The terminus of an unnamed dirt road is shown approximately 0.5 miles southeast of the Project area. This road connected to another unnamed road that provided passage through the Sedco Hills.

Adjacent to the Project area to the east, as depicted on the 1901 USGS Elsinore quadrangle 30-minute topographic map, lies a segment of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. Constructed in 1885, the rail line connected the Lake Elsinore Junction to Temecula to the southeast and Corona to the northwest. An unnamed road existed at this time along the western edge of the Project area and additional roads were present to the north, south, and east including a grid of roads to the east dotted with a handful of residences and presumably associated with ranching or agricultural pursuits (USGS 1901).

By 1938, the modern alignments of Corydon Street, Mission Trail Road, and Lemon Street were present. The surrounding area was blanketed with agricultural properties, mostly orchards, with several vacant properties. By 1941, Mission Trail was shown as a dependable hard surface heavy duty road and signed as part of Route 71 and US Highway 395 (US Army 1941). No development occurred within the Project area but sometime between 1949 and 1951 a reservoir was constructed along Mission Trail near the east-central Project boundary (USGS 1953). The reservoir is visible in aerial photos until 1978 (USDA 1953, 1961, 1967, 1974, 1978).

Between 1967 and 1978 several agricultural properties to the east of the Project area were

apparently subdivided for residential development. Additional development was noted on the property due south of the Project area. Vegetation was apparently cleared from the surface of the Project area between 1978 and 1980, presumably by mechanical means (e.g., bulldozer) (NETR 1978, 1980). But no other signs of development were noted within the Project area until 2009. Between 2005 and 2009, a drainage easement was channelized adjacent to the southwestern Project boundary; it appears that sediment excavated during its construction was stockpiled within the southwest portion of the Project area. These stockpiles are the small grass covered dirt piles noted during the pedestrian survey of the Project area.

4.3) Archaeological Reports Review

The Project area is situated along the eastern shoreline of Lake Elsinore one of southern California's few natural freshwater lakes. The lake is supplied by natural springs and the San Jacinto River with is headwaters in the San Jacinto Mountains to the east. Lake Elsinore provided a stable freshwater supply, diverse array of terrestrial flora and fauna, fish, waterfowl, and other resources that attracted people to its shores for more than 8,000 years (Grenda 1997:16). The relative stability of the lake and the significant time depth of human occupation along its shoreline are ideal conditions for the analysis of diachronic change and human adaptation to a lacustrine environment, rivaled only by the more than 2,000 years of human occupation along the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla in the Salton Basin, more than 60 miles to the east.

A handful of reports were reviewed during the current investigation and these provided insight into the type, composition, age, and likely significance of prehistoric archaeological resources along shoreline of Lake Elsinore, its terraces, and nearby foothills (Grenda 1997; Lerch and Smith 1984; Lerch 1987; Hampson 1991; McKeehan 2009; Sanka et al. 2016; Duke et al. 2017). Sites noted along the shoreline included lithic scatters (CA-RIV-4647 and CA-RIV-4648, complex lithic scatters (CA-RIV-5048), temporary occupation sites (CA-RIV-4042), intensive-use occupation sites (CA-RIV-4045), and village occupations (e.g., CA-RIV-2798/H). Along the neighboring terraces and foothills additional lithic and complex lithic scatters were noted along with bedrock mortars, slicks, and even rock art (e.g., CA-RIV-2765).

Archaeological excavations were limited to just two (2) of the previously recorded sites. Unfortunately, the report documenting subsurface archaeological excavation within the northern portion of CA-RIV-5048 was not readily available. Therefore, the current discussion of site age, composition, and deposition relies most heavily upon reports of the Elsinore Site, otherwise known as CA-RIV-2798/H and believed to be part of the larger Luiseño village complex known

as *Páayaxchi*, a name that also applies to Lake Elsinore.

The Elsinore Site was the subject of at least three (3) different archaeological excavations dating back to the 1980s. The site once covered a much larger area, but portions were destroyed, or at the very least heavily impacted, during construction of baseball fields in the 1950s (Cauch 1994; Lerch and Smith 1984). Additional portions were impacted during construction of nearby roads, parking lots, and structures (Grenda 1997:97). The site is situated at the mouth of the Warm Springs Creek outlet channel on the northeast side of Lake Elsinore and is approximately 3 miles northwest of the Project area.

CA-RIV-2798/H expressed no surface manifestation at the time of its discovery by subsurface geoarchaeological exploration. The investigation was recommended by Lerch and Smith (1984) over a concern that buried archaeological deposits, like those found during construction of the baseball field, may exist. Lerch (1987) excavated a series of mechanical trenches at various locations along the outlet channel and discovered buried cultural material associated with Native American land use and lifeways in two (2) areas (Locus A and B). This included flaked, ground, and battered stone artifacts, faunal remains and artifacts, an incised stone, and marine shell. The site was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion D for its potential to yield significant scientific data related to the San Luis Rey and Pauma archaeological complexes. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the determination in 1987 (Hampson 1991).

Several years later the historical-archaeological component of CA-RIV-2798/H was excavated by Greenwood & Associates and Infotec Research, Inc. (Hampson 1991). While the focus of the investigation was on the historic-age site component, excavations resulted in the recovery flaked, ground, and battered stone artifacts including a biface that resembled a Pinto point (Hampson 1991:86). A fragment of a flaked stone crescent was also recovered from the surface of the site. Hampson concluded that prehistoric materials found mixed within historical-archaeological deposits were not in their primary context; however, it was clear that intact prehistoric deposits extended below historic-age deposits in several areas (Hampson 1991:76).

Additional testing and data recovery fieldwork at CA-RIV-2798/H was completed between August and September 1993 (Grenda 1997:24). Mechanical trench excavation was employed to determine the vertical and horizontal limits of the site, characterize subsurface deposits, and examine site geomorphology. Data recovery efforts included manual excavation of 27 units (96 m^2) in areas with heavy midden deposits (Locus A), areas that appeared to have intact midden deposits (Locus B), and in areas of discrete midden deposits or features uncovered by

mechanical trenching.

Excavations resulted in the recovery of thousands of flaked, ground and battered stone artifacts, faunal remains, shell beads, bone tools, and marine shell. Ten (10) archaeological features were investigated that included clusters of thermally altered rock interpreted as hearths, artifact caches, and one (1) human burial. Most of these features (n=7) were found within Locus C in the northern portion of the site at elevations of approximately 1280 feet AMSL. Locus C was associated with an early to middle Holocene occupation where an early Holocene beach may have existed (Homburg and Ferraro 1997).

