

3.2 CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to identify cultural and historical resources within the City of Lake Elsinore and its SOI and to evaluate potential impacts to such resources that could result from implementation of the proposed project. Cultural resources include archaeological remains, historic buildings, traditional customs, tangible artifacts, historical documents, and public records that make Lake Elsinore unique or significant.

The assessment of impacts to cultural resources is a qualitative review of the existing cultural resource conditions (including historic, Native American, archaeological and paleontological resources) within the City and its SOI and a determination of whether the proposed project includes adequate provisions to ensure continued protection of these resources. Given the programmatic nature of the PEIR, specific impacts to individual properties or areas are not identified or known at this time. Overall, the preferred approach for reducing impacts to cultural resources is to anticipate and avoid the specific resources if possible.

3.2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The information contained in this Environmental Setting section is primarily from information contained in the City of Lake Elsinore General Plan Background Reports (see Chapter 7 – Cultural, Historical, and Paleontological Resources). This document is attached as Appendix B to this PEIR.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

A distinct cultural sequence has yet to be specifically defined for Lake Elsinore. Traditionally, this area has been incorporated within discussion of Luiseño ethnographic traits, and previous descriptions depended upon the similarity of the limited assemblages with those from the more extensively studied Pauma Valley sites. A discussion of Moratto's (1984) Southern Coast Region (San Diego) sequence is based on these comparisons and included here. In addition, ~~in response to ethnographic references to shared use of this territory by groups to the east of the Luiseño, particularly the Cahuilla,~~ Moratto's (1984) Desert Region (Colorado River) sequence is also discussed.

Southern Coast Region Sequence

Southern Coast Region, San Diego Sequence San Dieguito (Beginning ca. – 5500 B.P.)

This period reflects a generalized hunting tradition distinct from the desert tradition. California units of the San Dieguito Complex include the C.W. Harris site (San Diego County), Playa I and II (San Bernardino County), Lake Mojave, Death Valley I, Panamint Basin, Mono Lake, and Owens Lake assemblages characterized by leaf-shaped knives and points, Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points, scrapers, engraving tools, and crescents.

La Jolla Complex (5500 – 1000 B.P.)

The origin of the La Jolla Complex began sometime before 7,500 years ago with the arrival on the coast of a gathering people from the interior desert. The reason for the migration may have been that the California deserts became increasingly unfavorable for human habitation. The La Jolla Complex is recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often in the vicinity of sloughs and lagoons. Characteristic of this assemblage are millingstones, unshaped manos, a large amount of flaked cobble tools, and a few Pinto-like projectile points. Burials tend to be flexed, heads to the north, under stone cairns. Some writers interpret this period as having three distinct phases that reflect developmental changes: La Jolla I (5500–3500 B.P.) identified by flexed burials, the first appearance of millingstones, and percussion-flaked scrapers; La Jolla II (3500–2000 B.C.) with true cemeteries, ground-stone discoidals, and several types of projectile points in addition to the Phase I inventory; and La Jolla III (2000–1000 B.C.) showing Yuman cultural influence from the east.

Pauma Complex (5500 – 1000 B.P.)

In 1958, D.L. True identified a complex similar to both La Jolla and San Dieguito in an area west of Escondido in the Peninsular Ranges of Northern San Diego County (30 to 35 miles south-southeast of Lake Elsinore). An examination of nearly 25 sites revealed San Dieguito-like flaked-stone crescents and leaf-shaped points or knives associated with the La Jollan millingstones, core scrapers, and stone discoidals. The name Pauma Complex was assigned to these materials after the Pauma Valley where some of the sites were located. As a result of additional surveys and further analysis of artifacts, True recognized that the Pauma Complex as originally defined may have been a conglomeration of the San-Dieguito-like materials, Millingstone elements, and assemblages with Millingstone artifacts unlike those typical of the La Jolla Complex.

San Luis Rey Complex I-II (1400 – 1750)

Initially attributed to the ancestors of the Diegueño, studies have determined the complex as almost certainly representing the forebears of the Luiseño. Diagnostic features for San Luis Rey I include cremations, bedrock mortars, milling stones, triangular arrow points, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments. In addition to those items, San Luis Rey II components include pottery vessels, cremation urns, red and black pictographs, and such non-aboriginal items such as metal knives and glass beads.

Desert Region – Colorado River Sequence

Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 12,000 – 7000 B.P.¹)

The earliest humans to occupy North America are believed to have been highly mobile hunters and gatherers. Rogers (1966) assigned the Paleo Indian sites within the Colorado Desert to the San Dieguito Culture. Moratto (1984:92) notes that San Dieguito artifact assemblages are similar to those of Lake Mojave and other Paleo Indian cultures in Southern California. Moratto goes

¹ B.P. = Before Present

on to suggest that assemblages of this early era be divided into a Fluted Point tradition (12,000–10,000 B.P.) and, following Bedwell (1970), a Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (10,000–7000 B.P.).

Pinto Period (ca. 7000 – 4000 B.P.)

The Pinto Period is marked by the gradual transition from pluvial to arid conditions during the terminal Pleistocene-Early Holocene. Pinto Period sites are associated with the margins of pluvial lakes and with now-extinct springs. Pinto-series projectile points, crudely made stemmed or basally notched dart points, are the most distinctive artifact type of the Pinto Period. Other artifacts found at Pinto Period sites include large leaf-shaped knives, thick, split cobble choppers and scrapers, scraper-planes, and small milling slabs and manos.

Throughout most of the California desert region, sites containing elements of the Pinto Basin Complex are small and are usually limited to surface deposits, suggestive of temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people. Environmental conditions during the Pinto Period of the Early Holocene were characterized by increasing aridity. However, at least one period of increased moisture, from approximately 6,500 to 5,500 years ago, resulted in the return of pluvial lake conditions. Warren (1984:414) postulates that human occupation of the Southern California deserts during the periods from approximately 7,000 to 6,500 years ago and from 5,500 to 4,000 years ago may have been limited because of the arid conditions. It is also suggested that the Pinto Period populations withdrew to the desert margins and oases during these arid periods, leaving large portions of the California deserts unoccupied for many centuries.

Gypsum Period (ca. 4000 – 1500 B.P.)

The Gypsum Period is one of cultural intensification in the deserts of Southern California. The beginning of the Gypsum Period coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased effective moisture in the region, wherein the ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the desert regions. In addition, periods of drought within this era seem to have resulted in human adaptations to more arid conditions rather than a retreat from the deserts. Diagnostic projectile points of this period include Humbolt, Gypsum, and Elko-series dart points (Warren 1984). Late in the Gypsum Period, Rose Spring arrow points appear in the archaeological record, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and Colorado River region. Other artifact types characteristic of this period include leaf-shaped arrow points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T shaped drills, milling slabs and manos, as well as core/cobble tools assemblages such as scraper planes, large choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984). In addition to the introduction of the bow and arrow, another technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle for processing hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. Trade relationships with the Pacific Coast are indicated by the presence of shell ornaments at several Gypsum Period sites.

In addition to diagnostic projectile points, Gypsum Period sites include leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T shaped drills, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Moratto 1984:416). Manos and milling stones are common; the

mortar and pestle also were introduced during this period. Other artifacts include shaft smoothers, incised slate and sandstone tablets and pendants, bone awls, Olivella shell beads, and Haliotis beads and ornaments.

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 500 – 1200)

This period is, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the Gypsum Period, such as an increasing adaptation to the desert environment and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984). Regional environmental conditions became much wetter, a development known as the Little Pluvial. Variations in regional cultural adaptations during the Saratoga Springs Period also become apparent.

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by cultural diversification, with strong regional developments. Turquoise mining and long-distance trade networks appear to have attracted both the Anasazi and Hakataya peoples into the California deserts from the east and southeast, respectively. Trade with the California coastal populations also appears to have been important in the Antelope Valley region and stimulated the development of large, complex villages. In the northwestern Mojave Desert, however, the basic pattern established during the Gypsum Period changed little during the Saratoga Springs Period. Toward the end of the Saratoga Springs Period, the Hakataya apparently moved far enough north to gain control of the turquoise mines in the central Mojave Desert, thus replacing the Anasazi occupation of the eastern California desert.

Developments during the Saratoga Springs Period in the southern cultural sphere include the gradual introduction of pottery, Cottonwood-series arrow points, and Desert Side-notched arrow points late in the period. Trade with the Pacific and Gulf coastal populations appears to have been extensive and was likely the driving force that led to the gradual expansion of Hatakaya cultural traits further west into the deserts and later into the mountains of the Peninsular Range as well as into the inland valleys and coastal regions of Southern California. Lake Cahuilla is believed to have formed around 500 and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, waterfowl, and wetland resources during this period.

Shoshonean Period (ca. 1200 – 1800s)

During the Shoshonean Period, sometimes referred to as the Proto-Historic Period, there appears to have been a continuation of the technological developments from the earlier Saratoga Springs Period. Regional developments, however, indicate the formation of distinct ethnographic groups become clearer during the Shoshonean Period. Two major events affect the archaeological record of this period. The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 1640, resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west, including the Lake Elsinore area and the Colorado River regions to the east. Subsequently, Spanish exploration and establishment of the mission system during the late 1700s mark the end of prehistoric lifeways.

In the Southern Desert region, brown and buff ware pottery, first appearing on the lower Colorado River at about 800, started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 900

(Moratto 1984). Associated with the diffusion of this pottery were desert side-notched and cottonwood triangular projectile points dating to about 1150–1200, suggesting a continued spread of Hakataya influences. Large, complex housepit village sites were established along the headwaters of the Mojave River and were somewhat similar to those reported in Antelope Valley. Although both of these areas appear to have participated in extensive trade between the desert and the coast, the lack of buff and brown ware pottery at the Antelope Valley sites suggests that these people were minimally influenced by the Hakataya developments along the Mojave River (Moratto 1984). The Hakataya influence throughout the Colorado and Mojave deserts is evidenced by desert side-notched and cottonwood triangular projectile points and buff and brown ware pottery. During this period Lake Cahuilla began to recede, and the extensive Hakataya populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza-Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, the San Jacinto Valley, and Perris Plain.

Ethnographic Setting

The geographic boundaries of the City and its SOI are located within the overall ethnographic territory of the Luiseño Indians. The term Luiseño is derived from the Mission San Luis Rey and has been used in Southern California to refer to those Takic-speaking people associated with the mission.

Luiseño territory comprised a total of 1,500 square miles of Southern California. Luiseño territory included most of the drainage of the San Luis Rey River and that of the Santa Margarita River (Bean and Shipek 1978). Along the coast it extended from Agua Hedionda Creek on the south to Aliso Creek on the northwest. The boundary extended inland to Santiago Peak, then across to the eastern side of the Elsinore Valley, then southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, then around the southern slope above the San Jose Valley. From there the boundary turned west and returned to the sea along the Agua Hedionda Creek.

