

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

OF

PLANNING APPLICATION NO. 2021-13

(TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. 38124 AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN REVIEW NO. 2021-01)

NORTH ELSINORE BUSINESS PARK

APN 389-220-003, 004, 005, 006

+7.22 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST, SECTION 36, SBM
USGS LAKE ELSINORE, CA2021-13LIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Planning Application No. 2021-13 was requested by the project sponsor, Mr. Mark Severson of Saddleback Associates. Planning Application No. 2021-13 is comprised of two associated cases: Tentative Parcel Map No. 38124 and Industrial Design Review No. 2021-01. Parcel Map No. 38124 is the subdivision of 7.22 acres of land into 12 parcels ranging in size from 0.34-acre to 0.88-acre. The North Elsinore Business Park (Industrial Design Review No. 2021-01) will include limited industrial and manufacturing land uses permitted within the City of Lake Elsinore's General Plan and Zoning Code. The proposed project will include the construction of 12 buildings ranging in size from 5,900 square feet to 10,200 square feet. Total building area is 94,665 square feet, including 82,665 square feet of warehouse space and 12,000 square feet of office space.

The purpose of the cultural resources assessment was two-fold: 1) information was to be obtained pertaining to previous land uses of the subject property through research and a comprehensive field survey, and 2) a determination was to be made if, and to what extent, existing cultural resources would be adversely impacted by the proposed project.

No cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of Planning Application No 2021-13. No information has been obtained through Native American consultation that the subject property is culturally or spiritually significant and no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. Results of the Sacred Lands File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission for the subject property were negative. According to the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, the City of Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) and Landscape (TCL), as it is associated with the Luiseño Creation and contains numerous recorded cultural places and other Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR). They have no knowledge of cultural resources within the project area encompassed by PA 2021-13, and recommended that an archaeological records search and cultural resources assessment be conducted, with copies provided to them.

Planning Application No. 2021-13 is located within an area of high sensitivity for cultural, archaeological, and historical resources, with 33 cultural resources properties having been recorded within a one-mile radius of the subject property. Eleven of these properties are of Native American origin, four of which represent small temporary sites used for seasonal resource procurement and processing, while seven are isolated artifacts. The relatively limited size and number of habitation sites, as well as the number of isolated artifacts, is undoubtedly a product of long-term historical development of the Lake Elsinore area instead of an accurate indication

of Native American occupation over time. Twenty-two cultural resource properties are of historical-period origin. Seven are standing structures, ten are deposits and/or isolated artifacts, and five represent the remains of built features. Development of the Lake Elsinore area and associated small towns such as Lucerne, Terra Cotta, and North Elsinore, began in the mid-19th century and the number of historical-era cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of PA 2021-13 reflect this activity.

Although no cultural resources were observed within the boundaries of the subject property, it was originally part of a ±12.44-acre parcel that was continuously occupied for approximately 100 years, beginning with construction of a house in 1893. The parcel was divided into six lots, probably in the late 1960s or early 1970s, and PA-2021-13 currently encompasses four of the lots (389-2220-003, 004, 005, 006); the ca-1893 residence occupied Lots 1 and 2. However, aerial photographs indicate that some landscaping and other features associated with that house encroached onto lots included in the subject property until relatively recently.

Despite the fact that no cultural resources were observed within the project boundaries during the current or previous Phase I field surveys, in consideration of the high cultural, archaeological, and historical sensitivity of the area in which the project is located, as well as the fact that the subject property was associated with land continuously occupied for 100 years, it is recommended that monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the North Elsinore Business Park be actively monitored by a Riverside County/City of Lake Elsinore qualified archaeologist. Although no Tribe requested monitoring, if such a request is made during the AB 52 process, it is recommended that Tribal monitoring be required in addition to archaeological monitoring.

Should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of ground-disturbing activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resource from the project, if found to be significant. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbances shall proceed until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating, with appropriate dignity, the human and any associated grave goods,

INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Lake Elsinore Planning Department requirements, the project sponsor contracted with Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant, to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the subject property. The purpose of the assessment was to identify, evaluate, and recommend mitigation measures for existing cultural resources that may be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment commenced with a review of maps, site records, and reports conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission and project scoping letters sent to 15 Tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development within the Lake Elsinore area. Literature, archival, cartographic, and photographic research pertaining the subject property was conducted utilizing available resources. Finally, a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property was conducted for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating all existing cultural resources within its boundaries.

The proposed project, Planning Application No. 2021-13, is comprised of two associated cases: Tentative Parcel Map No. 38124 and Industrial Design Review No. 2021-01. Parcel Map No. 38124 is the subdivision of ± 7.22 acres of land into 12 parcels ranging in size from 0.34-acre to 0.88-acre (Fig. 1). The North Elsinore Business Park (Industrial Design Review No. 2021-01) will include limited industrial and manufacturing land uses permitted within the City of Lake Elsinore's General Plan and Zoning Code. The North Elsinore Business Park will include construction of 12 buildings ranging in size from 5,900 square feet to 10,200 square feet. Total building area is 94,665 square feet, including 82,665 square feet of warehouse space and 12,000 square feet of office space. A total of 276 parking spaces will be provided, including standard parking spaces and A.D.A stalls (Fig. 2).

As shown on the USGS Lake Elsinore, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property, which encompasses a total of ± 7.22 acres, is located in Section 36, Township 5 south, Range 5 west, SBM (Fig. 3). Current land use is vacant. Adjacent land uses are vacant and the Outlets at Lake Elsinore to the north, vacant and retail to the west, Interstate 15 to the east, and Lake Elsinore Self-Storage to the south. Literally every inch of the subject property has been disturbed, reflecting the cumulative impacts of such activities as residential construction and occupation, agricultural endeavors, commercial and business activities, grading, excavation, paving, vegetation clearance, vehicle activity, homeless encampments, and trash dumping.

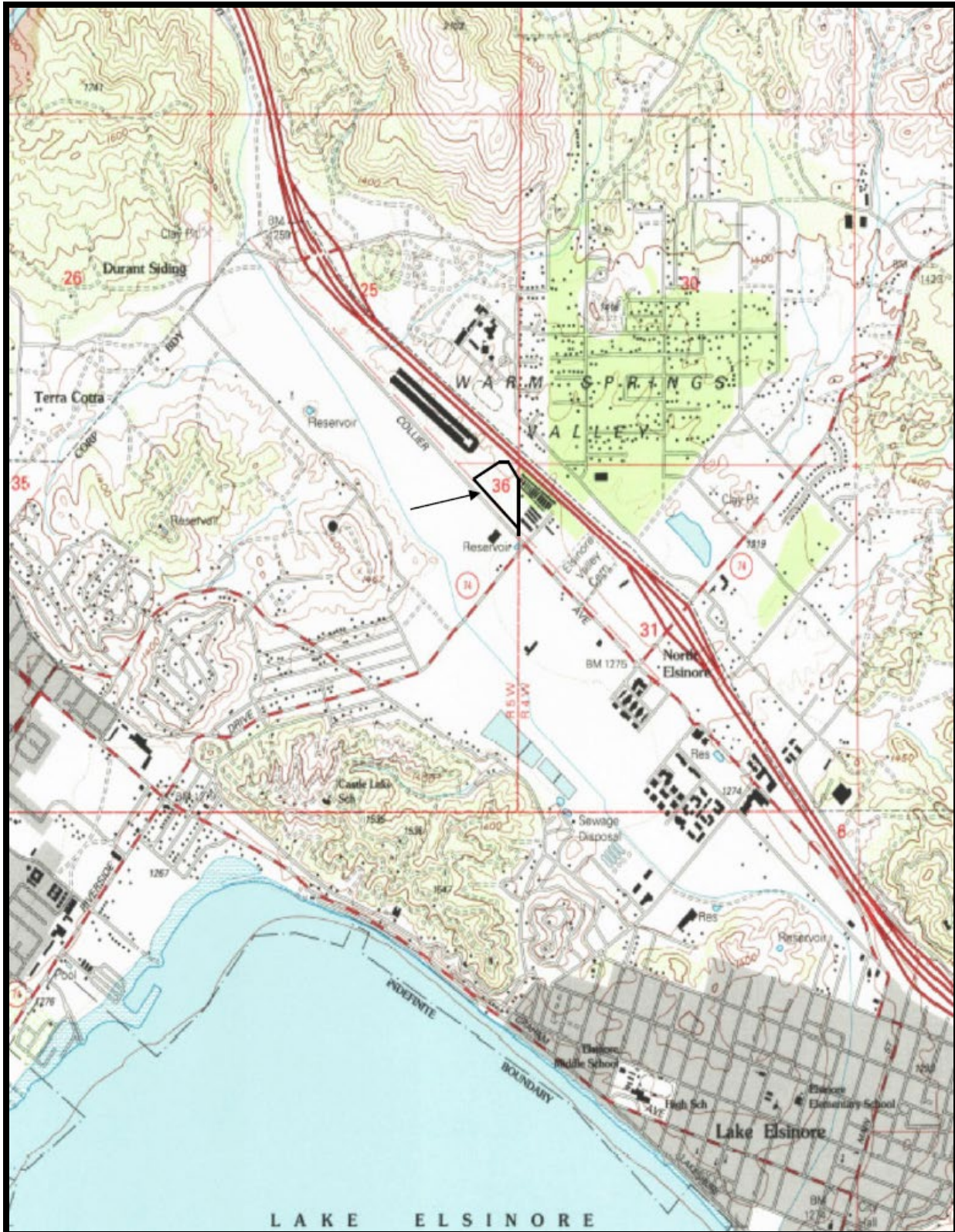


Figure 3: Location of the North Elsinore Business Park (Planning Application No. 2021-13) in the City of Lake Elsinore, western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Lake Elsinore. California Quadrangle, 7.5' series (1997).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in the City of Elsinore, western Riverside County (Fig. 4). It is situated in a topographically diverse region that is defined by Lake Elsinore to the south, Trabuco Canyon to the west, Steele Peak to the north, and Quail Valley to the east. The study area lies within a portion of the Northern Peninsular Ranges of Southern California, with the general province characterized by upland surfaces, prominent ridges and peaks, longitudinal valleys, basins, and steep-walled canyons.

The subject property is generally flat-lying and featureless, with all natural topography having been completely altered by past ground-disturbing activities such as construction, residential and commercial occupation, grading, vegetation removal via plowing/discing, and agricultural endeavors (Fig. 5 & 6). Current elevations reflect a downward slope in topography from 1280 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) on top of a low knoll in the northern property corner to 1260 feet AMSL at the southern corner. Across the relatively flat portions of the property, elevations range from 1270 - 1265 feet AMSL in the central area to 1265-1260 feet AMSL in the flat western section of the property. A permanent source of water does not exist within the property boundaries, and despite the presence of two manmade drainage features, no evidence was observed that even intermittent streams or ephemeral drainages are present. Lake Elsinore, which is a permanent source of water, is located approximately 1.25 miles to the southwest.

The subject property is located within the Northern Peninsular Range on the southern sector of the structural unit known as the Perris Block, which is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Fault Zone, on the southwest by the Elsinore Fault Zone, and on the north by the Cucamonga Fault Zone (EnGen 2021:7). The Northern Peninsular Range is generally comprised of the great mass of basement igneous rocks called the Southern California Batholith, with the primary rocks being granitic tonalite and diorite of Jurassic age. Exposed granitic bedrock outcrops or boulders suitable for use by indigenous peoples of the region for food preparation, rock art, or shelter are not present within the property boundaries. Sparsely scattered loose lithic material was observed throughout the subject property, but none of that observed would have been suitable for production of flaked or ground stone tools by Native Americans of the region.

Biology

As a result of previous disturbances and development there are large areas within the property that are bare ground with exposed soils and areas covered with gravel, with no vegetation present. Intact native plant communities no longer exist, and Non-native Grassland is the

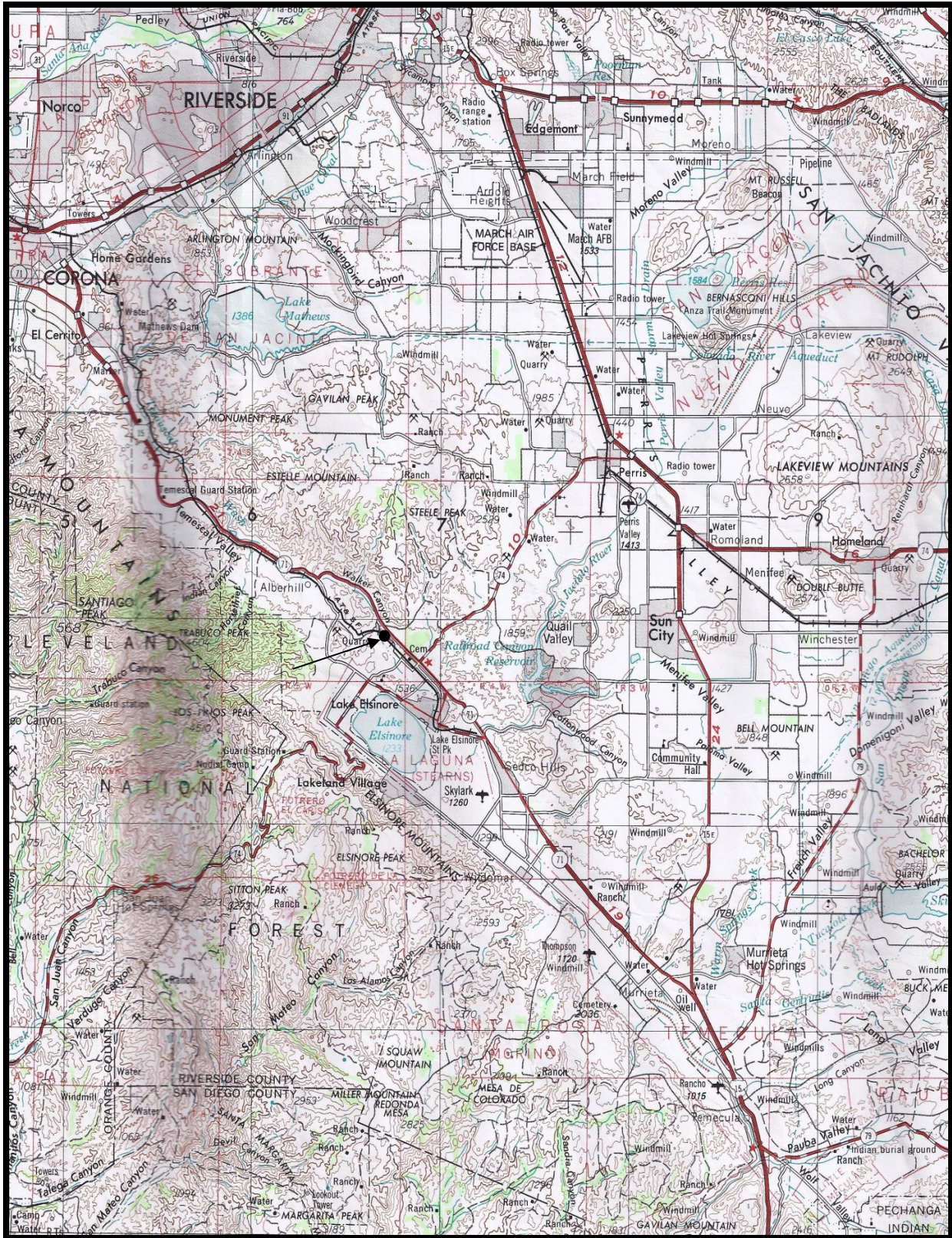


Figure 4: Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1979). Scale 1:250,000.

