



Kassab Travel Center Project

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Assessment for Kassab Travel Center Project



CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE KASSAB TRAVEL CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, CALIFORNIA

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February 2018

Cogstone Project Number: 4083

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Assessment

Archaeological Sites: None

USGS Quadrangle: Elsinore 7.5'

Area: 2.39 acres

Key Words: Negative Survey, Luiseño, Lake Elsinore

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	IV
INTRODUCTION	1
PURPOSE OF STUDY	1
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	2
PROJECT PERSONNEL	2
REGULATORY SETTING	4
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT	4
<i>Tribal Cultural Resources</i>	4
PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE.....	5
CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES	5
NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS	6
CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307.....	6
CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE.....	6
BACKGROUND	8
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	8
PREHISTORIC SETTING.....	8
ETHNOGRAPHY	10
HISTORIC SETTING	13
PROJECT AREA HISTORY	14
SOURCES CONSULTED.....	14
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM	14
OTHER SOURCES	17
SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH	19
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION	19
SURVEY.....	20
METHODS	20
RESULTS.....	20
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	22
REFERENCES CITED	24
APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS.....	26
APPENDIX B. SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS	30
APPENDIX C. NATIVE AMERICAN AB52 CONSULTATION	33

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. PROJECT VICINITY	1
FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION	3
FIGURE 3. TRIBAL BOUNDARIES.....	11
FIGURE 4. VIEW OF PA FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE, VIEW NORTH	21
FIGURE 5. VIEW FROM CENTER OF PA TOWARD COLLIER, VIEW NORTH.....	21
FIGURE 6. EXAMPLE OF CONCRETE CHUNKS LOCATED WITHIN PA, PLAN VIEW	22

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1. CULTURAL PATTERNS AND PHASES	10
TABLE 2. PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN A ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA	14
TABLE 3. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN A ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA	17
TABLE 4. ADDITIONAL SOURCES CONSULTED.....	18
TABLE 5. LAND PATENTS	19

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Kassab Travel Center proposes to construct a 6,000 square foot convenience store with three quick serve restaurants, two covered gas dispensing areas totaling 5,264 square feet, and a free standing 2,543 square foot fast food restaurant with a drive-through within Accessor's Parcel Number (APNs) 378-030-007 and 378-030-009 in the City of Lake Elsinore. The Project Area (PA) is located at the southwest corner of Riverside Drive and Collier Street in the City of Perris.

A search for archaeological and historical records was completed at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). The records search determined that there are no previously recorded cultural resources located within the PA boundaries. A total of fifteen cultural resources have been previously documented outside of the PA but within the one-mile search radius. These consist of one prehistoric archaeological site, three prehistoric archaeological isolates, six historic archaeological sites, two historic archaeological isolates and three historic built environment resources.

The City of Lake Elsinore is conducting Native American Consultations to meet their requirements under Assembly Bill 52 (AB52). Cogstone, on behalf of the City, drafted and sent the letters to the tribes on December 20, 2017. Three responses were received within the 30 day time period. As of February 20, 2018, the City of Lake Elsinore is still in consultation with the tribes.

Cogstone conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the 2.39 acre PA. The survey was negative for cultural resources. Ground visibility was limited (30 percent) due to tall, dense, invasive weeds throughout the PA. In addition, concrete chunks and decomposed asphalt were scattered throughout the PA.

The maximum depth of excavation will be six to seven feet for utilities, while the majority of the site will only be excavated two to three feet deep. The shallow depth of excavation and the lack of archaeological sites in the project vicinity and the disturbance of the PA due to previous development (reservoir) indicate that the potential for discovery of intact archaeological deposits, including unknown buried archaeological deposits, materials, or features, by the implementation of this Project is low. No further cultural resources work is necessary.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate it. If human remains are unearthed during excavation, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states "there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered... [has made the appropriate assessment, and] ...recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code."

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of the Kassab Travel Center Project (Project; Figure 1). This technical study provides environmental documentation as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Lake Elsinore is the lead agency.

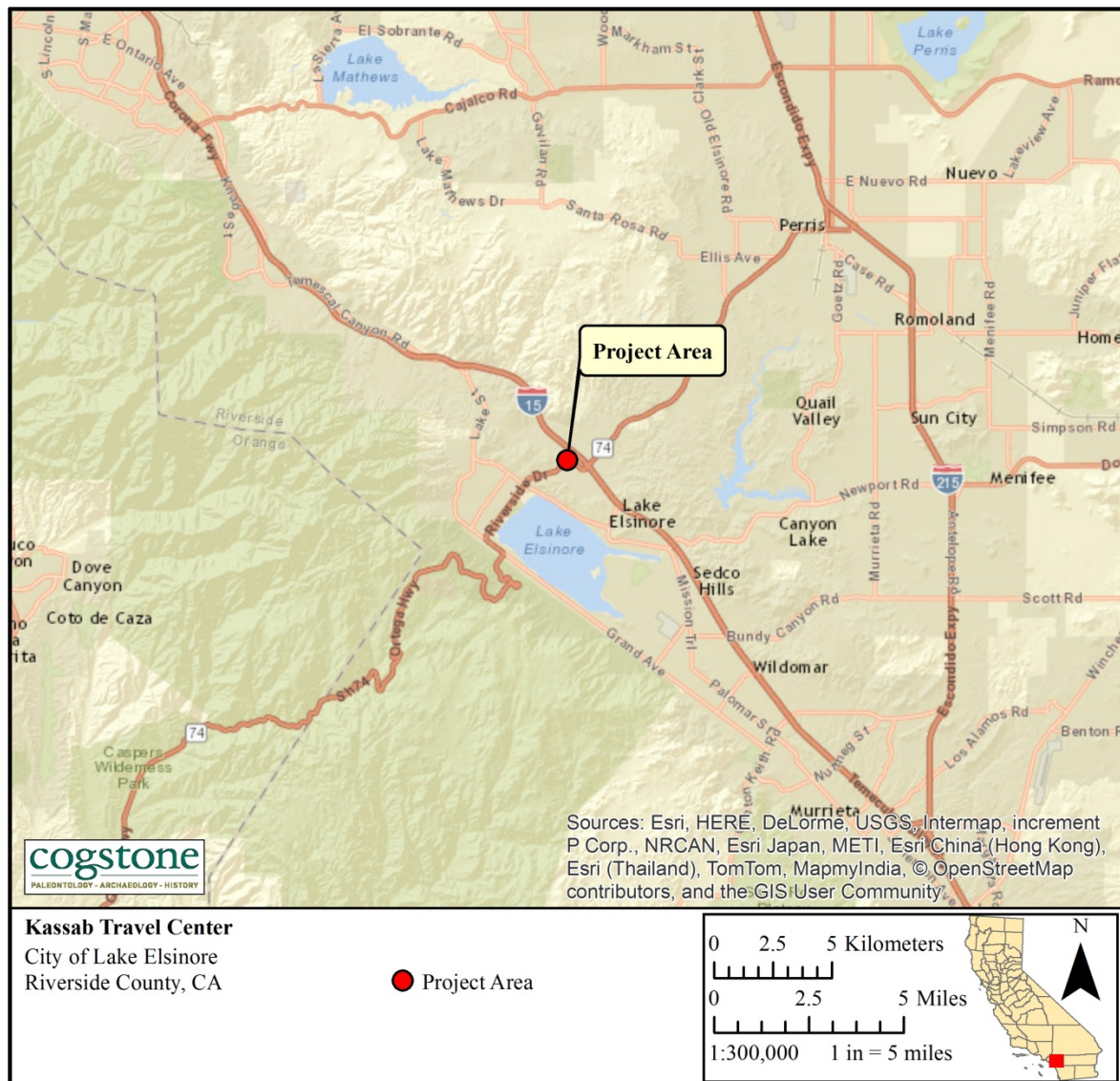


Figure 1. Project Vicinity

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located at the southwest corner of Riverside Drive and Collier Street within Accessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 378-030-007 and 378-030-009 in the City of Lake Elsinore. The Project is approximately 2.39 acres in size. Specifically, the Project is located within Section 31, Township 5 south, Range 4 west and Section 36, Township 5 south, Range 5 west of the United States Geographic Survey (USGS) Lake Elsinore 7.5-minute topographic map.

