# APPENDIX C

# Cultural Resources Report

# Cultural Resources Inventory for Tige Watersports Development Project Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

**Prepared For:**

**Tige Watersports**
**29400 Enterprise Way**
**Lake Elsinore, CA 92530**

**Prepared By:**

**Jay K. Sander, M.A.**
**736 Smallwood Drive, #A7**
**Raleigh, NC 27605**

**May 2017**

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ Quadrangle:

Lake Elsinore, California (1997)

Area Surveyed: Approximately 2.78 Acres

Resources Identified:

None

Keywords: Luiseño, Cultural Resources Survey, 33-015794, Ethnohistory, History, Prehistory, Project Area, Riverside County

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report provides the results of the cultural resources inventory of the proposed Tige Watersports Development Project in Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project includes the development of a 25,682-square-foot industrial building which will include a boat showroom, offices, service, and manufacturing facilities on an approximately 2.78-acre parcel. State law, as set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires that a cultural and paleontological resources evaluation of the project area be completed before construction work can proceed.

In compliance with CEQA, Tige Watersports retained Principal Archaeologist Jay Sander to perform a records/literature review of cultural resources known to exist in the project area, as well as an intensive archaeological field survey to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources that may exist there. The cultural and paleontologic resources inventories presented here consist of the results of the cultural/paleontologic resources records search/literature reviews, and the results of the archaeological field survey of the Tige Watersports project area.

## 2.0 LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed 2.78-acre Tige Watersports development project area is located on the northwest side of Riverside Drive and southwest of Collier Avenue (APN 378-030-031) in Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The property lies within the northeast one-quarter of Section 36 of Township 5 South, Range 5 West of the San Bernardino Base Meridian as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *Lake Elsinore, California* topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The elevation of the project area ranges from approximately 1260 to 1268 feet above mean sea level.

The property is heavily disturbed, having been graded and repeatedly disked for weed abatement. Ground visibility is approximately 60-percent. Vegetation consists of ruderal plants—mustard and other invasive species. The soils are incipient, derived from alluvial deposited, granitically derived, loamy band sediments.

