

## **Appendix C:**

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### Cultural Resources Assessment

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# CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

## Third Street Storm Drain Project

### Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Prepared for:

Darren Edgington  
Michael Baker International  
40810 County Center Drive, Suite 100  
Temecula, California 92591-6022

Prepared by:

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA  
BCR Consulting LLC  
1420 Guadalajara Place  
Claremont, California 91711

Project No. MBI1615

**Data Base (NADB) Information:**

*Type of Study:* Reconnaissance Survey

*Resources Recorded:* None

*USGS Quadrangle:* 7.5-minute Lake Elsinore (1997), California



**BCRCONSULTING LLC**

January 20, 2017

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Third Street Storm Drain Project (the project) located in Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. A cultural resources records search, reconnaissance level pedestrian field survey, tribal scoping, and paleontological map review were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search revealed that 17 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of four cultural resources within one half-mile of the project site (one historic building and three isolated prehistoric artifacts). Of the 17 previous studies, three have assessed portions of the project site resulting in no cultural resources recorded within its boundaries. During the assessment, BCR Consulting did not identify any cultural resources, including prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites or historic-period buildings, within the project boundaries.

Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that the proposed project will result in no impacts to historical resources under CEQA. BCR Consulting also recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered during any proposed project activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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## INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Third Street Storm Drain Project (the project) located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. A cultural resources records search, reconnaissance level pedestrian field survey, tribal scoping, and paleontological map review were conducted for the project site in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located in Section 31 of Township 5 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Lake Elsinore* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

## NATURAL SETTING

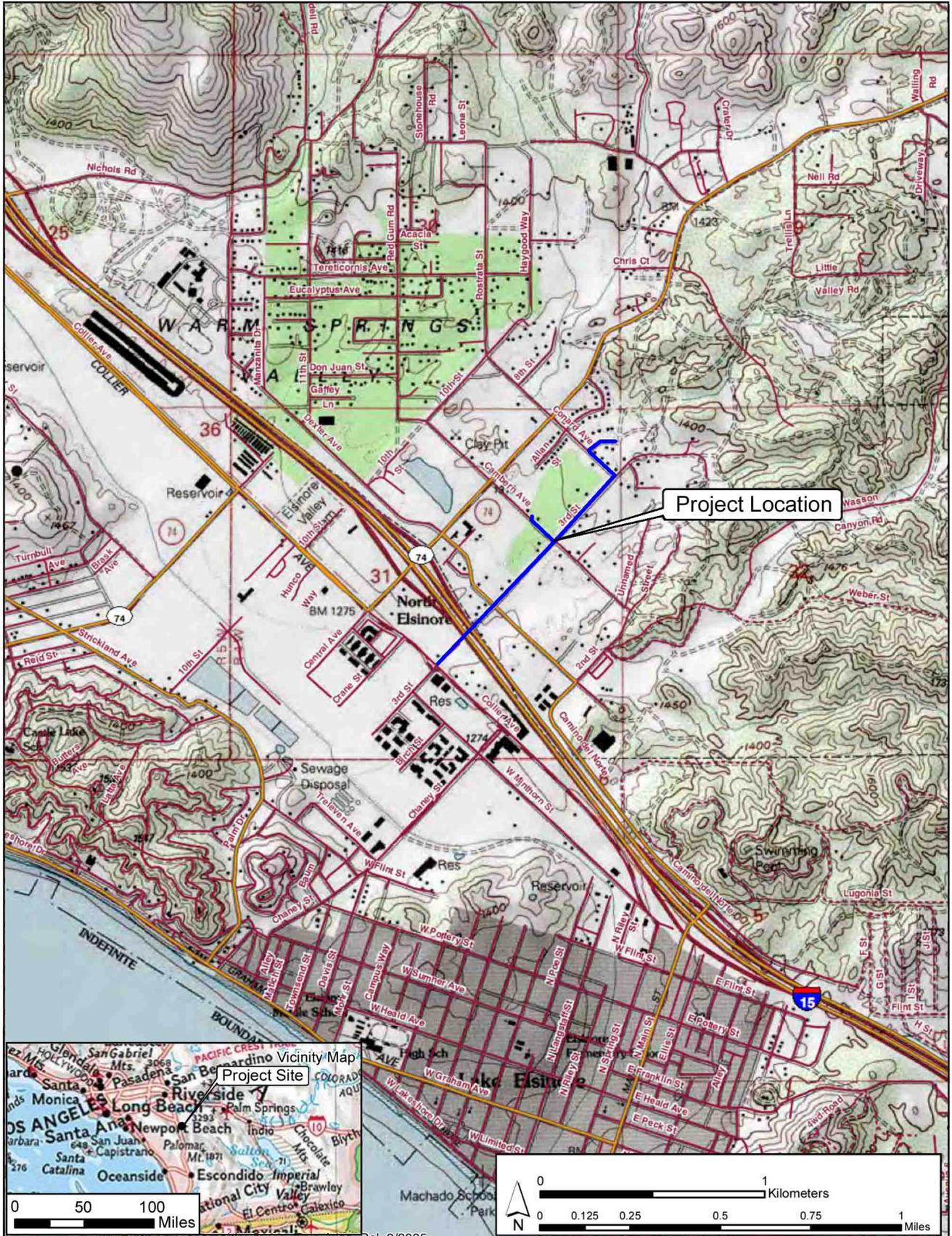
The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 1280 to 1345 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). It exhibits a southwesterly aspect within the watershed of the Walker Canyon drainage that flows intermittently from northwest to southeast approximately one-half mile southwest of the project site. Artificial disturbances consist of the excavation, grading, and (intermittent) paving of Third Street, and associated residences along its frontage (see USGS 1997). The project site is mostly devoid of vegetation, but grasses and some ornamental trees are present in the immediate vicinity. Coastal sage scrub represents the dominant native vegetation community in the area.