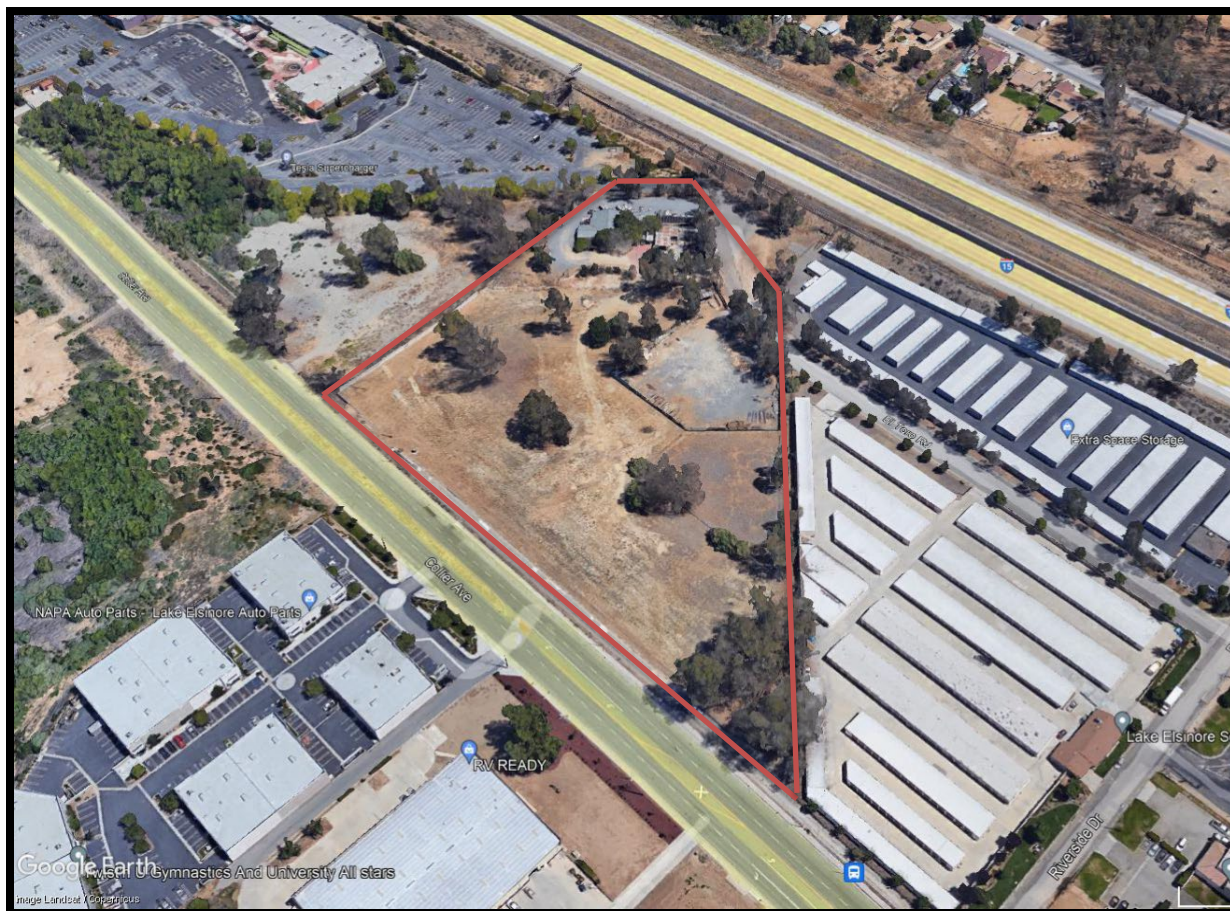


Figure 5: Aerial view of the subject property. (Google Earth, August 2019)

predominant vegetation throughout the property. Several non-native species are invasive and abundant, but there are other species that are less diverse and occur with minimal frequency. Non-native Grassland species identified during the current field survey included but are not limited to slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), shortpod mustard (*Brassica geniculata*), filaree (*Erodium brachycarpum*), common horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) brome grass (*Bromus diandrus*), and foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*). Native Grassland plant species, while much less abundant, were present throughout the property, intermixed with Non-native species or as separate occurrences, generally along the perimeter fencing. Native plant species identified during the current field survey included but were not limited to common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*), Australian saltbrush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), and telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*). Native Americans of the region used most of the native plants for food, implement production, medicine, and construction.



View from the northern property corner looking south.



View from the southern property corner looking north.

Figure 6: Views of the subject property.

Many very large non-native tree species are also present throughout the subject property and are considered to be associated with the Non-native Grasslands Vegetation designation. While the size of these trees would seem to indicate that they were planted in conjunction with settlement of the original 12.44-acre parcel in 1893, historical aerial photographs instead show that with the exception of those growing in the northeastern portion of PA 2021-13, most trees were planted in the late 20th century, probably after the house was built on the subject property in 1965 (EnGen 2020:41-55). Non-native trees identified during the field survey included common fig (*Ficus carica*), Chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*), Mediterranean tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*), river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Mexican palo verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*), lemon-scented gum (*Corymbia citridora*), and cider gum (*Eucalyptus gunii*). Non-native grasses and weeds are found throughout the subject property, with greatest density around the property perimeters. Observed plant species include, but are not limited to, Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), shortpod mustard (*Brassica geniculata*), brome grass (*Bromus diandrus*), and rattail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*).

During both the prehistoric and historical periods an abundance of faunal species undoubtedly inhabited the study area. However, due to regional urbanization, the current faunal community is generally restricted to those species that can exist in proximity to humans, such as valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), Audobon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and occasionally, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

Climate

The climate of the study area is that typical of cismontane Southern California, which on the whole is warm, and rather dry. This climate is classified as Mediterranean or "summer-dry subtropical." Temperatures seldom fall below freezing or rise above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The rather limited precipitation received occurs primarily during the summer months.

Discussion

Based on existing resources found on undeveloped land in the proximity of the subject property, it is probable that floral and faunal resources would have offered opportunities to Native Americans for procuring food, as well as components for medicines, tools, and construction materials. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter are not present within the project boundaries and loose lithic material has very limited availability, with none of that observed suitable for ground or flaked stone tool production. No natural watercourses are present within the property boundaries, although ephemeral drainage probably existed in the vicinity. Lake Elsinore, which obviously represents a permanent and

(usually) abundant source of water, is located approximately 1.25 miles south of the subject property. It is probable that the subject property was viewed in a favorable light for seasonal resource exploitation, but due to the lack of preferred defensive locations, suitable bedrock and lithic material food processing and tool production, and the distance to a permanent water source, it is unlikely that the subject property would have been considered desirable for permanent habitation.

Criteria for occupation during the historical era were generally somewhat different than for aboriginal occupation since later populations did not depend solely on natural resources for survival. During the historical era the subject property would probably have been considered very desirable due to tillable soil, relatively flat topography, and its proximity to an urban center and major transportation corridors.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

On the basis of currently available archaeological research, occupation of Southern California by human populations is believed to have begun at least 10,000 years ago. Theories proposing much earlier occupation, specifically during the Pleistocene Age, exist but at this time archaeological evidence has not been fully substantiating. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, only human occupation within the past 10,000 years will be addressed. A time frame of occupation may be determined on the basis of characteristic cultural resources. These comprise what are known as cultural traditions or complexes. It is through the presence or absence of time-sensitive artifacts at a particular site that the apparent time of occupation may be suggested.

In general, the earliest established cultural tradition in Southern California is accepted to be the San Dieguito Tradition, first described by Malcolm Rogers in the 1920's. The San Dieguito people were nomadic large-game hunters whose tool assemblage included large domed scrapers, leaf-shaped knives and projectile points, stemmed projectile points, chipped stone crescentics, and hammerstones (Rogers 1939; Rogers 1966). The San Dieguito Tradition was further divided into three phases: San Dieguito I is found only in the desert regions, while San Dieguito II and III occur on both sides of the Peninsular Ranges. Rogers felt that these phases formed a sequence in which increasing specialization and refinement of tool types were the key elements. Although absolute dates for the various phase changes have not been hypothesized or fully substantiated by a stratigraphic sequence, the San Dieguito Tradition as a whole is believed to have existed from approximately 7000 to 10,000 years ago (8000 to 5000 BCE).

Throughout southwestern California the La Jolla Complex followed the San Dieguito Tradition. The La Jolla Complex, as first described by Rogers (1939, 1945), then redefined by Harding (1951), is recognized primarily by the presence of millingstone assemblages within shell middens. Characteristic cultural resources of the La Jolla Complex include basined millingstones, unshaped manos, flaked stone tools, shell middens, and a few Pinto-like projectile points. Flexed inhumations under stone cairns, with heads pointing north, are also present (Rogers 1939, 1945; Warren *et al* 1961).

The La Jolla Complex existed from 5500 to 1000 BCE. Although there are several hypotheses to account for the origins of this complex, it would appear that it was a cultural adaptation to climatic warming after c. 6000 BCE. This warming may have stimulated movements to the coast of desert peoples who then shared their millingstone technology with the older coastal groups (Moratto 1984). The La Jollan economy and tool assemblage seems to indicate such an infusion of coastal and desert traits instead of a total cultural displacement.

The Pauma Tradition, as first identified by D.L. True in 1958, may be an inland variant of the La Jolla Complex, exhibiting a shift to a hunting and gathering economy, rather than one based on shellfish gathering. Implications of this shift are an increase in number and variety of stone tools and a decrease in the amount of shell (Meighan 1954; True 1958; Warren 1968; True 1977). At this time, it is not known whether the Pauma Complex represents the seasonal occupation of inland sites by La Jollan groups or whether it represents a shift from a coastal to a non-coastal cultural adaptation by the same people.

The late period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex, first identified by Meighan (1954) and later redefined by True *et al* (1974). Meighan divided this complex into two periods: San Luis Rey I (1400-1750 CE) and the San Luis Rey II (1750-1850 CE). The San Luis Rey I type component includes cremations, bedrock mortars, millingstones, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, bone awls, stone pendants, *Olivella* shell beads, and quartz crystals. The San Luis Rey II assemblage is the same as San Luis Rey I, but with the addition of pottery vessels, cremation urns, tubular pipes, stone knives, steatite arrow straighteners, red and black pictographs, and such non-aboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954). Inferred San Luis Rey subsistence activities include hunting and gathering with an emphasis on acorn harvesting.

Ethnography

According to available ethnographic research, the study area was included in the known territory of the Luiseño Indians during both prehistoric and historic times. The name Luiseño is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to those aboriginal inhabitants of Southern California associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. As far as can be determined, the Luiseño, whose language is of the Taki family (part of the Californian Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock), had no equivalent word for their nationality because they did not consider themselves to “belong to” the Spanish occupiers. The Luiseño people refer to themselves as *‘Atáaxum*.

According to ethnographers and Luiseño oral tradition, the territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing much of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended on the west to the Southern Channel Islands, to the Santa Ana River and Box Springs Mountain on the north, as far northeast as Mt. San Jacinto, to Lake Henshaw on the southeast, and to Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest. Their habitat included every ecological zone from sea level to 6000 mean feet above sea level. northeast as Territorial boundaries of the Luiseño were shared with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the north, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño and Ipai to the south (Fig. 7). With the exception of the Ipai, these tribes shared similar cultural and language traditions. Although the social structure and philosophy of the Luiseño were similar to that of neighboring tribes, they had a greater population density and correspondingly, a more rigid social structure.



Figure 7: Ethnographic location of the study area. Adapted from Kroeber (1925).

The settlement pattern of the Luiseño was based on the establishment and occupation of sedentary autonomous village groups. Villages were usually situated near adequate sources of food and water, in defensive locations primarily found in sheltered coves and canyons. Typically, a village was comprised of permanent houses, a sweathouse, and a religious edifice. The permanent houses of the Luiseño were earth-covered and built over a two-foot excavation (Kroeber 654). According to informants' accounts, the dwellings were conical roofs resting on a few logs leaning together, with a smoke hole in the middle of the roof and entrance through a door. Cooking was done outside, when possible, on a central interior hearth when necessary. The sweathouse was similar to the houses except that it was smaller, elliptical, and had a door in one of the long sides. Heat was produced directly by a wood fire. Finally, the religious edifice was usually just a round fence of brush with a main entrance for viewing by the spectators and several narrow openings for entry by the ceremonial dancers (Kroeber 655).