Villages were located in diverse ecological zones typically located along valley bottoms, streams, or coastal strands near mountain ranges. Each village area contained many named places associated with food products, raw materials, or sacred beings, and each place was owned by an individual, family, the chief, or by the group collectively (Bean and Shipek 1978). The village of Paiahche is ethnographically documented immediately north of the lake by (Kroeber (1925), however consultation with the Pechanga Tribe shows that the village was located northwest of the Lake and that the correct spelling is Páayaxchi. This name also refers to the Lake itself. ~~The Luiseño knew Lake Elsinore as Paahashnan.~~ The area around and including the Elsinore hot springs was known to the Luiseño as ~~Atengvo~~ iténgvu Wumówmu (meaning “hot springs”). The hot springs also figure prominently ~~in the local creation myth~~ into Luiseño oral tradition. The location, ~~Itengvu Wumowmu~~ iténgvu Wumówmu, is named in a song about the death of ~~Wiyot~~ Wuyóot, a religious leader who led the people in their migration from the north (Du Bois 1908; Harrington 1978 in Grenda et al. 1997). Several additional Luiseño place names are within the Lake Elsinore area and SOI including We’éeva, Píi’iv, Qawiimay, Páayaxchi Nivé’wuna, Anóomay and others, reflecting this diverse and well utilized region.

Houses were primarily conical and partially subterranean, thatched structures of locally accessible materials, including reeds, brush, or bark. Round, semi-subterranean, earth-covered sweatshouses were important for a variety of rituals.

The principal game included deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice and ground squirrels, antelope, and valley and mountain quail and other birds. Trout and other fish were caught in mountain streams. Acorns were the most important single food source, and villages seem to have been located near water resources necessary for the leaching of acorns. Grass seeds were the next most abundant food source (Bean and Shipek 1978). Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as a mush in various combinations. Additional food sources included various greens, cactus pods, yucca buds, and bulbs, roots, and tubers.

Tools for food acquisition, storage, and preparation included an inventory made from widely available materials. Hunting tools included shoulder-height bows with fire-hardened wood or stone-tipped arrows, curved throwing sticks, rabbit nets, slings, and traps. Seeds were ground with handstones on shallow unshaped basin metates. The same granites were made into shaped or unshaped mortars and pestles for pounding acorns or small game (Bean and Shipek 1978). Coiled and twined baskets were used in food gathering, preparation, storage, and serving. Food was cooked in wide-mouthed clay jars over fireplaces or in earth ovens wrapped with clay or leaves. Other utensils for food preparation included wooden food paddles, brushes, tongs, tweezers, steatite bowls, and wooden digging sticks (Bean and Shipek 1978).

While the literature recognizes Lake Elsinore as a part of Luiseño linguistic territory, references are also made to possible previous occupation by the Juaneno based on their place names and creation myths and overlapping use or influence by adjacent groups, including the Gabrielino, Serrano, and Cahuilla (Hampson 1992).

HISTORIC PERIOD

Spanish Period

Beginning in 1769, Spanish settlers set up missions throughout the area then known as Alta California, with the first mission settled in San Diego approximately 70 miles south of the planning area. Missions were based on subsistence agriculture and employed natives in manual labor, as Catholic missionaries sought to convert their charges to Christianity. Most of the missions failed to have a cultural or economic impact beyond their respective regions. The San Luis Rey Mission, located near what is now Oceanside, California, was an exception. This settlement extended its influence into surrounding regions and commandeered outlying lands, including portions of the present-day planning area, for grazing cattle and other animals. In 1818, Leandro Serrano settled in what the Spanish were calling Laguna Grande. He was the first non-Indian to settle what was to become Riverside County, with his settlement only a little north of Glen Ivy Hot Springs. Throughout the Spanish Period, this lone settlement was the only region in present-day Riverside County that continued to succeed and grow. However, Mexican Independence in 1822 changed the makeup of Laguna Grande, Riverside, and all of Alta California.

Mexican Period

Mexico's independence from Spain and the Secularization Act of 1833 led to the dissolution of mission properties and a population explosion that signaled the end of the mission system. Many of the local Indians had become accustomed to the Mission way of life and were not prepared for the aftermath. It became common practice for large land grants to be issued to those friendly to the Mexican cause. The Comisionados, who were placed in charge of the land transfer, took advantage of the situation and became the powerful land holding class known as the Rancheros. The rancho Julian Manriquez received the grant for Rancho La Laguna, encompassing approximately 20,000 acres and what is now the planning area, and established a rancho in the area in early 1844.

Early American Period: La Laguna

The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was signed in 1848, ending the Mexican-American war and marking the end of the Mexican Period in California. The treaty ceded much of the Southwestern United States, including all the lands around La Laguna. Gold deposits were discovered in the region shortly after the war's end, bringing prospectors and speculators and altering the area's economic and social dynamics. In 1850, California became the 31st state in the Union. Soon thereafter (1851), Julian Manriquez sold his rancho land to Abel Sterns, a Massachusetts native who became the largest landholder in all of Southern California. In 1858, Augustin Machado acquired Rancho La Laguna and immediately began construction of a seven-room adobe structure, which immediately became a local landmark. Machado's adobe house was the first stop for the postal service in the area surrounding La Laguna. From this point on, the area would become an important crossroads for stagecoach passages, the railroad, prospectors, recreation seekers, and travelers alike.

Founding of the Town

The region saw little growth during the 1860s and 1870s. In 1883, Franklin Heald purchased Rancho La Laguna from Don Juan Machado (the son of Augustin Machado) and founded the town of Elsinore, which was named after the famed Danish castle/town from Shakespeare's Hamlet. In 1884, George Irish bought the remainder of Don Juan Machado's estate, thus ending the Machado family's prominent presence in the valley. Shortly after its inception and due to its rapid growth, the town of Elsinore became a city on April 9, 1888, located in what was then San Diego County. Riverside County was created in 1893 out of lands formerly part of San Diego and San Bernardino counties, with Elsinore as one of its largest inhabitations. It was not until 1972 that the City changed its name from Elsinore to Lake Elsinore by popular vote.

Throughout the last decades of the 19th century, the city continued to expand and increase in popularity as a recreational destination; some structures from this early period still stand today. In 1884, Wilson Heald, Franklin's father, built a two-story home on the corner of what is now Grand and Riverside. Elsinore also built its first official post office and schoolhouse in that same year. In early 1887, one of Heald's major accomplishments was the building of a Bathhouse in the ancient hot springs of the ~~Pai-an-che~~ Páayaxchi, known as the Crescent. Also completed in the same year was a two-story meeting hall dedicated to the city's chapter of the

Grand Army of the Republic. This building is located at the northeast corner of Main and Franklin, and it has seen many uses throughout the years. Also built in this year was the Consolidated Bank, later used as both a schoolhouse and hotel. Once known as the Ambassador Hotel, it was the tallest building in Lake Elsinore. It survives today, but is presently vacant. In 1887, the Lakedale Hotel was completed and later became the Lake View Inn. This building no longer stands but it symbolizes the transformation of Elsinore from a tranquil lakeside town to a vibrant resort town.

Transportation

The Transcontinental Railroad opened the Pacific coast to settlement. Its completion in 1869 allowed land speculators, miners, developers, farmers, and vacationers to swarm into California. Although the new line's tracks did not pass through La Laguna, the new interest in and accessibility of California land meant increased development in the planning area. The first colony in the area surrounding La Laguna associated with this new rail-induced population boom sprang up in what is now part of the City of Riverside.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was completed by the early 1880s, passing through the newly created city and bringing a lifeline to the outside world. The Elsinore Station, later called Elsinore Junction, was located near what is now the intersection of Railroad Canyon Road and Mission Trail in the City. The original station no longer survives. Following the rise in availability and popularity of automobile technology in the early part of the 20th century, the Ortega Highway was opened to the public in 1932, continuing to enable easier access to the City. Around this time, an airport was also constructed for small plane access. Hang gliding and skydiving were introduced to the airport around 1957.

Mining

Mining played an important role in the economic and social development of the region from the Gold Rush to the present day. Tin ore, coal, clay, and minor amounts of gold have historically been extracted from within the planning area. In the late 19th century, the town experienced an economic and population boom related to discoveries of gold deposits between the towns of Lake Elsinore and Perris. The most prosperous mine was the Good Hope Mine, whose discovery has been variably credited to Juan B. Castillo and Madison Chaney or a Frenchman by the name of Mache. This mine produced over \$2 million worth of gold during its working years. Coal was also discovered in the 1880s and was used to process gold, to operate fire kilns, and to heat homes.

Asbestos mining also began during the 1880s. John D. Huff owned and operated the Asbestos Company and founded the coal and clay mines near the town of Terra Cotta. The clay mine at Terra Cotta was in operation until the 1940s, when the Alberhill mine became the sole operating clay mine in the region. The clay extracted from these mines was of such high quality that it won a gold medal at the San Diego Exposition in 1916. Pacific Clay Brick Products Company is still in business and is the present owner of the Alberhill commercial area.

Agriculture

Early settlers in the valley subsisted on livestock ranching and farming; chief crops were olives, grapes, apricots, and other produce. Agriculture continued to expand into the early 20th century. Crops yields were so successful that the Lakeland Ranch, owned by C.H. Albers, built one of the largest canning facilities in the state. He was the owner of “Albers’ Folly” canned olives. In 1916, Elsinore olive oil won the gold medal at the San Diego Exposition. Later, apricots became the boom crop. These crops sustained the valley during the worst years of the Depression and helped it flourish during its tourist peak. Today, the amount of land in active agricultural operation has substantially diminished, and this sector of the economy is no longer as important as compared to past decades.

Recreation

Recreation has also played a key role in the economic and social development of the region. The natural lake—with its surrounding natural habitat and recreational opportunities—has always served as a key attraction to tourists and new residents. The move toward creating a resort town began shortly after the town’s inception, with the City’s first hotel completed in 1887. The early 20th century saw the establishment of the Laguna Vista Club House, the area’s first lakefront resort. The Mount Elsinore Country Club opened to great fanfare in 1923. The earliest attraction of Lake Elsinore was its legendary Bathhouse, known as “the Crescent.” At one point it was proclaimed the finest bathhouse in all of California; it still stands today (now known as the “the Chimes”) and it has been declared a National Historic Place. The region’s proximity to the burgeoning film industry of Hollywood made the City and lake area a major vacation destination for movie stars and Los Angeles high society throughout the 1910s and 1920s. This period saw expansion of bathhouse operations, a number of improvements to the lake piers, and development of therapeutic hot springs facilities.

Other entertainment in the area included baseball. The Los Angeles Angels played in the ballpark east of Main Street during spring season of 1916, and the Sacramento Solons and the Hollywood Stars began conducting preseason training in the valley on a newly constructed field on Poe Street in 1940 and 1941, respectively.

The City of Elsinore (Lake Elsinore)

Elsinore began as a small town with the emergence of the railroad around 1883. It soon began to grow with the completion of its first post office and schoolhouse in 1884. In 1888, the town became officially recognized as a city. During the boom years of the 1920s, the City of Lake Elsinore saw a great deal of development. Indeed, the valley’s first telephone services were installed in 1924. This time period saw the building of the Masonic Temple at East Graham Avenue and the Methodist church at the intersection of Main and Heald in 1923. The Methodist church is still in use. In 1925, the Elsinore Woman’s Club erected a meeting place at the corner of West Graham Avenue and South Lowell Street. The Elsinore Theatre on South Main Street was built in 1925; it replaced the Star theatre, which was built c. 1908, and has been the Franklin Store since 1938. Another interesting structure built in 1929 and located on the hills east of the

lake is “Aimee’s Castle,” which was the home of noted evangelist, Aimee Semple McPherson. The Great Depression limited expansion, except for the completion of a new post office in 1932.

HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Definition of Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources are defined as the material remains of an area’s prehistoric (aboriginal/Native American) or historical (European or Euro-American) human activity. Remains that are 45 years of age or older are of cultural concern, although they are not necessarily of cultural significance as defined by CEQA. Archaeological resources are recognized as non-renewable resources significant to our culture and are afforded protection by Federal and State law primarily through conformance with CEQA. Under CEQA, an archaeological survey may be required for a project if archaeological resources are identified as potentially significant during environmental review. The approach to making a determination of significance is essential to ensure protection of these resources.

Prehistoric archaeological resources are identified by discovering any of the following categories of resources: midden (ashy or greasy dark soil indicating occupation), milling features and related ground stone tools, rock shelters, rock art (petroglyphs, pictographs, etc.), quarries for tool manufacture, ecofactual material (faunal remains, fire-affected rocks, etc.), and trails. Other indicators of aboriginal occurrences are pottery, tool-manufacture waste, body adornments (such as shell or bone beads, bracelets, etc.), or human skeletal remains.

Definition of Historic Resource

Section 150654.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines defines the term “historical resources” as including:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Public Resources Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in an historical resource survey.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Public Resources Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

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

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or identified in an historical resources survey does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Definition of Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources, or fossils, are the remains, imprints, or traces of once-living organisms preserved in rocks and sediments. These include mineralized, partially mineralized, or unmineralized bones and teeth, soft tissues, shells, wood, leaf impressions, footprints, burrows, and microscopic remains. The fossil record is the only evidence that life on earth has existed for more than 3.6 billion years. Fossils are considered nonrenewable resources because the organisms they represent no longer exist. Thus, once destroyed, a fossil can never be replaced. Fossils are an important scientific and educational resource because they are used to study the phylogenetic relationships between extinct organisms, as well as their relationships to modern groups, reconstruct ancient environments, climate change, and paleoecological relationships, study the geographic distribution of organisms and tectonic movements of land masses and ocean basins through time, study patterns and processes of evolution, extinction, and speciation, and identify past and potential future human-caused effects to global environments and climates.

Existing Prehistoric and Historical Sites

A records search for the study area was conducted at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at the University of California, Riverside in July 2005. The search consulted the state’s database of previous cultural resources studies and recorded cultural resources sites, as well as the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and local historical registers. According to the record search, 194 cultural resources studies had been conducted within the planning area. A total of 447 cultural resources (including buildings, structures, objects, and archaeological sites) had been recorded within 132 sites in the planning area.



Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

The previous studies conducted within the planning area identified prehistoric archaeological sites including villages, rock shelters, habitation sites, lithic scatters, and milling slicks. ~~(Figure 3.2-1, Cultural Resource Areas)~~. Isolated artifacts not associated with the larger sites have also been identified within the project area. Previously identified archaeological sites can be used as a general guideline to understanding the nature of localized prehistoric inhabitation and provide assistance in determining areas of known sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources.

The record search also indicated that 157 prehistoric and historical archaeological sites have been recorded in the project area. Of these sites, ~~eight were considered important enough to be evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Of those so evaluated,~~ two prehistoric archaeological sites (the rock shelter site CA-RIV-1022 and the prehistoric village site CA-RIV-2798) were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

These previously identified archaeological sites can provide assistance in determining areas of known sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. The site definitions provided in **Table 3.2-1, Types of Previously Identified Prehistoric Archaeological Sites within the City and SOI**, are based on the information provided in the record search and are to be used as a general guideline to understanding the nature of prehistoric archaeological sites in the region. In addition, the identification of known areas of sensitivity does not preclude the possibility of locating additional prehistoric sites in other portions of the City and SOI.

Table 3.2-1, Types of Previously Identified Prehistoric Archaeological Sites within the City and SOI

SITE TYPES	SITE DEFINITIONS AND LOCATIONS
Village sites	Sites that exhibit a level of sustained residency with resources suitable for sustaining long-term or seasonal habitation. Typically located along watercourses (such as the San Jacinto River and its tributaries or near Lake Elsinore). Associated artifact assemblages may include (but are not limited to) bedrock outcrops, lithic artifacts, groundstone, shell, animal bone, fire-affected rock, ceramics, pictographs and petroglyphs, house rings, and evidence of funerary practices.

SITE TYPES	SITE DEFINITIONS AND LOCATIONS
Rock shelters	Typically located in higher elevations in areas that sustain habitable rock overhangs that can support brief habitation episodes or be utilized for ceremonial purposes. Associated artifacts can include (but are not limited to) pictographs and petroglyphs, fire-affected rock, lithic artifacts, midden soil, animal bone, bedrock milling features, ceramics.
Habitation sites	Temporary camps or transition areas that exploit an immediate or seasonal resource. Usually located near watercourses such as the San Jacinto River and its tributaries. Associated artifact assemblages may include (but are not limited to) ground stone, lithic debitage, and bedrock milling features.
Lithic scatters	Flaking stations that may indicate possible opportunistic quarrying activities or tool reduction stations. Clusters can be identified in isolation or in association with other site types and are not restricted in geographic location.
Bedrock Milling Features	Grinding stations typically located along watercourses (such as the San Jacinto River and its tributaries) near exposed bedrock outcrops (typically granite or granodiorite) with suitable resources in the area for processing.
Isolates	Not included in the study group



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Figure 3.2-1, Cultural Resource Areas

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Historic Era Archaeological Sites

Identified historical archaeological sites represent a range of activities including: mining, transportation, recreation, and ranching/homesteading and are represented throughout the City and SOI. The number of previously identified historical archaeological sites is much smaller than prehistoric sites making it more difficult to determine areas of known or established sensitivity. It is possible, however, to make informed deductions about the types of resources likely to be encountered in future projects based on the previously identified sites in combination with the documented history of the area.

For example, historical archaeological sites associated with recreation activities tend to be concentrated around, or within the immediate vicinity of Lake Elsinore. In addition, the lake itself has been previously recorded as a cultural resource (p33-11009). A majority of the previously recorded mining sites have been identified in the northeastern portion of the study area. These include sites that are representative of extractive operations focused on the acquisition of gold, granite, and limestone. This includes the Good Hope Mine Site (33-3352), the most prosperous gold mine in the region in the 19th century. Early transportation into the area is currently represented through previously recorded segments of the Santa Fe Railroad (CA-RIV-3832H) and associated features. It is also possible that early roads might be eventually added to the existing list of transportation related cultural resources. Ranching and homesteading sites consist of a variety of material culture remains including (but not limited to) building foundations, fence lines, rock walls, orchards and agricultural fields, landscaping elements, and outbuildings. These sites are distributed throughout the City and SOI.

Historic Structures

Two buildings within the city boundaries are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places: the Crescent Bath House and the Grand Army of the Republic Armory Hall. The Republic Armory Hall is also listed on the California Points of Historical Interest (RIV-070) as are the Elsinore Women’s Club (RIV-071) and Elsinore’s Hottest Sulphur Springs (RIV 023). California Historical Landmarks lists no properties within the project area. The historical sites located within the City and SOI are listed in **Table 3.2-2, Previously Identified Historical Structures within City of Lake Elsinore**, and shown on **Figure 3.2-2, Historical Resources**.

The Lake Elsinore community recognizes several sites and structures as significant historical resources, although they are not listed with the federal or state government and have not been logged by cultural resources surveys (and therefore may not have log numbers like those listed above). Additionally, 14 residences have been identified by the Lake Elsinore Historical Society as being historic homes of interest. These homes are listed in **Table 3.2-2** by address, along with dates of construction and locally known names for the homes, where available.



Table 3.2-2, Previously Identified Historic Structures within City of Lake Elsinore

SITE TYPES	SITE DEFINITIONS AND LOCATIONS
Listed – National Register of Historic Places	Crescent Bath House/Chimes Building (P33-6998) Grand Army of the Republic Armory Hall (RIV-070)
Listed – California Points of Historical Interest	Grand Army of the Republic Armory Hall (RIV-070) Elsinore Women’s Club (RIV-071) Elsinore’s Hottest Sulphur Springs (RIV-023)
Riverside County General Plan – Significant Historic Resource	Lake Elsinore Historic District (P33-7142) Masonic Lodge (P33-6982) Train Depot (P33-6997) First Presbyterian Church (P33-7040) Pioneer Lumber Company (127 West Graham Avenue) (P33-6996) Lake Theatre (West Graham Avenue) (P33-7001)
Community Recognized Significant Historical Resources (1990)	Delaney Estate (north of the City boundaries) Aimee’s Castle (Skyline Drive) The Adobe Machado House Butterfield Stage Stop (Riverside Drive, southwest of the lake) Alberhill School (Lake Street) Warm Springs Ranch (Walker Canyon Road) The Cannery (Spring Street) Elsinore Naval Military Academy (Grand Avenue)
Local Historic Homes of Interest	16919 Bell Street (1930) 219 Riley Street (1920) 29610 Hague Street (1928) 29444 Kalina Street 29431 Kalina Street 17912 Hamlet Circle (1929) (“Bredlau Castle”) 17747 Skyline Drive (1930) (“Village La Shell”) 16921 Holborow Avenue (“Journeys End”) 17541 Barkshatt Drive 16685 McPhearson Circle (1926) 17271 Lakeview Avenue (1929) 226 East Franklin Street (1924) (“Scotty’s Castle”) 228 Spring Street (1912) (“Gardner Home”) 257 Hill Street

Lake Elsinore Historic Downtown District

The City government does not have an official historic preservation committee; however, the City works with the Riverside County Historical Commission to protect the planning area's cultural heritage and the integrity of local structures of merit. In the 1980s, after the completion of a historic resources inventory within the City of Lake Elsinore, the commission designated Historic Elsinore as a local historic district and listed it as a significant historical resource in the County General Plan. This area, shown in an expanded view in **Figure 3.2-2**, encompasses areas of early residential and commercial development within the City, including some original structures from the late 19th century and early 20th century that are still standing. The district, focused in the areas around Main Street, Heald Avenue, and Graham Avenue, is a very important resource to many citizens of the City and the surrounding area and also serves as a tourist destination. Historic buildings remaining in the downtown area date from the late 19th century and were built to meet the functional aesthetic needs of the City and its people in that historic context.

Title 17, Chapter 17.40 of the Lake Elsinore Municipal Code establishes an approximately 486-acre Historic Downtown Elsinore Overlay District, which is comprised of the majority of the historic core of the City of Lake Elsinore. The historic Main Street and City Hall were renovated in 1989A three-block segment of Main Street was improved in the late 1990's with a comprehensive urban design program of street improvements. In addition, the City adopted Historic Elsinore Architectural Design Standards (1994) to guide the design of new buildings and the rehabilitation of existing buildings within the Historic Overlay District.