### Biology

Coastal sage scrub vegetation community is locally dominant. Plants from this community are present in the vicinity, although are not present within the project alignment. For details on local prehistoric (particularly Luiseño) use of plant and animal species, see Bean and Shipek (1978:552) and Oxendine (1983:19-29). Sparkman (1908) and Bean and Saubel (1972) can be referenced for overviews of prehistoric harvesting and processing methods, and to review seasons and conditions in which edible plants grow locally.

### Geology

The project site is located in the Peninsular Range geologic province of California that encompasses western Riverside County. It occupies the eastern margin of the Perris Block (Kenney 1999), which is bounded on the east by the San Jacinto Fault (Reynolds 1988, Morton 1972, 1977). Crystalline rocks present in the region include late Jurassic and cretaceous granitics of the southern California batholith. These resistant rocks weather to form gray or tan colored, boulder-covered conical buttes and hills. Locally, a thin veneer of Holocene soils typically obscures late Pleistocene sediments that often erode away to reveal the base of local boulder outcrops (Rogers 1965). During prehistory in Western Riverside County the boulders that form such outcrops were widely utilized as milling slicks for seed processing, although no boulders of this type were observed in the project site area. Decomposing granite in the form of brown silty sand dominates sediments observed within the project site.



Project Location

0 50 100 Miles

0 1 Kilometers  
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

From USGS Quad: Lake Elsinore, California (1997)

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1977; Wallace and Taylor 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for Riverside County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabtree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

### **Ethnography**

The APE is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). Typically, the native culture groups in southern California are named after nearby Spanish missions, and such is the case for this Takic-speaking population. For instance, the term "Luiseño" is applied to the natives inhabiting the region within the "ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey...[and who shared] an ancestral relationship which is evident in their cosmogony, and oral tradition, common language, and reciprocal relationship in ceremonies" (Oxendine 1983:8). The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers. Sparkman (1908), Oxendine (1983) and others produced later documentation. Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

Like other Native American groups in southern California, the Luiseño caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle. Luiseño villages generally were located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges sheltered in canyons, near a water source, and in a location that was easily defended. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Kroeber 1925, Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Luiseño villages

were politically independent, administered by a hereditary chief, and occupied by patrilineally linked extended families (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño believed in private property, which covered items and land owned by the village, as well as items (houses, gardens, ritual equipment, trade beads, eagle nests, and songs) owned by individuals. Trespass against any property was punished (Bean and Shipek 1978:551). Luiseño subsistence was based primarily on seeds like acorns, grass seed, Manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, and pine nuts. Seeds were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. Game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and many types of birds supplemented their vegetal intake (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341-362). The Luiseño utilized fire for crop management and communal rabbit drives (ibid.; Bean and Shipek 1978:552).

## History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

**Spanish Period.** The first European to pass through the vicinity is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

**Mexican Period.** In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

**American Period.** The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

**PERSONNEL**

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. He also compiled the technical report. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Judy Bernal, B.A. completed the cultural resources records search and performed the field survey.

**METHODS**

**Research**

Prior to fieldwork, a records search was conducted through records of the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the local clearinghouse for cultural resource records. This archival research reviewed the status of all available recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the project site. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources, and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and Inventory of Historic Structures.