Luiseño subsistence was based on seasonal floral and faunal resource procurement. Each village had specific resource procurement territories, most of which were within one day's travel of the village. During the autumn of each year, however, most of the village population would migrate to the mountain oak groves and camp for several weeks to harvest the acorn crop, hunt, and collect local resources not available near the village. Hunters typically employed traps, nets, throwing sticks, snares, or clubs for procuring small animals, while larger animals were usually ambushed, then shot with bow and arrow. The Luiseño normally hunted antelope and jackrabbits in the autumn by means of communal drives, although individual hunters also used bow and arrow to hunt jackrabbits throughout the year. Many other animals were available to the Luiseño during various times of the year but were generally not eaten. These included dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, dove, pigeon, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 62).

Small game was prepared by broiling it on coals. Venison and rabbit were either broiled on coals or cooked in an earthen oven. Whatever meat was not immediately consumed was crushed on a mortar, then dried and stored for future use (Sparkman 208). Of all the food sources utilized by the Luiseño, acorns were by far the most important. Six species were collected in great quantities during the autumn of every year, although some were favored more than others. In order of preference, they were black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepsis*), Engelmann Oak (*Q. engelmannii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), and scrub oak (*Q. berberidifolia*). The latter three were used only when others were not available. Acorns were prepared for consumption by crushing them in a stone mortar and leaching off the tannic acid, then made into either a mush or dried to a flour-like material for future use.

Herb and grass seeds were used almost as extensively as acorns. Many plants produce edible seeds which were collected between April and November. Important seeds included, but were

not limited to, the following: California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), wild tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculoides*), white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. columbariae*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), peppergrass (*Lepidium nitidum*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Seeds were parched, ground, cooked as mush, or used as flavoring in other foods.

Fruit, berries, corms, tubers, and fresh herbage were collected and often immediately consumed during the spring and summer months. Among those plants commonly used were basketweed (*Rhus trilobata*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos Adans.*), miner's lettuce (*Montia Claytonia*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). When an occasional large yield occurred, some berries, particularly juniper and manzanita, were dried and made into a mush at a later time.

Tools for food acquisition, preparation, and storage were made from widely available materials. Hunting was done with a bow and fire-hardened or stone-tipped arrows. Coiled and twined baskets were used in food gathering, preparation, serving, and storage. Seeds were ground with handstones on shallow granitic mutates, while stone mortars and pestles were used to pound acorns, nuts, and berries. Food was cooked in clay vessels over fireplaces or earthen ovens. The Luiseño employed a wide variety of other utensils produced from locally available geological, floral, and faunal resources in all phases of food acquisition and preparation.

The Luiseño subsistence system described above constitutes seasonal resource exploitation within their prescribed village-centered procurement territory. In essence, this cycle of seasonal exploitation was at the core of all Luiseño lifeways. During the spring collection of roots, tubers, and greens was emphasized, while seed collecting and processing during the summer months shifted this emphasis. The collection areas and personnel (primarily small groups of women) involved in these activities remained virtually unchanged. However, as the autumn acorn harvest approached, the settlement pattern of the Luiseño altered completely. Small groups joined to form the larger groups necessary for the harvest and village members left the villages for the mountain oak groves for several weeks. Upon completion of the annual harvest, village activities centered on the preparation of collected foods for use during the winter. Since few plant food resources were available for collection during the winter, this time was generally spent repairing and manufacturing tools and necessary implements in preparation for the coming resource procurement seasons.

Each Luiseño village was a clan tribelet – a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were both politically and economically autonomous from neighboring villages (Bean & Shipek 555). The chief of each village inherited his position and was responsible, with the help of an assistant, for the administration of religious, economic, and warfare powers.

A council comprised of ritual specialists and shamans, also hereditary positions, advised the chief on matters concerning the environment, rituals, and supernatural powers.

According to early ethnographers, the social structure of the villages was considered obscure, since the Luiseño apparently did not practice the organizational system of exogamous moieties used by many of the surrounding Native American groups. At birth, a baby was confirmed into the house-holding group and patrilineage. Girls and boys went through numerous puberty initiation rituals during which they learned about the supernatural beings governing them and punishing any infractions of the rules of behavior and ritual (Sparkman 221-225). The boys' ceremonies included the drinking of toloache (*Datura*), visions, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girl's puberty rituals, which included "roasting" in warm sands and rock painting, were centered on how to be a contributing adult in their society and their responsibilities in the cycles of the world. Marriages did not take place immediately after puberty rituals were completed as the relationship between girls, puberty, and marriage was very complex. Children's future marriages were often arranged at birth, but as the parties became adults, relationships were reevaluated. The Luiseño were concerned that marriages not occur between individuals too closely related. Although cross-cousin marriages occurred on occasion, they were not commonly accepted. Instead, marriage was based more on clan relationships. Luiseño marriages created important economic and social alliances between lineages and were celebrated accordingly with elaborate ceremonies and a bride price. Residence was typically patrilineal. Men and women with large social responsibility often lived with multiple people and the relationships were of support for the community.

One of the most important elements in the Luiseño life cycle was death. At least a dozen successive mourning ceremonies were held following an individual's death, with feasting taking place and gifts being distributed to ceremony guests. Luiseño cosmology was based on a dying-god theme, the focus of which was *Wiyó-t'*, a creator-culture hero and teacher who was the son of earth-mother (Bean & Shipek 557). The order of the world was established by this entity, and he was one of the first "people" or creations. Upon the death of *Wiyó-t'* the nature of the universe changed, and the existing world of plants, animals, and humans was created. The original creations took on the various life forms now existing and worked out solutions for living. These solutions included a spatial organization of species for living space and a chain-of-being concept that placed each species into a mutually beneficial relationship with all others.

Based on Luiseño settlement and subsistence patterns, the type of archaeological sites associated with this culture may be expected to represent the various activities involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Temporary campsites usually evidenced by lithic debris and/or milling features, may be expected to occur relatively frequently. Food processing stations, often only single milling features, are perhaps the most abundant type of site found. Isolated artifacts

occur with approximately the same frequency as food processing stations. The most infrequently occurring archaeological site is the village site. Sites of this type are usually large (often spanning out five miles in all directions), in defensive locations amidst abundant natural resources, and usually surrounded by the types of sites previously discussed, which reflect the daily activity of the villagers. Little is known of ceremonial sites, although the ceremonies themselves are discussed frequently in the ethnographic literature. It may be assumed that such sites would be found in association with village sites, but with what frequency is not known.

History

Four principal periods of historical occupation existed in Southern California: the Protohistoric Period (1540-1768 CE), the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1830 CE), the Mexican Rancho Period (1830-1860 CE), and the American Developmental Period (1860 CE-present).

In the general study area, the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1830 CE) first represents historical occupation. Although earlier European explorers had traveled throughout South California, it was not until the 1769 “Sacred Expedition” of Captain Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra that there was actual contact with aboriginal inhabitants of the region. The intent of the expedition, which began in San Blas, Baja California, was to establish missions and presidios along the California coast, thereby serving the dual purpose of converting Indians to Christianity and expanding Spain’s military presence in the “New World.” In addition, each mission became a commercial enterprise utilizing Indian labor to produce commodities such as wheat, hides, and tallow that could be exported to Spain. Founded on July 16, 1769, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá was the first of the missions, while the Mission San Francisco Solana was the last mission, founded on July 4, 1823.

In 1798 the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded and all aboriginals living within the mission’s realm of influence became known as the “Luiseño.” Within a 20-year period, under the guidance of Fr. Antonio Peyri, the mission prospered to a degree that it was often referred to as the “King of the Missions.” At its peak, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, which is located in what is now Oceanside, controlled six ranches and annually produced 27,000 cattle, 26,000 sheep, 1300 goats, 500 pigs, 1900 horses, and 67,000 bushels of grain. During this period, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia claimed the entire region that is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County as a cattle ranch, although records of the Mission San Juan Capistrano show this region as part of their holdings.

By 1818 the greater Temecula Valley had become the Mission San Luis Rey’s principal producer of grain and was considered one of the mission’s most important holdings. It was at approximately this time that a granary, chapel, and majordomo’s home were built in Temecula. These were the first structures built by whites within the boundaries of Riverside County. The

buildings were constructed at the original Indian village of Temecula on a high bluff at the southern side of Temecula Creek where it joins Murrieta Creek to form the Santa Margarita River. This entire area continued to be an abundant producer of grain, as well as horses and cattle, for the thriving Mission San Luis Rey until the region became part of Mexico on April 11, 1822. Following this event, the Spanish missions and mission ranches began a slow decline.

During the Mexican Rancho Period (1830-1860 CE) the first of the Mexican ranchos were established following the enactment of the Secularization Act of 1833 by the Mexican government. Mexican governors were empowered to grant vacant land to “contractors (*empresarios*), families, or private citizens, whether Mexicans or foreigners, who may ask for them for the purpose of cultivating or inhabiting them” (Robinson 66). Mexican governors granted approximately 500 ranchos during this period. Although legally a land grant could not exceed 11 square leagues (about 50,000 acres or 76 square miles) and absentee ownership was officially forbidden, neither edict was rigorously enforced (*ibid*). The subject property was originally located within the La Laguna Rancho, but as will be discussed in the Research Results section of this report, it was ultimately removed and was granted to the State of California as public land. Currently, PA 2101-13 lies immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the La Laguna Rancho.

The La Laguna Rancho, encompassing three square leagues, was granted to Julian Manriquez by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena on June 7, 1844. The land grant included all of the lake and shoreline but did not extend very far onto land around the lake in any direction. Manriquez died a few years after receiving the grant and the property passed to his widow, Trinidad, and their two sons. They sold the rancho to Abel Stearns in 1852 for \$4,125, but Stearns only held the rancho for six years, selling it to Augustin Machado for \$6000 (Gunther 281). Machado built an adobe on the northwest corner of his property and with the advent of the Butterfield Stage Road, the house became a focal point and a stage stop for the mail stages (Lech 85). Augustin Machado died in 1865 and left the La Laguna Rancho to his wife, Ramona, and their twelve children. Ramona received an undivided one-half interest, while each child received an undivided twenty-sixth interest.

It was also during this historical period that the central event of California history -the Gold Rush - occurred. Although gold had been discovered as early as 1842 in the Sierra Pelona north of Los Angeles, it cost more to extract and process the gold than it was worth. The second discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill by James Marshall was serendipitously coincidental with California's change in ownership as the result of the Anglo-American victory in the Mexican War, occurring at a time when many adventurers had come to California in the vanguard of military conquest. If gold had not been discovered, California may have remained an essentially Hispanic territory of the United States. The discovery of gold and the riches it promised caused California to become

a magnet that attracted Anglo-American exploration and colonization. It has been estimated that the Anglo-American population of California at the beginning of 1848 was 2000 and that by the end of 1849 it had exploded to over 53,000 (Farquhar 1965). In 1849 alone, more than 40,000 people traveled overland from the Eastern United States to California and by the end of the year, 697 ships had arrived in San Francisco, bringing another 41,000 individuals. In 1850, over 50,000 people came overland and 35,000 came by sea. Hence, despite the fact that thousands of disenchanted prospectors who left California (reportedly 31,000 in 1853 alone), California's population had grown to 380,000 by 1860 and to 560,000 by 1870, not including the Native Americans, whose populations were decimated by the Anglo-American invasion. Conversely, in 1846 the Native American population in California is estimated to have been at least 120,000 and by the 1860s, only 20,000-40,000 had survived. This period of history is often referred to as the "California Indian Holocaust".

During the years of the Gold Rush most mining occurred in the northern and central portions of the state. As a result, these areas were far more populated than most of southern California. Nevertheless, there was an increasing demand for land throughout the state and the federal government was forced to address the issue of how much land in California would be declared public land for sale. The Congressional Act of 1851 created a land commission to receive petitions from private land claimants and to determine the validity of their claims. The United States Land Survey of California conducted by the General Land Office, began that year.

Throughout the 1840's and 1850's thousands of settlers and prospectors traveled through the study area on the Emigrant Trail in route to various destinations in the West. The southern portion of the trail ran from the Colorado River to Warner's Ranch and then westward to Aguanga, where it split into two roads. The main road continued westward past Aguanga and into the valley north of the Santa Ana Mountains. This road was alternately called the Colorado Road, Old Temescal Road, or Fort Yuma Road and what is now SR-79 generally follows its alignment. The second road, known as the San Bernardino Road, split off northward from Aguanga and ran along the base of the San Jacinto Mountains.

On September 16, 1858, the Butterfield Company, following the southern Emigrant Trail, began carrying the Overland Mail from Tipton, Missouri to San Francisco, California. The first stagecoach passed through Temecula on October 7, 1858, and exchanged horses at John Magee's store, which was located south of Temecula Creek on the Little Temecula Rancho. It was around this store that the second location of Temecula had been established. In addition to being a Butterfield Overland Mail stop, it was at John Magee's store that the first post office in what is now Riverside County opened on April 22, 1859, with Louis A. Rouen being appointed the first United States postmaster in inland southern California (Hudson 1968:8). From this time until the

outbreak of the Civil War terminated Butterfield's service, mail was delivered to the Temecula Post Office four times per week.

In the final period of historic occupation, the American Developmental Period (1860 CE - current) the first major changes in the study area took place as a result of the land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the GLO land survey, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. The state was eventually granted 500,000 acres of land by the federal government for distribution, as well as two sections of land in each township for school purposes. Much of this land was in the southern part of the state. Under the Homestead Act of 1862 160-acre homesteads were available to citizens of the United States (or those who had filed an intention to become one) who were either head-of-household or a single person over the age of 21 (including women). Once the homestead claim was filed, the applicant had six months to move onto the land and was required to maintain residency for five years as well as to build a dwelling and raise crops. Upon completion of these requirements, the homesteader was required to publish an intent to close on the property in order to allow others to dispute the claim; if no one did so, the homesteader was issued a patent to the property, thus conveying ownership. Individuals were attracted to the federal lands by their low prices and as a result, the population began to increase in regions where the lands available for homestead were located. It was at this time, that the region of southern California which came to be known as Riverside County saw an influx of settlers, as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining.