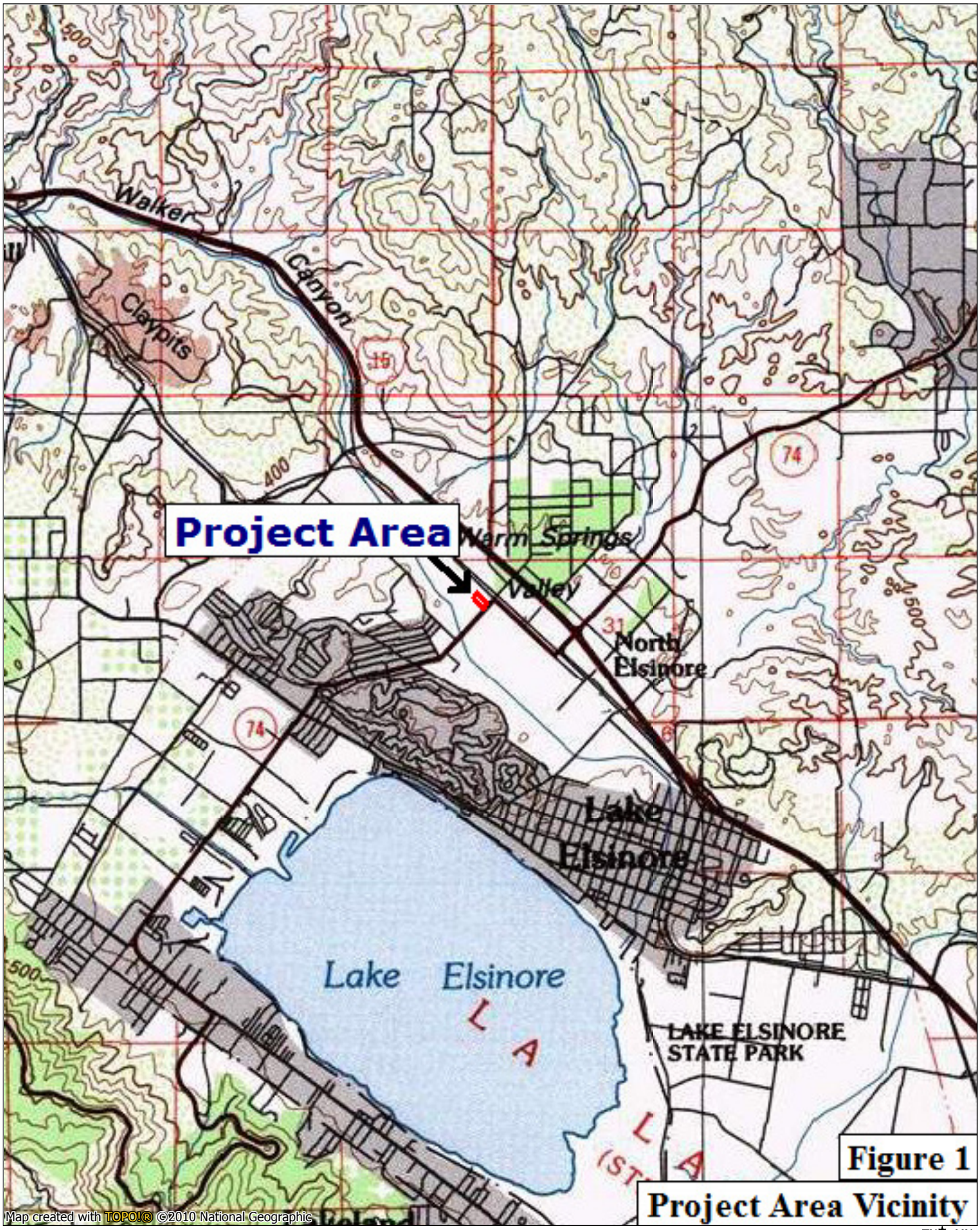


**Figure 1**

**Project Area Vicinity**

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 miles

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 km

TN MN 12°

05/13/17

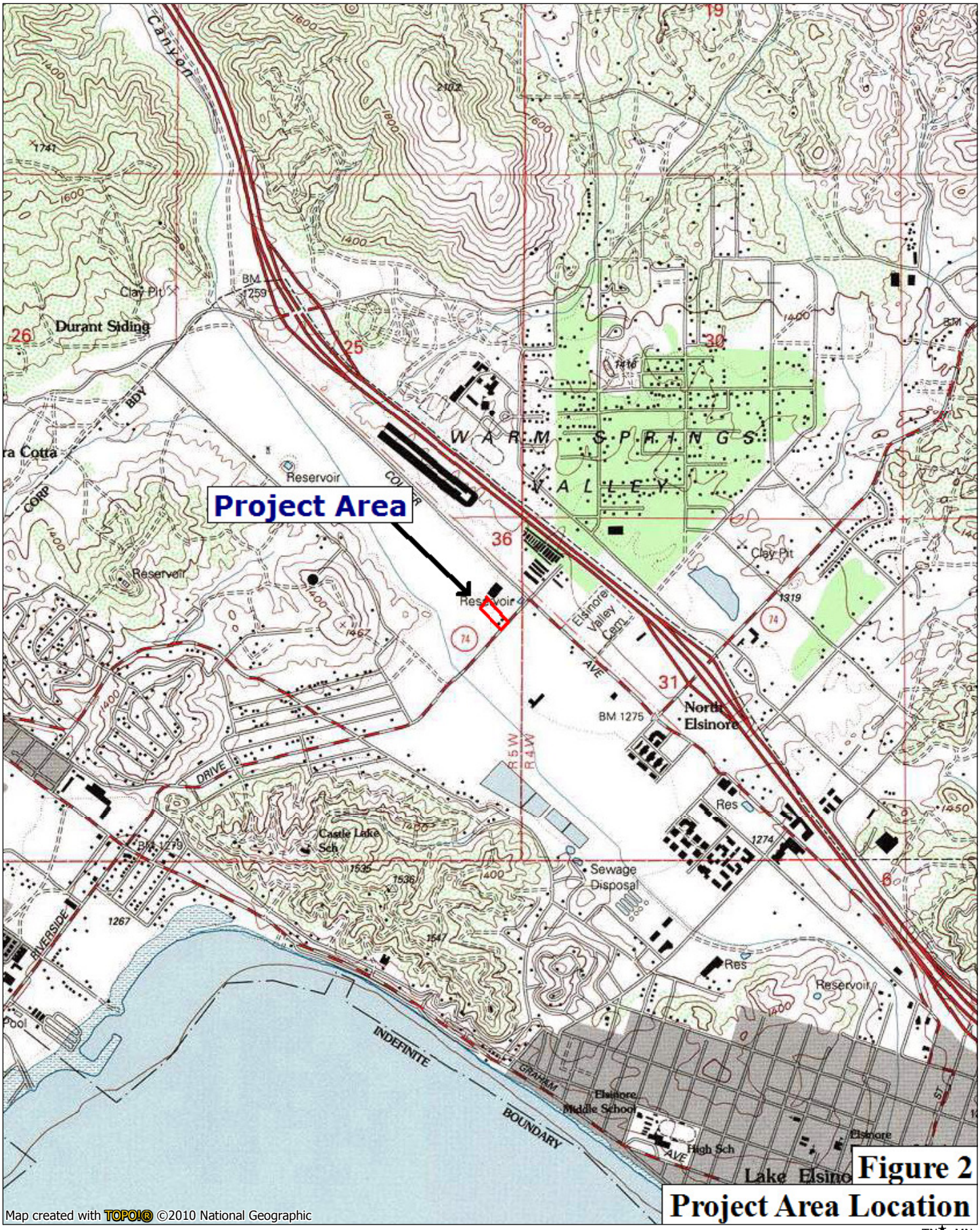


**Figure 2**

**Project Area Location**

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

0.0 0.5 miles

0.0 0.5 1.0 km

TN MN 12°

05/12/17

# 3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

## 3.1 Prehistory

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California dates back to at least 10,000 years before present (BP). Four cultural periods of prehistoric occupation of California during the Holocene Epoch (10,000 years BP to present) are discussed below: the Early Holocene Period, the Early Horizon Period, the Middle Horizon Period, and the Late Horizon.

During the Early Holocene Period (10,000 to 8,000 years BP), hunters/gatherers utilized lacustrine and marshland settings for the varied and abundant resources found there. Milling-related artifacts are lacking from archaeological sites dating to this period, but the atlatl and dart are common. Hunting of large and small game occurred, as well as fishing. A few, scattered permanent settlements were established near large water sources, but a nomadic lifestyle was more common (Erlandson 1994; Moratto 1984).