The proposed Kassab Travel Center will consist of a 6,000 square foot convenience store with three quick serve restaurants, two covered gas dispensing areas totaling 5,264 square feet, and a free standing 2,543 square foot fast food restaurant with a drive-through. The maximum depth of excavation will be six to seven feet for utilities, while the majority of the site will only be excavated two to three feet deep.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. (Cogstone) conducted the cultural resources study for this assessment. Holly Duke served as the task manager for the Project, supervising all work and prepared the majority of the report. Duke has a B.A. in Archaeology/History from Simon Fraser University, Canada, and has over five years of experience in southern California archaeology.

Molly Valasik served as the Principal Archaeologist for the Project and edited this report. Ms. Valasik has a M.A. in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio and eight years of experience in Southern California archaeology.

Megan Wilson prepared the maps and conducted the records search and survey. Wilson has a M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton and has over five years of experience in southern California archaeology. Sherri Gust wrote the regulatory environment, ethnography and prehistory sections. She has an M.S. in Anatomy and a B.S. in Anthropology and more than 30 years of experience. Qualifications of Cogstone personnel are provided in Appendix A.

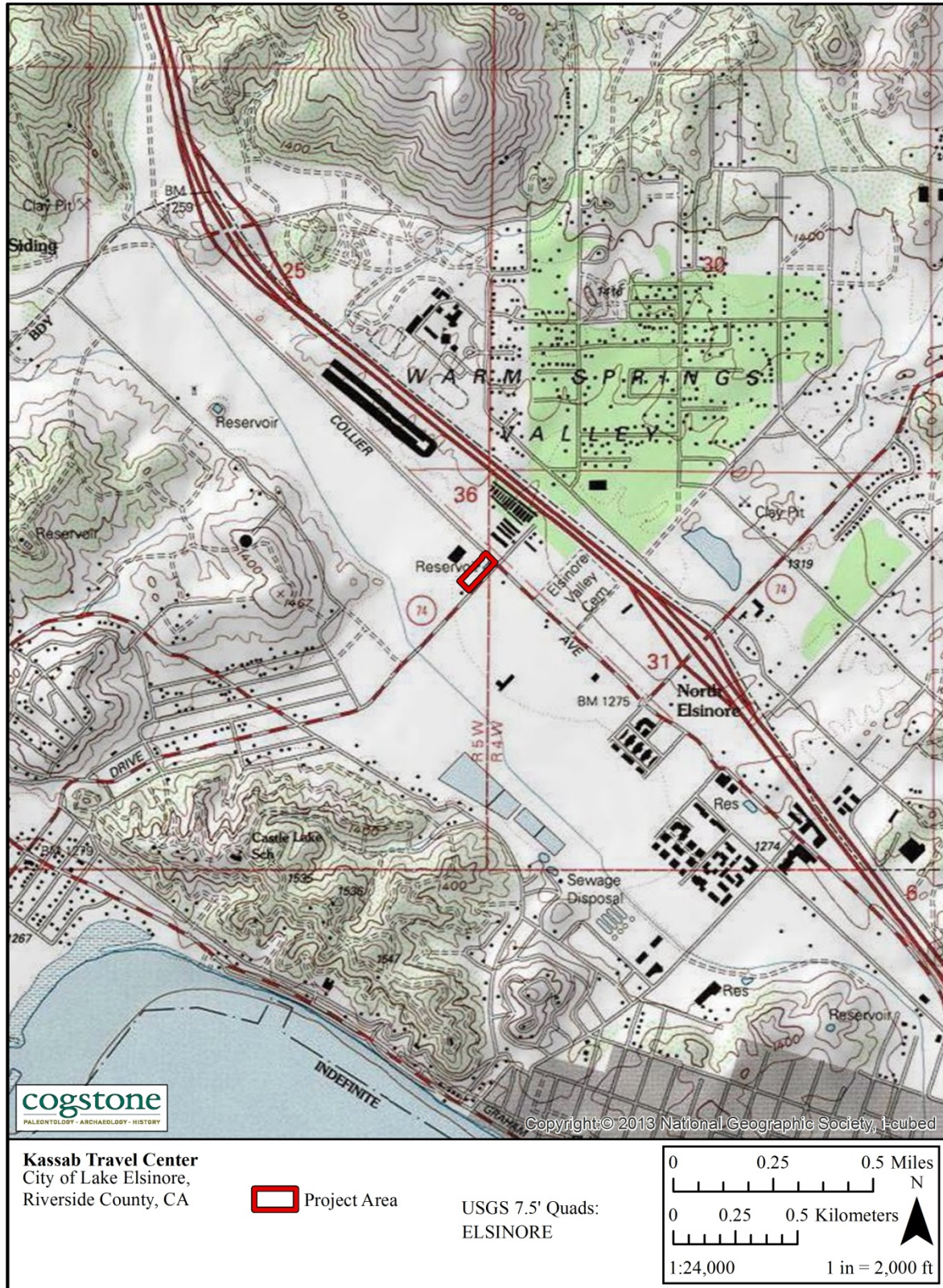


Figure 2. Project Location

REGULATORY SETTING

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA states that: It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed project and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects.

CEQA declares that it is state policy to: "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

As of 2015, CEQA established that "[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a "tribal cultural resource," a resource must be either:

- (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
- (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Section 5097.5: No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district or public authority jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of a public corporation), except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks number No. 770 and above. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic registers or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register, is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historical integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a

historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance.

Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98), as reviewed below:

In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

This section states that "No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value."

CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE

The Project must also comply with the Resource Protection and Preservation Chapter of the Lake Elsinore General Plan approved on December 13, 2011 (Lake Elsinore 2011). The goals and policies for cultural resources are outlined in Goal 6 and Goal 7.

Policy 6.1: Encourage the preservation of significant archaeological, historical, and other cultural resources located within the City.

Policy 6.2: The City shall consult with the appropriate Native American tribes for projects identified under SB 18 (traditional Tribal Cultural Places).