In June of 1873, Augustin Machado's wife and eleven of the children sold their rights to 12,832 acres of the La Laguna Rancho for \$29,000 to Charles Ammon Sumner (SDC Deed Bk. 21:453). The oldest of Machado's children, Juan Machado, retained his share, a pie-shaped piece 513 acres in size, whose point extended into the lake. Machado built an adobe to house his family and continued to live there for many years. In 1875 Sumner mortgaged the La Laguna Rancho to the Temple and Workman Bank of Los Angeles for \$5000 with interest at 1 ¼% monthly. In 1876 the note was foreclosed on and sold at a sheriff's sale in 1877 for \$6714.49 to Milton S. Latham. Later the same year, Latham sold the rancho to Frederick M. Sumner, brother of Charles Ammon Sumner (Gunther 281). In 1881 Sumner transferred the land grant to Arthur Scrivener, Trustee for the London and San Francisco Bank, Ltd.

On March 17, 1882, the California Southern Railroad (San Bernardino and Temecula Line) was opened, extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino and the entire region anticipated a boom in industry and population. With the arrival of rail access, the La Laguna Rancho flourished, and within fifteen years no fewer than eight separate developments were founded on, or adjacent to, rancho lands (Lech 342). While many of

these developments died in the bust of the 1880s, the town of Elsinore survived and became one of the foremost towns in western Riverside County. Unfortunately, rail access was short-lived. Flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon had plagued the California Southern Railroad from the beginning, railway service was disrupted for months at a time, and a fortune was spent on rebuilding the washed-out tracks. Finally, in 1891 the Santa Fe Railway constructed a new line from Los Angeles to San Diego down the coast and when later that year the California Southern Railway's route through Temecula Canyon once again was washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

Serendipitously, the great land boom in California commenced shortly after the opening of the California Southern Railroad and on September 24, 1883, Franklin H. Heald, Donald M. Graham, and William Collier purchased 12,832 acres of the La Laguna Rancho for \$24,000 (\$1.95/acre). The rancho was renamed Elsinore and subdivided into town lots and small acreages for sale (Figure 8). Graham and Collier had also been trying to persuade Juan Machado to sell them his 513 acres, but since they spoke no Spanish and he spoke no English, they were unsuccessful. Unluckily for them, Spanish-speaking George Irish came along, liked Machado's place, and succeeded in buying most of it in 1884 at an undisclosed price. Machado continued living with his family on his decreased acreage, eventually adding 150 acres through a purchase from the General Land Office in October 1890 (SDC Patent Bk. 6: 423).

Franklin, Heald, and Collier dissolved their partnership in 1885, with Heald taking the portion of the rancho that lay northwesterly of Corydon Street. Unfortunately, he was unable to pay his mortgage and in 1892, lost approximately 10,000 acres to Security Loan and Trust Company. That company quickly sold to land to the South Riverside Land and Water Company for \$36,000 (Gunther 282). Collier and Graham took as their share the land that lay southeasterly of Corydon Street and platted a town site with the name "Wildon" on the land. In November of 1886, a second plat for the new town was recorded with the name "Wildomar." This final name was comprised of letters of each partner's first name, plus letters from the first name of Margaret Collier, who was Graham's sister and Collier's wife.

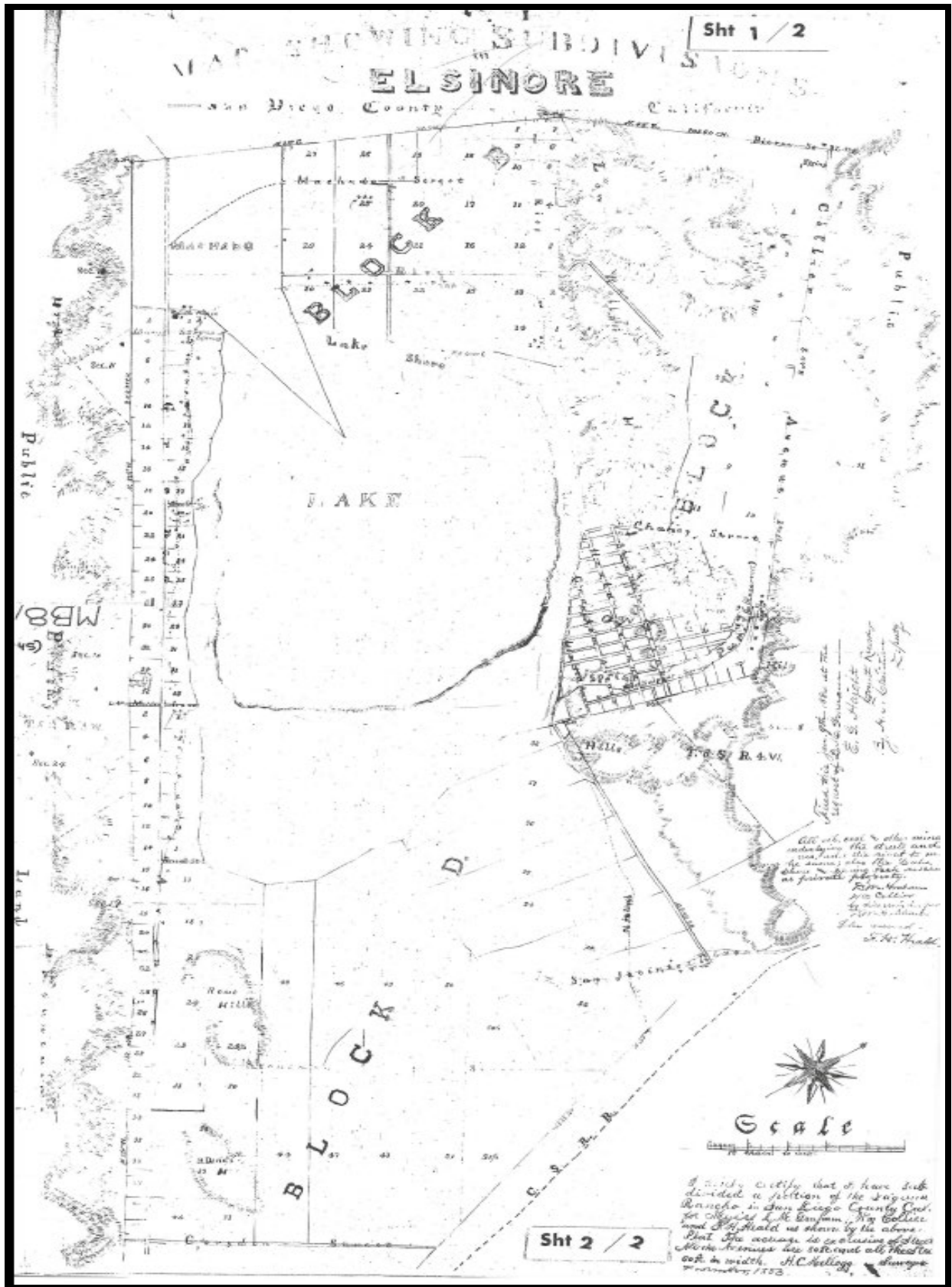


Figure 8: Map Showing Subdivisions in Elsinore (Graham, Collier, and Heald, 1883)

In addition to Elsinore and Wildomar, another potential boom town emerged in the late 1880s. Named North Elsinore, it was the product of the Lake Elsinore Valley Improvement Company, which owned approximately 1200 acres of land north of the actual town and adjoining lands of Elsinore (Lech 353). The town center of North Elsinore was located approximately one-half mile southeast of what is now PA 2021-13. In October of 1887, the principals behind the Lake Elsinore Valley Improvement Company - Franklin Heald, Howard Conrad, and S.M. Cambern – hired Charles Elliot to survey half of their holdings and subdivide them into two separate maps. The first map, the “Plat of the Townsite of North Elsinore,” subdivided 120 acres into 22 blocks of town lots, most measuring 50’ x 125’ (Lech 354). The center of town was Central Avenue and along it, between Dexter and Cambern Avenues, the town lots were 25’ wide (Fig. 9) Ultimately, almost 600 town lots comprised North Elsinore, with larger acreage surrounding them.

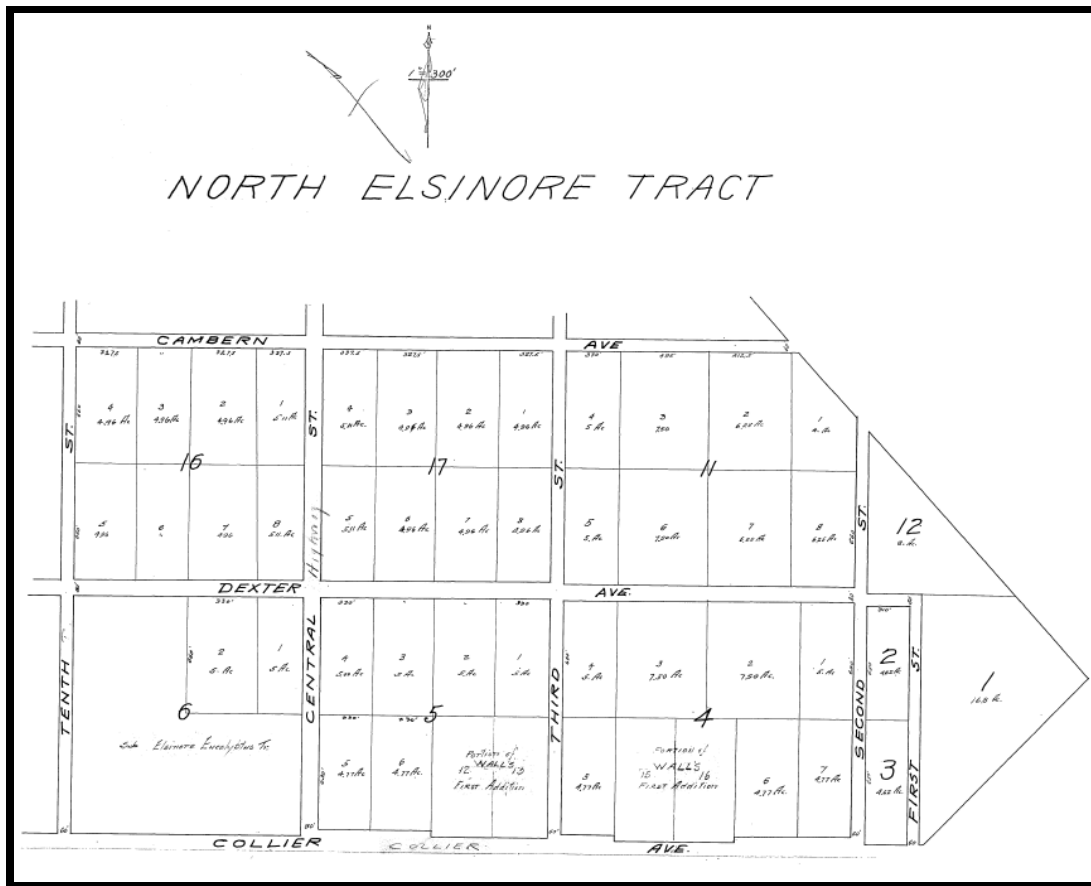


Figure 9: Town center of North Elsinore.

The second, larger map, “Map of the North Elsinore Town and Colony Lands,” subdivided 480 acres of land around the proposed town of North Elsinore into 25 blocks of agricultural lots ranging in size from 2.5 to 10 acres. Streets trending northeast were numbered First through Eleventh, while streets trending southeast were named for Conrad and Cambern, as well as two other investors, Dexter and Collins. Both of the Lake Elsinore Valley Improvement Company’s

subdivision maps were recorded, and at least some of streets were built, but little else seems to have been developed in and around North Elsinore at that time.

In addition to North Elsinore, the mining town of Terra Cotta was established northwest of the town of Lake Elsinore in 1887 and later incorporated into the City of Lake Elsinore. Terra Cotta was located one mile west of the subject property. In the late 1880s, coal, as well as clay deposits, were discovered on the site by John D. Huff and the Southern California Coal and Clay Company was formed to mine them. The town of Terra Cotta was subsequently laid out and assigned its own post office on October 26, 1887. In May of 1893, the post office was closed and moved to Lake Elsinore. A plant for the manufacture of sewer and water pipes was built using the coal to fire ceramic pipes in the four kilns. The finished product had to be shipped by wagon six miles through Lake Elsinore to the La Laguna rail station at the mouth of Railroad Canyon until 1896, when a spur line was built through Lake Elsinore and Terra Cotta to the new clay deposits in Alberhill. The coal mined was also used locally as fuel for the stamping mill at the Good Hope Mine and was shipped elsewhere in the state. Almost abandoned in 1901, Terra Cotta was revived in 1906 when the California Fireproof Construction Company built a new plant there to make ceramic pipes. In 1912, the plant was closed; by 1925, it was closed down, along with most of the buildings in the town. The clay mine in the town site continued to be operated by the Pacific Clay Products Company until 1940, when they transferred all their operations to Alberhill.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Research

Prior to commencement of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment field survey, a records search request was submitted to staff at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside on October 1, 2021, with the results received on November 16, 2021. The records search included a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports within a one-mile radius of the study area. The following documents were also reviewed: National Register of Historic Places, California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Properties Directory. In addition to the records search, a request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on October 1, 2021, with the results received on November 8, 2021. The same day the Sacred Land Files search results were received, project scoping letters were sent to 15 Tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development within the City of Lake Elsinore.