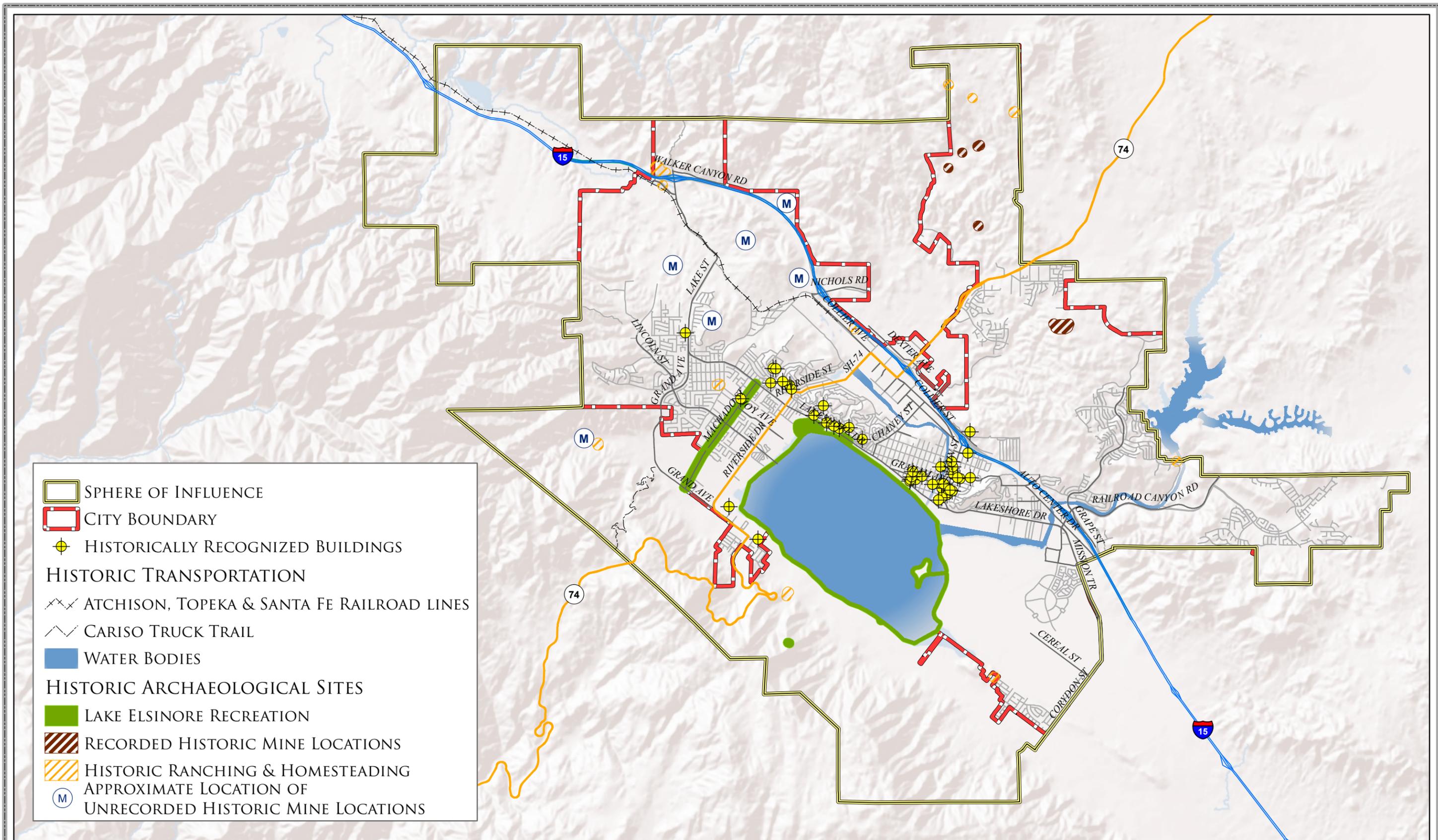
Paleontology

Paleontological resources comprise fossil evidence used to study forms of life existing in prehistoric or geologic times. They are most often found in subterranean rock formations that millions of years ago sat at the earth's surface but have since been covered by newer layers of rock, sand, and soil. Paleontological resources are closely related to an area's geological history.

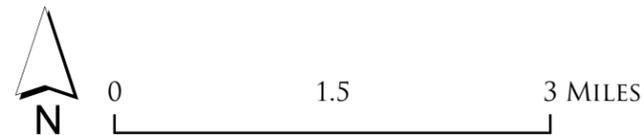
The region is rich in paleontological resources, with an extensive and diverse fossil record. The County of Riverside sponsored an inventory of paleontological conditions and sensitivity within the County boundaries for inclusion in the Riverside County Integrated Project (RCIP) General Plan (including various incorporated areas) to ensure appropriate protection of valuable resources and information. The process entailed evaluation of known resources and delineation of resource areas as either "High A," "High B," "Low," or "Undetermined" sensitivity for paleontological resources, consistent with guidelines published in 1995 by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. The inventory serves as a general guide for environmental review of development proposals and identification of appropriate strategies for avoidance and mitigation of paleontological impacts.



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SOURCES: CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE



CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE
 HISTORICAL RESOURCES
 FIGURE 3.2-2



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The RCIP General Plan Final Program Environmental Impact Report and Draft Program EIR (RCIP EIR) describes these high potential areas as

- **Low Potential** This category encompasses lands for which previous field surveys and documentation demonstrates as having a low potential for containing significant paleontological resources subject to adverse impacts. The mapping of low potential was determined based on actual documentation, and was not generalized to cover all areas of a particular rock unit on a geologic map. For instance, an area mapped as "Qal" may actually be a thin surficial layer of non-fossiliferous sediments which covers fossil-rich Pleistocene sediments. Also, an area mapped as granite may be covered by a Pleistocene soil horizon that contains fossils. Thus, actual sensitivity must be ultimately determined by both a records search and a field inspection by a paleontologist, and those areas designated as having a low potential include those for which field inspections have been completed.
- **Undetermined Potential** Areas underlain by sedimentary rocks for which literature and unpublished studies are not available have undetermined potential for containing significant paleontological resources. These areas need to be inspected by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist before a specific determination of high potential or low potential for containing significant non-renewable paleontological resources can be made.
- **High Potential** Sedimentary rock units with high potential for containing significant non-renewable paleontological resources are rock units within which vertebrate or significant invertebrate fossils have been determined to be present or likely to be present. These units include, but are not limited to, sedimentary formations which contain significant non-renewable paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical extent, and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils. High sensitivity includes not only the potential for yielding abundant vertebrate fossils, but also for production of a few significant fossils that may provide new and significant (taxonomic, phylogenetic, ecologic, and/or stratigraphic) data. High sensitivity areas are mapped as either "High A" or "High B."
 - **High Sensitivity A (High A)** is based on geologic formations or mappable rock units that are known to contain or have the correct age and depositional conditions to contain significant paleontological resources. These include rocks of Silurian or Devonian age and younger that have potential to contain remains of fossil fish and Mesozoic and Cenozoic rocks that contain fossilized body elements, and trace fossils such as tracks, nests, and eggs.
 - **High Sensitivity B (High B)** is a sensitivity equivalent to High A, but is based on the occurrence of fossils at a specified depth below the surface. This category indicates that fossils are likely to be encountered at or below 4 feet of depth, and may be impacted during excavation by construction activities.

The County's paleontological resources sensitivity mapping shows areas of high paleontological sensitivity (High A) in Quaternary deposits north of Lake Elsinore along the west side of the I-

15 corridor. Some of these sensitive areas are within the Alberhill Ranch SPA and are planned for future development. Another small strip of High A land is found along the I-15 corridor east of Lake Elsinore. Quaternary units of the valley floor immediately surrounding Lake Elsinore are of undetermined paleontological sensitivity, as are the fan deposits flanking the Santa Ana Mountains range front south of the lake; Mesozoic metasedimentary rocks northwest of the Lake; and Tertiary and Quaternary sedimentary rocks, and Mesozoic metasediments east of the Lake. Most of the valley floor south of Lake Elsinore, and the plutonic highlands to the west and east of the valley, are considered to have low paleontological sensitivity (see **Figure 3.2-3, Paleontological Resources**).

The City has identified geologic units that are known to contain important paleontological resources in the Alberhill Ranch area in the northwest portion of the incorporated boundaries. In this localized area, the Silverado Formation of Paleocene age (approximately 66 to 55 million years old) is considered highly sensitive for invertebrate and plant material. The fossil plants from this unit have been studied for more than half a century.