Policy 6.3: When significant cultural/archaeological sites or artifacts are discovered on a site, coordination with professional archaeologists, relevant state and, if applicable, federal agencies, and the appropriate Native American tribes regarding preservation of sites or professional retrieval and preservation of artifacts or by other means of protection, prior to development of the site shall be required. Because ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices, developers shall waive any and all claims to ownership and agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on a project site to the appropriate tribe for treatment. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act.

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

Policy 7.1: Consult with California Native American tribes prior to decision-making processes for the purpose of preserving cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by the proposed plan, in accordance with State or Federal requirements.

Policy 7.2: Continue to identify, document, evaluate, designate, and preserve the cultural resources in the City.

Policy 7.3: Continue to update a citywide inventory of cultural resources in conformance with state standards and procedures while maintaining the confidentiality of information as required by law.

Policy 7.4: Support the permanent curation of archaeological artifact collections by universities or museums or appropriate tribal facilities.

Policy 7.5: Increase opportunities for cultural heritage tourism by promoting the history of Lake Elsinore to attract cultural heritage travelers while maintaining the confidentiality of Native American sites, places, and other information as required by law.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Today's Mediterranean-like climate is characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters, with rainfall predominantly falling between November and May. Climatic conditions in this region varied substantially during prehistoric times. Because of the unpredictability of long-range weather patterns and events such as El Niño and other broader weather changes, paleoclimatology becomes a crucial issue in understanding prehistoric adaptations in California, leading to research efforts with the goal of reconstructing past environments (Moratto et al. 1978).

Results of such research have identified several climatic trends since the end of the Pleistocene, a period generally accepted today as being much cooler and wetter than currently experienced. These trends can be generally described as sequential periods of cool/moist and hot/dry conditions. At least six periods of cool/moist conditions separated by five episodes of warm/dry conditions have been recorded during the Holocene (Breschini and Haversat 1998).

Research on a finer scale is being conducted to identify mid-term climatic events such as El Niño, along with debate over the significance of these episodes on the prehistoric cultures of the California Bight (Arnold 1992; Raab and Larsen 1997). Changing climatic conditions appear to have dramatically altered resource exploitation patterns, technology and socio-political systems within prehistoric California populations and it is reasonable to assume that such climatic influences affected the prehistoric inhabitants of the study area.

Current land use in the Project vicinity is mainly commercial in character and much of the land surrounding the PA is developed. Lake Elsinore is the largest natural freshwater lake in Southern California and is part of the San Jacinto Basin. Historically the region was used for ranching, agriculture, and mining. The Project vicinity is characterized by natural vegetation communities representative of the Coastal Sage-Scrub Plant Community and includes chaparral, although the PA is currently covered by invasive weeds like Jimson weed and milkweeds. The California sagebrush series, California buckwheat series and bush seepweed series are common shrubs in this region. California annual grasslands, foothill needlegrass series and saltgrass series comprise much of the vegetation in the area, which also includes saltbush, scrub oak, and chaparral.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

The latest cultural revisions for the Project Area (PA) define traits for time phases of the Greven Knoll Pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles and Orange counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010). This pattern is subsequently replaced

in the PA by the San Luis Rey Pattern of the Palomar Tradition later in time (Sutton 2011; Table 1).

Greven Knoll sites tend to be located in the inland valley areas characteristic of the PA. These inland people apparently did not switch from the use of manos and metates to the use of pestles and mortars that is seen in coastal sites dating to approximately 5000 years ago, possibly reflecting their closer relationship with desert cultural peoples who did not exploit acorns. The Greven Knoll toolkit is dominated by manos and metates throughout its 7,500 year extent. In Phase I, other typical characteristics were pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones, absence of shell artifacts, and flexed position burials (Table 1). In Phase II, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears and core tools are observed along with increased indications of gathering. In Phase III, stone tools including scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones are added to the tool kit, and yucca and plant seeds are staple foods, animals bones are heavily processed (broken and crushed to extract marrow), and burials tend to be marked by stone cairns (Table 1; Sutton and Gardner 2010).

San Luis Rey I sites tended to be located near viable water sources like creeks. Settlement was diffuse and characterized by considerable movement in a series of seasonal settlements along major tributaries. Territories were eventually defined by watersheds of the tributaries. San Luis Rey I reflects the transition from Encinitas technologies including the possible appearance of bedrock metates (slicks), occasional mortars with associated manos and pestles, the appearance of Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, bone awls, and stone ornaments. There was also a decrease in the use of scrapers. The Encinitas forager settlement and subsistence system continued, however, upland resources were increasingly used. The Cottonwood Triangular projectile point is the major technological marker for the San Luis Rey I period. Projectile points were rare in the Encinitas components, so the bow and arrow reflects a major change in technology and subsistence strategies. Pottery and ceramic figurines are conspicuously absent and it is likely that the San Luis Rey I people did not produce rock art, though there are some undated petroglyphs in the area (Sutton 2011).

By the beginning of San Luis Rey II, a system of larger and more sedentary winter and summer villages were established near permanent water. The winter villages would be located in the river valley while summer villages would be located on the mountain. Material culture from San Luis Rey I continued to San Luis Rey II. However, there is a notable appearance of Tizon Brown pottery and small quantities of Lower Colorado Buff Ware, which was imported from the east. Cottonwood Triangular projectile points continued to be used, but had deep concave bases and were much lighter than they were in San Luis Rey I. Euroamerican materials like glass beads and metal knives appeared during San Luis Rey II. There was also an increase in bedrock milling features with mortars, metates, and slicks along with cupule boulders and rock rings. Ceramic figurines and straight ceramic pipes also appeared in San Luis Rey I and continued in San Luis

Ray II. Shell beads became more common and obsidian was generally rare within San Luis Rey II sites. Primary cremation in pits appears to be the main mortuary practice at the end of San Luis Rey I and through San Luis Rey II (Sutton 2011).

Table 1. Cultural Patterns and Phases

Phase	Dates B.P.	Material Culture	Other Traits
Greven Knoll I	8,500 to 5,000	Abundant manos and metates; Pinto dart points for atlatls or spears; charmstones, cogged stones, and discoidals rare; no mortars or pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.	No shellfish; hunting important; flexed inhumations; and cremations rare.
Greven Knoll II	5,000 to 3,000	Abundant manos and mutates; Elko dart points for atlatls or spears; core tools; late discoidals; few mortars and pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.	No shellfish; hunting and gathering important; flexed inhumations; and cremations rare.
Greven Knoll III (formerly Sayles complex)	3,000 to 950	Abundant manos and mutates; Elko dart points for atlatls or spears; scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones; late discoidals; few mortars and pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.	No shellfish; yucca and seeds as staples; hunting important but animal bones also processed; flexed inhumations beneath rock cairns; and cremations rare.
San Luis Rey I	1,250 to 500	Transition from La Jollan technology, including a decrease in the use of scrapers and increase in the use of mortars and pestles. The appearance of bow and arrow technology including Cottonwood points, bone awls, stone and shell ornaments, and possibly ceramic pipes. Obsidian Butte glass and “recognizable” middens. Pottery and ceramic figurines are absent.	Use of small temporary camps, the establishment of a relatively small number of villages with some focus on coastal resources. Mortuary customs unclear but perhaps some inhumation in early San Luis Rey I with primary pit cremation increasing to be the principal method by late San Luis Rey I.
San Luis Rey II	500 to 150	Addition of Tizon Brown pottery and ceramic figurines and ceramic pipes definitely present. San Luis Rey style of rock art with the addition of Euroamerican material culture like glass beads and metal tools.	Change of settlement pattern to fewer villages closer to Euroamerican settlements; use of other domesticated species from Euroamericans and the apparent adoption of the <i>Chingichngish</i> religion. Loss of territory in the interior valleys to Peninsular III groups moving west from the northern Coachella Valley. Primary pit cremation as the principal mortuary practice and no formal cemeteries.