Following the requests for records and Sacred Lands File searches, a literature search of available published references to the study area was undertaken. Reference material included all available photographs, maps, books, journals, historical newspapers, registers, and directories held in various repositories. Archival and cartographic research was conducted through the USGS Historical Map Collection, the General Land Office records currently maintained by the California Office of the Bureau of Land Management, and a plethora of archival materials held by Ancestry.com, the California Digital Newspaper Collection, and the California Internet Archives. Historical aerial photographs contained within the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment conducted by for PA 2021-13 (EnGen 2020) were also consulted. Up until recently, the Riverside County Archives was closed due to the COVID-19 situation, thus precluding access to original property-specific ownership information. However, limited information regarding property ownership and valuation from 1892 to 1926 was available digitally. Documentation for post-1926 was not accessible digitally due to current conservation efforts and scanning of the original materials. The following maps were consulted:

- 1885 General Land Office Plat of Township No. 5 South, Range No. 5 West, San Bernardino Meridian
- 1901 Elsinore, California 30' USGS Topographic Map
- 1942 Lake Elsinore, California 15' USGS Topographic Map
- 1953 Lake Elsinore, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
- 1973 Lake Elsinore, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
- 1959 Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map

1979 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map.
1988 (photorevised) Lake Elsinore, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1997 Lake Elsinore, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map

Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research, Dr. Jean Keller conducted a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property on October 26, 2021. The survey was accomplished by traversing the subject property, beginning at the northern property corner, in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. The survey proceeded in a generally north-south, south-north direction following the existing land contours. All of the property was accessible for survey with the exception of those areas covered by paving (gravel), and numerous scattered refuse deposits. Due to recent vegetation abatement, ground surface visibility of accessible land ranged from 50% in areas with remaining ground cover and leaf fall, to 100% throughout most of the property, resulting in an overall average ground surface visibility of approximately 75%.

RESULTS

Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center revealed that the subject property had been involved in two previous cultural resources studies, although only one included the entirety of PA 2021-13. A third study, not on file at the Eastern Information Center, was provided by the project applicant and also covered the entirety of the subject property. The first cultural resources study, entitled “Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Pacific West Outlet Center, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California” (RI-2627), was conducted in 1989 by RMW Paleo Associates. The study generally encompassed land between Collier Avenue and Interstate 15, from Nichols Road to Central Avenue, although the exact acreage was not provided. While the study included the entirety of what is now PA 2021-13, it did not specifically address anything within its boundaries. No cultural resources were observed within the subject property during the field survey, but a historical trash dump was recorded approximately 500 feet to the north and two prehistoric (i.e. Native American) artifacts were recorded approximately three-quarters of a mile to the northwest. Recommendations included collection of the surface artifacts; surface sampling and sufficient subsurface excavation of the trash scatter in order to determine significance under CEQA.

The second cultural resources study was conducted in 2006 by Statistical Research , Inc, and is entitled “Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California” (RI-6888). The project route was a 22-mile-long corridor through the Temescal Valley and across the intervening uplands to Perris Valley. The only portion of the subject property that was included in this study was the Collier Avenue right-of-way, and no cultural resources were observed in this limited area.

The third cultural resources study involving the subject property is not on file at the Eastern Information Center, so it was not included in the records search. Instead, it was provided by the project applicant, Saddleback Associates. Conducted in 2008 by LSA, the report is entitled, “Cultural Resource Assessment, Lake Elsinore Auto Complex Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.” Unlike the two previous studies, the LSA study was conducted specifically for the subject property and provided a more detailed discussion of existing conditions. At the time of the field survey, two of the five parcels included in the study were developed. One had an existing residence built in 1965, which was not evaluated because it was less than 50 years old and as such, was not classified as an historical resource. The second parcel consisted of a large, paved surface enclosed by a chain link fence. The remaining undeveloped parcels were vacant fields covered with scattered trees and dry grasses, although two small

concrete-lined drainages, a cinderblock wall, and a section of three-rail wooden fence were also present. Since no cultural resources were identified, no further investigation or monitoring was recommended.

The subject property is located within a very well-studied area with 55 cultural resources studies having been recorded within a one-mile radius. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 33 cultural resource properties have been recorded. Table 1 lists the assigned primary numbers and trinomials for each cultural resource property, the recorded cultural resources for each, and the distance from the North Elsinore Business Park.

Table 1
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search

Primary Number (Trinomial)	Description of Recorded Cultural Resources	Distance from Property (in miles)
P-33-000659 (CA-RIV-659)	Temporary special-use (plant processing) site. Consists of ground stone & chipped stone tools (manos, metate frags., hammerstones, scraper planes, side scrapers, flake scrapers, possible graver) and debitage, scattered over a small alluvial fan. No midden apparent.	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-003451 (CA-RIV-3451)	Numerous lithic scatters (1 hammerstone, 2 cores, 1 drill, 3 utilized flakes, 2 projectile blanks, 20 spent cores, and numerous primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes)	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-003832 (CA-RIV-3832)	Abandoned historic-period railroad grade (poor condition & lack of integrity)	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-003858 (CA-RIV-3858)	Historic trash scatter; amethyst & amber glass, iron stone ware, porcelain, <i>Chion</i> shell fragments	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-004110 (CA-RIV-4110)	Probably seasonal habitation site. Fairly dense scatter of lithic artifacts (2 slab metates fragments, several mano fragments and hammerstones, some metavolcanic and metasedimentary lithic materials, small amount of abalone shell). Test excavation showed some depth to 90 cm.	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-007151	1938 double-gabled bungalow with shiplap siding and mullioned double -hung windows (30040 Illinois Street)	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-007171	1929 “Aimee’s Castle” Moorish style temple. L-shaped in plan, with one-story, 94-foot wing and a three-story 48-foot wing. (17375 Sunnyslope Drive)	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-007175	1910 Vernacular Adobe Bungalow, rectangular in plan with a composition gable roof, and adobe walls that have been plastered over (17501 Collier Avenue)	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-011722	Quartzite chopper	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-012660	Felsite core, quartz graver	0.50 – 0.75

P-33-013802	Apelite unifacial mano	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-013803	Granite unifacial mano	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-015360 (CA-RIV-8116)	Historical-period (1950s) refuse scatter comprised of artifacts (mostly glass bottle fragments) used for target practice.	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-015364 (CA-RIV-8120)	Historical-period (1890s to present) refuse scatter comprised of 12 artifact concentrations, with 20 surface collection areas identified during 2017 Phase II Testing; 17 shovel test pits. STP. Predominantly glass, but also metal, ceramics, and brick. (55.ni	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-015420 (CA-RIV-8132)	Elsinore Valley Cemetery and Home of Peace Jewish Cemetery.	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-015793	Oval bifacial granitic mano	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-015794 (CA-RIV-8226)	Concrete foundation with grooves/troughs on the long sides	0.25 – 0.50
P-33- 016218 (CA-RIV-8367)	Three large trees in a row, with light debris scatter of building and household refuse (artifacts consistent with 1930s t-1950s).	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-016641	Small food processing site with three milling features on two ground-level granitic bedrock outcrops.	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-016643	Earthen	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-017019	1959 side-gabled bungalow with addition that serves as an enclosed patio; similar building that is used as a shed (no address given)	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-017020 (CA-RIV-8861)	Historical-period can scatter, 30 cans over 10' x 10' area (folded seams, no church key, solder top, or corrugated).	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-017021	1950 side-gabled bungalow with multiple additions (no address given)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-017022 (CA-RIV-8862)	Foundations and landscaping from a house that was constructed in 1950 (no address given)	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-017023 (CA-RIV-8863)	Historical-period debris scatter consisting of cans, ceramics, and bottle glass. Glass is cobalt, aqua, clear, green, and brown, with cork, cap, and screw bottle caps. Cans are aluminum pull top, church key, welded seam, paint and kerosene cans. Purex bottles from 1950s-1960s	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-017026 (CA-RIV-8865)	Two commercial concrete foundations, with scattered window glass and brick fragments, as well as a post-1945 brake drum.	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-017027 (CA-RIV-8866)	Remains of a building location. Palms, eucalyptus, and other landscape plants are present. No foundation, but fragments of brick, ceramic tile, glass, and cut bone. Building recorded cartographically as being present in 1953.	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-017576	Granitic basin metate with extensive polish.	0.00 – 0.25

P-33-023614 (CA-RIV-11588)	Remnants of a pre-1967 racetrack with concrete risers for bleachers, a dirt ramp, a walkway on top of the bleachers, concrete pad, chain link fence, and light poles. ,	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-023880	Single rhyolite biface thinning flake, 30-60 cm in redeposited soil.	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-024666	Body fragment from a Gordon’s London Dry Gin glass bottle, pre-1920s.	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-024667	Brown or amber glass bottle fragment from 1885-1920.	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-028017	1943 single-family vernacular residence (22674 Collier Avenue)	0.50 – 0.75

A search of the *Sacred Lands File* for the subject property was completed on November 4, 2021, by the Native American Heritage Commission, with results received on November 8. Based on the provided USGS quadrangle information, the search had negative results. At this time, responses to the 15 project scoping letters sent to tribes interested in the Lake Elsinore area on November 8, 2021, have only been received from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resources Department and the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians – Acjachemen Nation. The Rincon Band’s letter, received November 9, 2021, stated that the project area is within the Territory of the Luiseño people and also within Rincon’s specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI). As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. 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 and contains numerous recorded cultural places and other Tribal Cultural resources (TCR). The Rincon Band has no knowledge of cultural resources within the project area, although that does not mean they don’t exist. They recommend that an archaeological records search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results and a copy of the Cultural resources Assessment be provided to the Rincon Band. The records search contained within the current Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment satisfies this request and will be provided to the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians as part of the AB 52 consultation with the City of Lake Elsinore. The response from the Juaneño Band, received on November 30, 2021, simply stated that they yield to the recommendations of Pechanga for this project.

As previously discussed in the History section of this report, the literature search indicates that the subject property was first claimed by Spain in 1798 when the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded and all aboriginals living within the mission’s realm of influence became known as the “Luiseño.” During this period, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia assumed ownership of the entire region that is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County as a cattle ranch, although records of the Mission San Juan Capistrano show this region as part of their holdings. On April 11, 1822, Mexico took control of the former Spanish lands and began issuing

land grants to favored individuals. The subject property was originally located within the La Laguna Rancho, three square leagues granted to Julian Manriquez by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena on June 7, 1844.

Interestingly, Manriquez's undisputed ownership of the La Laguna Rancho was to be relatively short-lived. As the result of its defeat in the Mexican American War (1846-1848), Mexico ceded the northern one-third of the country to the United States in the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The immediate result of this act was that Julian Manriquez no longer technically owned the rancho. All of the ceded land was now considered public land owned by the United States and once surveyed by the General Land Office, would be available for sale under the 1820 Land Act, and later, available under the Homestead Act of 1862. Title to some of the public lands was eventually transferred to the states in which they were located. California became a state in 1850 and the first GLO survey of Township 5 south, Range 5 west occurred in 1854, but the boundaries of the La Laguna Rancho were not surveyed until 1868 (Fig. 10). At that time, the subject property was included in Lot 44 (La Laguna Rancho). Corrections to the rancho boundaries were made during two separate surveys in 1880, significantly changing the configuration and acreage. As a result of these surveys, the subject property was separated from the rancho lands and appeared as a 12.44-acre parcel of public land (Fig.11).

Interestingly, another component of the original text of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo stipulated that the United States would continue to recognize the validity of Mexican land grants. Although Congress struck out this provision of the treaty during the ratification process, the United States assured Mexico that it would uphold valid grants and adjudicate land rights accordingly. In order to comply with the treaty terms for lands in California, the United States Congress passed "An Act to Ascertain and Settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California" on March 3, 1851 (aka Grant-Spanish/Mexican, 009 Stat. 0633). This law provided a mechanism for owners of Mexican land grants to apply for validation and reinstatement of their claims.

Despite the fact that Abel Stearns had sold the La Laguna Rancho to Augustin Machado in 1858, on September 3, 1872, a Serial Patent (CACAAA 083219) was issued to Abel Stearns by the State of California for the 13,337.84 acres of La Laguna Rancho (Fig.12). The patent was issued under authority of the March 3, 1851:Grant Spanish/Mexican Act (9 Stat. 631), in compliance with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Ironically, although the patent explicitly stated that the entirety of Section 36 was included in the patent, 12.44 acres in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36 (now the subject property) was excluded and instead, was part of a Serial Patent for 5446.13 acres of land issued by the United States to the State of California on November 15, 1875, for use as public land (CACAAA 07228301).

