



Lakeview Plaza Project

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

prepared for

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Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Lakeview Centre, LLC to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Lakeview Plaza Project (project) in the city of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The project site consists of an approximately 4.3-acre undeveloped area (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 375-092-002, 375-092-003, 375-092-004, 375-092-005, and 375-092-006,) located at the corner of West Lakeshore Drive and Manning Street. The project will involve the construction of a 43,120 square foot retail and restaurant development. The proposed project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of Lake Elsinore is serving as the lead CEQA agency.

This report presents the results of a cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, archival research, and field survey. The report has been prepared according to the California Office of Historic Preservation's (1990) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports* guidelines. The records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center identified 11 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile search radius of the project site. These resources include one prehistoric archaeological site, three prehistoric isolated artifacts, one multi-component (prehistoric and historic period) archaeological site, one historic period archaeological site, and five historic period buildings. No cultural resources have been previously documented within or immediately adjacent to the project site. A search of the Sacred Lands File housed at the Native American Heritage Commission resulted in negative findings. A review of historical maps and aerial photographs indicates that the project site has been undeveloped since at least the early 1950s. Finally, no cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey of the project site.

Based on the results of the cultural resource assessment, Rincon recommends a finding of **no impact to historical resources** and **less than significant impact with mitigation for archaeological resources** under CEQA. Rincon presents the following measure in case of unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, additional work may be warranted, such as data recovery excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring to mitigate significant impacts under CEQA.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section (§) 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner makes a determination of origin and disposition, pursuant to Public Resources Code [PRC] § 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated

discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

1 Introduction

Lakeview Centre LLC retained Rincon to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Lakeview Plaza Project (project) in the city of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. This assessment included a cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, a pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this report following the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Report: Recommended Contents and Format* (1990). The study has been prepared in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Lake Elsinore (City) is serving as the lead CEQA agency.

1.1 Project Location

The project site is a 4.32-acre area located northeast of West Lakeshore Drive, northwest of Manning Street, and southwest of Ryan Avenue less than 0.16 miles northeast of the Lake Elsinore shoreline (Figure 1). It is in a semi-urbanized area surrounded by single-family residences and undeveloped lots (Figure 2). The project site includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers 375-092-002, 375-092-003, 375-092-004, 375-092-005, and 375-092-006. It lies within Township 6 South, Range 5 West, Section 6 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Lake Elsinore, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

