

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, APN 377-372-036-8, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

December 2020

Change of Zone No. 200009, Conditional Use Permit No. 200006

Lake Elsinore, California USGS 7.5' Quad, Township 5 South, Range 4 West, Section 30

Prepared for:

County of Riverside, Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 955-3200

Prepared on Behalf of:

Joseph Karaki, President
Karaki WS
4887 E. La Palma Ave., Suite 707
Anaheim, Ca 92807
jkaraki@karakiws.com
714-695-9300

Prepared by:

Shelby Gunderman Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Spencer Bietz
Senior Archaeologist
Red Tail Environmental
1529 Simpson Way
Escondido, CA 92029
(760) 294-3100

Key Words: 2.39 acres, negative survey, Lake Elsinore, California 7.5-minute Topographic Map

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

Author: Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA and Spencer Bietz

Firm: Red Tail Environmental, 1529 Simpson Way, Escondido, CA 92029

Client: Mary McKenna Lanier, McKenna Lanier Group, Inc., 30520 Rancho California Road, Temecula, CA, 92561

Submitted to: County of Riverside

Report Date: December 2020

Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, APN 377-372-036-8, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Type of Study: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

New Sites: none

Updated Sites: none

USGS Quad: *Lake Elsinore, California 7.5-minute Topographic Map*

Area: approximately 2.39 acres

Keywords: negative survey, *Lake Elsinore, California 7.5-minute Topographic Map*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| MANAGEMENT SUMMARY..... | 3 |
| 1. INTRODUCTION AND SETTING | 5 |
| PURPOSE OF STUDY..... | 5 |
| PROJECT DESCRIPTION | 6 |
| PROJECT LOCATION | 6 |
| PROJECT PERSONNEL..... | 6 |
| SETTING..... | 6 |
| 2. PREHISTORIC CONTEXT..... | 10 |
| PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY..... | 10 |
| Paleo-Indian Period / San Dieguito Period (ca. 12,000 to 8,000 YBP) | 10 |
| Archaic Period / Millingstone Horizon (ca. 9500/8000 to 1500 YBP) | 11 |
| Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500/8000 to 7000 YBP) | 12 |
| Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7000 to 4000 YBP) | 13 |
| Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000 to 1500 YBP)..... | 13 |
| Late Holocene Period /Late Prehistoric Period (1500 to 150 YBP)..... | 14 |
| ETHNOHISTORIC PERIOD | 15 |
| Cahuilla..... | 16 |
| Luiseño/Juaneño | 16 |
| 3. Historic Context..... | 18 |
| SPANISH PERIOD (1769-1822)..... | 18 |
| MEXICAN PERIOD (1821-1846) | 18 |
| AMERICAN PERIOD (1848-PRESENT)..... | 19 |
| History of the Lake Elsinore Area..... | 19 |
| 4. RESEARCH DESIGN | 21 |
| 5. METHODS | 22 |
| ARCHIVAL RESEARCH..... | 22 |
| FIELD SURVEY | 22 |
| 6. RESULTS..... | 23 |
| ARCHIVAL RESEARCH RESULTS | 23 |
| EIC Record Search Results | 23 |
| NAHC Record Search Results | 27 |
| Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Research Results..... | 27 |
| FIELD SURVEY RESULTS | 28 |
| 7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS | 30 |
| County Conditions of Approval | 30 |
| 15 Series Human Remains | 30 |
| 15 Series Unanticipated Resources | 30 |
| 60 Series CRMP - Project Archaeologist / Archaeological Monitor..... | 31 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 8. CERTIFICATION..... | 32 |
| 9. REFERENCES..... | 33 |
| APPENDICES | 39 |
| APPENDIX A: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS..... | 41 |
| APPENDIX B: EIC RECORD SEARCH RESULTS <i>CONFIDENTIAL</i> | 43 |
| APPENDIX C: NAHC CORRESPONDENCE..... | 44 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map. | 7 |
| Figure 2. Highway 74 and Allan Street Project Area, shown on the USGS 7.5' <i>Lake Elsinore, California</i> Quad Map. | 8 |
| Figure 3. Highway 74 and Allan Street Project Area, aerial photograph. | 9 |
| Figure 4. View of the ground surface visibility with the Project area. | 29 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies Within the 1-Mile Record Search Radius | 23 |
| Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Within the 1-Mile Record Search Radius | 26 |

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report provides the results of a Phase I cultural resources assessment completed by Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) for the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (Project). The Project consists of the development of a single parcel for a retail center that will include a convenience market, a drive-thru restaurant and retail tenant building, a multi-tenant retail building, and associated parking stalls 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-six Native American groups and individuals were included by the NAHC for additional information. Red Tail sent the 26 individuals and groups letters requesting any additional information relevant to the project on July 22, 2020. To date, five responses have been received. On July 23, 2020, Patricia Garcia Plotkin responded via email on behalf of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, advising that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional use Area and that they defer to a more local tribe. On July 23, 2020, Joyce Perry, responding on behalf of the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes, requested that the tribe be able to review the results of the records search at the EIC and the results of the pedestrian survey of the project area. On July 23, Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, responded that they do not comment on projects located outside of their traditional use area. Also on July 23, 2020, the Quechan Historic Preservation responded via email that the tribe does not wish to comment on the project and that they defer to a more local Tribe. On July 28, 2020, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians requested that the tribe be able to review the results of the records search and the results of the pedestrian survey of the project area. No additional responses have been received to date.

The record search from the EIC was requested on July 17, 2020. The EIC responded on November 25, 2020 that 55 cultural resource studies have been conducted within the one-mile record search radius, but only one has partially involved the Project area. Seventeen cultural resources have been previously recorded within the record search radius, none of which were within the Project area.

An archaeological survey was completed by Red Tail on July 21, 2020. The project area is located on the northwest side of Central Avenue upon a gently sloping alluvial terrace with a southerly aspect. During the survey Red Tail noted that the ground surface visibility was poor (less than 25 percent) within approximately 75 percent of the project area due to the presence of dense vegetation. The project area was transected in 10-meter intervals. Portions of the project area appeared to have been previously disked or graded and surface integrity within the majority of the project area suggested that minor to moderate levels of disturbance had been sustained. The archaeological survey was negative and no evidence of cultural resources was identified.

Due the presence of numerous prehistoric cultural resources previously identified within the record search radius and the poor ground surface visibility within the project area 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. More specifically, in the event that human remains or possible human remains are encountered during any work associated with the Project all ground disturbance shall halt and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, subdivision (e), California Public Resource Code Section 5097.98, and California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 should be followed. If unanticipated cultural resources are discovered then all ground disturbance within 100 feet of the discovery shall be halted and the applicant shall inform the County in order to discuss the significance of the discovery and appropriate treatment for the discovery. A CRMP should be developed in coordination with consulting tribe(s) and all earth moving activities should be monitored by an archaeologist.

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 Parcel 377-372-038-8 for a small retail center. The retail buildings will include a 4,050 square foot convenience market with a 1,440 square foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square foot office space (Building C). The convenience store will include the sale of beer and wine for off-site consumption (license transfer). Parking provided is 62 parking spaces, including four accessible and four electric 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 NWC Central Avenue and Allan Street, Lake Elsinore, CA 92532, within unincorporated Riverside County, California. The Project is in parcel number APN 377-372-038-8 and is bounded to the east and south by Central Avenue, and on the north and west by Conrad Avenue and 8th Street. The Project is shown on the *Lake Elsinore, California* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle within Township 5 South, Range 4 West, Section 30 (Figures 1-3). The Project site consists of 2.39 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 1,352 to 1,359 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. The Project area is largely undeveloped which is covered in non-native vegetation including Russian thistle, eucalyptus trees, and annual grasses.

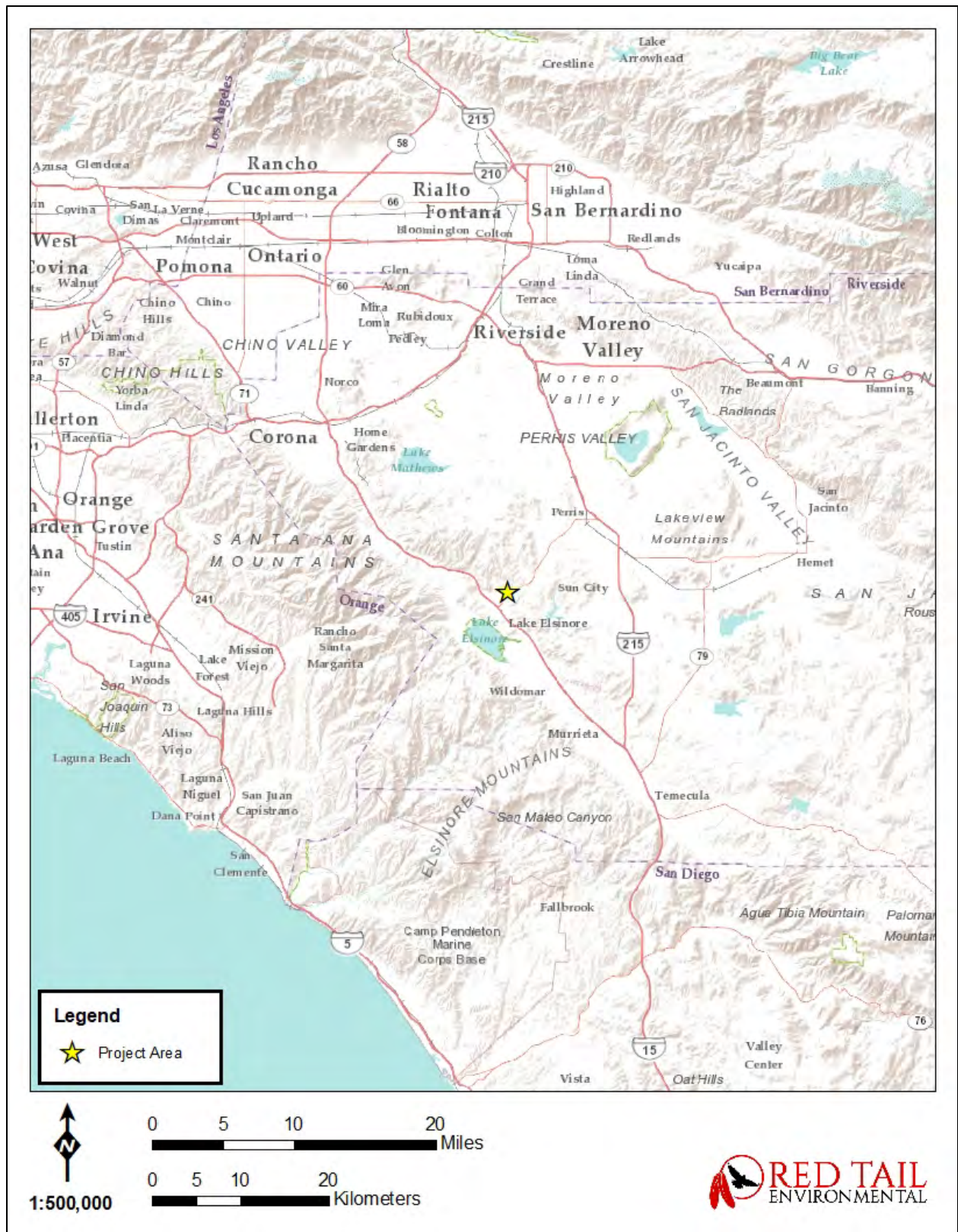


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.

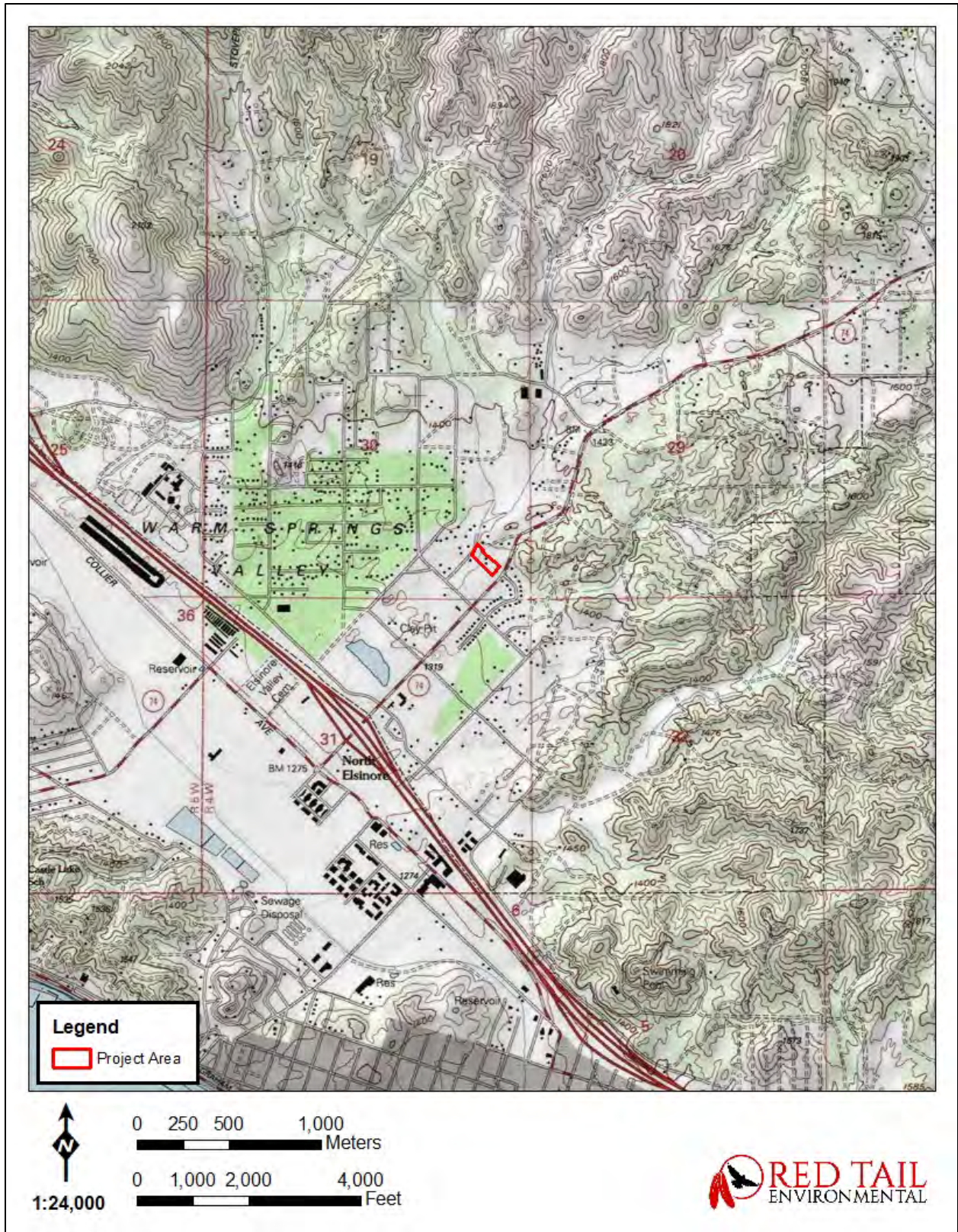


Figure 2. Highway 74 and Allan Street Project Area, shown on the USGS 7.5' Lake Elsinore, California Quad Map.



Figure 3. Highway 74 and Allan Street 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 America, 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 ± 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 ± 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, Takiic 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 Takiic 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 Takiic 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, Orocopia 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 Hedondia Lagoon, to Aliso Creek and, to the east, included what are today known as Oceanside, Vista, San Marcos, Escondido, Palomar Mountain, the Gujieto, a portion of Valle de San Jose, north to Soboba and Temescal (Bean and Shipek 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 Shipek (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 Shipek (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 Shipek 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 Shipek 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 Shipek 1978, Shipek 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 Shipek 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 Shipek 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 Shipek 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 Shipek 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 Shipek 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

A records search was requested at the EIC on July 17, 2020 (Appendix B). The search included the Project area and a radius of 1-mile around it. It included a review of all records for historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, historic addresses, national, state, and local registries, as well as a review of all known cultural resource reports within a 1-mile radius of the Project area.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File held by the NAHC was requested on July 21, 2020 (Appendix C). The NAHC responded on July 20, 2020, and provided a list of 26 tribal contacts that may have additional information on the project area. An information request letter was sent to the 27 tribal contacts on July 22, 2020.

Historic aerial photographs and maps, provided by historicaerials.com and USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, of the Project area were examined.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey was conducted on July 21, 2020 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 the overlying vegetation, ground visibility was generally poor throughout the project area with less than 25 percent visibility. Several areas were devoid of vegetation and may be used as access routes.

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 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 July 17, 2020. Due to the SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 pandemic, the EIC is currently closed for in-person record searches and is experiencing reduced personnel and a backlog of records search requests. The EIC responded on August 3, 2020, that the record search request had been received. The EIC provided the results of the record search on November 30, 2020.

Fifty-five cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within the one-mile record search radius and one of the studies intersected with the Project area (Table 1).