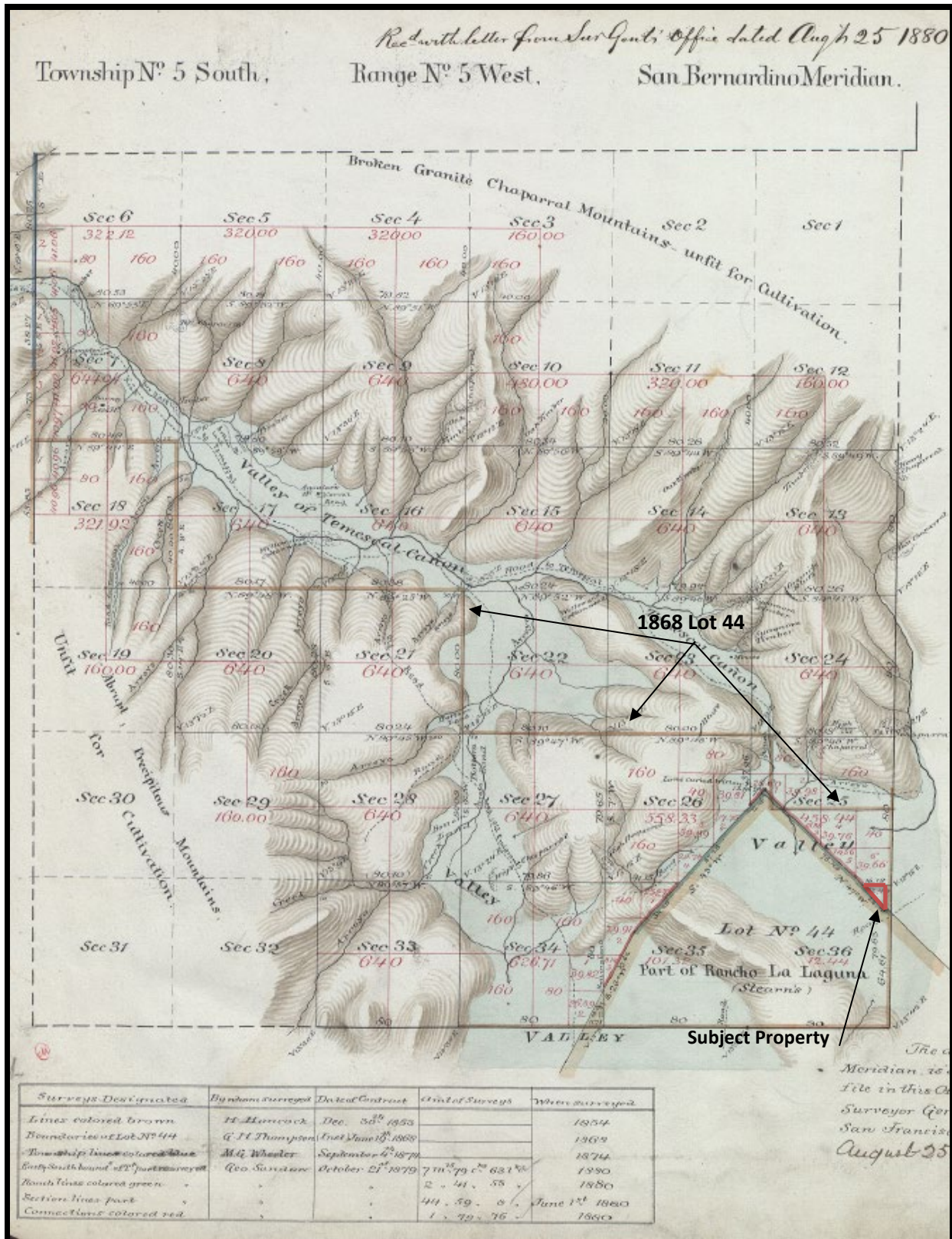


Figure 10: General Land Office Plat for Township No. 5 South, Range No. 5 West, 1854-1880, showing original boundaries of the La Laguna Rancho and subject property.

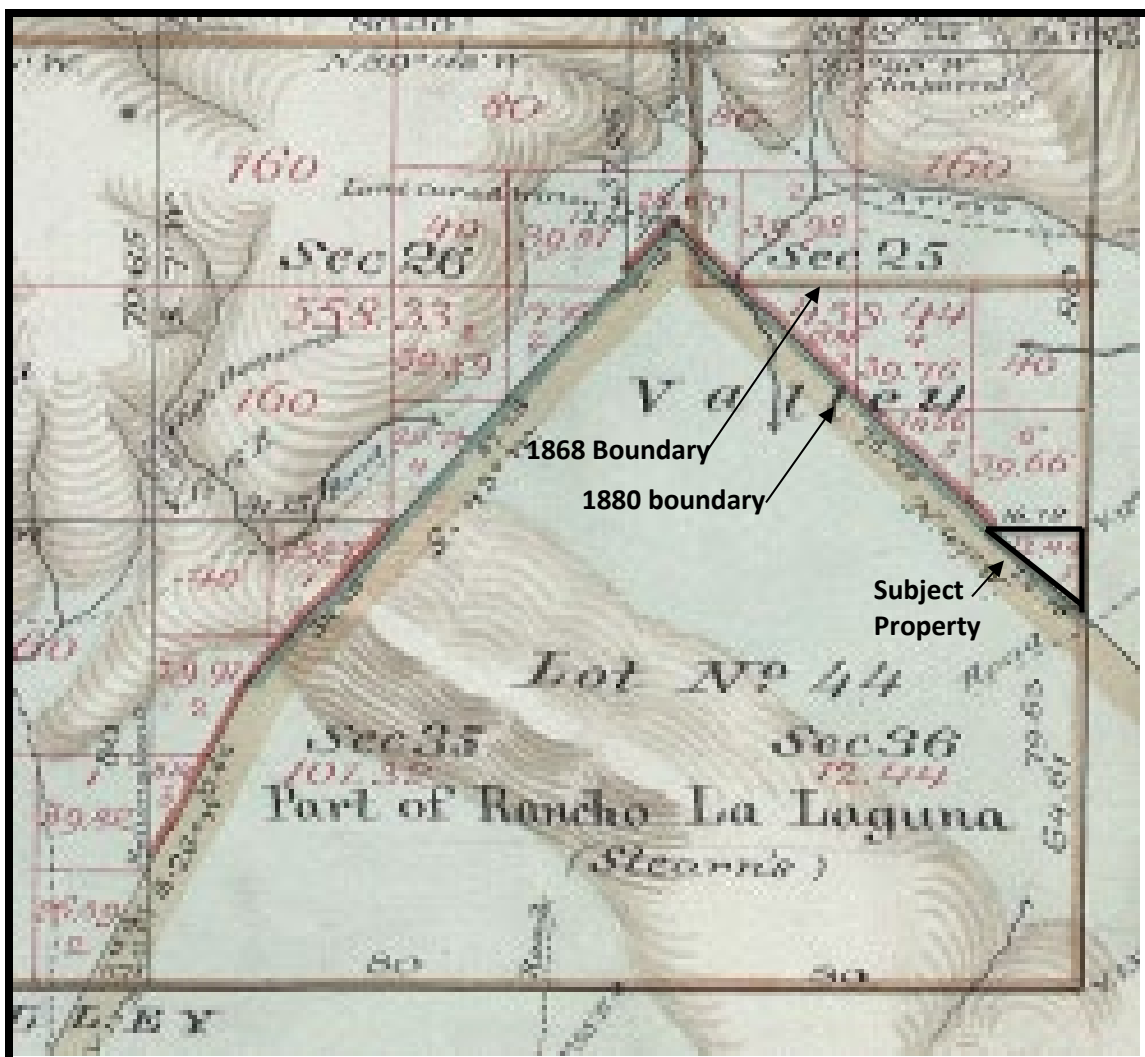


Figure 11: Location of the subject property (original 12.44 acres) in relation to the 1880 corrected boundaries of the La Laguna Rancho.

Following completion of the final surveys and compilation of the 1880 plat for Township 5 south, Range 5 west, public lands were available for sale from the State of California. Between 1880 and 1892, the subject property was located in San Diego County and currently, property ownership information for that period is not available. Property ownership records for the subject property were available from the Riverside County Archives for 1892-1926, but later records are currently being scanned and/or conserved so were not available for research. While these records do not give a comprehensive history of the property, they do offer interesting insight into its early years. Table 2 provides an historical summary of land ownership and value for this period of time. Despite the fact that there are numerous trees within the property boundaries, Trees and Vines valuations listed in the Riverside County records apply only to agriculture, such as fruit trees and

57

The United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting,

Whereas it appears from a duly authenticated transcript filed in the General Land Office of the United States that pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved the third day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifty one entitled An Act to ascertain and settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California Abel Stearns as claimant filed his petition on the 17th day of September 1852 with the Commissioners to ascertain and settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California sitting as a Board in the City of Los Angeles in which petition he claimed the confirmation of his title to a tract of land known by the name of La Laguna containing three leagues a little more or less situate in the County of San Diego and State aforesaid said claim being founded on a Mexican grant to Julian Manriquez made on the 7th day of June 1844 by Manuel Micheltorena then Governor of the Department of the California

And Whereas the Board of Land Commissioners aforesaid on the 14th day of February 1854 rendered a decree of confirmation in favor of the claimant which decree or decision having been taken by appeal to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California the said District Court in the case entitled Abel Stearns Appellee vs. The United States Appellants rendered its decision as follows to wit:

It is ordered adjudged and decreed that the decision of the United States Board of Land Commissioners be and the same hereby is affirmed.

La Laguna
 Recd to for Cal
 As Pat. N. 1872
 Rept. 2000
 Sept. 28, 1872
 (K 7. 679)

Figure 12: Serial Patent issued to Abel Stearns for the 13,337.84 acres of the La Laguna Rancho on September 3, 1872.

Table 2
Historical Property Ownership and Value Summary of PA 2021-13

YEAR	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BUILDING TYPE/VALUE	TREE VALUE	VINE VALUE
1892	E.W. Storts	-	-	-	-
1893	"	\$75	House/\$20	-	-
1894	"	"	"	-	-
1895	"	"	"	-	-
1896	"	"	"	-	-
1897	"	"	"	-	-
1898	"	\$70	"	-	-
1899	"	\$65	"	-	-
1900	Rachel Storts, et al	"	"	-	-
1901	Dora F. Fairelough	"	"	-	-
1902	Mary C. Bethurum	"	"	-	-
1903	"	"	\$15	-	-
1904	"	"	"	-	-
1905	"	"	"	-	-
1906	"	"	"	-	-
1907	"	"	\$100	-	-
1908	"	"	"	-	-
1909	"	"	\$125	-	-
1910	"	\$90	"	-	-
1911	"	"	"	-	-
1912	"	\$200	"	-	-
1913	"	\$250	"	-	-
1914	"	\$300	"	-	-
1915	"	"	"	-	-
1916	"	"	\$130	-	-
1917	"	"	"	-	-
1918	"	"	"	-	-
1919	"	"	"	-	-
1920	"	\$900	"	-	-
1921	"	"	"	-	-
1922	"	"	"	-	-
1923	"	"	"	-	-
1924	"	"	\$170	-	-
1925	"	"	"	-	-
1926	"	"	"	-	-

grape vines, so this information does not apply to the trees on the subject property, only to the lack of agricultural endeavors.

According to records maintained by the Riverside County Archives, the first owner of record for the subject property was E.W. Storts, who owned the 12.44-acre parcel, of which PA 2021-13 was originally a part, as early as 1892. In 1893, the first year Riverside County property records were kept, the property was valued at \$75 and a house was built, valued at \$20. Storts owned the property, which maintained its value until 1898, until 1899, when he/she apparently died. Despite intensive research through all available Ancestry.com records, no information could be found regarding this first property owner. While comprehensive records for individuals during the late 19th and early 20th centuries are rarely available, to find not a single document pertaining to this individual was unusual.

In 1900, the subject property ownership transferred to Rachel Storts *et al*, apparently the heirs of E.W. Storts. Again, no information could be found about this individual, so it is unknown whether it was a wife, daughter, niece, etc. The property rapidly changed hands and in 1901, it was sold to Dora F. Faireclough. At that time, the land was valued at \$65 and the house valued at \$20. There is no indication that the new owner occupied the property, since census records indicate that she lived in Los Angeles at the time of the sale, as well as before and after. The property was then sold to Dora's sister, Mary C. Bethurum, who would be the owner until 1926.

Mary C. (Gregory Harness) Bethurum was born on April 30, 1867, in Illinois, to parents John Gregory and Elizabeth Harness Gregory. On November 19, 1885, she married Madison Emmit Bethurum in Kentucky and they soon made their way west to Perris, California. In 1900, the couple lived in Perris, with their six children, ages 1 to 13 of age. At that time, Mary was a housewife and Madison was a laborer. After purchasing the Storts/Faireclough property from her sister in 1901, the family moved to the subject property and took up residence in the existing house. The house was located in the western portion of the 12.44 acre-parcel, in what is now Lots 2 (389-220-002), so it was not within the boundaries of what is currently the Planning Application 2021-13 property. The family lived on the property until 1926, with land values escalating from \$75 to \$900 and the house increasing in value from \$20 in 1893 to \$170 in 1926. Interestingly, the land value tripled from 1919 to 1920, but no reason for this increase has been discovered. Ultimately, the Bethurums had 12 children, four of whom were still living at home (as well as a grandson) when the property was sold in 1926.

Madison Bethurum died on January 1, 1925, and it was at that time that Mary decided to sell the property. After the sale in 1926, she moved to Gardena, California and lived with her sister Dora's family, apparently until 1940, when she moved to San Diego and lived at ----G Street. Mary Bethurum lived in San Diego until passing away on December 8, 1948. She was buried at Evergreen Memorial Park and Masusoleum in Riverside, California.

Information about subsequent ownership of the original 12.44-acre parcel and its subdivision into six lots was not found in available records. However, according to the 2008 Cultural Resources Assessment, a house was built on Lot 3 in 1965 (LSA 7) and the current Assessor's Parcel Map states that the parcel configuration and lot sizes shown is based on data obtained in August 1973. Consequently, it may be assumed that at least until the mid-1960s, the subject property remained part of the original \pm 12.44-acre parcel of land under singular ownership.

Despite the fact that property ownership records held at the Riverside County Archives confirm the existence of a house on the original parcel beginning in 1893 and continuing through 1926, cartographic sources are conflicting. As shown in Figure 13, no structures appear within the property boundaries on the 1901 USGS Elsinore map (survey dates 1897-1898) or the 1942 USACOE Lake Elsinore map (1939 aerial photographs). It is not until the 1953 USGS Lake Elsinore map (1951 aerial photographs) that a structure appears, joined on the 1973 USGS Lake Elsinore map (1970 aerial photograph) by the house built in Lot 3 of what is now PA 2021-13. Perhaps even more interesting is that the 1997 USGS Lake Elsinore map (1994 aerial photographs) shows no structures within either the original property of the current 7.22-acre property (Fig. 14). Aerial photographs indicate that the original house had been demolished by 1990, but the "new" house existed until 2019 (EnGen 2020:3).