Milling-related artifacts first appear in archaeological sites dating to the Early Horizon Period (8,000 to 4,000 years BP). Hunting and gathering continued during this period, but with greater reliance on vegetal foods. Mussels and oysters were a staple among coastal groups. This gave way to greater consumption of shellfish in the Middle Horizon Period (4,000 to 2,000 years BP). Use of bone artifacts appears to have increased during this period, and baked-earth steaming ovens were developed. Occupation of permanent or semi-permanent villages occurred in this period, as did reoccupation of seasonal sites. During the Late Horizon Period (2,000 years BP to the time of European Contact (around A.D. 1769), population densities were high and settlement in permanent villages increased. Regional subcultures also developed, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect. These groups, bound by shared cultural traits, maintained a high degree of interaction, including trading extensively with one another (Erlandson 1994; Moratto 1984).

The southern San Joaquin Valley was a unique lake-slough-marsh environment during much of the Holocene Epoch before it was dried out by massive historic drainage projects. Based on investigations along the shores of Buena Vista and Tulare lakes (Grossman 1968, Riddell and Olsen 1969), bands of hunters frequented the area as early as 8,000 BP, preying in herds of large game animals. Following the decline of the large game herds, the subsistence focus

shifted to that of seed collecting, as evidenced by the preponderance of seed-grinding implements in temporally later artifact assemblages (Wallace 1978).