Grenda (1997) concluded that Locus A, located at the southern end of the site nearest to the lake, represented a short-term Late Prehistoric occupation dating between 1400 and 1750 A.D. Only two (2) features (a scatter of thermally altered rock and a mortar and pestle artifact cache) and a relatively low artifact yield were recovered from the locus. The archaeological deposit buried under relatively deep sediments suggests the region witnessed frequent flood events that likely occurred during the winter and spring. Similar flooding episodes, which inundated the southern portion of the site, were observed during the historical period (Ahlborn 1982; NETR 1938, 1980, 1994, and 2005; Riverside County Flood Control 1980).

Locus B, situated in the middle portion of the site, is believed to have existed along an early Holocene Beach dating between 8500 and 6000 B.P. (Grenda 1997, Homburg and Ferraro 1997). Only one (1) thermally altered rock feature was uncovered, while the locus yielded a moderate to high density of lithic artifacts, including 18 flaked stone crescents and a moderate amount of faunal bone. Due to the relatively low percentage of burnt bone and lack of meat bearing elements from large ungulates, coupled with the high density of flaked stone tools, low number of features, and instability of the locus itself, Grenda (1997:173) concluded the locus did not serve as a habitation site for any great length of time, but was rather utilized as a faunal resource-processing area for people occupying a more stable occupation area (Locus C) away from the shoreline.

Locus C produced a rich assemblage of lithic debris and tools, faunal remains, and six (6) buried features that included three (3) thermally altered rock clusters, two (2) ground stone caches, and a human burial. The Locus was dated to early and middle Holocene based on superposition with cultural deposits found in Stratum 3 of the Main Site facies correlating to the Stratum 2 radiocarbon date of 8400 B.P. recovered and materials from Stratum 2 correlating with the middle Holocene deposits found in the same stratum at Locus B. Site mixing as a result of bioturbation and issues of reservoir effect were to blame for the inconsistent

radiocarbon dates generated from shell in Locus C. Obsidian hydration readings from four (4) fragments sourced to the Coso Volcanic Fields were also inconsistent. The feature and artifacts concentrations uncovered at Locus C suggest this portion of the site functioned as a long-term habitation, although the presence of distinct occupation episodes suggests periods of increased and decreased site use. Grenda (1997:198) concluded that, "A shift from the presence of primarily domestic activities in Locus C during the early Holocene to mixed processing and domestic activities during the middle Holocene suggests that something more than a simple reaction to the changes in the lake occurred during the Transitional period."

In conclusion, Grenda (1997:215) argued that lacustrine adaptations exhibited at the Lake Elsinore site suggested that a "…flexible social system was the primary adaptive mechanism that served to relieve stress on human populations, and that subsistence practices remained relatively stable throughout the Holocene." This stability in the settlement and subsistence practices of hunter-gatherers occupying the northern shoreline of Lake Elsinore was represented by the continuity of small game resource focus with lacustrine resource use secondary to terrestrial use. This practice remained constant throughout the Holocene, even while significant developments such as the shift toward sedentism, the use of acorn, the introduction of the bow and arrow, and sweeping environmental change occurred. The investigation of the Elsinore Site made a significant contribution to the scientific debate regarding the internal and external influences necessitating social change among southern California's prehistoric hunter-gatherers. Additional research of buried archaeological sites along Lake Elsinore is needed to test the validity of Grenda's (1997) explanations and to add to the archaeological record of each distinct period of occupation, leading to a finer-grained higher resolution picture of prehistoric cultural within the sphere of Lake Elsinore's influence.

4.4) Geoarchaeological Assessment

The degree to which lake level fluctuations influenced the location and elevation of shore and near shore prehistoric archaeological sites is not known; however, a recent study of lake bottom sediments indicates the lake was relatively stable up until the late Holocene (Kirby et al. 2006). Water level stability during the early and middle Holocene would have promoted a stable lacustrine environment, meaning there was little to no fluctuation in the location of lacustrine resources (e.g., plants, fish, and waterfowl). This in turn may have influenced the establishment of relatively stable, long-term human habitations among or near the most viable resource patches (e.g., CA-RIV-2798/H at the mouth of Warm Springs Creek outlet). The handful of shore and near shore sites addressed in the reports under review (excluding sites on or near the foothills) ranged in elevation between 1,250 and 1,300 feet AMSL and included sites with

and without surface expressions.

Shore and near shore sites along Lake Elsinore may exist as surface scatters with potential subsurface deposits or in areas devoid of surface expressions buried beneath layers of lacustrine, alluvial, and/or fluvial sediments. Alluvial and fluvial depositional environments are responsible for rapid deposition of sediment that may bury and preserve anthropogenic soils and material remains of past human activities (Brown 1997; Waters 1992). Lacustrine depositional environments may also bury archaeological materials under younger shoreline sediments resulting from a later rise in the lake level (Waters 1992:227). This depositional process is common along the fluctuating shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla, where archaeological deposits are often found buried under younger shoreline sediments (Wilke 1978; Waters 1983). Similar lacustrine deposition occurred along the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, especially during the late Holocene when lake levels exhibited greater instability (Kirby et al. 2006; Grenda 1997). It is within these types of depositional environments that the buried loci at CA-RIV-2798/H were discovered, extending in some areas to a depth of more than two (2) meters.

Geomorphologic and archaeological findings at CA-RIV-2798/H support Kirby's (2006) findings that the lake was relatively stable and high during the early and middle Holocene but fluctuated during the late Holocene, resulting in periods of lakeshore recession followed by flooding. During the largest flood on record at Lake Elsinore water levels covered the southern portion of the site and "…may be a good indication of the sites location in relationship to the lake during the early and middle Holocene" (Grenda 1997:139). In relation to the Project area, Lake Elsinore resident and historian Jeanie Corral wrote, "Back then, you could actually watch and see the water level rise in the lake that spread out more than seven miles completely surrounding Rome Hill with water, making Corydon Road, Lakeshore Drive, and parts of Mission Trail, and much of Grand Avenue impassable" (Johnson 2013).

Geologic, geomorphologic, and archaeological data sets provide the basis for evaluating the potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits within the Project area. Deeply buried archaeological deposits are known to exist along the northern shoreline of Lake Elsinore, approximately two (2) miles northwest and at similar elevations to the Project area. Additionally, deep Holocene-age alluvial deposits underlie the surface of the Project area, which Geotech boring encountered to depths of more than 40 feet. These deposits include interbedded layers of light grayish brown clay that may represent lacustrine deposits from past flooding episodes. The depositional history of the Project area, its elevation, and the presence of known deeply buried archaeological deposits near the Project indicate the potential for encountering buried

archaeological deposits, even in the absence of a surface expression, is considered moderate to high.