1901 USGS Elsinore

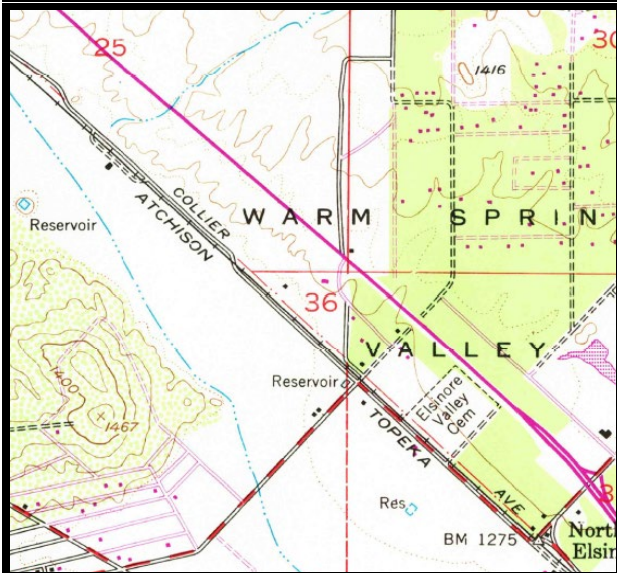


1942 USACOE Lake Elsinore

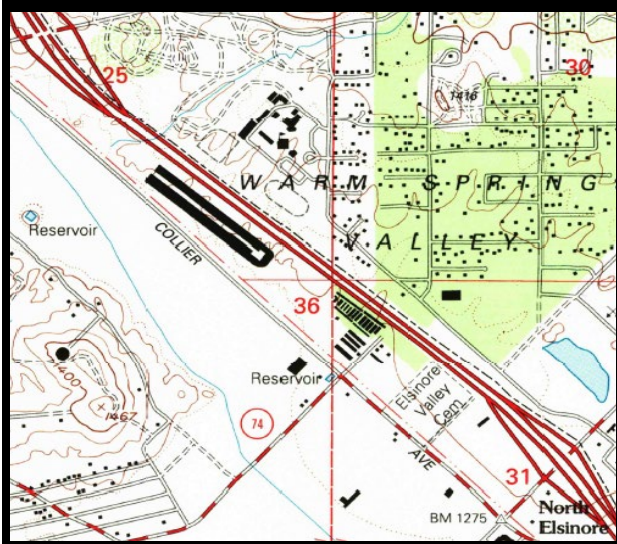
Figure 13: Cartographic history of the subject property, 1901 – 1942.



USGS 1953 Lake Elsinore Quad



USGS 1973 Lake Elsinore Quad



USGS 1997 Lake Elsinore Quad

Figure 14: Cartographic history of the subject property, 1953-1997

Fieldwork

No cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin were observed within the property boundaries during the current field survey. Disturbed soil throughout the property showed uniform texture and color, with no evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit. No bedrock exists on the property and with excellent ground surface visibility, no lithic materials suitable for tool production by indigenous peoples were observed.

As previously noted, according to the 2008 Cultural Resources Assessment conducted by LSA, a single-family residence was built on Lot 3 of PA 2021-13 in 1965, although where this information was obtained was not stated. The house was demolished between October 2018 and April 2019 according to the EnGen Phase I report (EnGen 2020:3) and since that time, the property has been vacant. Evidence of occupation was observed throughout the property, including large expanses of gravel, building materials and debris, an earthen wall, concrete blocks, a tree-lined drive, and abundant landscaping. A sequence of historical aerial photographs contained within the EnGen Phase I Environmental Site Assessment that trace development of the property from 1938 to 2016 indicates that landscaping associated with the ca. 1893 house on the original +12.44-acre parcel extended onto the northern area of what is now PA-2021-13. How many of these plants (if any) currently exist is not readily apparent from either the aerial photographs or the field survey. A fence extends along portions of the western boundary of PA-2021-13 and what would have been the eastern boundary of Lots 1 and 2, on which the original house was built. The fence is made of chain link with a with secondary interior fence constructed of bent rebar and stacked 2" x 4"s (Fig. 15). Although this feature looks "old," aerial photographs indicate that portions were not constructed until at least 1978, with a completion date uncertain. Since it was not at least 50 years of age, the feature was not evaluated as an historical resource.



RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of Planning Application No 2021-13. No information has been obtained through Native American consultation that the subject property is culturally or spiritually significant and no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. Results of the Sacred Lands File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission for the subject property were negative. According to the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, the City of Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) and Landscape (TCL), as it is associated with the Luiseño Creation and contains numerous recorded cultural places and other Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR). They have no knowledge of cultural resources within the project area encompassed by PA 2021-13 and recommended that an archaeological records search and cultural resources assessment be conducted, with copies provided to them. A copy of this Phase I Cultural resources Assessment will be provided to Rincon by the City of Lake Elsinore as part of the AB 52 process.

Planning Application No. 2021-13 is located within an area of high sensitivity for cultural, archaeological, and historical resources, with 33 cultural resources properties having been recorded within a one-mile radius of the subject property. Eleven of these properties are of Native American origin, four of which represent small temporary sites used for seasonal resource procurement and processing, while seven are isolated artifacts. The relatively limited size and number of habitation sites, as well as the number of isolated artifacts, is undoubtedly a product of long-term historical development of the Lake Elsinore area instead of an accurate indication of Native American occupation over time. Twenty-two cultural resource properties are of historical-period origin. Seven are standing structures, ten are deposits and/or isolated artifacts, and five represent the remains of built features. Development of the Lake Elsinore area and associated small towns such as Lucerne, Terra Cotta, and North Elsinore, began in the mid-19th century and the number of historical-era cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of PA 2021-13 reflect this activity.


Although no cultural resources were observed within the boundaries of the subject property, it was originally part of a ±12.44-acre parcel that was continuously occupied for approximately 100 years, beginning with construction of a house in 1893. The parcel was divided into six lots, probably in the late 1960s or early 1970s, and PA-2021-13 currently encompasses four of the lots (389-2220-003, 004, 005, 006); the ca-1893 residence occupied Lots 1 and 2. However, aerial photographs indicate that some landscaping and other features associated with that house encroached onto lots included in the subject property until relatively recently.

Despite the fact that no cultural resources were observed within the project boundaries during the current or previous Phase I field surveys, in consideration of the high cultural, archaeological, and historical sensitivity of the area in which the project is located, as well as the fact that the subject property was associated with land continuously occupied for 100 years, it is recommended that monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the North Elsinore Business Park be actively monitored by a Riverside County/City of Lake Elsinore qualified archaeologist. Although no Tribe requested monitoring, if such a request is made during the AB 52 process, it is recommended that Tribal monitoring be required in addition to archaeological monitoring.

Should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of ground-disturbing activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resource from the project, if found to be significant. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbances shall proceed until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating, with appropriate dignity, the human and any associated grave goods,

CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment described herein.



Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.
Riverside County Certificate No. 232

Date

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 1953 Map: Lake Elsinore, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1951
 1959 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); aerial photos taken in 1955
 1973 Map: Lake Elsinore, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised 1973
 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised 1979
 1988 Map: (photorevised) Lake Elsinore, Calif. (7.5', 1: 24,000); aerial photos taken in 1985
 1997 Map: (photorevised) Lake Elsinore, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1994

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- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
 1978 Post Pleistocene Archaeology, 9,000 to 2,000 B.C.. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.) *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*; pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C..

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

Warren, Claude N, D.L. true, and A.A. Eudrey

- 1961 *Early Gathering Complexes of Western San Diego County: Results and Interpretations of an Archaeological Survey. University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Annual Survey Report, 1960-1961.* University of California Press, Los Angeles, California.

White, R.C.

- 1963 *Luiseno Social Organization.* University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 48, No. 2. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

APPENDIX

Records Search Results
Sacred Lands File Search Results
Tribal Responses to Project Scoping Letters

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-000659	CA-RIV-000659		Site	Prehistoric	AP01	1973 (S.R. Hammond); 1973 (J. Humbert, S. Hammond, C.E.F.U.); 1973 (C.E. Drover, E.A. Jackson, Jr.)	RI-00173, RI-00534, RI-02351, RI-03376
P-33-003451	CA-RIV-003451		Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1988 (C.E. Drover and E.A. Jackson, Jr.)	
P-33-003832	CA-RIV-003832	National Register - 6Y; Other - 202-5; Other - 202-4; Other - The Santa Fe Railroad grade through the Temescal Valley; Other - Santa Fe Railway; Other - Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe RR; Other - UCR ARU # 1039 and # 1111	Site	Historic	AH07; HP19	1990 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 1990 (K. Swope and D. Peirce, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 1995 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA.); 1996 (CRM TECH, CRM TECH); 2001 (Riordan Goodwin, n/a); 2005 (Kristie R. Blevins/ Anna M. Hoover, L & L Environmental, Inc.); 2006 (John Goodman, Nick Reseburg, and Windy Jones, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2006 (J. D. Goodman, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2011 (Robin D. Hoffman, n/a); 2014 (Daniel Leonard, n/a)	RI-02743, RI-03155, RI-03175, RI-03882, RI-04144, RI-04665, RI-04706, RI-04765, RI-05056, RI-06624, RI-08092, RI-08103, RI-08228, RI-09285, RI-10186
P-33-003858	CA-RIV-003858		Site	Historic	AH04	1989 (Cliff Hopf, Joan Brown, RMW Paleo Associates, Mission Viejo, CA.)	RI-02629
P-33-004110	CA-RIV-004110		Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	1990 (Sturm, B. and S. Dibble, Bradley L. Sturm Archaeological Consultants); 2007 (Craft, Andrea M. and Theodore G. Cooley, Jones and Stokes)	RI-02629, RI-07666
P-33-007151			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Theresa Brochard, Riv. CO. Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007171		Other - "Aimee's Castle"	Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Theresa Borchard, Riv. CO. Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007175		OHP Property Number - 061144; Other - Ser No 33-2530-35	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	1982 (Meredith, Pat, Riverside County Historical Commission)	RI-07666

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-011722			Site, Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1990 (Juanita R. Shinn, RMW Paleo Associates)	RI-02628
P-33-012660			Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1989 (Cliff Hopf - Joan Brown, RMW Paleo Associates)	RI-00422
P-33-013802		Other - LSA-SDB430-I-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2004 (LSA Associates, Inc., LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-05321
P-33-013803		Other - LSA-SDB430-I-2	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2004 (LSA Associates, Inc., LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-05321
P-33-015360	CA-RIV-008116		Site	Historic	AH04	2006 (John Goodman, Deborah Cogan, Nick Reseburg, Statistical Research, Inc.)	RI-06888
P-33-015364	CA-RIV-008120	Other - CA-RIV-08120	Site	Historic	AH04	2006 (S. Bholat, and D. Gleiberman, CRM Tech); 2017 (Jillian L. Hahnlen)	RI-06888, RI-10403
P-33-015420	CA-RIV-008132	Other - Elsinore Valley Cemetery and Home of Peace Jewish Cemetery	Site	Historic	HP40	2006 (Goodman, John, Nick Reseburg, and Wendy Jones, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2007 (T. Formica, Applied Earth Works, Inc.)	RI-06888, RI-08092
P-33-015793		Other - AE-ELS-ISO-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2007 (R. Lichtenstein, C. Cisneros, Applied Earth Works, Inc.)	RI-08092
P-33-015794	CA-RIV-008226	Voided - 33-016642; Other - AE-ELS-2H; Other - LE 2	Site	Historic	AH02; AH03	2007 (R. Lichtenstein, C. Cisneros, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2007 (Jean A. Keller, Jea A. Keller et al. Cultural Consultant); 2007 (Andrea M. Craft, Jones & Stokes)	RI-07666, RI-08092, RI-09378
P-33-016218	CA-RIV-008367	Other - LEBP-SO-1	Site	Historic	AH04; HP39	2007 (O'Neil, Stephen, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	RI-07417
P-33-016641		Other - LE 1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2007 (Craft, Andrea M., Koji Tsunoda, Josh D. Patterson, and Michael M. DeGiovine, Jones and Stokes); 2007 (Keller, Jean A., N/A)	RI-07666
P-33-016643		Other - LE 3	Structure	Historic	HP22	2007 (Craft, Andrea M., Koji Tsunoda, Josh D. Patterson, and Michael M. DeGiovine, Jones and Stokes); 2007 (Keller, Jean A., N/A)	RI-07666