## 3.2 Ethnohistory

The project area is located in the territory known ethnographically to have been occupied by the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people. The term Luiseño was given by the Spanish to the native groups who were living in the area under influence of Mission San Luis Rey (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño subsistence was centered around the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented with hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Bands along the coast also exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was done both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1933). An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. large villages located along the coast or in

inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories (Bean and Shipek 1978; Strong 1929).

Most Luiseño villages contained a ceremonial structure enclosed by circular fencing located near the center of the village. Houses were semisubterranean and thatched with locally available brush, bark, or reeds. Earth-covered semisubterranean sweathouses were also common and were used for purification and curing rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño first came into contact with Europeans in 1769 when the expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá arrived in their territory. That same year, the San Diego Mission was established just to the south, followed by the San Juan Capistrano Mission in 1776 and the San Luis Rey Mission in 1798. Poor living conditions at the missions and introduced European diseases led to a rapid decline of the Luiseño population. Following the Mission Period (1769-1834), Luiseño Indians scattered throughout southern California. Some became serfs on the Mexican ranchos, others moved to newly founded pueblos established for them, some sought refuge among inland groups, and a few managed to acquire land grants. Later, many moved to or were forced onto reservations. Although many of their cultural traditions had been suppressed during the Mission Period, the Luiseño were successful at retaining their language and certain rituals and ceremonies. Starting in the 1970s, there was a revival of interest in the Luiseño language and classes were organized. Since then, traditional games, songs, and dances have been performed, traditional foods have been gathered and prepared, and traditional medicines and curing procedures have been practiced (Bean and Shipek 1978).

## 3.3 History

**General California History.** The first significant European settlement of California began during the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) when 21 missions and 4 presidios were established between San Diego and Sonoma. Although located primarily along the coast, the missions dominated economic and political life over the majority of the California region during this period. The purpose of the missions was primarily Indian control, along with economic support to the presidios, forced assimilation of the Indians to Hispanic society, and conversion of the native population to Spanish Catholicism (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941). The Spanish had little effect on the Yokuts until the early 19th century when the southern valley saw an influx of apostates

fleeing from the missions. These newcomers brought alien ideas and practices that resulted in some social disruption.

The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848) began with the success of the Mexican Revolution in 1821, but changes to the mission system were slow to follow. When secularization of the missions occurred in the 1830s, the vast land holdings of the missions in California were divided into large land grants called *ranchos*. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978). No ranchos were established in Yokut territory, thereby sparing them some disruption. The greatest blow to Yokut society came in 1833 with an epidemic that devastated the native population, with an estimated mortality rate of 75 percent.

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period (1848 to present). The discovery of gold the same year initiated the 1849 California Gold Rush, bringing thousands of miners and settlers to California, most of who settled in the north. For those settlers who chose to come to southern California, much of their economic prosperity was fueled by cattle ranching rather than by gold. This prosperity, however, came to a halt in the 1860s as a result of severe floods and droughts, which put many ranchos into bankruptcy (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941).

**Lake Elsinore History** from Hudson (1978) and Duffield (1987).The town of Lake Elsinore first appears in the land records as part of the Rancho La Laguna, the original land grant of three square leagues given to Julian Manriquez by the Mexican Governor of California in 1844. The grant was roughly oval in shape and included all of the lake bed and shoreline. Manriquez died shortly after receiving the grant and his widow, Trinidad, and their two sons sold the rancho to Abel Sterns in 1852 after California had become part of the United States.

Six years later, in 1858, Sterns made a small profit by selling the grant to Augustin (or Augusto) Machado. Machado, his wife Ramona, and their twelve children lived on the land in an adobe located on the west and southwest side of the modern shoreline of Lake Elsinore. Machado died in 1865, and after receiving the patent for the land in 1872, his wife and eleven of their children sold their shares to Charles Sumner in 1873. The oldest child, Juan Machado retained a 513-acre parcel at the west end of the lake.

