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# **Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130- 028 and 347-130-029, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California**

**February 2021**

**Conditional Use Permit No. 200043**

**Lake Elsinore, California USGS 7.5' Quad, Township 5 South, Range 4 West, Section 29**

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**Key Words:** 1.44 acres, negative survey, *Lake Elsinore, California* 7.5-minute Topographic Map

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## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

This report provides the results of a Phase I cultural resources assessment completed by Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) for the proposed 28771 Highway 74 Project (Project). The Project consists of the development of two parcels for a gas station that will include a convenience market, a fueling canopy with six multi-product dispensers, and two underground storage tanks in Riverside County, California. This study was performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of Riverside (County) Planning Department – Cultural Resources Review Requirements. The County of Riverside is the lead agency.

This Phase I cultural resources assessment was conducted to identify all cultural resources and historic properties within the Project area and to determine project-related effects on these resources. The study consisted of a review of relevant site records and reports on file with the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) within a 1-mile (mi.) search radius, a pedestrian survey of the Project area by an archaeologist, and a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). This report includes the results of the study, as well as a brief historic background sketch for the area, and recommendations for future work.

The record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was negative and contact information for twenty-seven Native American groups and individuals were included by the NAHC for additional information. Red Tail sent the 27 individuals and groups letters requesting any additional information relevant to the project on February 8, 2021. To date, three responses have been received. On February 8, 2021 Joyce Stanfield Perry, President, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, responded that they yield recommendations and monitoring responsibilities to the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. On February 8, 2021 Jill McCormick, Quechan Historic Preservation Officer responded that they have no comments on the project and defer to more local tribes. On February 9, 2021 Cami Mojado, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians responded that they defer to Pechanga or other tribes that may be closer to the Project. No additional responses have been received to date.

The record search from the EIC was requested on January 21, 2021 and received on February 12, 2021. The record search revealed that 56 cultural resource studies had been conducted within 1-mile of the Project Area, with two studies intersecting portions of the Project Area. The records search also indicated that seventeen (17) previously recorded cultural resources were located within 1-mile of the Project. One resource, P-33-000641/CA-RIV-641, was previously recorded within the Project Area. The resource, originally recorded in 1973 by J. Humbert and S. Hammond, consisted of a single bedrock outcrop containing four milling slicks. No surficial artifacts were present at the time of original recordation. The resource was later updated in 1978 (recorder unknown), noting that the outcrop was no longer present, most likely due to being removed for the widening of State Route 74. No further updates to the resource have occurred since 1978.

An archaeological survey was completed by Red Tail on February 3, 2021. The project area is located on the northwest side of State Route 74/ Central Avenue upon a gently sloping alluvial terrace with a southerly aspect. The western parcel, APN 347-130-029, had been previously graded and was mostly devoid of vegetation. The eastern parcel, APN 347-130-028, did not appear to have been previously graded or disturbed except for the southern edge which had been benched, presumably for slope retention. The southern border of the east parcel also contained a low-lying concrete retaining wall/curb which appeared to be modern in construction style. The north and northeastern portions of the Project Area contained a small east-west-trending drainage containing a mix of riparian vegetation, including mulefat and willow, and ornamental vegetation, including eucalyptus trees. Ground visibility within the north and northeastern portions of the Project Area were moderate (approximately 25 to 50 percent) to low (less than 25 percent)

due to vegetation. Visibility within the central and southern portions of the east parcel and the entirety of the west parcel were moderate to good (75 percent and higher). The project area was transected in 10-meter intervals. The archaeological survey was negative and no evidence of cultural resources was identified. No evidence of resource P-33-000641/CA-RIV-641 was observed.

As no cultural resources were identified implementation of the project will not cause an adverse effect. However, due to the presence of the drainage within the northern portions of the Project Area, a bed rock milling feature previously recorded within the Project area, presumable destroyed by the construction of Highway 74 and several prehistoric resources located within one mile of the Project, archaeological monitoring is recommended.

# 1. INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

## PURPOSE OF STUDY

This Phase I cultural resources assessment was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which requires that before approving discretionary projects the lead agency must identify and examine the significant adverse environmental effects which may result from that project. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Sections 15064.5(b) and 21084). A substantial adverse change is defined as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration activities which would impair historical significance (Sections 15064.5(b)(1) and 5020.1). Any historical resources listed in or eligible to be listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), including archaeological resources, is considered to be historically or culturally significant. Resources which are listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey as provided under Section 5024.1(g) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless "the preponderance of evidence" demonstrates they are not. Finally, a resource that is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR, not included in a local register of historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant, pursuant to Section 21084.1.

This study was also conducted in compliance with the County of Riverside General Plan, Municipal Code, and County of Riverside Planning Department – Cultural Resources Review Requirements. The County of Riverside's General Plan follows both federal and state laws and guidelines for the definition of significance and sensitivity of cultural resources. Cultural resources are defined as objects, buildings, structures, sites, areas, places, records, or manuscripts, and may also include places that have historic or traditional associations or are important for traditional cultural uses. The County of Riverside has enacted the following general plan policies in the Open Space and Conservation Element to ensure that cultural resources are appropriately considered:

- OS 19.1 Cultural resources (both prehistoric and historic) are a valued part of the history of the County of Riverside.
- OS 19.2 The County of Riverside shall establish a cultural resources program in consultation with Tribes and the professional cultural resources consulting committee. Such a program shall, at a minimum, address each of the following: application processing requirements, information database(s), confidentiality of site locations, content and review of technical studies, professional consultant qualification and requirements, site monitoring, examples of preservation and mitigation techniques and methods, and the descendant community consultation requirements of local, state, and federal law.
- OS 19.3 Review proposed development for the possibility of cultural resources and for compliance with the cultural resources program.
- OS 19.4 To the extent feasible, designate as open space and allocate resources and/or tax credits to prioritize the protection of cultural resources preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state.
- OS 19.5 Exercise sensitivity and respect for human remains from both prehistoric and historic time periods and comply with all applicable laws concerning such remains.

The County of Riverside's Municipal Code Section 15.72.050., Establishing Historic Preservation Districts, provides details regarding how to establish a historic preservation district in the county of Riverside and the approval process for its establishment.

Relevant to this Phase I cultural resources assessment the County of Riverside Planning Department – Cultural Resources Review Requirements includes a Level of Significance Checklist and a Phase I Archaeological Survey Report Outline.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project proposes to develop portions of Parcels 347-130-028 and 347-130-029 for a gasoline station with a convenience store. The Project will include a 3,516 square foot convenience market (Building A), and a 3,160 square foot canopied fueling station containing six multi-product dispensers (Building B). The two underground storage tanks will be installed directly south of the fueling canopy. Building A will contain a quick service restaurant. Parking provided is 20 parking spaces, including two accessible and two electric charging vehicle stalls. The Zoning for the property is Scenic Highway Commercial C-P-S, and it is located within the Highway 74 Community Plan.

## PROJECT LOCATION

The Project site is located at 28771 Highway 74 (Central Avenue), Lake Elsinore, CA 92532, within unincorporated Riverside County, California. The Project is in parcel numbers APN 347-130-028 and 347-130-029 and is bounded to the east and south by Central Avenue, on the north by El Toro Cutoff Road and Nichols Road, and west by Haygood Way and Rostrata Street. The Project is shown on the *Lake Elsinore, California* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle within Township 5 South, Range 4 West, Section 29 (Figures 1-3). The Project site consists of 1.44 acres.

## PROJECT PERSONNEL

Red Tail Principal Investigator Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA served as the primary author of this report and managed the study. Her personnel qualifications are included in Appendix A. Red Tail Senior Archaeologist Spencer Bietz conducted the archaeological survey and contributed to the report.

## SETTING

The Project area is located within western Riverside County within a suburban area with elevations within the parcel ranging from 1,389 to 1,395 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Modern climate conditions within the Project area consist of a Mediterranean climate, with average rainfall of nine to ten inches per year, generally from January through March. The project area is located within the foothills of the western and southern portions of the Santa Ana Mountain Range, which belongs to the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Peninsular Ranges make up the majority of western Riverside County and contains a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest trending valleys (California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey, 2002). The Project area is located northeast of Lake Elsinore, the largest natural freshwater lake in Southern California, which is situated at the lowest point within the San Jacinto River watershed. Although the lake is a terminal lake within the partially closed San Jacinto Basin, overflow funnels through Temescal Wash on its northeastern shore to flow through Temescal Canyon to Temescal Creek, which in turn joins with the Santa Ana River, ending at the Pacific Ocean. Portions of the Project area have been previously developed for a single-family residence. Vegetation within the Project Area consists of a mix of riparian vegetation, including willow and mulefat, and non-native vegetation including Russian thistle, eucalyptus trees, and annual grasses.

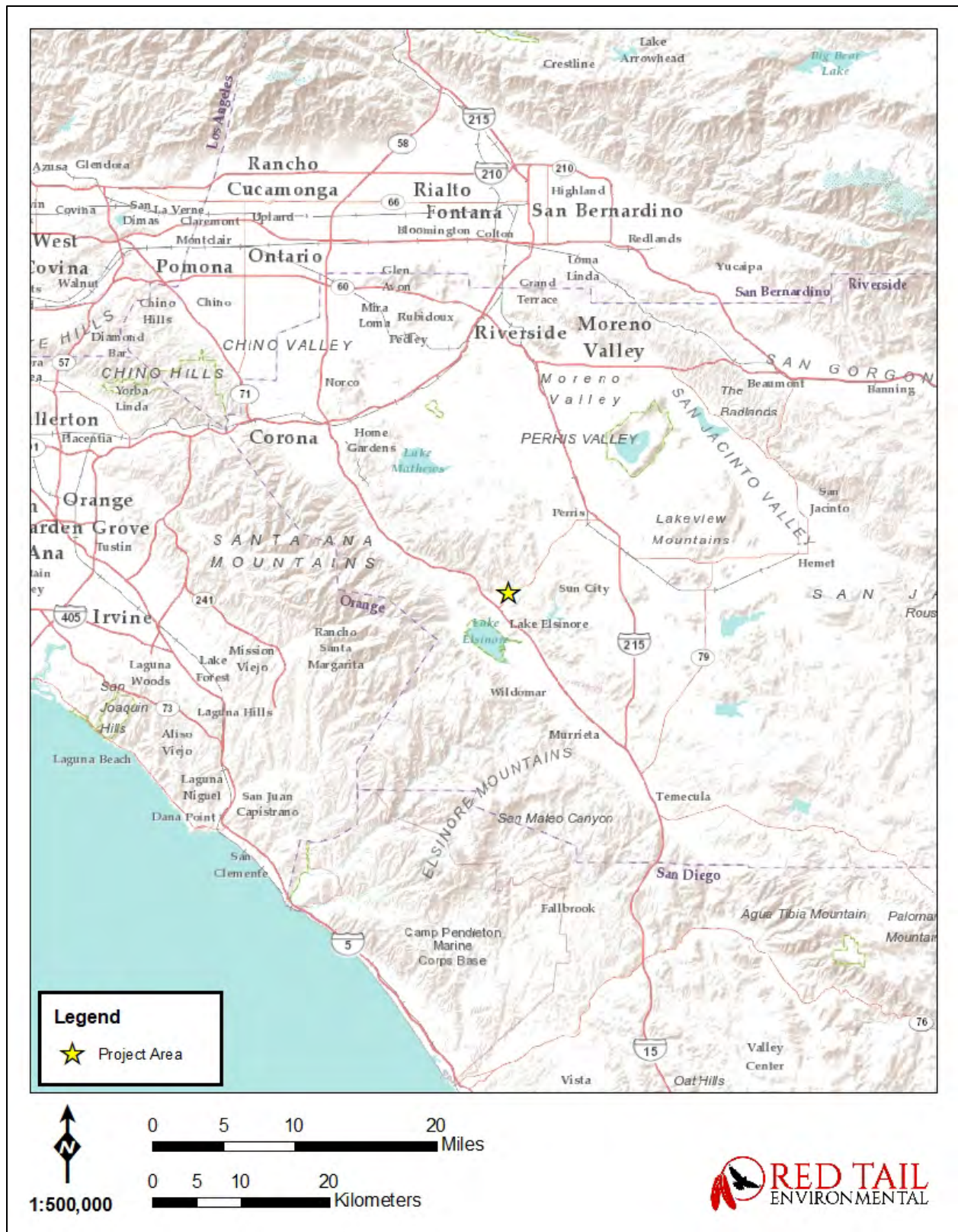


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.

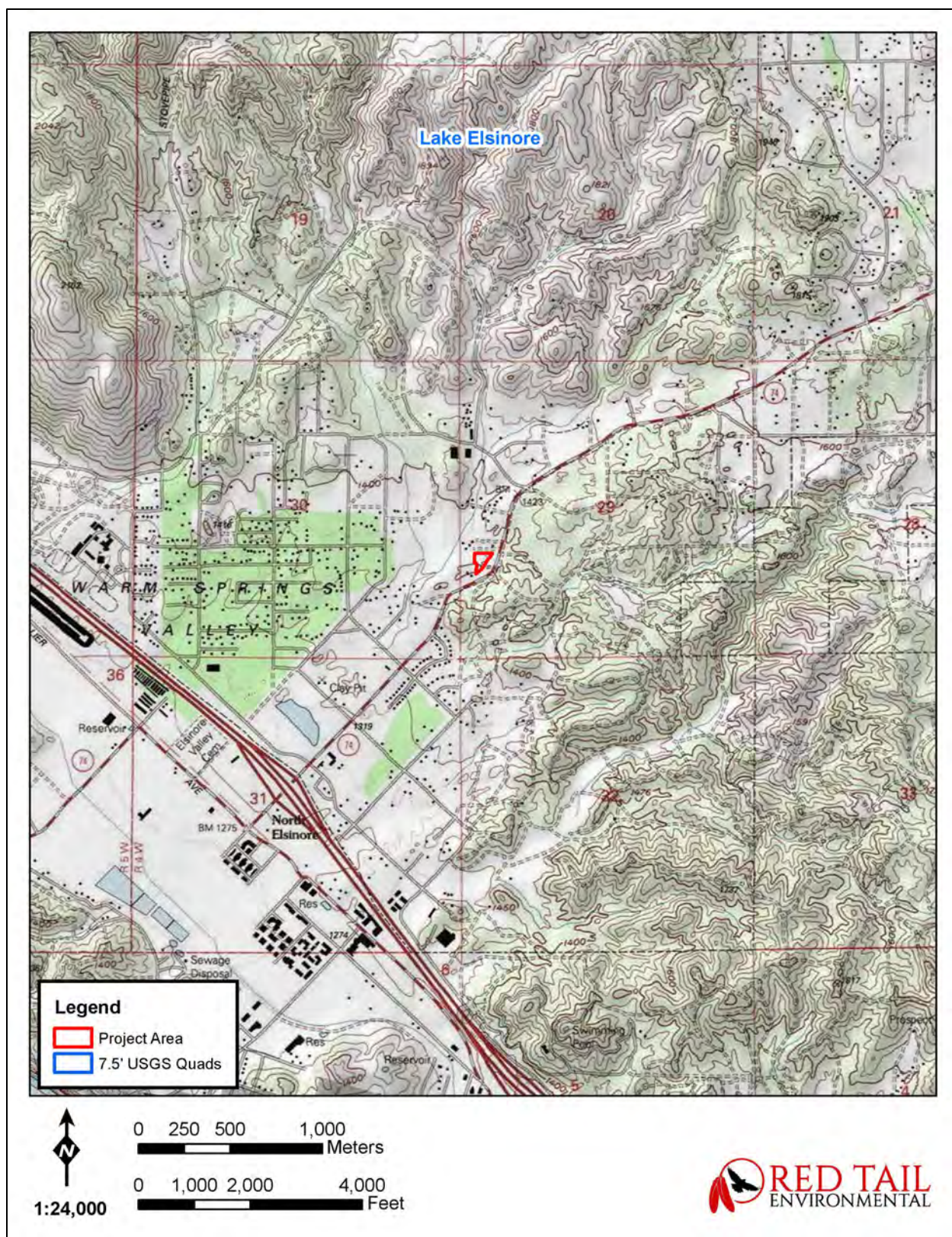


Figure 2. Project Area, shown on the USGS 7.5' Lake Elsinore, California Quad Map.



Figure 3. Project Area, aerial photograph.

## 2. PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The cultural setting of the Project area can be divided into the prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic periods, as discussed below.

### PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

While no single chronology is agreed upon, archaeologists generally concur that human occupation within Southern California spans at least the last 14,000 years. It was believed that people first came to North and South America over the Bering Land Bridge, however recent studies have identified that this ice-free corridor was not passable until 13,000 years ago and an alternate coastal route has been proposed. The Pacific Northwest coast was deglaciated by approximately 14,000 B.C. and travel along the Pacific Coast in boats would have been possible during this period. A widespread kelp forest could have created a “kelp highway” with enough resources to support people entering North America (Erlandson et al. 2007, Masters and Aiello 2007, Gallegos 2017). Erlandson (2007:56) contends that “it seems most likely that the peopling of the Americas included both coastal and interior migrations of peoples from northeastern Asia and Beringia, with an earlier migration possibly following the northern Pacific coast”.

In Riverside County and the surrounding area, there is no consensus on times or terms in which human occupation started. It is unknown if the first people arrived in Riverside County via the coast or from the pluvial lakes within the Great Basin to the east, as both locations contain archaeological sites with early dates (Gallegos 2017). In addition, the inland valleys of Southern California, have been less intensively studied than the desert and coastal regions and therefore a variety of cultural periods have been suggested but generally researchers have not reached a consensus on the start or phases of prehistoric occupation of the area (Horne and McDougall 2007). Overall, three general cultural periods are recognized: the Paleo-Indian Period, the Archaic Period and the Late Prehistoric Period.

#### **Paleo-Indian Period / San Dieguito Period (ca. 12,000 to 8,000 YBP)**

As in most of North America, the Paleo-Indian Period is the earliest recognized period of California prehistory and coincides with the end of the late Pleistocene, circa 11,000 to 13,000 YBP (years before present). The environment was cool and moist, with deep pluvial lakes in the desert and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the end of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, causing glaciers to melt and sea levels to rise. Inland lakes began to recede and evaporate and there was a great deal of erosion in the coastal areas. The warmer climate also resulted in major vegetation changes and the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna (Moratto 1984, Martin 1967, Martin 1973, Fagan 1991).

Paleo-Indian sites have been identified across most of North American, often referred to as the Clovis Complex. The Clovis Complex is defined by the use of large fluted projectile points and other large bifacial stone tools. Within Southern California and the Colorado Desert the Clovis Complex is referred to as the Western Stemmed Point Tradition (WSPT) and was characterized by leaf shaped and large stemmed projectile points, scrapers and other stone tools. Archaeological evidence of the WSPT has been found across the western interior of North America with small regional variations (Gallegos 2017, Sutton 2016, Warren 1968). Similar archaeological remains are also known as the Lake Mohave Complex (Warren 1968). Overall, ground stone use was infrequent in San Dieguito archaeological remains, leading to the belief that the San Dieguito were highly mobile groups and their subsistence practices focused on the hunting of large game.

Several isolated fluted points have been recorded in Southern California, but none have been recorded near the project area in association with radiocarbon dates or in association with Pleistocene fauna (Rondeau et al. 2007). In Riverside County, only one isolated fluted point has been identified on the surface of a site in

the Pinto Basin in the central part of the county (Campbell and Campbell 1935, Dillon 2002:113). Fluted points have been dated outside of California to 13,500 years before the present. The earliest known archaeological sites near the Project area, with reliable dates, are from the Channel Islands. The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island dates to 13,300 years ago, and the Daisy Cave site on San Miguel Island dates to 12,300-11,120 years ago (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Daisy Cave mentioned above, is one of the largest, early Holocene archaeological deposits that has been excavated. The study identified over 18 types of fish, multiple shellfish, marine mammals, and birds remains, showing that people relied on a wide assortment of marine resources as early as 8000 B.C., rather than subsisting on large mammal hunting (Erlandson, et al., 2007). Over 25 shell midden sites that date to between 12,000 and 8,000 years ago have been recorded on the Channel Islands. On the mainland, a site near San Luis Obispo dates to 10,300-9,650 years ago and a several sites on Cedros Island in Baja California date to 12,000 years ago (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Other early sites in the vicinity of the Project area consist of the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149), in San Diego County, with radiocarbon dates ranging from 9,030 YBP to 8,540 YBP (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2017) and within Orange County, there are sites dating from 9,000 to 10,000 years ago (Macko 1998a:4, Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57) and the Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798-B), has deposits dating as early as 8,580 YBP (Grenda 1997:260). As, no archaeological sites dating to the Paleoindian Period have been identified within the vicinity of the Project Area. It is unknown if the lack of Paleoindian Period sites relates to a lack of archaeological data or is evidence that the vicinity of the Project Area was a less sustainable area than the interior desert or the coastal regions. During this period the desert interior may have been more suitable to prehistoric occupation than the interior valleys of southern California and it is more likely that Paleoindian populations in southern California were centered on the coastal or interior desert regions or around the few large, reliable, drought-resistant water sources present within the inland valley areas (Horne and McDougall 2007).

When Paleo megafauna began to become extinct, Paleo-Indian peoples had to focus on different subsistence strategies (Erlandson et al., 2007). Recent studies along the Southern California coast have focused on the diversity of subsistence strategies during this period, acknowledging the use of smaller animals and plant foods as staples, with limited evidence for big game hunting. Byrd and Raab argue that an environmental change from 10,000 to 8,000 cal. B.C. caused warming and drying conditions which shrunk the interior lakes and streams in Southern California's deserts and spurred the change from a reliance on large game hunting to a focus on a variety of subsistence strategies (Byrd and Raab 2007). Archaeological research across Southern California has shown the use of shellfish, marine mammals, and fish declined proportionately with distance from the coast. Less is known about plant use in interior sites aside from the fact that an increase of milling tools is present suggesting that plant resources were heavily relied upon during this early period (Erlandson et al., 2007).

### **Archaic Period / Millingstone Horizon (ca. 9500/8000 to 1500 YBP)**

The Archaic Period within the vicinity of the Project area was defined by a lengthy time period with little change within the archaeological record. In contrast to the Paleoindian Period the archaeological record within the Archaic Period consisted of a tool kit that focused on collection and processing of small plant seeds and hunting of a variety of medium and small game animals (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009, Rogers 1945, Warren 1968). Across Southern California this period is often referred to as the Millingstone Horizon, and is often divided into the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Period. In addition to the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Period, it was also referred to as the Encinitas Tradition by Warren (1968), the La Jolla Tradition, in San Diego County, and the Greven Knoll Pattern (SWCA 2018, Sutton 2010, Sutton 2011). Sutton created the Greven Knoll Pattern nomenclature as a redefined interpretation of the Encinitas Tradition, and used it to refer to all expressions of the inland Milling Stone Horizon in Southern California north of San Diego County (Sutton 2010).

There is a discrepancy on the start of the Millingstone Horizon, while Lightfoot and Parrish (2009) argues that early milling stone assemblages show that by 9,000 years ago milling tools were in use and that seeds and nuts must have been a dominate food source, other archaeologists argue that the Millingstone Horizon is generally attribute to the Middle to Late Holocene Period and has been identified across much of central and southern California by ca. 8,000 to 7,000 YBP (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009, Moratto 1984).

Interior archaeological sites from this period were thought to have been left by seasonally mobile groups with small settlements, based on the availability of food resources. There is little archaeological evidence for group size and type and use of habitation structures within Riverside County for the middle Holocene. The Millingstone Horizon or Archaic Period tool kit at inland sites focused on collection and processing of small plant seeds and hunting of a variety of medium and small game animals; while along the coast there was a reliance on marine resources (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009, Rogers 1945, Warren 1968). Artifacts from this period consist of grinding implements (manos and metates), atlatl or dart projectile points, quarry-based tools, as well as lithic choppers and scrapers that indicate the focus was on collection and processing of small plant seeds and hunting of a variety of medium and small game animals (Byrd & Raab 2007, Hale 2009, Rogers 1945, Warren 1968).

Mortuary practices consist of flexed inhumations which are often accompanied by grave goods of milling stones and other artifacts. This seems to represent a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources than identified during the Paleoindian Period. Research indicates that residential bases or camps were moved in a seasonal round (de Barros 1996, Mason 1997, Koerper 2002), with some sites occupied year-round, with portions of the village population leaving at certain times of the year to exploit seasonally available resources.

During this lengthy period very little technological changes are identified within the archaeological record until approximately 5,000 years ago when there was an increase in sedimentation along the coast. This transformed the estuaries into shallow wetlands, closed several of the lagoons, transformed the coastal areas into sand and mudflats, and limited the kelp forests, causing the coastal region to have a lower level of subsistence resources than in the past. During this time the deserts became more arid, and there was an increase in use of the inland valleys within the vicinity of the Project Area (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2007, Masters and Aiello 2007).