**Field Survey**

An archaeological field survey of the project site was conducted on January 13, 2017. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects along both sides of 100 percent of the accessible project alignment. Soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

**RESULTS**

**Research**

Research completed through the EIC revealed that 17 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of four cultural resources within one half-mile of the project site. Of the 17 previous studies, three have assessed portions of the project site resulting in no cultural resources recorded within its boundaries. A summary of the records search is included below.

**Table A. Cultural Resource Records Search Results**

USGS 7.5 Min. Quadrangle	Resources Within One Mile of Project Site (Location)	Studies Within One Mile of Project Site
<i>Lake Elsinore</i> (1979), <i>California</i>	P-33-13802: isolated prehistoric mano (1/4 mile SSW) P-33-13803: isolated prehistoric mano (1/4 mile SW) P-33-15437: historic-period building (1/2 mile SE) P-33-15793: isolated prehistoric metate (1/2 mile SW)	RI-420*, 769, 1837, 2311, 2703, 2839, 3311, 3725, 4342*, 4421, 4725, 4875, 5321, 5324, 6228, 7417, 9548*

\*Previously assessed a portion of the project site.

**Field Survey**

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists did not record any cultural resources within the project site boundaries. The project site exhibited approximately 70 percent surface visibility. Artificial disturbances consist of grading, excavation, soil import, and intermittent paving for the construction of Third Street and for adjacent residences and businesses. The project site exhibits seasonal grasses and ornamental trees. Coastal sage scrub represents the dominant native vegetation community in the area. Sandy silts and granitic and quartz cobbles and pebbles dominate local sediments.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The records search and field survey did not identify any cultural resources, including prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites or historic-period buildings, currently located within the project boundaries. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that the proposed project will result in no impacts to historical resources under CEQA. BCR Consulting also recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered during any proposed project activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

**CERTIFICATION**

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

Date: January 20, 2017	
	David Brunzell
Authorized Signature	Printed Name

## REFERENCES

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United States Geological Survey

- 1997 *Lake Elsinore, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map*

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1986 The Prehistory of the Southwestern Great Basin. In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 11, Great Basin*, edited by W.L. d'Azevedo, pp.183-193. W.C. Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

**APPENDIX A**  
**TRIBAL SCOPING**

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**Subject:** BCR SLF/List of Tribes Request, 3rd Street Storm Drain Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County

**From:** David Brunzell (david.brunzell@yahoo.com)

**To:** gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov;

**Date:** Thursday, January 12, 2017 6:28 AM

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Gayle,

I'd like to request a Sacred Lands File Search and list of potentially interested tribes for the proposed 3rd Street Storm Drain Project in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County. This request is for scoping purposes on a CEQA project. The Project will be located as follows (SBBM; see attached project location map):

Township 5 South  
Range 4 West  
Section 31  
USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quad: *Lake Elsinore, California* (1997)

Please send the results and list to my email and please get in touch with any questions.