Before Augustin's death, The Machado Adobe was a regular stopping place for the overland stage with the route running from the Temecula Station up the valley, passing through Murrieta, Wildomar, and along the westerly side of the lake to the adobe. From there the stage route went diagonally towards Perris. The Machado ranch subsisted on raising beef and sheep for both food and wool. There were multiple structures on the rancho with orchards, vineyards, and vegetable gardens.

When Sumner settled in the area in 1873, there were three structures in the area, all located on the lakeshore around the west end. Although Sumner lost all the property in 1877 by defaulting on his mortgage loan, he was the first Anglo to recognize the curing properties of the hot mineral springs located on the northeast shore of the lake. Sumner's land was purchased by a partnership of businessmen: Franklin Heald, Donald Graham, and William Collier. The town of Elsinore was established and set out to attract new residents arriving by way of the railroad.

In the 1880s, a price competition between the two transcontinental railroads led to the price of a ticket to California within the reach of most people. The attraction of a healthy climate, the booming economy and opportunities, led to an overwhelming influx of new residents to California.

By 1885, the partnership of Heald, Graham and Collier had been able to pay off the mortgage that was held on the property with the proceeds from the sale of plots of land in the new bustling town. Soon after, Heald bought out his partner's shares and become the sole owner and developer of the town. He established a bank, post office, clay works and the first newspaper.

To accommodate the burgeoning vacationers and tourists to the area, the Lake Dale Hotel, designed by the famous architect Stanford White, was built on a prominent hilltop overlooking the lake. The Crescent bathhouse was built in 1886, for visitors and residents to bath and take the waters of the mineral spring. The Crescent bathhouse has been renamed The Chimes and still stands today.

In 1888, the town had a population of approximately two thousand, with two banks, two hotels, two bathhouses, a water supply system, a schoolhouse, three churches and a rail connection.

Two men decided to establish homesteads in the Elsinore Mountains south of the lake in the early twentieth century. James H. Stewart homesteaded 160 acres in a valley known to early

Spaniards as Portereo de Carrizo. Bud Morrill established a ranch and ran stock in the mountains also.

In the early 1920's, Riverside and Orange Counties realized the economic possibilities by establishing an ocean-to-lake highway connecting Lake Elsinore to San Juan Capistrano. The construction began in 1929 and was completed in 1934 and named in honor of Jose Francisco Ortega, a Mexican sergeant with the Portola Expedition in 1769. Ortega was the first European to travel through San Juan Canyon.

The lake became a large recreation center in the 1910s and 1920s. A lakeshore pavilion had been erected in 1912 at the foot of Spring Street, with the Lake Elsinore Boating and Bathing Resort opening in 1915. In 1926 a pleasure pier was erected on the north shore. The pier was equipped with swings and a pavilion. On the south shore there was an imitation paddle wheeler that would take tourists on excursions around the lake. It was also at this time, in 1924, that the excavation started for the Southern California Athletic and Country Club on the south shore of the lake, near the intersection of Grand Avenue and the future Ortega Highway. The entire lake and many acres of adjoining land were bought for the development of a golf course and clubhouse. By 1930, the Country Club had fallen into bankruptcy and it was turned into a military school in 1933.

The town was dependent upon natural resources for the water level in the lake until 1963, when the State of California created the Lake Elsinore Recreation Area, which included the purchase of well water to fill the lake and buffer it from seasonal droughts.

## 4.0 METHODS

### 4.1 Cultural Resources Record Search/Literature Review Methods

A record search/literature review was conducted on April 25, 2017 by the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located at the University of California, Riverside. The purpose of this review was to examine any existing cultural resources survey reports, archaeological site records, and historic maps to determine whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, cultural landscapes, or ethnic resources exist within or near the project area. The record search/literature review was also conducted to determine whether any

historic properties listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) exist within the project area.

## 4.2 Native American Coordination Methods

Jay Sander sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 2, 2017 notifying them of the proposed project activities. The NAHC was also asked to conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File and to make a recommendation as to whether any local Native American groups should be contacted regarding their concerns about potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project (Appendix A).