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies Within the 1-Mile Record Search Radius

| Report Number | Report Date | Report Author | Report Title | Relation to the 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 |
| RI-00769 | 1980 | Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas | An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 14478 Near Lake Elsinore, Riverside County | Outside |
| RI-00928 | 1980 | James Swenson D. | Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15186, East of Warm Springs Valley, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| RI-00929 | 1980 | James Swenson D. | Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15184, East of Warm Springs Valley, Riverside, California | Outside |
| RI-00930 | 1980 | James Swenson D. | Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15185, East of Warm Springs Valley, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| RI-00931 | 1980 | James Swenson D. | Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15187, East of Warm Springs Valley, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| RI-01013 | 1978 | Stephen Hammond R. | Cultural Resources Survey of Two Materials Sources, Murrieta Creek and the Joe Deleo, Jr. Property, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| RI-01705 | 1981 | Schroth, Adella | Archaeological Assessment of Ramsgate Project, Elsinore, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| 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 |
| RI-02027 | 1986 | Brock, James | Archaeological Assessment of the Eda Grant Project Areas, City of Lake Elsinore | Outside |
| RI-02311 | 1987 | Whitney-Desautels, Nancy | Archaeological Assessment Form: North Elsinore Mobile Home Park | Outside |
| 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 |
| RI-02351 | 1987 | Drover, C.E. | An Archaeological Assessment of the Biddle Property Feasibility Study Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| 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 |
| 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 |

6. Results

| Report Number | Report Date | Report Author | Report Title | Relation to the Project Area |
|---------------|-------------|--|---|------------------------------|
| RI-02627 | 1989 | Brown, Joan C. | Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Pacific West Outlet Center, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. | Outside |
| RI-02672 | 1989 | Scientific Resource Surveys | Archaeological Survey Report North Lake Elsinore Hills, County of Riverside, California. | Outside |
| RI-02702 | 1990 | Scientific Resource Surveys | Archaeological Survey Report Elsinore Bluffs Project County of Riverside, California. | Outside |
| RI-02703 | 1990 | Scientific Resource Surveys | Archaeological Survey Report Tentative Tract 25487 County of Riverside, California. | Outside |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| RI-03311 | 1990 | Evans, Stuart A. | Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Project Number 533-0769-78, 27 Acres in Elsinore, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| 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 |
| RI-03875 | 1990 | Crownover, Scott, Jane Rosenthal, Jason Marmor, and Beth Padon | Cultural Resource Assessment, North Peak Project, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| RI-04421 | 1990 | LSA Associates, Inc. | Appendix B-Cultural Resources. In: Measure A Program Project Alternatives Analysis-Environmental Component, Technical Appendix Volume I | Outside |
| 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 |
| RI-04875 | 2004 | Brady, Jon L. and John L. R. Whitehouse | Archaeological Survey Report for the Lake Elsinore Square Project, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| RI-05038 | 2005 | Mckenna et al. | Letter Report: El Torro Road Pipeline Replacement Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| 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 |
| RI-05324 | 2002 | McClean, Deborah | First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report- Negative Findings | Outside |
| RI-05680 | 2004 | Lorna, Billat | Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-7294/ Collier | Outside |
| 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 |
| RI-06888 | 2006 | Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A. | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California | Intersect |

| Report Number | Report Date | Report Author | Report Title | Relation to the 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 |
| RI-07342 | 2007 | Iverson, Dave | Letter Report: Cultural Resources Study for the Caliber Commercial Project (Crossroads), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| RI-07664 | 2005 | Smith, B. | A Cultural Resources Survey for the Central Self Storage Project | Outside |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| RI-08810 | 2011 | Wayne H. Bonner | Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24308-B | Outside |
| 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 |
| RI-09188 | 2013 | Don C. Perez | Cultural Resources Survey CLV2711 39423 Ardenwood Way Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California 92532 EBI Project No. 61132304 | Outside |
| RI-09253 | 2014 | Matthew Gonzalez | Lake Elsinore Walmart Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California Phase I Cultural Resources Study | Outside |
| RI-09377 | 2014 | Roberta Thomas | Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Arroyo del Toro Channel Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California | Outside |
| RI-09521 | 2014 | David Brunzell | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Hammack Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF 1417) | Outside |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| RI-10111 | 2017 | David Brunzell | Cultural Resources Assessment Third Street Storm Drain Project Lake Elsinore Riverside County California | Outside |
| RI-10371 | 2018 | Mary Robbins-Wade | Cultural Resources Survey for the Honda Lake Elsinore Project, Cultural Resources Inventory | Outside |
| RI-10403 | 2018 | Jillian L. Hahnlen and Brian F. Smith | A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nichols Ranch Specific Plan Project | Outside |
| 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 |

Seventeen cultural resources have been recorded within the 1-mi. record search radius, which includes prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, built environment resources, a railroad grade, a cemetery, and prehistoric isolates (Table 2). No previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project area.

The three closest resources are approximately 500 meters from the Project area and include: P-33-000640, RIV-640; P-33-000641, RIV-641; and P-33-011216. P-33-000640, RIV-640 was recorded in 1973 as a prehistoric site consisting of five metate slicks on two granitic boulders and a few pieces of debitage, and the site could not be relocated in 1992. P-33-000641, RIV-641 was recorded in 1973 as a prehistoric site consisting of four metate slicks on three granitic boulders. P-33-011216 was recorded in 1989 as a prehistoric isolate consisting of a utilized obsidian flake

The EIC record search also reported that there are no properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the Project area. The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility includes one property P-33-003832, CA-RIV-003832, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad is listed and is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, within the record search radius but outside of the Project area. There were no properties listed in the Project area included in the OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Within the 1-Mile Record Search Radius

| Primary Number | Trinomial | Period | Description | Recorder, Date | Evaluation | Relation to the Project Area |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|---|---|---|------------------------------|
| P-33-000640 | CA-RIV-000640 | Prehistoric | AP02. Lithic Scatter; AP04. Bedrock Milling Feature | Humbert and Hammond, 1973; Greenwood and Associates, 1992 | - | Outside |
| P-33-000641 | CA-RIV-000641 | Prehistoric | AP04. Bedrock Milling Feature | Humbert and Hammond, 1973 | - | Outside |
| P-33-002288 | CA-RIV-002288 | Prehistoric | AP04. Bedrock Milling Feature | Schroth, 1981 | - | Outside |
| P-33-003832 | CA-RIV-003832 | Historic | AH07. Railroad Grade; HP19. Bridge; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe RR | McCarthy, 1990; Swope and Peirce, 1990; Love, 1990; CRM Tech, 1996; Goodwin, 2001; Blevins and Hoover, 2005; Goodman, Reseburg, and Jones, 2006; Goodman 2006; Hoffman, 2011; Leonard, 2014 | 6Y: Determine ineligible for NR through Section 106 process | Outside |
| P-33-004316 | CA-RIV-004316 | Prehistoric | AP02. Lithic Scatter; AP04. Bedrock Milling Feature | Crownover, Pallete, Duffield, and Holz, 1990 | 7: Not evaluated for NR or CR | Outside |
| P-33-008120 | CA-RIV-006032 | Prehistoric | AP02. Lithic Scatter | Cerreto, 1997 | 7: Not evaluated for NR or CR | Outside |
| P-33-008912 | - | Prehistoric | AP16. Other – Prehistoric Isolate | Duffield, Crownover, and Marmor, 1990 | - | Outside |
| P-33-011216 | - | Prehistoric | AP02. Lithic Scatter | Blodgett, 1989 | - | Outside |
| P-33-015359 | CA-RIV-008115 | Historic | AH02. Foundation; AH04. Trash scatter | Goodma, Cogan, and Jones, 2006 | - | Outside |
| P-33-015420 | CA-RIV-008132 | Historic | HP40. Cemetery; Lake Elsinore and Home of Peace Jewish Cemetery | Goodman, Reseburg, and Jones, 2006; Formica, 2007 | 3S: Appears eligible for the NR | Outside |
| P-33-016218 | CA-RIV-008367 | Historic | AH04. Trash scatter; HP39 | O'Neil 2007 | - | Outside |
| P-33-017019 | - | Historic | HP03. Multi Family Property | Craft and Patterson, 2007 | Not Eligible | Outside |
| P-33-017020 | CA-RIV-008861 | Historic | AH04. Trash scatter | Craft and Patterson, 2007 | - | Outside |
| P-33-017023 | CA-RIV-008863 | Historic | AH04. Trash scatter | Craft and Moreno, 2007 | - | Outside |
| P-33-017576 | - | Prehistoric | AP16. Other – Prehistoric Isolate | Lichtenstein and Cisneros, 2007 | - | Outside |
| P-33-026719 | CA-RIV-012591 | Historic | AH02. Foundation | Goodwin, 2017 | 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, | Outside |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|----------|------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---------|
| | | | | | | CR or local designation | |
| P-33-028017 | - | Historic | HP02. Single Family Property | Bechtel, 2016 | | 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or local designation | Outside |

NAHC Record Search Results

A record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was requested on July 17, 2020. The NAHC responded on July 20, 2020 that the record search of the SLF was negative. The NAHC also provided a list of 26 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 Environmental sent an information request letter to the 26 Native American individuals and organizations on July 22, 2020. To date five responses have been received. On July 23, 2020, Patricia Garcia Plotkin responded via email on behalf of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, advising that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional use Area and that they defer to a more local tribe. On July 23, 2020, Joyce Perry, responding on behalf of the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes, requested that the tribe be able to review the results of the records search at the EIC and the results of the pedestrian survey of the project area. On July 23, Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, responded that they do not comment on projects located outside of their traditional use area. Also on July 23, 2020, the Quechan historic Preservation responded via email that the tribe does not wish to comment on the project and that they defer to a more local Tribe. On July 28, 2020 Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Cultural Resources Manager, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, responded that the project is within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest and the City of Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Place and Landscape and contains numerous Tribal Cultural Resources. They recommend an archaeological survey be conducted and request the results of the cultural resources assessment.

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 8th Street are also present within their modern-day alignments as unpaved roads. One structure is depicted at the north terminus of 8th 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 8th Street. Starting in the 1975 topographic map, two structures are plotted as existing within the Project Area. The two structures are present at the same location in the subsequent 1988 and 2000 topographic maps. Within the series of maps spanning 1975 and 2000, numerous new commercial and residential developments occur within the surrounding area. Conrad Avenue and 8th Street are upgraded and paved, and several new streets are created including Allan Street. 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. However, the two structures previously depicted as existing within the project area are not plotted in the 2012, 2015, and 2018 topographic maps.

Aerial imagery for the project area and surrounding vicinity are available as early as 1967. Imagery from 1967 show the project area and the surrounding vicinity as being largely undeveloped except for Central Avenue (existing as a paved thruway), Conrad Avenue and 8th Street (existing as unpaved roads) in addition to several other unpaved roads that connect to Central Avenue. Imagery from 1978, 1980, 1994, and 2002 depict one definitive structure as existing within the project area. A second structure, depicted in topographic maps, is unable to be clearly seen in these images due to canopy shadowing from the surrounding eucalyptus trees. Development within the surrounding area accelerates during this span of time, with several unpaved roads, including 8th Street and Conrad Avenue, being upgraded and paved, the development of an automotive repair facility to the southwest 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. The 2005 imagery also depicts that the structure(s) within the project area no longer exist and the entirety of the parcel had been disked or graded. Only the eucalyptus trees surrounding the former structure(s) and the trees bordering the seasonal drainage to the north remained. Aerial imagery from 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 show no additional alterations or development within the project area. These images also depict several additional developments within the surrounding vicinity, including the construction of the Ridgestone Apartments and the Rosetta Canyon Sports Park, both located east 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 8th Street and a small seasonal drainage to the north and west and by Central Avenue to the south and east. The parcel immediately west of the project area has been developed into an automotive repair facility, and the southeastern edge of the project area borders an improved storm drain system that appears to be associated with the development along Central Avenue. Much of the area was overgrown with a mix of wild mustard and non-native vegetation including Russian thistle and annual grasses. Several large eucalyptus trees are present within the western portion of the project area in addition to several additional eucalyptus present along the banks of the seasonal drainage to the north. Due to the overlying vegetation, ground visibility was generally poor throughout the project area with less than 25 percent visibility (Figure 4). Sediments, when visible, consisted of a light brown/brown sandy silt intermixed with small- and medium-sized volcanic and metamorphic sub-rounded rocks and small sub-angular granitic gravels. Portions of the surface within the project area displayed striations consistent with disking activities, suggesting that the parcel had been previously cleared or altered at an unknown time. Several areas within the parcel were nearly clear of vegetation and appeared to be used as access roads or trails into the rear portions of the property. The main access road into the parcel was located at the southwest corner of the property and progressed northwest from Central Avenue to a clearing within a small grove of eucalyptus trees. Within this clearing numerous fragments of broken asphalt and concrete were present as a light-density surface scatter. No paint or other identifying marks were present upon the asphalt and concrete fragments, and it is unclear if the fragments represent the remnants of a developed feature from within the parcel or if they represent construction debris that had been dumped at the location at an unknown time.

No previously unrecorded cultural resources were identified during the survey effort, and no indications of potential intact subsurface deposits were observed.



Figure 4. View of the ground surface visibility with the Project area.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological survey was negative and no cultural resources were identified within the project area. Archival research of historic aerial imagery and topographic maps indicated that the parcel previously contained one or two buildings constructed between approximately 1978 and 2002. Prior to circa 1978, the parcel had lain fallow and was undeveloped. Following 2002, the structure was removed entirely and the Project area was likely disked or graded. While the archeological survey was negative eight prehistoric cultural resources have been previously recorded within the record search radius, including three prehistoric cultural resources within 500 meters of the project area. Due to the poor ground surface visibility within the project area and the numerous prehistoric cultural resources previously recorded within the vicinity of the project area 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

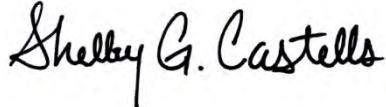
Prior to issuance of grading permits: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the County of Riverside Planning Department that a County certified professional archaeologist (Project Archaeologist) has been contracted to implement a Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan. A CRMP shall be developed 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: December 11, 2020

SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
COUNTY REGISTRATION #

9. REFERENCES

- Bean, Lowell J.
 1978 Cahuilla. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 575-587. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Bean, Lowell J., and Florence C. Shipek
 1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Bolton, Herbert Eugene
 1917 The Mission as a Frontier Institution in the Spanish-American Colonies. *American Historical Review* 23:42-61.
- Byrd, Brian F. and L. Mark Raab
 2007 Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Alta Mira Press, Lanham, MD.
- California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey
 2002 California Geomorphic Provinces: Note 36. Electronic Document: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Documents/Publications/Note_36.pdf. Site accessed May 15, 2020.
- Campbell, Elizabeth W. C., and William H. Campbell
 1935 *The Pinto Basin Site: An Ancient Aboriginal Camping Ground in the California Desert*. Southwest Museum Papers No. 9. Los Angeles.
- City of Lake Elsinore
 2011 Section 3.2 Cultural and Paleontological Resources, General Plan Update, Draft Program EIR, August 2011. Electronic Document: <http://www.lake-elsinore.org/home/showdocument?id=7237>. Site accessed August 5, 2020.
- Cleland, Robert Glass
 2005 *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-80*. 2nd ed. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.
- de Barros, Philip
 1996 *San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor: Results of Testing and Data Recovery at CAORA-1357*. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton
- Dillon, Brian D.
 2002 California Paleo-Indians: Lack of Evidence, or Evidence of a Lack? In *Essays in California Archaeology: A Memorial to Franklin Fenenga*, edited by William J. Wallace and Francis A. Riddell, pp. 110-128. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, No. 60, Berkeley.

- Erlandson, Jon M., Torben C. Rick, Terry L. Jones, and Judith F. Porcasi
2007 One if by Land, Two if by Sea: Who Were the First Californians? In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Alta Mira Press, Lanham, MD
- Fagan, B.
1991 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Gallegos, Dennis R.
2017 *First People: A Revised Chronology for San Diego County*. Story Seekers, San Diego, CA.
- Gifford, Edward W.
1918 Clans and Moieties in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 14:155-219.
- Morton, Douglas M. and F.H. Weber, Jr.
2002a Geologic Map of the Lake Elsinore 7.5' Quadrangle, Riverside and Orange Counties, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 02-022
- Grenda, Donn R.
1997 Continuity and Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore. *Statistical Research Technical Series*(59).
- Guinn, James M.
1907 *A History of California and an Extended History of Its Southern Coast Counties*. 2 volumes. Los Angeles Historic Records Company, Los Angeles.
- Hale, Micah J.
2009 *Santa Barbara and San Diego: Contrasting Adaptive Strategies on the Southern California Coast*. Dissertation in Anthropology for the University of California, Davis.
- Heizer, Robert F.
1968 *Village Names in Twelve California Mission Records*. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey, No. 74.
- Historicaerials.com
2020 Historic Aerials by Netronline. Electronic Document: <https://historicaerials.com/viewer>. Site accessed May 1, 2020.
- Holmes, Elmer Wallace
1912 *History of Riverside County, California: With Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men and Women of the County Who Have Been Identified With Its Growth and Development from the Early Days to the Present*. Historic Record Company, Los Angeles, California.
- Hooper, Lucille
1920 The Cahuilla Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 16:315-380. Berkeley.
- Horne and McDougall 2007
2007 Cultural Resources Study for the City of Riverside General Plan 2025 Update Program EIR. City of Riverside Planning Department. Applied Earthworks.

- Hudson, Tom
1978 *Lake Elsinore's Valley, Its Story, 1776-1977*. Lake Elsinore Bicentennial Commission, 1978.
- Koerper, H. C.
2002 Complexity, Demography, and Change in Late Holocene Orange County; Catalysts to Complexity, Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast. In *Perspectives in California Archaeology* (pp. 63-81). Los Angeles: Costen Institute of Archaeology.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.
1908 Ethnography of the Cahuilla Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 8(2):29-68. Berkeley.
1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.
- Laylander, Don
2014 Archaic-Late Prehistoric Transition. In *Research Issues in San Diego Prehistory*. Electronic Document: <https://www.sandiegoarchaeology.org/Laylander/Issues/index.htm>. Site accessed February 22, 2019.
- Lightfoot, Kent G. and Otis Parrish
2009 *California Indians and their Environment: An Introduction*. University of California Press, Berkley.
- Martin, Paul S.
1967 Prehistoric Overkill. In P. M. Wright (Ed.), *Pleistocene Extinctions: The Search for a Cause*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
1973 The Discovery of America. *Science* 179:969-974.
- Mason, Roger D., Henry C. Koerper, and Paul E. Lagenwalter II
1997 Middle Holocene adaptations on the Newport Coast of Orange County. In *Archaeology of the California Coast during the Middle Holocene*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Michael A. Glassow, pp. 35–60. UCLA Institute of Archaeology, Los Angeles.
- Mason, Roger D., and Mark L. Peterson
1994 *Newport Coast Archaeological Project: Newport Coast Settlement Systems—Analysis and Discussion*, Vol. 1, part 1 of 2. Prepared by the Keith Companies. Copies on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Masters, Patricia M. and Ivano W. Aiello
2007 Postglacial Evolution of Coastal Environments. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Alta Mira Press, Lanham MD.
- Meighan, Clement W.
1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10:215-227.
- Monroy, D.

- 1990 *Thrown Among Strangers: The Making of Mexican Culture in Frontier California*. University of California Press.
- Moratto, Michael
1984 *California Archaeology*. Orlando: Academic Press. Moriarty, James R.
- Office of Historic Preservation
1990 *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. Electronic Document:
<https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/armr.pdf>. Site accessed May 1, 2020.
- 1991 *Preservation Planning Bulletin: Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs*. Electronic Document:
<https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/arch%20research%20design.pdf>. Site accessed May 1, 2020.
- Rogers, Malcolm J.
1945 An Outline of Yuman Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 1:167-198.
- Rondeau, Michael F., Jim Cassidy, and Terry L. Jones
2007 Colonization Technologies: Fluted Projectile Points and the San Clemente Island Woodworking / Microblade Complex. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Alta Mira Press, Lanham MD.
- Schaefer, Jerry and Don Laylander
2007 The Colorado Desert: Ancient Adaptations to Wetlands and Wastelands. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Alta Mira Press, Lanham MD.
- Shackley, Steven
2004 *The Early Ethnography of the Kumeyaay*. Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkley.
- Shipek, Florence C.
1986 *An Archaeological Investigation: Pala Sand and Gravel Extraction Project*. San Diego State University.
- Sparkman, Philip S.
1908 The Culture of the Luiseño Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 8(4):187-234. Berkeley.
- Sutton, Mark Q.
2010 Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, 42(4), 1-64.
- 2011 The Palomar Tradition and its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*.
- 2016 *A Prehistory of North America*. Routledge, New York, NY.