3.2.3 REGULATORY SETTING

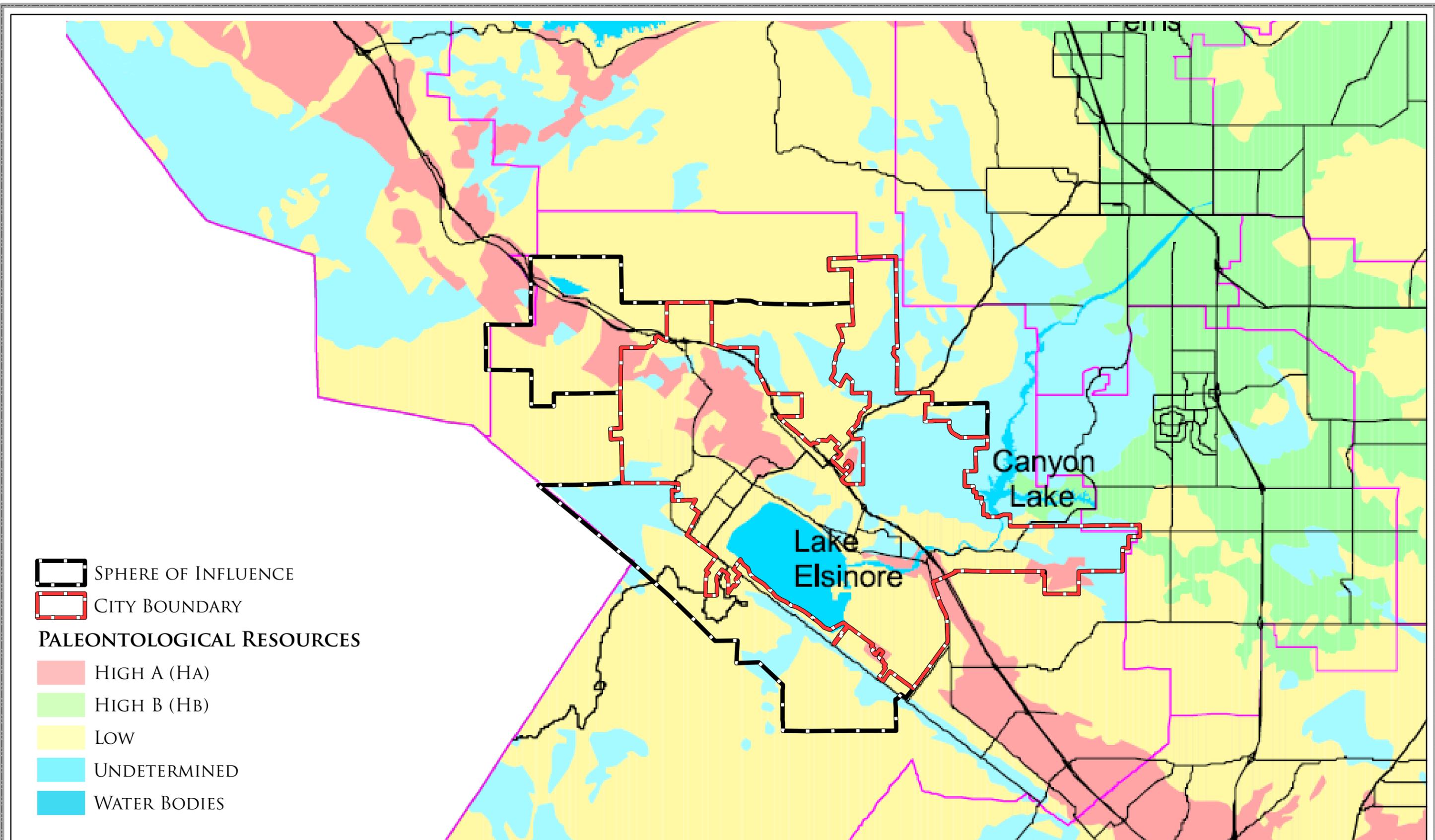
FEDERAL

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966

The NHPA, as amended from time to time, is the primary set of federal laws governing projects that may affect cultural resources. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that all federal agencies review and evaluate how their actions or undertakings may affect historic properties. Historic properties may include those that are already listed in national registers or that have not yet been reviewed and considered. The regulations implementing Section 106 are codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Chapter VIII, PART 800 (36 CFR Part 800).

To determine whether an undertaking may affect NRHP-eligible properties, cultural resources (including archaeological, historical, and architectural properties) must be inventoried and evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The criteria applied to evaluate the significance of cultural resources are defined follows:

- The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
 - That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
 - That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or



SOURCE: RIVERSIDE COUNTY INTEGRATED PROJECT



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- That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, such properties will be considered eligible if a property that achieved significance within the past 50 years is of exceptional importance.

As codified in 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(2), if there are historic properties that may be affected by a federal undertaking, the agency official shall assess adverse effects, if any, in accordance with the *Criteria of Adverse Effect* (36 CFR 800.5 (a)(1)). In general, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP. Adverse effects include, but are not limited to: physical destruction, damage, alterations not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR Part 68); removal, neglect, or change of setting; or the introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq. requires federal agencies to consult with the appropriate Native American Tribes prior to the intentional excavation of human remains and funerary objects. The regulations establish a process for determining the rights of lineal descendants and Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to certain Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony with which they are affiliated.

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 (PRPA)

The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11, Title VI, Subtitle D) which was enacted in March 2009 as part of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 directs the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to implement a comprehensive paleontological resource management program on federal lands. The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA) requires the agencies to 1) promulgate regulations as soon as practical; 2) develop plans for fossil inventories, monitoring, and scientific and educational use; 3) manage and protect paleontological resources on Federal land using scientific principles and expertise; 4) establish a program to increase public awareness about the significance of paleontological resources; 5) allow casual collection of common invertebrate and plant fossils on BLM, Forest Service and Bureau of Reclamation lands where consistent with the laws governing those lands; 6) manage fossil collection via specific permitting requirements; 7) curate collected fossils in accordance with the Act's requirements; 8) implement the Act's criminal and civil

enforcement, penalty, reward and forfeiture provisions; and 9) protect information about the nature and specific location of fossils where warranted. The Act authorizes appropriations necessary to carry out these requirements.

STATE

The California Register of Historic Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5020 et. seq.)

The California Register of Historical Resources is an authoritative guide to identifying the State's historical resources. It establishes a list of those properties which are to be protected from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

A historical resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- It is associated with the lives of persons important in California's past.
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value.
- It has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The Register includes properties which are listed or have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register, State Historical Landmarks, and eligible Points of Historical Interest.

Other resources require nomination for inclusion in the Register. These may include resources contributing to the significance of a local historic district, individual historical resources, historical resources identified in historic resources surveys conducted in accordance with State Historic Resources Commission and the Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) procedures, historic resources or districts designated under a local ordinance consistent with Commission procedures, and local landmarks or historic properties designated under local ordinance.

California Public Resources Code, Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1

State law (California Public Resources Code, Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1) seeks to protect cultural resources through implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act. Section 21083.2 directs the lead agency to determine whether the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the environmental impact report shall address the issue of those resources. This section also states that if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may

require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Mitigation is required if unique archaeological resources are not preserved in place or not left in an undisturbed state.

Section 21084.1 directs the lead agency to determine whether the project may have a significant effect on historical resources, irrespective of the fact that these historical resources may not be listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources, a local register of historical resources, or they are not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1.

Section 21084.1 states that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” Historical resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or otherwise deemed significant pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1 are presumed to be historically or culturally significant; unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed or determined to be eligible for listing does not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of Section 21084.1.

California Health and Safety Code (HSC) Sections 7050.5, 7051, 5052 and 7054

These sections of the Health and Safety Code collectively address the illegality of interference with human burial remains, as well as the disposition of Native America burials in archaeological sites. The law protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction, and establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project, including the treatment of remains prior to, during, and after evaluation, and reburial procedures.

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Section 15064.5(e)

These sections of the Public Resources Code address the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery. They require that excavation activities be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered and that the County coroner be called in to assess the remains. If the County coroner determines that the remains are those of Native Americans, the coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. At that time, the NAHC shall identify the person or persons most likely to be descended (“most likely descendent”) from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of dealing with the human remains. This section also states that a lead agency should make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction.

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18)

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) which went into effect on January 1, 2005 requires local governments to consult with Native American tribes prior to making certain planning decisions and to provide notice to tribes at certain key points in the planning process. The purpose of involving tribes at these early planning stages is to allow consideration of cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy, before individual site-specific, project-level land use decisions are made by a local government. The consultation requirements of SB 18 apply to general plan or specific plan processes proposed on or after March 1, 2005. The following list briefly identifies the contact and notification responsibilities of local governments, in sequential order of their occurrence.

- Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the NAHC) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the local government’s jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation, unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code §65352.3).
- Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. The referral must allow a 45 day comment period (Government Code §65352). Notice must be sent regardless of whether prior consultation has taken place. Such notice does not initiate a new consultation process.
- Local governments must send notice of a public hearing, at least 10 days prior to the hearing, to tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Government Code §65092)

Pursuant to the requirements of SB 18, a letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Association (NAHA) requesting consultation with interested stakeholders. Through the consultation process, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians provided comments and policy recommendations regarding the protection of cultural resources of interest to the tribes.

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 and Section 30244

Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 prohibits “knowing and willful” excavation upon, removal, destruction, injury, and defacement of any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district, or public authority ownership or jurisdiction, or the ownership or jurisdiction of a public corporation), except where the agency with jurisdiction has granted express permission. Section 30244 requires reasonable mitigation for impacts on archaeological or paleontological resources that occur as a result of development on public lands.

California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 3, Chapter 1, Sections 4307–4309

The California Code of Regulations, afford protection to geologic and paleontological features and objects of archaeological or historical interest or value but allows the Department of Parks and Recreation to grant permits for specific activities that may result in damage to such resources. (California Code of Regulations Sections 4306–4309).

LOCAL

Riverside County Historical Commission – County Historic Landmark Program

The power to identify and advise the County Board of Supervisors of Riverside County (Board) concerning historical matters is assigned to the Riverside County Historical Commission (Commission) by Resolution No. 2005-345. The Commission was established by Board Resolution on May 6, 1968. The resolution of 1968 was amended on March 15, 1971, May 4, 1982 (Resolution 82-131), and September 13, 2005 (Resolution 2005-345). The Commission operates under established Bylaws approved by the Board on September 13, 2005.

Pursuant to the County resolution establishing the County Historical Commission, its purpose is to “advise the Board of Supervisors in historic matters of the County of Riverside . . . ; to discover and identify persons, events and places of historical importance within Riverside County; to make recommendation relating to the preservation of historic sites and structures” Pursuant to this charge, the Commission established criteria and procedures to identify and recognize Historic Landmarks in Riverside County. Such identification and recognition does not convey any regulatory authority to the Commission over properties assigned landmark status.

The Commission has adopted Riverside County Historic Landmark criteria and procedures (2008) which outline the criteria for historic landmark designation and the procedures for application and review.

Lake Elsinore Municipal Code – Title 17, Chapter 17.40

Title 17, Chapter 17.40 of the Lake Elsinore Municipal Code establishes a Historic Downtown Elsinore Overlay District, which is comprised of the majority of the historic core of the City of Lake Elsinore. The district encompasses approximately 486 acres and is generally bounded to the north by Interstate 15 and Collier Avenue, to the south by Lakeshore Drive, the east by Conklin Avenue and Rupard Street and to the west by Chaney Street. The purpose of the Historic Downtown Elsinore Overlay District is to establish standards to ensure that future development in the historic core of the City is compatible with the character of the existing historic downtown and to provide a framework for new construction and the renovation of buildings that already exist.



3.2.4 GENERAL PLAN UPDATE GOALS AND POLICIES

The City of Lake Elsinore General Plan Update addresses Cultural Resources in Chapter 2.0 (Community Form, Section 2.3 - Land Use), Chapter 4.0 (Resource Protection and Preservation, Section 4.5 - Cultural and Paleontological Resources, Section 4.6 - Historic Preservation) and in various District Plans. The goals, policies and implementation programs listed in **Table 3.2-3, General Plan Cultural Resources Goals, Policies and Implementation Programs**, apply to these resources. The intent of the GPU goals and policies pertaining to cultural resources is in part to ensure that development in the City and SOI respects the integrity and public value of archaeological resources and important local historical resources, as well as preventing removal or other significant impacts on paleontological resources.

Table 3.2-3, General Plan Cultural Resources Goals, Policies and Implementation Programs

GENERAL PLAN GOALS, POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS
Chapter 2.0 - Community Form (Section 2.3 - Land Use)
Goal 4 - Develop a viable downtown area that preserves potentially significant historical structures and provides civic and cultural opportunities as well as a destination for shopping, meeting, and gathering for both tourists and residents.
Policy 4.1 - Encourage the historic registration of potentially significant historic buildings as identified in Section 2.8 of the General Plan.
Policy 4.2 - Encourage the preservation, innovative reconstruction, and reuse of historic buildings in and around the Historic District.
Policy 4.3 - Consider locating additional civic, public, and cultural facilities, and encourage both residential and commercial mixed uses, in and around the Main Street Overlay area.
Policy 4.4 - Encourage the revitalization of the Historic District through the revisions of the Historic Elsinore Architectural Design Guidelines and implementation of the Downtown Master Plan.
<u>Implementation Program</u> - The City shall actively support through the approval of development projects and redevelopment plans the implementation of the Downtown Master Plan for land use, urban design, and historic preservation, to promote a healthy urban environment.
Chapter 4.0 - Resource Protection and Preservation (Section 4.5 - Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources)
Goal 5-6 - Preserve, <u>protect</u> , and promote the cultural heritage of the City and surrounding region for the education and enjoyment of all City residents and visitors, as well as for the advancement of historical and archaeological knowledge
Policy 5-16.1 Encourage the preservation of significant archeological, historical, and other cultural resources located within the City.
Policy 5-26.2 The City shall consult with the <u>appropriate</u> Native American tribes for projects identified under SB 18 (Traditional Tribal Cultural Places).
Policy 5-36.3 When significant <u>cultural</u> /archeological sites or artifacts are discovered on a site,

GENERAL PLAN GOALS, POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

coordination with professional archeologists, relevant state ~~and, if applicable, federal~~ agencies, and ~~concerned 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 ~~should~~ 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 ~~5-46.4~~ If archeological excavations are recommended on a project site, the City shall require that all such investigations include Native American consultation, which shall occur prior to project approval.