### **Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500/8000 to 7000 YBP)**

Horne and McDougall (2007) report that there is little archaeological evidence within Riverside County during this period. However, several sites within the region date to the Early Archaic Period. The first consists of a single human burial dating to  $7380 \pm 300$  B.P., which was capped by several large highly shaped metates. The second was a small temporary camp dated by obsidian hydration data and stratigraphic information to the Early Archaic Period (Horne and McDougall 2007:19). An additional site within Riverside County, SDI-6069, within the San Jacinto Valley area was identified in an alluvial fan just above the floor of the San Jacinto Valley. The site contains several different cultural occupations, and the lowest level contained radiocarbon dates from 7940 to 8370 B.P., while radiocarbon from the upper component of the site dated to 2230 B.P., within the Late Archaic Period (Horne and McDougall 2007:19). An additional site, SDI-2798/H, known as the Lake Elsinore site, contained one radiocarbon date from  $8400 \pm 60$  B.P. Additional radiocarbon dates show habitation of the site during the Middle Archaic Period as well (Horne and McDougall 2007:19).

Artifacts associated with these Early Archaic Period sites include flaked stone tools and ground stone tools. Data recovery excavation within SDI-6069 identified a larger variety of artifact types including an extensive variety of flaked and ground stone tools, marine and terrestrial faunal remains, and bone and shell tools and ornaments. Crescents have also been found sparsely during this period.

Overall evidence of Early Archaic Period habitations in the vicinity of the Project area are scarce, identifying that during this period the region around the Project area was likely too arid to support sedentary residential occupation, and the few sites dating to this time period with evidence of a larger habitation area were found near large inland water sources (Horne and McDougall 2007:19).

### **Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7000 to 4000 YBP)**

During the Middle Archaic Period environmental conditions changed as the deserts became more arid and the coastal estuaries became less productive for shellfish and other food sources, causing a depopulation along the coastal zone, and settlements shifted to inland river valleys with an intensification of terrestrial game and plant resources (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2007, Masters and Aiello 2007). Gallegos states that during this period to adapt to the changing environmental condition people changed their settlement patterns by increasing their use of plant and terrestrial animal use, which is evidence in the archaeological record through an increase in habitation areas near oak and grassland resources and away from the coastal zone (Gallegos 2007). Therefore, the inland valleys of western Riverside County became a more hospitable environment and there is a significantly larger number of archaeological sites dating to this period within the vicinity of the Project area (Horne and McDougall 2007).

The archaeological record dating to the Middle Archaic Period has identified several intensively used residential bases, and numerous temporary camps. Diagnostic artifacts include Pinto and Silver Lake projectile points and other large leaf-shaped projectile points, choppers, crescents, large drills, manos and metates inhumations, and a variety of flaked and groundstone tools. Additional non-utilitarian items include beads, pendants, charmstones, discoidals, spherical stones, and cogged stones (Horne and McDougall 2007). During this period, it is largely unknown if occupations of inland and coastal sites represent seasonal movement by the same groups of people, or if coastal sites represent a more permanent occupation, while inland groups followed a more mobile subsistence round.

### **Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000 to 1500 YBP)**

The Late Archaic Period corresponds to a period of increased moisture in Southern California, followed by another dry period. This period is also referred to as the Intermediate Period by Wallace (1955) and the Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968). Horne and McDougall (2007) report that archaeological site types during this period range from residential bases with large diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains and cultural features to temporary bases, camps and task specific activity areas. More intensely used archaeological sites from the Late Archaic Period are often found adjacent to permanent water sources while smaller or temporary sites are found on upland benches or adjacent to alluvial fans (2007:23). In contrast to the Early and Middle Archaic Periods, archaeological sites from the Late Archaic Period show a longer and more frequent reuse suggesting an increase in sedentism. Generally, the artifact assemblage is similar to the Early and Middle Archaic Period, focusing on large projectile points, used for spears and atlatls, and ground stone items. However, projectile points became more refined, such as notched points, points with concave bases, and small stemmed points. Greater use of the mortar and pestle suggest that acorns became a more important food source. There was also an increase in broad leaf-shaped blades, bone and antler tools and use of asphaltum and steatite (Horne and McDougall 2007:24). In general, through the Archaic Period the archaeological evidence and artifact assemblages remain similar, but become more elaborate over time, possibly implying an increase in sedentism, an increase in subsistence efficiency, and/or an increase in sociopolitical complexity (Horne and McDougall 2007:24).

Little is known about the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period. Laylander reports that there is a relative scarcity of dates within archaeological sites from the period between 1300 B.C. to

A.D. 200, but it is unknown if this represents a decline in population during the end of the Archaic Period, or a bias in research data (Laylander 2014a).

During the end of the Late Archaic Period several researchers have identified an intermediate period, however it is largely unknown if this period is representative of the cultural change between the Milling Stone Period and the Late Prehistoric Period over time, adaptation to changing environmental conditions, or a distinct culture (Horne and McDougall 2007, SWCA 2018). This intermediate period roughly corresponds to the Medieval Warm Period which caused drought and warmer temperatures across the western United States. Archaeological evidence during this period supports a greater reliance on acorns as a food staple. Other changes include an influx of archaeological sites at reliable water sources such as the Colorado River and Lake Cahuilla.

### **Late Holocene Period /Late Prehistoric Period (1500 to 150 YBP)**

There are differing opinions between researchers as to whether the shift to the Late Prehistoric Period was caused by new technologies developed by people already living in the area, spurred by changing environmental conditions, or if it was brought in by a migration of people into Southern California. Archaeological and anthropological evidence suggests that at approximately 1500 to 1,350 YBP, Takic speaking (speakers of Uto-Aztecan languages) groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period, known as the Shoshonean Wedge (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2017). An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by “proto-Yuman” populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) uses linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to propose that Takic speaking groups moved south and east from the Los Angeles Basin. They then diffused south into Orange County and northern San Diego County, inland up the San Luis Rey River into the Palomar Mountain area and north into interior southern California around 1,250 YBP. In addition, during this period Lake Cahuilla began to recede, and the large populations of people living along the lake shores transitioned into the Colorado River basin to the east or the inland valleys to the west. The Late Prehistoric Period is identified as a continuation of the cultural practices that were present during the initial Euro-American exploration of Southern California and that were recorded during the Ethno-Historic Period (Byrd and Raab 2007).

The Late Prehistoric Period is defined by the introduction of the bow and arrow after approximately A.D. 500 and by A.D. 1000 ceramic vessels begin to appear at some sites (Meighan 1954, Warren 1961). Also, during this time mortuary practices changed from inhumations to cremations. It is thought that this practice came from the north or east, and it is unknown if the transition from inhumations to cremations was adopted for religious or population reasons, or to control the spread of disease (Byrd and Raab 2007, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009, Gallegos 2017). Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include an increase in the reliance on plant food sources, small projectile points, increase use of mortars and pestles, the use of obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source and overall an increase in the complexity and diversity of material cultural (SWCA 2018).

Many of the Late Prehistoric Period archaeological sites are located inland and contain bedrock milling features, thought to relate to acorn or other seed processing. People lived in larger coastal and lower valley villages, that were located near permanent water sources. These villages acted as ceremonial and political centers, and may have been occupied, at least partially, year-round. Smaller villages and residential areas were inhabited seasonally and were located near subsistence resources or were used for specialized activities, especially in inland areas (Byrd and Raab 2007, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). This may have led to an increase in community size, longer stays at the major residences and different societal organization.

Archaeological remains have identified over four dozen plant types were used in Southern California during this period (Byrd and Raab 2007). Grass seeds had the highest frequencies of use with a gradual increase in acorn usage (Hale 2009). Little is known about plant cultivation during the Late Holocene. There is evidence that a high number of plants that follow fires were used, but no major research projects have focused on proto-agriculture. Early Spanish accounts identify that the Native Americans were practicing cultivation of certain plants through burning and water diversion (Gallegos 2017). Agriculture was in use along the Colorado River, east of the Project Area as early as A.D. 700 (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Changes in lithic artifacts show a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, suggesting an increased utilization of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl and dart for hunting. Common lithic materials for formed tools, primarily projectile points include chert, jasper, agate, silicified wood, rhyolite, wonderstone, quartz, obsidian from Obsidian Butte, and Santiago Peak metavolcanics (Shackley 2004, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Other items include steatite cooking vessels and containers, the increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from shell, bone, and stone. There is also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive (SWCA 2018).

During the Late Prehistoric Period villages acted as ceremonial and political centers, and may have been occupied, at least partially, year-round. Smaller residential areas were inhabited seasonally and were located near subsistence resources or were used for specialized activities, especially in inland areas (Byrd and Raab 2007, Lightfoot 2009). This may have led to an increase in community size, longer stays at the major residences and different societal organization. Most of the rock art in Riverside County, as in the rest of Southern California has been attributed to the Late Prehistoric Period. Ceramic use included a variety of vessel types as well as clay smoking pipes. While ceramic use is present in the Lake Cahuilla region as early as 800 YBP and there were at least five ceramic types present in the desert (Shackley 2004), it is not present in the vicinity of the Project area until circa 350 YBP (Horne and McDougall 2007, Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Ceramic types consisted of brownwares, graywares, and buffwares.

## **ETHNOHISTORIC PERIOD**

The Late Prehistoric period essentially ended with the Spanish colonization and establishment of the missions. Disease and forced relocation, which reduced the populations considerably among the coastal settlements, did much to destroy the cultural pattern established at that period (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Late Prehistoric culture pattern appears to have lasted longer among the inland groups. Even after the missions were secularized in 1834, some inland groups were able to maintain most of their traditional orientation until the arrival of the settlers from 1859-1879, when most of the groups were displaced or dispersed (Bean and Shipek 1978). During the Ethnohistoric period, the Project area was a shared-use area and home to two closely related Takic-speaking groups: the Cahuilla and the Luiseño/Juaneño. Settlement patterns for both groups were essentially very similar with settlements typically located within valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were often located in sheltered areas near good water supplies, in a defensive location, or on the side of warm thermal zone slopes.

Within the region, the diverse ecological zones provided a wide array of subsistence products. Principal game animals included deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, valley and mountain quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Coastal game included sea mammals, fish, mollusks, and crustaceans. Fresh-water game included trout and other local fish (Bean and Shipek 1978, Kroeber 1925). Of high importance were acorns, and village locations were typically located near water sources for use in acorn leeching. Grass seeds were the next most ample resource, in addition to manzanita, sunflower, chia, sage, lemonade berry, prickly pear, and pine nuts. Fire was used as a crop management technique as well

as for community rabbit drives. Tools for the acquisition, storage, or preparation of food were highly varied and constructed from locally derived materials, with a few items acquired via trade from specific localities (Bean 1978). Hunting activities used either individual or group participation, using bows and arrows for larger game or curved throwing sticks, slings, traps, or pit type deadfalls for smaller animals. Cremations were used in each group rather than inhumations. While culturally the groups shared similarities with many parts of their culture the Cahuilla differed from the Luiseño/Juaneño in that their religion was more like the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish cult of the Luiseño/Juaneño. Overall, the archaeological record between the three groups is very similar.

## **Cahuilla**

The Cahuilla traditional use area included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopa Mountains, and the Chocolate Mountains to the east, the Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north (Bean 1978, Kroeber 1908). The Cahuilla traditionally inhabited areas from the desert and valley floors to the mountain areas, which included drastically different environmental areas and resources. The Project area is located along the western boundary of what would have been the Cahuilla traditional use area. Living inland, the Cahuilla had minimal contact with the Spaniards and were not as influenced to the extent that the coastal groups were, although the Asistencia at San Bernardino in 1819 did have several Cahuilla within their register.

Subsistence practices were similar to the Luiseño, with a focus on hunting medium and small game, such as rabbits, with bow and arrow. At least six kinds of acorns, mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, cacti, variety of seeds, wild fruits and berries and succulents were collected. Granaries were used to store items such as acorns and mesquite beans. Additional plants were used for medicine and construction materials. Within the desert region the Cahuilla practiced proto-agriculture with the cultivation of corn, beans, squashes, and melons (Bean 1978).

Baskets were used for a variety of purposes and forms primarily for food production and storage. Ceramic pottery, was generally a redware with five main vessel types: small mouthed jars, cooking pots, open bowls, dishes, and pipes (Bean 1978).

The Cahuilla were organized into two major groups of patrilineal, totemic clans: the Wildcats and the Coyotes (Bean 1978, Gifford 1918). Within the clans, either an entire clan, or family groups had ownership over important resources, such as mesquite or agave areas. Members of the clan could split into smaller family groups during certain times of the year and come together for resource collection or defense. The acorn collecting season caused the most dispersal outside of villages and family groups left for several weeks to collect at various acorn groves (Bean 1978). Within Cahuilla villages structures ranged from brush shelters to dome shaped and rectangular houses.

In the mid-1800s the Cahuilla began to be more directly affected by European-American migrants moving into the area in response to the California Gold Rush. In addition, a smallpox epidemic in 1863 took a large toll on the native population (Hooper 1920:340).

## **Luiseño/Juaneño**

The traditional use area of the Luiseño encompassed about 1,500 square miles and extended in a north-northeasterly direction from Agua Hedonidia Lagoon, to Aliso Creek and, to the east, included what are today known as Oceanside, Vista, San Marcos, Escondido, Palomar Mountain, the Gujeto, a portion of Valle de San Jose, north to Soboba and Temescal (Bean and Shippek 1978, Sparkman 1908, White 1962). The Luiseño was designated based on their association with the Mission San Luis Rey, while the Juaneño are associated with the Mission San Juan Capistrano, however Bean and Shippek (1978) state that the Luiseño

and Juaneño are ethnologically and linguistically similar and that the distinction is based on the influence of the mission system. The Project area is adjacent to the northern boundary of the Luiseño/Juaneño traditional territory.

While the Luiseño along with the Cahuilla were Takic-speaking, and had similar social structures Bean and Shippek (1978) argue that the Luiseño social structure was more rigid due to their greater population density. The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous villages located near reliable water sources and high resource areas. Each village contained named places associated with food products, raw materials, or sacred beings (Bean and Shippek 1978). Named places were owned by either an individual, a family, a chief, or the collective group. Group economic activities were restricted to areas owned by the village, whereas familial gatherings were limited to family-owned areas, unless given express permission to hold such gatherings in areas other than their own (Bean and Shippek 1978). The concept of private property was important, and trespassing upon private areas was punished severely. A Luiseño ritual and ceremonial specialist maintained the knowledge of the various ceremonies and passed on the knowledge to only one heir. Such ceremonies included funerals and clothes burning ceremonies. The decimation of the population after European contact, without doubt, caused the loss of some spiritual specialists. Additionally, the reservation system interrupted the social organization and settlement patterns (Bean and Shippek 1978, Shippek 1986).

Settlements were typically located within valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were often located in sheltered areas near good water supplies, in a defensive location, or on the side of warm thermal zone slopes. Each village contained named places associated with food products, raw materials, or sacred beings (Bean and Shippek 1978). Named places were owned by either an individual, a family, a chief, or the collective group. Group economic activities were restricted to areas owned by the village as a whole, whereas familial gatherings were limited to family-owned areas, unless given express permission to hold such gatherings in areas other than their own (Bean and Shippek 1978). The concept of private property was important to the Luiseño, and trespassing upon private areas was punished severely. Private property also included houses, capital equipment, treasure goods and ritual equipment, trade and ceremonial beads, eagle nests, songs, and other nonmaterial possessions. Privately owned property was either inherited patrilineally or transferred to another owner (Sparkman 1908, Bean and Shippek 1978).

The diverse ecological zones within the Luiseño territory provided a wide array of subsistence products. Principal game animals included deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, valley and mountain quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. (Gifford 1918, Sparkman 1908, Bean and Shippek 1978). The most important gathered resource were acorns, and village locations were typically located near water sources for use in acorn leeching. Grass seeds were the next most abundant resource, in addition to manzanita, sunflower, chia, sage, lemonade berry, prickly pear, and pine nuts. Fire was used as a crop management technique as well as for community rabbit drives. Tools for the acquisition, storage, or preparation of food were highly varied and constructed from locally derived materials, with a few items acquired via trade from specific localities (steatite bowls from Santa Catalina Island, obsidian blanks or tools from either eastern or northern neighbors) (Bean and Shippek 1978). Hunting activities used either individual or group participation, using bows and arrows for larger game or curved throwing sticks, slings, traps, or pit type deadfalls for smaller animals.

### 3. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Riverside County history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods.

#### **SPANISH PERIOD (1769-1822)**

Along the coast of California, Spanish explorers began making expeditions between the mid-1500s and 1700s. In 1769, the King of Spain directed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. Captain Gaspar de Portolá, 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823. In 1771 the Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established and in 1776 Mission San Juan Capistrano was established. The mission of San Luis Rey de Francia was established in 1798 four miles up the San Luis Rey river from the coast and in 1816, an outpost of San Luis Rey was established at Pala, 20 miles upriver. An additional outpost, the San Bernardino estancia was established in 1819.

A Spanish expedition led by Pedro Fages in 1772 was the first European group to travel in the vicinity of the Project area. Looking for deserters from the military post in San Diego, Fages crossed into the San Bernardino Valley from the southeast, crossing the Santa Ana River, then heading north through the Cajon Pass and into the Mojave Desert (Hampson et al. 1988). In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza led an expedition into California and traversed the San Jacinto Valley, camping in the San Jacinto River Valley for water, and then heading west away from the river through Bernasconi Pass near present-day Lakeview. He went on through Moreno Valley near March Air Reserve Base, then headed into the Santa Ana River Valley near the present site of the City of Riverside. His expedition opened an overland travel route from Sonora in the Mexican interior to Monterey in California. In 1797 Spanish Padre Juan Santiago, explored the vicinity of the Project area, heading east from Mission San Juan Capistrano.

#### **MEXICAN PERIOD (1821-1846)**

After years of sporadic rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821 marking the beginning of the Mexican Period. As the ports in California were opened to foreign ships the population near the coast grew. However, the inland valleys remained largely vacant of European settlers except for use as grazing lands for cattle. During the Mexican Period the cattle industry grew in importance to become the leading industry in the region and the central focus of the Californio culture. The Mexican Government continued the land grant system first began by Spain and granted several land grants as part of the ranch system. The Project area is near the eastern boundary of the land grant for the Rancho La Laguna. Rancho La Laguna was first granted in 1844 (City of Lake Elsinore 2011).

The Mexican government secularized the California missions in 1833, and much of the mission lands were included in the land grants. The Native Americans which had been captured as part of the mission system became eligible for Mexican citizenship, however this period continued the physical and cultural decline of the Native American population (Heizer 1978). At their peak, the 21 California missions controlled approximately 74,000 neophytes (Bolton 1917). By 1834, the year before secularization took the institution from the missionaries, only 17,000 natives remained within their domain (Heizer 1978, Monroy 1990).

## **AMERICAN PERIOD (1848-PRESENT)**

The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ended the Mexican American War and marks the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory of the United States. California became the 31st state in 1850 and within three years the population of California had increased to more than 300,000.

Cattle continued to dominate the southern California economy through the 1850s as a source of hides but for the more than 90,000 new residents lured to California by the Gold Rush beginning in 1848, cattle were now an important source of meat and other supplies. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains where available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices (Cleland 2005). During this period Rancho La Laguna changed hands several times, and an adobe house was constructed within the land grant which became the first postal service in the vicinity (City of Lake Elsinore 2011).

In Southern California, the floods of 1861-1862 followed by drought in 1863 and 1864 decimated the cattle industry and the large rancho owners who were “land rich and cash poor” began to sell off portions of their grants to satisfy debts (Guinn 1907). It was at this time that the new residents, mainly farmers, began experimental plantings to determine what their newly acquired land was best suited for within the vicinity of the Project area. In 1866 California Legislature passed an act that authorized payment of 250 for every 5000 mulberry trees that were at least two years old and 300 for every 100,000 cocoons produced. Tens of millions mulberry trees were planted, and the State treasury went almost bankrupt paying the incentives. By the end of the 1860’s, the silk craze had waned and the State canceled the payments for tree planting and cocoons (Guinn 1907). After several other agricultural experiments, it was found that oranges were the most suitable crop for the area. Although the first orange trees in Riverside County were planted in 1871, the citrus industry really took off two years later when Eliza Tibbets received two Brazilian navel orange trees sent to her by a friend at the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The trees thrived in the Southern California climate and the navel orange industry grew rapidly. The citrus industry expanded in the region and spurred irrigation projects further expanding usable land and encouraging additional development.

On March 11, 1893, Riverside County was formed from an approximately 6,500 square miles of San Diego County and 560 square miles of San Bernardino County (Holmes 1912). Riverside County was formed primarily over political and tax issues between residents in San Bernardino and Riverside, and the displeasure of residents in the Temecula Valley area being too great a distance from the County seat in San Diego.

## **History of the Lake Elsinore Area**

The Lake Elsinore region began its development in 1883 with the emergence of the railroad, which brought a steady flow of settlers and prospectors into the area. By 1884, the community of Lake Elsinore had been created and the newly developing town had established a school and post office (Hudson 1978). In 1888, the community was officially recognized as the City of Lake Elsinore and continued to expand during the following years due to a mining boom encompassing the areas surrounding Elsinore and the nearby town of Perris (City of Lake Elsinore 2011). The expansion of the city was slowed considerably during the Great Depression, at which time the only new expansion for the City was the completion of a new post office in 1932 (Hudson 1978). During the Great Depression and the following economic recovery, The Good Hope Mine was the most prosperous mine, producing over \$2 million worth of gold. Additional materials mined during this time included tin ore, clay, coal, and asbestos (Hudson 1978). As Lake Elsinore grew from the

mining boom, new streams of revenue from tourism also propelled the City's progress and development. Tourists flocked to the area by way of the Ortega highway, which opened in 1932, as well as the airport. Tourism in the area attracted boaters, auto racing enthusiasts, and vacationers staying in the nearby lakefront resorts (Hudson 1978). The Crescent Bathhouse, one of Lake Elsinore's earliest attractions, was constructed in 1923 and was known as a hotspot for Hollywood stars including Will Rodgers. On July 30, 1975, the Crescent Bathhouse was declared a National Historic Place (Hudson 1978).

## **4. RESEARCH DESIGN**

The Phase I cultural resource study was a systematic, intensive, non-sampling, non-collecting survey. The primary objectives with respect to prehistoric and historic archaeological resources are straightforward: to identify and document all of the resources that are detectable through surface observations. For the research design, the field requirements are (1) that survey coverage include all portions of the study area that can safely be covered and that offer some realistic prospects for containing identifiable resources (excluding, for instance, areas with very steep slopes, flooded areas, areas with no ground surface visibility, or areas where modern construction has destroyed or buried the natural ground surface), and (2) that the spatial extent and general character of any identified resources be documented according to the prevailing professional standards.

## 5. METHODS

Methods used to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project area included a search of existing records, archival research, and an intensive pedestrian archaeological field survey.

### ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The records search at the EIC was requested on January 21, 2021 and received on February 12, 2021, the results are included in confidential Appendix B. The search included the Project area and a radius of one-mi. around it. It included a review of all records for historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, as well as a review of all known cultural resource reports within a 1-mi. radius of the Project area, in addition to a review of the NRHP.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File held by the NAHC was requested on January 21, 2021 (Appendix C). The record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was negative and contact information for twenty-seven Native American groups and individuals were included by the NAHC for additional information. Red Tail sent the 27 individuals and groups letters requesting any additional information relevant to the project on February 8, 2021.

Historic aerial photographs and maps, provided by [historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com) and USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, of the Project area were examined.

### FIELD SURVEY

The field survey was conducted on February 3, 2021 by Red Tail archaeologist Spencer Bietz. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey of the Project area by the archaeologist in transects spaced at 10-m intervals. The survey transects were aligned in cardinal directions in order to survey the maximum amount of visible area. Special attention was given to visible soils in areas devoid of vegetation or disturbed soils from bioturbation.

The Project area was photographed, and all visible soils were examined for cultural resources. Due to overlying riparian vegetation, ground visibility was poor within the northern and northeastern portions of the project area with less than 25 percent visibility. Several areas were devoid of vegetation and visibility was high in these areas.

Upon discovery of an artifact or feature, the archaeologist would additionally scout the immediate vicinity to determine whether the item was isolated, associated with only a few other items, or part of a larger site deposit. Any isolates and sites were recorded during the transects. Archaeological isolates were distinguished from sites on the basis that isolates consist of three or fewer artifacts within a 50-m radius. All site and isolate locations were recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using handheld GPS units with sub-meter accuracy. Sites would be plotted on proposed Project maps using NAD 83 UTM feet coordinates. Site information would be recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms. While the process of site documentation varies slightly depending on what kinds of artifacts and features were identified, at all sites the spatial boundaries would be delineated, site maps would be drawn, artifacts would be plotted, artifact inventories would be completed, and material types would be noted. All DPR Forms and confidential information included in Confidential Appendix D. All notes and photographs from the study are curated at Red Tail's office.

