

## Appendix D

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### Cultural Resources Survey Report

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
FOR THE  
BAMIYAN MARKETPLACE PROJECT  
CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, CALIFORNIA  
(APNs 381-320-023 & 381-320-020)**

**Prepared for:**

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**Submitted by:**

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.  
7969 Engineer Road, Suite 208  
San Diego, CA 92111  
LME Project #1705

Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA  
Carol Serr

April 2020



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**National Archaeological Data Base Information**

*Type of Study:* Cultural Resource Survey

*Sites:* None

*USGS Quadrangles:* Alberhill and Lake Elsinore 7.5'

*Area:* 12.6 Acres

*Key Words:* City of Lake Elsinore, County of Riverside, 15749 Grand Avenue, Ortega Highway (SD-74), Lake Elsinore, Negative Survey

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## ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Bayiman Marketplace Project at 15749 Grand Avenue in the City of Lake Elsinore for the development of a mixed-use development. The archaeological investigation included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and an archaeological field survey of the project area.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and related implementing regulations and guidelines. The City of Lake Elsinore will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

A records search covering the project area and a one-quarter mile radius was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside to provide data on previously recorded cultural resources in the area. The records search results indicate that the project location was previously surveyed in 2005, but no cultural resources have been recorded in the current project area. At least 47 prior cultural investigations have been conducted within a one mile radius of the project area. These investigations have resulted in the recording of 28 cultural resources; all but eight of historic age.

The current survey was conducted on November 6, 2018 by Andrew R. Pignuolo. It included an intensive 5 to 10-m interval transect survey throughout the project area. The project area is very open and level. Surface visibility was good, averaging approximately 80 percent. The project area appears to have been previously plowed and possibly graded. Excavation for existing utilities and what appears to be disturbance related to geotechnical tests provided some indications of subsurface conditions. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

No cultural resources were observed within the project area. Past soil disturbance is present in many areas providing some indication of subsurface soil conditions. A residential structure appears to have been present in the northern portion of the project area from at least 1955 to 1980, but no remains of the structure were present on the surface of the parcel.

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The cultural resource survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project area. Impacts to cultural resources eligible for the California Register and significant under the CEQA are not anticipated. Due to the presence of a past historic structure on the property, the presence of colluvial soils, and the proximity of the project area to the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during project grading and excavation in order to ensure that buried cultural resources are not impacted by the project.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Project Location and Description**

The 12.6-acre Bamiyan Marketplace project area is located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County (Figure 1). It is located on the northwestern end of the lake, with State Route 74 bordering both the eastern and southern sides of the project area. The project address is 15749 Grand Avenue, and Grand Avenue borders the eastern side of the project area. Macy Street borders the north and Lake Terrace Drive is on the western margin. The project area includes two parcels (APNs 381-320-023 & 381-320-020), located within an unsectioned portion of the La Laguna Grant lands within Township 6 South, Range 5 West, as shown on the Alberhill and Lake Elsinore USGS 7.5' quadrangles (Figure 2).

The project applicant proposes to build Bamiyan Marketplace, a mixed use commercial and residential development. The project will be developed in three phases. Phase 1 includes a service station, mini-mart, and automated car wash.

Phase 2 will include three separate pads for drive-through and walk-in restaurants, along with a unique 20,000-SF mixed use building with commercial or business units on the ground floor and residential units on the second floor. Phase 3 will be entirely residential, with up to 40 condominium or rental multi-family units in multiple buildings. This last phase will be initiated after Phase 1 and 2 are completed.

The current archaeological survey program was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and related implementing regulations and guidelines. The City of Lake Elsinore will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance. CEQA requires local agencies to take into account the effect of projects on properties included, or eligible for inclusion, in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register will be affected by this project.

### **B. Project Personnel**

The cultural resource inventory was conducted by Laguna Mountain. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo is on the County of Riverside Cultural Resources Consultant List. Mr. Pigniolo has an MA degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has extensive experience in the southern California region. His resume is included as Appendix A.

Ms. Carol Serr coordinated the records search, prepared the report graphics, and formatted the report. She has a B.A. in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 38 years of experience in San Diego archaeology.