## 4.3 Paleontological Resources Files/Database Search Methods

A search of the Paleontological files/database was conducted by the Vertebrate Paleontology Section of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County on April 24, 2017. The purpose of the search was to provide information regarding previous paleontologic studies that have been conducted within or near the project area, known fossils or other paleontological resources that may have been identified within or near the project area, and the sensitivity of the project area to contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources (Appendix B).

## 4.4 Archaeological Field Survey Methods

On May 2, 2017 Archaeologist, Jay Sander, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately 2.78-acre project area that is slated for construction. The surveyor walked transects perpendicular to Riverside Drive spaced 20 meters apart in order to ensure overlapping fields of view. Notes and photos were taken on the environmental setting and of disturbances.

# 5.0 RESULTS

## 5.1 Cultural Resources Record Search/Literature Review Results

Results of the review of the survey reports and site records obtained from the EIC indicate that 46 previous cultural resources investigations have taken place within a one-mile mile radius of the project area, including one, George et al. (2009), that included a portion of the current project area. The records search also revealed that there are 28 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. One of these, P-33-15794 (CA-RIV-8226H), was recorded within the current project area.

P-33-15794 consists of two concrete foundations with associated landscaping trees. Phase II testing conducted by George et al. (2009), determined that the resource is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP or CRHR. Because this site is not considered to be a historic property under 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1), or a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, it is exempt from further consideration.

## 5.2 Native American Coordination Results

At this time no response has been received from the NAHC. Should any response be received it will be included as an addendum. All NAHC correspondence thus far is provided in Appendix A

## 5.3 Paleontological Resources Files/Database Search Results

Results of the search of the paleontological files and database conducted by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Vertebrate Paleontology Section, on April 24, 2017 (McLeod 2017) indicate that the project area is located on younger Quaternary Alluvium. These deposits typically do not contain significant fossil vertebrates in their uppermost layers; however, older deposits in the proposed project area may well contain significant fossil remains. The paleontological records search also indicated that there are no known paleontological resource localities recorded within the proposed project area. The nearest are found southeast of Lake Elsinore. A copy of the paleontological literature and records review is provided in Appendix B.

## 5.4 Archaeological Field Survey Results

No archaeological sites or isolates were found within or adjacent to the project area. It was noted that the entire area has been heavily disturbed through agricultural activities which probably included mechanical leveling of the ground. (Figure 3)

**Figure 3: Project area overview facing northwest.**

## 6.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of the review of the survey reports and site records obtained from the EIC indicate that 46 previous cultural resources investigations have taken place within a one-mile mile radius of the project area, including one, George et al. (2009), that included a portion of the current project area. The records search also revealed that there are 28 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. One of these, P-33-15794 (CA-RIV-8226H), was recorded within the current project area.

P-33-15794 consisted of two concrete foundations with associated landscaping. Phase II testing conducted by George et al. (2009), determined that the resource is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP or CRHR. Because this site is not considered to be a historic property under 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1), or a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, it is exempt from further consideration.

There has not been any response from the NAHC at this point. Any response in the future will be forwarded as an addendum to this report.

In the unlikely event that any subsurface archaeological deposits are unearthed during ground-disturbing construction activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposit(s) are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If human remains of any kind are found, all activities must cease immediately and a qualified archaeologist and the Riverside County Coroner must be notified. If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendants to be consulted regarding treatment and/or repatriation of the remains.

The search of the paleontological files/database indicates that the project area likely has low to moderate paleontological sensitivity. If any older rock units are encountered which have lithology conducive to paleontologic preservation, then a qualified vertebrate paleontologist must be retained to examine the depositional context to determine their potential to yield significant paleontological resources (McLeod 2017). The paleontologist will then make recommendations regarding the need for a paleontologic monitor to be present during ground disturbing activities. If paleontologic specimens are encountered during ground disturbance, a paleontological monitor must be empowered to identify, remove, document, and evaluate those specimens. Recovered specimens must be curated in a museum repository with permanent retrievable storage (e.g., San Bernardino County Museum). A report must be prepared with an appended itemized inventory of specimens, if any are recovered. Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce the potential impact to a level that is less than significant.