## 6. RESULTS

### ARCHIVAL RESEARCH RESULTS

#### EIC Record Search Results

A record search of the Project area and a one-mile record search radius was requested on January 21, 2021 and received on February 12, 2021. The EIC record search results indicated that a total of 56 cultural resources studies have been completed within the 1-mi. record search radius (Table 1). Two of the previously conducted studies intersect the APE.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Report Date	Report Author(s)	Report Title	Relation to Project Area
RI-00420	1978	Robert M. Laidlaw	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of 33 Acres Near Elsinore, Riverside County, California (Tentative Tract Map 11283)	Outside Project Area
RI-00425	1978	Richard Lando	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of 33 Acres Near Elsinore, Riverside County, California (Tentative Tract Map 11283)	Intersects Project Area
RI-00769	1980	Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 14478 Near Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	Outside Project Area
RI-00928	1980	James D. Swenson	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15186, East of Warm Springs Valley, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-00929	1980	James D. Swenson	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15184, East of Warm Springs Valley, Riverside, California	Outside Project Area
RI-00930	1980	James D. Swenson	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15185, East of Warm Springs Valley, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-00931	1980	James D. Swenson	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15187, East of Warm Springs Valley, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-01013	1978	Stephen R. Hammond	Cultural Resources Survey of Two Materials Sources, Murrieta Creek and the Joe Deleo, Jr. Property, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-01705	1981	Schroth, Adella	Archaeological Assessment of Ramsgate Project, Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
RI-02027	1986	Brock, James	Archaeological Assessment of the Eda Grant Project Areas, City of Lake Elsinore	Outside Project Area
RI-02311	1987	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy	Archaeological Assessment Form: North Elsinore Mobile Home Park	Outside Project Area
RI-02312	1988	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of 20 Acres of Land (Assessor's Parcel 347-28-10) Located Near Lake Elsinore In Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-02351	1987	Drover, C.E.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Biddle Property Feasibility Study Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
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.	Outside Project Area
RI-02627	1989	Brown, Joan C.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Pacific West Outlet Center, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.	Outside Project Area
RI-02672	1989	Scientific Resource Surveys	Archaeological Survey Report North Lake Elsinore Hills, County of Riverside, California.	Outside Project Area

## 6. Results

Report Number	Report Date	Report Author(s)	Report Title	Relation to Project Area
RI-02702	1990	Scientific Resource Surveys	Archaeological Survey Report Elsinore Bluffs Project County of Riverside, California.	Outside Project Area
RI-02703	1990	Scientific Resource Surveys	Archaeological Survey Report Tentative Tract 25487 County of Riverside, California.	Outside Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
RI-03311	1990	Evans, Stuart A.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Project Number 533-0769-78, 27 Acres in Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-03376	1989	Wade, Sue A. and Susan 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	Outside Project Area
RI-03875	1990	Crownover, Scott, Jane Rosenthal, Jason Marmor, and Beth Padon	Cultural Resource Assessment, North Peak Project, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-04144	1998	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang	Cultural Resources Report: Temescal Valley Regional Interceptor, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
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, Ca.	Outside Project Area
RI-04421	1990	LSA Associates, Inc.	Appendix B-Cultural Resources. In: Measure A Program Project Alternatives Analysis-Environmental Component, Technical Appendix Volume I	Outside Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
RI-04875	2004	Brady, Jon L. and John L. R. Whitehouse	Archaeological Survey Report for the Lake Elsinore Square Project, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-05038	2005	Mckenna et al.	Letter Report: El Torro Road Pipeline Replacement Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-05321	2004	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resource Assessment, Central Avenue Parcels (APNS 377- 120-007 And -008) City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-05324	2002	McClean, Deborah	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report- Negative Findings	Outside Project Area
RI-05680	2004	Lorna, Billat	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-7294/ Collier	Outside Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
RI-06888	2006	Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	Intersects Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
RI-07342	2007	Iverson, Dave	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Study for the Caliber Commercial Project (Crossroads), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-07664	2005	Smith, B.	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Central Self Storage Project	Outside Project Area

Report Number	Report Date	Report Author(s)	Report Title	Relation to Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
RI-08485	2009	Kurt Heidelberg	Archaeological Survey for Southern California Edison's Service Pole Installations in Temecula, Murrieta, and Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-08810	2011	Wayne H. Bonner	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24308-B	Outside Project Area
RI-09105	2014	-	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	Outside Project Area
RI-09188	2013	Don C. Perez	Cultural Resources Survey CLV2711 39423 Ardenwood Way Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California 92532 EBI Project No. 61132304	Outside Project Area
RI-09253	2014	Matthew Gonzalez	Lake Elsinore Walmart Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California Phase I Cultural Resources Study	Outside Project Area
RI-09377	2014	Roberta Thomas	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Arroyo del Toro Channel Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-09521	2014	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Hammack Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF 1417)	Outside Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
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	Outside Project Area
RI-09746	2013	Jason Andrew Miller	Cultural Resources Survey Report Addendum Valley-Ivy Glenn 115kV Transmission Line Project Southern California Edison Riverside County, California	Outside Project Area
RI-10111	2017	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment Third Street Storm Drain Project Lake Elsinore Riverside County California	Outside Project Area
RI-10371	2018	Mary Robbins-Wade	Cultural Resources Survey for the Honda Lake Elsinore Project, Cultural Resources Inventory	Outside Project Area
RI-10403	2018	Jillian L. Hahnien and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nichols Ranch Specific Plan Project	Outside Project Area
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)	Outside Project Area

The EIC records search also indicated that seventeen (17) previously recorded resources were located within one mile of the Project Area (Table 2). One previously recorded resource, P-33-000641/CA-RIV-641, was identified within the Project Area limits. The resource consists of a prehistoric site containing four grinding slicks upon 3 granite boulders and was originally recorded in 1973 by J. Humbert and S. Hammond. At the time of original recordation, no artifacts or midden were observed upon the surface surrounding the boulders. Additionally, Humbert and Hammond noted that the resource appeared to be likely heavily disturbed or destroyed from proposed future construction for the re-alignment of Highway 74. A follow-up survey in 1978, (recorders unknown) notes that the site was unable to be relocated. No additional updates to the resource have occurred since 1978.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mi. of the APE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
P-33-000640	CA-RIV-640	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	J. Humbert, S. Hammond (1973) Unknown Author (1992)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-000641	CA-RIV-641	Prehistoric	AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	J. Humbert, S. Hammond (1973)	Unknown	Within Project Area
P-33-002288	CA-RIV-2288	Prehistoric	AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	A. Schroth (1981)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-003832	CA-RIV-3832H	Historic	AH7 Railroad Grade, HP19 Bridge	D. Leonard (2014) R. Hoffman (2011) J. Goodman (2006) J. Goodman, N. Reseburg, W. Jones (2006) K. Blevins, A. Hoover (2005) R. Goodwin (2001) CRM Tech (1996) B. Love (1995) K. Swope, D. Peirce (1990) D. McCarthy (1990)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-004316	CA-RIV-4316	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter, AP4 Bedrock Milling Feature	Crownover, Pallette, Duffield, Holz (1990)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-008120	CA-RIV-6032	Prehistoric	AP2 Lithic Scatter	R. Cerreto (1997)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-008912	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Ground Stone Isolate	A. Duffield, S. Crownover, J. Marmor (1990)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-011216	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Lithic Isolate	L. Blodgett (1989)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-015359	CA-RIV-8115	Historic	AH2 Foundations/Structure Pads, AH4 Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters	J. Goodman, D. Cogan, N. Reseburg (2006)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-015420	CA-RIV-8132H	Historic	HP40 Cemetery	T. Formica (2007)	3S	Outside Project Area
P-33-016218	CA-RIV-8367	Historic	AH4 Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters	S. O'Neil (2007)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-017019	-	Historic	HP3 Multiple Family Property	A. Craft, J. Patterson (2007)	6Z	Outside Project Area
P-33-017020	CA-RIV-8861	Historic	AH4 Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters	A. Craft, J. Patterson (2007)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-017023	CA-RIV-8863	Historic	AH4 Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters	A. Craft, J. Patterson (2007)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-017576	-	Prehistoric	AP16 Ground Stone Isolate	R. Lichtenstein, C. Cisneros (2007)	Unknown	Outside Project Area
P-33-026719	CA-RIV-12591	Historic	AH2 Foundations/Structure Pads	R. Goodwin (2017)	6Z	Outside Project Area
P-33-028017	-	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	E. Bechtel (2016)	6Z	Outside Project Area

## NAHC Record Search Results

A record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was requested on January 21, 2021. The NAHC responded on February 8, 2021 that the record search of the SLF was negative. The NAHC also provided a list of 27 Native American individuals and organizations which may have additional information on the Project area. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC, is included in Appendix C.

Red Tail sent the 27 individuals and groups letters requesting any additional information relevant to the project on February 8, 2021. To date, three responses have been received. On February 8, 2021 Joyce Stanfield Perry, President, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, responded that they yield recommendations and monitoring responsibilities to the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. On February

8, 2021 Jill McCormick, Quechan Historic Preservation Officer responded that they have no comments on the project and defer to more local tribes. On February 9, 2021 Cami Mojado, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians responded that they defer to Pechanga or other tribes that may be closer to the Project. No additional responses have been received to date.

To date, no additional responses have been received to date.

## Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Research Results

In addition to historical documents requested from the EIC, Red Tail reviewed historic United States Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic maps and aerial photographs. Historical topographic maps were reviewed using USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, and aerial imagery was accessed via HistoricalAerials.com, part of NETROnline.com.

The project area is visible on topographic maps dating as early as 1953. Topographic maps from 1953, 1954, and 1970 display areas surrounding the project area as being largely undeveloped. Central Avenue/Highway 74 is fully developed and Conrad Avenue and 8<sup>th</sup> Street are also present within their modern-day alignments as unpaved roads. One structure is depicted at the north terminus of 8<sup>th</sup> Street within the three maps. Topographic maps from 1975, 1982, and 1985 depict the surrounding area as remaining mostly undeveloped although several new structures are plotted along Conrad Avenue and 8<sup>th</sup> Street. Starting in the 1988 topographic map, one structure is plotted as existing within the Project Area and is visible at the same location in the 2000 topographic map. Within the series of maps spanning 1975 and 2000, numerous new commercial and residential developments occur within the surrounding area. Conrad Avenue and 8<sup>th</sup> Street are upgraded and paved, and several new streets are created. Topographic maps from 2012, 2015, and 2018 show minor additional development within the area surrounding the project location with depicted structures and infrastructure such as streets and highways existing within modern-day locations. The structure depicted as existing within the project area is not plotted in the 2012, 2015, and 2018 topographic maps, however this appears to be due to a change in overall map styling and labelling rather than demolition of the structure.

Aerial imagery for the project area and surrounding vicinity are available as early as 1967. Imagery from 1967 and 1978 show the project area and the surrounding vicinity as being largely undeveloped except for Central Avenue (existing as a paved thruway), Conrad Avenue and 8<sup>th</sup> Street (existing as unpaved roads) in addition to several other unpaved roads that connect to Central Avenue. Imagery from 1980, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 depict several structures as existing within the project area. Development within the surrounding area accelerates during this span of time, with several unpaved roads, including 8<sup>th</sup> Street and Conrad Avenue, being upgraded and paved, the development of a commercial facility and a single family residence to the north of the project area, and numerous new residential and commercial structures. Aerial imagery from 2005 show additional development surrounding the project area including large grading operations occurring to the north and east. Aerial imagery from 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 show several additional developments within the surrounding vicinity, including the construction of the Ridgestone Apartments and the Rosetta Canyon Sports Park, both located northeast of the project area.

## FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The project area bisects a low-rolling alluvial terrace that is aligned northeast-southwest and is bordered by a small seasonal drainage to the north and by Central Avenue to the south and east. The parcel immediately west of the project area has been previously graded but now appears to lie fallow, displaying evidence of on-going opportunistic dumping activities. The south and eastern edges of the project area border an improved storm drain system that appears to be associated with the development along Central Avenue.

The western parcel, APN 347-130-029, had been previously graded and was mostly devoid of vegetation (Figure 4). The eastern parcel, APN 347-130-028, did not appear to have been previously graded or disturbed except for the southern edge which had been benched, presumably for slope retention (Figure 5). The southern border of the east parcel also contained a low-lying concrete retaining wall/curb which appeared to be modern in construction style (Figure 6). The north and northeastern portions of the Project Area contained a small east-west-trending drainage containing a mix of riparian vegetation, including mulefat and willow, and ornamental vegetation, including eucalyptus trees (Figures 7,8). Ground visibility within the north and northeastern portions of the Project Area were moderate (approximately 25 to 50 percent) to low (less than 25 percent) due to vegetation. Visibility within the central and southern portions of the east parcel and the entirety of the west parcel were moderate to good (75 percent and higher).

The field survey was unable to relocate resource P-33-000641/CA-RIV-641. The resource location provided through the EIC suggested that the resource was present within the southern portion of parcel 347-130-028. No indications of bedrock outcrops were visible during the survey effort. Inspections of the northern and northeastern portions of the Project Area also did not indicate the presence of intact bedrock outcrops. No previously unrecorded cultural resources were identified during the survey effort, and no indications of potential intact subsurface deposits were observed.



Figure 4. Overview of west parcel APN 347-130-029, facing north.



Figure 5. Overview of east parcel APN 347-130-028, facing west.



Figure 6. Overview of modern retaining wall/curb along southeast border of Project Area, facing northeast.



Figure 7. Overview of drainage within northeast corner of Project Area, facing west.



Figure 8. Overview of drainage within northern portion of Project Area, facing west.

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological survey was negative and no cultural resources were identified within the project area. However, one cultural resource P-33-000641/CA-RIV-641, was previously recorded within the Project Area. The resource, originally recorded in 1973, consisted of a single bedrock outcrop containing four milling slicks. No surficial artifacts were present at the time of original recordation. The resource was later updated in 1978 (recorder unknown), noting that the outcrop was no longer present, most likely due to being removed for the widening of State Route 74. No further updates to the resource have occurred since 1978.

While the archeological survey was negative, a prehistoric archaeological resource was previously recorded within the Project Area, and additional prehistoric archaeological resources that have been recorded within the record search radius, it is recommended that the following County's Conditions of Approval be followed: 15 Series Human Remains; 15 Series Unanticipated Resources; and 60 Series Cultural Resources Monitoring Program (CRMP) – Project Archaeologist / Archaeological Monitor be followed, as described below.

### County Conditions of Approval

#### 15 Series Human Remains

If human remains are found on this site, the developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted by the Coroner within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "Most Likely Descendant". The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the property owner concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

#### 15 Series Unanticipated Resources

The developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with the following for the life of this permit. If during ground disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources\* are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed: All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource shall be halted and the applicant shall call the County Archaeologist immediately upon discovery of the cultural resource. A meeting shall be convened between the developer, the project archaeologist\*\*, the Native American tribal representative, and the County Archaeologist to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made, with the concurrence of the County Archaeologist, as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis. Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.

\* A cultural resource site is defined, for this condition, as being a feature and/or three or more artifacts in close association with each other. Tribal Cultural Resources are also considered cultural resources.

\*\* If not already employed by the project developer, a County approved archaeologist and a Native American Monitor from the consulting tribe(s) shall be employed by the project developer to assess the

significance of the cultural resource, attend the meeting described above, and continue monitoring of all future site grading activities as necessary.

### **60 Series CRMP - Project Archaeologist / Archaeological Monitor**

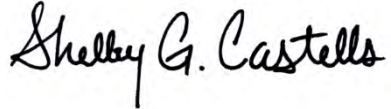
Prior to issuance of grading permits: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the County of Riverside Planning Department that a County certified professional archaeologist (Project Archaeologist) has been contracted to implement a Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan. A CRMP shall be developed in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural, tribal cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project. A fully executed copy of the contract and a digitally-signed copy of the Monitoring Plan shall be provided to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval.

Working directly under the Project Archaeologist, an adequate number of qualified Archaeological Monitors shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored including off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The Professional Archaeologist may submit a detailed letter to the County of Riverside during grading requesting a modification to the monitoring program if circumstances are encountered that reduce the need for monitoring.

## 8. CERTIFICATION

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

DATE: February 16, 2010

SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA

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## **APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX A: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**Professional Profile**

Ms. Castells is the Director of Archaeology for Red Tail Environmental and acts as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for all cultural resource studies. She has over fourteen years of experience in archaeology and cultural resource management in Southern California. She has been the Principal Investigator and Project Manager for numerous survey, monitoring, testing, and data recovery projects within the counties of San Diego, Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Kern. Ms. Castells has extensive experience providing regulatory compliance for CEQA, NEPA, NHPA, NAGPRA, and local guidelines and regulations. Ms. Castells is a Registered Professional Archaeologist, and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology. Her interests focus on historical archaeology and the regional history and prehistory of Southern California.

**Education**

M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, San Diego

**Registrations**

Register of Professional Archaeologists (3748180)

San Diego County CEQA Consultant List for Archaeological Resources

Orange County's Reference List for Certified Archaeologists

Riverside County Cultural Resources Consultants List

**Selected Archaeological Experience**

**City of San Diego Cultural and Paleontological Resources On-Call As-Needed Environmental Consulting Agreement (R-309919/H146284), San Diego, CA**

**Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego County, CA**

Provides cultural resources and paleontological support of the City of San Diego's utilities undergrounding program. Conducts cultural resources inventories including record searches and archaeological surveys to identify project areas which may contain cultural resources in support of multiple MNDs and a programmatic EIR. Recommends mitigation measures including resource testing and evaluation, avoidance, and construction monitoring. Works with the City and contractors to fulfill mitigation measures including construction monitoring, resource identification, recordation, and evaluation. City of San Diego, Transportation and Storm Water Department is the lead agency.

**University of California, San Diego, Hillcrest Campus Long Range Development Plan EIR Project**

**Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA**

Conducted a cultural resources survey and prepared a technical report in support of the project's EIR. Identified a cultural resource with human remains within the project area. Recommended mitigation measures for the resource to avoid adverse effects. Assisted UCSD with their AB-52 tribal consultation, including organizing, scheduling, facilitating, and reporting on tribal consultation meetings. UCSD was the lead agency.

**SANDAG Bayshore Bikeway – Segment 8B Project**

**Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego and National Cities**

Conducted a cultural resource study for the Project including: delineating and mapping the area of potential effect, conducting a record search and an archaeological survey of the APE, preparing the Historic Property Survey Report,

Archaeological Survey Report, Finding of Effect document, and Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Site Forms for a railroad line eligible for and listed in the San Diego Register of Historical Resources and for a historic district that was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Created mitigation measures to avoid an adverse impact to these historic properties during implementation of the Project. Conducted AB-52 consultation on behalf of SANDAG. Assisted in SHPO consultation.

**Heritage Road Bridge Replacement Project****Principal Investigator / Project Manager | City of Chula Vista, CA**

Conducted a cultural resource study for the Project including: delineating and mapping the area of potential effect (APE), conducting a record search and an archaeological survey of the APE, preparing the Historic Property Survey Report and the Archaeology Survey Report, and creating mitigation measures. City of Chula Vista and Caltrans were the lead agencies.

**North County Transit District Advanced Train Control and Positive Train Control Antennas at Five Locations for the Elvira to Morena Double Track Project****Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA**

Conducted a cultural resources survey of the five areas of potential effect and prepared the associated Archaeological Resources Management Reports. Prepared the Federal Communications Commission's Form 620, public outreach and Tower Construction Notification System for each antenna. Consulted with the California State Historic Preservation. Federal Communication Commission was the lead agency.

**Harbor View Hotel Project,****Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA**

Prepared an archaeological assessment of the Project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with the City of San Diego's Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the Project's construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register a feature containing the remains of a historic boat. Documented the boat feature on DPR 523 forms. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, evaluation and data recovery, including an artifact analysis and historic research. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

**Machado Smith Excavation, Old Town San Diego State of California Historic Park****Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA**

Prepared a work plan and California State Parks permit application for the excavation in order to identify the location of two 19th century structures, evaluate the archaeological remains for eligibility to the CRHR and significance under CEQA, and to assist in the recreation of the buildings in Old Town San Diego State of California Historic Park. Directed excavations including mechanical trenching and hand excavations. Excavated 19th century features. Directed laboratory work associated with the excavations, cataloged the artifacts, performed the artifact analysis, and prepared the artifact collection for curation. Evaluated the cultural resource for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR, and for significance under CEQA. Prepared a technical report providing the results of the excavation, artifact analysis, evaluation of the resources to the CRHR, provided mitigation measures, and guidance to the building recreation process. Prepared DPR 523 forms for the cultural resource. California State Parks was the lead agency.

**San Diego County Administration Center Parking Garage, Cedar and Ketter Project****Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA**

Prepared an archaeological assessment of the project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with CEQA and the City of San Diego's Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the project's construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated

for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register a historic well. Performed a data recovery on the well feature. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, evaluation and data recovery, including an artifact analysis and historic research. Documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms. Prepared the artifact collection, artifact analysis, and historic research to be incorporated into a display to be placed in the parking garage and the County Administration Center. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

**Archaeological Survey for the County of San Diego Fuel Reduction Parcel Preparation Program in Julian, Whispering Pines, and Along State Route 78/79**

**Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego County, CA**

Conducted a cultural resources survey of the project area in compliance with CEQA and San Diego County Guidelines. Prepared a technical report and created avoidance measures in consultation with the County of San Diego to avoid all impacts to cultural resources and prepared a technical report. Documented cultural resources on DPR 523 Forms. San Diego County was the lead agency.

**Pacifica Vista Self Storage Project**

**Principal Investigator / Project Manager | Vista, CA**

Conducted a cultural resource survey of the project area and prepared technical report in compliance with CEQA and City of Vista Guidelines. Identified two cultural resources within the Project area, evaluated one cultural resource and created avoidance measures to avoid the second resource. Documented cultural resources on DPR 523 Forms. City of Vista was the lead agency.

**Broadway Earthen Channel Repairs Project**

**Principal Investigator / Project Manager | El Cajon, CA**

Conducted a cultural resource survey of the project area and prepared a technical report in support of the project's environmental documents. The project is subject to CEQA-Plus and was conducted in compliance with City of El Cajon, County of San Diego and Section 106 of the NHPA requirements. Identified, documented, and evaluated a cultural resource within the project area. City of El Cajon, County of San Diego, and California Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program were the lead agencies.

**Rancho Del Rio Biological Mitigation Parcel Project**

**Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA**

Conducted a cultural resource survey of the project area and prepared a technical report in compliance with the City of San Diego CEQA Guidelines. Identified a cultural resource within the project area and documented the resource on DPR 523 Forms recommended avoidance measures or evaluation of the resource to the CRHR and City Register. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

**India and Date Project at 1703 India Street for H.G. Fenton**

**Principal Investigator / Project Manager | San Diego, CA**

Prepared an archaeological assessment of the Project area and a construction monitoring plan in compliance with the City of San Diego's Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Conducted a pre-testing program within the Project area using mechanically excavated trenches to identify possible archaeological deposits. Identified a layer of fill soil that did not need to be monitored. Managed the archaeological monitoring of the Project's construction during the initial ground disturbance and grading of the Project area. Identified, documented, and evaluated for significance under CEQA, to the CRHR, and to the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register two historic trash scatters. Performed evaluation testing on the archaeological deposits. Documented cultural resources on DPR 523 forms. Provided a technical report with the results of the monitoring, testing, and evaluation, including an artifact analysis and historic research. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

---

## Professional Profile

Mr. Spencer Bietz is the Archaeological Field Director at Red Tail Environmental and has worked as a qualified archaeologist in California for the past 15 years. Mr. Bietz has completed a wide variety of cultural resource management projects and is a qualified archaeological monitor for the City of San Diego and County of San Diego. Mr. Bietz has worked on cultural resource projects throughout San Diego, Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Los Angeles, and Tulare Counties in California. Mr. Bietz has participated in projects for federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service; state agencies, including California State Parks and Caltrans; local governments, including the City and County of San Diego; and private clients. As an archaeologist and paleontologist, Mr. Bietz has experience with construction monitoring, geotechnical sampling, GIS mapping and data management, technical writing, soil screening, field survey and site recordation, resource evaluation, and artifact cataloging and preparation for curation. Mr. Bietz's personal research interests include historical archaeology and the regional history and prehistory of Southern California, GIS data management, modeling, and cartography.

## Education

Certificate of Performance as Geographic Information Systems Specialist, San Diego Mesa College  
B.A., Anthropology with Concentration in Archaeology, University of California, San Diego

## Selected Archaeology Experience

### **City of San Diego Cultural and Paleontological Resources On-Call As-Needed Environmental Consulting Agreement (R-309919/H146284), San Diego, CA**

#### **Senior Archaeologist | San Diego County, CA**

Conducts cultural resources inventories including record searches and archaeological surveys to identify project areas which may contain cultural resources in support of multiple MNDs and a programmatic EIR. Recommends mitigation measures including resource testing and evaluation, avoidance, and construction monitoring. Performs archaeological construction monitoring, resource identification, recordation, and evaluation. Also acts as the GIS Specialist to produce report maps and record resources identified during construction monitoring. City of San Diego, Transportation and Storm Water Department is the lead agency.