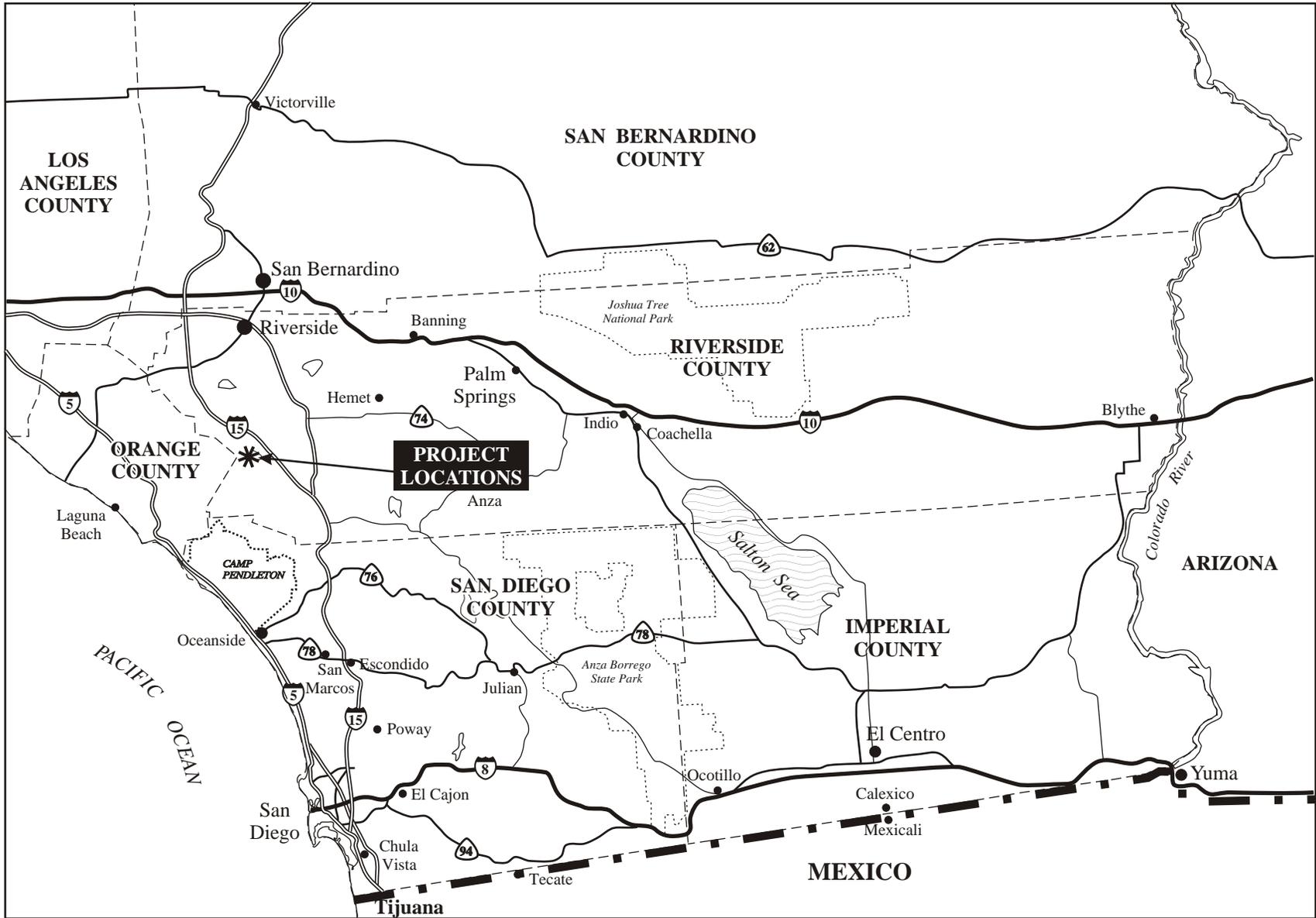
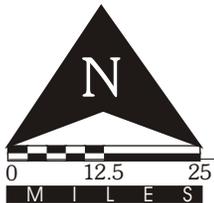
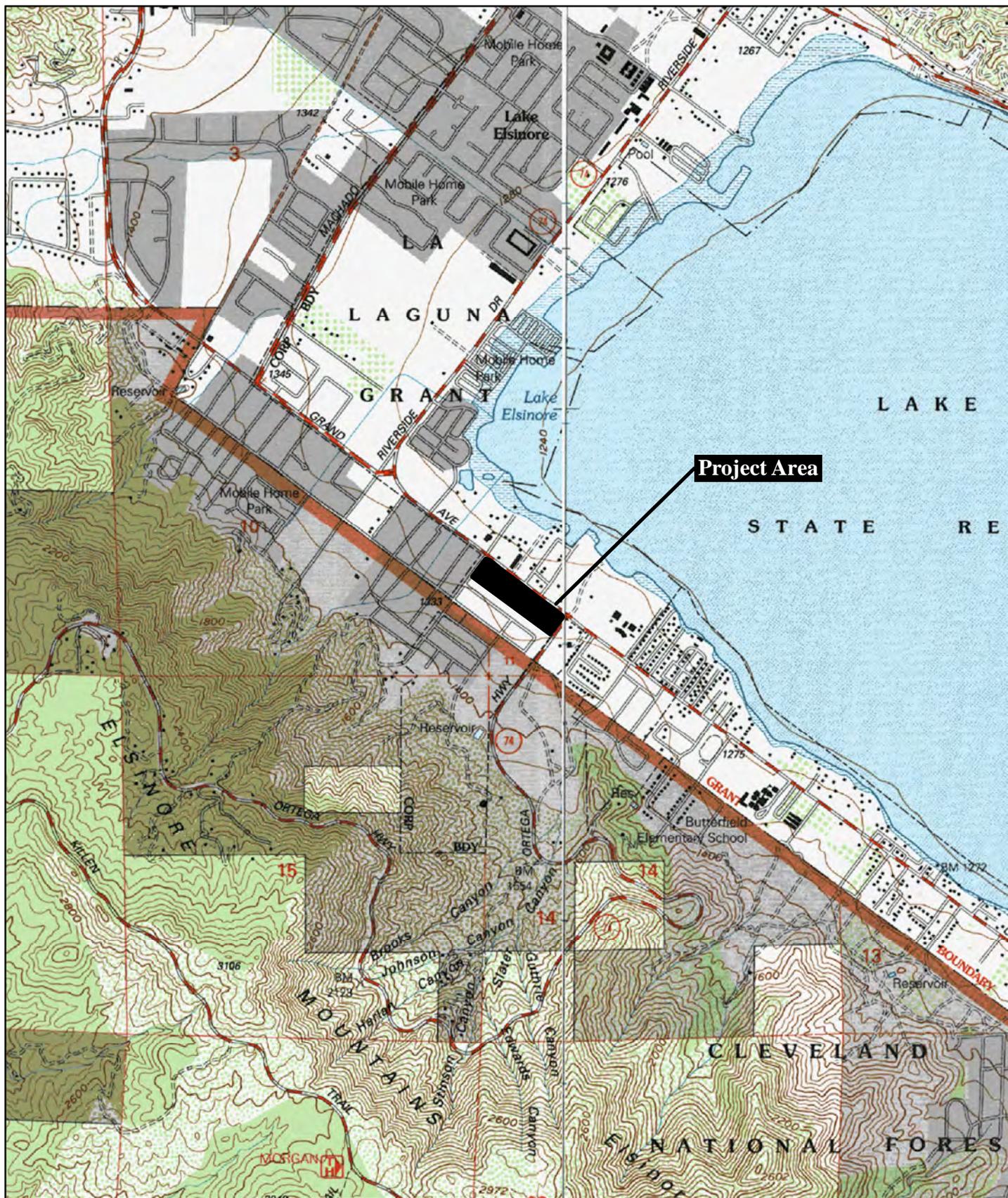