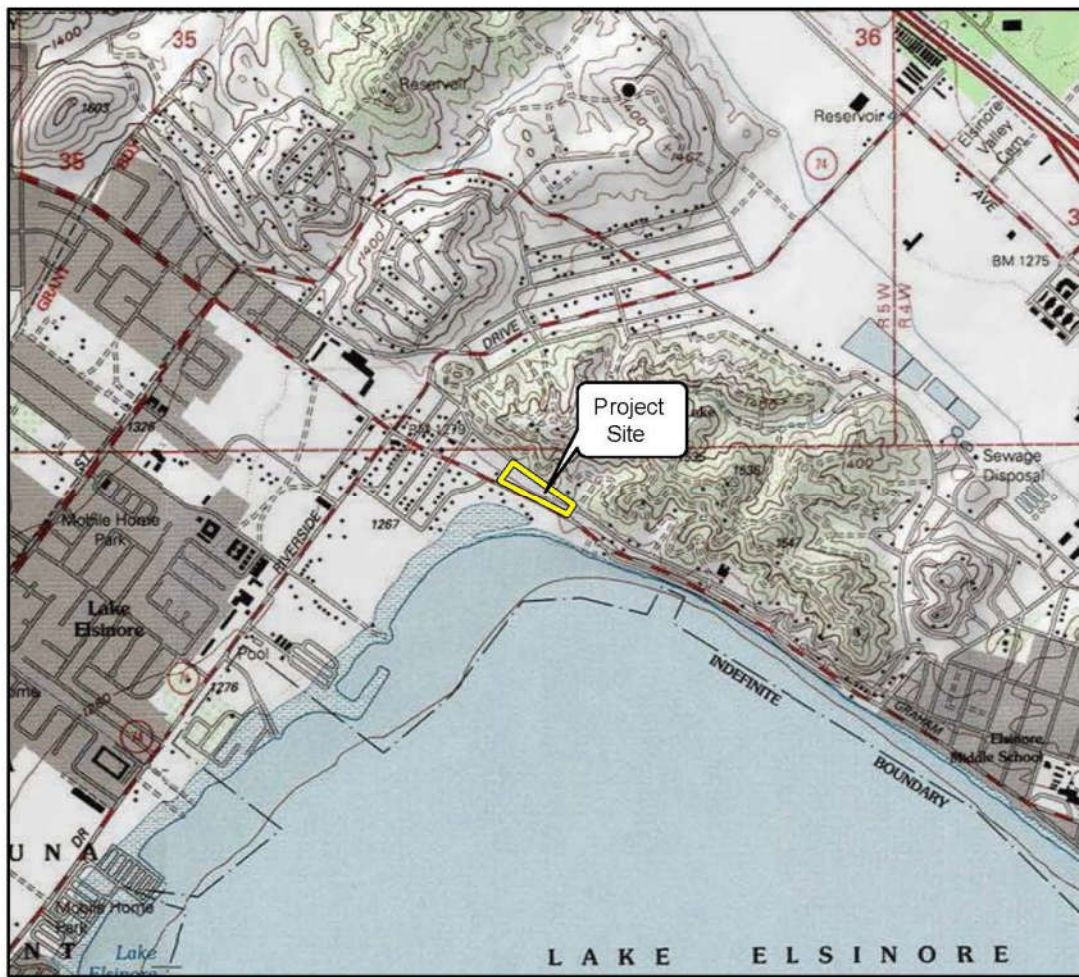
1.2 Project Description

The project will involve the development of a retail and restaurant complex. Four buildings will be constructed, which together total 43,120 square feet in size. The project also includes construction of associated infrastructure, parking facilities, and landscaping.

1.3 Personnel

Rincon Principal Investigator Tiffany Clark, PhD, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), managed the cultural resources assessment and authored the Phase I report. Dr. Clark meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). Archaeologist Melissa Jenkins, BA, conducted the cultural resources records search and field survey. Geographic Information Systems analysts Allysen Valencia prepared the figures in this report. Principal Christopher Duran, MA, RPA, reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 1 Project Vicinity Map



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2019. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

0 1,000 2,000
Scale in Feet

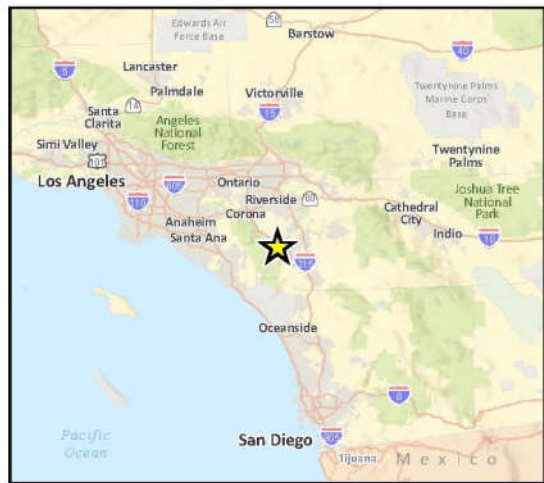


Figure 2 Project Location Map



2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, to which the proposed project should adhere before and during implementation.

2.1 State

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (PRC §21084.1) or tribal cultural resources (PRC §21074[a][1][A]-[B]). A historical resource is a resource listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC §21083.2[a], [b]).