### **Archaeological Survey and Monitoring for the Tenaja Fire State and Campground and the Upper San Juan Campground Contract Areas, Trabuco Ranger District**

#### **Field Archaeologist | Cleveland National Forest, CA (2018-ongoing)**

Conducted cultural resource monitoring and documentation of planned structure demolition within the Upper San Juan Campground Contract Area. Will be performing archaeological monitoring during ground disturbance in 2019. Contributed to technical report and created cartographic figures and digital GIS database. United States Forest Service is the lead agency.

### **Archaeological and Native American Monitoring for UU525 Block 4J1 Project**

#### **Field Director/Archaeological Monitor | San Diego, CA (2018-ongoing)**

Field Director and archaeological monitor for the archaeological monitoring for the utility undergrounding project. Worked with construction crews to provide updated schedules. Reviewed notes, created monitoring schedule and archaeological discovery database. Created cartographic figures and digital GIS database. Collected, cleaned, and cataloged artifacts recovered during cultural resource monitoring efforts. City of San Diego is the lead agency.

**Ives Residential at 1874 Spindrift Project****Field Director | San Diego, CA (2018-ongoing)**

Conducted extended Phase I testing of the project area. Identified, recorded, and evaluated a prehistoric archaeological deposit. Contributed to data recovery technical report and created cartographic figures and GIS digital database. City of San Diego is the lead agency.

**Mission Bay Geo-Archaeological Testing****Cultural Resource Monitor | San Diego, CA (2018)**

Contributed as the primary cultural resource monitor, assisting in the collection of subsurface core samples for geo-archaeological analysis. Performed subsurface geotechnical bore sampling, photo documentation, sample documentation, GIS map creation and data management, and technical writing. City of San Diego was lead agency.

**Crown Point Sewer and Water Group Monitoring, San Diego, California****Cultural Resource Monitor | San Diego, California (2016-2018)**

Contributed as a cultural resource monitor during the excavation of trenches and manhole vaults in the community of Crown Point in Pacific Beach, California. City of San Diego was the lead agency.

**Pio Pico North Development Project****Field Director | Carlsbad, CA (2016-2017)**

Contributed as field director for subsurface testing of multiple resources within a parcel proposed for residential development. Assisted in the creation of the testing protocol and with technical report writing, and directed the excavation of more than 50 mechanically-excavated trenches and 20 TEUs. Additional activities included site recordation and evaluation, historical archival research, recordation and evaluation of a historic-era linear feature (water pipeline), artifact cataloging, shell speciation, GIS data creation and management, and figure creation.

**Administration of Courts (AOC) California, San Diego County Courthouse Monitoring****Lead Cultural Resource Monitor | San Diego, CA (2014)**

Contributed as the primary cultural resource monitor, assisting in the recording of cultural deposits and features during footing excavation. Oversaw the recording of cultural discoveries, photo documentation, artifact collection, testing of historic features, and site recordation using Trimble GeoXH devices. Assisted in GIS map creation and data management, and artifact preparation.

**San Diego Gas and Electric Cultural Resources On-Call, San Diego County, California****Field Archaeologist | Cultural Resource Monitor | San Diego, CA (2014)**

Contributed as a field archaeologist assisting in a variety of projects including cultural resource monitoring, deteriorated pole survey, FiRM infrastructure survey, resource testing and evaluation, technical report and summary letter writing, GIS data creation and management, and figure creation.

**Sunrise Powerlink Monitoring, San Diego County, California****Cultural Resource Monitor | San Diego, CA (2008-2009)**

Contributed as a cultural resource monitor accompanying survey and geo-technical testing crews in the survey and placement of proposed electrical tower locations and their respective access areas along the Sunrise Powerlink. Assisted in site recording, photo documentation, and the identification and marking of sensitive cultural areas for future avoidance by work crews. Additional tasks included writing and compiling of tower cultural data for the final summary report.

**APPENDIX B: *CONFIDENTIAL* EIC RECORD SEARCH**

(Provided Separately)

## **APPENDIX C: NAHC CORRESPONDENCE**



January 21, 2021

California Native American Heritage Commission  
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear NAHC,

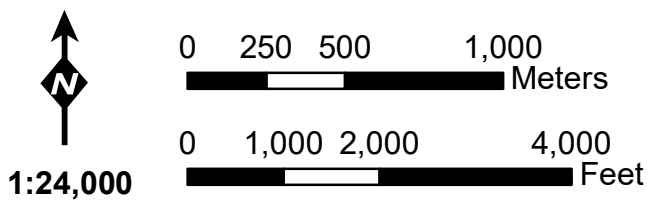
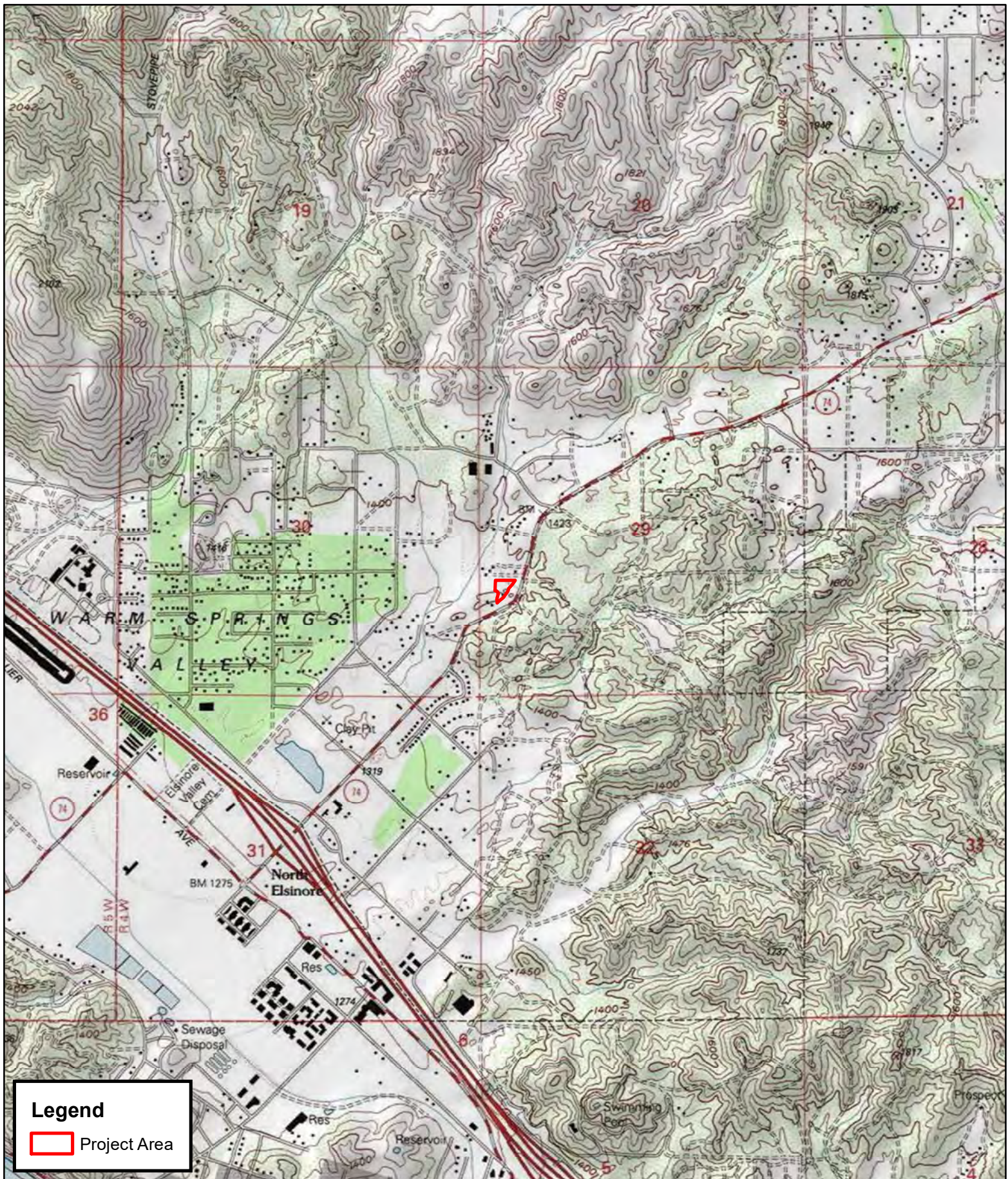
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed 28771 Highway 74 Project (project), located on Assessor Parcel Number (APNs) 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Highway 74, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Red Tail is currently conducting a record search with the Eastern Information Center. I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File to determine if you have registered any cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within the proposed project area. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *Lake Elsinore, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 5 South, Range 4 West, Section 29. The proposed project intends to develop portions of the two parcels for a gas station complex which will include a convenience store, a fueling canopy with six multi-product dispensers, and two underground storage tanks.

Our investigation will include direct contact with local tribal entities. Please include a list of the appropriate individuals to contact related to this project. Please submit your response via email to [Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com](mailto:Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com).

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Project Area Map





## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 4, 2021

Shelby Castells  
Red Tail Environmental

Via Email to: [Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com](mailto:Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com)

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Castells:

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](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
Laura Miranda  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
Reginald Pagaling  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
Merri Lopez-Keifer  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
Russell Attebery  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
William Mungary  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
Julie Tumamait-  
Stenslie  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
2/4/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**

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

**Cabazon Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

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

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

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

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

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

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

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

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

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-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 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 28771 Highway 74 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
2/4/2021**

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@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***

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

***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

***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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 28771 Highway 74 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
2/4/2021**

***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***

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

***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 28771 Highway 74 Project, Riverside County.



February 8, 2021

Ms. Amanda Vance  
Chairperson  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
PO Box 846, Coachella, CA, 92236  
760-398-4722  
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Ms. Vance,

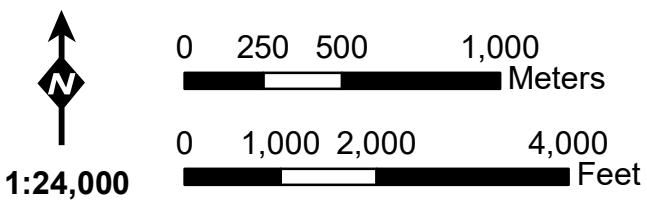
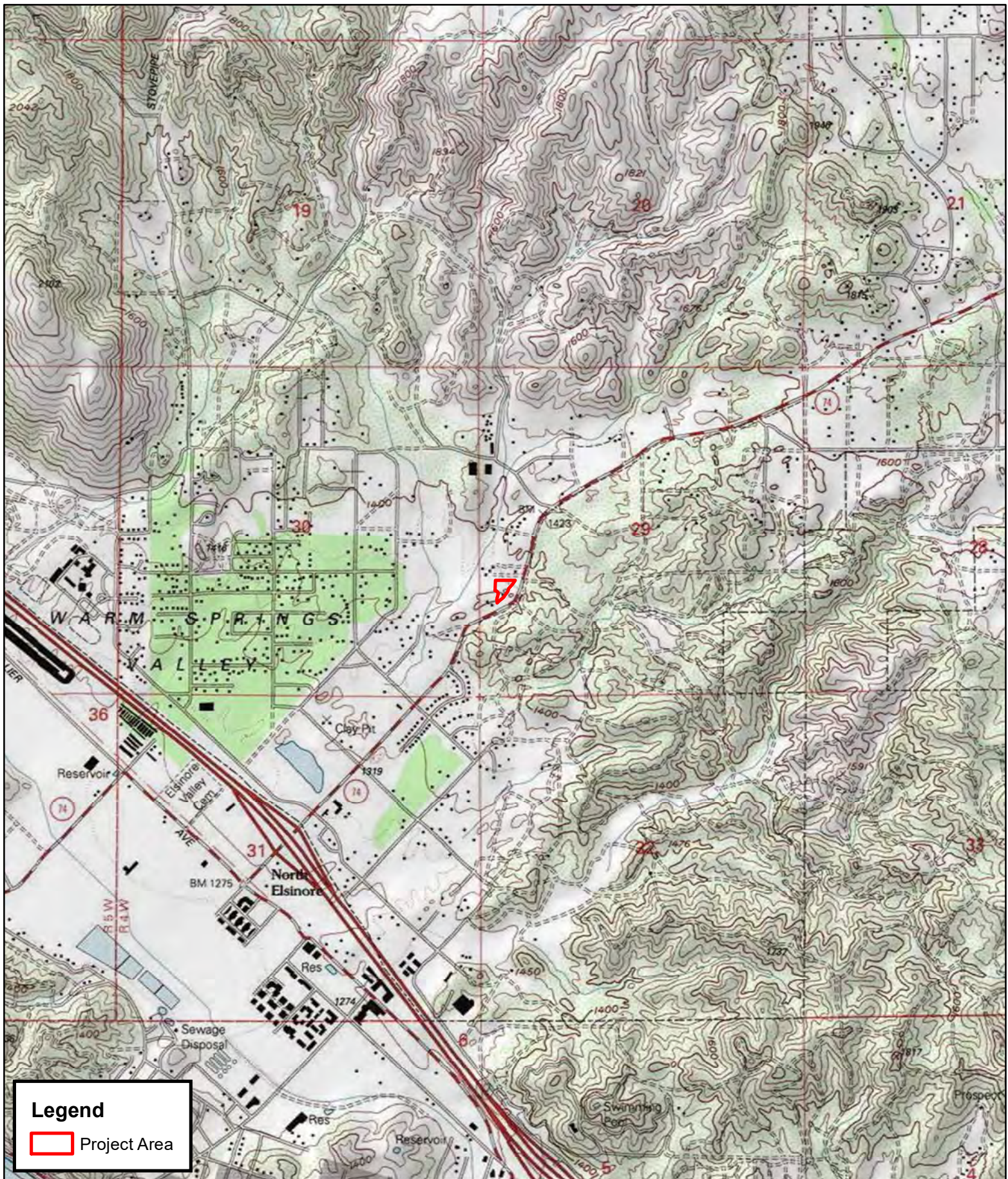
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the 28771 Highway 74 Project (project), located on Assessor Parcel Number (APNs) 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Highway 74, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The project area is shown on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Lake Elsinore, California* topographic quadrangle within Section 29 of Township 5 South, Range 4 West. The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside is overseeing the project as lead agency. The project intends to develop portions of the two parcels for a gas station complex which will include a convenience store, a fueling canopy with six multi-product dispensers, and two underground storage tanks.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was negative. Red Tail is conducting a record search at the Eastern Information Center and a pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

We are contacting you to request additional information regarding the Project area, if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, Tribal Cultural Resources, resource collecting areas, or any other areas of concern of which you would wish us to be aware. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed Project, please contact me at the address or phone number listed below, or via email at [Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com](mailto:Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com). We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

Mr. Bo Mazzetti  
Chairperson  
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians  
One Government Center Land, Valley Center, CA, 92082  
760-749-1051  
bomazzetti@aol.com

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Mazzetti,

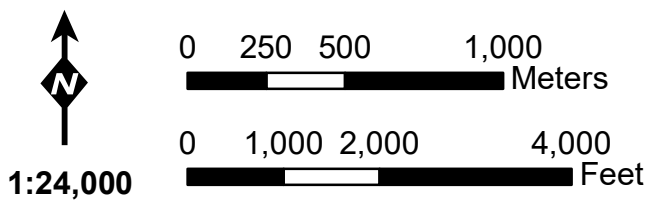
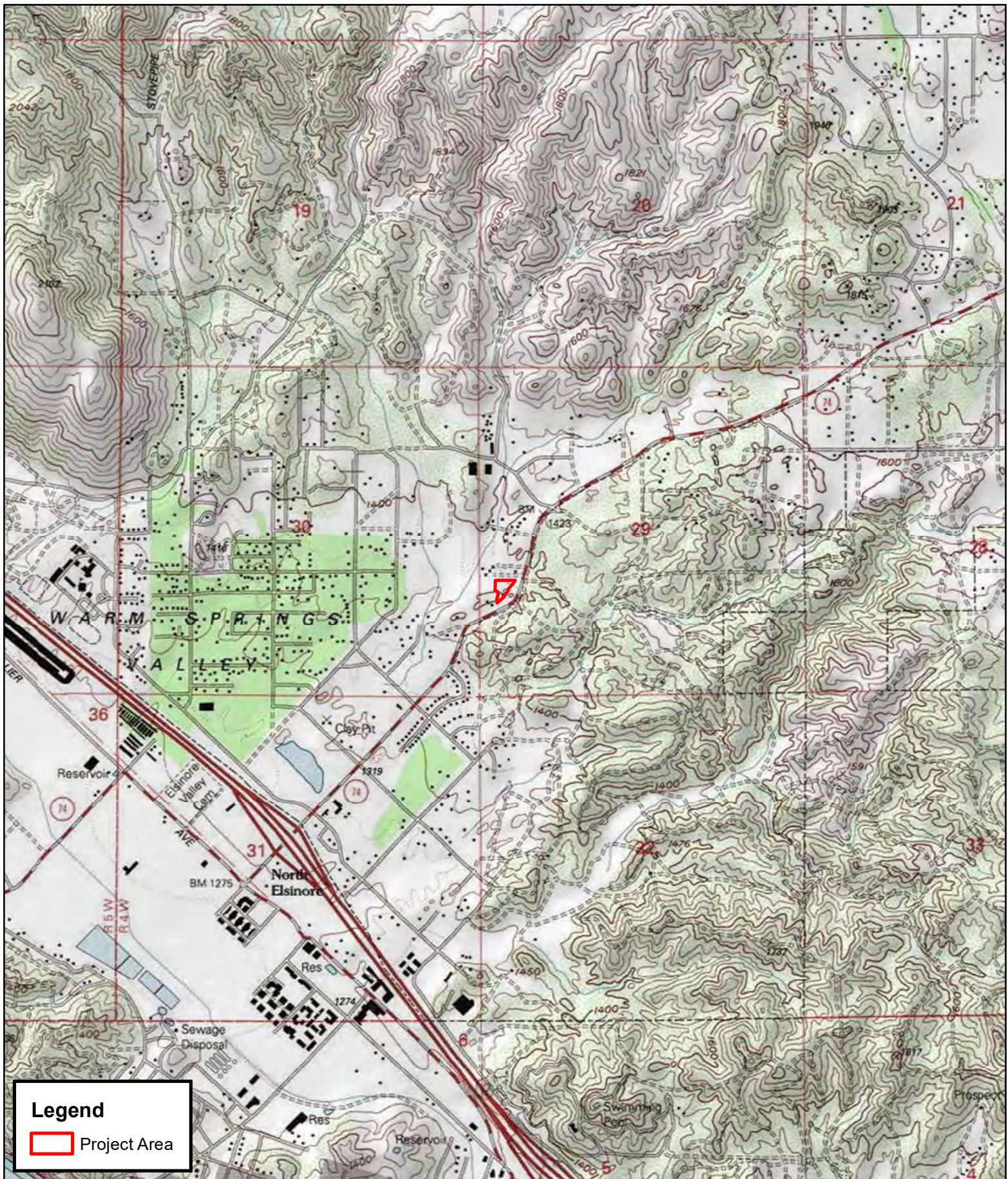
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

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

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Ms. Madrigal,

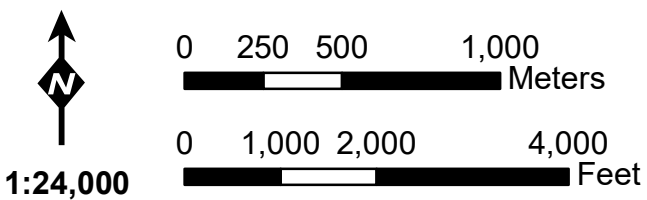
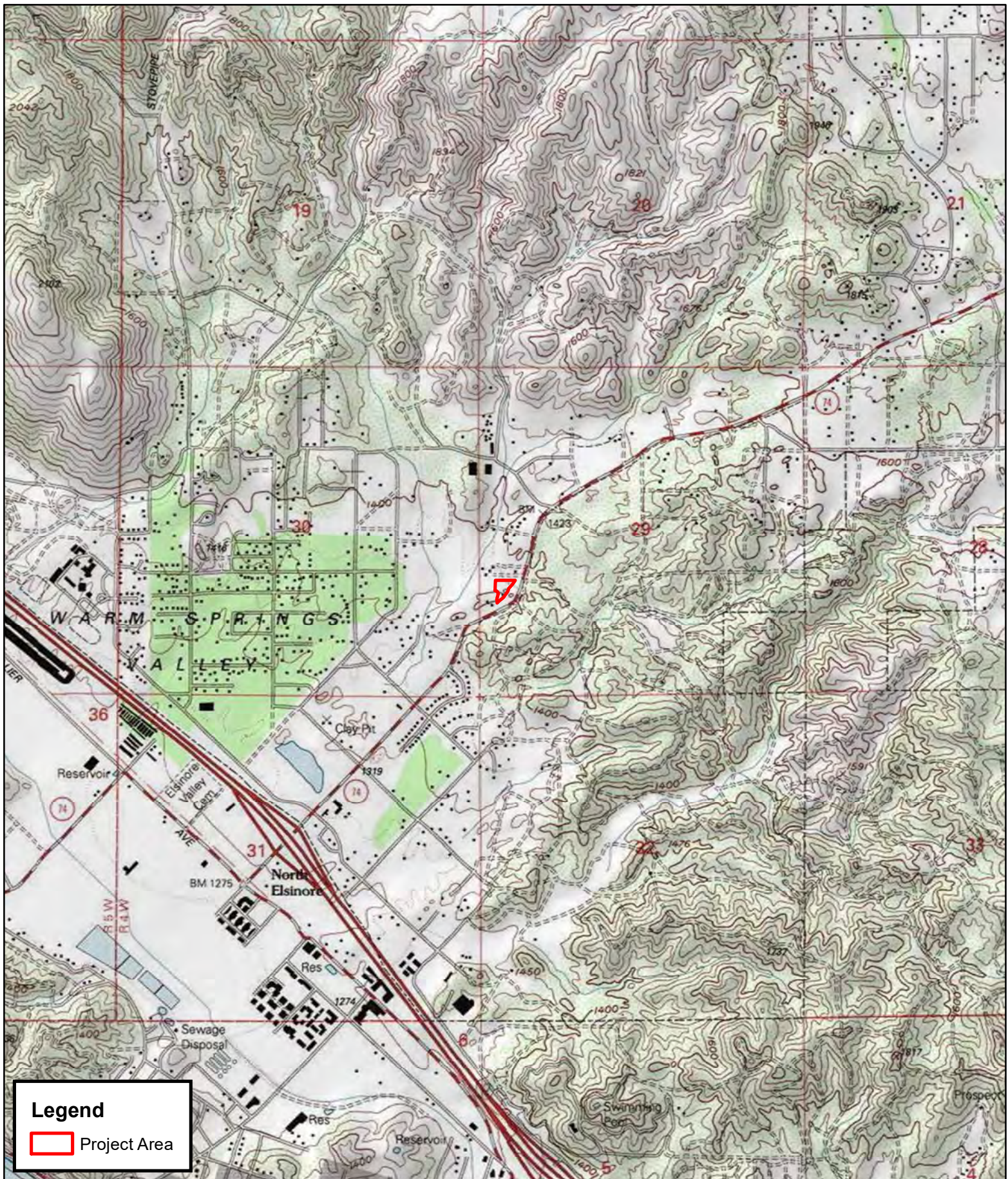
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

Mr. Daniel Salgado  
Chairperson  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
52701 US Highway 371, Anza, CA, 92539  
951-763-5549  
chairman@cahuilla.net