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

Goal ~~67~~ Support state-of-the-art research designs and analytical approaches to archeological and cultural resource investigations while also acknowledging the traditional knowledge and experience of the Native American tribes regarding Native American culture.

Policy ~~6-47.1~~ 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 ~~6-27.2~~ Continue to identify, document, evaluate, designate, and preserve the cultural resources in the City.

Policy ~~6-37.3~~ 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 ~~6-47.4~~ Support the permanent curation of archaeological artifact collections by universities or museums or other appropriate tribal facilities.

Policy ~~6-57.5~~ 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.

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

Goal ~~78~~ Preserve paleontological resources occurring within the City.

Policy ~~7-48.1~~ For development in areas delineated as “High” or “Undetermined” potential sensitivity for paleontological resources, require the project applicant to hire a certified paleontologist, who must perform a literature search and/or survey and apply the relevant treatment for the site as recommended by the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology



GENERAL PLAN GOALS, POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS	
<u>Implementation Program</u>	The City shall use the development and environmental review processes to ensure that appropriate archaeological and paleontological surveying and documentation of findings is provided prior to project approval, and require monitoring of new developments and reporting to the City on completion of mitigation and resource protection measures.
Chapter 4.0 - Resource Protection and Preservation (Section 4.6 - Historic Preservation)	
Goal 8 9 - Assure the recognition of the City's heritage through preservation of the City's significant historical sites and structures.	
Policy 8.4 9.1 - Require the developer to obtain a professional, qualified historian to conduct a literature search and/or survey for any project that entails demolition or modification of an existing structure that may be of historical value in relation to the City's cultural heritage.	
Policy 8.29 2 Apply the General Plan "Historic Elsinore Design Standards" to the Lake Elsinore historic district, as defined in the City zoning ordinance.	
Policy 8.39 3 Work with the Lake Elsinore Historical Society to create and periodically update a historic register of structures and other landmarks valuable to the cultural heritage to the City.	
8.4 Policy 9.4 Where historic structures that do not possess a meaningful association with the immediate surroundings are identified within the City, the City shall consider allowing relocation of the structure to an appropriate site.	
<u>Implementation Program</u>	The City shall recognize, support and encourage the maintenance of a historic register of structures and other landmarks that are valuable to the cultural heritage of the City.
Goal 9 10 Encourage the preservation, protection, and restoration of historical and cultural resources.	
Policy 9.4 10.1 Continue to implement the Historic Preservation Guidelines that guide historic preservation efforts as set forth in the Historic Elsinore Design Guidelines and the Downtown Master Plan.	
Policy 9.2 10.2 Integrate historic and cultural resources in land use planning processes where feasible to avoid conflict between the preservation of historic resources and alternative land uses.	
Policy 9.3 10.3 All City-owned sites designated as historical resources should be maintained in a manner that is consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.	
Policy 9.4 10.4 Encourage owners of historic resources to utilize federal incentives including Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits, façade and conservation easements, and to coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Office.	
<u>Implementation Program</u>	The City shall support programs for the preservation, enhancement or maintenance of key historic or cultural sites in the City.

3RD STREET ANNEXATION AREA

Previous archaeological investigations conducted in the vicinity of the 3rd Street Annexation site have identified the presence of bedrock milling feature in the northernmost portion of the annexation site; this large bedrock milling features area in the northeastern portion of the City boundaries and SOI is coterminous and adjacent to a large area in which lithic scatters have been found. An archaeological survey has not yet been conducted for the entire 3rd Street Annexation; the presence of known archaeological resources and proximity to areas known to contain these resources means that additional resources may be located within the annexation area. An archaeological survey will be required for projects proposed within the annexation area to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological resources that could be affected by the project.

The 3rd Street Annexation area does not contain any previously identified historical resources as identified in previous cultural resources studies or listed by the City in the 1990 General Plan. It is unlikely that additional unknown resources are located within the annexation area; however, archaeological surveys conducted for projects within the annexation area should review the site and confirm the presence or absence of historical resources that could be affected by the project.

3.2.5 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

The City of Lake Elsinore has not established local CEQA significance thresholds as described in Section 15064.7 of the State CEQA Guidelines. However, Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines indicates that impacts to cultural resources may be considered potentially significant if the project would:

- cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource as defined in California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5.
- cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5.
- directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature
- disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

3.2.6 IMPACT ANALYSIS

Individual development projects implemented pursuant to the proposed project could affect cultural resources that are known to exist within the area, as well as those that have yet to be discovered (such as buried artifacts) or defined (such as historic structures that could be identified as significant resources in the future). The impacts of such individual development projects cannot be fully assessed at this time. As planning progresses for each individual project undertaken within the proposed project's boundaries, potential cultural resources issues



will be considered in light of this PEIR and other relevant federal, State, and local regulations in order to determine whether potentially significant impacts to cultural resources may occur.

Threshold: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource as defined in California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5.

Analysis

The City maintains a listing of structures that are considered locally significant historical resources. It is the intent of the proposed project that buildings on this inventory be preserved from demolition and, where necessary, restored/improved in order to promote the City’s historic character. Cultural Resources Goal 89 Policy 8.19.1 sets forth the intent to prevent loss or compromise of significant historical resources. Policies identify the requirement to conduct a literature search and site survey for any project that would demolish a structure with potential historical value to the community. Cultural Resources Goal 89 and its related policies emphasize the City’s intent to promote its heritage through preservation of historical sites and structures.

Although it is the intent of the GPU to promote the City’s historical heritage by preserving and restoring existing sites and structures, individual projects implemented pursuant to the Land Use Plan may result in significant impacts on resources considered significant historic resources as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines that cannot be specifically identified here. Project applicants would be required to provide mitigation for these potential impacts, as dictated by City guidelines. Impacts and mitigation would be quantified by project-specific cultural resources review.

Table 3.2-4 outlines potential historical resources particular to affected district plans and the GPU policy that addresses the issue.

Table 3.2-4. Potential Historical Resources Concerns Particular to Affected District Plans and the GPU Policy that Addresses the Issue

DISTRICT PLAN	POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT	GPU AND DISTRICT PLAN POLICIES THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT
Alberhill	Alberhill School and historic ranching/homesteading sites are located within the Alberhill District. The historic ranching/homesteading sites are located in an area slated for development as Hillside Residential. A low-density designation will allow for avoidance of resources. However, potential impacts on significant resources could still occur in	Cultural Resources Policy 6.19.1 requires that projects prevent loss or compromise of historical structures. Cultural Resources Policies 7.410.1-7.610.4 encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of locally significant sites and structures. District Plan Policies AH 3.1-3.3 call for restoration of Alberhill School

DISTRICT PLAN	POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT	GPU AND DISTRICT PLAN POLICIES THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT
	association with future development.	and promotion of awareness of the Alberhill District’s cultural heritage through educational signage.
Lake View	Important historic resources including the Torn Ranch and historic Deodar Trees exist within the Lake View District. These resources could be impacted by future development.	<p>Cultural Resources Policy 6-19.1 requires that projects prevent loss or compromise of historical structures.</p> <p>Cultural Resources Policies 7-10.1-7-610.4 encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of locally significant sites and structures.</p> <p>District Plan Policies LV 3.1 and 3.2 call for enhancement and restoration of trees along Machado Street and of Torn Ranch, as well as promotion of awareness of the Lake View District’s cultural heritage through educational signage and construction of a visitor’s center at Torn Ranch.</p>
Lake View Sphere	Historic ranching/homesteading sites and the Cariso Truck Trail exist within the District. These historic resources could be impacted by future development.	<p>Cultural Resources Policy 6-19.1 requires that projects prevent loss or compromise of historical structures.</p> <p>Cultural Resources Policies 7-10.1-7-610.4 encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of locally significant sites and structures.</p> <p>District Plan Policies LVS 3.1-3.3 call for designation of Cariso Truck Trail as a historic roadway, incorporating a hiking trail with educational signage.</p>
Lake Edge	Existing historic resources include the Adobe Machado House. Future development could impact this and other resources.	<p>Cultural Resources Policies 6-17.1-6-57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on historical sites and structures.</p> <p>Cultural Resources Policies 7-10.1-7-610.4 encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of locally significant sites and structures, and encourage property owners of land containing</p>

Section 3.2 - Cultural and Paleontological Resources



DISTRICT PLAN	POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT	GPU AND DISTRICT PLAN POLICIES THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT
		<p>historical structures.</p> <p>District Plan Policies LE 3.1 and 3.2 call for preservation of the Adobe Machado House and promotion of awareness of the district’s cultural heritage through educational signage.</p>
Country Club Heights	<p>Important historic resources including Aimee’s Castle, historic foundations and chimneys, and historic streetlamps exist within the Country Club Heights District. Future development could impact these resources.</p>	<p>Cultural Resources Policies 6-47.1-6-57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on historical sites and structures.</p> <p>Cultural Resources Policies 7-410.1-7-610.4 encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of locally significant sites and structures, and encourage property owners of land containing historical structures.</p> <p>District Plan Policies CCH 3.1 and 3.2 call for restoration of ornamental streetlamps, and the maintenance of Aimee’s Castle as a locally important historic resource.</p>
Lakeland Village	<p>Important historic resources including the Elsinore Naval Academy Building, historic ranching/homesteading sites, and whitewashed letter “E” exist within the Lakeland Village District. These resources could be impacted by future development.</p>	<p>Cultural Resources Policy 6-49.1 requires that projects prevent loss or compromise of historical structures.</p> <p>Cultural Resources Policies 7-410.1-7-610.4 encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of locally significant sites and structures, and encourage property owners of land containing historical structures.</p> <p>District Plan Policies LLVS 3.1-3.2 call for preservation of historic ranching/ homesteading sites and establishment of a pedestrian/hiking trail connecting to the whitewashed “E”.</p>
Historic	<p>The Historic District is marked by a high concentration of sites and structures recognized as locally</p>	<p>Cultural Resources Policy 6-49.1 requires that projects prevent loss or compromise of historical structures.</p>