SWCA Environmental Consultants

2018 *City of Corona General Plan Update: Cultural Resources Technical Report*. Submitted to PlaceWorks and City of Corona.

USGS

2020 USGS Topographic Map Explorer. Electronic Document:
<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>. Site accessed August 1, 2020.

Wallace, William J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.

Warren, Claude N.

1961 The San Dieguito Complex and its Place in California Prehistory. *Archaeological Survey Annual Report for 1960-1961*,. Los Angeles: University of California.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1. Portales.

White, Raymond

1963 Luiseño Social Organization. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles

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: EIC RECORD SEARCH RESULTS *CONFIDENTIAL*

APPENDIX C: NAHC CORRESPONDENCE



July 17, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear NAHC,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Red Tail is currently conducting a records 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 30. The proposed project intends to develop portions of the parcel for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square foot office space (Building C). Parking provided is 62 parking spaces, including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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.

Sincerely,

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

Attachments: Project Area Map

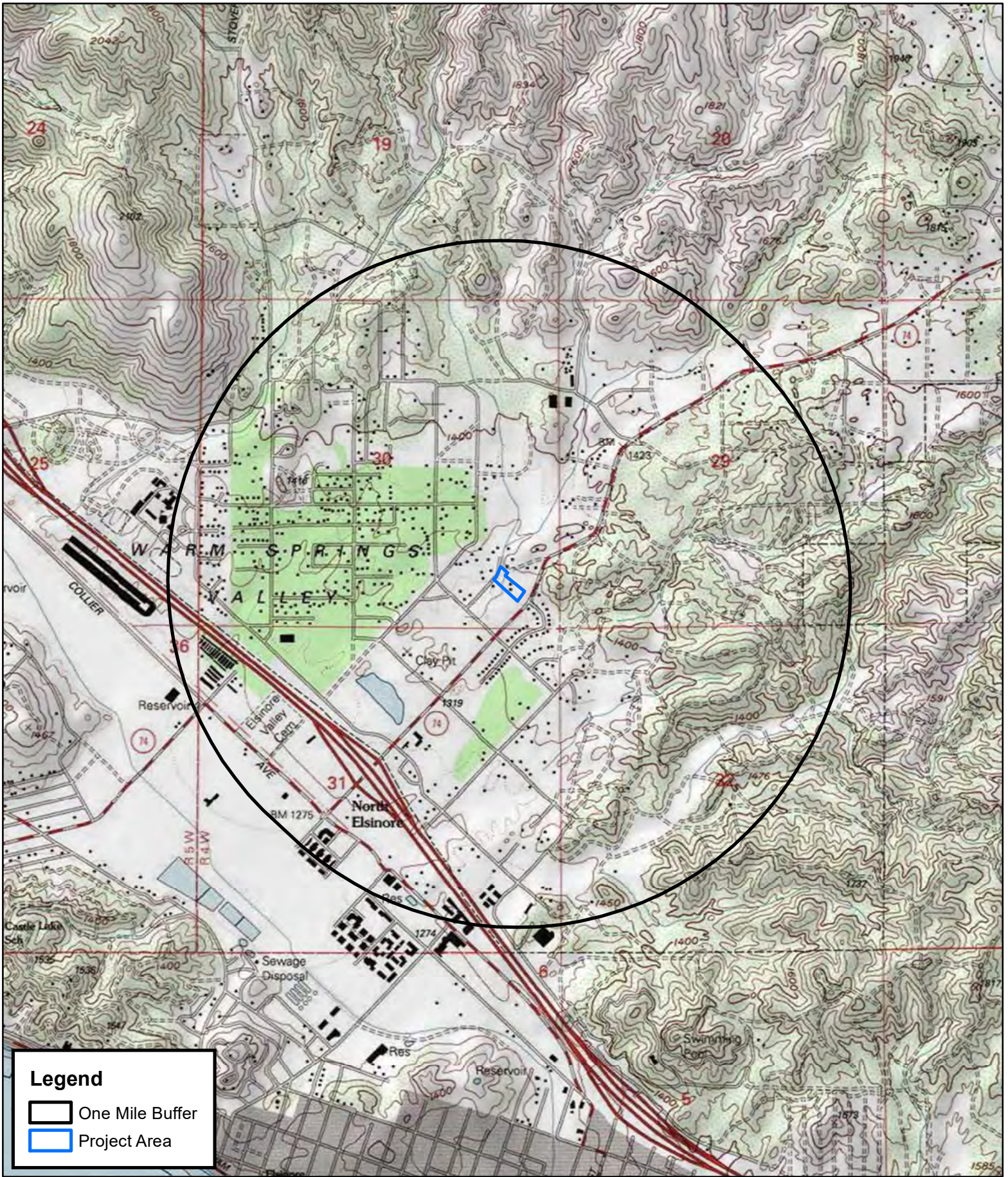
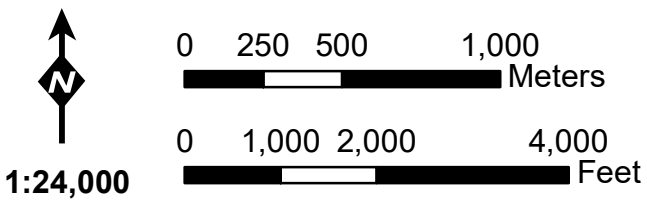


Figure 1. Project Area



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 20, 2020

Shelby Castells
Red Tail EnvironmentalVia Email to: Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street 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.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
WintunCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
PomoNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/20/2020**

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**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

**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

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

**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 Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/20/2020**

Morong 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

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

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

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

Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

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

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/20/2020**

**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

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**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

**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@santarosacahuilla-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

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 Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Riverside County.



July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Vance,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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



July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Mazzetti,


Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

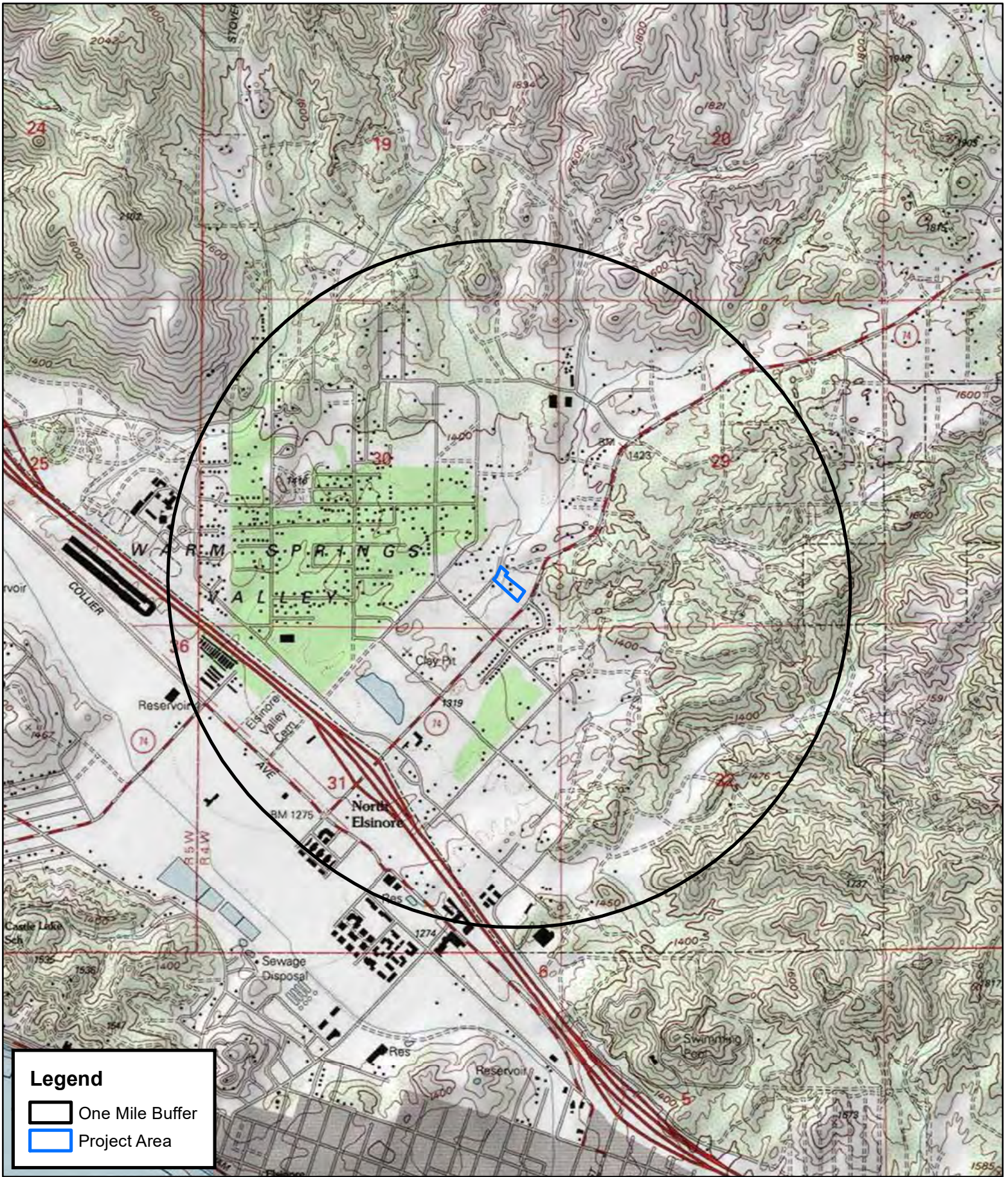
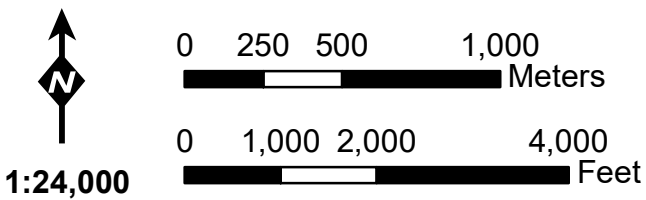


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Madrigal,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

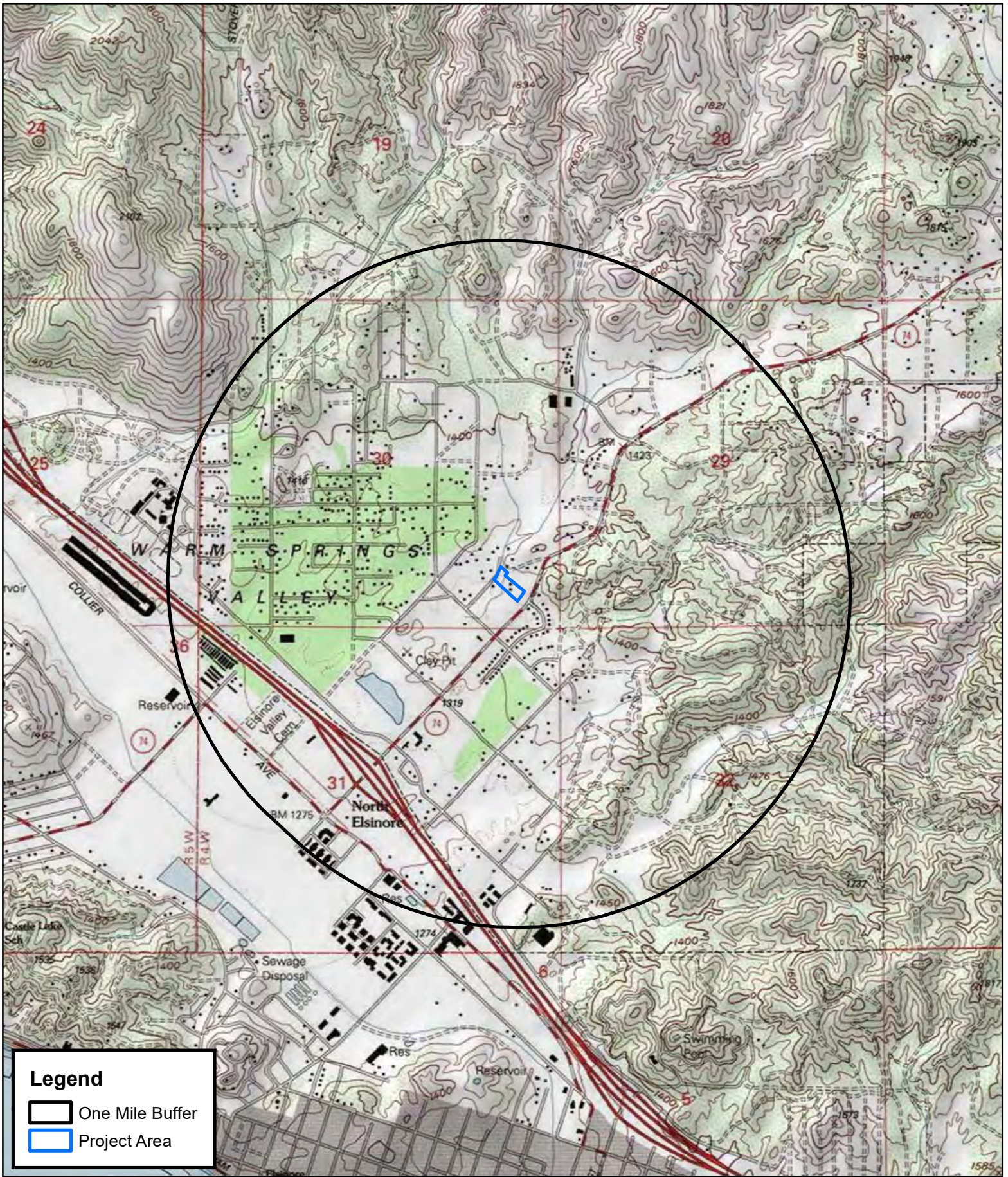
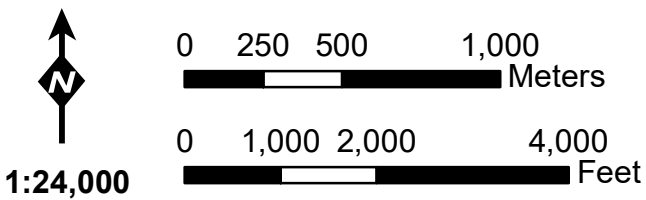


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Salgado,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

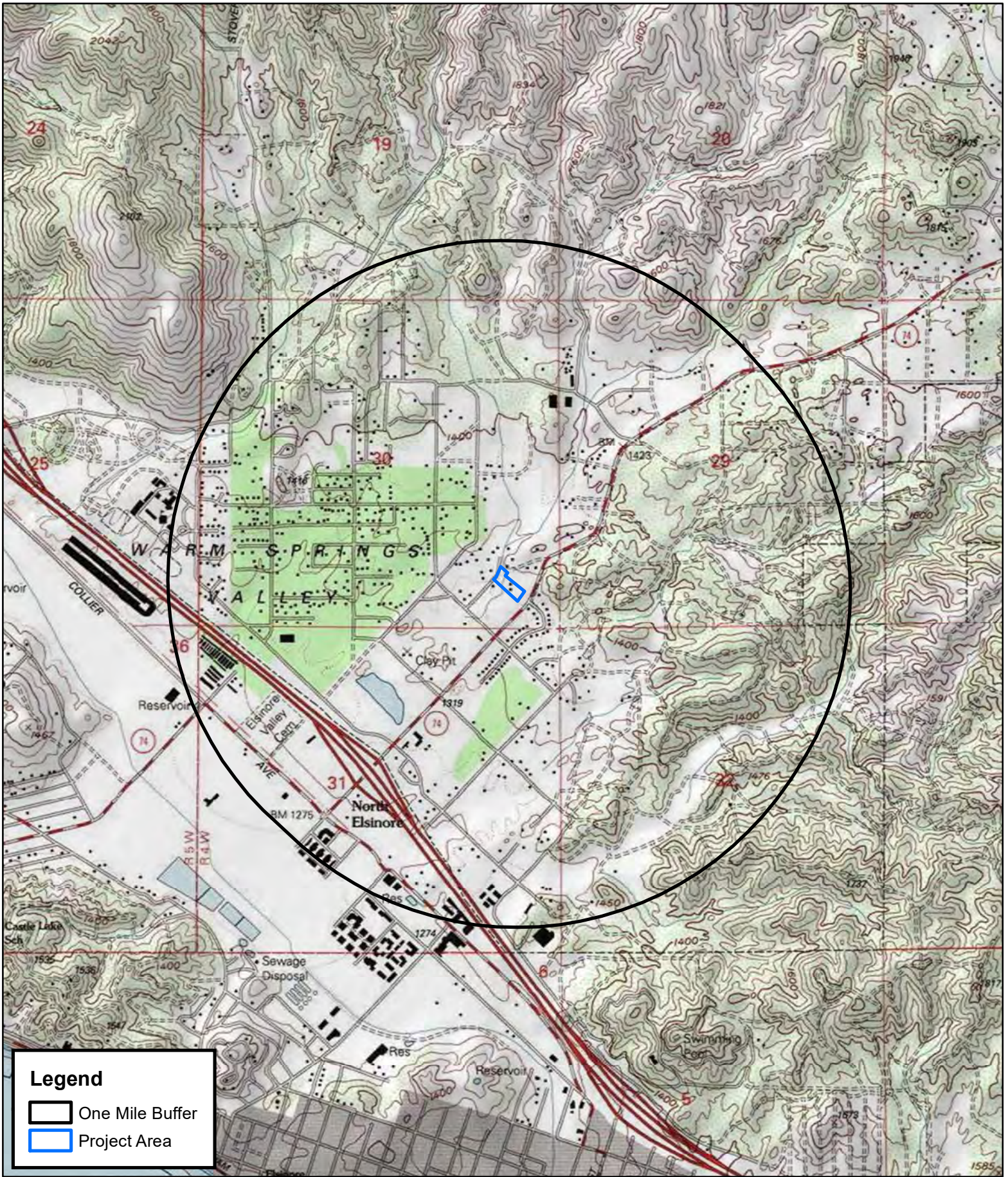
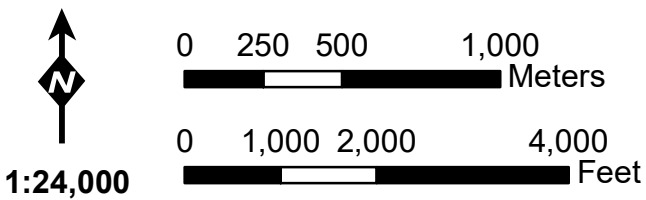