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Salgado,

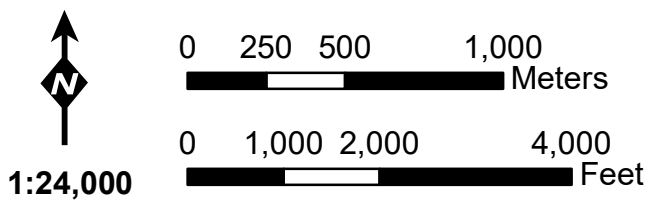
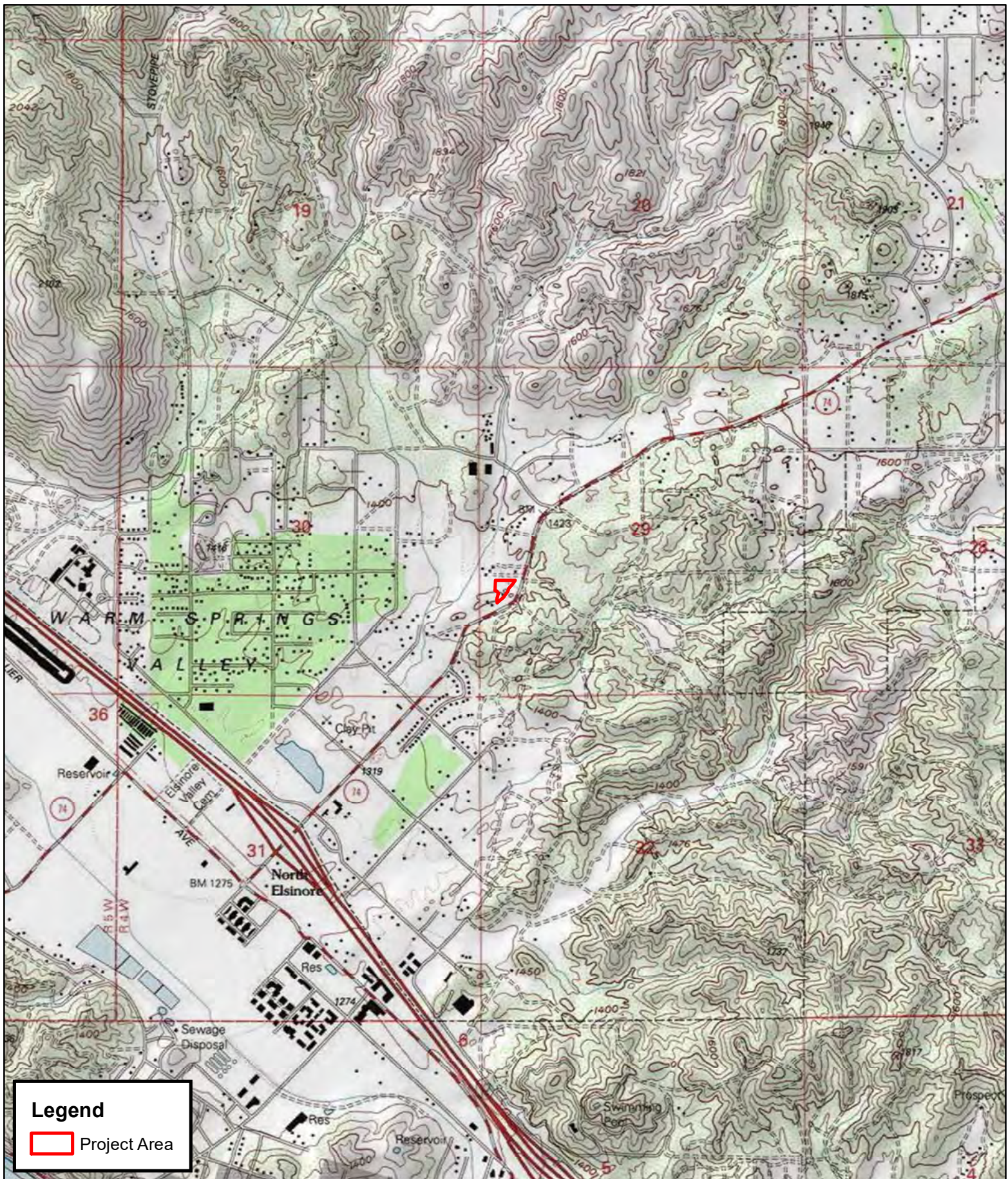
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

Ms. Denisa Torres  
Cultural Resources Manager  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road, Banning, CA, 92220  
951-849-8807  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Ms. Torres,

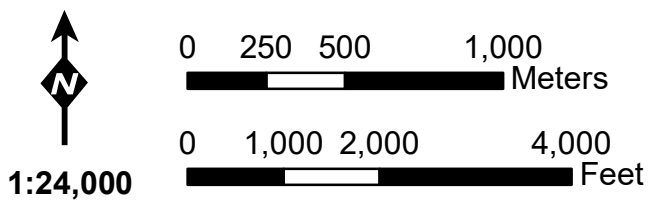
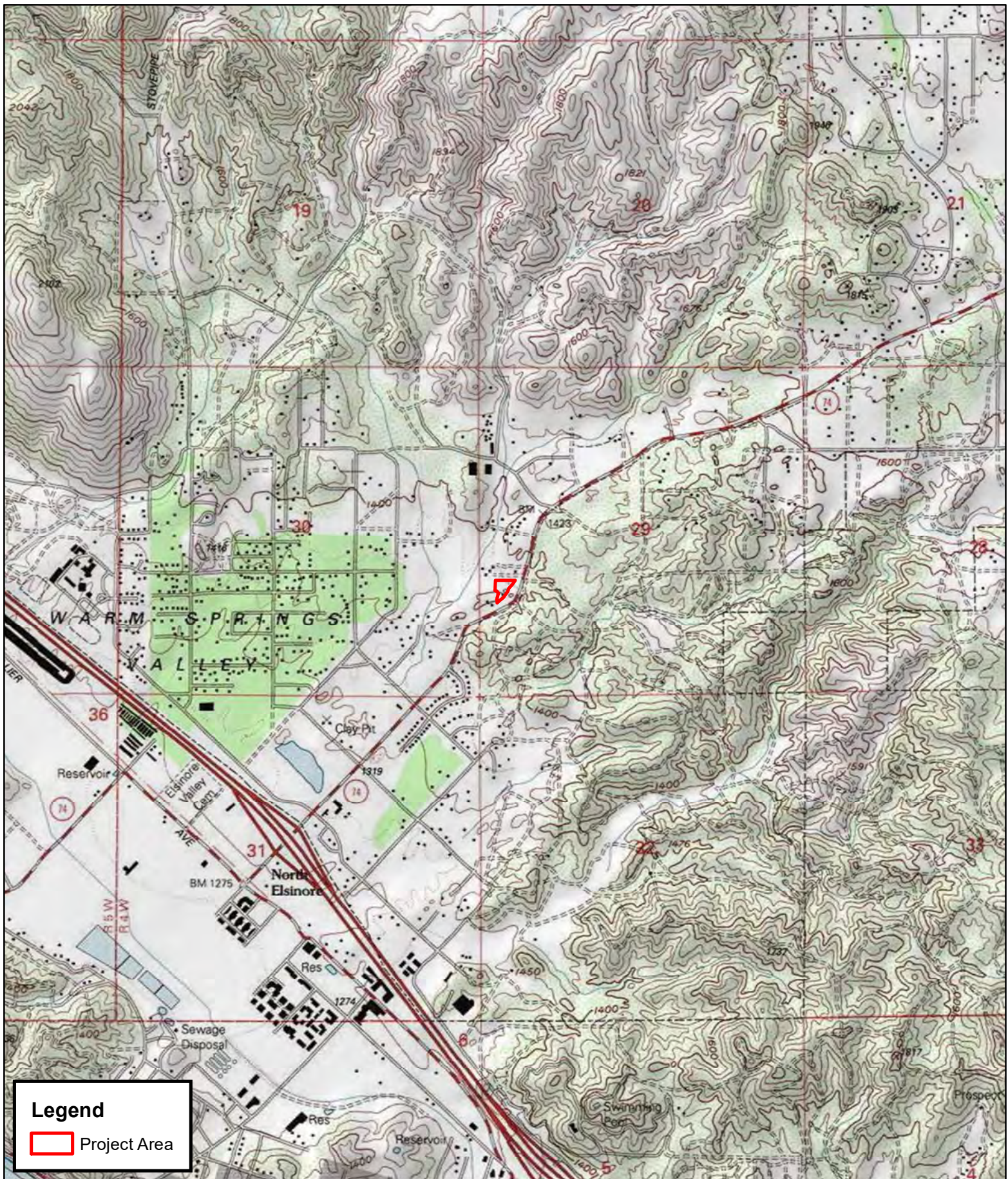
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

Mr. Doug Welmas  
Chairperson  
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway, Indio, CA, 92203  
760-342-2593  
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Welmas,

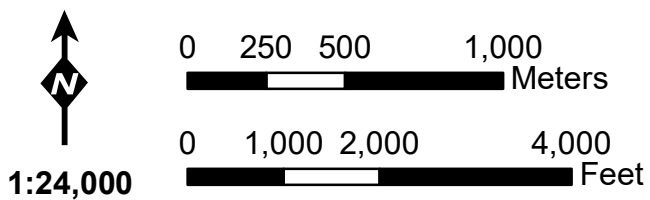
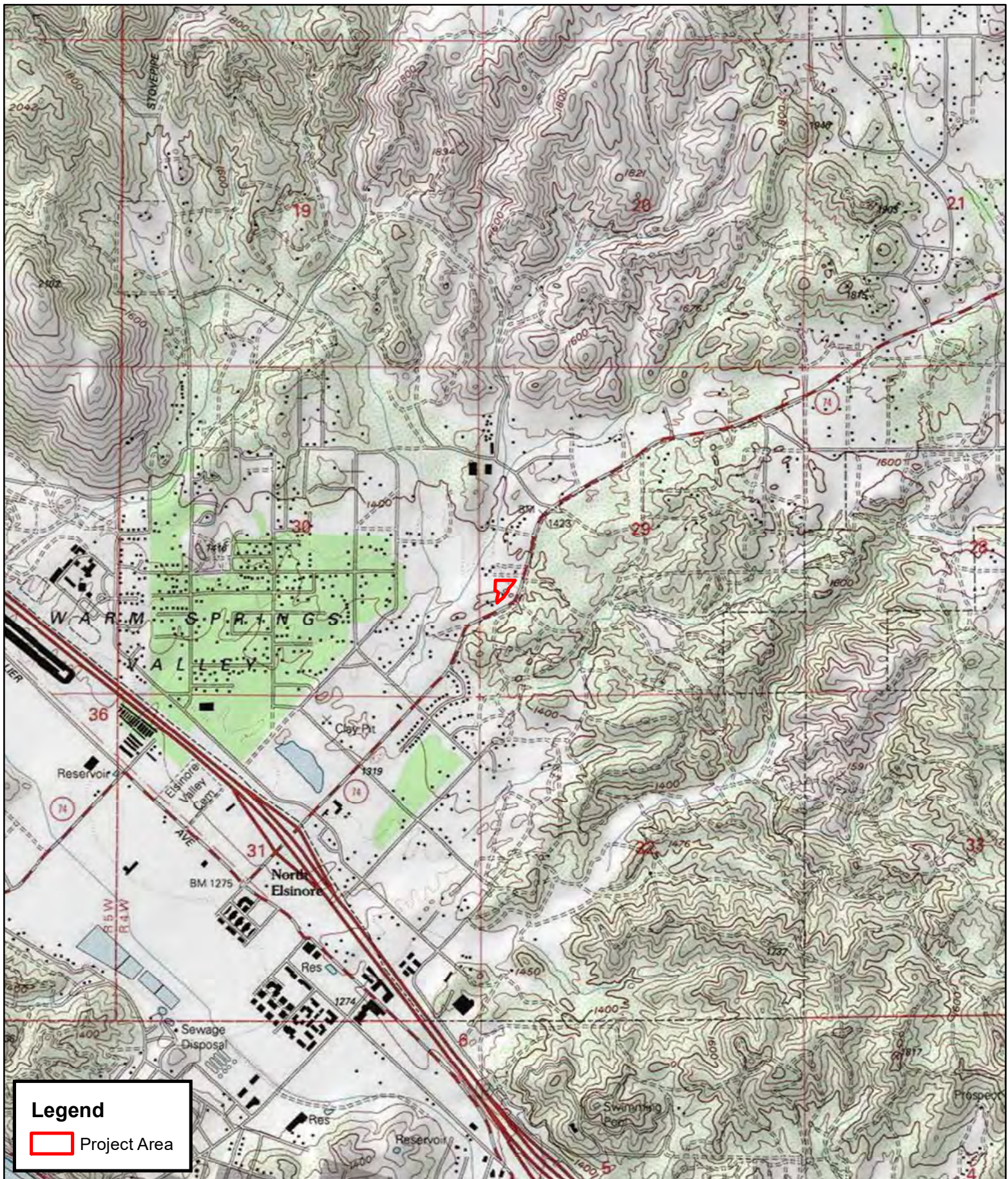
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Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

Mr. Fred Nelson  
Chairperson  
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians  
22000 Highway 76, Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
760-742-3771

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Nelson,

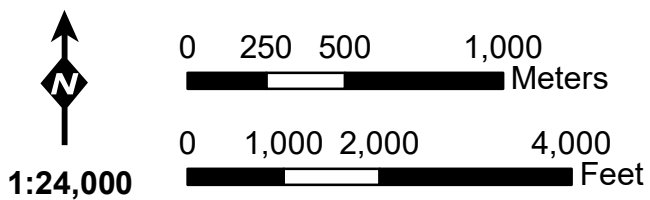
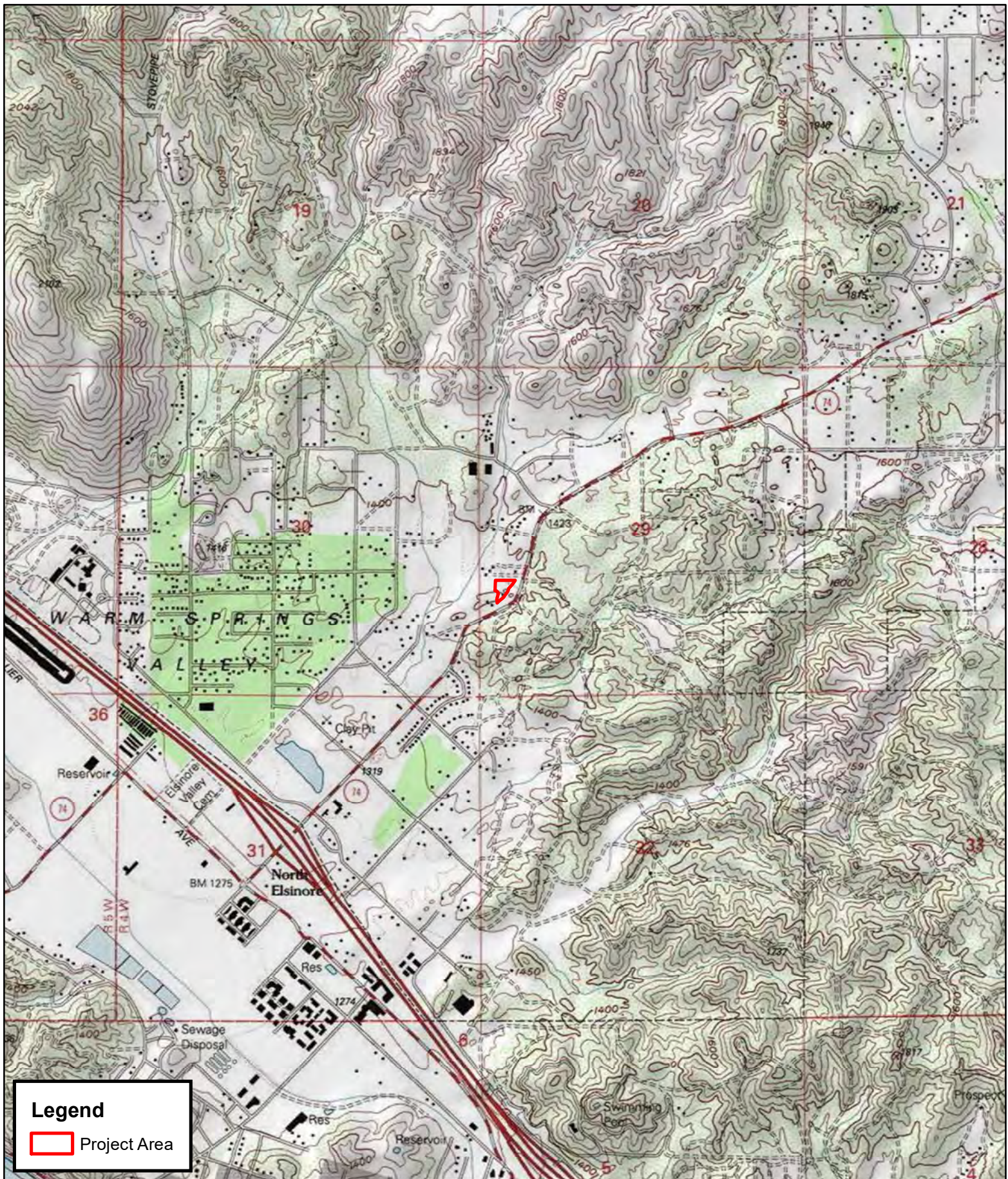
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Director of Archaeology  
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February 8, 2021

Mr. John Gomez  
Environmental Coordinator  
Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
PO Box 391670, Anza, CA, 92539  
951-763-4105  
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Gomez,

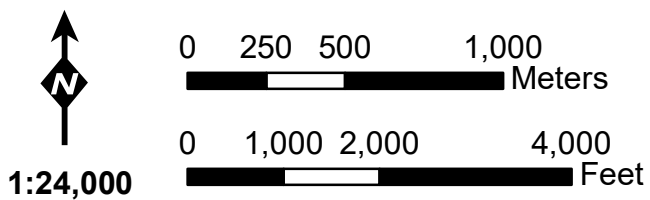
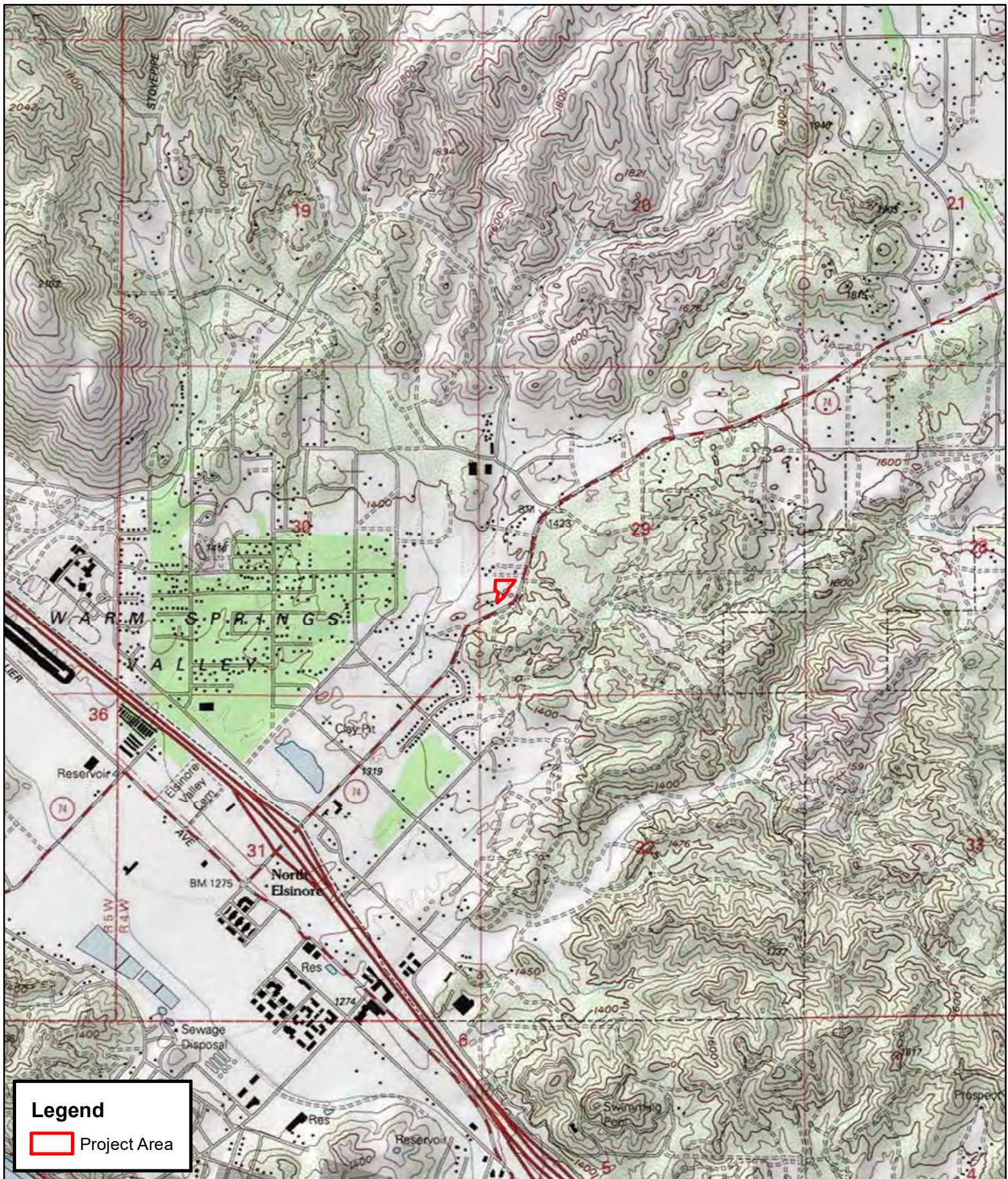
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Director of Archaeology  
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February 8, 2021

Mr. Jeff Grubbe  
Chairperson  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
760-699-6800

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Grubbe,

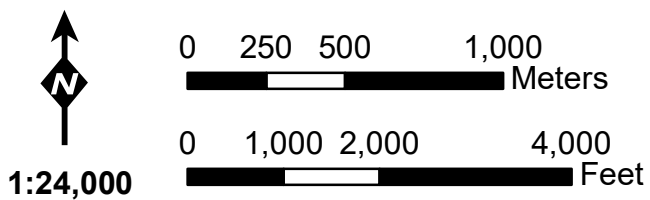
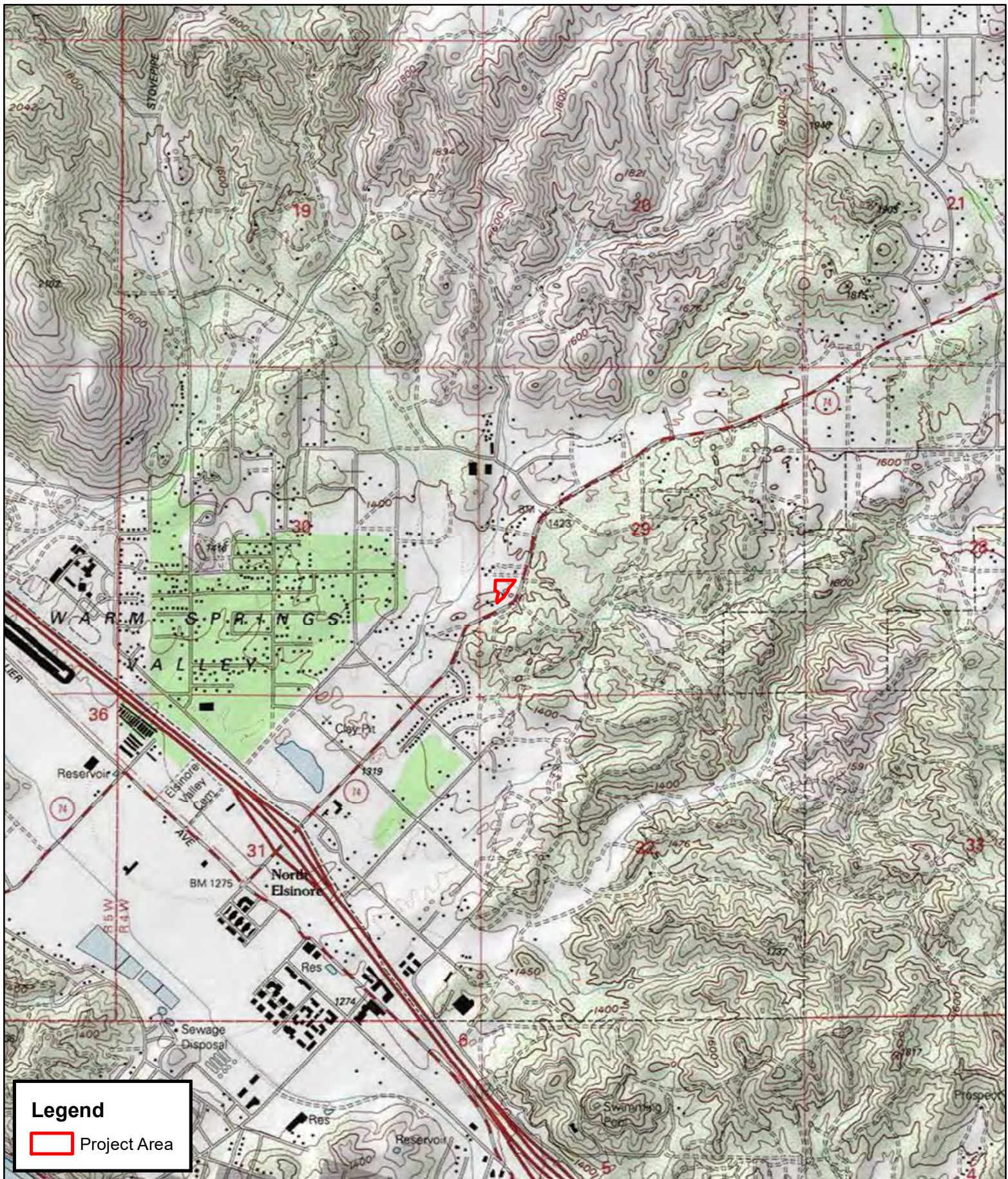
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February 8, 2021

Mr. Joeseeph Hamilton  
Chairperson  
Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
PO Box 391670, Anza, CA, 92539  
951-763-4105  
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

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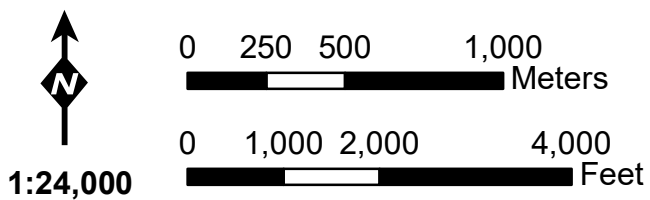
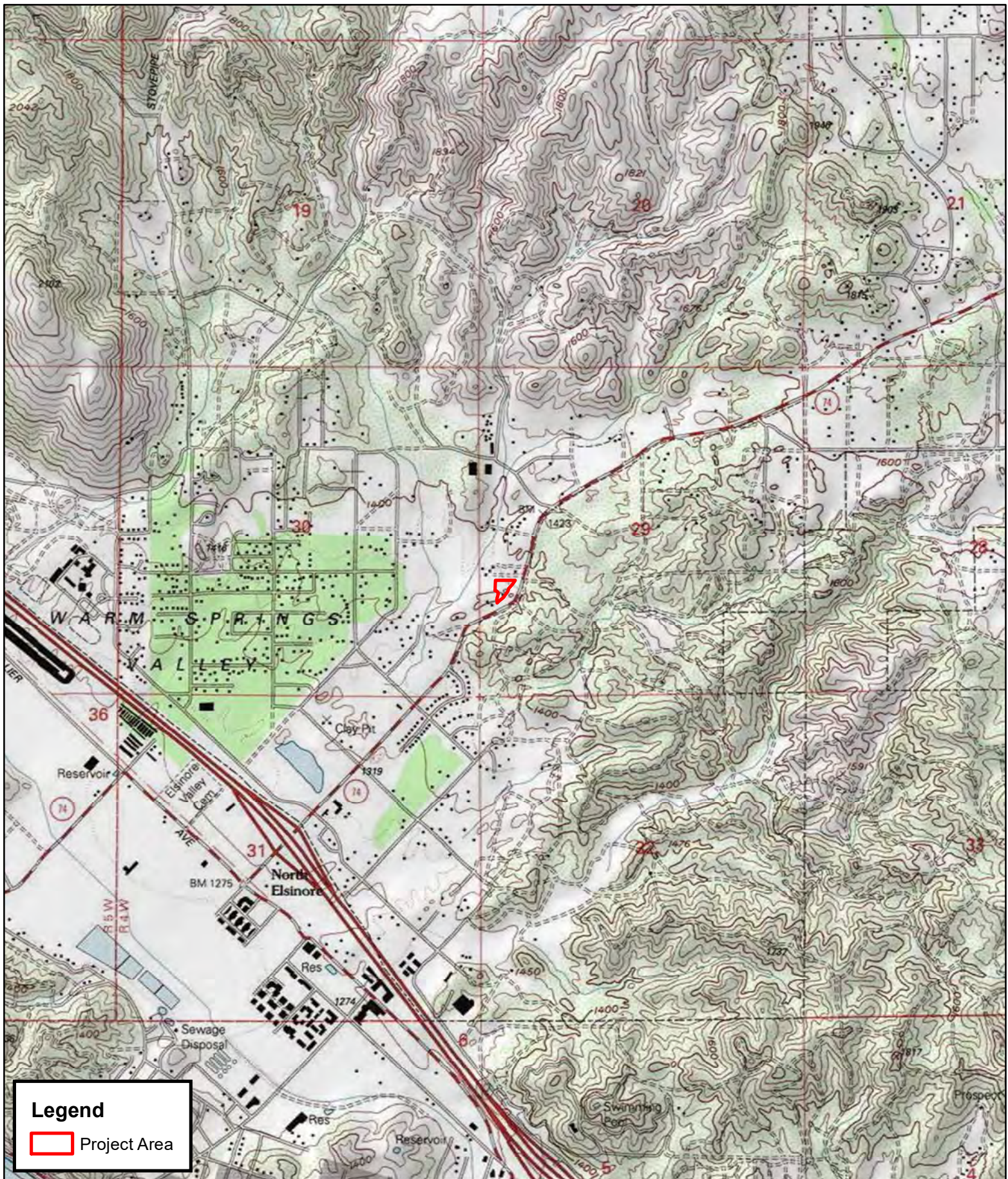
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Director of Archaeology  
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February 8, 2021

Ms. Jill McCormick  
Historic Preservation Officer  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
PO Box 1899, Yuma, AZ, 85366  
760-572-2423  
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Ms. McCormick,

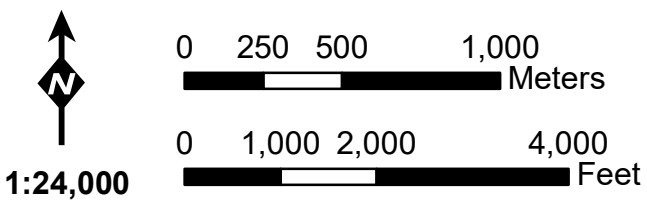
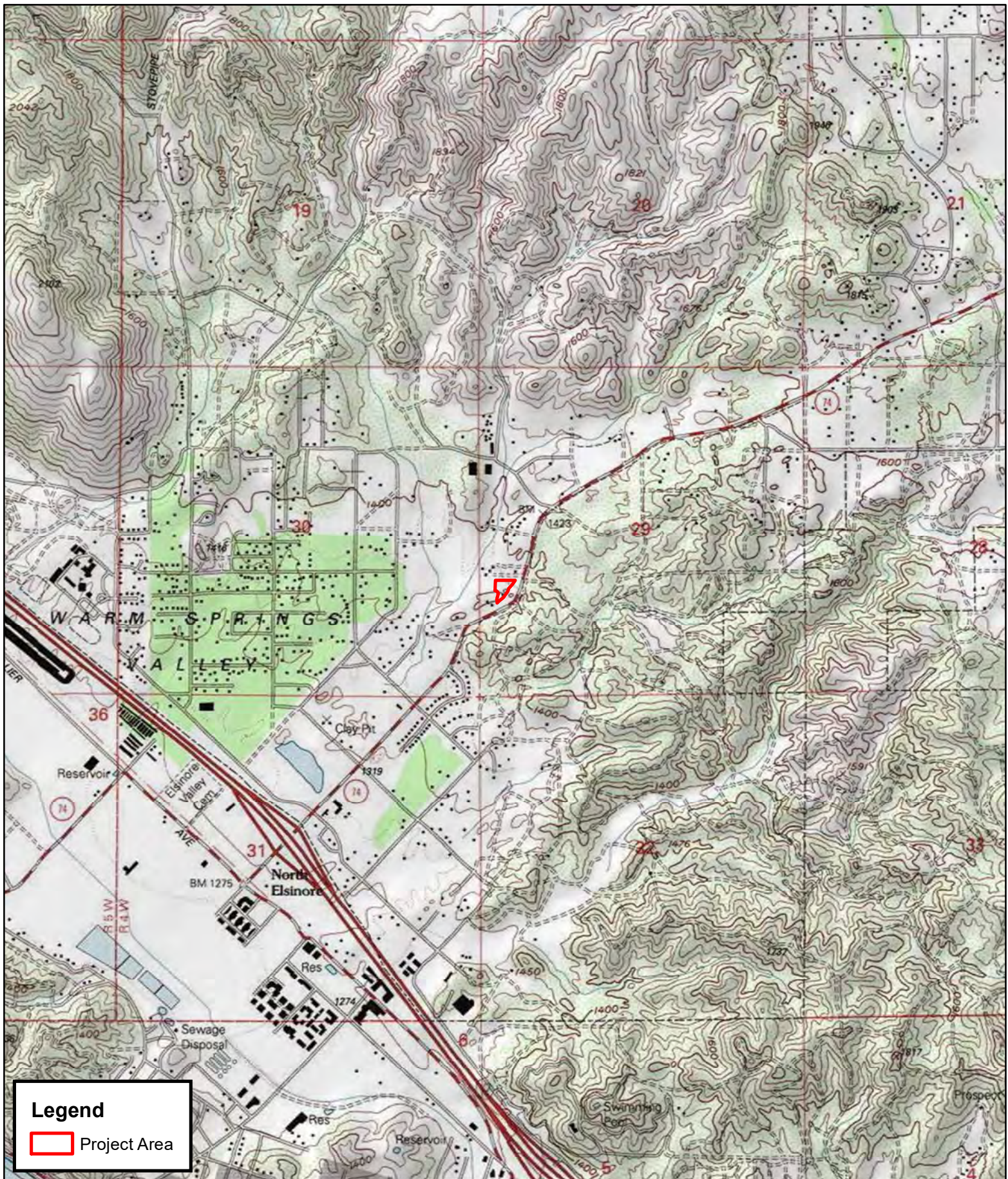
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Director of Archaeology  
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February 8, 2021

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros  
Cultural Resource Department  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
PO Box 487, San Jacinto, CA, 92583  
951-663-5279  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

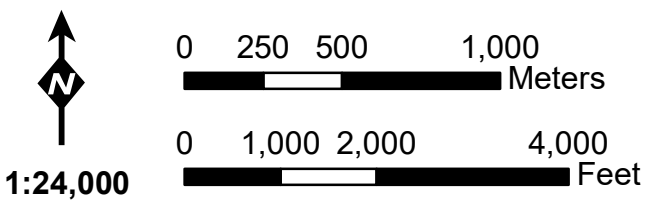
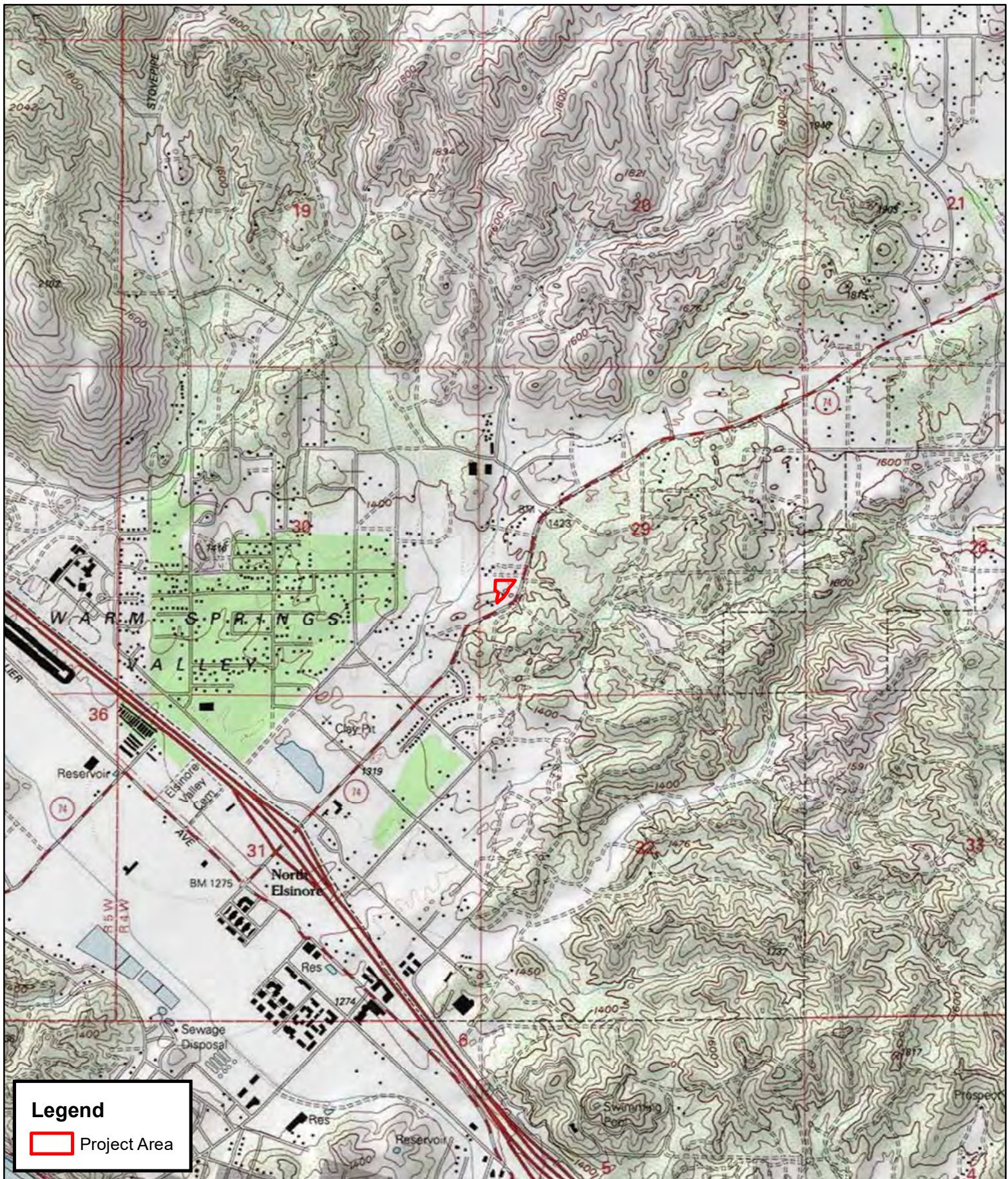
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February 8, 2021

Ms. Joyce Perry  
Tribal Manager  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes  
4955 Paseo Segovia, Irvine, CA, 92603  
949-293-8522  
kaamalam@gmail.com

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Ms. Perry,

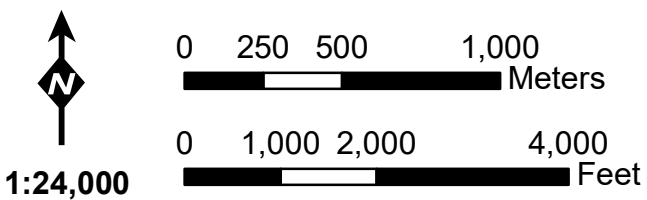
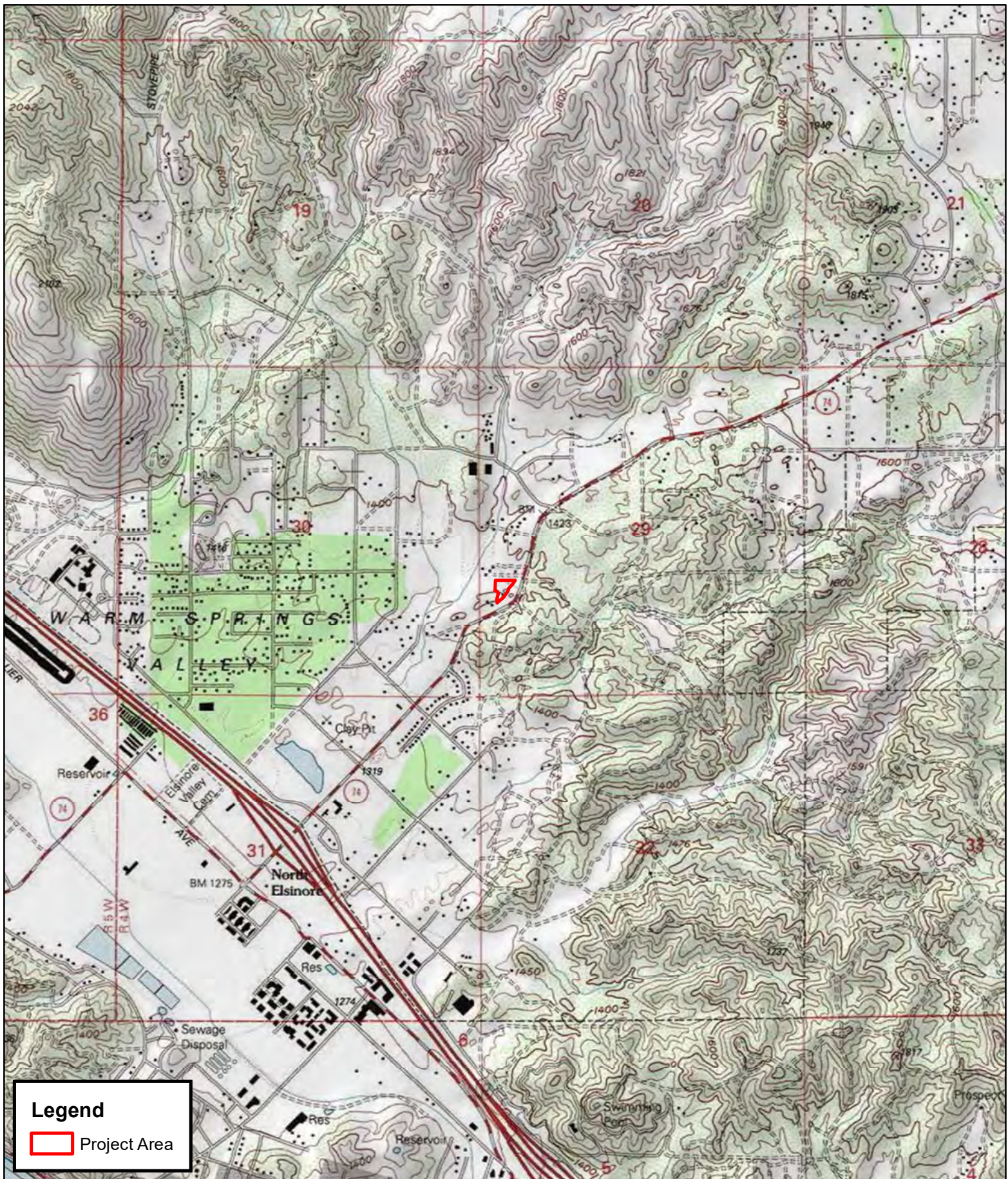
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February 8, 2021

Ms. Lovina Redner  
Tribal Chair  
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
PO Box 391820, Anza, CA, 92539  
951-659-2700  
lsaul@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
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Dear Ms. Redner,

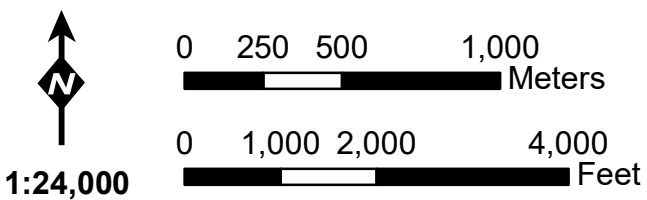
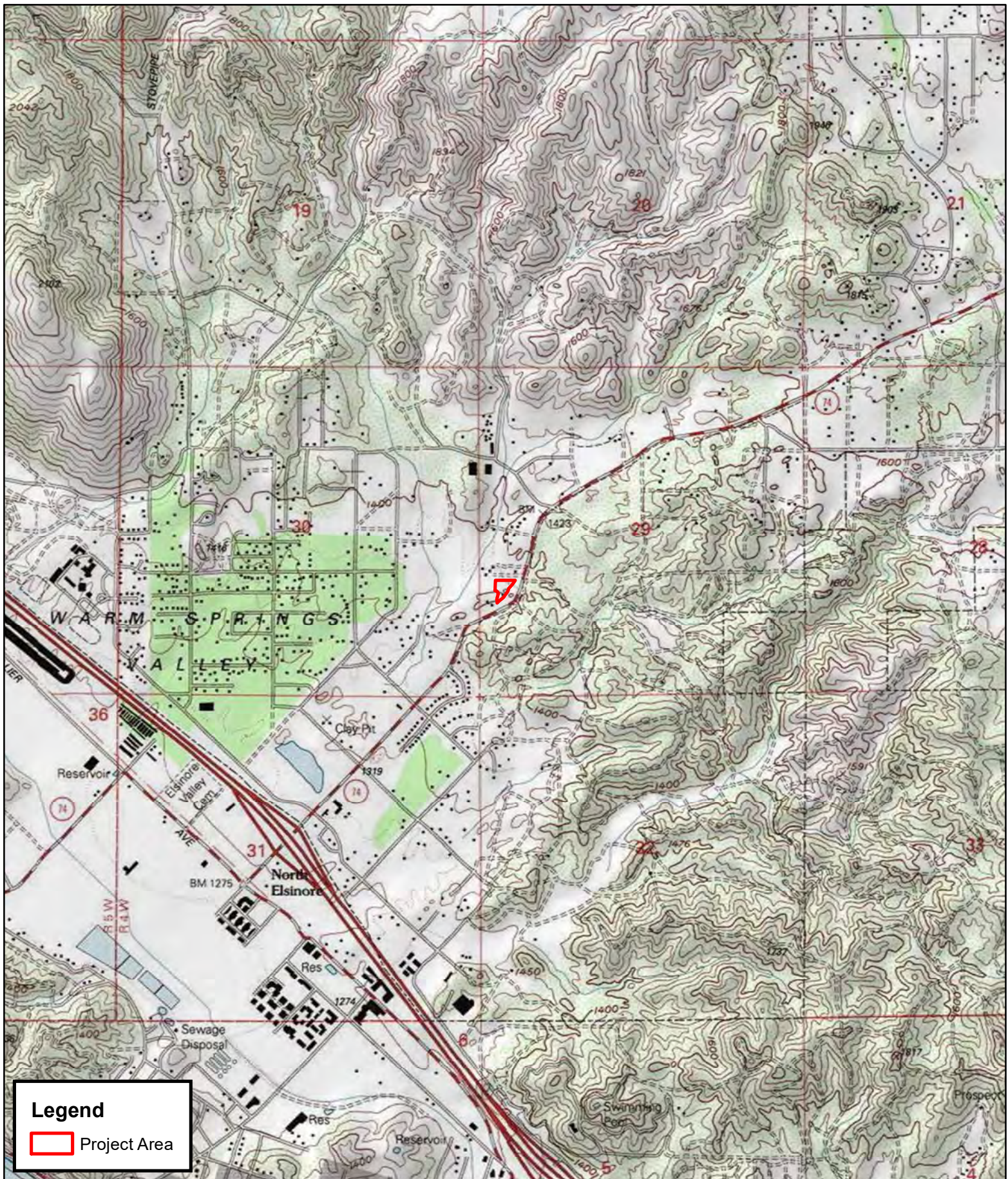
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

Mr. Matias Belardes  
Chairperson  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes  
32161 Avenida Los Amigos, San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675  
949-293-8522  
kaamalam@gmail.com

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Belardes,

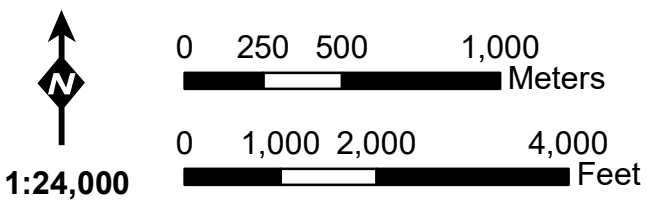
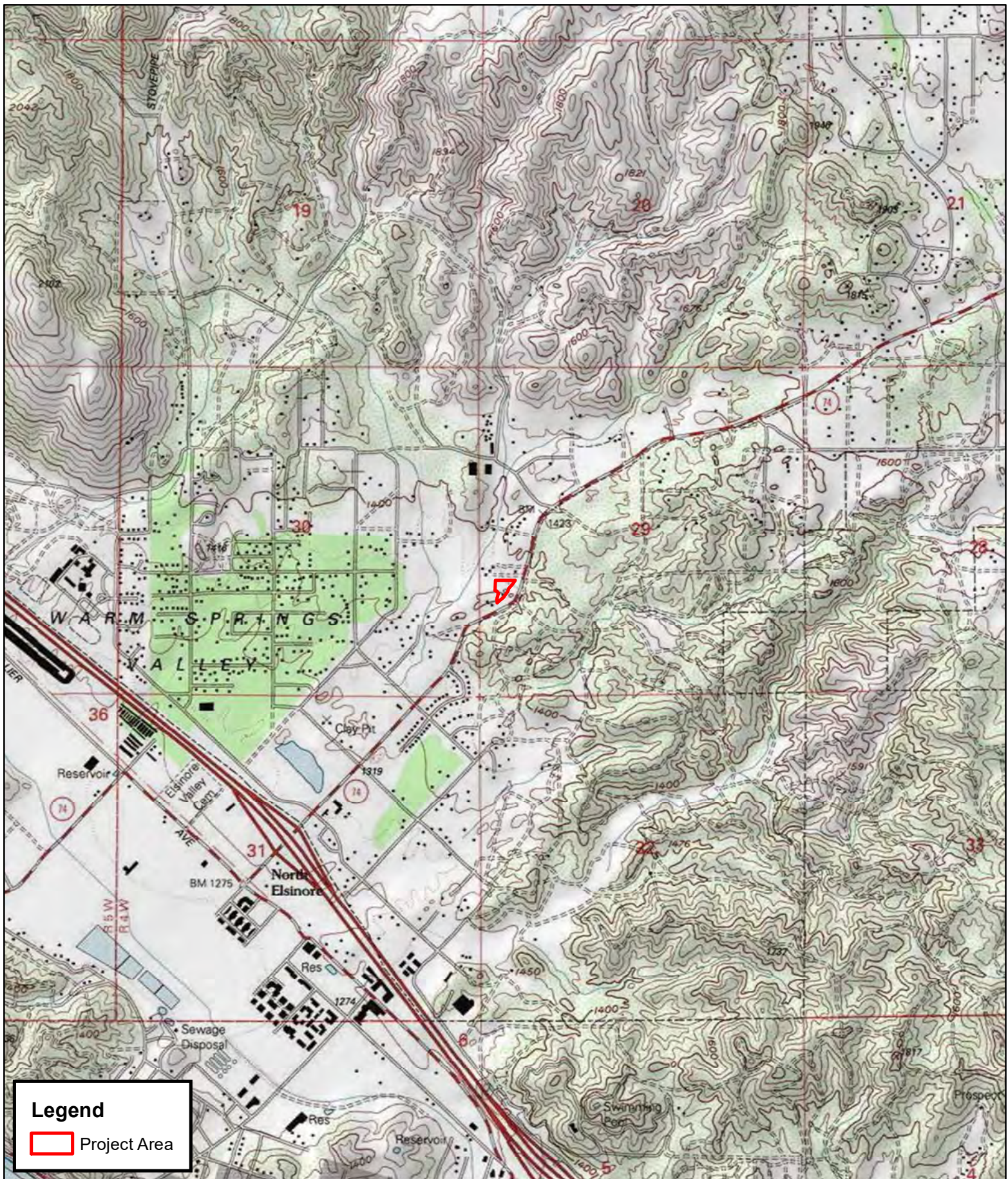
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
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February 8, 2021