Note: Adapted from Sutton and Gardner 2010 and Sutton 2011

ETHNOGRAPHY

The PA is located within the historical territory of the Luiseño (Kroeber 1925; Figure 3). Luiseño is a language of the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan. Other Cupan languages were spoken by the Cupeño, Cahuilla, and Gabrieliño. These groups occupied

territories north and east of the Luiseño. The Diegueño (or Ipai), whose territory abutted that of the Luiseño to the south, spoke a Yuman language.

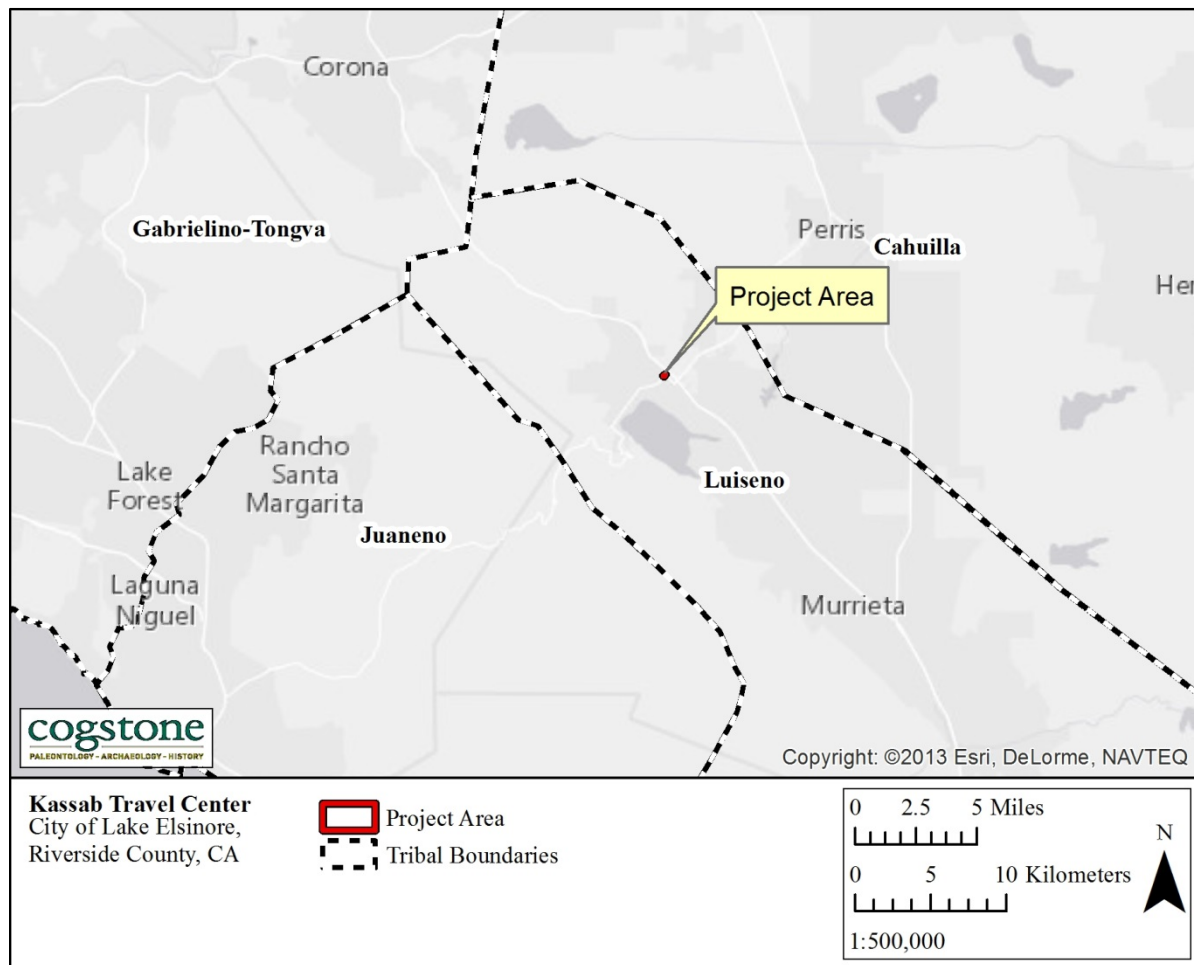


Figure 3. Tribal Boundaries

The integral geographic and sociopolitical unit of the ethnohistoric Luiseño was the rancheria, which included one or more village locations. Luiseño social structure included complex ranks of shamans and secular leaders who guided the rancheria in community social and political tasks and for successful resource exploitation (White 1963:121). More specific details of Luiseño social structure are difficult to reconstruct due to the effects of missionization. It is clear, however, that Luiseño society was patrilineal and exogamous (White 1963). Certain parcels of land containing oak trees and other food resources traditionally used were generally recognized as belonging to a specific lineage (Dubois 1908). It is unclear whether Luiseño lineages formed larger kinship units prior to historic contact.

Abundant natural resources along the valley floor sustained semi-permanent villages whose residents claimed additional lands on Palomar Mountain (Gifford 1918). The traditional

settlement pattern consisted of secondary and autonomous village groups, each with specific hunting, collecting, and fishing areas located in diverse ecological zones. Typically these were in valley bottoms, along streams or along coastal strands near mountain ranges (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

Two or more permanent base camps were used along with number of special purpose camps such as quarry sites, hunting blinds and milling stations (True et al. 1974:78; True and Waugh 1983:109-114). One base camp was the winter village, which was occupied continuously for four to six months annually; this was where most ceremonies took place. Winter villages were generally located in sheltered valleys and often featured pictographs associated with rituals. The other base settlement was the late summer/fall, acorn-gathering and hunting camp, located near oak trees owned by the village group. The entire village lived and worked together in such base camps.

In spring, the winter village group was divided into smaller family groups. These would occupy different areas where fresh vegetables resources were available, or they would go to the coast for shellfish gathering. The spring disaggregation is a normal occurrence in gathering societies. It occurs after winter supplies have been depleted and compensates for the paucity of spring resources. The late summer/fall camps were also subdivisions of the main villages group and were occupied by kin-groups. The major coalescence occurred in the winter villages, after the varied resources were gathered and the subsistence of the village was assured for a period of time.

Several successive ceremonies took place following the death of an individual. After creation of the deceased, the *Tuvish* or ritual washing of clothes was observed as part of a night of singing and dancing. This is followed by the *Chuchamish*, a ritual burning of clothing. The *Tauchanish* was a public ceremony to commemorate the dead of the year, or several years, marked by the display and burning of images of the dead made of rushes, but often hung with valuable clothing and beads (Kroeber 1925:675). If the deceased had been a chief, and *Ashwut marknash* or eagle killing was anniversary ceremony, followed by ritual burial or burning of the eagle's body (Kroeber 1925:767-677).