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Torres,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

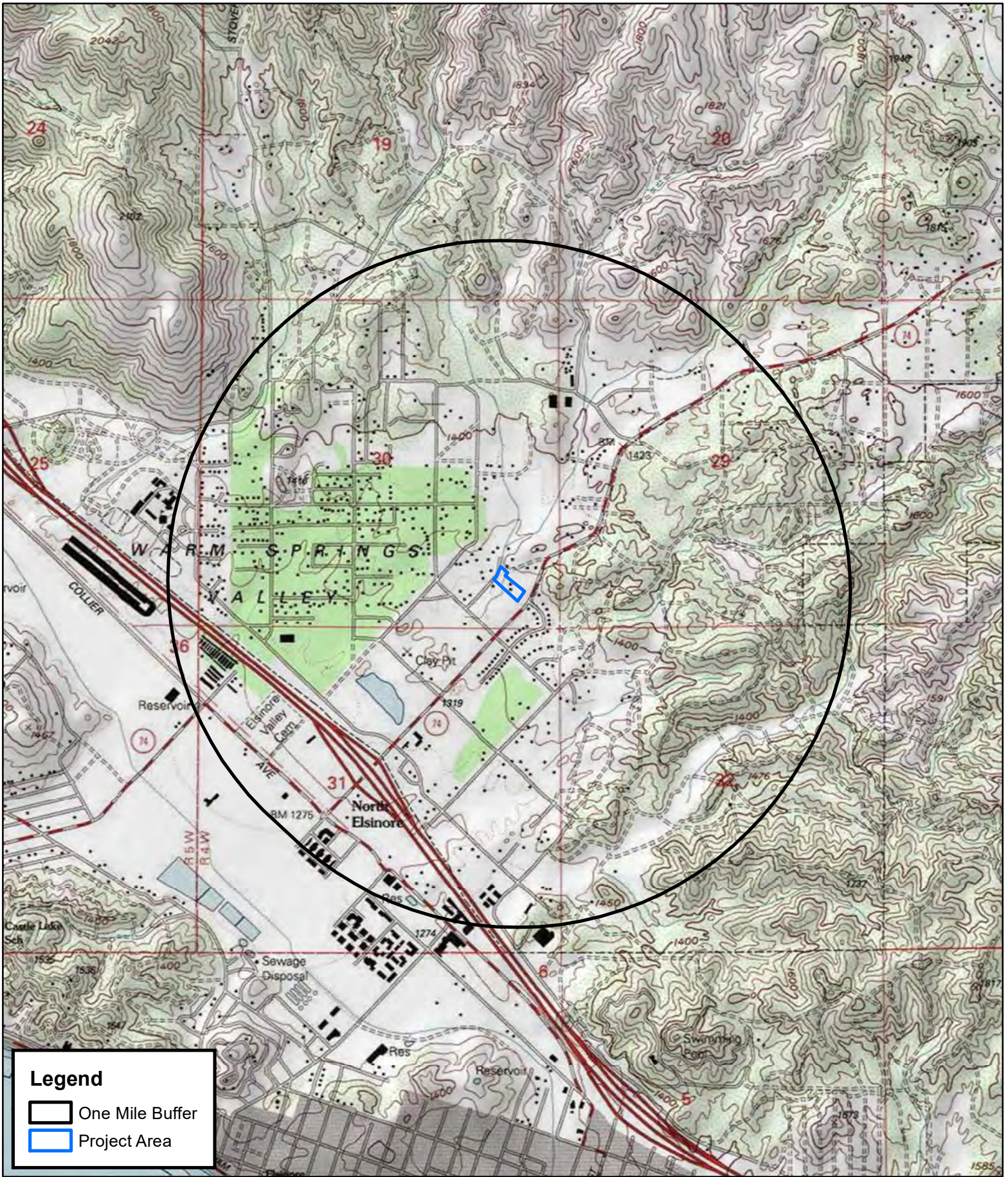
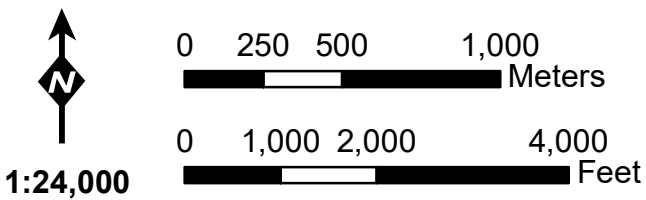


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Welmas,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

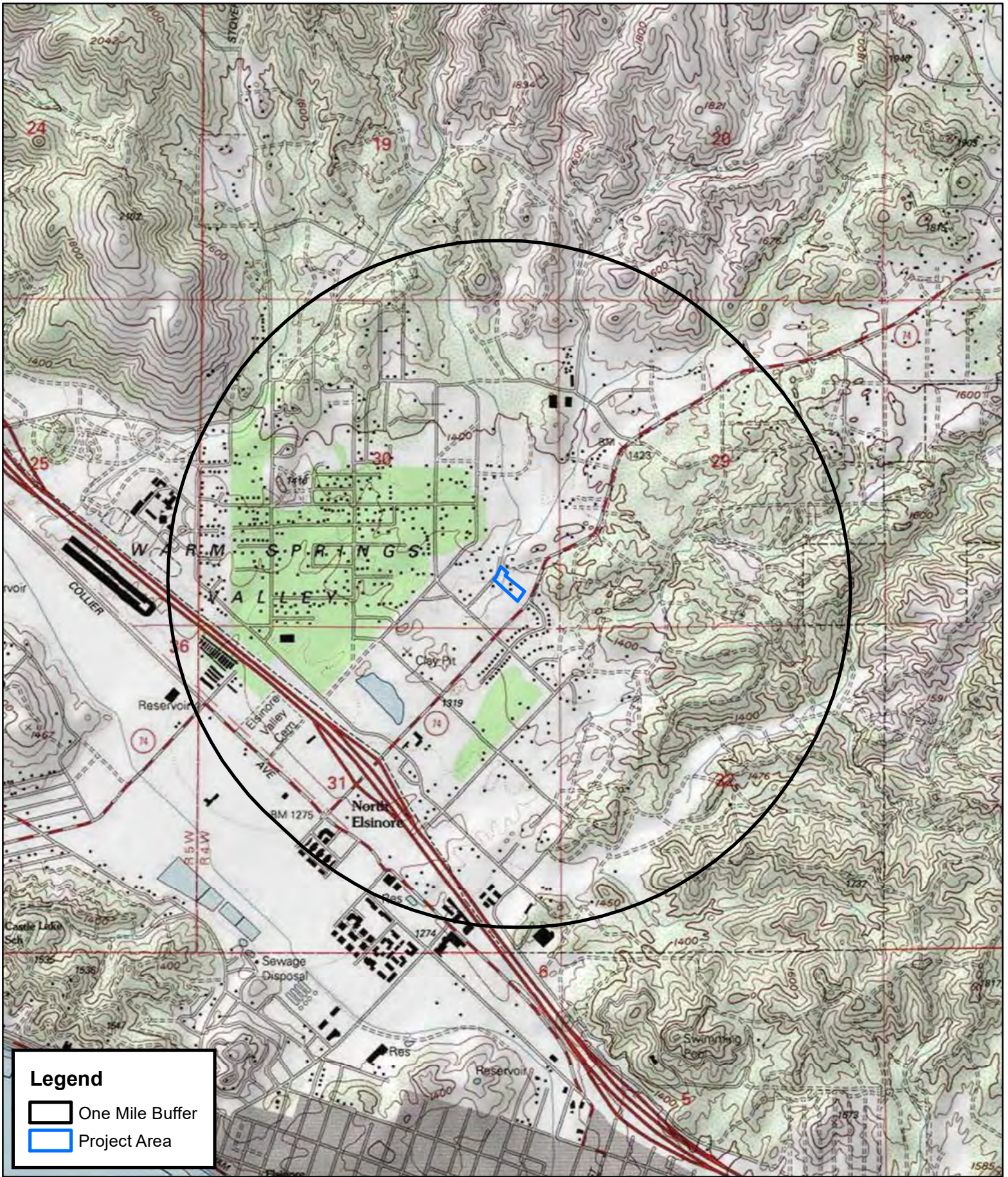
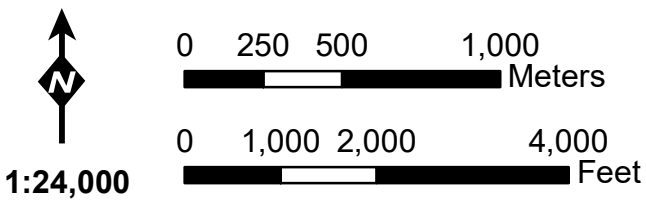


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Nelson,

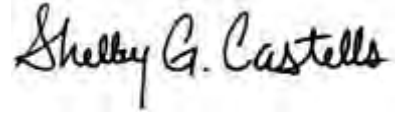
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The project area is shown on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Lake Elsinore, California* topographic quadrangle within Section 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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

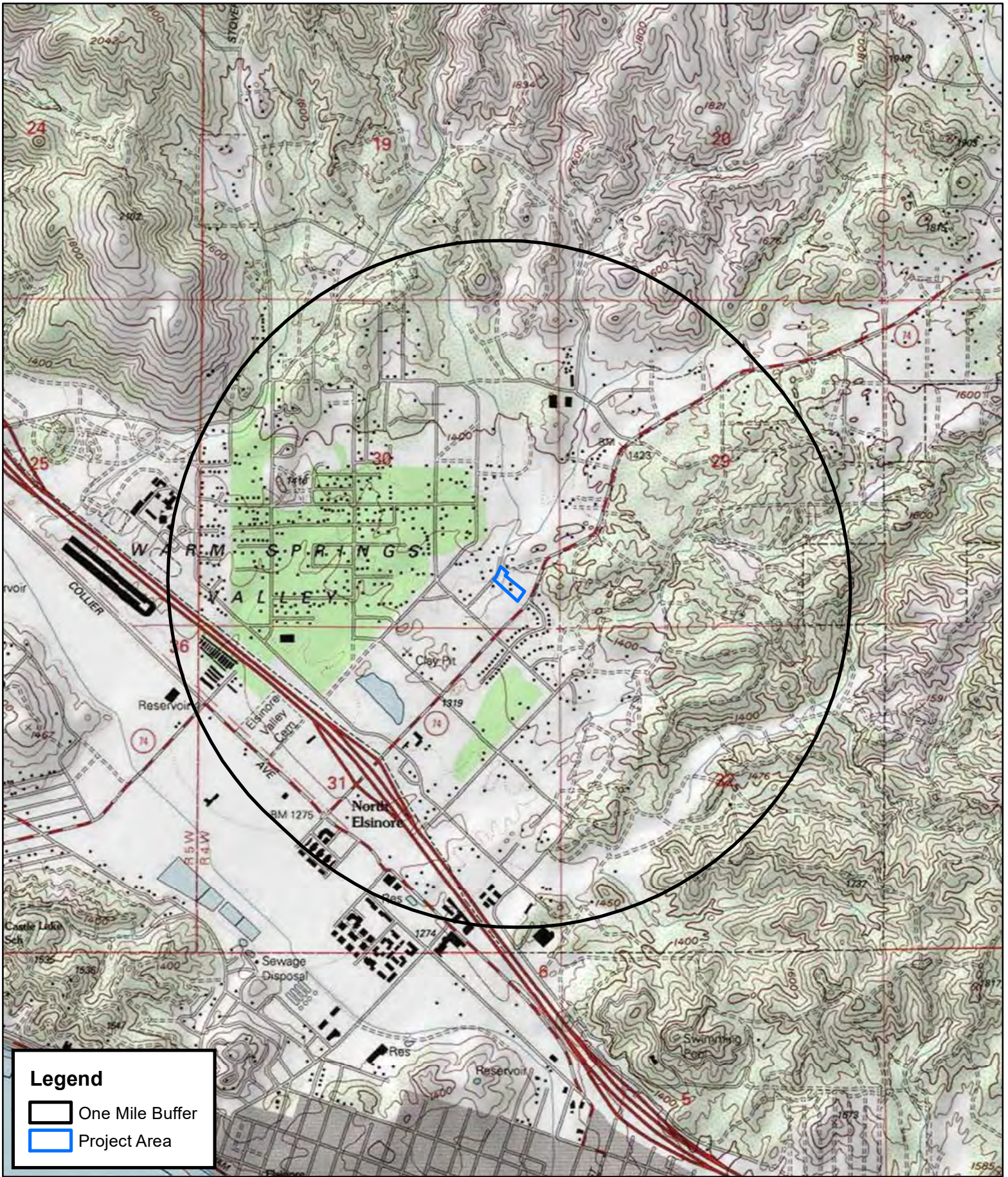
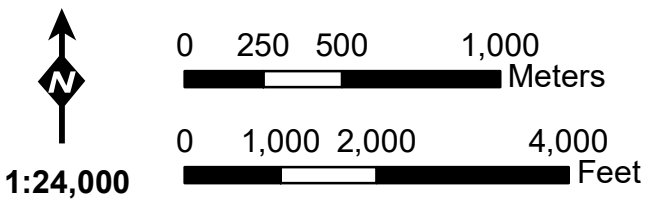


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Gomez,


Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent 'S' at the beginning.

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

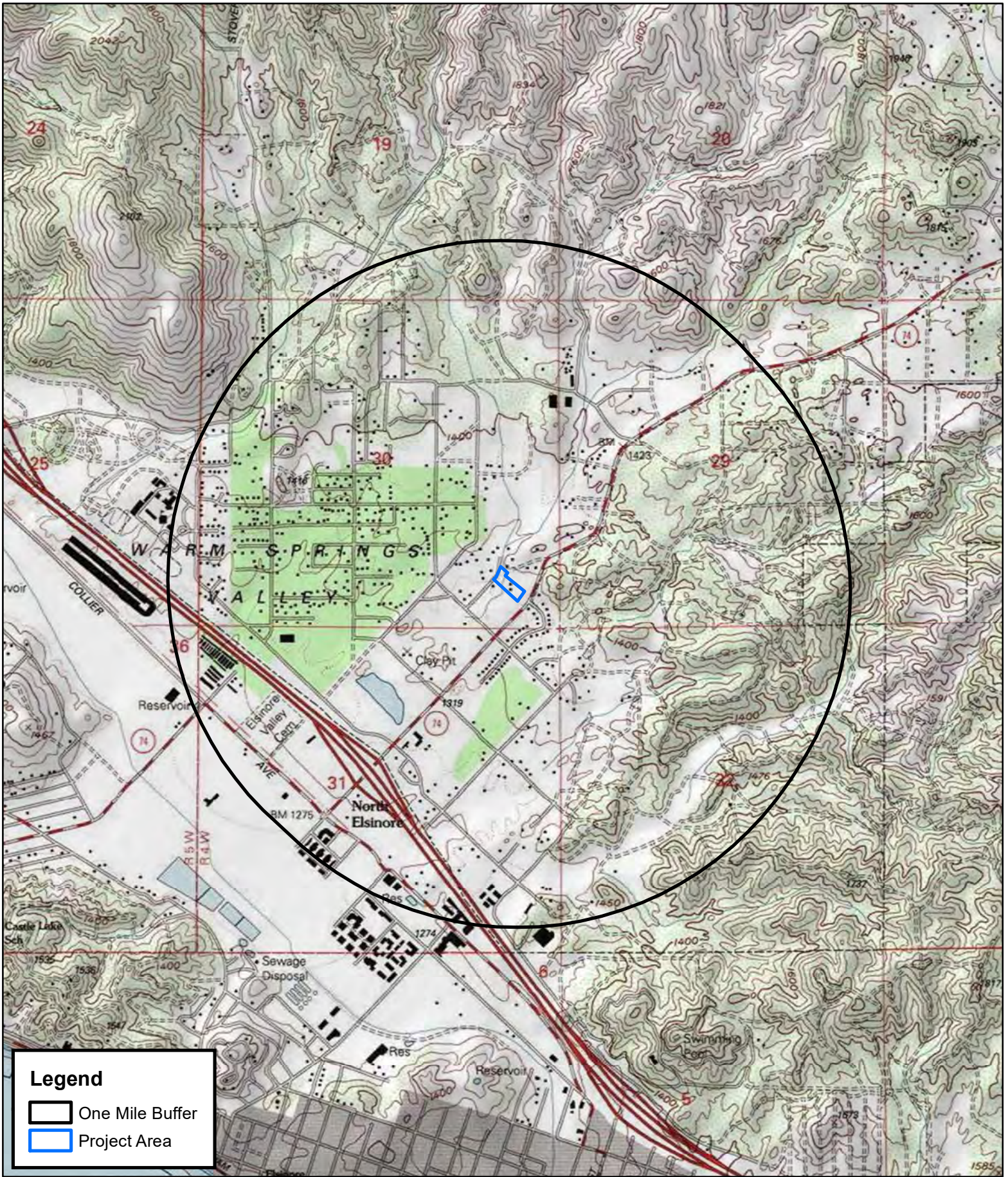


Figure 1. Project Area



July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Grubbe,

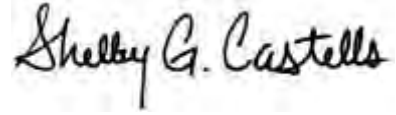
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The project area is shown on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Lake Elsinore, California* topographic quadrangle within Section 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent 'S' at the beginning.