Mr. Mark Macarro  
Chairperson  
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians  
PO Box 1477, Temecula, CA, 92593  
951-770-6000  
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

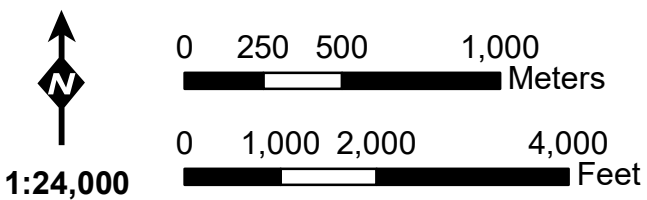
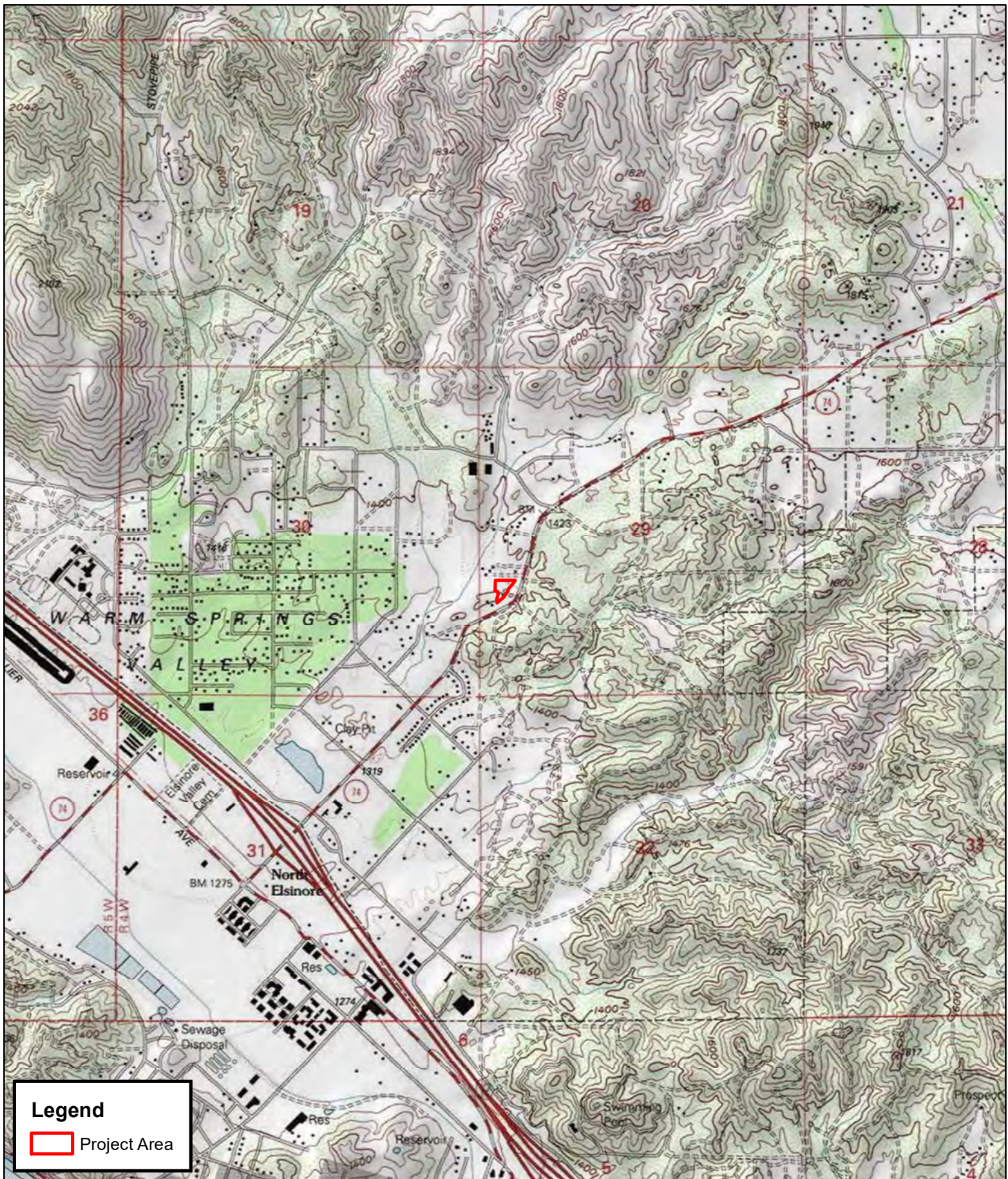
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

Mr. Michael Mirelez  
Cultural Resource Coordinator  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
PO Box 1160, Thermal, CA, 92274  
760-399-0022  
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Mirelez,

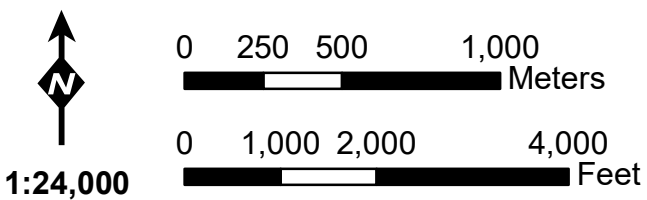
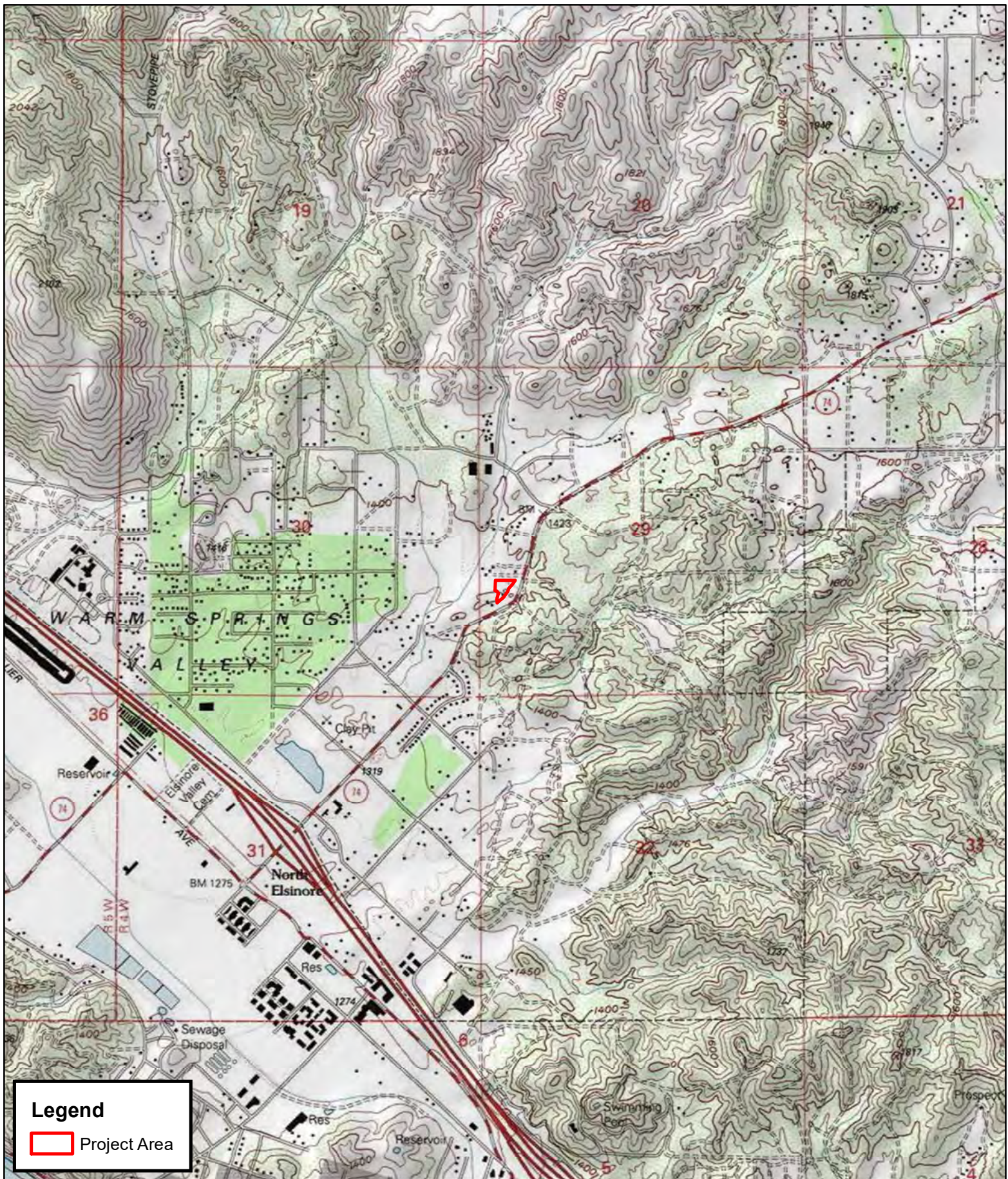
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Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

Mr. Manfred Scott  
Acting Chairman, Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
PO Box 1899, Yuma, AZ, 85366  
928-750-2516  
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Scott,

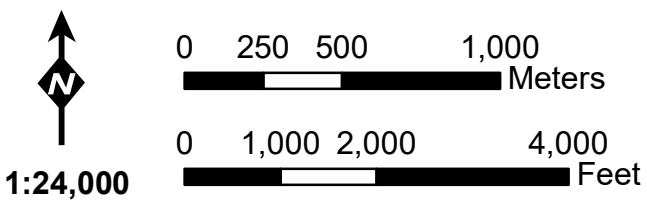
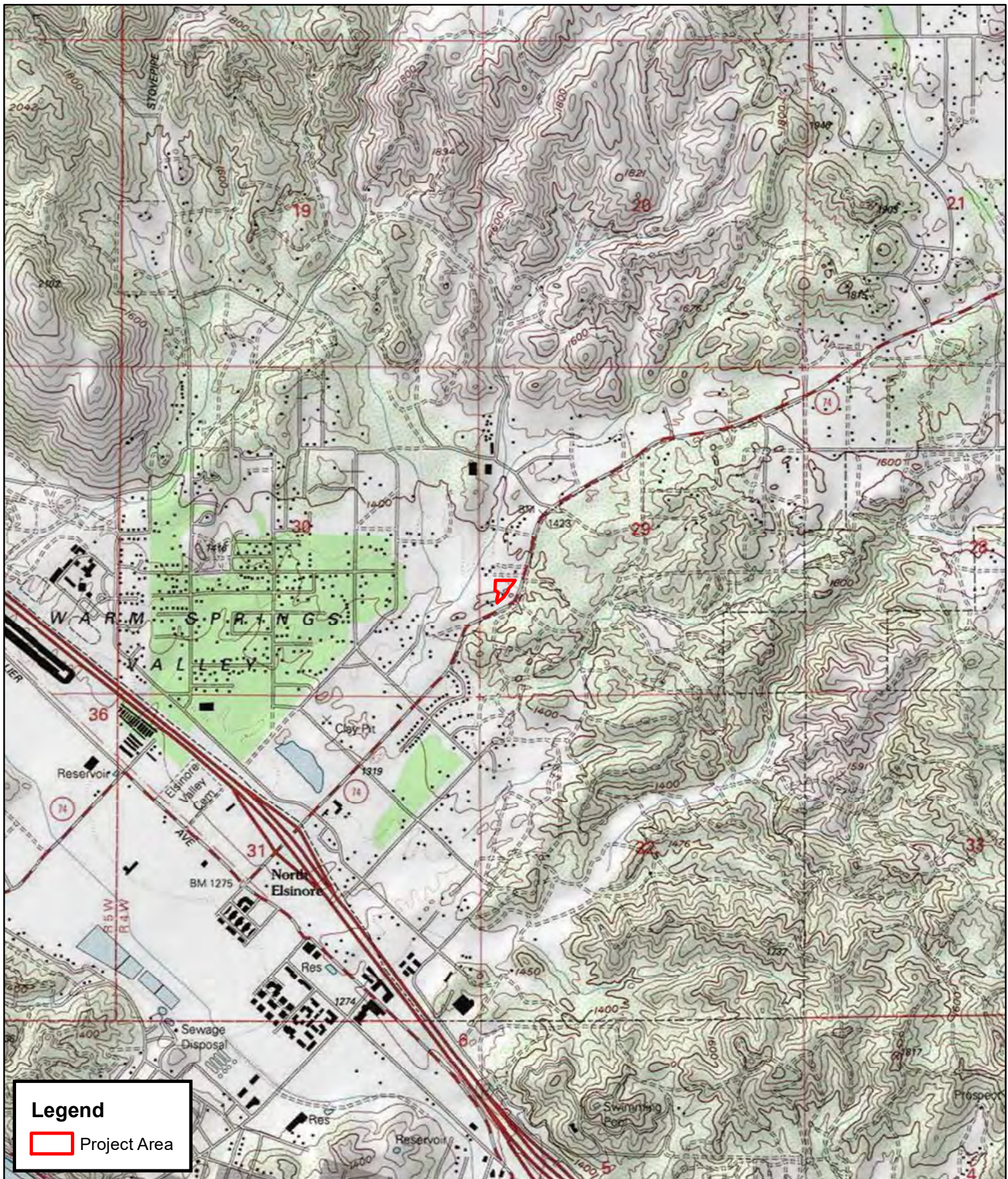
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

Ms. Patricia Garcia-Plotkin  
Director  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
760-699-6907  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

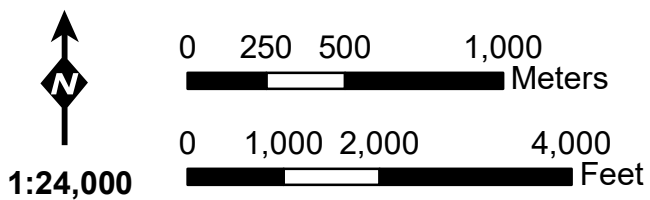
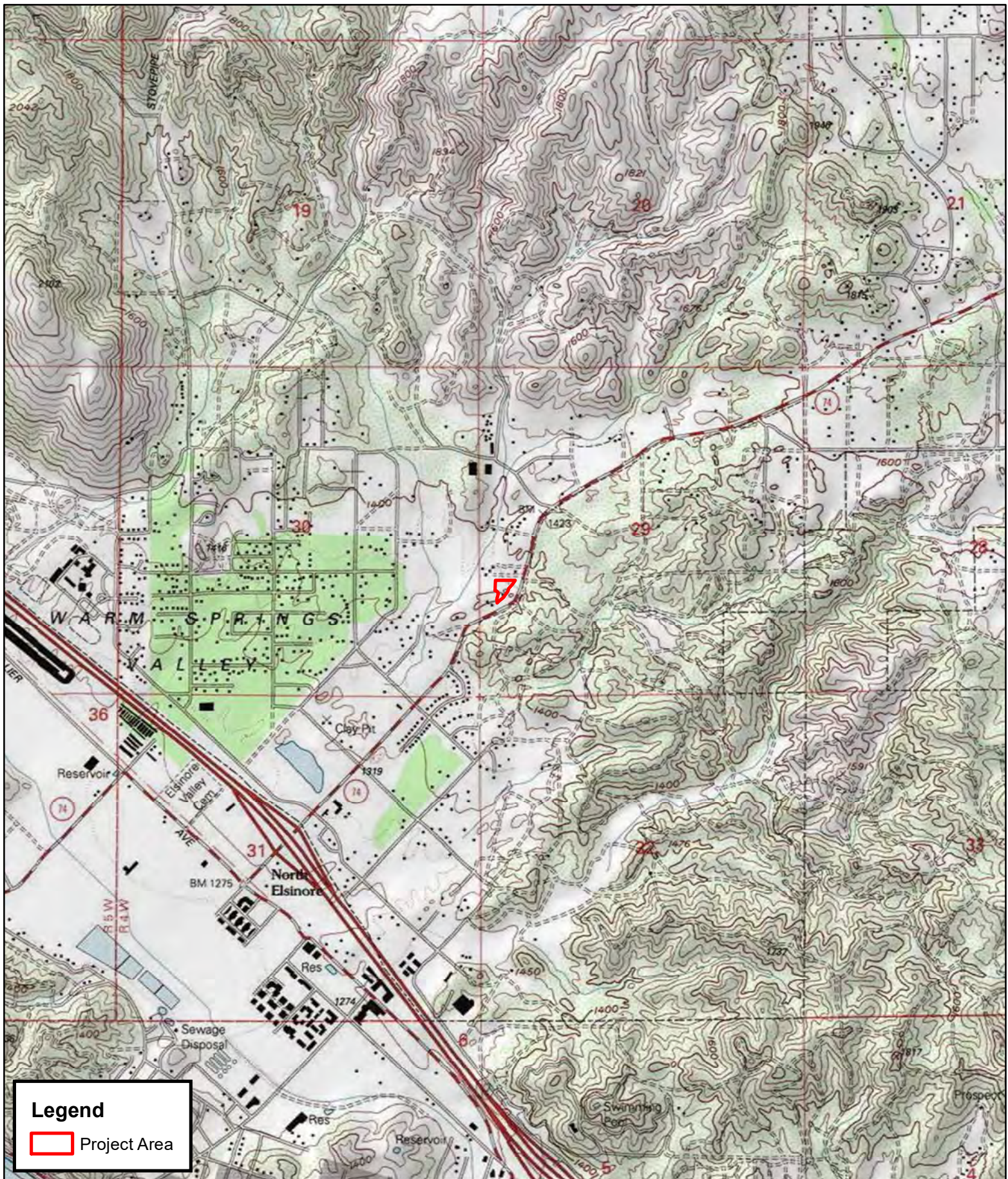
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Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

Mr. Paul Macarro  
Cultural Resources Coordinator  
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians  
PO Box 1477, Temecula, CA, 92593  
951-770-6306  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

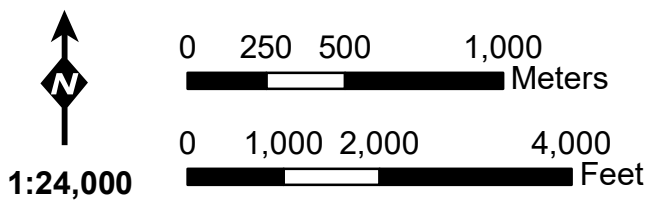
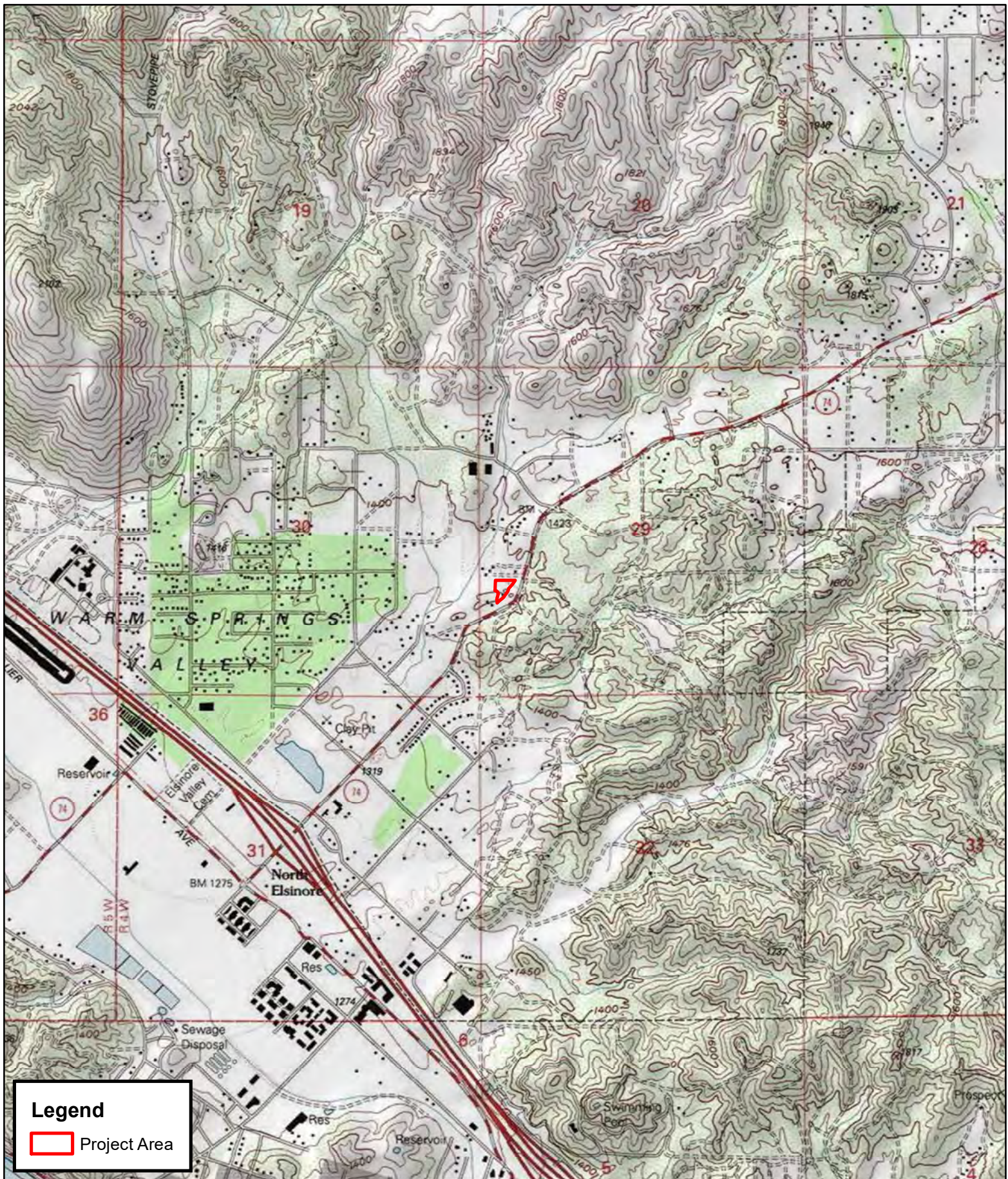
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Director of Archaeology  
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February 8, 2021

Mr. Robert Martin  
Chairperson  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road, Banning, CA, 92220  
951-849-8807  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Martin,