DISTRICT PLAN	POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT	GPU AND DISTRICT PLAN POLICIES THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT
	<p>significant historical resources; the County recognizes the area as a local historic district. Future development in the area may potentially impact these resources if no mitigation is identified.</p>	<p>Cultural Resources Policies <u>9.2</u>, <u>7-110.1</u>–<u>7-610.4</u> indicate intent to apply the “Historic Elsinore Design Standards” to the district, encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of locally significant structures.</p> <p>District Plan Policies HD 3.1-3.4 call for preservation of the Historic District’s historical context and atmosphere through building maintenance and restoration and expansion of the Lake Elsinore Society’s museum, and encourage the incorporation of design compatible with the historical context into new structures constructed within the Historic District.</p>
<p>Lake Elsinore Hills</p>	<p>Important historic resources including a historic mine and an historic ranching/homesteading site exist within the Lake Elsinore Hills District. Future development could impact these resources.</p>	<p>Cultural Resources Policies 6-17.1–6-57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archeological and historical sites and structures.</p> <p>Cultural Resources Policies <u>7-110.1</u>–<u>7-610.4</u> encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of locally significant sites and structures.</p> <p>District Plan Policies LEH 3.1-3.4 call for preservation of the historic mine and historic ranching/homesteading sites and promotion of the Lake Elsinore Hills District’s cultural heritage through establishment of a pedestrian/hiking trail and construction of a visitor center.</p>
<p>Business</p>	<p>Important historic cultural resources that exist in the Business District include: an historic ranching/homesteading site; and the old Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad line. The Alberhill and Historic Districts are adjacent to the</p>	<p>Cultural Resources Policy 6-19.1 requires that projects prevent loss or compromise of historical structures.</p> <p>Cultural Resources Policies <u>7-110.1</u>–<u>7-610.4</u> encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of locally significant sites</p>

Section 3.2 - Cultural and Paleontological Resources



DISTRICT PLAN	POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT	GPU AND DISTRICT PLAN POLICIES THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT
	Business District and contain many important historical sites. Future development could impact these resources.	and structures. District Plan Policies BD 3.1-3.3 encourage the incorporation of the Business District’s historical heritage as new development occurs, through incorporation of signage referencing the railroad and historic ranching/homesteading.
Meadowbrook Sphere	Important historic resources including historic mines exist within the Meadowbrook Sphere District. These resources could be impacted by future development.	Cultural Resources Policy 6-19.1 requires that projects prevent loss or compromise of historical structures. Cultural Resources Policies 7-110.1-7-610.4 encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of locally significant structures. District Plan Policies MBS 3.1-3.3 call for preservation of the historic mines and incorporation of a parking buffer for new development, as well as the establishment of tourist information center promoting information on the historic mines within the Meadowbrook Sphere District’s mixed-use node along SR-74.
North Peak	Important historic resources including historic ranching/homesteading sites and historic mines exist within the North Peak District. These resources could be impacted by future development.	Cultural Resources Policy 6-19.1 requires that projects prevent loss or compromise of historical structures. Cultural Resources Policies 7-110.1-7-610.4 encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of locally significant structures. District Plan Policies NP 4.1- 4.2 call for preservation of the historic mines and ranching/homesteading sites, incorporation of a parking buffer for new development adjacent to the historic mines, and promotion of awareness of the North Peak District’s history through the

DISTRICT PLAN	POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT	GPU AND DISTRICT PLAN POLICIES THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT
		establishment of a tourist information center.

It is unlikely that additional unknown resources are located within the 3rd Street Annexation area; however, archaeological surveys conducted for projects within the annexation area should review the site and confirm the presence or absence of historical resources that could be affected by the project.

Compliance with federal, State and local regulations pertaining to historical resources and compliance with Land Use Policies 4.1-4.4, Cultural and Paleontological Resources Policies ~~6.17.1-6.57.5~~, and Historic Preservation Policies ~~8.19.1-8.49.4~~, and ~~9.110.1-9.410.4~~ at a programmatic level, will prevent the proposed project, including the GPU, the District Plans and the 3rd Street Annexation from resulting in significant impacts to historical resources. Specific projects that implement the proposed project must demonstrate that the specific project will not result in significant impacts to historical resources through implementation of mitigation measures identified in this PEIR.

Mitigation Measures

MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 1: Individual projects implemented in accordance with the Land Use Plan shall also demonstrate compliance with Land Use Policies 4.1-4.4, Cultural and Paleontological Resources Policy ~~5.16.1~~, and Historic Preservation Policies ~~8.19.1-8.49.4~~, and ~~9.110.1-9.410.4~~. As well as compliance with applicable District Plan Policies related to cultural and paleontological resources.

Level of Significance

Implementation of the proposed project, including the General Plan Update's Land Use Plan and District Plans and the Downtown Master Plan, and within the 3rd Street Annexation area could result in impacts on significant historic resources as defined in California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5. However, through implementation of the proposed project's goals, policies and implementation programs and mitigation measure MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 1 any potential impacts will be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Threshold: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5.

Analysis

A record search for the City and SOI revealed the presence of 157 documented prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Certain sites identified as a part of the records search would



qualify as significant archaeological resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

As discussed above, the region is known to have been extensively inhabited by the Luiseño people. Prehistoric archaeological sites identified by previous studies feature a variety of Native American village sites, rock shelters, habitation sites, lithic scatters, and milling slicks, as well as isolated artifacts that were recorded but that were not immediately associated with larger sites. In addition to those previously recorded sites and artifacts, it is likely that additional sites and artifacts exist in the undeveloped areas of the City and SOI that have not been identified by previous archaeological study.

Projects conducted pursuant to the proposed project have the potential to affect archaeological resources (including those known and unknown) by disturbing earth in which the resources lie. Disturbance of an archaeological resource that is considered significant pursuant to California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5 would be a significant impact. It is the intent of the proposed project that development conducted pursuant to the General Plan Update, the Downtown Master Plan and within the boundaries of the 3rd Street Annexation avoids all significant impacts on archaeological resources. Cultural Resources Policy 5.16.1 sets forth the City’s intent to prevent the loss or compromise of significant archaeological resources. Policies related to Goal 56 of the Resource Protection and Preservation chapter require the applicant to consult with local Native American tribes as to the sensitivity of the site, require the applicant to conduct archaeological literature search and survey for projects proposed within potentially sensitive resource areas, and outline the necessary procedures if resources are discovered to exist on the site.

Although it is the intent of the proposed project to minimize archaeological resources impacts, projects implemented pursuant to the proposed project may result in significant impacts with respect to such resources that cannot be identified or quantified here. Applicants of implementing development project will be required to provide mitigation for these potential impacts, as dictated by State and City guidelines and in consultation with local tribes. Impacts and mitigation would be quantified by project-specific cultural resources review.

Table 3.2-5 outlines potential archaeological resources concerns particular to those affected district plans and the GPU policy that addresses the issue

Table 3.2-5. Potential Archaeological Resources Concerns Particular to Affected District Plans and the GPU Policy that Addresses the Issue

DISTRICT PLAN	POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT	GPU AND DISTRICT PLAN POLICIES THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT
Northwest Sphere	Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within District. The District Land Use Plan shows much of the	Cultural Resources Policies 6.17.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological

DISTRICT PLAN	POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT	GPU AND DISTRICT PLAN POLICIES THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT
	archaeologically sensitive land designated as Open Space, which will avoid impacts on archaeological resources. However planned urban development could still impact significant cultural resources	resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.
Alberhill	Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within District. The District Land Use Plan shows much of the archaeologically sensitive land designated as Open Space, which will facilitate avoidance of impacts on archaeological resources. However planned urban development could impact significant cultural resources.	Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.
Lake View	Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within the Lake View District. The Lake View District Land Use Plan shows areas of archaeological sensitivity mostly within areas that are already developed or within Open Space and Low-Medium Density Residential. A low-density designation will facilitate avoidance of resources. However, potential impacts on significant resources could still occur in association with future development.	Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.
Lake View Sphere	Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within the Lake View Sphere District. The Lake View Sphere District Land Use Plan shows areas of archaeological sensitivity mostly within areas that are already developed or within areas designated as Open Space and Low-Medium Density Residential. A low-density designation will facilitate avoidance of resources. However, potential impacts on significant resources could still occur in association with future development.	Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.
Lake Edge	Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within the Lake Edge District.	Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of

Section 3.2 - Cultural and Paleontological Resources



DISTRICT PLAN	POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT	GPU AND DISTRICT PLAN POLICIES THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT
	Potential impacts on significant resources could occur in association with future development.	project impacts on archaeological resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.
Riverview	Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within the Riverview District. Potential impacts on significant resources could still occur in association with future development.	Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.
North Central Sphere	Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within the North Central Sphere District. The North Central Sphere District Land Use Plan shows areas of archaeological sensitivity mostly within areas that are already developed or within areas designated as Open Space, Hillside Residential, and Low-Medium Density Residential. A low-density designation will facilitate avoidance of resources. However, potential impacts on significant resources could occur in association with future development.	Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.
Lakeland Village	Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within the Lakeland Village District. Potential impacts on significant resources could occur in association with future development.	Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.
East Lake	Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within the East Lake District. The East Lake District Land Use Plan shows	Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological

DISTRICT PLAN	POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT	GPU AND DISTRICT PLAN POLICIES THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT
	<p>areas of archaeological sensitivity mostly within areas that are already developed or within Recreational use or Low- Density Residential use designations. A low-density designation will facilitate avoidance of resources. However, potential impacts on significant resources could occur in association with future development.</p>	<p>resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.</p>
<p>Ball Park</p>	<p>Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within the Ball Park District. The Ball Park District Land Use Plan shows areas of archaeological sensitivity mostly within areas that are already developed or planned for development. However, potential impacts on significant resources could occur in association with future development.</p>	<p>Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.</p>
<p>Lake Elsinore Hills</p>	<p>Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within the Lake Elsinore Hills District. The Lake Elsinore Hills District Land Use Plan shows areas of archaeological sensitivity mostly within areas that are already developed or within Open space, Hillside Residential, Low-Medium Density Residential and Low-Density Residential use designations. A low-density designation will facilitate avoidance of resources. However, potential impacts on significant resources could still occur in association with future development.</p>	<p>Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.</p>
<p>Meadowbrook Sphere</p>	<p>Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within the Meadowbrook Sphere District. The Meadowbrook Sphere District Land Use Plan shows areas of archaeological sensitivity mostly within areas that are already developed or within Open Space, Hillside Residential, Low-Medium Density Residential and Low- Density</p>	<p>Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.</p>



DISTRICT PLAN	POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT	GPU AND DISTRICT PLAN POLICIES THAT ADDRESS CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPACT
	Residential use designations. A low-density designation will facilitate avoidance of resources. However, potential impacts on significant resources could occur in association with future development.	
North Peak	Prehistoric archaeological sites exist within the North Peak District. The North Peak District Land Use Plan shows areas of archaeological sensitivity mostly within areas that are already developed or within Open space, Hillside Residential, Low-Medium Density Residential and Low Density Residential use designations. A low-density designation will facilitate avoidance of resources. However, potential impacts on significant resources could occur in association with future development.	Cultural Resources Policies 6.47.1-6.57.5 require survey and study of project impacts on archaeological resources, consultation with Native American tribes, and implementation of necessary measures to minimize project impacts on archaeological resources prior to project approval.