4.5) Native American Coordination

An SLS was requested from the NAHC on December 31, 2019 and a response was received on January 8, 2020 (Appendix D). The NAHC SLS failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. However, the NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding known and previously recorded sites. Information scoping letters were sent to the 24 tribes and individuals named by the NAHC on January 10, 2020 (Appendix E). Follow-up phone calls were placed to non-respondents on March 11, 2020.

As a result of the information scoping process, five (5) responses were provided by email and in formal letters from the ACBCI, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and the Pala Band of Mission Indians. The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Augustine Band of Mission Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians, Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, and Torres-Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians have not responded to L&L's request for information as of the date of this report. A sample of the scoping letter, response letters, and copies of all additional correspondence are included in Appendix E and a summary of details is provided below in Table 3.

Only one (1) response identified potential concern regarding resources of Native American cultural value. Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Cultural Resources Manager for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians stated that the Project area lies within the territory of the Luiseño people and is of historic interest to the Rincon Band. Specifically, she identified the City of Lake Elsinore as a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) and Traditional Cultural Landscape (TCL) of the Rincon Band that is associated with the Luiseño Creation Story and traditional practices. The Rincon Band knows of several Luiseño named paces within the City of Lake Elsinore; however, none are near the Project area.

Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)	Pala Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020	A response was received on January 13, 2020. Ms. Gaughen stated that the Tribe had consulted their maps and determined that the project as described was not within the recognized boundaries of the Pala Indian Reservation, and that the project was also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, the Tribe had no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and deferred to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.	N/A
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 12:08 pm. The Tribal receptionist, Emily Preston, directed me to a Ms. Ebru and Paul Macarro in Cultural Resources. Mr. Macarro stated that the area was considered a cultural landscape and extremely important to the Pechanga origin story. He also requested that I resend the scoping letter to him and he would respond with additional information. The scoping letter was re-sent via email on March 11, 2020.	No response received.	N/A
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 12:08 pm. The Tribal receptionist, Emily Preston, directed me to a Ms. Ebru and Paul Macarro in Cultural Resources. Mr. Macarro stated that the area was considered a cultural landscape and extremely important to the Pechanga origin story. He also requested that I resend the scoping letter to him and he would	No response received.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
		respond with additional information. The scoping letter was re-sent via email on March 11, 2020.		
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020	Two responses were received from Arysa Gonzalez Romero, one dated January 10, 2020, and one dated January 21, 2020 on behalf of the ACBCI. She stated that a record check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that the project was not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area, and that the Tribe would defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter concluded ACBCI's consultation efforts.	N/A
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on January 10, 2020	Two responses were received from Arysa Gonzalez Romero, one dated January 10, 2020, and one dated January 21, 2020 on behalf of the ACBCI. She stated that a record check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that the project was not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area, and that the Tribe would defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter concluded ACBCI's consultation efforts.	N/A
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 1:05 pm. Ms. Vance was not available and L&L contact information was left with her receptionist, Kimberly.	No response received.	N/A
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020	A response was received from Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs. Ms. Stapp stated that the project was located outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within an area that may be considered a traditional use area. The Tribe had no specific archival information on the Project area indicating that it may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value.	N/A
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 1:15 pm. Mr. Salgado was not available for comment but his receptionist stated that it would be best to contact him by email. The scoping	No response received.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
		letter was re-sent on March 11, 2020. emacias@cahuilla.net was cc'd as well.		
Fred Nelson, Chairperson	La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 1:32 pm. The phone rang several times and there was no answer by person or voicemail.	No response received.	N/A
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 1:39 pm. A voicemail was left with L&L contact information.	No response received.	N/A
Denisa Torrez, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020	Two responses were received from Travis Armstrong, one dated January 14, 2020, and one dated January 17, 2020, on behalf of Denisa Torrez. In the January 14, 2020 response Mr. Armstrong stated that the Tribe had no comments to provide at this time but would provide other information to the lead agency during the AB 52 consultation process. In the January 17, 2020 response Mr. Armstrong stated that the Tribe had no additional comments to provide at this time.	N/A
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on January 10, 2020	Two responses were received from Travis Armstrong, one dated January 14, 2020, and one dated January 17, 2020, on behalf of Denisa Torrez. In the January 14, 2020 response Mr. Armstrong stated that the Tribe had no comments to provide at this time but would provide other information to the lead agency during the AB 52 consultation process. In the January 17, 2020 response Mr. Armstrong stated that the Tribe had no additional comments to provide at this time.	N/A
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 1:46 pm. Mr. Aguilar stated that the Tribe had no concern with the project.	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call	No response received.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
		was placed on March 11, 2020 at 1:53 pm. L&L was directed to John Gomez.		
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 1:53 pm. Mr. Gomez requested that the scoping letter be re-sent.	No response received.	N/A
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020	A response was received on January 21, 2020 from Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Cultural Resources Manager. She stated the project was located, "…within the Territory of the Luiseño people", and was also within an area of Historic interest to the Rincon Band. She wrote that, "The City of Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) and Landscape (TCL) by the Rincon Band, as it is associated with the Luiseño Creation Story and traditional practices. We have knowledge of several Luiseño Place Names within the City of Lake Elsinore, however, none in close proximity to the proposed project area."	N/A
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020	A response was received on January 21, 2020. Ms. Madrigal stated the project was located "…within the "Territory of the Luiseño people", and was also within an area of Historic interest to the Rincon Band. She wrote that, "The City of Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) and Landscape (TCL) by the Rincon Band, as it is associated with the Luiseño Creation Story and traditional practices. We have knowledge of several Luiseño Place Names within the City of Lake Elsinore, however, none in close proximity to the proposed project area."	N/A
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians in care of: cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org	San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 2:20 pm. L&L was directed to call Cami. A voicemail regarding the project and L&L contact information was left.	No response received.	N/A
San Luis Rey, Tribal Council in care of: cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org	San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 2:20 pm. L&L was directed to call Cami. A voicemail regarding the project	No response received.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
		and L&L contact information was left.		
Mercedes Estrada	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 2:35 pm. The Tribe had no concern with the project.	No response received.	N/A
Steven Estrada, Chairperson	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 2:35 pm. The Tribe had no concern with the project.	No response received.	N/A
Scott Cozart, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 2:54 pm. Joseph Ontiveros spoke on behalf of Scott Cozart and the Tribe. He stated that the Tribe has concern for any project in the Lake Elsinore area and that it is considered a traditional use area and part of a cultural landscape.	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 2:54 pm. Joseph Ontiveros spoke on behalf of Scott Cozart and the Tribe. He stated that the Tribe has concern for any project in the Lake Elsinore area and that it is considered a traditional use area and part of a cultural landscape.	No response received.	N/A
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on January 10, 2020. A follow-up phone call was placed on March 11, 2020 at 2:54 pm.	No response received.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
		Mr. Mirelez's voicemail was full, so no message could be left.		