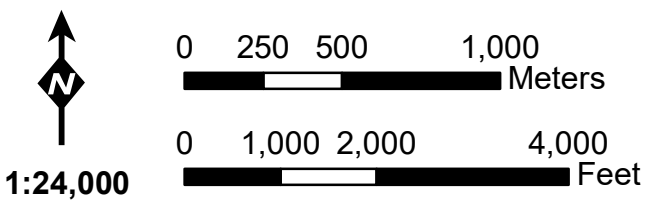
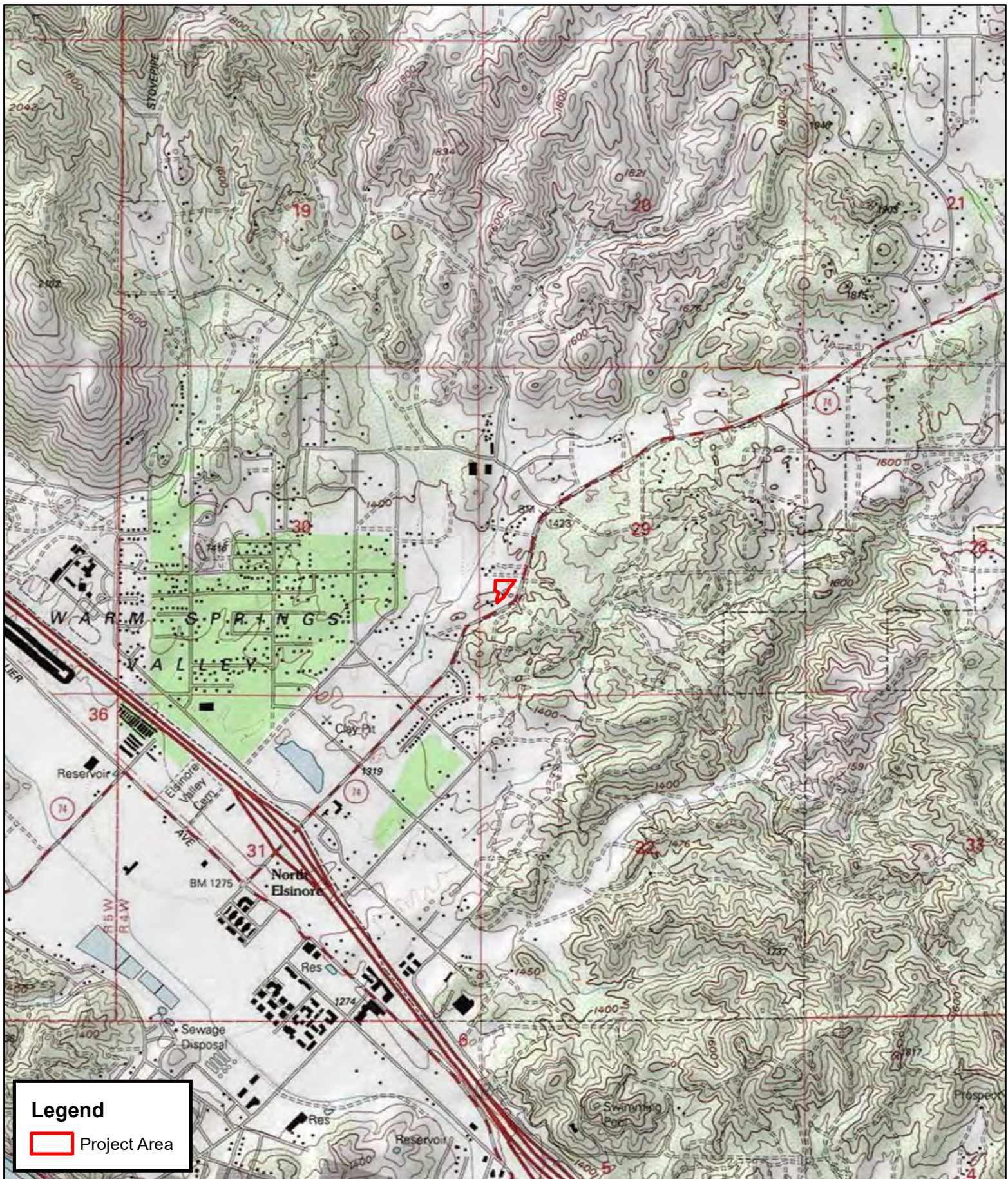
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Director of Archaeology  
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February 8, 2021

San Luis Rey Tribal Council  
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
1889 Sunset Drive, Vista, CA, 92081  
760-724-8505  
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear San Luis Rey Tribal Council ,

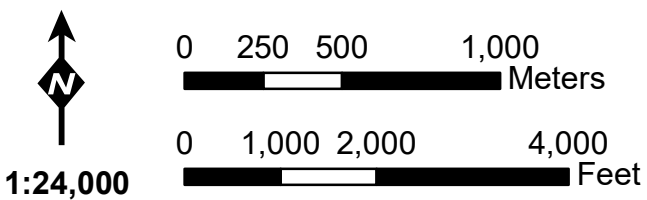
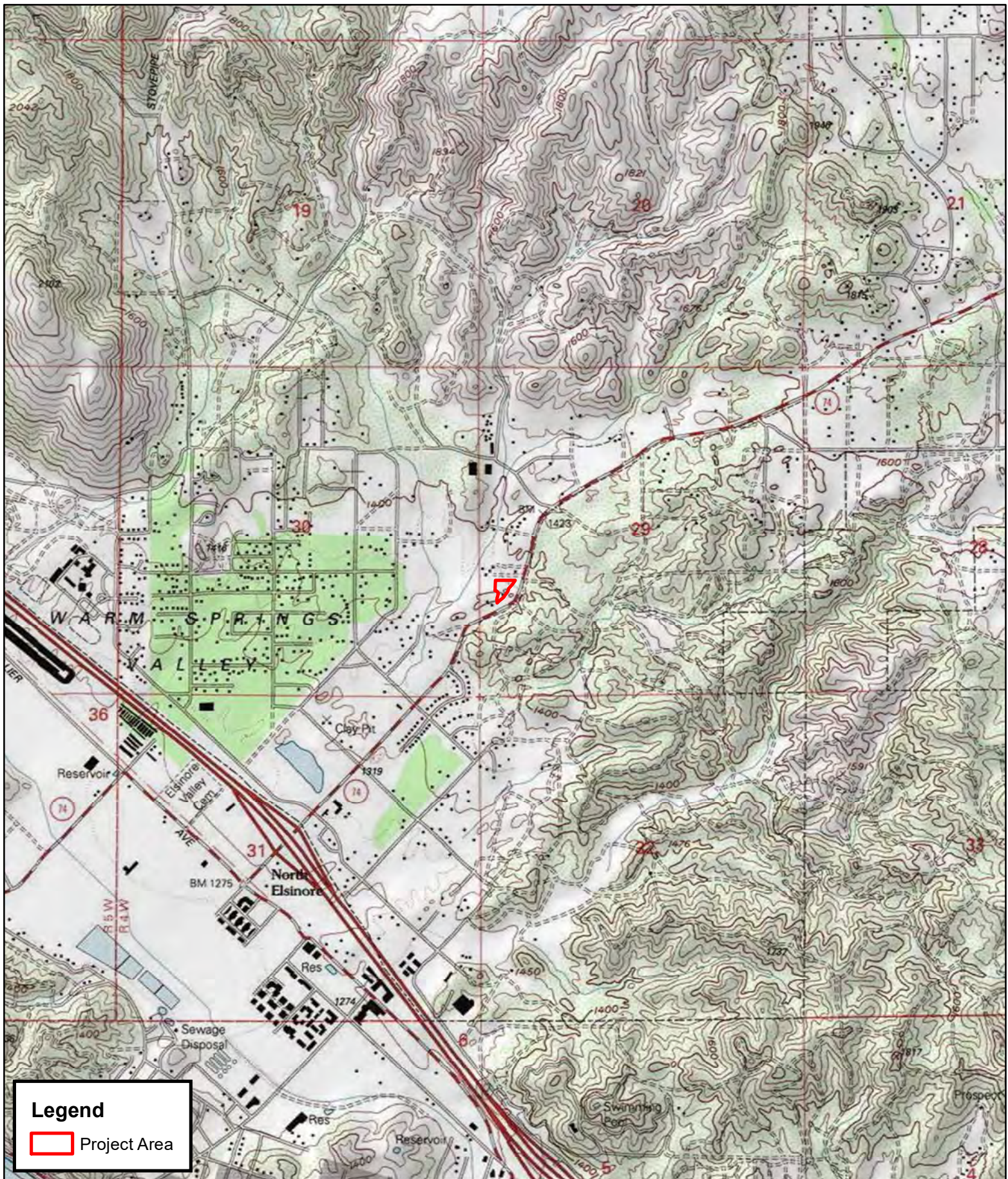
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Director of Archaeology  
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February 8, 2021

Mr. Shane Chapparosa  
Chairperson  
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians  
PO Box 189, Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
760-782-0711

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Chapparosa,

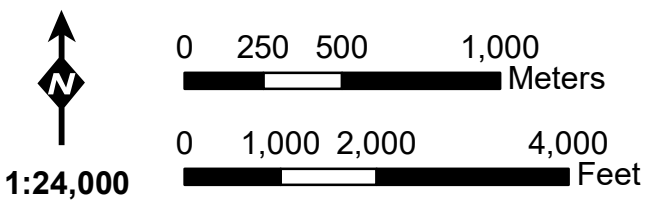
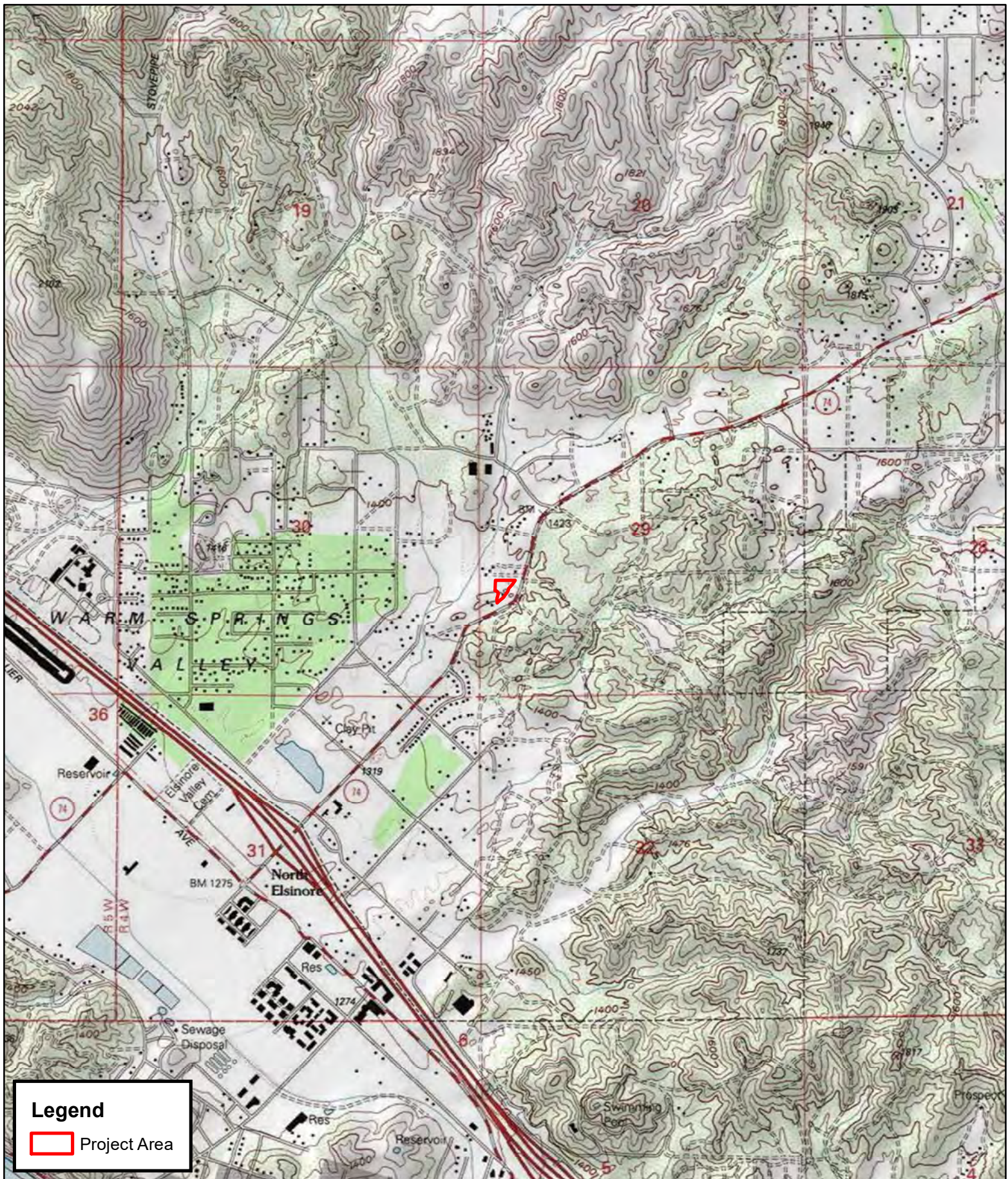
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February 8, 2021

Mr. Scott Cozart  
Chairperson  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
PO Box 487, San Jacinto, CA, 92583  
951-654-2765  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Cozart,

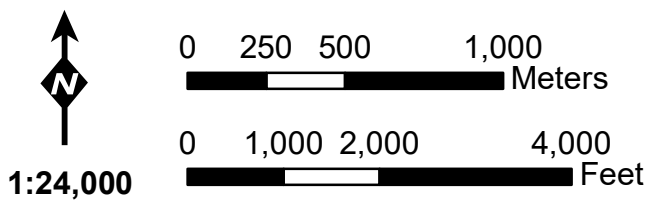
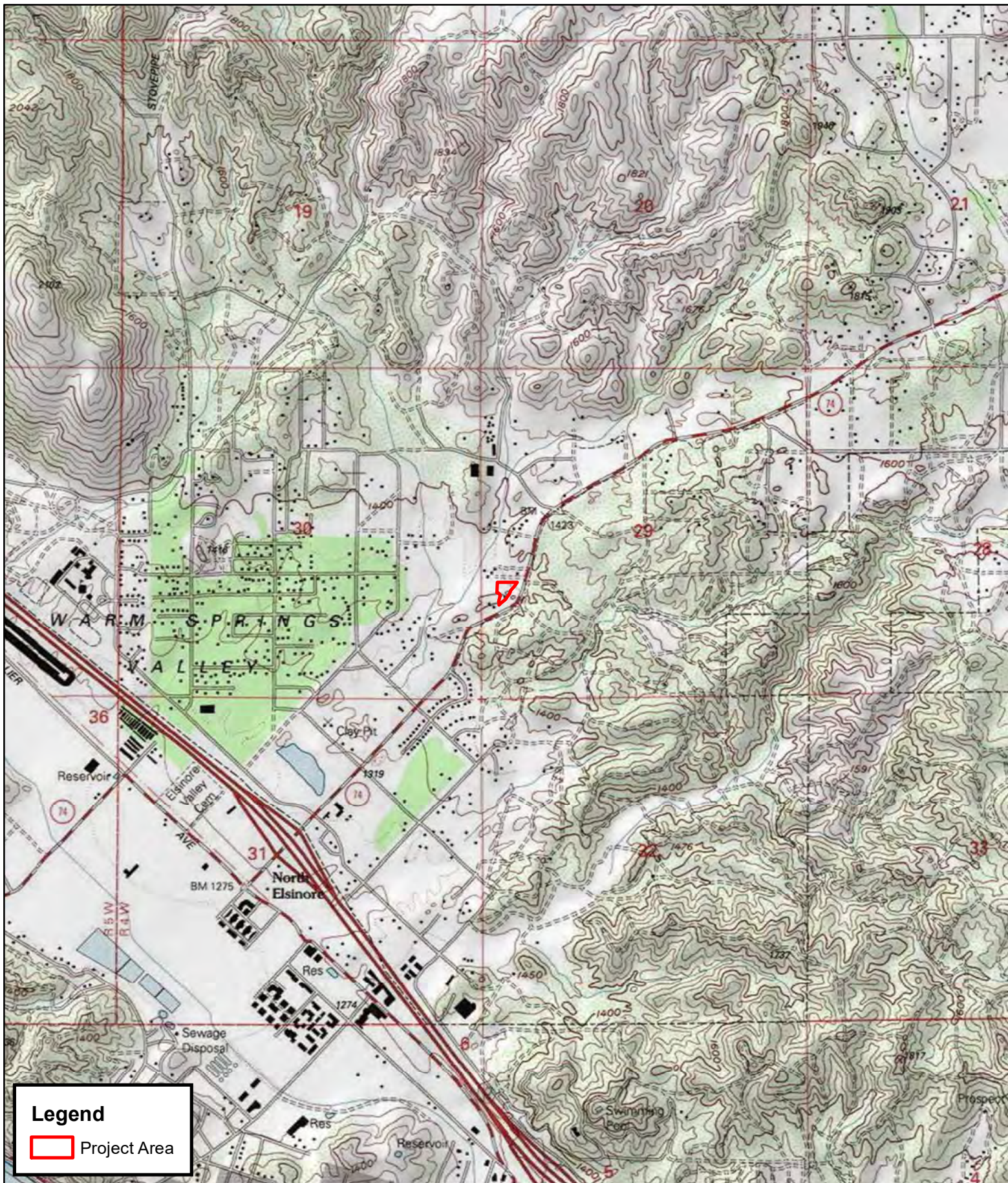
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February 8, 2021

Ms. Shasta Gaughen  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Pala Band of Mission Indians  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road, Pala, CA, 92059  
760-891-3515  
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

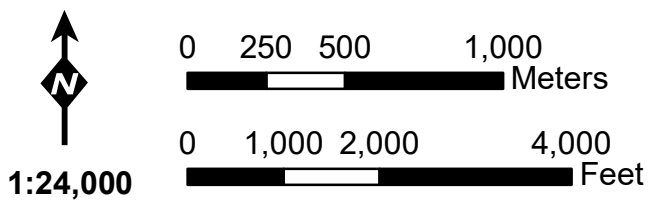
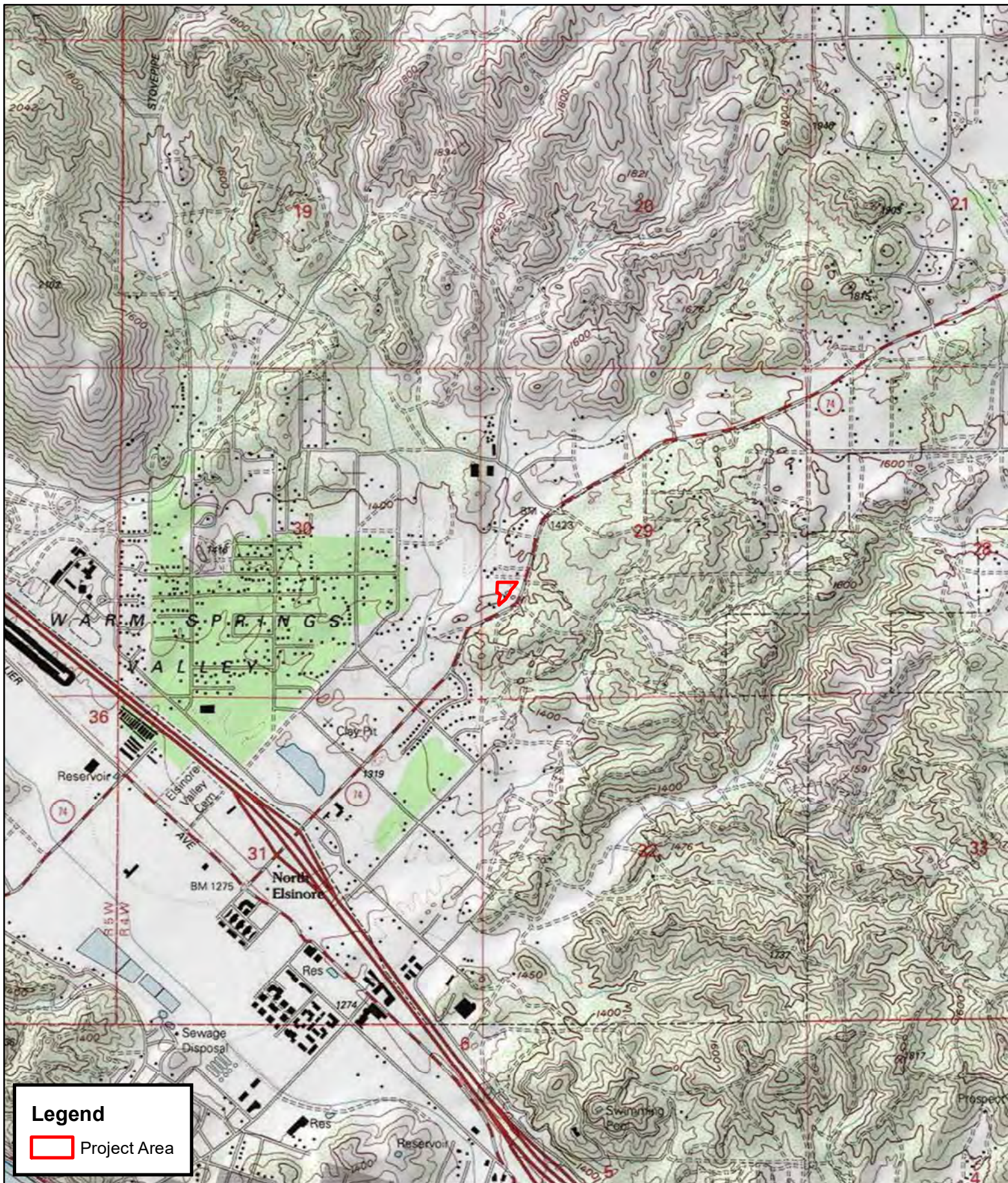
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Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





February 8, 2021

Mr. Temet Aguilar  
Chairperson  
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians  
PO Box 369, Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
760-742-1289  
bennaecalac@aol.com

Re: 28771 Highway 74 Project, APNs 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Riverside County,  
California

Dear Mr. Aguilar,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the 28771 Highway 74 Project (project), located on Assessor Parcel Number (APNs) 347-130-028 and 347-130-029, Highway 74, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The project area is shown on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Lake Elsinore, California* topographic quadrangle within Section 29 of Township 5 South, Range 4 West. The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside is overseeing the project as lead agency. The project intends to develop portions of the two parcels for a gas station complex which will include a convenience store, a fueling canopy with six multi-product dispensers, and two underground storage tanks.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was negative. Red Tail is conducting a record search at the Eastern Information Center and a pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

We are contacting you to request additional information regarding the Project area, if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, Tribal Cultural Resources, resource collecting areas, or any other areas of concern of which you would wish us to be aware. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed Project, please contact me at the address or phone number listed below, or via email at [Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com](mailto:Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com). We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map



### Legend

 Project Area



0 250 500 1,000  
Meters

0 1,000 2,000 4,000  
Feet

1:24,000





Shelby Castells &lt;shelby@redtailenvironmental.com&gt;

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**28771 Highway 74 Project Information Request Letter**

2 messages

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**Shelby Castells** <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>  
To: kaamalam@gmail.com

Mon, Feb 8, 2021 at 10:36 AM

Dear Ms. Perry,  
Attached is an information request letter for the 28771 Highway 74 Project, Riverside County. Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.  
Regards,  
Shelby

--  
**Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA**

**Director of Archaeology**

Red Tail Environmental

Native American Owned DBE

[www.redtailenvironmental.com](http://www.redtailenvironmental.com)

Office: 760.294.3100

Cell: 714.478.9448

1529 Simpson Way

Escondido, CA 92029



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 **28771 Highway 74 Project NAHC Contact Letter\_SChapparosa.pdf**  
2257K

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**Joyce Perry** <kaamalam@gmail.com>

Mon, Feb 8, 2021 at 10:50 AM

To: Shelby Castells &lt;shelby@redtailenvironmental.com&gt;

Cc: Ebru Ozdil &lt;eozeil@pechanga-nsn.gov&gt;, Lisa Woodward &lt;lwoodward@pechanga-nsn.gov&gt;, Paul Macarro &lt;pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov&gt;

Good Morning Ms. Castells,

I am writing on behalf of the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acachemen Nation- Belardes in response to your [28771 Highway 74](#) Project Information Request Letter. While we view Lake Elsinore as a part of our traditional cultural territory, we yield all recommendations and monitoring responsibilities to the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Thank you.

Húu'uni 'óomaqati yáamaqati.

Teach peace

Joyce Stanfield Perry

Payomkawichum Kaamalam - President

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation

Tribal Manager, Cultural Resource Director

[Quoted text hidden]



Shelby Castells &lt;shelby@redtailenvironmental.com&gt;

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**historicpreservation@quechantribe.com**

2 messages

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**Shelby Castells** <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>  
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Mon, Feb 8, 2021 at 10:42 AM

Dear Ms. McCormick,  
Attached is an information request letter for the 28771 Highway 74 Project, Riverside County. Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.  
Regards,  
Shelby

--

**Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA**

Director of Archaeology

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1529 Simpson Way

Escondido, CA 92029

**28771 Highway 74 Project NAHC Contact Letter\_JMcCormick.pdf**  
2257K

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**Quechan Historic Preservation Officer** <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>  
To: Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Mon, Feb 8, 2021 at 11:04 AM

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 project.

[Quoted text hidden]

Virus-free. [www.avast.com](http://www.avast.com)

February 9, 2021 11:30 am, voice mail from Cami Mojado, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

Regarding the 28771 Highway 74 Project, they are not interested in the project as it is outside of their area. San Luis Rey Band defers to Pechanga or other tribes that may be closer to the Project Area.

## **APPENDIX D: *CONFIDENTIAL* RECORD SEARCH RESULTS**

(Provided Separately)