With respect to precontact Luiseño population estimates, Kroeber (1925:649) opined that 3,000 was a low figure and 4,000 a liberally-allowed maximum. In 1856 the Indian Office reported over 2,500; in 1870, 1,300; in 1885, 1,150. Tribal discrimination is likely to have been inaccurate. Today there are less than 500, according to the Federal census.

Although the use of objects fashioned from wood, pelts, feathers, and fiber were reported for the Luiseño, these are unlikely to survive in the archaeological record and thus probably would not be part of an assemblage from a prehistoric site. Archaeologically, objects such as ceramic pot

sherds, grooved, stone arrow shaft straighteners, deer antler flaking tools, pestles, manos, permanent and portable mortars and metates, gaming stones, beads and various other stone tools and associated debitage have been found at many sites (Sparkman 1908:206, 210-211; Bean and Shipek 1978).

HISTORIC SETTING

Spanish Franciscan father Juan Santiago was the first European to document Lake Elsinore during his exploration east from the Mission San Juan Capistrano in 1797. The *Laguna Grande* was described as being little more than a swamp about a mile long in 1810, but the lake grew larger and by the early 19th century it became a spot to camp and water animals for Mexican rancheros, American trappers, explorers, and immigrants during the California Gold Rush. (City of Lake Elsinore 2017)

Julian Manriquez acquired the land grant for Rancho La Laguna on January 7, 1844, which included the lake. In 1851 Abel Stearns acquired the rancho and sold it to Augustin Machado in 1858 (see Table 5). Rancho La Laguna was a regular stop on the Butterfield Overland Mail route between Temecula and Temescal. After a flooding event in 1862, the Union Army created a post at the lake to graze and water their horses. A drought occurred shortly after between 1862 and 1865, and most of the cattle died and the lake dried out. Despite this, the Machado family continued to own La Laguna Rancho until 1873, when the majority of the rancho was sold to Charles A. Sumner. (City of Lake Elsinore 2017)

In 1883 Franklin H. Heald and his partners Donald Graham and William Collier bought the remaining rancho in order to start a new town. In 1884 the California Southern Railroad built a line from Colton to link to San Diego, and the La Laguna rail station was built within the present day City of Lake Elsinore. On April 20, 1888 Lake Elsinore was incorporated and was originally in San Diego County until the creation of Riverside County in 1893. In 1888 the economy was supported by coal, clay, and gold mining as well as ranching and the agriculture of fruit and nuts. (City of Lake Elsinore 2017)

In the early 1900s the City was popular with celebrities and many of their homes still exist in the City surrounding the lake. During World War II, the lake was used to test seaplanes and a Douglas Aircraft plant making wing assemblies for Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress bombers was established. The lake dried out and was refilled several times during the 20th century, but eventually a project was implemented to maintain the water supply at a consistent level after massive flooding in 1980. The City of Lake Elsinore continues to be one of California's fastest growing cities, having grown from a small lakeside town with a population of 3,800 people in 1976 to a community of 51,821 people in 2010. (City of Lake Elsinore 2017)

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The 1901 USGS Elsinore 1:250,000 topographic map shows the Southern California Railroad running along Collier Avenue. There are two recorded structures near the PA intersection of Collier Avenue and Riverside Drive in an area named “North Elsinore.” The 1953 USGS Elsinore 7.5’ topographic map shows the former Southern California Railroad as the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (ATSF). The two structures documented in 1901 remain and are located directly to the south of the PA. An unnamed reservoir is located within the PA at the southwest quadrant of the Collier Avenue and Riverside Drive intersection. Both the two structures and the Reservoir are present in the 1997 USGS 7.5’ Lake Elsinore topographic map. The earliest historic aerials for the PA date to 1967 and show the former reservoir within the PA in the southwest quadrant of the Collier Avenue and Riverside Drive intersection. A complex of structures, obscured by trees is located to the south of the PA. Both the Reservoir and complex of buildings are present in the 1980 aerial. In 1994, the complex of building to the south of the PA and the Reservoir are no longer visible.

SOURCES CONSULTED

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM

Megan Wilson, a Cogstone Archaeologist, performed a search for archaeological and historical records on May 24, 2017 at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) located at the University of Riverside. The record search covered a one-mile radius around the PA.

The results of the records search indicated that no prior studies have been completed within the boundaries of the PA, while 31 studies have been completed previously within a one-mile radius of the PA (Table 2). The previous studies within the one-mile radius of the PA included seven conducted within a 0-0.25 mile radius of the PA, eight conducted within a 0.25-0.5 mile radius, and 16 conducted within a 0.5-1 mile radius of the PA.

Table 2. Previous Studies Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from PA
RI-00093	Marsh, Amanda F.	Glen Valley Pipeline Woodcrest, Riverside County, Expected Impact on Archaeological Resources	1973	0-0.25
RI-00786	Davis, Emma Lou and Jacqueline Nichols	Outline Draft of Evaluation of Early Human Activities and Remains in the California Desert	1979	0-0.25

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from PA
RI-01013	Hammond, Stephen	Cultural Resources Survey of Two Materials Sources, Murrieta Creek and the Joe Deleo, Jr. Property, Riverside County, California	1978	0.5-1
RI-01718	Bouscaren, Stephen	An Archaeological Assessment of 44 Acres of Land North Of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	1983	0.5-1
RI-01793	Lerch, Michael K. and G.A. Smith	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Lake Elsinore Management Project, Riverside County, California	1984	0.25-0.5
RI-01888	Salpas, Jean	An Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Class II Sanitary Landfill Site No. 11, Riverside County, California	1984	0.5-1
RI-02027	Brock, James	Archaeological Assessment of the Eda Grant Project Areas, City of Lake Elsinore	1986	0.25-0.5
RI-02351	Drover, C.E.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Biddle Property Feasibility Study Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California	1987	0.5-1
RI-02627	Brown, Joan C.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Pacific West Outlet Center, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.	1989	0.5-1
RI-02629	Sturm, Bradley L.	Archaeological Investigations at Ca-Riv-4110 And Ca-Riv-3858, Lake Elsinore, California.	1992	0.25-0.5
RI-03282	Drover, Christopher E.	A Cultural Resource Assessment: SKR Habitat Fence Project, Lake Skinner, Riverside County, California	1991	0.5-1
RI-03311	Evans, Stuart A.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Project Number 533-0769-78, 27 Acres in Elsinore, Riverside County, California	1990	0.25-0.5
RI-03723	Kice, David and Nancy Desautels	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Collier Avenue Improvement Project Area, Riverside County, California	1993	0.5-1
RI-03876	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A. and Robert M. Beer	Archaeological Survey and Inventory Report, North Peak Project.	1999	0-0.25
RI-04007	Allen, Kathleen C.	Archaeological Assessment Of L.A. Cellular Site #669.3, Abandoned Reservoir Site On Sunny Slope Avenue, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	1996	0.5-1
RI-04008	Duke, Curt	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C6693, County of Riverside, California.	1999	0.5-1
RI-04144	Love, Bruce And Bai "Tom" Tang	Cultural Resources Report: Temescal Valley Regional Interceptor, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Riverside County, California	1998	0-0.25
RI-04201	Dillon, Brian D Ph.D.	Cultural Resources Assessment, City of Lake Elsinore Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Project, Riverside County, California.	1999	0.5-1