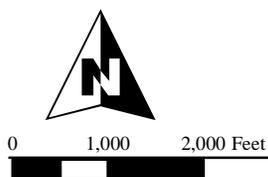
Figure 1  
Regional Location Map

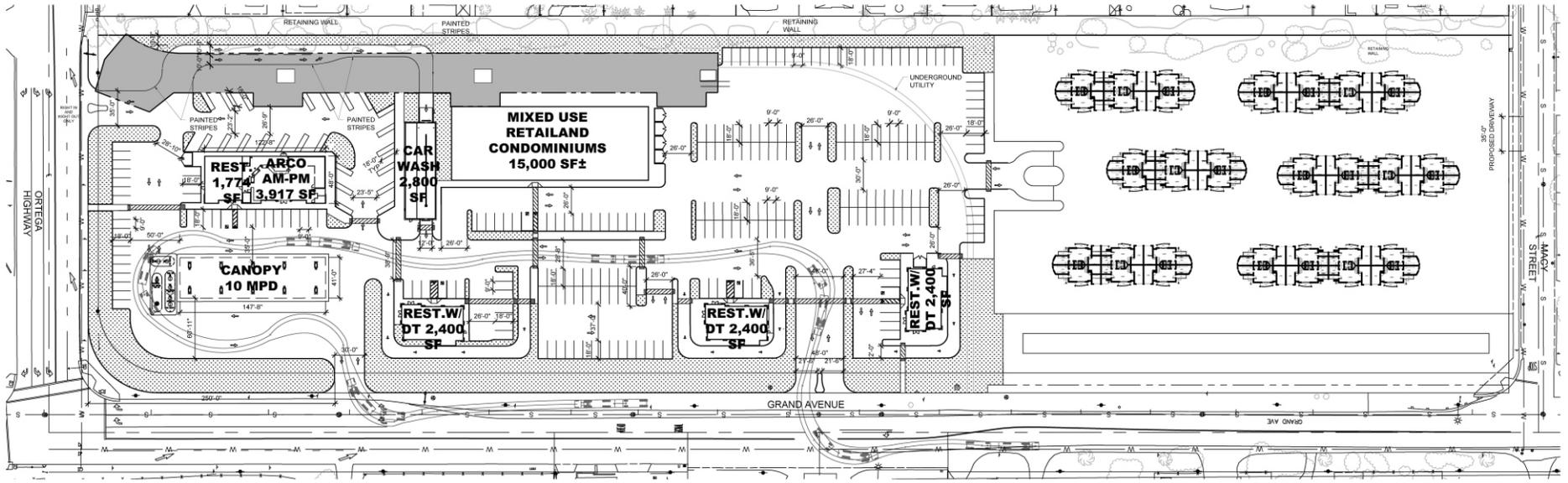




Source: USGS 7.5' Alberhill & Lake Elsinore Quadrangles

Figure 2  
Project Location





**PROPOSED SITE PLAN**  
 SCALE: 1"=50'



**LEGEND**

PROPOSED ORTEGA CHANNEL  
 ACCESS WALL PCC PAD

Source: AGC Design Concept - Proposed Site Plan

Figure 3  
 Proposed Project Plans



**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

## **C. Structure of the Report**

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design and survey methods, while Section IV describes the survey results. Section V provides a summary and recommendations.

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## II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

### A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the western portion of Riverside County within the interior valleys and hills of the region. The project area is situated on an alluvial slope at an elevation between 1,280 feet and 1,360 feet above mean sea level. The areas surrounding the project location include residential and commercial developments.

The landscape of the project area is largely a product of the region's geology. During the Mesozoic Era, a granitic batholith was formed inland from the southern California coastline. This batholith was uplifted during the Cenozoic and now forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Santa Anna Mountains to the west of the project area (Morton 2004). The batholith heated and metamorphosed the sedimentary rock above it creating the Bedford Canyon metasedimentary formation.

The project location is underlain by Holocene-age alluvial fan and valley deposits (Morton and Weber 2003). The upper surfaces of these deposits are capped by moderate to well-developed soils. These deposits consist of well-indurated reddish-brown sand deposits (Morton and Weber 2003).

Soils underlying most of the project area are Hanford sandy loam (NRCS 1971). These soils are formed in alluvium from granitic sources. These soils extend to a depth of 60 inches (NRCS 1971).

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth but Riversidean Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation or grassland may have been initially present in the project area. The project location is currently vacant and dominated by non-native weeds. Lake Elsinore would have provided water to the area in the past.

Animal resources in the region, prior to development of the area, probably included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, rabbit, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, was probably relatively abundant in the past.

### B. Cultural Setting

#### Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game.

Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

### **Early Archaic Period**

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economic focus on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984) but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

### **Late Prehistoric Period**

Around 2,000 BP dramatic cultural changes occurred. An intrusion of Shoshonean-speakers into the region occurred around 1,500 BP. The Late Prehistoric period is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns. Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed-grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically as the San Luis Rey Complex (Meighan 1954; True et. al. 1974).

The San Luis Rey Complex is divided into two phases. San Luis Rey I is a preceramic phase dating from approximately 2,000 BP to 500 BP (True et. al. 1974). The material culture of this phase includes small triangular pressure flaked projectile points, manos, portable metates, olivella beads, drilled stone ornaments, and mortars and pestles. The San Luis Rey II phase differs only in the addition of ceramics and pictographs. Dates for the introduction of ceramics have not been satisfactorily documented.

### **Ethnohistoric Period**

This period refers to the brief time when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. Spanish explorers first encountered coastal villages of indigenous people in 1769 and later established the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, 4 miles inland from the mouth of the river. The Shoshonean inhabitants of the region were called Luiseños by Franciscan friars who named the San Luis Rey River and established the San Luis Rey Mission in the heart of Luiseño territory. Their territory encompassed an area from roughly Agua Hedionda on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into the Hemet Region, and west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla from the deserts to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast, and the Ipai to the south. All but the Ipai are linguistically similar to the Luiseño, belonging to the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuman Ipai have a different language and cultural background but shared certain similarities in social structure, and some Ipai incorporated some Luiseño religious practices.

The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineages or kin groups. The lineage represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978) each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, in the San Luis Rey river valley and another in the mountain region for the exploitation of acorns, although this mobility pattern may only apply to the ethnohistoric present. Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges and violation of trespass was seriously punished (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Acorns were the most important single food source used by the Luiseño. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for the leaching of acorn meal. Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game, and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Generally women collected the plant resources and the men hunted, but there was no rigid sexual division of labor (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets, and ceramic cooking and storage vessels.

Hunting implements consisted of the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone hooks as well as nets were used for fishing. Lithic resources of quartz and volcanics, and some cherts were available locally in some areas. Exotic materials, such as obsidian and steatite, were acquired through trade.

The traditional Luiseño religion is a complex and deeply philosophical belief system with powerful religious leaders, elaborate ceremonies, and a veil of secrecy (White 1963). Each ritual and ceremonial specialist maintained the knowledge of the full meaning of a ceremony in secrecy and passed on the knowledge to only one heir. The decimation of the population after European contact undoubtedly caused the loss of some religious specialists and brought about abbreviated versions of ceremonies (Winterrowd and Shipek 1986), many of which are still practiced today. Surviving ceremonies include initiation for cult candidates, installation of religious chiefs, funerals, and clothes burning (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The missions recruited the Luiseño to use as laborers and convert them to Catholicism. The inland Luiseño were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until 1816, when an outpost of the mission was established 20 miles farther inland, at Pala (Sparkman 1908).

At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates ranged from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Luiseño population. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

By the early 1820s, California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized resulting in political imbalance that caused Indian uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Luiseños left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements.

When California became a sovereign state in 1849, the Luiseño were recruited more heavily as laborers and experienced even harsher treatment. Conflicts between Indians and encroaching Anglos finally led to the establishment of reservations for some Luiseño populations, including the La Jolla Reservation in 1875. Other Luiseños were displaced from their homes, moving to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system interrupted Luiseño social organization and settlement patterns, yet many aspects of the original Luiseño culture still persist today. Certain rituals and religious practices are maintained and traditional games, songs, and dances continue as well as the use of foods such as acorns, yucca, and wild game.

### **Historic Period**

Cultural activities occurring between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The mission system also introduced horses, cattle, agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families, and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblos of San Diego and Los Angeles were established during this period, and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present) gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted, quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

### **C. Prior Research**

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies conducted prior to performing the field survey of the project. The archival research consisted of a literature and records search at the regional archaeological repository. This information was used to identify previous studies associated with the property and previously recorded resources. A one-mile radius of the project was requested in the record search to determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey vicinity.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside (Appendix B). The records search results indicate that the project area was previously surveyed in 2005 (Chambers Group) for a pump storage project, but that no recorded resources occur in the current project area. At least 47 cultural investigations have been conducted within a one mile radius of the project area (Table 1).

**Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the Project Area**

<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>
Alfred	Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-3410B/ The Outhouse TCNS #53090	2009
Baldwin and Holcomb	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Parcel Map 11178, Elsinore, Riverside County	1978
Barker and Huston	Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek. Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989	1990
Bean et al.	Cultural Resources and the Devers-Mira 500 kV Transmission Line Route (Valley to Mira Loma Section)	1979
Bonner and Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0024-03 (Grand Avenue Storage), 33033 Riverside Drive, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2005
Bonner and Williams	Cultural Resources Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE04702B® (Crown Castle Colo), 30700 Ortega Highway 74, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County,	2009
Chambers Group	Cultural Resources Survey of Lake Elsinore Advanced Pumped Storage Project Orange, Riverside and San Diego Counties	2005
Cottrell	Archaeological Resources Assessment Completed for Tentative Map Tract 22626 in Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	1987
De Munck	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 24935 Located near Lake Elsinore in Riverside County	1989
Del Chario	A Cultural Resource Assessment Conducted for the Lake Edge Specific Plan, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	1991
Doolittle and Hogan-Conrad	Archaeological Survey Report: Southern California Edison Operations and Maintenance Program. City of Lake Elsinore Pole Relocation, Riverside County	2007
Drover and McCarthy	Rancho California Masterplan: A Cultural Resources Overview	1988
Ferraro	Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Lake Elsinore High School Number Four, Riverside County	2000
Gardner	Expected Archaeological Impact of the Ortega Channel Flood Control Project, Elsinore	1973
Grenda	Continuity and Change 8,500 Years of Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore	1997
Gust and Valasik	Archaeological Resources Monitoring Compliance Report for the Orange Street Lateral, Stage 1 Project, Riverside County	2012
Hammond	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Route 74, P.M. 8.6/11.0	1987
Hampson	Cultural Resources Survey and Test Excavation, Lake Elsinore	1991
Hampson	Evaluation of CA-RIV-4043/H, CA-RIV-4044/H, and CA-RIV-4045, Lake Elsinore	1992
Heller et al.	An Overview of the Sundersert Nuclear Project Transmission System Cultural Resource Investigation	1977
Hogan-Conrad	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of APN 379-352-020, Tentative Tract No. 32626, Riverside County	2006
Jones	The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseño	1992
Keller	An Archaeological Assessment of Environmental Assessment 35566, Riverside County	1991
Keller	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Public Use Permit 908, Change of Zone 7099, Plot Plan 20076, Tentative Parcel Map 36240 APNs 381-290-010, 020, 031, 034, 035 386-151-001 thru 021; 386-154-001 thru 003 386-140-004,014; 386-160-010, 011	2012
Love et al.	Historical/archaeological Resources Survey Report: Oak Hills Residential Care Facility, near the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2000
Marium et al.	Final Report of Results and Findings: Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Program at Site CA-RIV-6174, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2006
McCarthy	An Archaeological Assessment of a 5.4 Acres Parcel of Land Located in Lakeland Village in Western Riverside County	1988
McDonald	An Archaeological Assessment of TT 20506, Southwest of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	1986
McKenna et al.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Lake Elsinore Area of Riverside County	2004
Oxendine	The Luiseno Village During the Late Prehistoric Era	1983
Padon	Cultural Resource Assessment, Riverside/Grand Avenue, City of Lake Elsinore	1992
Rodgers	Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man	1953

**Table 1. Archaeological Investigations within One-Mile of the Project Area  
(Continued)**

Author(s)	Report Title	Year
Rojas	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment on a Portion (Lease Hold) of a Parcel for Verizon Wireless "Manteca" Project, Lake Elsinore Area, Riverside County	2014
Shepard	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Grand River Project Area, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2004
Strudwick et al.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for an Approximately 16-acre Parcel near Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2004
SWCA	Final Cultural Resources Survey of Alternatives for the Sunrise Powerlink Project in Imperial, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties	2008
Tang and Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Wakerider II Beach Park Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2013
Tang et al.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 31926, La Ventana Project, near the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2004
Tang et al.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: La Ventana Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2004
Tang et al.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 381-030-005, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County,	2008
White	Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility RV03XC038I (Weekend Paradise RV Park), Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2001
White	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint PCS Facility RV03XC038I (Weekend Paradise Rv Park), Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2001
White and Minch	Archaeological and Paleontological Assessments of the Ortega Channel Lateral A., Stage 2, Debris Basin Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2000
White and White	Cultural Resources Study of the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Pumped Storage Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	1997
White et al.	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Elsinore Advanced Pumped Storage Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2003
Wills and Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Manteca," 16006 Grand Avenue, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County,	2014
Wills et al.	Culture Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cellco Partnership and their Controlled Affiliates doing Business as Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Manteca II', 15980 Grand Avenue, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	2015

These investigations have resulted in the recording of 28 cultural resources (Table 2). The 20 historic cultural resources consist of residences, ranches, foundations, walls, an orchard of deodar trees, and a trash deposit. The eight prehistoric resources are artifact scatters and isolate artifacts. Copies of historic maps were also examined to supplement the historic research.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources.

Historic maps and aerial photographs indicate there was a structure present within the project area in the past. The 1938 aerial photograph of the project area shows the area in agriculture, planted with what appear to be citrus trees. What may be a small structure is present in the northwestern corner of the project area (NETR 1938). The 1955 USGS quadrangle shows a structure in the northwestern corner of the project area and the rest of the project area as an orchard. The 1957 USGS quadrangle shows the same conditions. The 1967 USGS quadrangle shows the same

residential structure, but no orchard. The 1967 aerial photograph of the project area shows what appears to be a residential structure and associated landscape trees in the northwestern portion of the project area (NETR 1967). The remainder of the parcel is fallow fields. The 1978 aerial shows the same conditions (NETR 1978). The 1980 aerial shows what appears to be a fire having burnt the northwestern portion of the project area. It is not clear if the house was burned in this event or not (NETR 1980). The 1994 aerial through the present shows the area as vacant land with no remaining evidence of the house (NETR 1994).

### Native American

State law and City of Riverside Guidelines identify Native American consultation and participation as an important aspect of the cultural resource evaluation process. To identify potential Native American resources a Sacred Lands Search was conducted at the California Native American Heritage Commission. A current Sacred Lands Search response from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was received on November 15, 2018 (Appendix C). The results of the Sacred Lands Search were negative in that no resources have been previously identified in the immediate project area. Scoping letters were submitted to the Native American contacts provided by the NAHC (see Appendix C).

**Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area**

<b>P-33-</b>	<b>CA-RIV-</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Recorder (Year)</b>
001310	001310	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Baldwin (1978)
004045	004045	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Hampson and Schmidt (199)
007160	-	Historic Barracks Complex	Borchard (1982)
007209	-	Historic Nursery	Meredith (1982)
007215	-	Historic Residence	Meredith (1982)
007216	-	Historic Residence	Meredith (1982)
007217	-	Historic Athletic Club	Warner (1982); Daly (2005)
007218	-	Historic Ranch	Meredith (1982)
007219	-	Historic Residence	Meredith (1982)
007220	-	Historic Residence	Meredith (1982)
007221	-	Historic Residence	Meredith (1982)
007226	-	Historic Residence	Meredith (1982)
007229	-	Historic Ranch Complex	Meredith (1982)
007230	-	Historic Ranch	Meredith (1982); Shepard (2004)
007233	010583	Historic Foundations	Warner (1982); Lev-Tov (2011)
007234	-	Historic Commercial Building	Warner (1982)
007925	005877H	Historic Building	White (1997)
007927	006174	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Del Chario et al. (1991); Smallwood (2006)
010816	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Ferraro (2000)
010817	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Ferraro (2000)
011003	-	Historic Orchard	Warner (1982)
011009	-	Historic Lake Elsinore	Meredith (1982)
011130	-	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Del Chario et al. (1991)
012338	-	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Del Chario et al. (1991)
012661	-	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Del Chario et al. (1991)
013813	-	Historic Residence and Buildings	Marvin (2004)
013965	007658	Historic Foundations and Refuse	Berg and Sander (2005)
024169	-	Historic Walls	Keller (2015)

### **III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS**

#### **A. Survey Research Design**

The goal of the project was to identify any cultural resources that might be affected by the proposed project. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on the records search and historic map check, cultural resources within the project area could be both prehistoric and historic although more historic resources exist nearby. The current field survey was conducted to identify any unrecorded resources within the project area.

#### **B. Survey Methods**

The records search conducted at EIC provided site records and reports for the project area and a one-quarter mile radius of the project, along with historic research.

The current survey was conducted on November 6, 2018 by Andrew R. Pignuolo. It included an intensive 5 to 10-m interval transect survey throughout the project area. The project area is level and very open. Surface visibility was good, averaging approximately 80 percent. The project area appeared to have been previously plowed and possibly graded. Excavation for existing utilities and what appears to be disturbance related to geotechnical tests provided some indications of subsurface conditions. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

## IV. SURVEY RESULTS

No cultural resources were observed within the project area. Native soils had mostly granitic rock inclusions, but some imported Bedford Canyon metasediment gravels were present in disturbed areas. The project location was level. Past soil disturbance was present in many areas providing some indication of subsurface soil conditions.

A residential structure appears to have been present in the northern portion of the project area from at least 1955 to 1980 but no remains of the structure were present on the surface of the parcel. Some resprouting non-native trees provided an indication of past landscaping in the area. No cultural resources were identified within the project location. The potential for impacts to buried cultural resources is present, based on the presence of colluvial soils, evidence of a past structure, and the proximity of the project area to the shoreline of Lake Elsinore.

## **V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The cultural resource survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project area. Impacts to cultural resources eligible for the California Register and significant under the CEQA are not anticipated. Due to the presence of a past historic structure on the property, the presence of colluvial soils, and the proximity of the project area to the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during project grading and excavation in order to ensure that buried cultural resources are not impacted by the project.

## VI. REFERENCES

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## **APPENDICES**

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator
- B. Archaeological Records Search Confirmation
- C. Native American Correspondence

**APPENDIX A**

**RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

**ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO, M.A., RPA**  
**Principal Archaeologist**  
**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

**Education**

San Diego State University, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1992  
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1985

**Professional Experience**

2002-Present	Principal Archaeologist/President, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1997-2002	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego
1994-1997	Senior Archaeologist, KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1985-1994	Project Archaeologist/Senior Archaeologist, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, San Diego
1982-1985	Reports Archivist, Cultural Resource Management Center (now the South Coastal Information Center), San Diego State University
1980-1985	Archaeological Consultant, San Diego, California

**Professional Affiliations**

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 1992-present  
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County  
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego  
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of Chula Vista  
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, Riverside County  
Society for American Archaeology  
Society for California Archaeology  
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society  
San Diego County Archaeological Society

**Qualifications**

Mr. Andrew Pignuolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. Mr. Pignuolo has more than 38 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 800 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including water resource facilities, energy utilities, commercial and residential developments, military installations, transportation projects, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. Mr. Pignuolo has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews and management plans, ethnographic studies, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance under CEQA and Section 106, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects. He has received 40 hour HAZWOPPER training and holds an active card for hazardous material work.

## REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

**Proposed SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego to Imperial Valley, California** (*San Diego Gas and Electric*). Mr. Pigniolo served as the Principal Investigator and archaeological monitor for this project whose purpose is the installation of a new transmission line corridor running from San Diego to Imperial Valley. This phase of the project included the preliminary reporting of any cultural resources observed during field visits to the proposed impact areas. Mr. Pigniolo recorded sites encountered during monitoring, and collected GPS points and photographs of the sites for future review. Mr. Pigniolo also conducted the cultural resources portion of the environmental training for this project.

**Princess Street Monitoring and Data Recovery Project at the Spindrifft Site** (*City of San Diego*). Mr. Pigniolo served as a Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring and data recovery program at the Spindrifft Site in the community of La Jolla. The effort was initially to provide archaeological monitoring of a utility undergrounding project. The presence of the major prehistoric village site within the project alignment quickly became evident prior to construction monitoring and a data recovery plan was prepared prior to the start of work. Data recovery included the excavation of 25 controlled units and the water screening of 100 percent of the archaeological site material impacted during trenching. More than 40 fragmented human burials were encountered. Working with Native American monitors and representatives, the remains were repatriated.

**Cultural Resource Survey, Geotechnical Monitoring, and Testing for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California** (*IEC*). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and conducted an archaeological survey on an approximately 15-acre study area, in the La Jolla Natural Park area on Mount Soledad above La. In addition to the field survey, geotechnical work was monitored by an archaeologist and Native American monitor. One small prehistoric cobble procurement site (CA-SDI-20843) was tested to determine site significance. Due to surface visibility constraints from dense vegetation, monitoring by an archaeological and a Native American monitor during construction excavation and grading was recommended to ensure sensitive features not identified during the survey are not present or impacted by the project.

**City of San Diego Sever Group 783 Project, San Diego, California** (*Orion Construction Company*.) Mr. Pigniolo was the Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line replacement in the eastern portion of the City of San Diego. The project included archaeological construction monitoring in an urban environment.