Thanks,

David Brunzell  
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

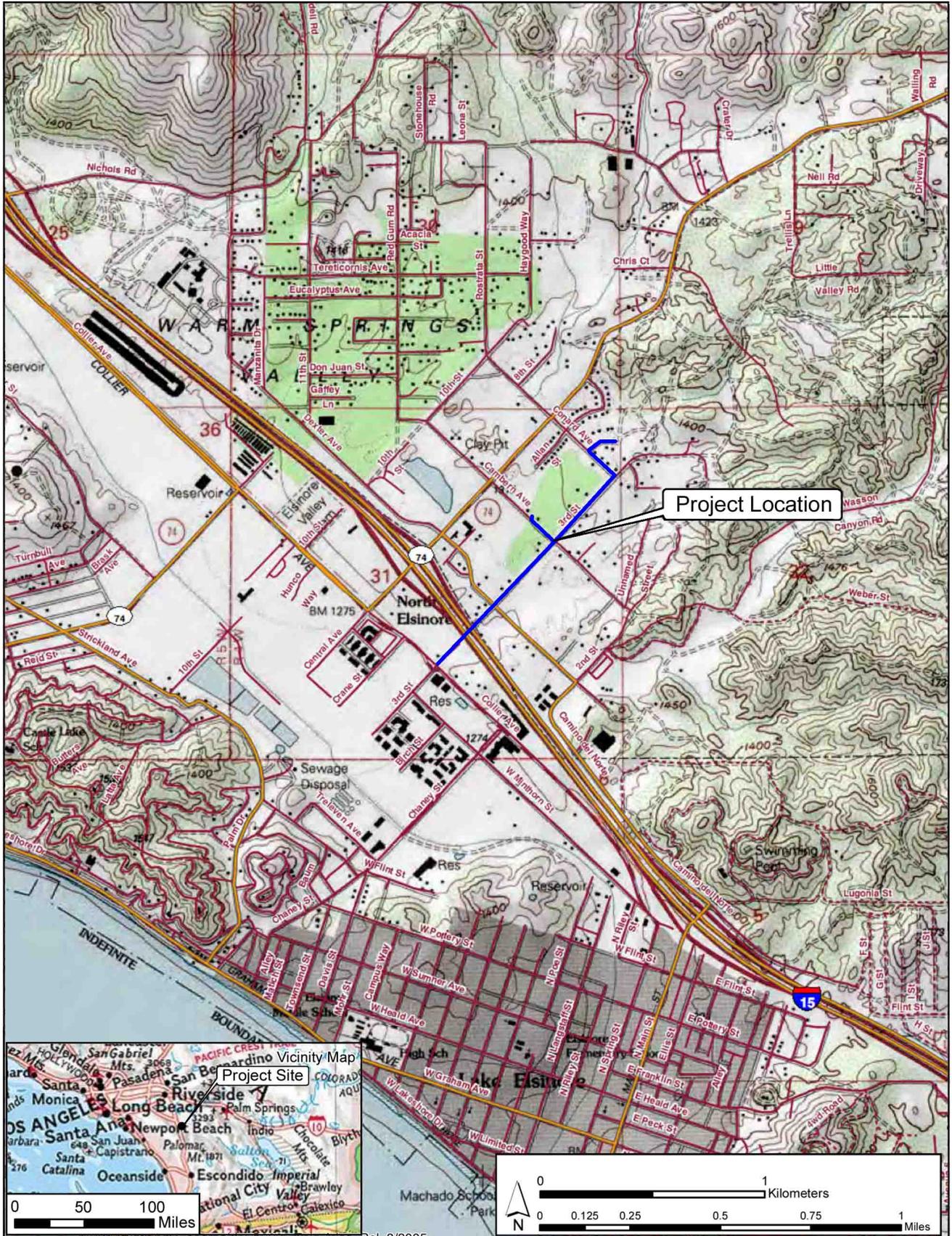
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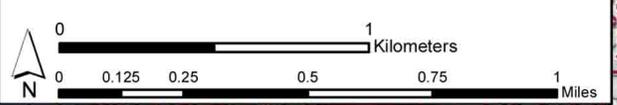
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## **Attachments**

- Fig 1.pdf (500.44KB)



Project Location



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 FAX



January 19, 2017

David Brunzell  
BCR Consulting LLC

Sent by E-mail: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

RE: Proposed 3<sup>rd</sup> Street Storm Drain Project, City of Lake Elsinore; Lake Elsinore USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

Attached is a contact list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

**Our records indicate that the lead agency for this project has not requested a Native American Consultation List for the purposes of formal consultation.** Lists for cultural resource assessments are different than consultation lists. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

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

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

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

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

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

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.
    - All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
  3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission.
  4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
  5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

The results of these searches and surveys should be included in the "Tribal Cultural Resources" section or in a separate subsection of the Cultural Resources section of the environmental document submitted for review. Please reference California Natural Resources Agency (2016) "Final Text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form," <http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/docs/ab52/Clean-final-AB-52-App-G-text-Submitted.pdf>.

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

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

Sincerely,



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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Contact List  
Riverside County  
1/19/2017**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

**Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road      Kumeyaay  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619)445-6315  
Fax: (619)445-9126

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive      Cahuilla  
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**Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office**

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michaelg@leaningrock.net

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla  
Mission Indians**

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

**Jamul Indian Village**

Erica Pinto, Chairperson  
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Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619)669-4785  
Fax: (619)669-4817

**Cabazon Band of Mission  
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway      Cahuilla  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Phone: (760)342-2593  
Fax: (760)347-7880

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

Luther Salgado, Chairperson  
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Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549  
Fax: (951) 763-2808  
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**La Posta Band of Mission  
Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road      Kumeyaay  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619)478-2113  
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**Campo Band of Mission Indians**

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Indians**

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Contact List  
Riverside County  
1/19/2017**

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission  
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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Contact List  
Riverside County  
1/19/2017**

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Contact List  
Riverside County  
1/19/2017**

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Cahuilla

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Kumeyaay

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Cahuilla  
Luiseno

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Cahuilla  
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**APPENDIX B**  
**PHOTOGRAPHS**