4.6) Pedestrian Survey

L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S. performed the pedestrian survey within the Project area on February 12, 2020. The Project area was surveyed via the block-transect method with a transect interval of no more than 15 meters. During the survey, north-south trending transects were completed throughout ±10.96 acres (100 percent) of the Project area. Photographs of the Project area are included in Appendix C.

Site topography is mostly flat, but it decreases in elevation slightly as it trends west, with the eastern portion of the site lying at approximately 1,278 feet AMSL and western portions lying at approximately 1,267 feet AMSL. Surface visibility varied within the Project area based upon presence or absence of vegetation and trenches. Overall, surface visibility ranged from poor (10 percent) to excellent (100 percent). Visibility was poor (10 percent) throughout the central, interior portion of the Project area where vegetation was heavy (Appendix C: Photographs 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, and 15), fair or good (25 percent to 50 percent or higher visibility) along the west boundary (Appendix C: Photograph 13), and excellent (95 percent to 100 percent visibility) near the southwest and southeast boundaries and within the trenches (Appendix C: Photographs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, and 19).

The Project area displays signs of previous disturbance, including recent disking and the presence of short, grass covered stockpiles associated with the channelization of the adjacent drainage easement. A small earthen berm lies along the western boundary of the Project area near a dirt access road and chain-link and barbed wire fence separating the property from the motor sports parkway. There is also evidence of modern construction refuse dumping and at least three (3) trenches or ramped soil test pits were noted. The stump of a utility pole of unknown origin was identified along with a few railroad ties, presumably associated with the spur of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. A moderate amount of modern refuse was present during the field survey (Appendix C: Photographs 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24).

The intensive-level pedestrian survey identified no historical resources on the surface of the Project area; however, one (1) previously recorded historic resource consisting of Lake Elsinore (33-11009) resides near the Project area. The Project area lies at an elevation of 1,267 feet

AMSL, which is at or near the old maximum shoreline of Lake Elsinore and is, therefore, considered within its sphere of influence (GLO 1880). This resource is described below in Section 4.7.1.

4.7) Resources in the Project Area

While no historical resources were identified within the limits of the Project area during the current investigation, the Project area is at or near the old maximum shoreline of Lake Elsinore and is, therefore, considered within its sphere of influence. Furthermore, the Project area lies within the City of Lake Elsinore, which the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians identifies as a TCP/TCL associated with the Luiseño Creation Story and traditional practices. The Rincon Band knows of several Luiseño named paces within the City of Lake Elsinore; however, none are near the Project area.

4.7.1) 33-11009 (Lake Elsinore)

Lake Elsinore, known as Laguna Grande to Mexican settlers and named Elsinore by Margaret Collier Graham Elsinore in 1884, was originally recorded by P. Meredith of the RCHC in 1982 as a multi-component (prehistoric and historic) natural feature (City of Lake Elsinore 2020; Meredith 1982). It is the largest natural lake in southern California covering approximately 3,000 surface acres. The lake is fed by the San Jacinto River and underground springs and is drained by Temescal Wash to the north (Riverside 2015). EIC base maps depict the edge of this resource along the 1,240-foot contour line, although its maximum shoreline was closer to 1,260 feet, which is near the Project area (Confidential Figure 6).

Lake Elsinore is the focal point of the City of Lake Elsinore and the history of the area is inexorably linked to the lake, its associated resources, and its history of flooding and desiccation. In accordance with the East Lake Specific Plan cultural resources study and recommendations, Lake Elsinore (33-11009) and its immediate surroundings are known to be culturally significant to the Luiseño and Juaneño Indians. The Luiseño name for the lake is *Páayaxchi*, which also refers to a Native American village northwest of the lake (Duke et al. 2017:6).

The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians identifies the City of Lake Elsinore as a TCP/TCL. The Rincon Band has knowledge of several Luiseño named paces within the City of Lake Elsinore but identified none within the Project area. The Pechanga Band has also previously identified Lake Elsinore as a named place and both a TCP and a TCL for the Luiseño people (Hoover 2016; Duke et al. 2017:14).

The cultural significance of the lake is briefly summarized in the City of Lake Elsinore General Plan (2011:3.2-5):

> The hot springs also figure prominently in the local creation myth into Luiseño oral tradition. The location, iténgvu Wumówmu, is named in a song about the death of Wuyóot, a religious leader who led the people in their migration from the north (Du Bois 1908; Harrington 1978 in Grenda et al. 1997). Several additional Luiseño place names are within the Lake Elsinore area and including We'éeva, Píi'iv, Qawiimay, Páayaxchi Nivé'wuna, Anóomay and others, reflecting this diverse and well utilized region.

4.8) Eligibility Recommendations and Project Impacts

4.8.1) 33-11009 (Lake Elsinore)

Lake Elsinore (33-11009) is listed in the Historic Property Data File as an individual property eligible for local listing or designation (5S2); however, the designation does not specify criterion/criteria the resource is eligible under or the period of significance. Under CEQA, properties of local significance identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed historical resources unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). Therefore, this resource is presumed eligible for the CRHR and is a historic resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Lake Elsinore, as mapped by the EIC, lies outside the boundary of the Project area. In the past, the lake occupied a much larger area with shorelines reaching up to more than 1,260 feet AMSL, as demonstrated during the 1980 flood. Furthermore, the significance of Lake Elsinore is not limited to the water itself but includes the surrounding shoreline, at present and historic elevations, as well as potential contributing natural (e.g., wetlands, vegetation, trees, inlets, outlets, embayments, lagoons, etc.) and cultural (e.g., archaeological sites and ethnohistoric place names) elements.

Although the Project area is situated near the old shoreline of Lake Elsinore and may have at times been covered by the lake, the land within the Project area itself does not exhibit any characteristics of a shoreline. The surface of the Project area is topped by approximately two (2) feet of fill from an unknown source and vegetation consists primarily of non-native species. Furthermore, there are no known natural or cultural elements visible on the surface of the Project area that may contribute to the significance of the lake. As such, the Project will have

no direct impact on Lake Elsinore (33-11009). There is also little potential for the Project to cause indirect visual, audible, vibrational, or cumulative impacts to the historic resource.