PRC §21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

A historical resource is one listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (CEQA Guidelines

§15064.5[a][1-3]). Section 15064.5(a)(3) also states that a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

2.1.2 Assembly Bill 52

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) expanded CEQA by defining a new resource category called Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR). AB 52 establishes “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.2). It further states the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC §21084.3).

PRC §§21074(a)(1)(A),(B) define TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” that meet either of the following criteria:

- 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(k)
- 2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC §5024.1

In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding TCRs. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects subject to CEQA and proposed in the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

2.2 City of Lake Elsinore

The City’s General Plan (2011) identifies four goals related to the preservation of cultural and historical resources.

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

Policies

- 6.1 Encourage the preservation of significant archaeological, historical, and other cultural resources located within the City.
- 6.2 The City shall consult with the appropriate Native American tribes for projects identified under SB 18 (Traditional Tribal Cultural Places).
- 6.3 When significant cultural/archaeological sites or artifacts are discovered on a site, coordination with professional archaeologists, relevant state and, if applicable, federal agencies, and the appropriate Native American tribes regarding preservation of sites or professional retrieval and preservation of artifacts or by other means of protection, prior to

development of the site shall be required. Because ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices, developers shall waive any and all claims to ownership and agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the appropriate tribe for treatment. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act.

- 6.4 If archaeological excavations are recommended on a project site, the City shall require that all such investigations include Native American consultation, which shall occur prior to project approval.

Implementation Program

The City shall encourage owners of local sites to apply for recognition in the State Historic Resources Inventory as Riverside County Landmarks, State Points of Historic Interest, State Landmarks, and as sites on the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Policies

- 7.1 Consult with California Native American tribes prior to decision-making processes for the purpose of preserving cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by the proposed plan, in accordance with State or Federal requirements.
- 7.2 Continue to identify, document, evaluate, designate, and preserve the cultural resources in the City.
- 7.3 Continue to update a citywide inventory of cultural resources in conformance with state standards and procedures while maintaining the confidentiality of information as required by law.
- 7.4 Support the permanent curation of archaeological artifact collections by universities or museums or appropriate tribal facilities.
- 7.5 Increase opportunities for cultural heritage tourism by promoting the history of Lake Elsinore to attract cultural heritage designs and approaches be utilized in archaeological and cultural resource investigations.

Implementation Program

Through the CEQA process the City shall request state-of-the-art and best-available research designs and approaches be utilized in archaeological and cultural resource investigations.

Goal 9: Assure the recognition of the City's heritage through preservation of the City's significant historical sites and structures.

Policies

- 9.1 Require the developer to obtain a professional, qualified historian to conduct a literature search and/or survey for any project that entails demolition or modification of an existing structure that may be of historical value in relation to the City's cultural heritage.

- 9.2 Apply the General Plan “Historic Elsinore Design Standards” to the Lake Elsinore historic district, as defined in City zoning ordinance.
- 9.3 Work with the Lake Elsinore Historical Society to create and periodically update a historic register of structures and other landmarks valuable to the cultural heritage of the City.
- 9.4 Where historic structures that do not possess a meaningful association with the immediate surroundings are identified within the City, the City shall consider allowing relocation of the structure to an appropriate site.

Implementation Program

The City shall recognize, support and encourage the maintenance of a historic register of structures and other landmarks that are valuable to the cultural heritage of the City.

Goal 10: Encourage the preservation, protection, and restoration of historical and cultural resources.

Policies

- 10.1 Continue to implement the Historic Preservation Guidelines that guide historic preservation efforts as set forth in the Historic Elsinore Design Guidelines and the Downtown Master Plan.
- 10.2 Integrate historic and cultural resources in land use planning processes where feasible to avoid conflict between the preservation of historic resources and alternative land uses.
- 10.3 All City-owned sites designated as historical resources should be maintained in a manner that is consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
- 10.4 Encourage owners of historic resources to utilize federal incentives including Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits, façade and conservation easements, and to coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Office.