**Cultural Resource Monitoring and Treatment of CA-SDI-20861 for the 1941-1945 Columbia Street Project, City of San Diego, California** (*Jeff Svitak Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archival research and an archaeological and Native American monitoring program of building demolition and construction excavation for a multi-family dwelling in the Little Italy community of the City of San Diego. The project consisted of archaeological and historical research prior to fieldwork, archaeological monitoring of foundation removal and construction excavation, and the recovery and analysis of historic artifacts discovered during monitoring. Site CA-SDI-20861 was treated as a significant cultural resource and the recovery and analysis of the cultural material served as mitigation for the project impacts to the site.

**Cultural Resource Salvage and Monitoring within a Portion of CA-SDI-39/17372 at 1891 Viking Way, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California** (*Ayers General Contracting, Inc.*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological salvage and documentation program in addition to construction monitoring for the residence located at 1891 Viking Way, in the La Jolla. The project included the demolition and replacement of an existing retaining wall, and the replacement of additional yard hardscape. The City of San Diego archaeologist determined that construction work was occurring within site CA-SDI-39 and required work to stop and a treatment plan to partially mitigate impacts to the site be prepared. The project included a salvage effort to partially mitigate impacts to this portion of the site, through documentation and artifact recovery and to recover any impacted human remains as part of mitigation. Three phases of treatment were conducted including a 100 percent recovery program for human remains and associated grave goods and monitoring of final construction disturbance and backfilling.

**Muller Residence Archaeological Survey, Testing, and Evaluation, Carmel Valley, City of San Diego, California** (*Mr. Rolf Muller*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager of a cultural resource survey and testing and evaluation program of a residential parcel proposed for development. The survey indicated the presence of a portion of a prehistoric shell midden within the project area. The testing program indicated a deeply buried archaeological deposit with a high level of integrity. Impact avoidance through redesign was recommended under City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

**Cultural Resource Monitoring for The San Diego County Administration Center Waterfront Park Project, San Diego, California** (*McCarthy Building Companies, Inc.*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of a cultural resource monitoring program for the Water Front Park Project at the San Diego County Administration Building in the City of San Diego. The monitoring program included excavation near the dredge fill/native ground contact. Historic maps indicated that the entire project area was located on man-made land created from bay dredge spoils. The monitoring program identified a small historic-age boat that probably sank in the bayfront prior to filling of the area. Based on the current County guidelines, this resource qualifies as significant for its information potential and has been treated as such. The boat was documented and avoided, and left in place.

**13<sup>th</sup> and C Streets Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California** (*WM Builders*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of a archaeological/historical resource assessment for a commercial development project in the City of San Diego. The project area is in the downtown portion of San Diego. A records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, records, and city directories was used to assess the potential for buried historic resources within the project area. Potential buried historic resource locations were identified and a testing plan was developed.

**U. S. Army Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) Native American Consultation Plan, Yuma, Arizona** (*Yuma Proving Ground*).

Mr. Pigniolo served as principal author of a Native American consultation plan for YPG to provide guidance and information to U.S. Army commanders and Army resource managers at YPG for consultation with Native American groups. Consultation was conducted in a manner that is consistent with federal laws and regulations that mandate consultation and the consultation plan was designed to ensure the participation of Native American groups early in the planning process.

**All American 105 Race Project, West Mesa, Imperial County, California** (*Legacy 106, Inc.*).

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator, report author, and crew chief for an archaeological survey for a proposed off-road vehicle race course in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The survey covered Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and included close coordination with BLM staff. The survey included a proposed 7.5 mile course with a very short time-frame. The goal was project alignment adjustment and realignment to avoid resource impacts where possible. A variety of prehistoric cultural resources including 10 sites and seven isolates were encountered. Human remains were identified and avoided. The race route was realigned to avoid significant resource impacts allowing the race to proceed on schedule.

**Alpine Fire Safe Council Brush Management Monitoring Project, Alpine Region, San Diego County, California** (*Alpine Fire Safe Council*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring and protection program on four project areas surrounding Alpine. Cultural resources identified during previous surveys within the vegetation treatment areas were flagged for avoidance. The project included hand clearing and chaparral mastication near residential structures to create a fire buffer zone. Vegetation removal was monitored to ensure cultural resources obscured by heavy vegetation were not impacted by the project and that all recorded cultural resources were avoided. The Bureau of Land Management served as Lead Agency for the project.

**APPENDIX B**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATION**

## **EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER**

California Historical Resources Information System  
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418  
(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu  
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

November 9, 2018  
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 27  
ST-RIV-4940

Andrew Pigniolo  
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.  
7696 Engineer Rd.  
Suite 208  
San Diego, CA 92111

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Bamiyan Marketplace Survey Record Search (Proj #1837)

Dear Andrew Pigniolo:

We received your request on October 30, 2018, for a cultural resources records search for the Bamiyan Marketplace Survey Record Search (Proj #1837) located in Section 10, T. 6S, R. 5W, SBBM, in the Lake Elsinore area in the city of Lake Elsinore in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 39 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. Five of these studies involved the project area. Eight additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

Our records indicate that 28 cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing" and "Eastern Information Center Resource Spreadsheet" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

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

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

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

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

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD): Five properties (P-33-007217; P-33-007218; P-33-007209; P-33-007230; P-33-007729) are listed and are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Eight properties (P-33-007219; P-33-007226; P-33-007220; P-33-007221; P-33-007160; P-33-007215; P-33-007216; P-33-0011003) are listed and are not eligible but may be of local interest for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

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

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

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

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,



Kimberly Lai  
Information Officer

Enclosures

**APPENDIX C**

**NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE**



**Native American Heritage Commission**  
**Native American Contacts List**  
**11/14/2018**

<p>La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians            Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson            22000 Highway 76            Pauma Valley ,CA 92061            (760) 742-3771            (760) 742-3779 Fax</p>	<p>Luiseno</p>	<p>Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians            Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson            1 West Tribal Road            Valley Center ,CA 92082            bomazzetti@aol.com            (760) 749-1051            (760) 749-5144</p>	<p>Luiseno</p>
<p>Pala Band of Mission Indians            Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO            PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.            Pala ,CA 92059            sgaughen@palatribe.com            (760) 891-3515            (760) 742-3189 Fax</p>	<p>Luiseno            Cupeno</p>	<p>San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians            Tribal Council            1889 Sunset Drive            Vista ,CA 92081            cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org            (760) 724-8505            (760) 724-2172 Fax</p>	<p>Luiseno</p>
<p>Pala Band of Mission Indians            Robert H. Smith, Chairperson            12196 Pala Mission Road            Pala ,CA 92059            rsmith@palatribe.com            (760) 891-3500            (760) 742-3189 Fax</p>	<p>Luiseno            Cupeno</p>	<p>Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians            Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department            P.O. BOX 487            San Jacinto ,CA 92581            jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov            (951) 663-5279            (951) 654-4198 Fax</p>	<p>Luiseno            Cahuilla</p>
<p>Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians            Temet Aguilar, Chairperson            P.O. Box 369            Pauma Valley ,CA 92061            (760) 742-1289, Ext. 303            (760) 742-3422 Fax</p>	<p>Luiseno</p>		
<p>Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians            Mark Macarro, Chairman            P.O. Box 1477            Temecula ,CA 92593            epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov            (951) 770-6000            (951) 695-1778 Fax</p>	<p>Luiseno</p>		

**This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Bamiyan Marketplace Survey, Riverside County.**



**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

April 3, 2020

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians  
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 369  
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

**Subject: Bamiyan Marketplace Survey Project, Lake Elsinore, California**

Dear Chairperson Aguilar:

Laguna Mountain Environmental has conducted an archaeological survey for the Bamiyan Marketplace project area of the City of Lake Elsinore, in Riverside County. The project involves the construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial development. Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside guidelines. The City of Lake Elsinore will serve as the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

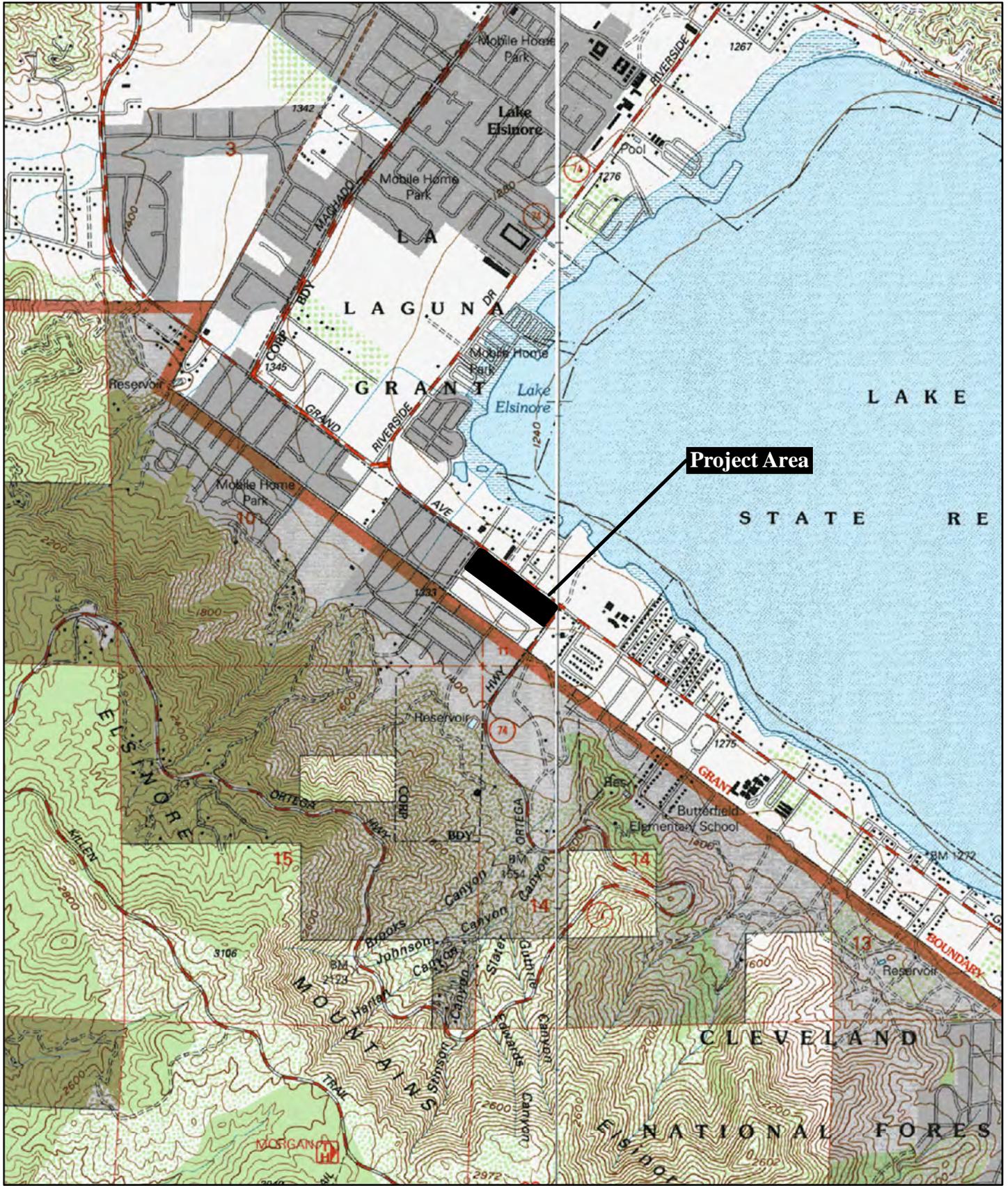
The project area is approximately 12 acres (APNs 381-320-023 & 381-320-020), located on the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and Ortega Highway (SR-74), approximately one block west of the Lake Elsinore shoreline. Macy Street borders the north and Lake Terrace Drive is on the west margin. The project area is shown on the Aberhill 7.5' USGS quadrangle, in Township 6 South, Range 5 West, within an unsectioned portion of La Laguna Grant lands (see attached figure).

The Native American Heritage Commission's record search of the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within 1-mile of the project area. We respectfully request any comments and input that you are willing to share regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project area. If you, or your files, have any information about cultural resources or traditional cultural properties located on or near the project site that you would like to inform us about, please contact me. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 505-8164. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

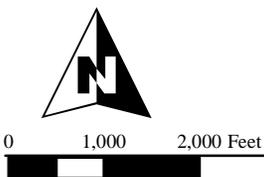
Andrew Pignuolo, M.A., RPA  
Principal Archaeologist

Attachment:  
Project Location map



Source: USGS 7.5' Alberhill & Lake Elsinore Quadrangles

## Bamiyan Marketplace Project Location



Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.



**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

April 3, 2020

Pala Band of Mission Indians  
THPO Shasta Gaughen, PhD

**Subject: Bamiyan Marketplace Survey Project, Lake Elsinore, California**

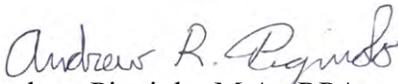
Dear Ms. Gaughen:

Laguna Mountain Environmental has conducted an archaeological survey for the Bamiyan Marketplace project area of the City of Lake Elsinore, in Riverside County. The project involves the construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial development. Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside guidelines. The City of Lake Elsinore will serve as the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

The project area is approximately 12 acres (APNs 381-320-023 & 381-320-020), located on the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and Ortega Highway (SR-74), approximately one block west of the Lake Elsinore shoreline. Macy Street borders the north and Lake Terrace Drive is on the west margin. The project area is shown on the Aberhill 7.5' USGS quadrangle, in Township 6 South, Range 5 West, within an unsectioned portion of La Laguna Grant lands (see attached figure).

The Native American Heritage Commission's record search of the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within 1-mile of the project area. We respectfully request any comments and input that you are willing to share regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project area. If you, or your files, have any information about cultural resources or traditional cultural properties located on or near the project site that you would like to inform us about, please contact me. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 505-8164. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

  
Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA  
Principal Archaeologist

Attachment:  
Project Location map



**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

April 3, 2020

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians  
Chairperson Thomas Rodriguez  
22003 Highway 76  
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

**Subject: Bamiyan Marketplace Survey Project, Lake Elsinore, California**

Dear Chairperson Rodriguez:

Laguna Mountain Environmental has conducted an archaeological survey for the Bamiyan Marketplace project area of the City of Lake Elsinore, in Riverside County. The project involves the construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial development. Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside guidelines. The City of Lake Elsinore will serve as the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

The project area is approximately 12 acres (APNs 381-320-023 & 381-320-020), located on the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and Ortega Highway (SR-74), approximately one block west of the Lake Elsinore shoreline. Macy Street borders the north and Lake Terrace Drive is on the west margin. The project area is shown on the Aberhill 7.5' USGS quadrangle, in Township 6 South, Range 5 West, within an unsectioned portion of La Laguna Grant lands (see attached figure).

The Native American Heritage Commission's record search of the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within 1-mile of the project area. We respectfully request any comments and input that you are willing to share regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project area. If you, or your files, have any information about cultural resources or traditional cultural properties located on or near the project site that you would like to inform us about, please contact me. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 505-8164. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Andrew Pignuolo, M.A., RPA  
Principal Archaeologist

Attachment:  
Project Location map



**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

April 3, 2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Dept.

**Subject: Bamiyan Marketplace Survey Project , Lake Elsinore, California**

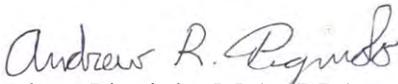
Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

Laguna Mountain Environmental has conducted an archaeological survey for the Bamiyan Marketplace project area of the City of Lake Elsinore, in Riverside County. The project involves the construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial development. Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside guidelines. The City of Lake Elsinore will serve as the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

The project area is approximately 12 acres (APNs 381-320-023 & 381-320-020), located on the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and Ortega Highway (SR-74), approximately one block west of the Lake Elsinore shoreline. Macy Street borders the north and Lake Terrace Drive is on the west margin. The project area is shown on the Aberhill 7.5' USGS quadrangle, in Township 6 South, Range 5 West, within an unsectioned portion of La Laguna Grant lands (see attached figure).

The Native American Heritage Commission's record search of the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within 1-mile of the project area. We respectfully request any comments and input that you are willing to share regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project area. If you, or your files, have any information about cultural resources or traditional cultural properties located on or near the project site that you would like to inform us about, please contact me. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 505-8164. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

  
Andrew Pignolo, M.A., RPA  
Principal Archaeologist

Attachment:  
Project Location map



**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

April 3, 2020

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians  
Chairperson Bo Mazzetti

**Subject: Bamiyan Marketplace Survey Project, Lake Elsinore, California**

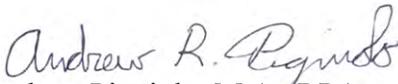
Dear Chairperson Mazzetti:

Laguna Mountain Environmental has conducted an archaeological survey for the Bamiyan Marketplace project area of the City of Lake Elsinore, in Riverside County. The project involves the construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial development. Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside guidelines. The City of Lake Elsinore will serve as the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

The project area is approximately 12 acres (APNs 381-320-023 & 381-320-020), located on the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and Ortega Highway (SR-74), approximately one block west of the Lake Elsinore shoreline. Macy Street borders the north and Lake Terrace Drive is on the west margin. The project area is shown on the Aberhill 7.5' USGS quadrangle, in Township 6 South, Range 5 West, within an unsectioned portion of La Laguna Grant lands (see attached figure).

The Native American Heritage Commission's record search of the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within 1-mile of the project area. We respectfully request any comments and input that you are willing to share regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project area. If you, or your files, have any information about cultural resources or traditional cultural properties located on or near the project site that you would like to inform us about, please contact me. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 505-8164. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

  
Andrew Pignuolo, M.A., RPA  
Principal Archaeologist

Attachment:  
Project Location map



**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

April 3, 2020

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians  
Chairman Mark Macarro

**Subject: Bamiyan Marketplace Survey Project, Lake Elsinore, California**

Dear Chairman Macarro:

Laguna Mountain Environmental has conducted an archaeological survey for the Bamiyan Marketplace project area of the City of Lake Elsinore, in Riverside County. The project involves the construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial development. Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside guidelines. The City of Lake Elsinore will serve as the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

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Sincerely,

Andrew Pignolo, M.A., RPA  
Principal Archaeologist

Attachment:  
Project Location map



**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

April 3, 2020

Pala Band of Mission Indians  
Chairperson Robert H. Smith

**Subject: Bamiyan Marketplace Survey Project, Lake Elsinore, California**

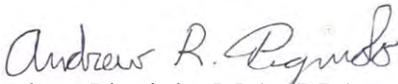
Dear Chairperson Smith:

Laguna Mountain Environmental has conducted an archaeological survey for the Bamiyan Marketplace project area of the City of Lake Elsinore, in Riverside County. The project involves the construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial development. Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside guidelines. The City of Lake Elsinore will serve as the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

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Sincerely,

  
Andrew Pignolo, M.A., RPA  
Principal Archaeologist

Attachment:  
Project Location map



**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

April 3, 2020

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
Tribal Council

**Subject: Bamiyan Marketplace Survey Project, Lake Elsinore, California**

Dear Ms. Mojado:

Laguna Mountain Environmental has conducted an archaeological survey for the Bamiyan Marketplace project area of the City of Lake Elsinore, in Riverside County. The project involves the construction of a mixed-use residential and commercial development. Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside guidelines. The City of Lake Elsinore will serve as the lead agency for CEQA compliance.

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Sincerely,

Andrew Pignolo, M.A., RPA  
Principal Archaeologist

Attachment:  
Project Location map

**From:** Arthur Ayala <aayala@palatribe.com>

**To:** laguna@lagunaenv.com <laguna@lagunaenv.com>

**Subject:** Bamiyan Marketplace Request for Consultation

**Date:** Mon, Apr 6, 2020 11:13 am

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Dear Mr. Pigniolo,

We have received your letter on the Bamiyan Marketplace Project. The project area is located within our ancestral lands and we will be contacting the lead agency for inclusion in the consultation process. At this time we are unable to share knowledge of the cultural resources that will be impacted by the project. However, we wish to remain informed about the project. If you will be so kind to share the contact information of whom, in the Lake Elsinore County office, we should contact for inclusion in the consultation process that would be helpful.

Sincerely,

Arthur Ayala

Lead Cultural Resources Monitor

Pala Band of Mission Indians

760-891-3511

aayala@palatribe.com