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from PA
RI-04421	LSA Associates, Inc.	Appendix B-Cultural Resources. In: Measure A Program Project Alternatives Analysis-Environmental Component, Technical Appendix Volume I	1990	0.5-1
RI-04463	Macko, Michael E.	Archaeological Survey Report of Amcor Properties, Inc. 600-Acre French Valley Specific Land Use Plan, Riverside County, California	1989	0.5-1
RI-04725	McLean, Deborah	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment of the Lake Elsinore Forest Fire Station Relocation in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	2000	0.25-0.5
RI-04815	York, Andrew And Jane E. Wooley	Cultural Resources Evaluation of Oak Valley, Riverside County, California	1987	0.25-0.5
RI-05321	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resource Assessment, Central Avenue Parcels (APN's 377-120-007 and -008) City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	2004	0.25-0.5
RI-05324	McLean, Deborah	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report- Negative Findings	2002	0.5-1
RI-05529	Tejada, Barbara	Historical Resources Compliance Report (District 8, Riverside County, Route 74, K.P. 23.9/R24.4. P.M.14.82/R15.16)	2005	0.5-1
RI-06888	Lerch, Michael K. And Gray, Marlesa A.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	2006	0-0.25
RI-06987	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	2006	0.5-1
RI-07342	Iverson, Dave	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Study for the Caliber Commercial Project (Crossroads), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	2007	0.5-1
RI-08679	Jay K. Sander	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project	2010	0.25-0.5
RI-09105	Anonymous	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	2014	0-0.25
RI-09377	Roberta Thomas	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Arroyo del Toro Channel Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	2014	0-0.25

The records indicated that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the boundaries of the PA. A total of fifteen cultural resources have been previously documented outside of the PA but within the one-mile radius of the PA (Table 3). These consist of one prehistoric archeological site, three prehistoric archaeological isolates, six historic archaeological

sites, two historic archaeological isolates and three historic built environment resources. Of these, six are located within 0-0.25 mile radius of the PA, three are recorded within 0.25-0.5 mile radius of the PA, and six are recorded within a 0.5-1 mile radius of the PA.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Year Recorded	Distance from PA
P-33-003832	CA-RIV-003832	Historic Resource	Railroad: Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, Santa Fe Railroad grade through the Temescal Valley	1990, 1990, 1996, 2001, 2005, 2006, 2011	0.5-1
P-33-013802	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Unifacial mano	2004	0.5-1
P-33-013803	-	Prehistoric Isolate	Unifacial mano	2004	0.5-1
P-33-015364	CA-RIV-008120	Historic archaeological site	Historic trash scatter	2006	0.5-1
P-33-015420	CA-RIV-008132	Historic Resource	Cemetery: The Elsinore Valley Cemetery and Home of Peace Jewish Cemetery	2006, 2007	0-0.25
P-33-015793	-	Prehistoric isolate	Bifacial mano	2007	0-0.25
P-33-015794	CA-RIV-008226	Historic archaeological site	Foundations/structure pads and historic trash scatter	2007	0-0.25
P-33-016218	CA-RIV-008367	Historic archaeological site	Historic trees and trash scatter	2007	0-0.25
P-33-016641		Prehistoric archaeological site	Bedrock milling features	2007	0-0.25
P-33-017019		Historic resource	Multiple family property, vernacular bungalow: 1959	2008	0-0.25
P-33-017020	CA-RIV-008861	Historic archaeological site	Historic can scatter	2007	0.25-0.5
P-33-017022	CA-RIV-008862	Historic archaeological site	Foundations/structure pads	2008	0.25-0.5
P-33-017026	CA-RIV-008865	Historic archaeological site	Foundations/structure pads	2007	0.25-0.5
P-33-024666	-	Historic isolate	Body fragment of a "Gordon's London Dry Gin" bottle	2015	0.5-1
P-33-024667	-	Historic isolate	Neck fragment of glass beverage bottle	2015	0.5-1

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the records at the EIC, a variety of sources were consulted by Megan Wilson in May 2017 to obtain information regarding the PA (Table 4). Sources include the National

Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) and local historical registers. Specific information about the PA, obtained from historic maps, is presented in the Project Area History section.

Table 4. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	The 1901 Elsinore 1:250,000 topographic map shows the Southern California Railroad running along Collier Avenue. There are two recorded structure near the PA intersection of Collier Ave and Riverside Dr. in an area named “North Elsinore”. The 1953 Elsinore 7.5’ topographic map show the former Southern California Railroad as the ATSF Railroad. The two structures documented in 1901 remain and are located directly to the south of the PA. A Reservoir is located in the PA at the southwest quadrant of the Collier Ave. and Riverside Dr. intersection. Both the two structures and the Reservoir are present in the 1997 7.5’ Lake Elsinore topographic map.
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	The earliest historic aerials for the PA date to 1967 and show a former reservoir within the PA in the southwest quadrant of the Collier Ave. and Riverside Dr. intersection. A complex of structures, obscured by trees is located to the south of the PA. Both the reservoir and complex of buildings are present in the 1980 aerial. In 1994, the complex of building to the south of the PA and the reservoir appear to be razed.
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; 1992-2014)	Negative
California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI; 1976-2014)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 & supplements to 2014)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI; 1992 to 2014)	Negative
Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory (Caltrans 2016)	Negative
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Positive, see Table 5

Table 5. Land Patents

Name(s)	Year	Authority	T; R; Section
Southern Pacific Railroad	1885, 1896	Atlantic-Pacific Railroad Grant	T: 5S; R: 4W, Section 31
Able Stearns	1872	Spanish/Mexican Land Grant	T: 5S; R: 4W, Section 31 and :5S; R: 5W, Section 36
USA	1973, 1875	N/A	T:5S; R: 5W, Section 36

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On June 6, 2017 a Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC responded on June 7, 2017 that the Sacred Lands File search was negative for resources within the PA (Appendix B).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The City of Lake Elsinore is conducting Native American Consultations to meet their requirements under Assembly Bill 52 (AB52). Cogstone, on behalf of the City, drafted and sent the letters to the tribes on December 20, 2017. Three responses were received within the 30 day time period (Appendix C).

On January 8, 2018 Tuba Ebru Ozdil, on behalf of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, responded via letter that the Project lies within a sensitive area for the Tribe and that there were numerous recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the Project. She stated that there were also several place names, known village locations, and recorded Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs) within the vicinity. For these reasons, the Pechanga believes that the possibility for encountering resources during excavation for the Project is high. Pechanga requested government-to-government consultation with the City and to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

On January 18, 2018 Joseph Ontiveros, on behalf of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, responded to the City via letter that the tribe requested to initiate formal consultation with the City and could be contacted to schedule a meeting.

On January 18, 2018 Katie Croft, on behalf of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded via e-mail that the Project was not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and deferred consultation to the other tribes in the area.

As of February 20, 2018, the City of Lake Elsinore is still in consultation with the tribes.

SURVEY

METHODS

The survey stage is important in a project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity. All undeveloped ground surface areas within PA were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Photographs of the PA, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, were taken with a digital camera.