4.8.2) Other Resources

Deeply buried Holocene-age alluvial and possible lacustrine deposits underlie the Project area and deeply buried archaeological deposits are known to exist near the Warm Springs Creek outlet channel on the northern shoreline of Lake Elsinore. In consideration of the geologic, geomorphic, and archaeological data referenced during this investigation, L&L has determined that there is moderate to high potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits during Project construction beneath artificial fill.

Such buried archaeological resources, should they exist in the Project area, would likely be found eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion D (data potential) and would qualify as historic resources under CEQA. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the Project's potential to impact unknown buried historical resources and develop mitigation measures to reduce the Project's potential impact to buried historical resources, should they exist, to less than significant.

5.0) RECOMMENDATIONS

L&L performed a Phase I cultural resources assessment to identify, evaluate, and assess the impacts of the proposed development on historical resources in compliance with CEQA. During this investigation, L&L determined that the Project area is within the sphere of influence of one (1) previously recorded historic resource 33-11009 (Lake Elsinore). The Project area may have been covered by the lake during severe flooding and was at or near the old shoreline of the lake during the Holocene. Despite its association with the old shoreline of Lake Elsinore (33-11009), this study determined that the Project area does not exhibit any characteristics distinguishing it as a relic shoreline or contain any potential contributing elements that would contribute to the significance of the historical resource. Therefore, the Project will have no direct impact on Lake Elsinore (33-11009). There is also little potential for the Project to cause indirect visual, audible, vibrational, or cumulative impacts to the historic resource.

Additionally, this investigation determined the Project area has moderate to high potential for encountering potentially significant buried archaeological deposits during construction and that such resources, should they exist, would likely qualify as historic resources. Therefore, the Project has the potential to cause substantial adverse change in the significance of historic resources. Avoidance is the preferred method of treatment for any significant historic resource; however, the presence or absence of such buried historical resources could not be determined during the current non-excavation survey and avoidance does not appear to be a feasible option. Furthermore, subsurface testing via an Extended Phase I or Phase II investigation is not warranted given the relatively small size of the development.

L&L recommends that an Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery Plan (AMDP) be prepared prior to the issuance of grading permits by a qualified archaeologist (Project Archaeologist) who meets the Secretary of Interior standards in consultation with the City of Lake Elsinore and Native American organizations. In addition, L&L recommends full-time Archaeological and Native American monitoring during all earth-moving activities associated with Project construction. At a minimum, the AMDP must outline monitoring protocols and procedures, identify the types of buried archaeological resources that may be encountered, and include methods for evaluating and treating buried archaeological resources, should they be encountered during Project construction. In addition, the AMDP must document the process by which the Lead Agency and consulting parties would be notified of discoveries. Recommendations are outlined below in Table 4.

Table 4. Recommended Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Number	Mitigation Text
CR-1	***Archaeological Mitigation-Monitoring Program:*** There is moderate to high probability that significant prehistoric archaeological resources may be encountered during Project development. L&L recommends that a mitigation-monitoring program be implemented within the project boundaries during all ground-disturbing activities. This program shall include, at a minimum: 1. Preparation of an Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery Plan prior to the issuance of a grading permit by a qualified archaeologist (Project Archaeologist) who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeologists in consultation with the City of Lake Elsinore and consulting Native American tribes/groups. The monitoring and discovery plan, at a minimum, must include monitoring protocols and procedures, identify the type of resources likely to be encountered, discuss methods for evaluating and treating/recovering buried archaeological resources, and document the process by which the Lead Agency and consulting parties would be notified of discoveries. 2. Full-time archaeological and Native American monitoring during all onsite and offsite ground-disturbing activities associated with Project development. Full-time archaeological monitoring shall continue until the Project Archaeologist determines that the overall sensitivity of the project area has been reduced from moderate-high to low as a result of mitigation-monitoring. Full-time Native American monitoring shall continue until the project Native American monitor determines that the overall sensitivity of the project area has been reduced from moderate-high to low as a result of mitigation-monitoring. 3. Should archaeological resources be discovered, the monitor(s) are authorized to temporarily halt all grading in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while the resource is recorded onto appropriate DPR 523 Forms and evaluated for significance. If the resource is determined to be significant, the treatment measures specified in the Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery Plan will be implemented following notification of the discovery and determination of eligibility to the Lead Agency and consulting parties. Measures shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources in place during the notification process and prior to implementation of the treatment plan. 4. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery or within a buffer of at least 100 feet until all work required in the Archaeological Monitoring and Treatment Plan is completed and permission to continue work is authorized by the Project Archaeologist. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation, excluding items covered by the provisions of applicable Treatment Plans or Agreements, shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study. 5. The results of the mitigation-monitoring program shall be incorporated into a final report and submitted to the Lead Agency for review and approval. Upon approval by the Lead Agency, the final report, including any associated DPR 523 Forms, shall be submitted to the EIC.

CR-2	***Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains*** In the event of discovery of human bone, potential human bone, or a known or potential human burial or cremation, all ground-disturbing work within 100 feet of the discovery shall halt immediately and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency shall be immediately notified. California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including the excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

6.0) REFERENCES CITED

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United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1953. Map: Elsinore, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951.

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Waters, M. 1983. Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, California. *Quaternary Research* 19:373-387.

Waters, M. 1992. *Principles of Geoarchaeology a North American Perspective*. The University of Tucson Press, Tucson.

WIlke, P. J. 1978. Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, no. 38. University of California, Berkeley.

Riverside County Flood Control. 1980. Lake Elsinore Flood Obliques. Date of photo: 3/13/1980. Flight #: RC-1-5_1980. Accessed online from the Joseph Andrew Rowe Water Resources Archive Historical Aerial Photo Collection on March 5, 2020: http://wrigis.csusb.edu/archives/aerial/photo1/Riverside/Lake%20Elsinore/1980_Lake_Elsinore-RC-1-5-1980/preview4.html.

7.0) CERTIFICATION

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

DATE: March 18, 2020 SIGNED: _____

PRINTED NAME: Leslie Nay Irish, CEO, L&L Environmental, Inc.

COUNTY REGISTRATION # 170

DATE: March 18, 2020 SIGNED: _____

PRINTED NAME: John Eddy, MA, RPA, L&L Archaeologist

COUNTY REGISTRATION # XXX

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Personnel Qualifications

Leslie Nay Irish
CEO/Principal
Cal Trans (CT) 022889

Leslie Irish is the qualifying principal for WBE certification with CALTRANS, with both a State and Federal designation as a 100% WBE and Small Business Enterprise. Ms. Irish has multi-disciplinary experience in environmental, engineering, land development and construction management and administration.

Ms. Irish has more than 25 years of experience as a project manager on public and private NEPA / CEQA projects overseeing the areas of biology, archaeology, paleontology, regulatory services and state and federal level permit processing.

Ms. Irish is a certified to perform wetland / jurisdictional delineations and holds a responsible party permit for performing archaeological and paleontological investigations on (BLM) public lands. She has attended the desert tortoise handling class, passed the practicum and the test and was awarded a certificate. She remains an active participant in the oversight of mitigation monitoring and reporting programs, the installation and monitoring of revegetation programs and the development of project impact mitigation plans. Her principal office duties include a review of all environmental documents authored by the firm; oversight of regulatory permits, agency consultation and negotiations; impact mitigation review; and long-term permit compliance. Her field duties are more limited but include delineations / compliance monitoring and reporting (coordination), constraints analysis, plan for corrective measures and resolution of "problem projects".

Ms. Irish's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve her in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Ms. Irish has a complex understanding of the industry from various perspectives. As a result, she uses her personal understanding of team member positions and responsibilities in her role as the principal management and quality control lead.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation Certification Update, 2015
- ACOE, Advanced Wetlands Delineation and Management, 2001
- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation and Management, 1999, Certificate No. 1257
- U.S. Government, Permit for Archaeology & Paleontology on Federal Lands, Responsible Party
- MOU, County of Riverside, Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology and Wetlands ID/Delineation
- CALTRANS WBE Certification
- Public Utilities Commission, WBE Certified
- WBENC, WBE Certified

EDUCATION

Certificate in Project Management, Initiating and Planning Projects, UC, Irvine, June 20, 2015
Foundations of Business Strategy, Darden School of Business, UVA, Jan 2014
Design Thinking for Business Innovation (audit), Darden School of Business, UVA, Nov 2013
Update, Storm Water Management BMPs, University of California, Riverside Extension, 2005
Certificate, Wetland Delineation & Management, ACOE, 2000 and Advanced Certificate: 2002
Certificate Program, Field Natural Environment, University of California, Riverside, 1993

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

Certificate Program, Light Construction, Developmental Management, University of California, Riverside, 1987
Certificate Program, Construction Technologies, Administrative Management, Riverside City College, 1987
License B-General and C-Specialties (Concrete/Masonry) and General Law sections, 1986
Core Teaching and Administrative Management, Primary (K-3) and Early Childhood, Cal State, San Bernardino, Lifelong Learning Program, 1973-2005
Behavioral Sciences and Anthropology, Chaffey and Valley Jr./Community Colleges, 1973 – 1976

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

L&L Environmental, Inc. - Principal, Project Manager / Principal in Charge: 1993 - present: Site assessments, surveys, jurisdictional delineations, permit processing, agency consultation/negotiation, impact mitigation, project management, coordination, report writing, technical editing, and quality control.

Marketing Consultant - Principal: 1990 - 1993: Engineering / architectural, environmental, and water resource management consultant.

Warmington Homes - Jr. Project Manager: 1989 - 1990: Residential development, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.

The Buie Corporation - Processor / Coordinator: 1987 - 1990: The Corona Ranch, Master Planned Community.

Psomas & Associates - Processor / Coordinator- 1986 - 1987: Multiple civil engineering and land surveying projects.

Irish Construction Company – Builder Partner: (concurrently with above) 1979 - 1990: General construction, residential building (spec. housing), and concrete and masonry product construction.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Member, Building Industry Association
Member, Southern California Botanists
Member, Archaeological Institute of America
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, California Chamber of Commerce
Member, CalFlora
Member, San Bernardino County Museum Associates
Member, Orange County Natural History Museum Associates
Life Member, Society of Wetland Scientists
1994-97 President, Business Development Association, Inland Empire
1993-94 Executive Vice President, Building Industry Association, Riverside County
2010 Chair of the Old House Interest Group – Redlands Area Historical Society

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA. October 2015
ACOE Compensatory Mitigation Workshop – Wilshire Blvd Office, July 16, 2015
May 27, 2015, CWA Rule, Update, San Diego CA, October 20-23, 2015

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

ACOE 2 Day Workshop, Mitigation Rule & Mitigation Checklist, Carlsbad, March 20, 2015
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, update (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG) 2013 Update
Bedrock Food Processing Centers in Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Nexus Geology-Archaeology, Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG), 2008 Certificate Granted
Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc.), Southern California Botanists, 2004
Low Impact Development, State Water Board Academy, 2004
Inland Empire Transportation Symposium, 2004
Western Riverside County MSHCP Review and Implementation Seminar, 2004
Field Botany and Taxonomy, Riverside City College, 2002
Construction Storm Water Compliance Workshop, BIA, 2002
Identifying Human Bone: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page Museum, 2002
CEQA/NEPA Issues in Historic Preservation, UCLA, 2000
CEQA and Biological Resources, University of California, Riverside, 2000
CEQA Law Update 2000, UCLA
Land Use Law/Planning Conference, University of California, Riverside
CALNAT “95”, University of California, Riverside
Desert Fauna, University of California, Riverside
Habitat Restoration/Ecology, University of California, Riverside
Geology of Yosemite and Death Valley, University of California, Riverside
San Andreas Fault: San Bernardino to Palmdale, University of California, Riverside
Historic Designations and CEQA Law, UCLA

John Eddy, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator
Archaeologist

John Eddy is the Cultural Resources Program Manager for L&L Environmental, Inc., is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Principal Investigator.

Mr. Eddy has practiced cultural resource management for more than fifteen years including more than 10 years managing cultural resource projects and staff in the preparation of bids and proposals, contract negotiation and management, project development and design, budgeting, personnel management, as well as tasks related to the execution of archaeological technical studies (e.g., field survey, monitoring, testing and data recovery excavation, technical writing and editing, consultation, etc.) in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, CEQA and other federal, state and local regulations. He has directed and administered professional on-call contracts with state and federal agencies including environmental on-call contracts service contracts with the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) District 8 and District 5 and the Riverside County Transportation Department. As a CALTRANS archaeologist, Mr. Eddy negotiated avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures with multiple agencies and tribes. He is skilled in the development and implantation of National Register evaluations, data recovery plans, mitigation and monitoring plans, treatment plans, historic property preservation documentation reports, site protection plans, site impact reports, cultural landscape assessments, and buried site testing plans and reports.

Mr. Eddy's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve him in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Mr. Eddy directs the cultural resources program, oversees all cultural and paleontological resource related projects and tasks, and provides QA/QC of cultural resource deliverables

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2020-present – Cultural resources Program Manager/Principal Investigator L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA.
2019 – Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Inc., Colton, CA.
2017-2018 – Lecturer, California State University, San Bernardino, Department of Anthropology.
2013-2017 – Senior Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, CA.
2010-2013 – Associate Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, CA.
2009-2010 – Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), CALTRANS District 8, San Bernardino, CA.
2008-2009 – Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), CALTRANS District 8, San Bernardino, CA.
2007-2008 – Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Colton, CA.
2007 – Archaeologist (GS-09-01), Inyo National Forest, Bishop, CA.
2003-2007 – Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- RPA Certified (990008)
- U.S. Government, ARPA Permit, Responsible Party
- Riverside County Certified Archaeologist
- CALTRANS PQS Principal Investigator (Prehistoric Archaeology)

John J. Eddy, M.A., RPA
Continued

HONORS AND AWARDS

Thesis of the Year Award: *The Early Middle Period Stone Bead Interdependence Network*. California State University, Northridge, Department of Anthropology, 2013.
Begole Archaeological Research Grant for Geochemcial Analysis of Soapstone from San Diego and Los Angeles Counties, 2008.
Phi Kappa Phi Student Scholarship Award, 2007.
Visiting Researcher, National Science Foundation Funded Program for Solid Samples Research in the Archaeological Sciences, IRMES, California State University, Long Beach, 2006-2012.
Book Prize for Academic Excellence, California State University, Northridge, Department of Anthropology, 2005 and 2006.

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology (Public Archaeology), California State University, Northridge, 2013.
B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino, 2003.
B.A., History, California State University, San Bernardino, 2003.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society
Society for American Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2014 – *Landscape Preservation: Advanced Tools for Managing Change*, National Preservation Institute. San Francisco..
2012 –Section 4(f) Compliance for Historic Properties, National Preservation Institute. San Francisco.
2010 – *Riverside County Cultural Sensitivity Training*. Riverside, CA.
2010 – *CALTRANS Environmental Academy*, CALTRANS Environmental Staff Development. Irvine, CA.
2010 – *ESRI ArcGIS II*, Caltrans District 8. San Bernardino, CA.
2009 – *Categorical Exclusions (NEPA) and Categorical Exemptions (CEQA*. CALTRANS Environmental Staff Development Los Angeles, CA.
2008 – *CALTRANS Cultural Resource Procedures and Use of the Programmatic Agreement.* Caltrans Cultural Studies Office (CSO). Sacramento, CA.
2008 – *Advanced GIS Applications*. California State University, Northridge.

PUBLICATIONS

2009 Source Characterization of Santa Cruz Island Schist and Its Role in Stone Bead Exchange Networks. In Proceedings of the 7th Channel Islands Symposium, February 4-7, 2008, Oxnard, California.
2008 The Cahuilla Indians: An Ethnological and Archaeological Literature Review. Coachella Valley Archaeological Society Occasional Papers No. 4.

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Archaeologist

Mr. Gillean has gained more than 10 years of archaeological survey, testing, and excavation experience in Arizona, California, and Nevada. His duties at L&L include archaeological mitigation monitoring, Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Search (SLS) requests, Native American information scoping, completion of site records, and assisting senior staff with technical reports. He has experience with a wide range of GPS data collectors, photographic equipment, and software programs. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology with an emphasis in Cultural Resource Management from Cal Poly, Pomona.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2015-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical reports.

2013-present – Archaeologist, First Carbon Solutions. Irvine, CA. Performs archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

2010-2015 – Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA. Performed field surveys, research, completed site records, contributed to technical reports, assisted with Native American information scoping letters, and coordinated with the NAHC for SLS requests. Performed archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

2006-2010 – Archaeologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Skyforest, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests in southern California. Completed site records, authored and contributed to technical reports, conducted archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of fire suppression activities in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, Slide, and Station fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas during project implementation.

2004-2007 – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Corona, CA. Performed field surveys, research, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Inyo Counties, California. Contributed to technical reports and performed archaeological mitigation monitoring.

2003-2004 – Field Technician, Center for Archaeological Research, California State University, Bakersfield. Bakersfield, CA. Provided technical support for the archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of over 40 miles of the Southern California Edison power line corridor located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2010 – Applied NEPA. USDA Forest Service. San Bernardino, CA.

2008 – The Section 106 Essentials. USDA Forest Service. Sacramento, CA.

EDUCATION

B.S., Anthropology (Cultural Resource Management Emphasis) – 2002, Cal Poly, Pomona, CA

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B

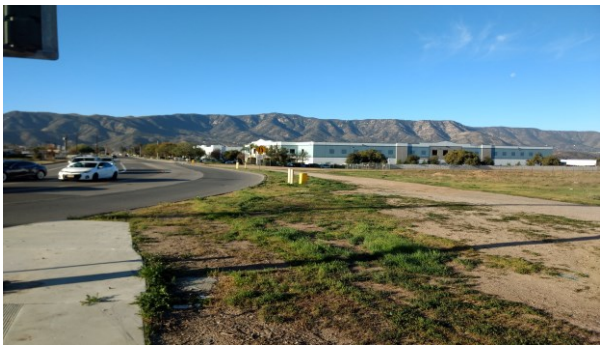
EIC Records Search Results

Removed

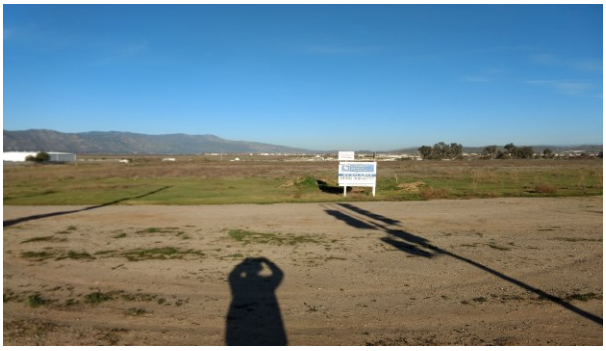
APPENDIX C

Photographs

Photograph 1. Overview of the southeastern portion of the project area with a view of Mission Trail to the east. Taken from the southeast corner boundary. This photograph includes a representation of excellent surface visibility (95 to 100 percent).



Photograph 3. Overview of the southern portion of the project area with a view of Corydon Road to the south, taken from near the southeast corner. View to the west.



Photograph 2. Overview of the southeastern portion of the project area. Taken from the southeastern corner boundary. This photograph includes a representation of excellent surface visibility (95 to 100 percent). View to the northwest.

Photograph 4. Overview of the southwest portion of the project area, taken from near the southwest corner. View to the north.

Photograph 5. Overview of the southwestern portion of the project area. Taken from near the southwest corner. View to the northwest.

Photograph 8. Overview of the north portion of portion of the project area. Taken from near the center of the north boundary. Sky Lark Airport is noted to the west. View to the west.

Photograph 6. Overview of the southern portion of the project area, with a view of Corydon Road to the south. View to the east.

Photograph 9. Overview of the north portion of the project area, taken from near the center of the north boundary. This photograph includes a representation of poor surface visibility (0 to 10 percent or higher). View to the east.

Photograph 7. Overview of the project area. Taken from near the center of the north boundary. This photograph includes a representation of poor surface visibility (0 to 10 percent or higher). View to the south.

Photograph 10. Overview of the northeast portion of the project area. Taken from near the northeast corner. View to the south.

Photograph 11. Overview of the northeast portion of the project area. Taken from near the northeast boundary. View to the southwest.

Photograph 14. Overview of the northwest portion of the project area. Taken from near the northwest corner. View to the southeast.

Photograph 12. Overview of the northeast portion of the project area. Taken from near the northeast corner. This photograph includes a representation of poor surface visibility (0 to 10 percent or higher). View to the west.

Photograph 15. Overview of the northwest portion of the project area. Taken from near the northwest corner. View to the east.

Photograph 13. Overview of the northwest portion of the project area. Taken from near the northwest boundary. View to the south.

Photograph 16. Overview of a seismic trench. This photograph includes a representation of excellent surface visibility (95 to 100 percent). View to the north.

Photograph 17. Overview of seismic trench. View to the north.

Photograph 18. Overview of seismic trench. This photograph includes a representation of excellent surface visibility (95 to 100 percent). View to the north.

Photograph 19. Overview of seismic trench. View to the west.

Photograph 20. Overview of construction debris near southwest portion of project area. View to the northeast.

Photograph 21. Overview of construction debris near southwest portion of project area. View to the southeast.

Photograph 22. Overview of construction debris near southwest portion of project area. View to the southeast.

Photograph 23. Overview of shopping cart and modern refuse near southwest portion of project area. View to the southeast.

Photograph 25. Overview of utility pole remnant. View to the west.

Photograph 24. Overview of construction debris near southwest portion of project area. View to the west.

APPENDIX D

Sacred Lands Search

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: PAR 2019-09, City of Lake Elsinore

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Lake Elsinore

Township: 6 South Range: 4 West Section(s): 21 & 22

Company/Firm/Agency: L&L Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: Jennifer Sanka

Street Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB 351

City: Redlands, CA Zip: 92373

Phone: 909-335-9897

Fax: 909-335-9893

Email: JSanka@LLenviroinc.com

Project Description:

The approximately 7 acres of the site will be developed into retail businesses (gas station, tire shop, drive through restaurant, business suites).

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

January 8, 2020

Jennifer Sanka
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: JSanka@LLenviroinc.com

Re: PAR 2019-09, City of Lake Elsinore Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Sanka:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; 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. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/8/2020

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 — Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway — Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Fred Nelson, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 — Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Rroad — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Rroad — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

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

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 — Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422
bennaecalac@aol.com

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed PAR 2019-09, City of Lake Elsinore Project, Riverside County.

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/8/2020

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

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
San Luis Rey, Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Mercedes Estrada,
P. O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mercedes.estrada@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/8/2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

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APPENDIX E

Native American Coordination

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

January 21, 2020

Sent via email:
wgillean@llenviroinc.com

William R. Gillean
L & L Environmental, Inc.
700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB #351
Redlands, CA 92373

Re: PAR 2019-09

Dear Mr. Gillean,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. The City of Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) and Landscape (TCL) by the Rincon Band, as it is associated with the Luiseño Creation Story and traditional practices. We have knowledge of several Luiseño Place Names within the City of Lake Elsinore, however, none in close proximity to the proposed project area.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

THPO
Pala Band of Mission Indians

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road | Pala, CA 92059
Phone 760-891-3510 | www.palatribe.com

January 13, 2020

William Gillean
L&L Environmental, Inc.
700 East Redlands Blvd. PMB 351
Redlands, CA 92373

Re: L&L Project REDC-19-746

Dear Mr. Gillean:

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

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

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Alexis Wallick by telephone at 760-891-3537 or by e-mail at awallick@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

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

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

Consultation letter 1

Travis Armstrong <TArmstrong@morongo-nsn.gov>
Tue 1/14/2020 3:28 PM

• Bill Gillean

Hello,

Regarding the above referenced project, we have no additional comments to provide at this time but will provide other information to the lead agency during the AB 52 consultation process.

Thank you for reaching out to our office.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
951-755-5259
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov

January 15, 2020

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Archaeologist
L&L Environmental
700 East Redlands Blvd., Suite U-351
Redlands, CA 92373

Re.: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT PROJECT – FOR PAR 2019-09 (APNs 370-050-026 and -030) LOCATED ON 10.96 ACRES IN THE CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Gillean,

Thank you for contacting the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project.

The project is located outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within an area that may be considered a traditional use area. The Tribe has no specific archival information on the site indicating that it may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value within the project area.

We look forward to continued collaboration in the preservation of cultural resources or areas of traditional cultural importance.

Best regards,

Judy Stapp

Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs

84-245 INDIO SPRINGS PARKWAY • INDIO, CALIFORNIA 92203-3499 • 760.342.2593 • FAX: 760.347.7880

From: THPO Consulting
To: Jeff Sonnentag
Subject: RE: Patricia Garcia-Plotkin - Information Request Letter for L&L Project REDC-19-746
Date: Friday, January 10, 2020 3:03:35 PM

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero
Historic Preservation Technician
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264
D: 760-883-1327 | C: 760-831-2484

From: Jeff Sonnentag <jsonnentag@llenviroinc.com>
Sent: Friday, January 10, 2020 12:40 PM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: Bill Gillean <wgillean@llenviroinc.com>
Subject: Patricia Garcia-Plotkin - Information Request Letter for L&L Project REDC-19-746

Hello!

Attached as a PDF is an Information Request Letter for PAR 2019-09, ±11 acres in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The text of the letter is also copied and pasted below, but the figures showing location will need to be viewed in the PDF.

Thanks for your help.

(This is being sent for William Gillean.)

More actions
Gonzalez Romero, Arysa (TRBL) <aromero@aguacaliente.net>
Tue 1/21/2020 10:09 AM

- Bill Gillean

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero
Historic Preservation Technician
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264
D: 760-883-1327 | C: 760-831-2484