3rd Street Annexation

Previous archaeological investigations conducted in the vicinity of the 3rd Street Annexation site have identified the presence of bedrock milling feature in the northernmost portion of the annexation site. This large bedrock milling features area in the northeastern portion of the City boundaries and SOI is coterminous and adjacent to a large area in which lithic scatters have been found. An archaeological survey has not yet been conducted for the entire 3rd Street Annexation area; however the presence of known archaeological resources and proximity to areas known to contain these resources means that additional resources may be located within the annexation area. An archaeological survey will be required for projects proposed within the annexation area to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological resources that could be affected by the project.

Compliance with federal, State and local regulations addressing archaeological resources and compliance with Cultural and Paleontological Resources Policies ~~6.47.1-6.57.5~~, at a programmatic level, will prevent the proposed project, including the GPU, the District Plans and the 3rd Street Annexation from resulting in significant impacts to archaeological resources. Specific projects that implement the proposed project must demonstrate that the specific project will not result in significant impacts to historical resources through implementation of mitigation measures identified in this PEIR.

Mitigation Measures

MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 2: Prior to issuance of grading permit(s) for the project, the project applicant shall retain an archaeological monitor to monitor all ground-disturbing activities in an effort to identify any unknown archaeological resources. Any newly discovered cultural resource deposits shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.

MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 3: At least 30 days prior to seeking a grading permit, the project applicant shall contact the appropriate tribe to notify that Tribe of grading, excavation and the monitoring program, and to coordinate with the City of Lake Elsinore and the Tribe to develop a Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement. The Agreement shall address the treatment of known cultural resources, the designation, responsibilities, and participation of Native American Tribal monitors during grading, excavation and ground disturbing activities; project grading and development scheduling; terms of compensation; and treatment and final disposition of any cultural resources, sacred sites, and human remains discovered on the site.

MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 4: Prior to issuance of any grading permit, the project archaeologist shall file a pre-grading report with the City and County (if required) to document the proposed methodology for grading activity observation. Said methodology shall include the requirement for a qualified archaeological monitor to be present and to have the authority to stop and redirect grading activities. In accordance with the agreement required in MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 2, the archaeological monitor's authority to stop and redirect grading will be exercised in consultation with the appropriate tribe in order to evaluate the significance of any archaeological resources discovered on the property. Tribal monitors shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation and ground breaking activities, and shall also have the authority to stop and redirect grading activities in consultation with the project archeologist.

MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 5: The landowner shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods and all archaeological artifacts that are found on the project area to the appropriate tribe for proper treatment and disposition.

MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 6: All sacred sites, should they be encountered within the project area, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.

MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 7: If inadvertent discoveries of subsurface archaeological/cultural resources are discovered during grading, the Developer, the project archaeologist, and the appropriate tribe shall assess the significance of such resources and shall meet and confer regarding the mitigation for such resources. If the Developer and the Tribe cannot agree on the significance or the mitigation for such resources, these issues will be presented to the Community Development Director (CDD) for decision. The CDD shall make the determination based on the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act with respect to archaeological resources and shall take into account the religious beliefs, customs,

and practices of the appropriate tribe. Notwithstanding any other rights available under the law, the decision of the CDD shall be appealable to the City of Lake Elsinore.

MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 8: Individual projects implemented in accordance with the Land Use Plan shall also demonstrate compliance with Cultural and Paleontological Resources Policies ~~5-26.2~~ -~~5-46.4~~ and ~~6-17.1~~-~~6-57.5~~. As well as compliance with applicable District Plan Policies related to cultural and paleontological resources.

Level of Significance

Implementation of the proposed project, including the General Plan Update’s Land Use Plan and District Plans and the Downtown Master Plan, and within the 3rd Street Annexation area could result in impacts on significant archeological resources as defined in California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5. However, through implementation of the proposed project’s goals, policies and implementation programs and mitigation measures MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 3 through MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 8 any potential impacts will be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Threshold: Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature

Analysis

The region’s rich prehistoric and historic heritage and the known presence of paleontological resources means that development planned throughout the City and the SOI pursuant to the GPU may unearth or damage sensitive paleontological resources. Maps prepared by the Riverside County Integrated Project show the City and SOI as having paleontological sensitivity of “High A,” “Low,” or “Undetermined.” Disturbance or damage of an important paleontological resource existing beneath a project area would be considered a significant environmental impact. It is the intent of the GPU that development conducted pursuant to the plan will avoid all significant impacts on paleontological resources. Cultural Resources Goal 7 and the related policies assure adequate review and identification of subsurface paleontological resources prior to initiation of individual projects within areas delineated as having “High” or “Undetermined” sensitivity.

Areas of “High A” paleontological resources sensitivity exist within the Northwest, Alberhill and Lake Elsinore Hills Districts. Areas of Undetermined paleontological resources sensitivity exist within the Alberhill, Lake Elsinore, Lake View Sphere, North Central Sphere, Country Club Heights, Lakeland Village, Business, Meadowbrook Sphere, and North Peak Districts. Grading associated with future development could result in impacts on these resources.

The 3rd Street Annexation has areas delineated as having “low” and “undetermined” paleontological sensitivity; therefore, paleontological resources that have yet to be discovered may underlie portions of the annexation area.

Cultural Resources Policy 7.18.1 requires survey and study of project impacts on paleontological resources for projects within “High” and “Undetermined” areas and implementation of proper measures to reduce impacts. Although it is the intent of the GPU to minimize paleontological resources impacts, GPU projects may result in significant impacts with respect to such resources that cannot be identified or quantified here. Project applicants would be required to provide mitigation for these potential impacts, as recommended by Society for Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines. Impacts and mitigation would be quantified by project-specific paleontological resources review.

Compliance with federal, State and local regulations pertaining to paleontological resources and compliance with Cultural and Paleontological Resources Policy 7.18.1, at a programmatic level, will prevent the proposed project, including the GPU, the District Plans and the 3rd Street Annexation from resulting in significant impacts to paleontological resources. Specific projects that implement the proposed project must demonstrate that the specific project will not result in significant impacts to paleontological resources through implementation of mitigation measures identified in this PEIR.

Mitigation Measures

MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 9: Individual projects implemented in accordance with the Land Use Plan shall also demonstrate compliance with Cultural and Paleontological Resources Policy 7.18.1. As well as compliance with applicable District Plan Policies related to cultural and paleontological resources.

Level of Significance

Implementation of the proposed project, including the General Plan Update’s Land Use Plan and District Plans and the Downtown Master Plan, and within the 3rd Street Annexation area could directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. However, through implementation of the proposed project’s goals, policies and implementation programs and mitigation measure MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 9 any potential impacts will be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Threshold: Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Analysis

The geographic boundaries of the City and its SOI are located within the overall ethnographic territory of the Luiseño Indians. In their responses to the NOP (Appendix A), several Indian tribes identified the City and its SOI as being within either their traditional use area or one in which they have cultural ties. Inasmuch as archaeological resources, as described above, have been documented within the project area, there is the potential that human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, are located within the project area. Therefore, ground-disturbing activities associated with development that occurs during implementation of the proposed project, including the General Plan Update (Land Use Plan and District Plans), the

Downtown Master Plan and the 3rd Street Annexation, have the potential to disturb as yet undiscovered human remains.

If human remains are accidentally discovered during implementation of the proposed project, those remains would require proper treatment, in accordance with applicable laws. Section 7050.5 of California Health and Safety Code requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California 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 disposition has been made. If human remains are found during excavation, excavation must stop in the vicinity of the find and any area that is reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the County coroner has been called out, and the remains have been investigated and appropriate recommendations have been made for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Compliance with federal, State and local regulations pertaining to Native American resources and human remains and compliance with Cultural and Paleontological Resources Policies ~~5-26.2~~, ~~5-36.3~~, and ~~3-17.1~~ at a programmatic level, will prevent the proposed project, including the GPU, the District Plans and the 3rd Street Annexation from resulting in significant impacts to regarding the accidental discovery of human remains. Specific projects that implement the proposed project must demonstrate that the specific project will not result in significant impacts related to the accidental discovery of human remains through implementation of mitigation measures identified in this PEIR.

Mitigation Measures

MM Cultural/Paleontological Resources 10: If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California 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 disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission ~~shall be contacted~~ within a reasonable timeframe ~~24 hours~~. Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant.” The most likely descendant ~~shall~~ may then make recommendations, and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code 5097.98.

Level of Significance

Implementation of the proposed project, including the General Plan Update’s Land Use Plan and District Plans and the Downtown Master Plan, and within the 3rd Street Annexation area could result in impacts due to the accidental discovery of human remains. However, implementation of proposed project’s goals, policies and implementation programs and the above-cited mitigation measure any potential impacts will be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

3.2.7 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

With implementation of the proposed project's goals, policies and implementation programs, any potential impacts related to historical, cultural and paleontological resources will be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

3.2.8 REFERENCES

In addition to other reference documents, the following references were used in the preparation of this section of the EIR:

City of Lake Elsinore Redevelopment Agency, *Survey of Historical Structures and Sites, Lake Elsinore, California 1991*, February 1991. (Available at <http://www.lake-elsinore.org/index.aspx?page=284>, accessed on June 3, 2011.)

City of Lake Elsinore, *General Plan Background Reports*, prepared by Mooney Jones & Stokes, January 2006. (Appendix B)

City of Lake Elsinore, *Municipal Code* (Available at www.lake-elsinore.org/index.aspx?page=346; accessed June 20, 2011.)

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Chapter VIII, PART 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*. (Available at <http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf>; accessed on June 15, 2011.)

County of Riverside, *Riverside County Integrated Project General Plan*, Adopted October 7, 2003. (Available at <http://www.rctlma.org/genplan/default.aspx>, accessed on June 3, 2011.)

County of Riverside, *Riverside County Integrated Project General Plan Final Program Environmental Impact Report (State Clearinghouse No. 2002051143)*, March 2003. (Available at <http://www.rctlma.org/genplan/default.aspx>, accessed on June 3, 2011.)

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As amended through 2006 (Available at <http://www.achp.gov/nhpa.html>; accessed on June 14, 2011.)

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq. (Available at <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/MANDATES/INDEX.HTM>; accessed on June 14, 2011.)

Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA) of 2009 Available at http://www.nature.nps.gov/geology/nationalfossilday/prpa_text.cfm; accessed on June 14, 2011.)

State of California, Natural Resources Agency, *CEQA & Historical Resources: CEQA Technical Advice Series, Background on Historical Resources Preservation*. (Available at <http://ceres.ca.gov/ceqa/more/tas/page2.html>; accessed on June 15, 2011.)

Section 3.2 - Cultural and Paleontological Resources



State of California, Office of Planning and Research, *Tribal Consultation Guidelines*, November 2005. (Available at <http://www.opr.ca.gov/index.php?a=planning/publications.html#pubs-N>; accessed on June 15, 2011.)

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register Bulletin, *National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. (Available at http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_2.htm; accessed on June 15, 2011.)