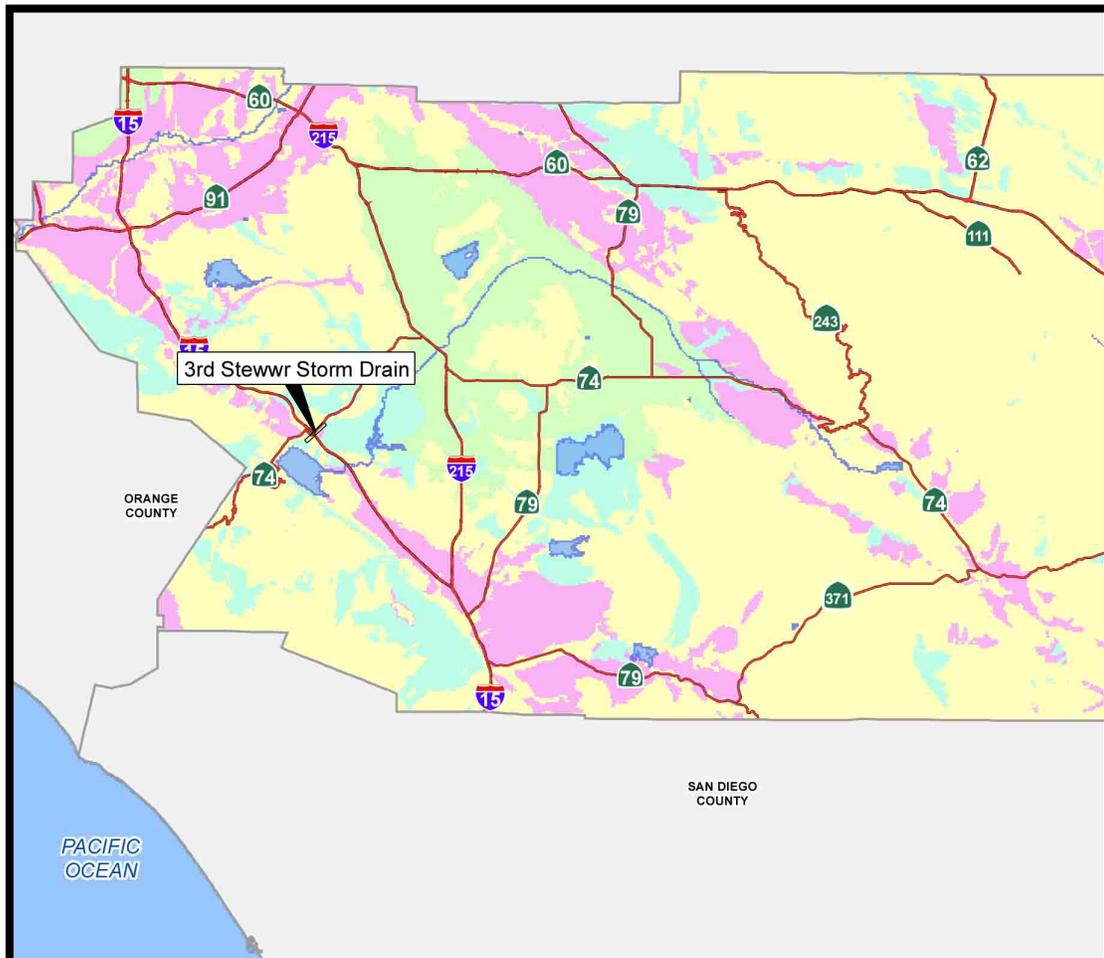
Photo 1: Project Site Overview at Cambern Avenue (View Southeast)



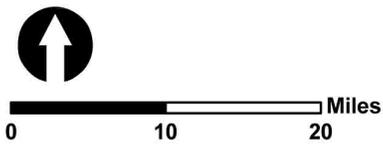
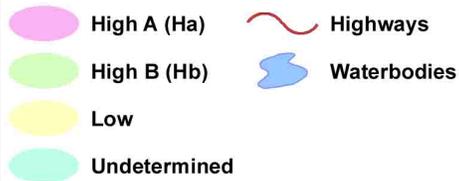
Photo 2: Project Site Overview at Third Street (View Northeast)

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**APPENDIX C**  
**PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY MAP**



## PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY



Disclaimer: Maps and data are to be used for reference purposes only. Map features are approximate, and are not necessarily accurate to surveying or engineering standards. The County of Riverside makes no warranty or guarantee as to the content (the source is often third party), accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of any of the data provided, and assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Any use of this product with respect to accuracy and precision shall be the sole responsibility of the user.