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-017019		Other - IvyG-03	Building	Historic	HP03	2007 (Craft, Andrea M. and Joshua D. Patterson, Jones and Stokes)	RI-07666
P-33-017020	CA-RIV-008861	Other - IvyG-04	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (Craft, Andrea M. and Joshua D. Patterson, Jones and Stokes)	RI-07666
P-33-017021		Other - 17575 Baker St.; Other - IvyG-06	Building	Historic	HP02	2007 (Craft, Andrea M., Jones and Stokes)	RI-07666
P-33-017022	CA-RIV-008862	Other - IvyG-08	Site	Historic	AH02	2007 (Craft, Andrea M., Jones and Stokes)	RI-07666
P-33-017023	CA-RIV-008863	Other - IvyG-09	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (Craft, Andrea M. and Andrian Sanchez Moreno, Jones and Stokes)	RI-07666
P-33-017026	CA-RIV-008865	Other - IvyG-13	Site	Historic	AH02	2007 (Craft, Andrea M., Koji Tsunoda, Michael M. DeGiovine, and Josh D. Patterson, Jones and Stokes)	RI-07666, RI-10800
P-33-017027	CA-RIV-008866	Other - IvyG-14	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (Craft, Andrea M., Koji Tsunoda, Michael M. DeGiovine, and Josh D. Patterson, Jones and Stokes)	RI-07666, RI-10800
P-33-017576		Other - AE-ELS-ISO-2	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2007 (Lichtenstein, R., C. Cisneros, Applied Earth Works)	RI-08092
P-33-023614	CA-RIV-011588	Other - LSA-SCE1105AB-S-3	Structure, Site	Historic	AH02	2013 (Jason A. Miller, Chris Morgan, LSA Associates)	RI-09746
P-33-023880		Other - SRI-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2013 (Scott Kremkau, Statistical Research Inc.)	
P-33-024666		Other - Isolate 1006	Other	Historic	HP39	2015 (A. Elzinga, M. Kay, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	
P-33-024667		Other - Isolate 1007	Other	Historic	HP39	2015 (A. Elzinga, M. Kay, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	
P-33-028017		Other - 22674 Collier Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02	2016 (Elisa Bechtel, Mliitt LSA Associates, Inc.)	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00173	NADB-R - 1080224; Voided - MF-0162	1975	Garth Portillo	Final Report: Mitigation of Archaeological Site 4-Riv-659, Nichols Road, Elsinore	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000659
RI-00420	NADB-R - 1080470; Voided - MF-0371	1978	Robert M. Laidlaw	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of 33 Acres Near Elsinore, Riverside County, California (Tentative Tract Map 11283)	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-01013	NADB-R - 1081067; Voided - MF-0925	1978	Stephen R. Hammond	Cultural Resources Survey of Two Materials Sources, Murrieta Creek and the Joe Deleo, Jr. Property, Riverside County, California	Department of Transportation, District 8	
RI-01718	NADB-R - 1082044; Voided - MF-1844	1983	BOUSCAREN, STEPHEN	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 44 ACRES OF LAND NORTH OF LAKE ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-01719	NADB-R - 1083919; Voided - MF-1844	1990	DAVIS, MCMILLAN and DAYLE CHEEVER	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE REGIONAL TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION, LAKE ELSINORE, CALIFORNIA	RECON	
RI-01793	NADB-R - 1082145; Voided - MF-1937	1984	LERCH, MICHAEL K. and G.A. SMITH	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED LAKE ELSINORE MANAGEMENT PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	33-002798, 33-006998, 33-007132, 33-007133, 33-007134, 33-007135, 33-011009
RI-02027	NADB-R - 1082450; Voided - MF-2216	1986	BROCK, JAMES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE EDA GRANT PROJECT AREAS, CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-013462
RI-02312	NADB-R - 1082769; Voided - MF-2513	1988	PARR, ROBERT E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 20 ACRES OF LAND (ASSESSOR'S PARCEL 347-28-10) LOCATED NEAR LAKE ELSINORE IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-02351	NADB-R - 1082818; Voided - MF-2560	1987	DROVER, C.E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE BIDDLE PROPERTY FEASIBILITY STUDY TEMESCAL CANYON, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	33-000659
RI-02626	NADB-R - 1083101; Submitter - UCRARU #1030; Voided - MF-2837	1989	DE MUNCK, VICTOR	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ELSINORE OUTLET CHANNEL TRIBUTARIES LOCATED IN THE LAKE ELSINORE AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. Riverside	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02627	NADB-R - 1083102; Voided - MF-2838	1989	BROWN, JOAN C.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE PACIFIC WEST OUTLET CENTER, LAKE ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	RMW PALEO	
RI-02629	NADB-R - 1084305; Voided - MF-2838	1992	STURM, BROADLEY L.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT CA-RIV-4110 AND CA-RIV-3858, LAKE ELSINORE, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	33-003858, 33-004110
RI-03311	NADB-R - 1083910; Submitter - 90-1308; Voided - MF-3542	1990	EVANS, STUART A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF PROJECT NUMBER 533-0769-78, 27 ACRES IN ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO	
RI-03376	NADB-R - 1084018; Submitter - R-1768A; Voided - MF-3617	1989	WADE, SUE A. and SUSAN M. HECTOR	A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED RANCHO-TEMECULA EFFLUENT PIPELINE FROM TEMECULA TO WARM SPRINGS IN THE ELSINORE VALLEY WITH ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION OF THE SURFACE WATER DISCHARGE INTO TEMESCAL WASH	RECON	33-000659, 33-001086, 33-002798, 33-006998, 33-007200
RI-03723	NADB-R - 1084529; Submitter - 1027; Voided - MF-4046	1993	KICE, DAVID and NANCY DESAUTELS	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE COLLIER AVENUE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS	
RI-04007	NADB-R - 1085057; Voided - MF-4423	1996	ALLEN, KATHLEEN C.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF L.A. CELLULAR SITE #669.3, ABANDONED RESERVOIR SITE ON SUNNY SLOPE AVENUE, CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	
RI-04008	NADB-R - 1085643; Voided - MF-4423	1999	DUKE, CURT	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NUMBER C6693, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-04144	NADB-R - 1085336; Submitter - 324; Voided - MF-4620	1998	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI "TOM" TANG	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: TEMESCAL VALLEY REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR, SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-000100, 33-000630, 33-001099, 33-003832, 33-004112

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04403	NADB-R - 1084390; Other - RO-91-92; Voided - MF-4912	1993	ROMANI, JOHN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF ROUTE 74 FROM SEVENTH STREET TO THE I-15 FREEWAY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA.	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	33-000412, 33-000640, 33-000641, 33-000657, 33-000658
RI-04421	NADB-R - 1083650; Voided - MF-3325	1990	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	Appendix B-Cultural Resources. In: Measure A Program Project Alternatives Analysis- Environmental Component, Technical Appendix Volume I	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-000268, 33-000412, 33-000648, 33-000657, 33-000797, 33-001631, 33-002183
RI-04725	NADB-R - 1086087; Submitter - CDF168	2000	MCLEAN, DEBORAH	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE LAKE ELSINORE FOREST FIRE STATION RELOCATION IN THE CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-04875	NADB-R - 1086237	2004	BRADY, JON L. and JOHN L.R. WHITEHOUSE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE LAKE ELSINORE SQUARE PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	J & R ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	
RI-05038	NADB-R - 1086400	2005	MCKENNA ET AL.	LETTER REPORT: EL TORRO ROAD PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT, LAKE ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
RI-05321	NADB-R - 1086684; Submitter - SDB430	2004	GOODWIN, RIORDAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, CENTRAL AVENUE PARCELS (APNS 377-120-007 AND -008) CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-013802, 33-013803
RI-05324	NADB-R - 1086687	2002	MCLEAN, DEBORAH	FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT- NEGATIVE FINDINGS	CALTRANS	
RI-05529	Caltrans - 8- RIV-74, K.P. 23.9/R24.4. P.M.14.82/R15.16, EA 445601; Caltrans - 8- RIV-74, K.P. 23.9/R24.4. P.M.14.82/R15.16, EA 445601; NADB-R - 1086892	2005	TEJADA, BARBARA	HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE REPORT (DISTRICT 8, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, ROUTE 74, K.P. 23.9/R24.4. P.M.14.82/R15.16)	CALTRANS, District 8, San Bernardino, CA	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-05680	NADB-R - 1087043; Submitter - CA-7249A	2004	Lorna Billat	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-7294/ Collier	EarthTouch, Inc.	
RI-05682	NADB-R - 1087045; Submitter - CA-8860A	2005	Erika Thal	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-8860A/ Elsinore Outlets	EarthTouch, Inc.	
RI-06866	Submitter - 06-72	2006	Lerch, Michael K., Stoll, Anne Q., and Stanton, Patrick B.	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Fogarty Substation, Lake Elsinore Area, Riverside County, California	Statistical Research, Inc.	
RI-06888	Submitter - 06-63	2006	Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	Statistical Research, Inc.	33-015346, 33-015347, 33-015348, 33-015349, 33-015350, 33-015351, 33-015352, 33-015353, 33-015354, 33-015355, 33-015356, 33-015357, 33-015358, 33-015359, 33-015360, 33-015361, 33-015362, 33-015363, 33-015364, 33-015365, 33-015375, 33-015376, 33-015377, 33-015378, 33-015379, 33-015380, 33-015416, 33-015417, 33-015418, 33-015419, 33-015420, 33-015422, 33-015423, 33-015424, 33-015425, 33-015427
RI-06964		2006	Tejada, Barbara S.	Archaeological Survey Report, for the, Increase Curve Radius Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.	Cal Trans	
RI-06965	Caltrans - 08- Riv-Route 74, K.P 23.9/R24.4, P.M. R14.8.R15.2, EA No 445601; Caltrans - 08- Riv-Route 74, K.P 23.9/R24.4, P.M. R14.8.R15.2, EA No 445601	2006	Barbara Tejada	Historic Property Survey Report (District 08, Riverside County, Route 74, K.P 23.9/R24.4, P.M. R14.8.R15.2, EA No 445601)	Caltrans, District 08, San Bernardino, CA	
RI-06987		2006	Glenn, Brian K.	Letter Report: Due Diligence Cultural Resources Assessment Letter Report for Approximately 4.27-acre Central and Dexter Project Area, City of Lake Elsinore, County of Riverside, California	BonTerra Consulting	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07342		2007	Iverson, Dave	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Study for the Caliber Commercial Project (Crossroads), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad	
RI-07417	Submitter - SWCA Project No. 12887-300, SWCA	2007	Underbrink, Susan	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Elsinore Business Park, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	33-016218
RI-07513		2008	Tsunoda, Koji	Archaeological Survey Report for, the Southern California Edison Company, O&M-Overhead to Underground Conversion Project, on the Lakeland 12kv Circuit, in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California, (WO#6677-7167, AI#P-7146)	Jones & Stokes	
RI-07664		2005	Smith,B.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE CENTRAL SELF STORAGE PROJECT	BRIAN F. SMITH	
RI-08053	Submitter - LA3407A	2008	Michael Bradman Associates	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royall Street Communications California	Michael Bradman Associates, Irvine, California	
RI-08092		2009	Vanessa Mirro and Tracy Formica	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Arroyo Del Toro Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Applied Earth Works Inc.	33-003832, 33-015420, 33-015793, 33-015794, 33-017576
RI-08282		2009	Carla Allred	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/ Name(s): LA-3408A/ Sunnyside Water Tank TCNS# 57875	Earth Touch, Inc., Layton, UT	
RI-08679	Other - 4500179336; Other - WO 77-TD485120	2010	Jay K. Sander	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project	Chambers Group, Inc.	
RI-08947		2009	Patrick Maxon	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Plan EIR, County of Riverside, California	BonTerra Consulting	
RI-09105		2014		Tractor Supply CO. Project (Commercial Design Review No. 2014-01& Conditional Use Permit No. 2014-01) Initiak Study For Mitigated Negative Declaration No. 2014-01	City of Lake Elsinore	
RI-09253		2014	Matthew Gonzalez	Lake Elsinore Walmart Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California Phase I Cultural Resources Study	ESA	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09377		2014	Roberta Thomas	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Arroyo del Toro Channel Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Applied Earth Works, Inc	
RI-09378		2009	Joan George, Vanessa Mirro, and David Earle	Phase II Testing and Evaluation of CA-RIV-8226H for The Arroyo Del Toro Channel Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Applied Earth Works, Inc. and Earle Associates	33-015794
RI-09548		2016	Elisa Bechtel, M Litt, and Riordan Goodwin	Cultural Resources Assessment Central Plaza Project Assessor's Parcel Numbers 377-080-014, 031, 032, 033, & 034 City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	LSA	
RI-09746		2013	Jason Andrew Miller	Cultural Resources Survey Report Addendum Valley-Ivy Glenn 115kV Transmission Line Project Southern California Edison Riverside County, California	LSA	33-001652, 33-001655, 33-017890, 33-023612, 33-023613, 33-023614
RI-09788		2015	David K. Grabski and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nichols Road Quarry Expansion Project	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
RI-10111	Other - MBI1615	2017	DAVID BRUNZELL	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT THIRD STREET STORM DRAIN PROJECT LAKE ELSINORE RIVERSIDE COUNTY CALIFORNIA	BCRCONSULTING	
RI-10179		2017	Jay K. Sander	Cultural Resources Inventory for Tige Watersports Development Project Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Jay K. Sander	
RI-10371		2018	Mary Robbins-Wade	Cultural Resources Survey for the Honda Lake Elsinore Project, Cultural Resources Inventory	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.	
RI-10402		2018	Brian F. Smith	A Class III Archaeological Study for the Nichols Road Quarry Expansion Project National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Compliance	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10403		2018	Jillian L. Hahnen and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nichols Ranch Specific Plan Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates	33-015364, 33-026830
RI-10809		2018	Monica Corpuz	Cultural Resources Inventory and Survey Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Regional Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade and Expansion Project	Parsons	

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 4, 2021

Jean A. Keller
Cultural Resources ConsultantVia Email to: 4jakeller@gmail.com**Re: Planning Application No. 2021-13 (APN 389-220-003 thru 006) Project, Riverside County**

Dear Dr. Keller:

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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Atebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/4/2021**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
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This list is current only as of the date of this document. 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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Planning Application No. 2021-13 (APN 389-220-003 thru 006) Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/4/2021

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
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Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
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**Soboba Band of Luiseno
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**San Luis Rey Band of Mission
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**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
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Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



December 9, 2021

Sent via email: 4jakeller@gmail.com

Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.

Cultural Resources Consultant

1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244

Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Planning Application No. 2021-13; (Tentative Parcel Map No, 38124 and Industrial Design Review No. 2021-01) APN 389-220-003 thru 006

Dear Dr. Keller,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Band”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. 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 location identified in the transmitted project documents is situated within the Territory of the Luiseño people and within the Band’s specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI). As such, Rincon is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

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 and contains numerous recorded cultural places and other Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR). The Rincon Band has no knowledge of cultural resources within the project area. However, that does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results and a copy of the Cultural Resources Assessment be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Cultural Resources Manager

Bo Mazzetti
Chairman

Tishmall Turner
Vice Chair

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

John Constantino
Council Member

Joseph Linton
Council Member



Jean Keller <4jakeller@gmail.com>

Project Scoping Letters

Joyce Perry <kaamalam@gmail.com>
To: Jean Keller <4jakeller@gmail.com>

Tue, Nov 30, 2021 at 10:26 AM

Good Afternoon,

We yield to the recommendations of Pechanga for this project. Thank you.

Húu'uni 'óomaqati yáamaqati.
Teach peace
Joyce Stanfield Perry
Payomkawichum Kaamalam - President
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation
Tribal Manager, Cultural Resource Director

On Wed, Nov 10, 2021 at 11:41 AM Jean Keller <4jakeller@gmail.com> wrote: