



**Evergreen Commercial Development Project
Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration**

Appendix C

**Cultural Resources Assessment for the Evergreen Commercial Project,
Riverside County, California**

Paleowest Archaeology, June 2022

June 2022

June 2022

Job No. 3-421-0165

Ms. Karen Levitt Ortiz
Evergreen Devco, Inc.
2390 East Camelback Road, Suite 410
Phoenix, AZ 85016

Subject: **CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY**
Proposed Evergreen Commercial Development
East Corner of Central Avenue and Cambern Avenue
Lake Elsinore, California

Dear Ms. Levitt Ortiz:

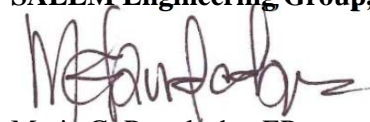
At your request and authorization, a Cultural Resources Survey for the above-referenced project was conducted. The Cultural Resources Survey was conducted to identify potential significant cultural resources located within the subject property boundaries, and to provide the lead agency with necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial changes to historical or archaeological resources that may exist in the subject property. The Cultural Resources Survey was prepared in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended in 2015.

Records search with the Eastern Information Center (EIC) indicated that no fewer than 70 previous cultural resource studies have been previously conducted within one (1) mile of the subject property, with 21 cultural resources identified within one (1) mile of the subject property. However, none of the resources previously documented were identified within or immediately adjacent to the subject property. Additionally, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) was conducted with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the results of which were negative. However, the NAHC suggested reaching out to 27 individuals representing 18 Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information pertaining to the subject property. To date, six responses have been received. The site reconnaissance survey, coupled with review of historic aerial imagery indicated the Project area has been recently and likely repeatedly disturbed. As such, the likelihood of identifying intact archaeological resources in original context is considered low and no additional work is currently recommended.

Additionally, according to the Riverside County GIS database, the Proposed Evergreen Commercial Development project is located within a paleontological sensitivity area of low potential. Previous operations on portions of the subject property involve those related to what appear to be clay mining operations, resulting in ground disturbance.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you with this project. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (909) 980-6455.

Respectfully submitted,
SALEM Engineering Group, Inc.



Maria G. Ruvalcaba, EP
Project Manager



CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE EVERGREEN COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Roberta Thomas and Dennis McDougall



CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE EVERGREEN COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Evergreen Commercial Development Project (Project) proposes the development of six commercial structures on an 8.863-acre property in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project involves the construction of a grocery store, car wash, convenient store, and two drive-thru restaurants on the Project property. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Salem Engineering, Inc. to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area. The investigation included record searches and background research, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a cultural resources survey of the Project area, and resource documentation and significance evaluation. The purpose of the investigation was to consider the impacts of the proposed Project on *historical resources* under CEQA.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was conducted on August 2, 2021, at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at the University of California, Riverside. The records search indicated that no fewer than 70 previous studies have been conducted within one mile of the Project area. The records search indicated that 21 cultural resources have been previously documented within one mile of the Project area; however, none of these resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Project area.

As part of the background research, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. The results of the records review and SLF search were negative. The NAHC suggested contacting 27 individuals representing 18 Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project area. PaleoWest sent outreach letters to all 18 recommended tribal groups. To date, six responses have been received.

PaleoWest conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project on May 14, 2021. No prehistoric or historic period cultural resources were identified during the survey. The Project area does not appear to be sensitive for cultural resources. As such, PaleoWest does not recommend any additional cultural resource management for the proposed Project.

In the unlikely event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the criteria set forth in the California Register of Historical Resources. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Evergreen Commercial Development Project (Project) proposes the development of six commercial structures on an 8.863-acre property in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project involves the construction of a grocery store, car wash, convenient store, and two drive-thru restaurants on the Project property. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Salem Engineering, Inc. to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the Project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

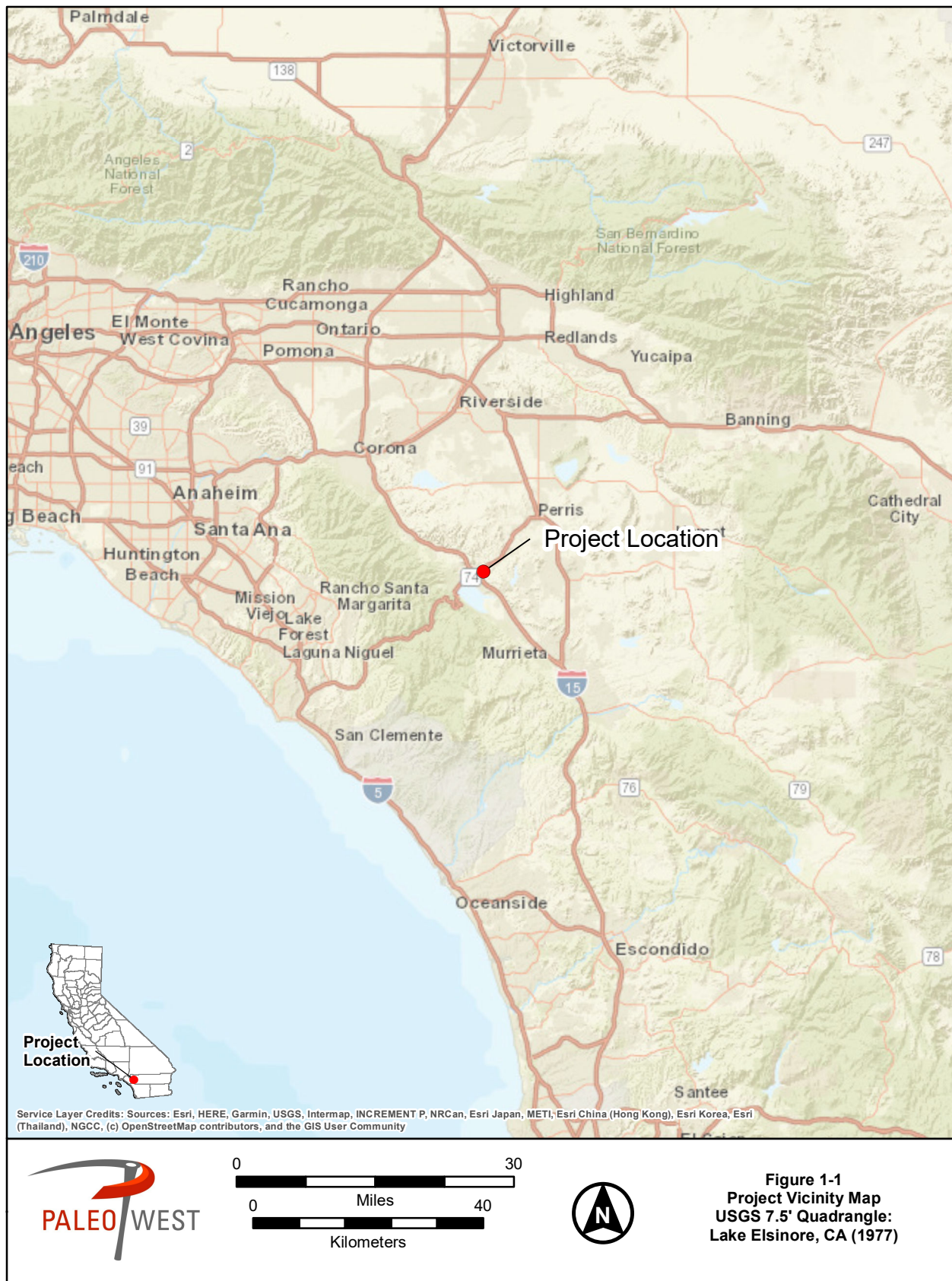
The Project property consists of five contiguous rectangular-shaped parcels of undeveloped land (Riverside County Assessor's Parcel Numbers 377-020-014, 377-020-016, 377-020-017, 377-020-018, and 377-020-019) totaling approximately 8.863 acres gross land area in Riverside County. The Project area is located east of Interstate 15 on the southeast corner of Central Avenue and Cambern Avenue in Lake Elsinore, California (Figure 1-1). More specifically, the Project area is situated within Section 31, Township 5 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Lake Elsinore, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area ranges from 1,321 to 1,338 feet above mean sea level.

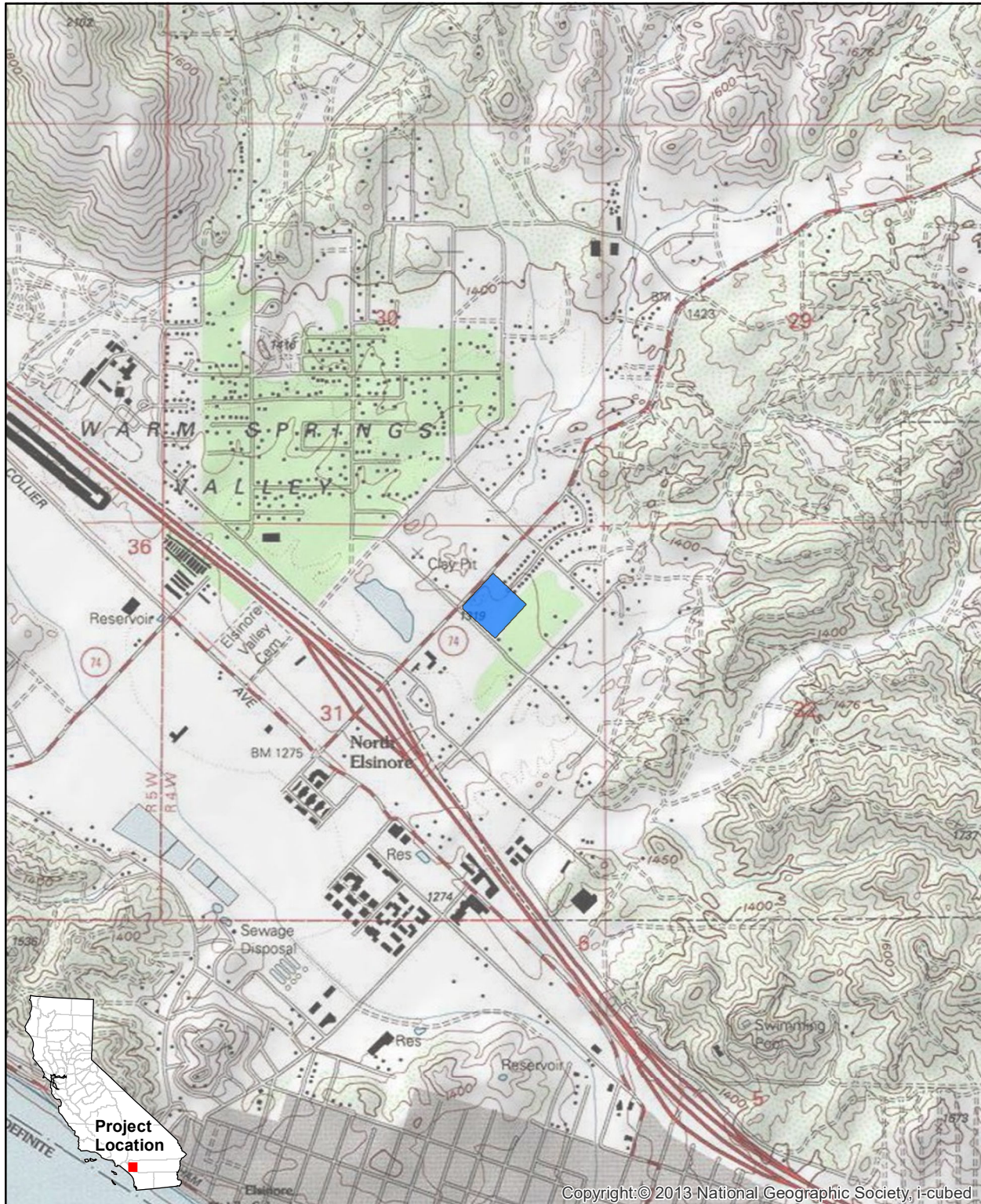
The Project is planned to be constructed in two phases. The first phase of development (western half of the Project property) will include the 4,088 square-foot convenience store and gas station, one 3,000 square-foot quick serve restaurant with drive-thru, and the 4,116 square-foot car wash building and their associated parking lots and improvements. The second phase of development (eastern half of the Project property) will include the 43,050 square-foot grocery store, and one 3,000 square-foot quick serve restaurant with drive-thru and their associated parking lots and improvements. The proposed improvements are as follows:

- One 43,050 square-foot grocery store
- Two 3,000 square-foot quick-serve restaurant with drive-thru
- One 8-pump gas station with 4,088 square-foot convenience store
- One 4,116 square-foot car wash building, and
- 368 space parking lot

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed undertaking. Chapter 1 has introduced the Project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the previous cultural investigations and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search is presented in Chapter 4. The field methods employed during this investigation and findings are outlined in Chapter 5. Management recommendations are provided in Chapter 6. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.





0 feet 2,000
0 meters 500
1:24,000



Figure 1-2
Project Location Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Lake Elsinore, CA (1977)
T5S, R4W, Sec 31
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area

2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated at an elevation of approximately 1,350 feet above mean sea level (amsl), which places it in the Upper Sonoran Life Zone. The Upper Sonoran Life Zone ranges from about 500 feet amsl to an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet amsl and is represented in cismontane valleys and low mountain slopes with a predominantly chaparral community. Common native plants include oak and scrub oak, sycamore, chamise, cacti, agave, yucca, species of sage, chía, and various grasses. Common animals include deer, coyotes, jack rabbits, cottontail rabbits, skunks, ground squirrels, and voles, as well as birds and reptiles (Schoenherr 1992). The biotic character of this area has been altered from its natural setting; virtually all native vegetation on site has been removed by weed-abatement disking activities.

The Project region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Annual rainfall in cismontane southern California ranges from 5 to 15 inches per year in form of winter rain, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer (Beck and Haas 1974). The nearest source of natural water is Lake Elsinore, a natural freshwater lake located less than 2.0 miles from the Project.

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The description of various prehistoric stages or chronologies identifying cultural evolution in the southern California area has been attempted numerous times, several of which chronologies are reviewed in Moratto (2004). Although no single description is universally accepted; the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a region. Variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which, when combined form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods; using new technology that provided absolute chronological dating, this chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) in 1955. Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren 1986).

3.2.1 Early Holocene Period

Human occupation in North America is debated among archaeologists to have begun between 33,000 B.C. to 10,000 B.C. For the purposes of this project, the discussion of human occupation will begin with the Early Holocene Period. The Early Holocene Period in southern California is generally characterized as a hunting tradition. It dates from around 10,000 or 9000 B.C. in some areas, to approximately 5000 B.C. The Early Holocene Period, with its focus on big game hunting, is the earliest cited for the coast (Wallace 1955) as well as the California high desert (Warren 1984).

In the California desert, the Lake Mojave Period (7000 to 5000 B.C.) is associated with the now dry lakes. The material culture of the Lake Mojave Period is dominated by stylized dart points of the Lake Mojave and Silver Lake series, well-made bifacial knives and other cutting tools, large domed or keeled scrapers, and other characteristic artifact types (Wallace 1962). Ground stone tools are rare or absent at most sites.

Archaeological data collected from one site identified within the inland valley areas of Riverside County, CA-RIV-6069 (also identified as CA-RIV-8712, Locus D), indicate that ceramic technology first appeared in southern California during the Early Holocene.

Identified during the Metropolitan Water District's Inland Feeder Pipeline Project, CA-RIV-6069 is largely contained within a mountain front embayment just above the floor of the San Jacinto Valley and south of Mystic Lake (Horne and McDougall 2008:8). The cultural deposits at CA-RIV-6069 were encountered at depths ranging from 1.5 to 3.9 m (4.9-12.8 ft) below the modern ground surface. The vertical distributions of cultural materials and features documented indicate that two distinct cultural strata representing two periods of cultural occupation are present. The most intensive cultural occupation was identified between approximately (approx.) 2.7 to 3.9 m (8.9-12.8 ft) below ground surface. Calibrated at 2 sigma, the radiocarbon age determinations for samples recovered from intact cultural features date to approx. 7025-6580 B.C. and approx. 7525-7265 B.C., respectively (Horne and McDougall 2008:91-92). These data indicate that the lower component at CA-RIV-6069 is the oldest prehistoric cultural deposit ever investigated in the greater San Jacinto Valley and is among the oldest ever investigated in inland southern California.

The lower cultural component at CA-RIV-6069 yielded 36 molded and fired ceramic objects. These ceramic artifacts were initially analyzed by Dr. Pamela Vandiver of the Smithsonian Institution (Vandiver 2003) and later by M.C. Horne and S. Griset (2013). Seven of the radiocarbon assays from the lower component dating from approx. 7025-6580 B.C. and approx. 7525-7265 B.C. are directly associated with ceramic specimens (Horne and McDougall 2008:100).

To further verify the great antiquity of these ceramic artifacts, one specimen was sent to Dr. James Feathers of the University of Washington Luminescence Dating Laboratory and was subjected to thermoluminescence (TL) dating (Feathers 2001). A radiocarbon age determination of charcoal sampled from the same unit/level as the ceramic specimen submitted to Dr. Feathers yielded a date between 7310-7015 B.C.

The derived TL date of the ceramic specimen was considerably younger than the radiometric assay of charcoal recovered from the same unit/level as the ceramic artifact; however, it was

determined that the ceramic specimen suffered from anomalous fading. As a result, Dr. Feathers then applied a correction procedure for anomalous fading developed for sediment dating of coarse-grained potassium feldspars and got a corrected date consistent with the radiocarbon date of charcoal recovered from the same unit/level as the ceramic specimen, as well as the suite of radiocarbon assays associated with the lower, ceramic-bearing cultural component identified at CA-RIV-6069 (Horne and McDougall 2008:93). Thus, the data indicate that CA-RIV-6069 contains evidence of one of the earliest, if not the earliest, indigenous ceramic industries yet identified in the Western Hemisphere.

3.2.2 Middle/Late Holocene Period

Millingstone traditions persists until approximately 2000 or 1500 B.C along the southern California coast. This cultural assemblage is dominated by metates and manos, informal cobble and flake tools, and a distinct lack of well-made bifacial tools. Diagnostic artifacts include discoidal and cogstone artifacts, which continue into Intermediate times (Wallace 1955).

The Middle Holocene/Late Holocene transition sees an increased emphasis on exchange and interregional trade. In inland regions, the beginning of the Little Pluvial and the Gypsum Period (2000 B.C. to A.D. 500) coincide with the presence of Elko series points and the mortar and pestle. These stone tools represent an important innovation in seed processing technology and diversification in seed collecting strategies. Manos and milling stones are commonly found at Gypsum Period sites. Minor (1975) suggests that the first of the pit and groove petroglyphs were produced during the latter half of the Gypsum Period. The Coso petroglyphs reflect a change from atlatl to bow and arrow at the beginning of the Gypsum Period (Warren 1984).

3.2.3 Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Period

In the southern California coastal region, the Late Prehistoric Period, which began around A.D. 500 or 600, sees a reduction in the size of projectile points used with the bow and arrow (Wallace 1955). This continued until the time of European contact in A.D. 1769 with establishment of the *Mission San Diego de Alcalá* in San Diego, the first of 21 missions established by the Spanish in California. In the southern California desert region, cultural periods assigned to this time frame include the Saratoga Springs Period (A.D. 500 to 1200) and the Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1200 to historic times, which is as late as 1850 in some locales) (Warren 1984).

Distinguishing characteristics of the Saratoga Springs culture are based primarily on projectile point types. An increased reliance on the Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood triangular projectile points is evidenced at this time (Warren 1984).

The Protohistoric Period is characterized by the continuation of the generalized archaic lifestyle based on hunting and gathering practices with a strong reliance on plant foods and small game (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). A decreased reliance on large game is evident in archaeological assemblages and seasonal movement was common, resulting in a diverse array of site types. Another indicator of the Protohistoric Period is the presence of Obsidian Butte obsidian, especially at southern California sites (Wilke 1978).

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Project area is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; White 1963). Typically, the native culture groups in southern California are named after nearby Spanish period missions, and such is the case with the “Luiseño” who lived within the jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey. The Luiseño have lived in the region since time immemorial. Their living conditions have changed with the changing climate and resources as well as the introduction of other cultural styles (i.e. other Tribal cultures and Europeans). Similar to other Native American groups in southern California, the Luiseño were semi-nomadic, hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonably available plant and animal resources. These groups were first encountered by the Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century, who wrote the first written accounts of the Luiseño; later documentation included those by Sparkman (1908), White (1963), Oxendine (1983), and others.

Before the Spanish occupation of California, Luiseño territory boundaries extended approximately from Agua Hedionda Lagoon in Escondido and Lake Henshaw northward into southern Orange and Riverside counties. These boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They included an extremely diverse environment of coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño caught and collected seasonally available food resources and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle. Luiseño villages generally were located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountains ranges sheltered in coves or canyons, near a water source, and in a location that was easily defended. Seasonal camps were also established along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Luiseño inhabited a diverse environment that included littoral, valley, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Acorns were a key resource for inland groups, but a wide range of other mineral, plant, and animal resources were exploited (Sparkman 1908). There is evidence of some degree of residential mobility between winter and spring settlements in the upper San Luis Rey River valley and smaller, dispersed groups living on Palomar Mountain in the summer and fall (Oxendine 1983).

Luiseño material culture included bows and arrows, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares for hunting. Processing and storage equipment included flaked stone tools, milling implements, ceramic vessels, and baskets. Structures constructed included houses with excavated floors, ramadas, sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and acorn granaries.

3.3.1 *Páayaxchi* and the Creation Account of the Luiseño People

Páayaxchi, a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) of the Luiseño¹ which encompasses all of Lake Elsinore, the entire shoreline, and the area extending up to two miles around the circumference of the lake, is a highly culturally significant area, drawing its importance from the Creation

¹ The information included herein regarding *Páayaxchi*, a TCP of the Luiseño, was provided by the Pechanga Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians in an email correspondence between the author and Molly Earp, Cultural Planning Specialist, Pechanga Cultural Resources Department.

account of the *'Atáaxum* (Luiseño people). The lake and nearby *'Iténgvu Wumúwmu* (Lake Elsinore Hot Springs) is tied directly to events that occurred during the creation of the World. Another TCP of cultural importance to the *'Atáaxum, Páayaxchi Nivé'wuna* (Alberhill region) located in Temescal Valley, is directly tied to *Páayaxchi* and the Creation account. These two TCPs are connected and considered to be a Traditional Cultural Landscape (TCL).

For the *'Atáaxum*, history begins with the creation of all things at *'Éxva Teméeku*, known today as Temecula, which derives its etymology from the place where the Murrieta and Temecula Creeks converge to form the Santa Margarita River. This is where the Origin account and ancestral songs of the *'Atáaxum* say *Túukumit* (Father Night Sky) and *Tamáayawut* (Mother Day Earth) created the world. Their children were known as the first people or *Káamalam* and were all things, including trees, rocks, fog, mammals, and birds.

The last of the *Káamalam* born was *Wuyóot* who was innately gifted with knowledge and made the first food, *tóovish* (white clay) to feed the *Káamalam*. It is said *Wuyóot* gave the people ceremonial songs when he lived at *'Éxva Teméeku* which are still sung today. *Wuyóot* was poisoned and in an attempt to be cured he went on a journey to all of the hot springs in the *'Atáaxum* traditional territory. According to the creation narratives, the *'Atáaxum* took the dying *Wuyóot* to various hot springs in an attempt to be cured, which included *Churúkunuknu \$ákiwuna* (Murrieta Hot Springs) and *'Iténgvu Wumówmu* (Lake Elsinore Hot Springs). As he journeyed to these various springs, *Wuyóot* also named the increments of time that had passed, which became the months of the Luiseño calendar. He died after he left *'Iténgvu Wumówmu* at *Páayaxchi Nivé'wuna* (Alberhill) which is why the earth there is red, it is *Wuyóot's* blood. His body was taken back to *'Éxva Teméeku* to be cremated.

His passing was the first death of the World, which frightened the *Káamalam*. There are several songs and stories related to this event. It is said that several of the *Káamalam* went up into the sky and became stars in an attempt to escape death. It is the Luiseño creation account that connects *Páayaxchi* to *Páayaxchi Nivé'wuna* (Alberhill/Southern Temescal Canyon region), and thus to the Pechanga/Luiseño people.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

In California, the historic era is divided into three general periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The mission system, which ultimately established 21 missions between 1796 and 1822, consisted of missions, presidios, and pueblos, and was designed to convert and enslave the indigenous peoples of California to Christianity and assimilate them under Spanish rule (Gudde 1998).

The Spanish Period saw exploration and the establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Diego (1769) and San Luis Rey (1798), and *asistencias* (chapels) to the San Diego Mission at Santa Ysabel (1818) and to the San Luis Rey Mission at Pala (1816). Horses, cattle, agricultural foods and weed seeds, and a new architectural style and method of building construction were also introduced. Spanish influence continued after 1821 when California became a part of Mexico, yet the missions continued to operate for a short time longer and laws governing the distribution of land were retained.

In 1821, Mexico won independence and control of the Spanish American colonies from Spain. Land was allowed to be redistributed and the native neophytes were freed from church jurisdiction as a result of the Secularization Act of 1833. During this secularization period, the Mexican authorities in Alta California made numerous large land grants on former mission properties in the area; many became private ranches, or *ranchos*; the vast majority were the result of land grants from the Mexican government (Robinson 1979). The Mexican Period ended in 1848 as a result of the Mexican American War.

The American period, 1848–present, began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, because of the rapid population increase due to the Gold Rush of 1849, California was accepted into the Union of the United. The creation of the Lands Commission, in response to the Homestead Act of 1851, provided a means of validating and settling land ownership claims throughout the state. Many Mexican *ranchos* failed because of the high legal costs and the difficulty of producing sufficient evidence to prove title claims. As a result, much of the land that once constituted *ranchos* holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. The influx of people to California and the San Diego region resulted from the discovery of gold in the state, the conclusion of the Civil War, and the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act (Robinson 1979).

The discovery of gold in the northern portion of the state increased Anglo settlement of the region. Mexican land grants had created large pastoral estates in California and the demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning around 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their *ranchos* through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861 and 1862, followed by two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altered ranching forever in the area (Jackson 1982).

In 1876, the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles through the San Geronimo Pass. The trains transported settlers into the area, creating a period of agricultural and land development, ultimately resulting in the establishment of Riverside County in 1893 from portions of San Diego and San Bernardino Counties. Transportation, agriculture, and the control of water have continued to be central themes in the settlement, development, and growth of Riverside County (Robinson 1979).

3.4.1 Lake Elsinore

Lake Elsinore, the entire shoreline, and the area extending up to two miles around the circumference of the lake is known as *Páayaxchi* to the Luiseño. *Páayaxchi*, considered a TCP of the Luiseño, is a highly culturally significant area that draws its importance from the Creation account of the *‘Atáaxum* (Luiseño people). Known as *Laguna Grande* to the Spanish and Mexicans, the 3,000-acre Lake Elsinore was renamed by Franklin H. Heald after Heald, Donald Graham, and William Collier acquired the La Laguna Rancho in 1883 (Gunther 1984; Greene et al. 2005). Prior to the arrival of the railroad, Elsinore served as a prominent stop along the Butterfield Stage Route (ibid.). In 1885, the California Southern Railroad completed construction of the San Diego to San Bernardino line through Elsinore Junction. This route was popular with visitors seeking therapeutic treatment at the numerous local hot springs (Hudson 1988). Health-related establishments, including the Crescent Bath House and the Amsbury Hotel and Bath

House, were constructed to accommodate and attract such visitors by offering large enclosed mineral water pools (Greene et al. 2005).

By 1888, the local economy was also supported by coal and clay mining, ranching, and agriculture, especially the cultivation of fruit and nuts. Agricultural crops included alfalfa, grass hay, grain, nuts, grapes, citrus fruits, pears, peaches, watermelons, olives, and dried apricots dominated local agriculture for nearly 60 years (Lake Elsinore Historical Society 2008). This early period of rapid development as a resort town and prosperity as an agricultural center allowed Elsinore to incorporate in 1888 (Greene et al. 2005). With a population of approximately 1,000, it became the 73rd city to be incorporated in California, which had become a state only 38 years prior (ibid.).

During the 1920s, celebrities from Los Angeles and Hollywood discovered the resort town which became a particularly popular destination and retreat. Many made their homes in the area, including the Moorish-style residence Aimee's Castle built by Aimee Semple McPherson, and the home of *Dracula's* lead actor Bela Lugosi, which still stands on the hills surrounding the lake (Lake Elsinore Historical Society 2008). The lake also hosted teams for Olympic training and high-speed boat racing in the 1920s (ibid.).

Elsinore changed its name to 'Lake Elsinore' in 1972 (Salley 1977). Rapid population growth altered the appearance and image of Lake Elsinore from a small lakeside town of 3,800 people in 1976 to a bedroom community of upper middle-class professionals by the year 2000. The city was ranked as the 12th fastest growing city in California between 2000 and 2008. By the 2010 Census, Lake Elsinore was home to approximately 51,800 residents, rising to approximately 62,000 in 2015, the City's formerly open hillsides burgeoning with tract housing (United States Census Bureau 2010).

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

A literature review and records search was conducted at the EIC, housed at University of California, Riverside, on August 2, 2021. This inventory effort included the Project area and a one-mile radius around the Project area, collectively termed the Project study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historical cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project area and surrounding area. Finally, PaleoWest contacted the NAHC to request a review of the SLF to identify any known Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that no fewer than 70 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted and documented within the Project study area since 1978 (Table 4-1). Three of these studies appear to include portions of the Project area. As a result, approximately 35 percent of the Project area has been previously investigated by these studies.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
RI-00420	1978	Robert M. Laidlaw	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of 33 Acres Near Elsinore, Riverside County, California (Tentative Tract Map 11283)
RI-00425	1978	Richard Lando	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of a 76 Acre Parcel Located Near Lake Elsinore, Warm Springs Valley, Riverside County, California, California
RI-00769	1980	Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 14478 Near Lake Elsinore, Riverside County
RI-00930	1980	James D. Swenson	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15185, East of Warm Springs Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-01013	1978	Stephen R. Hammond	Cultural Resources Survey of Two Materials Sources, Murrieta Creek and the Joe Deleo, Jr. Property, Riverside County, California
RI-01705	1981	Schroth, Adella	Archaeological Assessment of Ramsgate Project, Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-01718	1983	Bouscaren, Stephen	An Archaeological Assessment of 44 Acres of Land North of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-01719	1990	Davis, Mcmillan and Dayle Cheever	An Archaeological Survey of The Regional Treatment Plant Expansion, Lake Elsinore, California
RI-01793	1984	Lerch, Michael K. and G.A. Smith	Cultural Resources Assessment of The Proposed Lake Elsinore Management Project, Riverside County, California

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
RI-01837	1984	Stephen Bouscaren and Daniel McCarthy	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Devers-Valley 500 KV Transmission Line and Corridor and the Proposed Valley-Auld-Skylark 115 KV T/L Corridor, Riverside County, California
RI-02027	1986	Brock, James	Archaeological Assessment of The Eda Grant Project Areas, City of Lake Elsinore
RI-02100	1987	Carbone, Larry A.	Cultural Resources Investigation of The Missing Link Specific Plan, Riverside County, California
RI-02311	1987	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy	Archaeological Assessment Form: North Elsinore Mobile Home Park
RI-02411	1988	Blodgett, Leslie M.	Archaeological Resources Assessment - Archival Record Search and Field Survey of the 40 Acre T-Frame Property in Lake Elsinore, Riverside County California
RI-02626	1989	De Munck, Victor	An Archaeological Assessment of The Elsinore Outlet Channel Tributaries Located in The Lake Elsinore Area of Riverside County, California
RI-02627	1989	Brown, Joan C.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for The Pacific West Outlet Center, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
RI-02628	1990	Shinn, Juanita	Addendum To: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for The Pacific West Outlet Center, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California, Dated 7 December 1989
RI-02629	1992	Sturm, Broadley L.	Archaeological Investigations at Ca-Riv-4110 and Ca-Riv-3858, Lake Elsinore, California
RI-02672	1989	Scientific Resource Surveys	Archaeological Survey Report North Lake Elsinore Hills, County of Riverside, California
RI-02702	1990	Scientific Resource Surveys	Archaeological Survey Report Elsinore Bluffs Project County of Riverside, California
RI-02703	1990	Scientific Resource Surveys	Archaeological Survey Report Tentative Tract 25487 County of Riverside, California
RI-02839	1990	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tt 25831, A 50+ Acre Parcel Located Near Warm Springs Valley, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-03257	1990	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of a 7.76-Acre Parcel Located at 18938 Nichols Road in the Warm Springs Area of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County
RI-03295	1991	Keller, Jean	An Archaeological Assessment of Environmental Assessment 35577, 9.31 Acres of Land Near Elsinore, Riverside County, California, USGS Lake Elsinore, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series
RI-03311	1990	Evans, Stuart A.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Project Number 533-0769-78, 27 Acres in Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-03376	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

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
RI-03725	1991	Jertberg, Patricia and Jason Marmor	Chaney Business Center Initial Study: Cultural Resource Records Search/Archival Review, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County
RI-04049	1997	Shepard, Richard S.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of an Approximately 0.5 Acre Parcel in Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-04144	1998	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang	Cultural Resources Report: Temescal Valley Regional Interceptor, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Riverside County, California
RI-04403	1993	Romani, John	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Widening of Route 74 From Seventh Street to the I-15 Freeway, Riverside County, California
RI-04421 *	1990	LSA Associates, Inc.	Appendix B-Cultural Resources. In: Measure A Program Project Alternatives Analysis-Environmental Component, Technical Appendix Volume I
RI-04686	2002	Maxon, Patrick O.	Cultural Resources Inventory of a 50-Acre Parcel for the Clurman Company Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-04725	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
RI-04875	2004	Brady, Jon L. and John L.R. Whitehouse	Archaeological Survey Report for the Lake Elsinore Square Project, Riverside County, California
RI-05038	2005	Mckenna Et Al.	Letter Report: El Torro Road Pipeline Replacement Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-05321	2004	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resource Assessment, Central Avenue Parcels (APNs 377-120-007 and -008) City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-05324	2002	McLean, Deborah	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report- Negative Findings
RI-05680	2004	Lorna Billat	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-7294/ Collier
RI-05820	2007	Virginia Austerman and Casey Tibbet	Cultural Resources Assessment Minthorn Street Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-06228	2004	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, in and near the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-06728	2006	Austerman, Virginia and Casey Tibbet	Cultural Resources Assessment: Minthorn Street Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-06866	2006	Lerch, Michael K., Stoll, Anne Q., and Stanton, Patrick B.	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Fogarty Substation, Lake Elsinore Area, Riverside County, California
RI-06888*	2006	Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
RI-06964	2006	Tejada, Barbara S.	Archaeological Survey Report, for the Increase Curve Radius Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
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
RI-07342	2007	Iverson, Dave	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Study for the Caliber Commercial Project (Crossroads), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-07417	2007	Underbrink, Susan	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Elsinore Business Park, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-07664	2005	Smith, B.	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Central Self Storage Project
RI-07665	2006	Greene, R. and Smith, B.	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Spyglass Ranch Project
RI-07666*	2008	Cooley, Theodore G. and Andrea M. Craft	Addendum: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California
RI-07784	2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Telecommunications Candidate Rv80Xc105B (Centex Water Tank), 222 Crimson Pillar Lane, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, 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
RI-08679	2010	Jay K. Sander	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project
RI-08810	2011	Wayne H. Bonner	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24308-B
RI-09105	2014	N/A	Tractor Supply CO. Project (Commercial Design Review No. 2014-01& Conditional Use Permit No. 2014-01) Initial Study for Mitigated Negative Declaration No. 2014-01
RI-09188	2013	Don C. Perez	Cultural Resources Survey CLV2711 39423 Ardenwood Way Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California 92532 EBI Project No. 61132304
RI-09253	2014	Matthew Gonzalez	Lake Elsinore Walmart Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California Phase I Cultural Resources Study
RI-09377	2014	Roberta Thomas	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Arroyo del Toro Channel Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
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
RI-09522	2010	David Brunzell	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Assessor Parcel Numbers 347-130-007-3 and 347-130-006-2 Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
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
RI-09615	2014	Gregory Greenberg	Cultural Resources Survey, CLV2711 39423 Ardenwood Way Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California 92532 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 S29 T05S R04W
RI-09746	2013	Jason Andrew Miller	Cultural Resources Survey Report Addendum Valley-Ivy Glenn 115kV Transmission Line Project Southern California Edison Riverside County, California
RI-09915	2005	Wayne H. Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Telecommunications Facility Candidate CA7297C (Collier), 29910 Ohana Circle, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-10111	2017	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment Third Street Storm Drain Project Lake Elsinore Riverside County California
RI-10179	2017	Jay K. Sander	Cultural Resources Inventory for Tige Watersports Development Project Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
RI-10371	2018	Mary Robbins-Wade	Cultural Resources Survey for the Honda Lake Elsinore Project, Cultural Resources Inventory
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
RI-10410	2018	Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLV2711 (Rosetta Canyon Park), 39423 Ardenwood Way, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (EBI Project #6118001366)
RI-10809	2018	Monica Corpuz	Cultural Resources Inventory and Survey Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Regional Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade and Expansion Project

*Indicates the study intersects the Project area

4.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

The records search indicated that 21 resources have been previously recorded within the Project study area; however, none of these resources are located within the Project area (Table 4-2). These resources include three prehistoric archaeological sites, nine historic period archaeological sites, four prehistoric isolated artifacts, two historic period isolated artifacts, and three historic period built-environment resources.

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Study Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-000640	CA-RIV-000640	Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling feature and debitage
P-33-000641	CA-RIV-000641	Prehistoric	Site	Bedrock milling feature(s)
P-33-003832	CA-RIV-003832	Historical	Site	Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Study Area

P-33-003858	CA-RIV-003858	Historical	Site	Refuse scatter
P-33-004316	CA-RIV-004316	Prehistoric	Site	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling feature
P-33-013802		Prehistoric	Isolate	Unifacial mano
P-33-013803		Prehistoric	Isolate	Unifacial mano
P-33-015420	CA-RIV-008132	Historical	Site	Elsinore Valley Cemetery and Home of Peace Jewish Cemetery
P-33-015437		Historical	Building	Farm/ranch; 1400 Minthorn Street
P-33-015793		Prehistoric	Isolate	Bifacial mano
P-33-015794	CA-RIV-008226	Historical	Site	Structural remains
P-33-016218	CA-RIV-008367	Historical	Site	Refuse scatter
P-33-017019		Historical	Building	Multiple family property; 29150 Riverside Drive
P-33-017020	CA-RIV-008861	Historical	Site	Refuse scatter
P-33-017026	CA-RIV-008865	Historical	Site	Structural remains
P-33-017576		Prehistoric	Isolate	Metate
P-33-023614	CA-RIV-011588	Historical	Site	Structural remains
P-33-024666		Historical	Isolate	Bottle fragment
P-33-024667		Historical	Isolate	Bottle fragment
P-33-026719	CA-RIV-012591	Historical	Site	Structural remains
P-33-028017		Historical	Building	Single family property; 22674 Collier Avenue

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and data review include the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD).

Historical maps consulted include Santa Ana, CA (1947, 1959, and 1965) 60-minute, Elsinore, CA (1901) 30-minute, and Elsinore, CA (1953, 1973, and 1978) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles. Historical aeriels from NETROnline dated 1967, 1978, and 1980 were also reviewed. None of the historical topographic quadrangles or aerial images show any historical structures or buildings within the Project area; however, the 1978 Elsinore quadrangle indicates the presence of a clay pit on the northwest parcel. Additionally, the eucalyptus grove that is present along the southeast border of the Project area appears in all the aerial imagery.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC, as part of the cultural resource assessment, on May 6, 2021, for a review of the SLF. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on May 19, 2021, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results (see Appendix A). However, NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources within the Project APE. The NAHC requested that 27 individuals representing 18 Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project. PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the 18 recommended tribal groups on June 16, 2021. These letters were followed up by phone calls on July 2, 2021.

To date six responses have been received. Mr. Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, responded via phone call and stated that while the Project area is not located within the Tribe's reservation lands it is within a Traditional Cultural Property recognized by the Tribe. As such, the area is culturally sensitive, and Mr. Macarro would like to be updated on the Project and will have more information to provide to the lead agency. Ms. Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded via email stating that the Project area is not within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and, as such, the Tribe defers to other tribes in the area. The Quechan Historic Preservation Department sent an email indicating the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and stating they defer to more local tribes. Mr. Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Coordinator for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, responded via email stating that the Tribe does not have knowledge of any cultural resources within or near the Project area. In addition, Mr. Esparza state that while the Project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary, it is located within the Cahuilla Traditional Use Area and, therefore, the Tribe does have an interest in the Project. The Tribe believes that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction and request that a tribal monitor from Cahuilla be present during all ground disturbance. Finally, Mr. Esparza requested that the Tribe be notified of all updates with the Project moving forward. Ms. Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians sent a letter stating that the Project is situated within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest. As such, Rincon is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the Project area. Ms. Madrigal further stated that the city of Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Place and Landscape by the Rincon Band, as it is associated with the Luiseño Creation and contains numerous recorded cultural places and other Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR). While the Tribe has no knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area they recommended that an archaeological record search be conducted and requested that a copy of the results and a copy of the Cultural Resources Assessment be provided to the Rincon Band. Ms. Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager for the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation – Belardes, yield to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest Archaeologist Dennis McDougall on May 14, 2021. The fieldwork effort included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project area, two parcels, totaling approximately 8.9 acres. The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by walking a series of parallel transects spaced at 10- to 15-meter (33- to 49-feet) intervals. The archaeologist carefully inspected all areas within the Project area likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area.

Prehistoric site indicators may include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, bits of animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone. Historical site indicators may include fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, railroad spurs, etc.).

5.2 FIELD RESULTS

The Project area is relatively flat with almost no vegetation apart from the perimeter of the property and a lone eucalyptus tree near the center of the property. A row of eucalyptus trees lines a portion of the parcel along Central Avenue and the southeastern boundary of the parcel contains a small portion of a much larger eucalyptus grove. (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). The majority of the Project area has been disked recently and, as such, the ground visibility is excellent (100%). The northwest parcel contains soils that are a yellowish-brown sandy fine silt with crushed imported gravels scattered across the parcel. The natural gravels consist of mostly angular pieces of slate/sedimentary material and a type of dark, fine-grained aphanitic rock. The southeast parcel contains soils that are a reddish-brown sandy fine silt with the same natural gravels as the northeast parcel; however, there are no crushed, imported gravels on this parcel. The small portion of the Project area within the eucalyptus grove also contains a small, possibly manmade drainage that meanders into the edge of the parcel. Ground visibility in this area is fair (30-40%) due to the eucalyptus duff, scrub vegetation, and dump truck piles of imported sediments. The dumped, imported sediment appears to be burned fine sand, almost a black sand material, with chunks of burned and highly decomposed ferrous metal, rebar, and melted slag material mixed in.

One isolated pile of modern construction debris, chunks of cement with rebar, modern cement blocks, and two portions of telephone poles were noted within the northwest parcel. While a scattered concentration of broken modern cement blocks was noted in central of the southeast parcel.

No prehistoric or historic period cultural resources were observed during the survey.



Figure 5-1 Overview of the Project area from northern corner, facing southwest



Figure 5-2 Overview of the Project area from southern corner of parcel, facing northeast

6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the cultural resource records search and survey, no archaeological resources were identified within the Project area. However, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians all indicated the area may be culturally sensitive to their respective tribal groups and have requested additional coordination efforts and Project updates. The survey as well as a review of historic aerial imagery indicated the Project area has been recently and likely repeatedly disturbed. As such, the likelihood of identifying intact archaeological resources in original context is considered low. PaleoWest does not recommend any further cultural resource management for the Project.

In the event that potentially significant cultural materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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- 1973 Elsinore, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.
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Appendix A. Native American Outreach

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 19, 2021

Roberta Thomas
PaleoWest ArchaeologyVia Email to: rthomas@paleowest.com**Re: 21-0323 Lake Elsinore Commercial Development Phase I Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Thomas:

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
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE 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
5/19/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cahuilla

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Norma Contreras, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

Luiseno

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

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

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

Cahuilla

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

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 21-0323 Lake Elsinore Commercial Development Phase I Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/19/2021**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Cupeno
Luiseno

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

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 21-0323 Lake Elsinore Commercial Development Phase I Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/19/2021**

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians***

1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians***

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

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

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

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

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 21-0323 Lake Elsinore Commercial Development Phase I Project, Riverside County.



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

June 16, 2021

Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Lake Elsinore Commercial Development Project in Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms Brierty,

On behalf of Salem Engineering Group, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act for the Lake Elsinore Commercial Development Project (Project) in Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project consists of development of three lots that would include five commercial structures and associated parking lots on a total of 8.3 acres. The Project area is located on the Lake Elsinore, Calif. 7.5' USGS quadrangle map, within Section 31 in T5S/R4W (see attached map).

A review of existing data from the area was conducted. This review of previous records search data indicates that no resources are located within or immediately adjacent to the Project area.

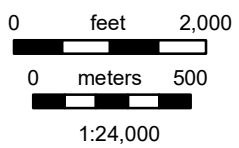
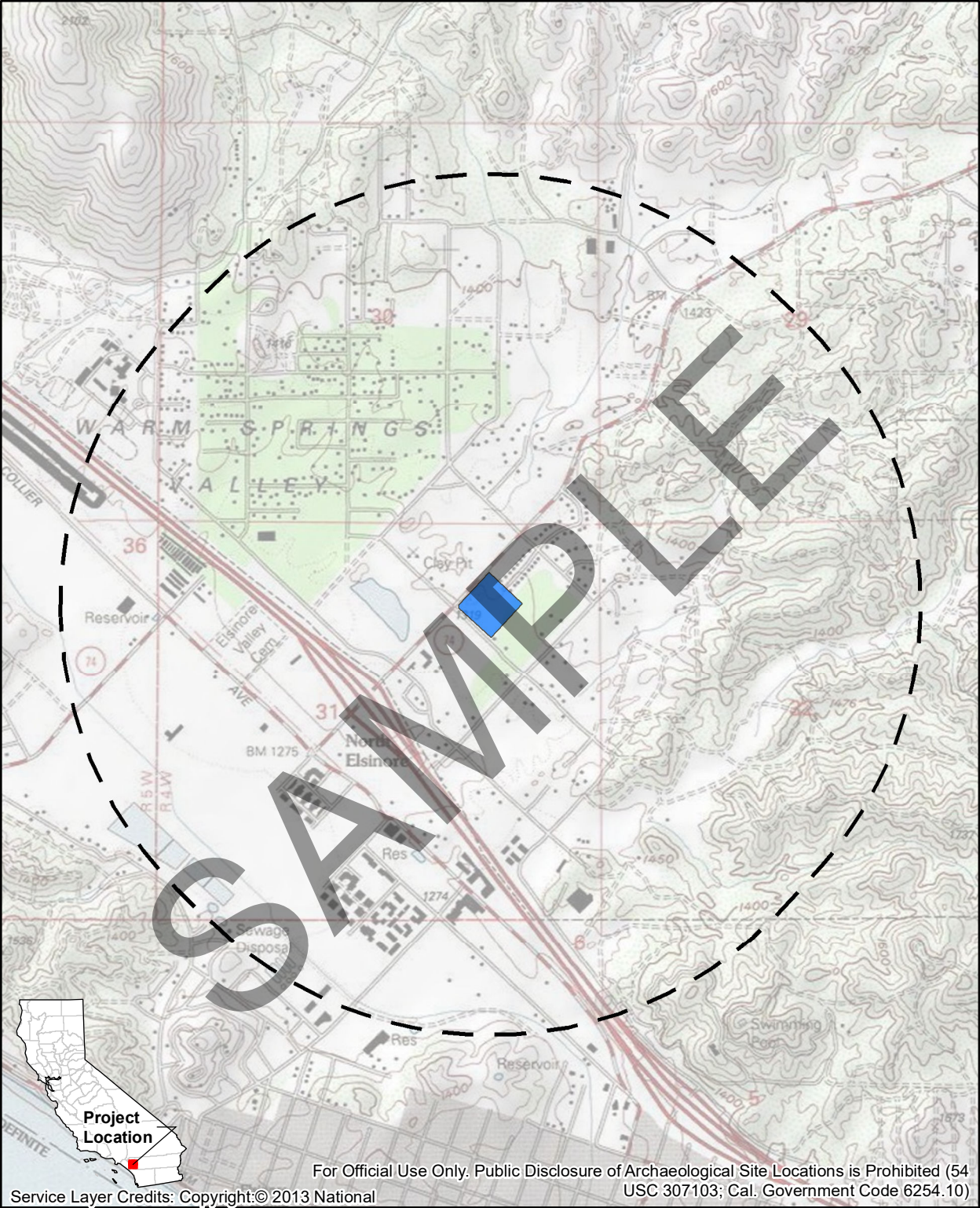
As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on May 6, 2021. The NAHC responded on May 19, 2021 indicating that that no Native American cultural resources were identified within the Project area. However, should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (918) 232-4312 or rthomas@paleowest.com. I will follow-up with a phone call or email if I do not hear from you.

Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.



Sincerely,

Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest





Project Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Lake Elsinore, CA (1977)
T55, R4W, Sec 31
San Bernadino PM
UTM Zone 10, NAD 83

 **Project Area**
 **Search Area**

Native American Contact/Response Matrix			
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021		Ms. Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded via email stating that the Project area is not within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and, as such, the Tribe defers to other tribes in the area.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Directed to Heather Haines. Ms. Haines indicated she would review the letter and respond via email if she had any comments to provide. No further response was received.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	There was no answer at the number provided and no answering machine/voicemail.
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson, Cahuilla Band of Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021		Mr. Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Coordinator for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, responded via email stating that the Tribe does not have knowledge of any cultural resources within or near the Project area. In addition, Mr. Esparza state that while the Project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary, it is located within the Cahuilla Traditional Use Area and, therefore, the Tribe does have an interest in the Project. The Tribe believes that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction and request that a tribal monitor from Cahuilla be present during all ground disturbance. Finally, Mr. Esparza requested that the Tribe be notified of all updates with the Project moving forward.
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Ms. Perry indicated the Tribe had no comments to provided and yielded to the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians.
Norma Contreras, Chairperson, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Directed to speak with Jimmy Trejos on the Cultural Council and provided a contact number. Left a message for Mr. Trejos.
Ray Chapparosa Chairman, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.
Ann Brierty, THPO, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix			
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021		Mr. Macarro responded via phone call on June 17 and stated that while the Project area is not located within the Tribe's reservation lands it is within a Traditional Cultural Property recognized by the Tribe. As such, the area is culturally sensitive, and Mr. Macarro would like to be updated on the Project and will have more information to provide to the lead agency.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021		The Quechan Historic Preservation Department sent an email indicating the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project, stating they defer to more local tribes.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021		Ms. Madrigal sent a letter stating that the Project is situated within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest. As such, Rincon is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the Project area. Ms. Madrigal further stated that the city of Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Place and Landscape by the Rincon Band, as it is associated with the Luiseño Creation and contains numerous recorded cultural places and other Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR). While the Tribe has no knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area they recommended that an archaeological record search be conducted and requested that a copy of the results and a copy of the Cultural Resources Assessment be provided to the Rincon Band.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Tribal Council	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix			
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Left a message.
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Letter/email dated June 16, 2021	Phone call, July 2, 2021	Unable to leave a message; mailbox is full.

Roberta Thomas

From: Padilla, Lacy (TRBL) <lpadilla@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Thursday, June 17, 2021 3:55 PM
To: Roberta Thomas
Subject: RE: Lake Elsinore Commercial Development (21-0323)

Greetings,

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

Thank you,

Lacy Padilla
Archaeologist
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264
D: 760-699-6956 | C: 760-333-5222

From: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 17, 2021 3:09 PM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Subject: Lake Elsinore Commercial Development (21-0323)

Please find the attached letter and location map for the Lake Elsinore Commercial Development Phase I Project in Riverside County.

Best,
Robbie



Roberta Thomas | Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest
rthomas@paleowest.com
918.232.4312
www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles County Office
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA, 91016



Roberta Thomas

From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Friday, June 18, 2021 11:30 AM
To: Roberta Thomas
Subject: RE: Lake Elsinore Commercial Development (21-0323)

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

From: Roberta Thomas [mailto:rthomas@paleowest.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 17, 2021 3:13 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Subject: Lake Elsinore Commercial Development (21-0323)

Please find the attached letter and location map for the Lake Elsinore Commercial Development Phase I Project in Riverside County.

Best,
Robbie



Roberta Thomas | Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest
rthomas@paleowest.com
918.232.4312
www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles County Office
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA, 91016



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Roberta Thomas

From: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
Sent: Wednesday, June 23, 2021 2:30 PM
To: Roberta Thomas
Cc: anthony madrigal
Subject: Re: Lake Elsinore Commercial Development (21-0323)

Good afternoon Robbie,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians has received your letter regarding the above project located in Riverside County, Ca. We do not have knowledge of any cultural resources within or near the project area. Although this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary, it is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. Therefore, we do have an interest in the project. We believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. We request that tribal monitor from Cahuilla be present during all ground disturbance and to be notified of all updates with the project moving forward. The Cahuilla Band appreciates your assistance in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760) 423-2773
Office: (951) 763-5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808

From: Daniel Salgado <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>
Sent: Tuesday, June 22, 2021 12:02 AM
To: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>; Anthony Madrigal Sr <Amadrigalsr@cahuilla.net>
Subject: FW: Lake Elsinore Commercial Development (21-0323)

From: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>
Date: Thursday, June 17, 2021 at 3:10 PM
To: "chairman@cahuilla.net" <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>
Subject: Lake Elsinore Commercial Development (21-0323)

Please find the attached letter and location map for the Lake Elsinore Commercial Development Phase I Project in Riverside County.

Best,
Robbie



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



July 7, 2021

Sent via email: rthomas@paleowest.com

Paleo West
Los Angeles County
Roberta Thomas
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

Re: Lake Elsinore Commercial Development Project in Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Thomas,

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 Traditional Use Area 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.

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). Rincon has no knowledge of cultural resources within the project area. However, that does not mean that none exists. 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 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