Implementation Program

The City shall support programs for the preservation, enhancement or maintenance of key historic or cultural sites in the City.

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting

The project site consists of undeveloped land that slopes down in the southwesterly direction toward West Lakeshore Drive. The elevation ranges from 1,277 to 1,342 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The nearest water source is Lake Elsinore, which is located approximately 0.16 mile to the southwest. Three soil units are mapped within the project site including Arbuckle gravelly loam, Granville fine sandy loam, and Lodo rocky loam (USDA NRCS 2019). Vegetation consists of non-native weeds and grasses with scattered trees.

3.2 Cultural Setting

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes in all or portions of southern California (c.f., Moratto 1984; Jones and Klar 2007). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984: 159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason and Peterson 1994; Koerper et al. 2002; Byrd and Raab 2007: 217). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) and later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

3.2.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6000 BCE)

Numerous pre-8000 BCE sites were identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Moratto 1984; Erlandson 1991; Rick et al. 2001: 609; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002; Arnold et al. 2004). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis- or Folsom-style fluted points were found in southern California (e.g., Erlandson et al. 1987; Dillon 2002), Early Man Horizon sites are associated generally with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 BCE. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

3.2.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000 – 3000 BCE)

The Milling Stone Horizon is defined as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns” (Wallace 1955: 219). The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Reinman 1964; Kowta 1969). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007: 220). Locally available tool stone dominates lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites; ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, and chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon, and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found on sites dating between 4000 and 1000 BCE (Moratto 1984: 149), though possibly as far back as 5500 BCE (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Eberhart 1961: 367; Dixon 1968: 64-65) based on the materials used and their location near to burials and other established ceremonial artifacts as compared to typical habitation debris. Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often buried on purpose, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland as far east as Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968: 63; Moratto 1984: 149). Cogged stones have been collected in Riverside County and their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961), within which the project site lies.

3.2.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 BCE – CE 500)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 BCE - CE 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with the manufacture of flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (c.f., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968: 2-3).

3.2.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (CE 500 – Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955: 223).

Warren attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. The Takic Tradition was referred to formerly as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978: 5; Shipley 1978: 88, 90). The Takic expansion remains a major question in southern California prehistory and has been a matter of debate in archaeological and linguistic research. Linguistic, biological, and archaeological evidence supports the hypothesis that Takic peoples from the Southern San Joaquin Valley and/or western Mojave Desert entered southern California ca. 3,500 years ago to occupy the Los Angeles/Orange County area (Sutton 2009). Modern Gabrieleño/Tongva in western Riverside County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during the Late Prehistoric Horizon. Sutton argues that surrounding Cupan groups (Serrano, Cahuilla, Cupeño, and Luiseño), were biologically Yuman peoples who were in the area prior to the Takic expansion but adopted Takic languages around 1,500 years ago.

3.3 Ethnographic Context

The project site is situated in the traditional tribal territory of the Luiseño, who historically inhabited the north half of San Diego County and the western edge of Riverside County (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shippek 1978; Heizer 1978). The term Luiseño was applied to the Native Americans managed by Mission San Luis Rey and later used for the Payomkawichum nation that lived in the area where the mission was founded (Mithun 2001: 539-540). Luiseño territory encompassed the drainages of the San Luis Rey River and the Santa Margarita River, covering numerous ecological zones (Bean and Shippek 1978).

Prior to European contact, the Luiseño lived in permanent, politically autonomous villages, ranging from 50 to 400 people, and associated seasonal camps. Each village controlled a larger resource territory and maintained ties to other villages through trade and social networks. Trespassing in another village's resource area was cause for war (Bean and Shippek 1978). Villages consisted of dome-shaped dwellings (*kish*), sweat lodges, and a ceremonial enclosure (*vamkech*). Leadership in the villages focused on the chief, or Nota, and a council of elders (*puuplem*). The chief controlled religious, economic, and war-related activities (Bean and Shippek 1978).

The Luiseño religion focused on Chinigchinich. Religious rituals took place in a brush enclosure that housed a representation of Chinigchinich. Ritual ceremonies included puberty initiation rites, burial and cremation ceremonies, hunting rituals, and peace rituals (Bean and Shippek 1978). The Elsinore

Hot Springs is significant to the Luiseño and is where the religious leader Wiyot became ill and died (Grenda 1997: 22).

Luiseño subsistence focused on the acorn and was supplemented by other gathered plant resources and shellfish, fishing, and hunting. Plant foods typically included pine nuts, seeds from various grasses, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, prickly pear, and lamb's-quarter. Acorns were leached and served in various ways. Seeds were ground. Prey included deer, antelope, rabbit, quail, ducks, and other birds. Fish were caught in rivers and creeks. Fish and sea mammals were taken from the shore or dugout canoes. Shellfish were collected from the shore and included abalone, turban, mussels, clams, scallops, and other species (Bean and Shipek 1978).

3.4 History

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769-1822), the Mexican period (1822-1848), and the American period (1848-present). Each of these periods is described briefly below.

3.4.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of what was known as Alta (upper) California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968, Rolle 2003). Spanish entry into what was to become Riverside County did not occur until 1774 when Juan Bautista de Anza led an expedition from Sonora, Mexico to Monterey in northern California (Lech 1998).

In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. The establishment of the missions marks the first sustained occupation of Alta California by the Spanish. In addition to the missions, four presidios and three pueblos (towns) were established throughout the state (State Lands Commission 1982). In 1819, an *asistencia*, or mission outpost, was established near present-day Redlands to serve as an outpost for cattle grazing activities carried out by Mission San Gabriel's Rancho San Bernardino (County of San Bernardino 2017). Around the same time, Native Americans living at the *asistencia* were directed to dig a *zanja* (irrigation ditch) to serve the *asistencia* and surrounding area. Two outposts were established in the area that would become Riverside County and include San Jacinto and Temecula (Smith 2016).

During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the subsequent Mexican Period. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administering to the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). The influx of European settlers brought the local Native American population in contact with European diseases against which they had no immunity, resulting in catastrophic reduction in native populations throughout the state (McCawley 1996).

3.4.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) reached California in 1822. This period saw the federalization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). About 15 land grants (ranchos) were located in Riverside County. The project site lies within the historic boundaries of Rancho La Laguna, a 13,359-acre land grant that was given by the Governor Manuel Micheltorena to Julian Manriquez in 1844.

3.4.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period began officially with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for ceded territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and an additional \$3.25 million to settle American citizens' claims against Mexico. Settlement of southern California increased dramatically in the early American Period. Americans bought or otherwise acquired many ranchos in the county, and most were subdivided later into agricultural parcels or towns.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in southern California at Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935: 26). Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and more urban professions supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. In 1850, California was admitted into the United States and by 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to move into the state, particularly after completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

Local

City of Lake Elsinore

After the advent of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists began to migrate to southern California. The first settlement in Riverside County was the city of Riverside, founded in 1870. The town of Elsinore was established in 1883 by Franklin Heald, who named the settlement after a famed city from Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (City of Lake Elsinore 2011:4-49). Although initially located in San Diego County, Elsinore joined the new county of Riverside, encompassing lands that were formerly part of San Diego and San Bernardino counties in 1893 (Lech 1998).

Throughout the late 1800s and into the early 1900s, the town of Elsinore grew and expanded. In 1884, a post office and schoolhouse were built. Three years later, a bathhouse was constructed in the ancient hot springs of Páayaxchi (City of Lake Elsinore 2011:4-49). In 1887, the Lakedale Hole was completed, which later became known as the Lake View Inn. In 1893, the town was officially recognized as a city (City of Lake Elsinore 2011:4-52). It was not until 1972, that city residents voted to change the name of Elsinore to the City of Lake Elsinore in recognition of the importance of the lake.