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

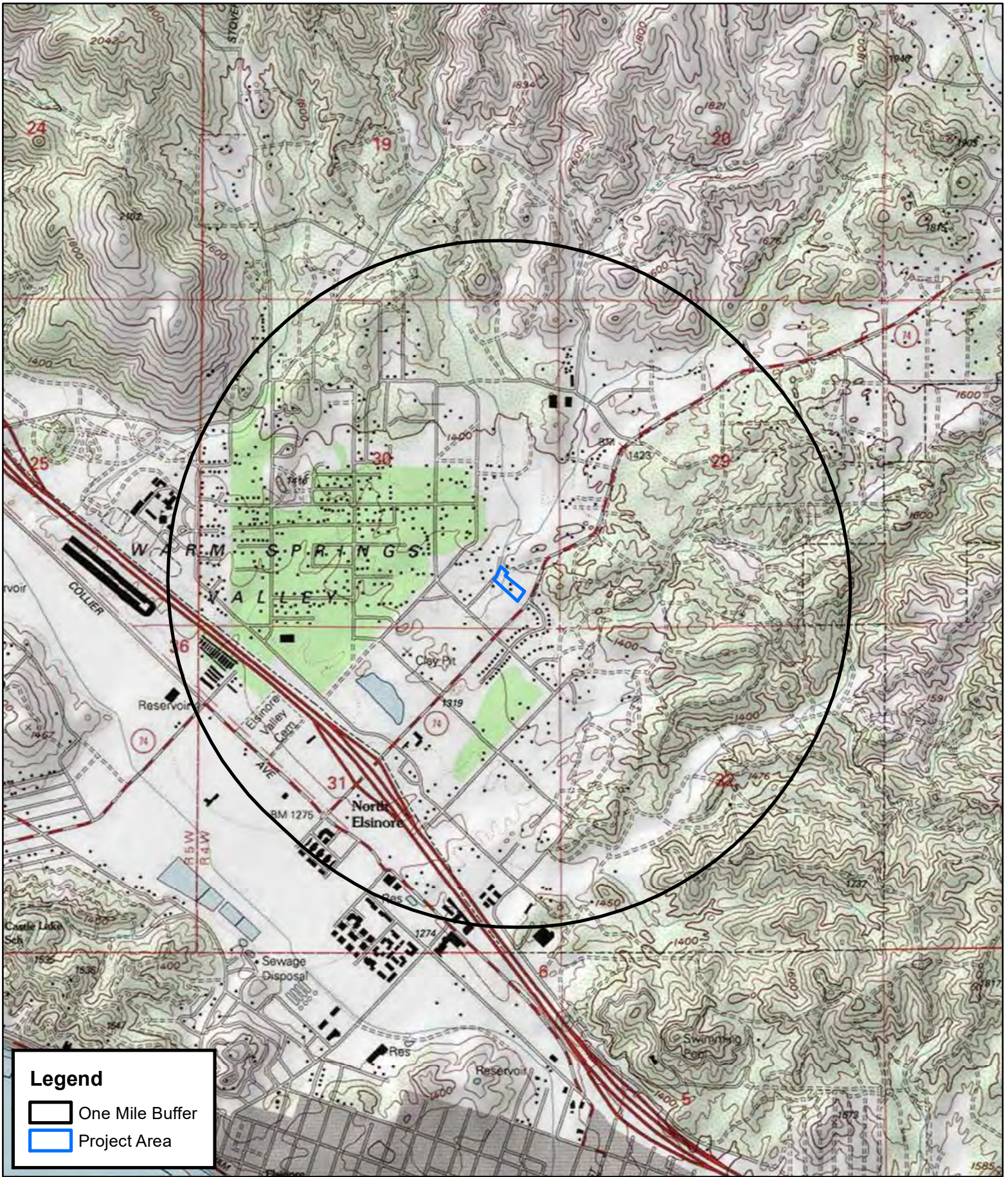
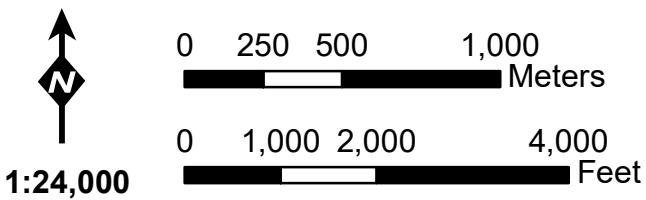


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Hamilton,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S'.

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

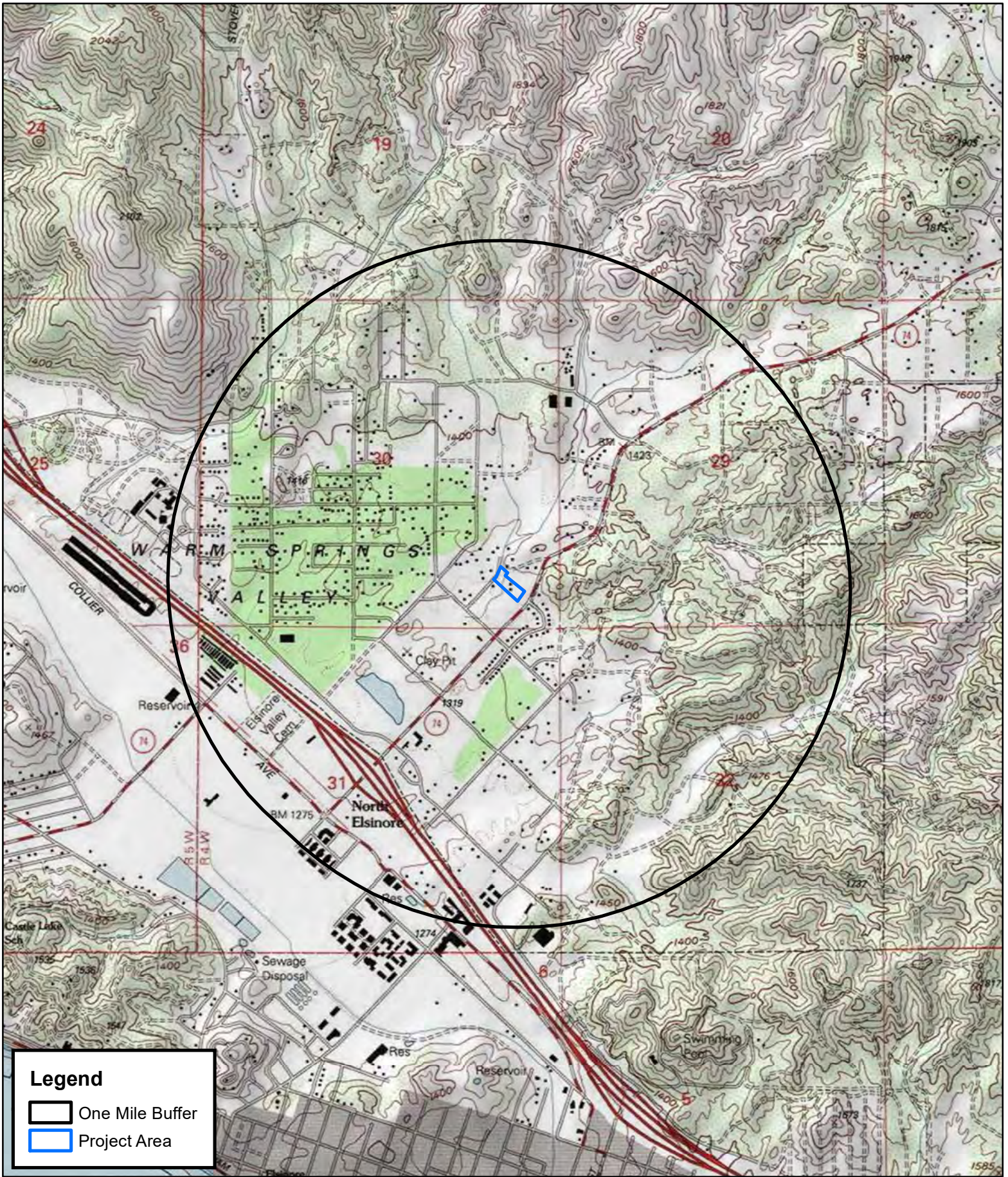
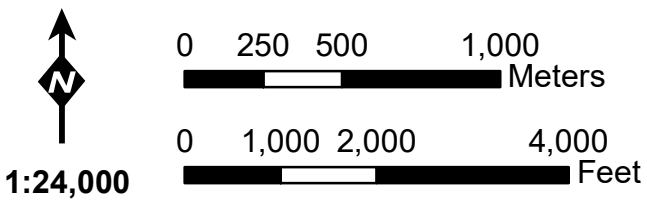


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. McCormick,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

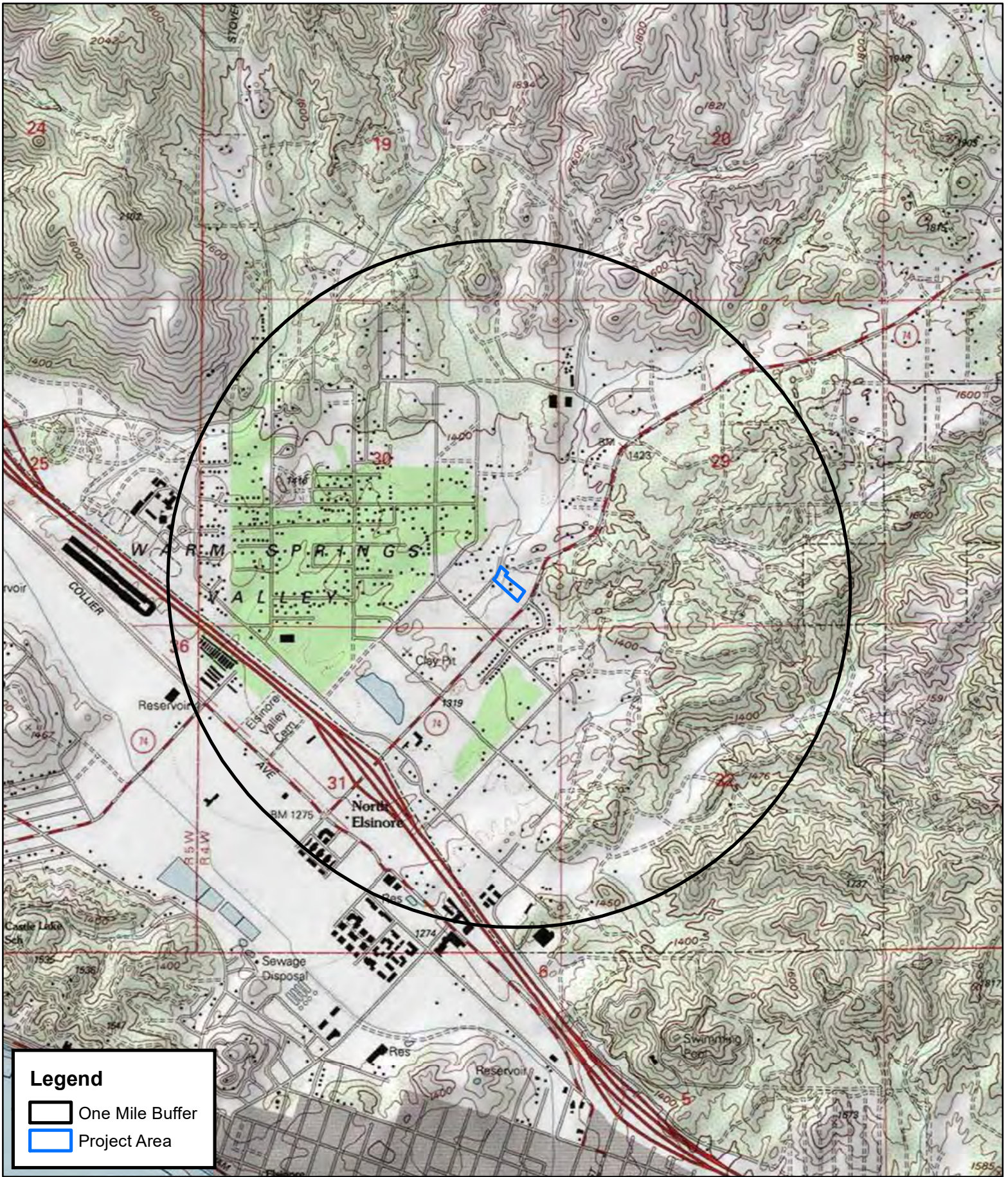
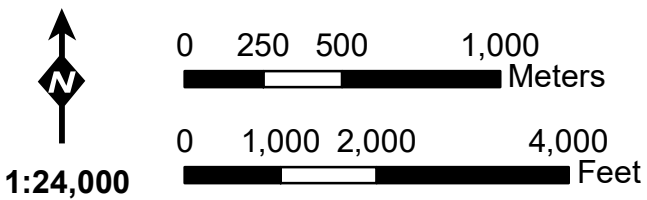


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

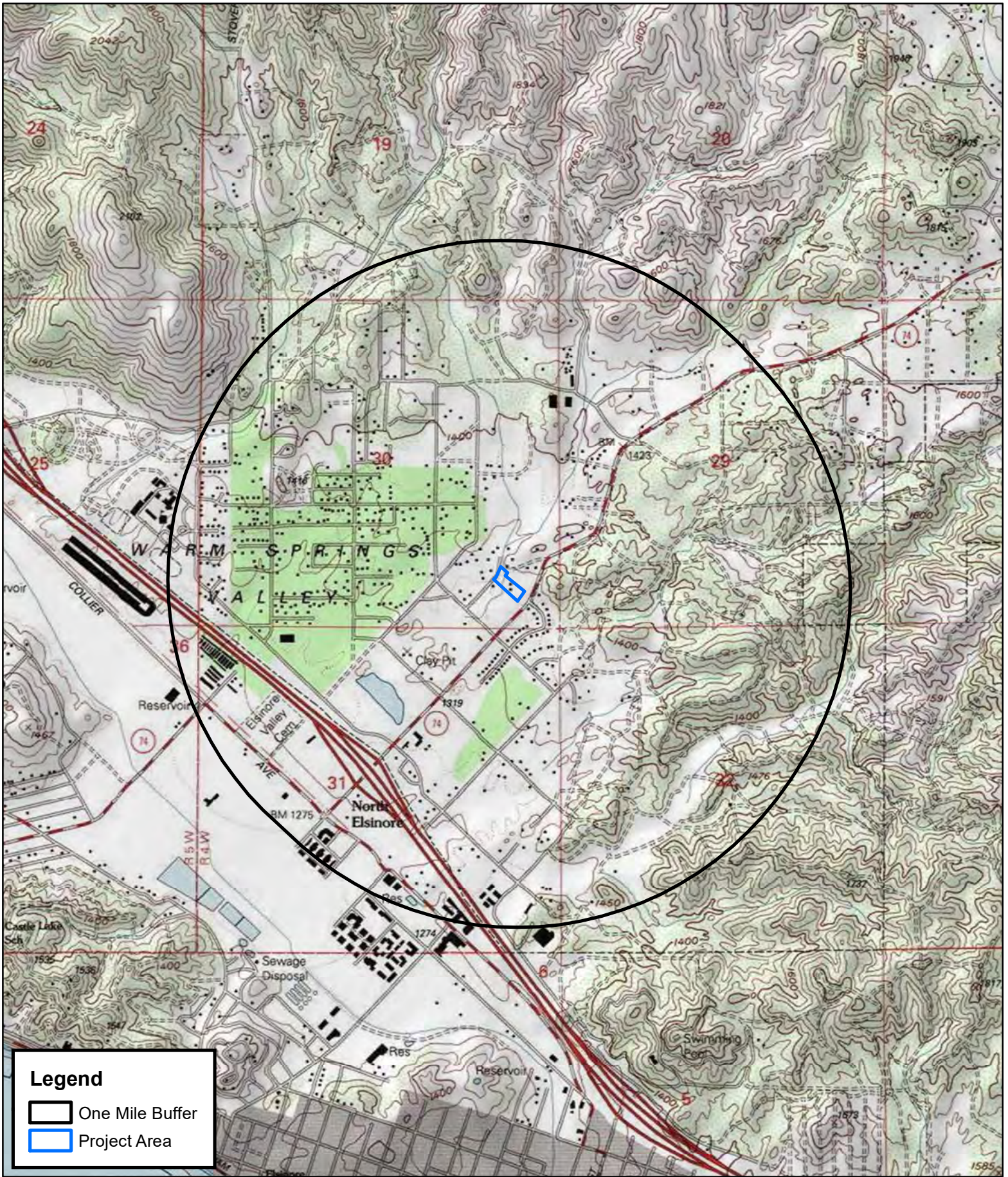
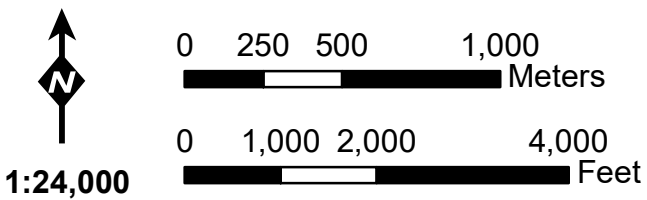


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Perry,


Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

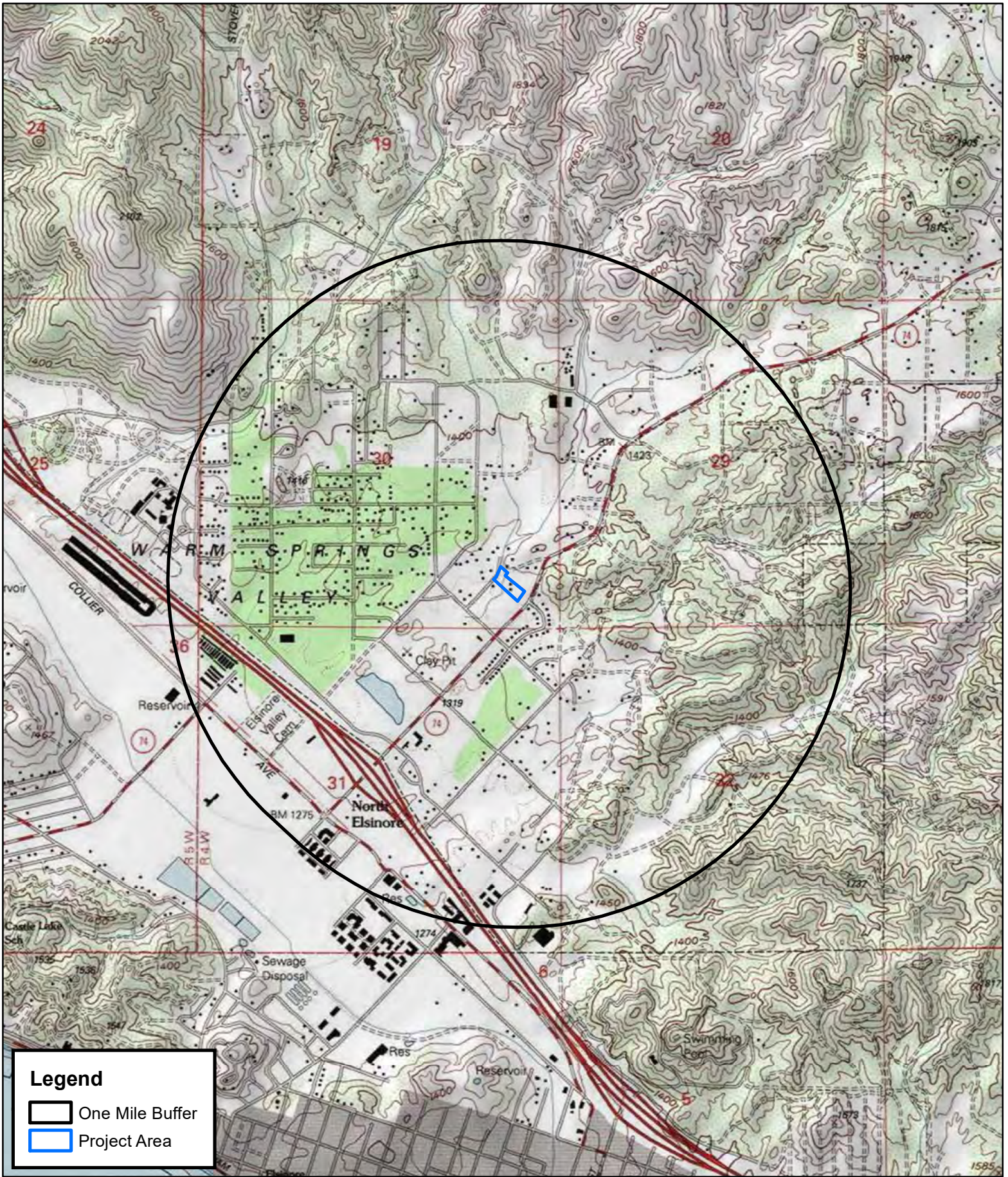
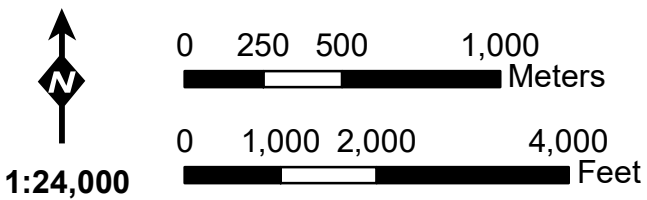


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Redner,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

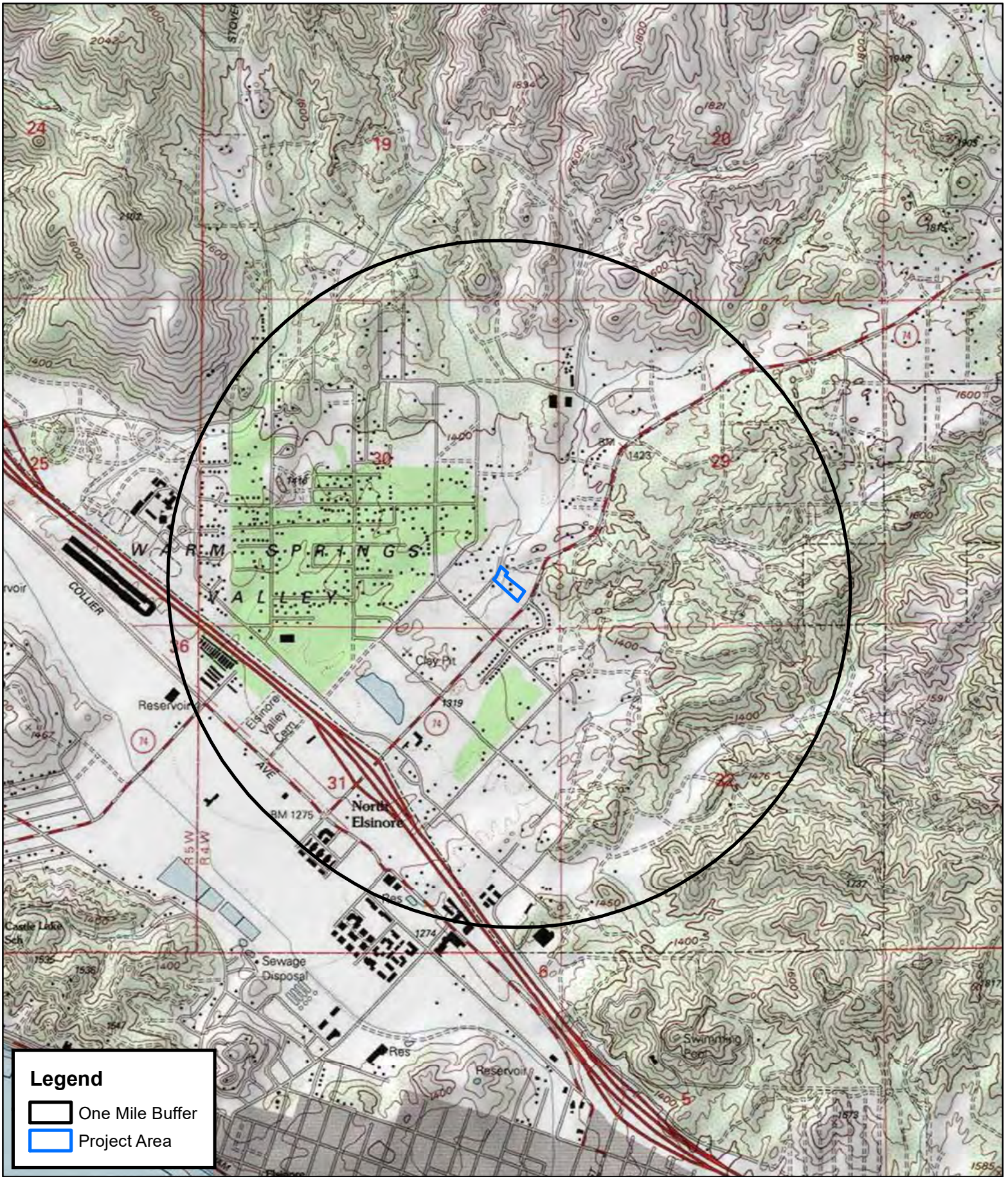
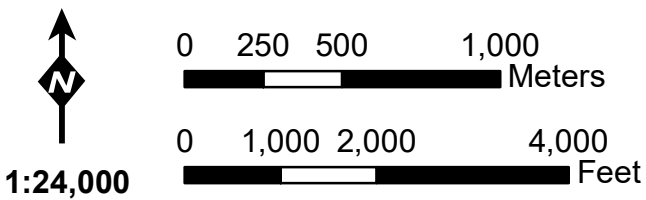


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Belardes,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

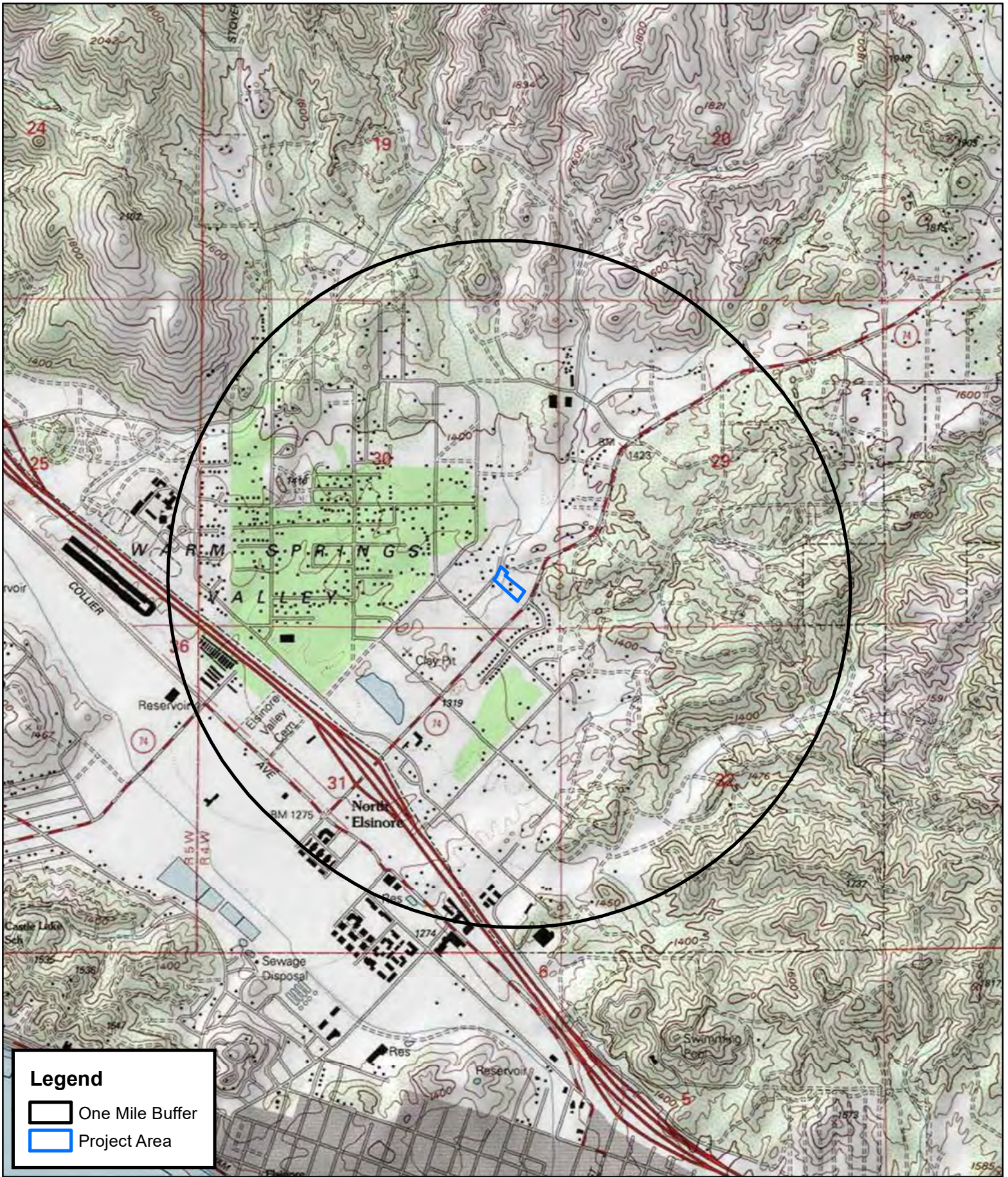
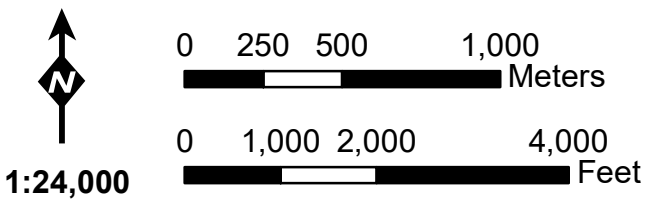


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro,


Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

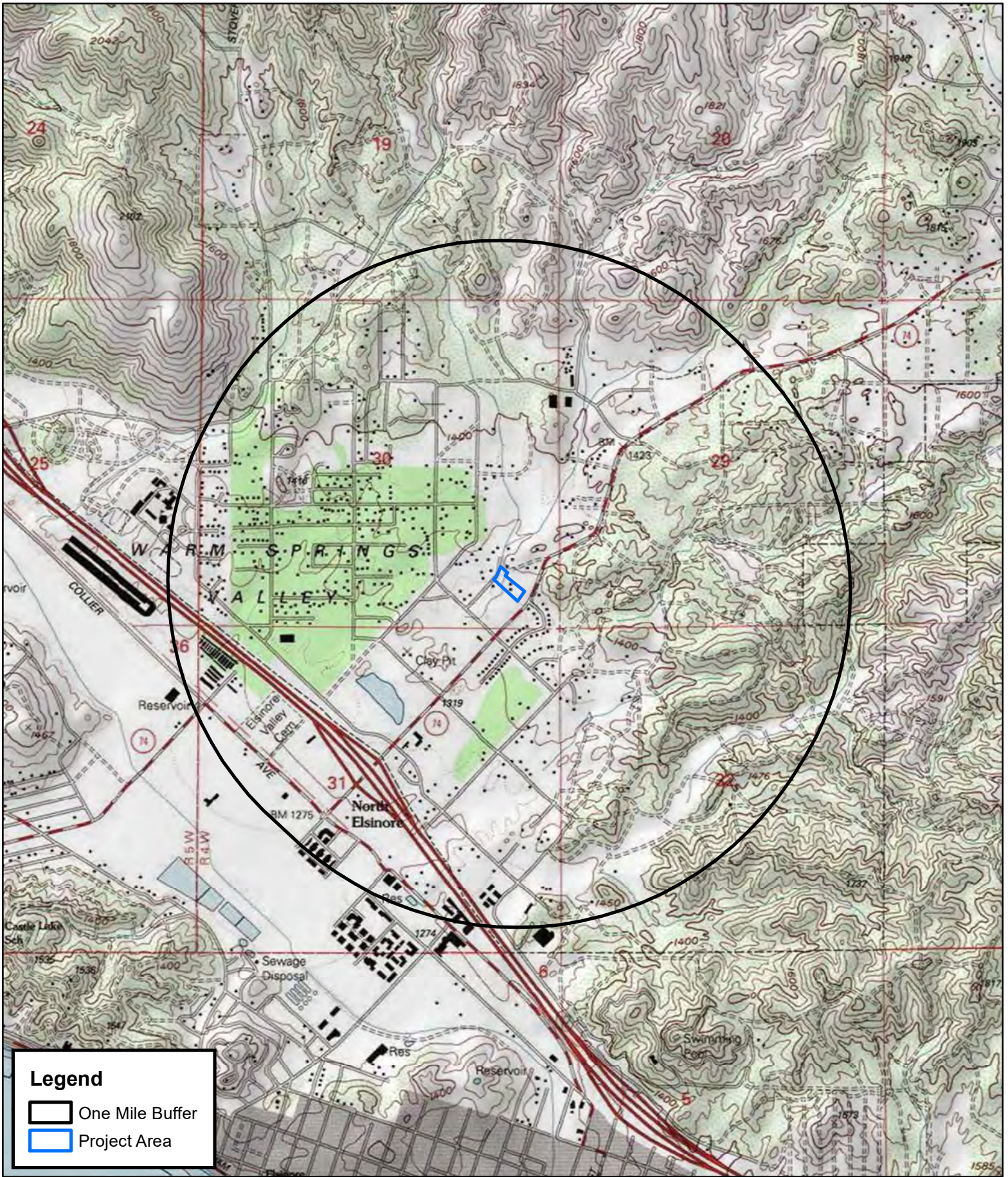
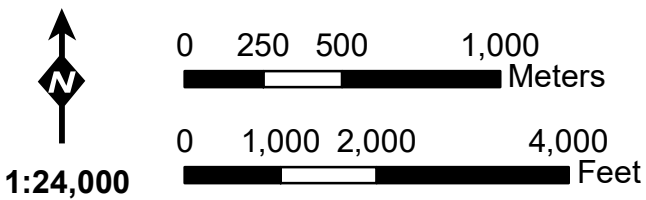


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Mirelez,


Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

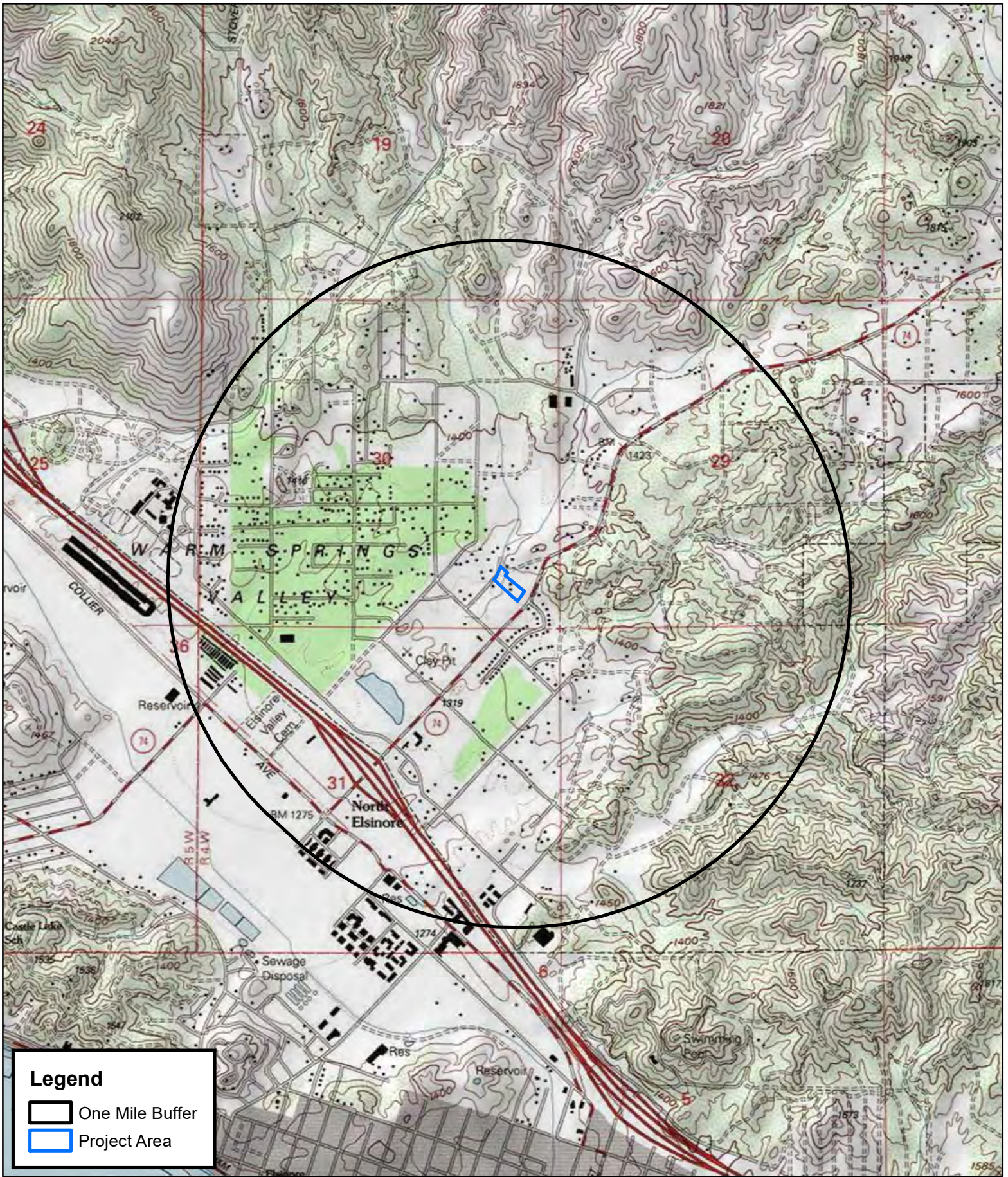


Figure 1. Project Area



July 21, 2020

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: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Scott,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

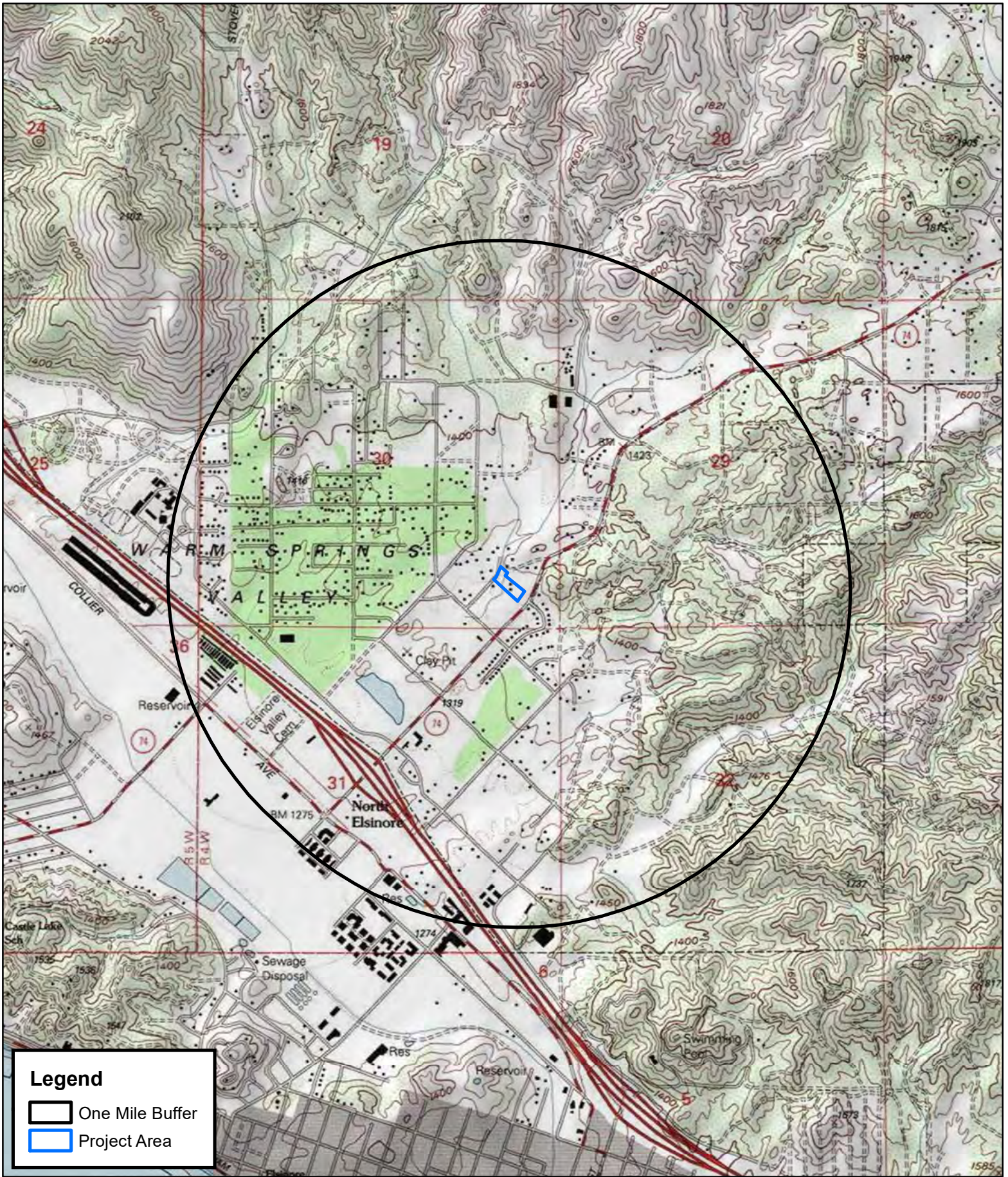
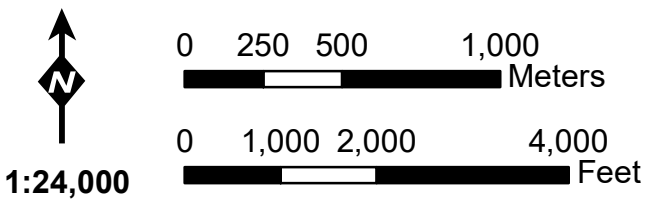


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

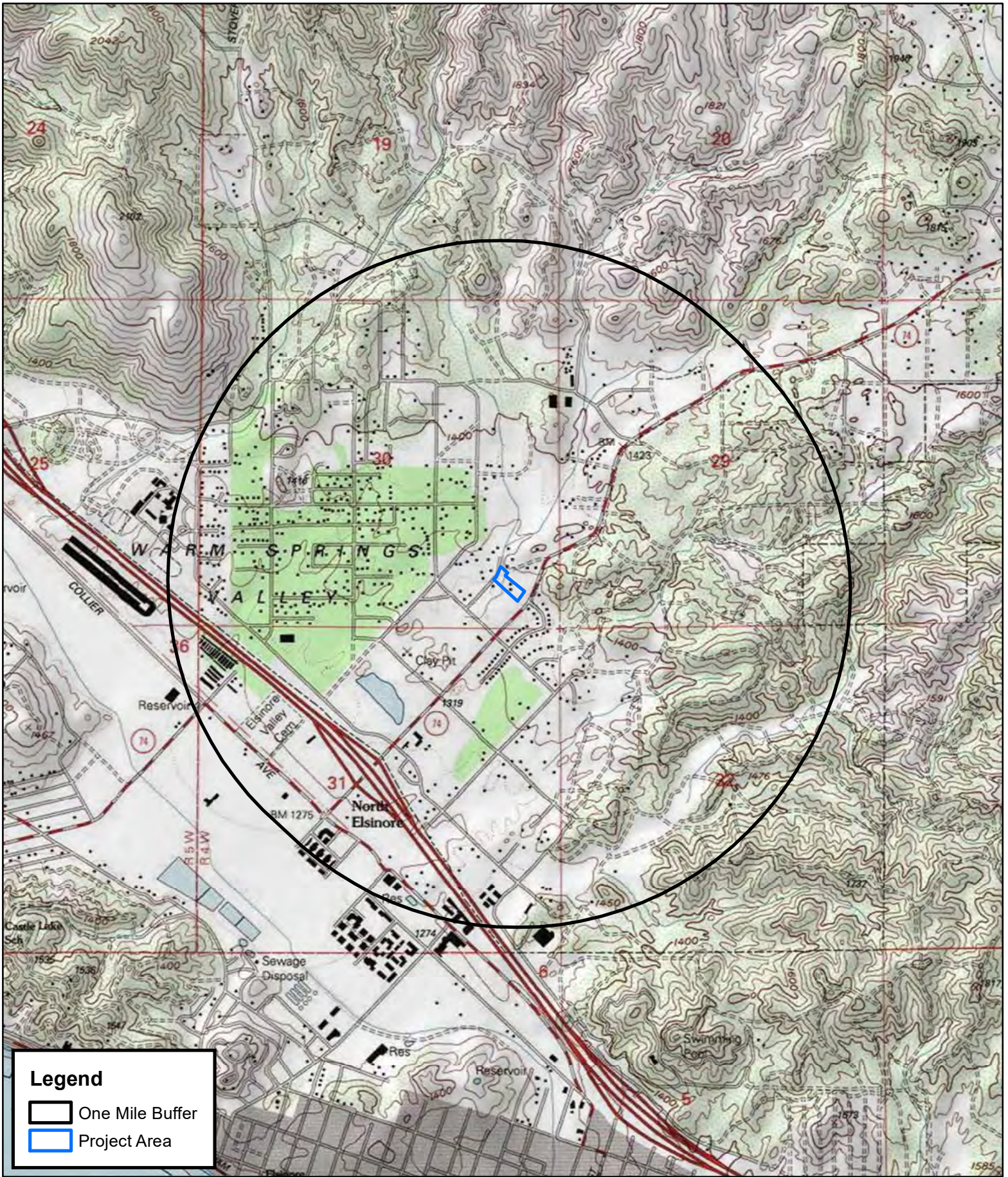
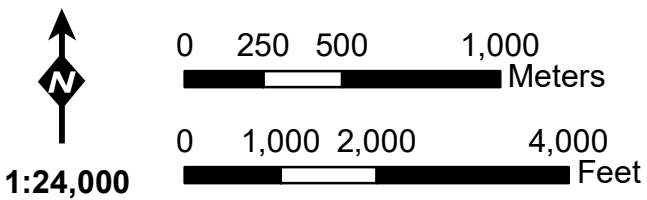


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

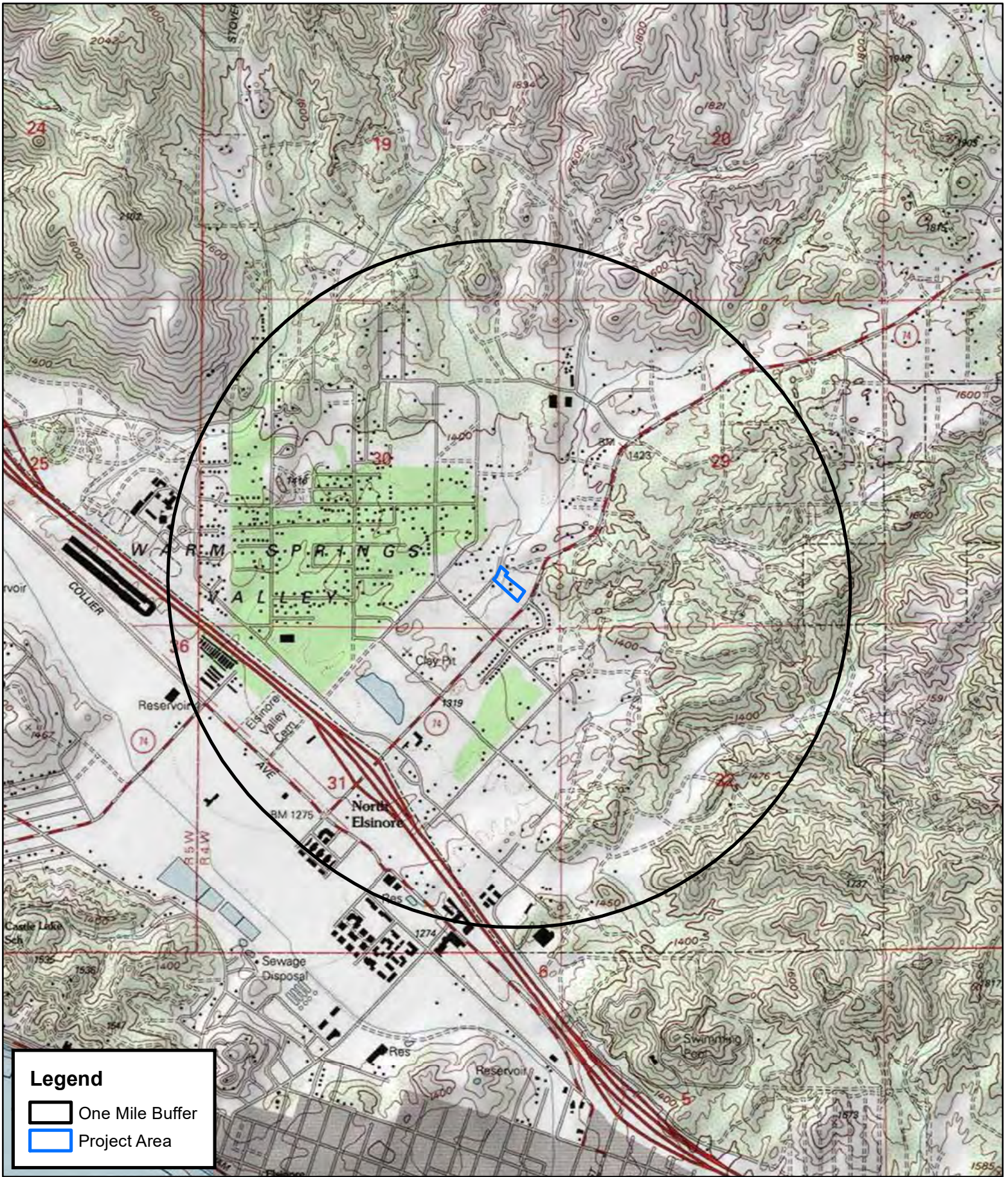
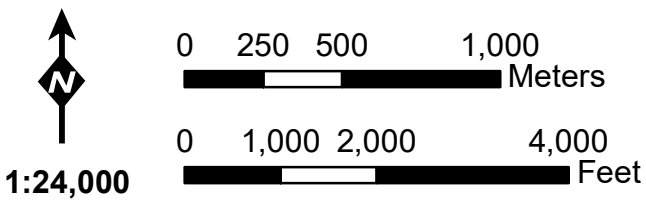


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Martin,


Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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



July 21, 2020

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: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear San Luis Rey Tribal Council ,

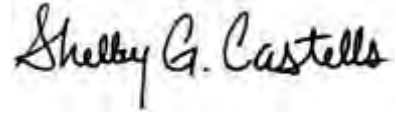
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The project area is shown on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Lake Elsinore, California* topographic quadrangle within Section 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S' and a distinct 'G'.

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

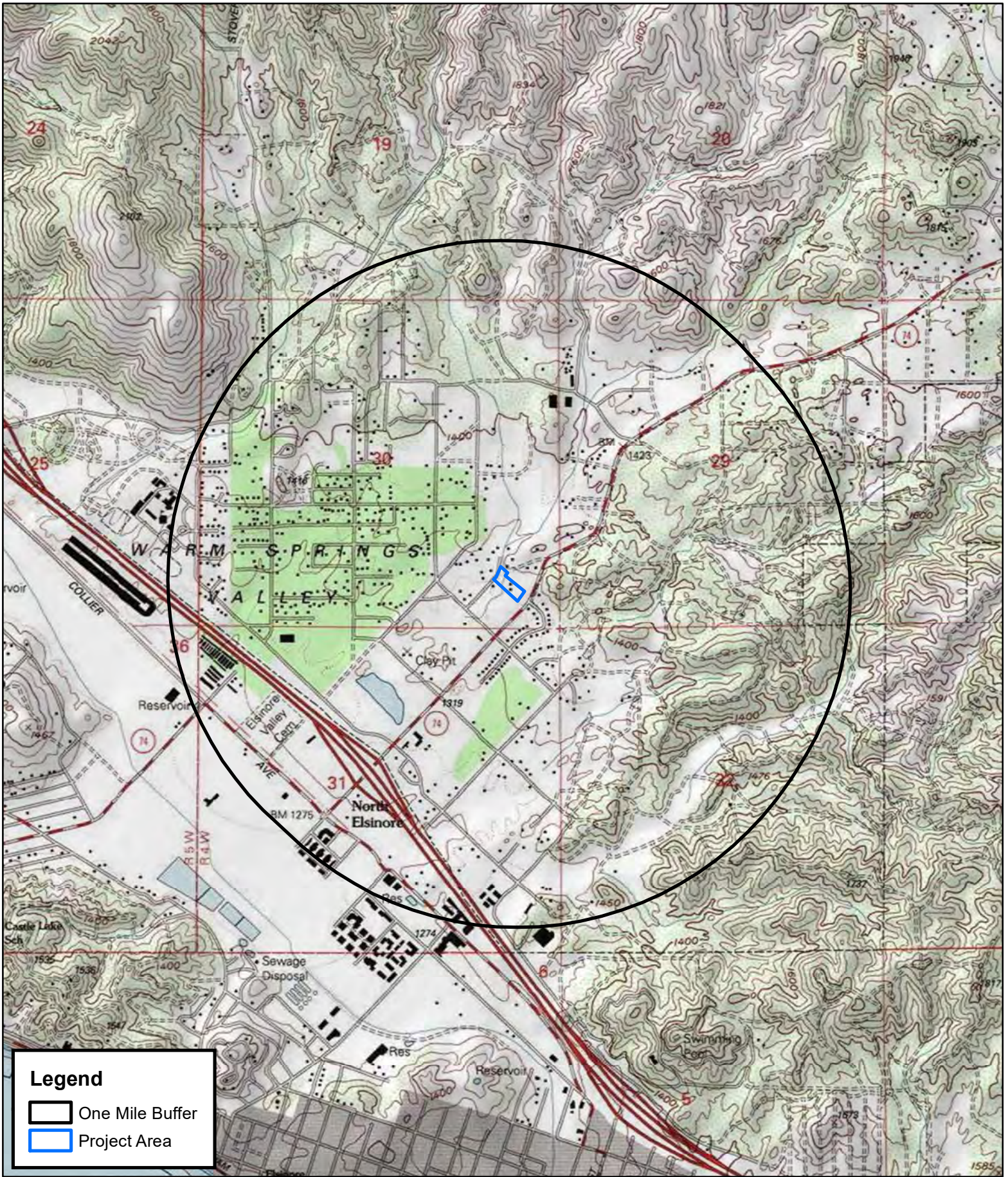
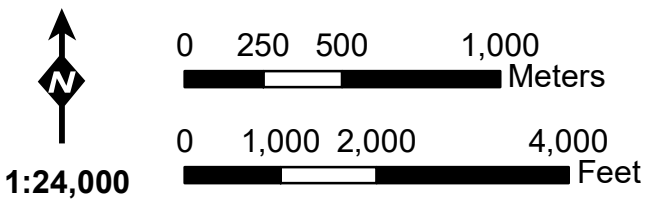


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Chapparosa,

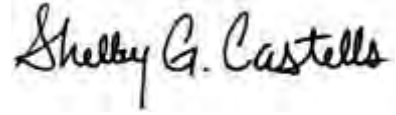
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The project area is shown on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Lake Elsinore, California* topographic quadrangle within Section 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S' and a distinct 'G'.

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

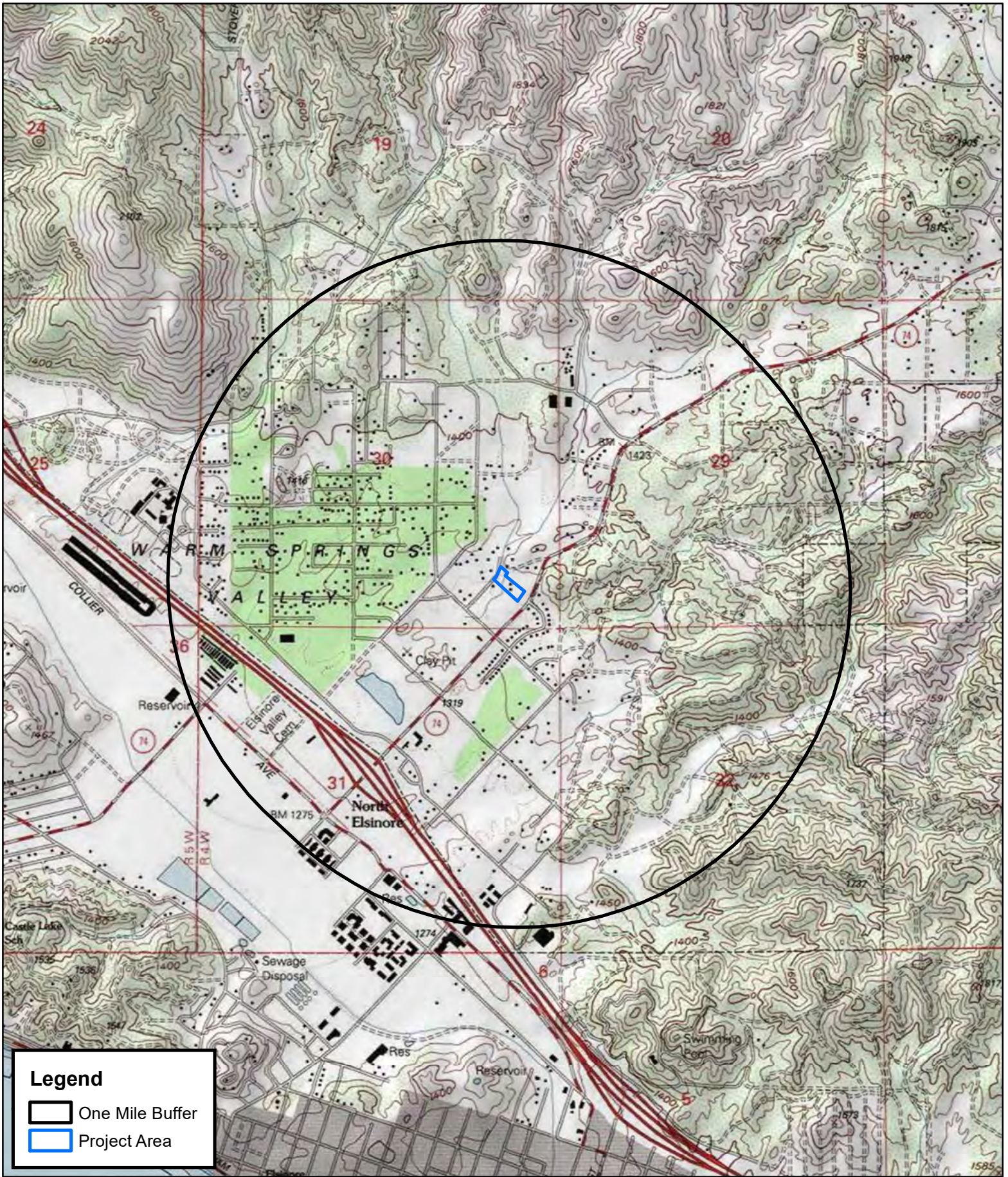
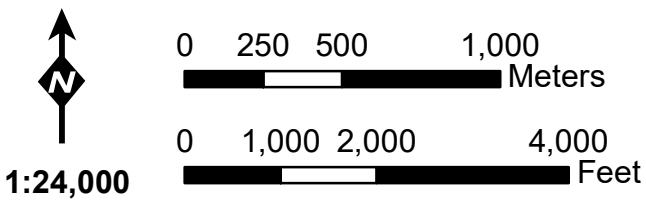


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Cozart,


Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

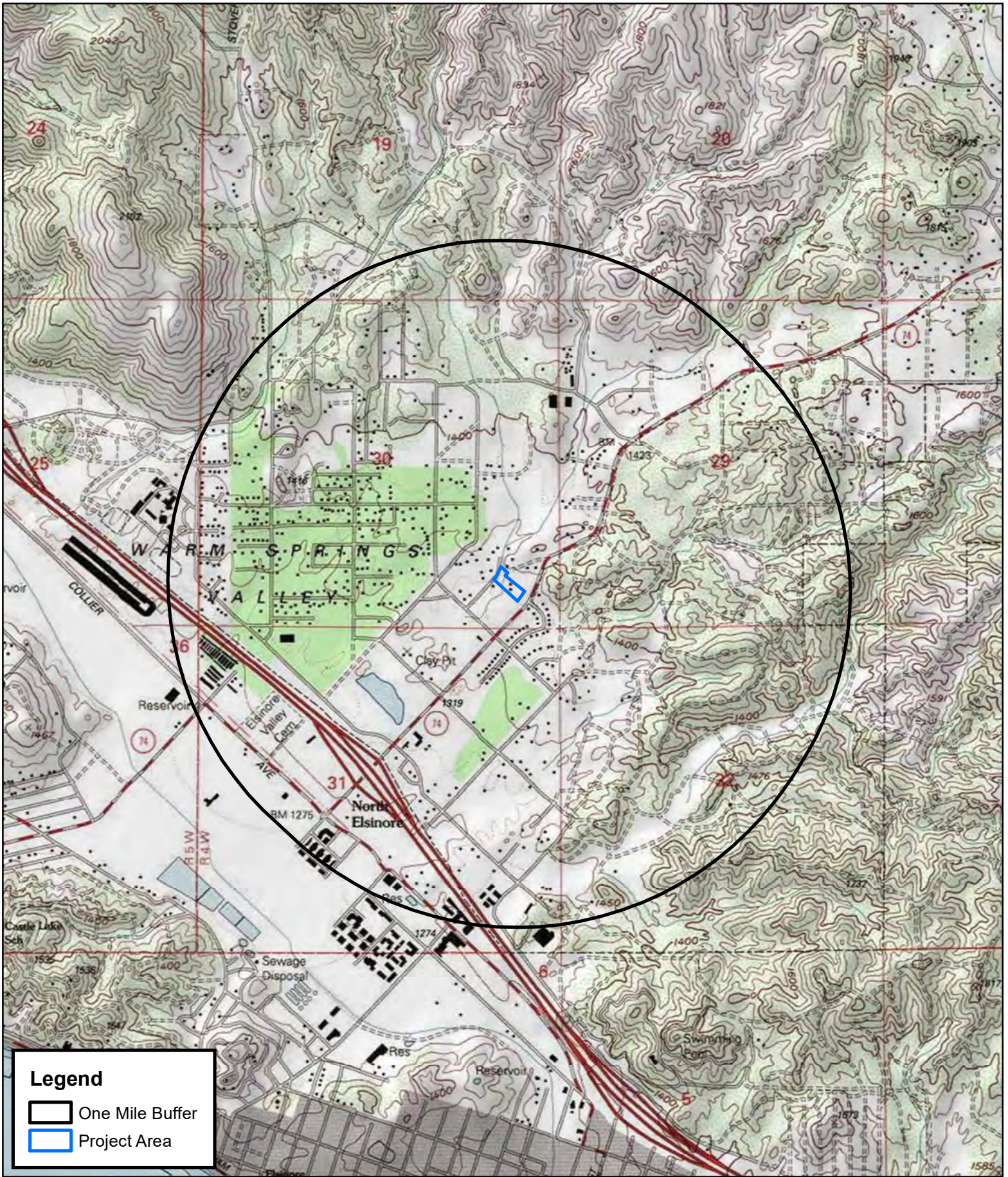
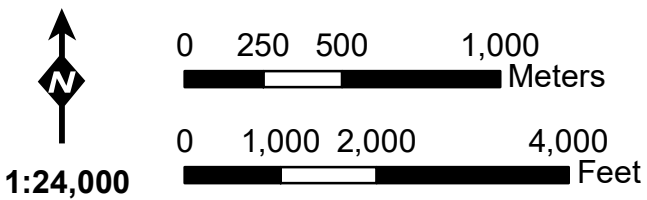


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

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

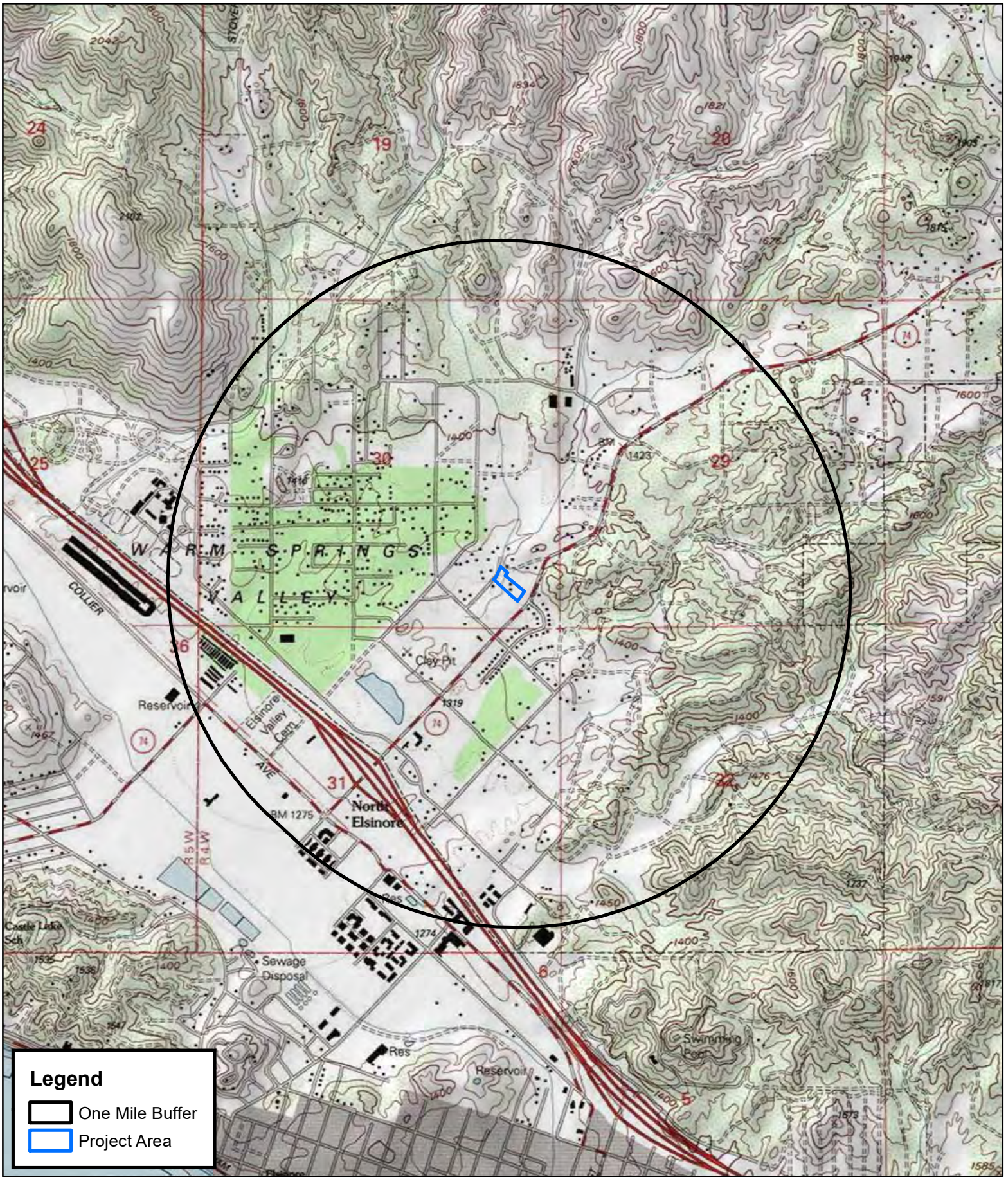
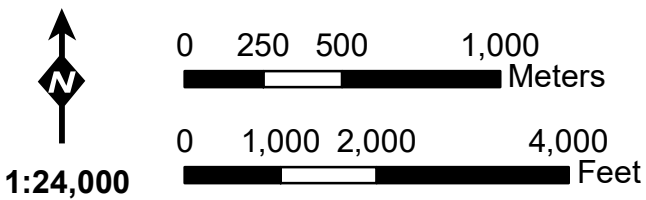


Figure 1. Project Area





July 21, 2020

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

Re: Highway 74 and Allan Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Aguilar,


Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Highway 74 and Allan Street Project (project), located at the intersection of Highway 74 and Allan Street, 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 30 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 the project area for a small retail center that will include a 4,050 square-foot convenience market with a 1,440 square-foot second-floor mezzanine storage area (Building A); a 1,510 square-foot drive-thru restaurant and 2,015 square-foot retail tenant (Building B); and a 3,025 square-foot multi-tenant retail building with a 1,400 square-foot office space (Building C). Parking to be provided will be 62 stalls including four accessible stalls and four electric vehicle stalls.

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. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

July 21, 2020
Highway 74 and Allan Street Project
Page 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shelby G. Castells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent 'S' at the beginning.

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

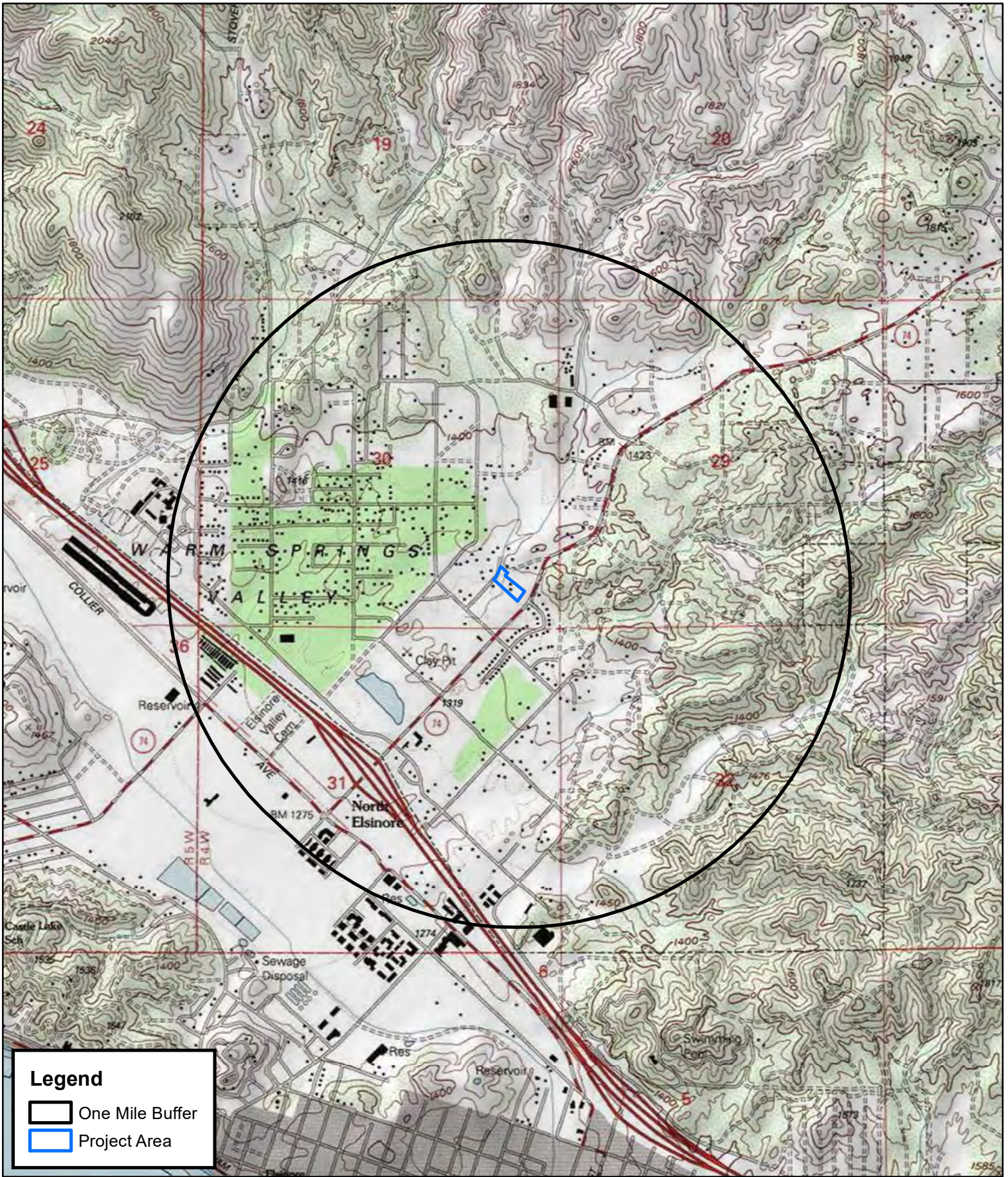
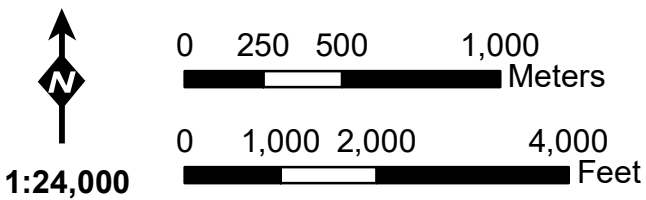


Figure 1. Project Area





Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Lake Elsinore Retail Project Information Request

THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
To: Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Thu, Jul 23, 2020 at 7:13 AM

Greengs,

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

Thank you,

Patricia Garcia Plotkin

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Director of Historic Preservation

**Due to COVID-19 the THPO is operating remotely with a reduced staff. Please send all correspondence to our department email address ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net*

[Quoted text hidden]



Powered by Google

Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Lake Elsinore Retail Project Information Request

1 message

Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Wed, Jul 22, 2020 at 10:09 AM

To: jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Hi Mr. Welmas,
Attached is an information request letter for the Lake Elsinore Project.
Regards,
Shelby

--

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA

Director of Archaeology

Red Tail Environmental

Native American Owned DBE

www.redtailenvironmental.com

Office: 760.294.3100

Cell: 714.478.9448

1529 Simpson Way

Escondido, CA 92029



 **Lake Elsinore Retail NAHC Contact Letter_DWelmas.pdf**

2262K



Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Lake Elsinore Retail Project Information Request

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

Thu, Jul 23, 2020 at 12:09 PM

Good Afternoon Ms. Castells,

I am the Cultural Resource Director for the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation-Belardes please accept this response on behalf of both myself and Chairman Belardes. I am responding to your letter regarding the Highway 74 and Allan Street Project. Before providing comment, we ask to review the results of the record search at the Eastern Information Center and the pedestrian survey of the project area. Thank you and I look forward to hearing from 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]

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



July 28, 2020

Sent via email: Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com

Red Tail Environmental
Shelby Castells
15296 Simpson Way
Escondido, CA 92029

Re: Highway 74 and Allen Street Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Castells,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Band”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The location identified in the transmitted project documents is situated within the Territory of the Luiseño people and within the Band’s specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI). As such, Rincon is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon’s history, culture and identity. The City of Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) and Landscape (TCL) by the Rincon Band, as it is associated with the Luiseño Creation and contains numerous recorded cultural places and other Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR). Rincon has no knowledge of cultural resources within the project area. However, that does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results and a copy of the Cultural Resources Assessment be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at cmadrigan@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager



Shelby Castells <shelby@redtailenvironmental.com>

Lake Elsinore Retail Project Information Request

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

Thu, Jul 23, 2020 at 12:34 PM

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project and defer to the more local Tribe(s).

[Quoted text hidden]



Virus-free. www.avast.com