RESULTS

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by Megan Wilson of the entire 2.39 acre PA on May 24, 2017. Ground visibility was limited (30 percent) due to tall, dense, invasive weeds throughout the PA (Figures 3 & 4). The PA was flat with silty sands. In addition, concrete chunks and decomposed asphalt were scattered throughout the PA (Figure 5). The PA is disturbed in the south by homeless camps that were vacant at the time the survey was conducted. No cultural resources were observed during the survey.

Although the visibility within the PA is low, the aerials from 1967 show that the area was completely developed with a reservoir within the PA with associated buildings to the south of the PA. The reservoir and buildings were still present in 1980, but are absent in the 1994 aerial. The concrete and asphalt chunks observed within the PA during the survey are likely associated with the now-demolished reservoir and buildings. For this reason, it is unlikely that there will be any impact to cultural resources within the PA as the area has been previously developed and is highly disturbed.



Figure 4. View of PA from Riverside Drive, View North



Figure 5. View from Center of PA Toward Collier, View North



Figure 6. Example of Concrete Chunks Located Within PA, Plan View

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Identification efforts by Cogstone for this cultural resources assessment included a review of existing literature and historic maps, a record search conducted at the EIC, and an intensive pedestrian survey. No cultural resources have been previously recorded or were observed within the PA during the pedestrian survey.

The City of Lake Elsinore is conducting Native American Consultations to meet their requirements under Assembly Bill 52 (AB52). Cogstone, on behalf of the City, drafted and sent the letters to the tribes on December 20, 2017. Three responses were received within the 30 day time period. As of February 20, 2018, the City of Lake Elsinore is still in consultation with the tribes.

The shallow depth of excavation and the lack of archaeological sites in the Project vicinity and the disturbance of the PA due to previous development (reservoir) indicate that the potential for discovery of intact archaeological deposits, including unknown buried archaeological deposits, materials, or features, by the implementation of this Project is low. No further cultural resources work is necessary. No further cultural resources work is necessary.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during Project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS



HOLLY DUKE
Task Manager/Archaeologist

EDUCATION

2009 B.A., Archaeology/History, Simon Fraser University, Canada

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Duke is a qualified archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist with over four and a half years of experience in survey, monitoring, excavation, and the identification of human and faunal skeletal remains. She is Cogstone's Lab and Data Manager. Her laboratory responsibilities include: identification and analysis of human skeletal remains; cleaning and identification of faunal bones for inclusion in faunal collections; measuring and cataloging prehistoric and historic artifacts; washing, sorting, and identifying seeds; as well as fossil preparation and stabilization. As Data Manager, she is responsible for the organization of field data, lab supervision and organization, and maintaining the iPads used for data collection in the field.

Crowder Canyon, Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino County, CA. The project consisted of the realignment of SR-138. Participated in the archaeological testing and data recovery of two archaeological sites near Hesperia. Conducted excavation and data recovery of more than six prehistoric features. Sub to Applied Earthworks. Archaeologist. 2016

Longboat Solar Photovoltaic, EDF Renewable Energy, Cities of Barstow and Lenwood, San Bernardino County, CA. The project involved construction of a solar energy facility within an approximately 234 acre property. Cogstone conducted cultural resources Phase I and Extended Phase I studies. Tasks included archaeological and paleontological resources records search, Sacred Lands search, Native American consultation. Identified and cataloged all artifacts recovered, delivered artifacts to tribes for repatriation. Sub to Environmental Intelligence. Archaeologist/Lab and Data Manager. 2015-present

Fisher House and Golf Course Parking Lot Project, Veterans Affairs Long Beach Healthcare System, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. In compliance with the Historic Properties Treatment Plan, supported an archaeological testing program to identify cultural resources by utilizing ground penetrating radar and magnetometry, shovel test pits, and mechanical excavation. Recovered numerous historic artifacts from a trash dump during ground disturbing activities within the Golf Course Parking Lot project area. Cleaned, identified, and cataloged all recovered artifacts. Monitored excavation for utilities at Golf Course Parking Lot project. Prime. Archaeologist/Lab and Data Manager. 2015-2016

Del Sur Solar EIR, City of Lancaster, Lancaster, CA. The project consisted of the construction of a 100 MW solar facility on ~725 acres and a 2-4 mile gen-tie line to SCE's Antelope Substation. Tasks included a cultural resources assessment on behalf of the City of Lancaster. Participated in the field survey, recorded sites on DPR series 523 forms, drafted sections of technical report for inclusion in the cultural resources section of the EIR document. Sub to Aspen. Archaeologist/ Lab and Data Manager. 2015

Bodie Hills FY14-15 Cultural Resources Survey, Desert Restoration Project, Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office, Mono County, CA. The project consisted of a Class III Cultural Resources Inventory survey of 2,721 acres of BLM land identified for vegetation management. Conducted intensive pedestrian survey, organized and maintained data collected in the field, and prepared site records for final report. Prime. Archaeologist/Lab and Data Manager. 2014-2015

Metropole Vault Replacements, Southern California Edison, Avalon, Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, CA. Participated in archaeological monitoring and data recovery excavations. Responsible for collections management of all artifacts and remains during excavation. Created spreadsheet databases to manage artifacts and features. Identified, cleaned, and recorded human remains per the MLD's instructions. Assisted with repatriation of human remains prior to construction completion. Managed and organized field photos and feature data after construction was complete. Prime. Archaeologist/Osteologist /Lab and Data Manager. 2014



PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

MOLLY VALASIK
Principal Archaeologist II

EDUCATION

- 2009 M.A., Anthropology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
 2006 B.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

EXPERIENCE

Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with eight years of professional experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA and regularly prepares cultural resources assessment reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. She has managed local assistance projects involving sidewalk, road, interchange, and bridge improvements with Caltrans/FHWA as the lead agency. In addition, she has prepared cultural resources reports for CEQA/EIR compliance documents for project-level and program-level Specific Plans, General Plans, Master Plans, and Zoning Amendments for mixed-use, residential, commercial and industrial developments. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Old Town Streetscape, Phase 2, Caltrans District 3, City of Elk Grove, Sacramento County, CA. The City proposed construction of bump outs, sidewalk widening, bus lanes, etc. within a National Register-listed historic district. Managed cultural studies including record search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American consultation, intensive-level pedestrian archaeological and architectural surveys, as well as coordination and approval by District 3 of an APE map. The District record was updated. Author of Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Properties Survey Report. Sub to Michael Baker/PMC. Project Manager/Principal Investigator. 2016

SR-138 Palmdale Boulevard PA/ED (Sierra Highway), Caltrans District 7, City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, CA. The project involved widening State Route 138 and Sierra Highway. Managed cultural studies including record search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American consultations, and intensive-level pedestrian archaeological survey, as well as coordinated approval by District 7 of an APE map. Co-author of the Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Properties Survey Report. Sub to Parsons Transportation. Project Manager/Principal Investigator. 2016

Paradise Valley Specific Plan, County of San Bernardino, near Indio, CA. The proposed project, encompassing 5,411 acres, consists of the construction of a planned community. Directed archaeological survey and extended Phase I activities. Lead author of assessment report. Managed subsequent supplemental survey and updated report. Sub to Envicom. Field Director and GIS Manager. 2011-2013; 2014; 2016

Arlington Avenue Widening, Caltrans District 8, City of Riverside Public Works, Riverside County, CA. The City proposed widening Arlington Avenue one linear mile in order to construct safety improvements. Managed cultural studies including record search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American consultations, and intensive-level pedestrian archaeological survey of the 5-acre site with negative results, as well as coordinated approval by District 8 of an APE map. Co-author of the Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Properties Survey Report. Sub to Michael Baker. Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator. 2015

Folsom Boulevard Streetscape Enhancement, Caltrans District 3, City of Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County, CA. The City proposed to construct sidewalks, bike lanes, medians, safety fencing, and street and pedestrian lighting along Folsom Boulevard. Managed cultural studies including record search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American consultations, and intensive-level pedestrian archaeological survey, as well as coordination and approval by District 3 of an APE map. Author of Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Properties Survey Report. Sub to Michael Baker/PMC. Project Manager/Principal Archaeologist. 2015



MEGAN WILSON

Archaeologist/GIS Specialist**EDUCATION**

- 2014 M.A. Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton *cum laude*
 2013 GIS Certificate, California State University, Fullerton
 2006 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles *cum laude*

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and cross-trained paleontologist with experience in survey, excavation, laboratory preparation/curation analysis, historic archaeology and historic architecture. Ms. Wilson regularly conducts records searches, tribal consultations, completes DPR site records, and gathers historic building information from local municipalities, and assists in drafting archaeological assessment reports for state, federal, and private development projects. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She is GIS proficient and assists with the digitizing and mapping of spatial data for all projects as well as analyzing historic maps. Ms. Wilson has six years of experience in southern California archaeology.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Paradise Valley Specific Plan, Glorious Land Company, unincorporated Riverside County, CA. The project involves construction of a master-planned community. Of the 5,000-acre project area, 1,800 acres are slated for development, leaving the remaining 3,200 acres as open space. Coordination with the BLM was required regarding off-site power and fiber optic lines situated on federal lands. Conducted records search and archive research. Cogstone also conducted NAHC consultation, archaeological and paleontological resources survey and APE mapping for inclusion in the Supplemental Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report.

High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project, FHWA/Caltrans District 7, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. The project involves construction of a new, approximately 63-mile long, east-west freeway/expressway between SR 14 in Los Angeles County and SR 18 in San Bernardino County. Field pedestrian survey for Extended Phase I (XPI) Testing, subsurface testing of four archaeological sites in the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and lab work. Caltrans is the lead federal and state agency; compliance with Section 106 and CEQA required. Tasks included paleontological records, GIS maps, and organizing artifacts. Sub to Parsons Transportation Group. Archaeology Technician. 2014-2015

Dune Palms Bridge, Project Design and Environmental Documents, La Quinta, Riverside County, CA. The project involved replacing a low water crossing spanning the Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel at Dune Palms Road. Conducted record search, sacred lands search, and NAHC consultation. Cogstone also conducted an intensive field survey, APE mapping, and prepared a Historic Properties Survey Report (HPSR) with appended Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) to support the PA&ED/PSR/PS&E documents. In addition, the project is located within known boundaries of prehistoric Lake Cahuilla, which has previously produced significant fossils. Cogstone conducted a paleontological sensitivity analysis and prepared a Paleontological Identification Report (PIR). Sub to Parsons Brinckerhoff. Archaeologist. 2014

I-10 Grove Avenue Interchange, Ontario, San Bernardino County, CA. Archaeological and paleontological records search, historic map search, and NAHC consultation to support preparation of PIR/PER, PMP, HPSR/ASR, and HRER documents. Sub to Parsons Transportation Group. Archaeologist. 2015

Fogarty Substation, Southern California Edison, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, CA. Prepared maps and graphics for inclusion in a cultural resources monitoring compliance report documenting activities associated with the construction of a water pipeline. Sub to SWCA. GIS Specialist. 2016

APPENDIX B. SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
 1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
 West Sacramento, CA 95691
 (916) 373-3710



June 7, 2017

Megan Willson
 Cogstone

Sent by E-mail: mwilson@cogstone.com

RE: Proposed Kassab Travel Center Project, City of Lake Elsinore; Elsinore USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Wilson:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the reference codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

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

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

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

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the project with negative results.

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

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

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

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

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

APPENDIX C. NATIVE AMERICAN AB52 CONSULTATION



PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES
Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

Post Office, Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 770-6300 • Fax (951) 506-9491

Chairperson:
Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson:
Bridgett Barcello

Committee Members:
Andrew Masiel, Sr.
Darlene Miranda
Evie Gerber
Richard B. Searce, III
Robert Villalobos

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Planning Specialist:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

January 8, 2018

VIA E-Mail and USPS

Megan Wilson, Archaeologist
Cogstone Archaeology
1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865

RE: Request for Information for the Kassab Travel Center Project located in the City of Lake Elsinore [APNs 378-030-007 and 378-030-009]

Dear Ms. Wilson;

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within reservation lands although it is within our ancestral territory.

At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon traditional knowledge of the area. The proposed Project lies within a sensitive area for the Tribe, and there are numerous recorded cultural resources within one mile radius of the project site. In addition, there are several place names, known village locations, and recorded TCPs within close vicinity of the project location. For these reasons, the Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering subsurface resources during any ground-disturbing activities for the Project is high.

The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

- 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
- 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc.);
- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
- 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the

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Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a sovereign government, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. For the record, the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within Luiseño ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6313.

Sincerely,



Tuba Ebru Ozdil
Planning Specialist

*Pechanga Cultural Resources • Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
Post Office Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92592*

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January 18, 2018

Attn: Justin Kirk, Principal Planner
City of Lake Elsinore
Community Development Department, Planning Division
130 South Main Street
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530



RE: AB 52 Consultation; Kassab Travel Center Project – southwest corner of Riverside Drive and Collier Street (APNs 378-030-007, 378-030-009) – City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, CA

The Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians has received your notification pursuant under Assembly Bill 52.

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians is requesting to initiate formal consultation with the City of Lake Elsinore. A meeting can be scheduled by contacting me via email or phone. All contact information has been included in this letter.

I look forward to hearing from and meeting with you soon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe", followed by a horizontal line.

Joseph Ontiveros, Director of Cultural Resources
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and the City of Lake Elsinore. No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.

From: [THPO Consulting](#)
To: ["Megan Wilson"](#)
Subject: RE: AB52 Consultation Follow up for the Kassab Travel Center Project
Date: Thursday, January 18, 2018 2:01:34 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Greetings,

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

Thank you,

Katie Croft
Cultural Resources Manager
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264
760-699-6829 Office
760-413-6253 Cell
kcroft@aguacaliente.net

From: Megan Wilson [mailto:mwilson@cogstone.com]
Sent: Thursday, January 11, 2018 2:06 PM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Subject: FW: AB52 Consultation Follow up for the Kassab Travel Center Project

Good afternoon,

I am following up on an AB52 request for consultation regarding the Kassab Travel Center Project located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County.

Attached is a digital version of the original request sent via certified mail on 12/20/2017.

You may forward your comments to me or directly to the lead agency whose contact information is provided on the attached letter.

Thank you,