4 Background and Methods

4.1 Background Research

4.1.1 California Historical Resources Information System

On August 29, 2019, Rincon conducted searches of the California Historical Resources Information Center at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. The search was completed to identify previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The search also included a review of the National Register of Historic Places, CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest list, California Historical Landmarks list, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and California State Historic Resources Inventory list. A summary of the record search results are provided below and are included in Appendix A (Confidential).

The records search found six previously identified cultural resource studies completed within 0.5 mile of the project site between 1991 and 2016. None of these previous studies include portions of the current project site. Information on the previously conducted studies is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Prior Cultural Resources Studies within a 0.5-mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title
RI-03664	Del Chario, Kathleen	1991	<i>A Cultural Resource Assessment Conducted for the Lake Edge Specific Plan, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-04007	Allen, Kathleen C..	1996	<i>Archaeological Assessment of L.A. Cellular Site #669.3, Abandoned Reservoir Site on Sunny Slope Avenue, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-05529	Tejada, Barbara	2005	<i>Historical Resources Compliance Report (District 8, Riverside County, Route 74, K.P. 23.9/R24.4 P.M. 14.82/R15.16)</i>
RI-07513	Tsunoda, Koji	2008	<i>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)</i>
RI-09731	Puckett, Heather R.	2014	<i>Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless Inc. Property at the Joy Site, 31089 Riverside Drive, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California, 92530</i>
RI-09887	Tang, Bai	2016	<i>Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel No. 379-180-002 and -003 Hedgemon Real Project, City of Lake Elsinore Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 3060</i>

The EIC records search identified 11 previously recorded resources situated within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. These resources include one prehistoric archaeological site, three prehistoric isolated artifacts, one multi-component (prehistoric and historic period) archaeological site, one historic period archaeological site, and five historic period buildings. None of these previously documented cultural resources are located within or immediately adjacent to the project site. The

nearest cultural resource (P-33-004044), a multi-component archaeological site that contains a prehistoric artifact scatter with an associated historic period refuse deposit, lies along the Lake Elsinore shoreline approximately 400 feet southwest from the project boundary. All of the other known cultural resources are located at least 0.2 mile from the project site. **Error! Reference source not found.** summarizes the results of the previously identified resources in the records search area.

Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number (Trinomial)	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	National Register & California Register Status	Distance from Project Site
P-33-004044 (CA-RIV-4044)	Multi-component site	Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter with a few fragments of burned bone; historic period refuse	Hampson, Paul R, and June A. Schmidt 1990	Not evaluated	400 feet
P-33-007151 (NA)	Historic building	Single-family residence	Borchard, T., Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982	Property eligible for local listing or designation.	0.45 mile
P-33-007156 (NA)	Historic building	Lake Elsinore Country Club	Warner, J., Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982	Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places	0.38 mile
P-33-007171 (NA)	Historic building	Aimee's Castle	Borchard, T., Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982	Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places	0.20 mile
P-33-007204 (NA)	Historic building	Single-family residence	Meredith, P., Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982	Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places	0.20 mile
P-33-007205 (NA)	Historic building	Harmony Hill Hacienda	Borchard, T., Riverside County Historical Commission, 1982	Not evaluated	0.28 mile
P-33-008661 (CA-RIV-6173)	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter	Del Chario, K., K. Holanda, J. Moessner 1991	Not evaluated	0.40 mile
P-33-024875 (NA)	Prehistoric isolate	Ground stone fragment	Ballester, D., and B. Kerridge 2016	Not evaluated	0.44 mile
P-33-024877 (NA)	Prehistoric isolate	Ground stone fragment	Ballester, D., and B. Kerridge 2016	Not evaluated	0.42 mile
P-33-024878 (NA)	Prehistoric isolate	Ground stone fragment	Ballester, D., and B. Kerridge 2016	Not evaluated	0.44 mile
P-33-024879 (CA-RIV-12332)	Historic site	Building foundations with refuse	Ballester, D., and B. Kerridge 2016	Not evaluated	0.45 mile

NA = Not Applicable; Source: Eastern Information Center 2019

4.2 Native American Heritage Commission

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 19, 2019 to request a Sacred Lands File search of the project site and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. The NAHC responded on September 11, 2019. The results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative (see Appendix B). It should be noted that this Native American outreach does not constitute consultation under AB 52. If required, the City will be responsible for conducting AB 52 consultation for the project with interested Native American groups and individuals.

4.3 Historic Map and Aerial Imagery Review

Rincon reviewed historic topographic maps and aerial photographs to better understand the historic-period land use of the project site (NETRonline 2019). A topographic map indicates that by the early 1950s, West Lakeshore Drive, Manning Street, and Ryan Street had been constructed. At this time, one building is present northeast of Ryan Street with a second building located southeast of Manning Street; no development is seen on the project site. A 1967 aerial photograph depicts the project site as undeveloped land with what appears to be native vegetation covering the ground surface. By 1978, the project site has been cleared of native vegetation but is still undeveloped. Aerial photographs from 1978 to 2016 indicate that over the past 40 years, the project site has remained largely unchanged with no buildings or structures constructed on the property.

5 Field Survey

5.1 Methods

On September 5, 2019, Melissa Jenkins conducted a cultural resources field survey of the project site. The archaeologist surveyed the area using transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart. The survey transects were oriented generally in a northeast-southwest direction. The archaeologist examined all exposed ground surface for the following: artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were inspected visually. Field notes of survey conditions and observations were recorded using Rincon field forms and a digital camera. Copies of the original field notes and photographs are maintained at Rincon's Redlands office.

5.2 Results

Results of the field survey identified no evidence of archaeological remains or historic built-environment resources within the project site. Ground visibility was excellent (70 to 90 percent) with vegetation consisting of small patches of grasses and weeds with isolated trees (Figure 3). Portions of the project site exhibited signs of recent vegetation clearing with furrows indicating plowing or grubbing activities (Figure 4). Surface sediments consist of a pale brownish-red sandy loam. Scattered modern refuse was observed along the project site boundary that borders West Lakeshore Drive.

Figure 3 View of Project Site, Facing South



Figure 4 View of Project Site, Facing Southeast



6 Findings and Management Recommendations

Lakeview Centre, LLC retained Rincon to complete a cultural resource assessment of the Lakeview Plaza Project in the city of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County. The assessment included an EIC records search, Native American outreach, archival research, pedestrian field survey, and preparation of this technical report. The study was conducted in accordance with the requirements of CEQA.

Results of the study identified no cultural resource within the project site. Although the findings of the study were negative, a multi-component archaeological site has been identified within the general vicinity of the project. Based on these findings, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** and ***less than significant impact with mitigation for archaeological resources*** under CEQA.

Rincon presents the following measure in case of unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

6.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, additional work may be warranted, such as data recovery excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring to mitigate significant impacts under CEQA.

6.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section (§) 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner makes a determination of origin and disposition, pursuant to Public Resources Code [PRC] § 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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Appendix A

Record Search Results (Confidential)

Appendix B

Native American Outreach

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>



September 11, 2019

Tiffany Clark
Rincon Consultants

VIA Email to: tclark@rinconconsultants.com

RE: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Lakeview Plaza Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Clark:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the NAHC was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
9/11/2019**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
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Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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12700 Pumarra Rroad Cahuilla
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Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
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Coachella, CA, 92236
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Fax: (760) 369-7161
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Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
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Rd. Luiseno
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Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
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Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
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Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Fred Nelson, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
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Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Lakeview Plaza Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
9/11/2019**

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
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***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Thomas Torte, Chairperson
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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
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***San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians***

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Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

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nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
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San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

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