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# 8.0 REPORT AND FIELD PERSONNEL

## 8.1 Report Preparer

Jay K. Sander, Principal Author
1998 M.A., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside
1993 B.A., Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson
Years of experience: 23

## 8.2 Field Personnel

Jay K. Sander, Principal Archaeologist
1998 M.A., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside
1993 B.A., Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson
Years of experience: 23

**APPENDIX A CORRESPONDENCE WITH NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

5/3/17

# Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

**Native American Heritage Commission**
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

**Type of List Requested**

☒ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

☐ **General Plan (SB 18)** - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

**Local Action Type:**

___ **General Plan** ___ **General Plan Element** ___ **General Plan Amendment**

___ **Specific Plan** ___ **Specific Plan Amendment** ___ **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

**Required Information**

**Project Title:** Tige Watersports

**Local Government/Lead Agency:** City of Lake Elsinore

**Contact Person:** Jay Sander

**Street Address:** 736 Smallwood Dr. # A-7

**City:** Raleigh NC **Zip:** 27605

**Phone:** 951-0452-1853 **Fax:** N/A

**Email:** jaysander@gmail.com

**Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action**

**County:** Riverside **City/Community:** Lake Elsinore

**Project Description:**

Tige Watersports plans to construct a 26,000 sq. ft. industrial building that will include a boat showroom, offices, service, and manufacturing. Project parcel is 2.8 acres.

**Additional Request**

☒ **Sacred Lands File Search** - *Required Information:*

**USGS Quadrangle Name(s):** Lake Elsinore

**Township:** 5 S **Range:** 5 W **Section(s):** 36

**APPENDIX B PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES FILES/DATABASE SEARCH**

**JAY K. SANDER, INC.**

**736 Smallwood Dr., #A7**
**Raleigh, NC 27605**
**(951) 452-1833**

Via email: smcleod@nhm.org

April 10, 2017

Dr. Samuel A. McLeod
Vertebrate Paleontology
L.A. County Museum of Natural History
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

Subject: Record Search for the Proposed Tige Wathersports Project Located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Dr. McLeod:

We would like to request a search of the paleontologic files/database for the Tige Watersports Development Project. The 2.78-acre project area is located in the City of Lake Elsinore in Riverside County, California. The project area, as shown on the attached map, is located in Section 36 of Township 5 South, Range 5 West, of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' Lake Elsinore, California topographic quadrangle. The proposed project will include development of a 25,600-square-foot industrial facility.

A search of at least 0.5 mile (800 meters) around the project area is requested, as marked on the enclosed Lake Elsinore, California quadrangle. Please provide any information that you may have regarding previous paleontologic studies that have been conducted within or near the project area, fossils or other paleontologic resources that have been identified within or near the project area, and the sensitivity of the project area to contain paleontological resources. Please also provide recommendations for avoiding impacts to sensitive paleontologic resources, as appropriate.

I understand that the billing rate for this search will be approximately $150.00 for the quadrangle. Please send the record search results via PDF email, and submit your invoice to my attention at the above address.

Thank you for your assistance with this project. If you have any questions regarding this request, please call me at (951) 452-1833. I can also be reached via email at jaysander@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

Jay K. Sander
Principal Archaeologist

Enclosures: as stated

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

24 April 2017

Jay K. Sander, Inc.
736 Smallwood Drive, #A7
Raleigh, NC 27605

Attn: Jay K. Sander, Principal Archaeologist

re: Paleontological Resources Records Check for the proposed Tige Watersports Development Project, in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, project area

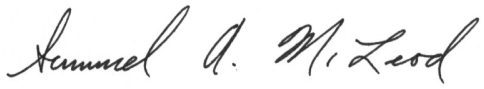
Dear Jay:

I have thoroughly searched our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Tige Watersports Development Project, in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Lake Elsinore USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 10 April 2017. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same or similar sedimentary deposits as may occur subsurface in the proposed project area.

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived primarily as alluvial deposits from the Walker Canyon drainage that flows towards Lake Elsinore. These deposits typically do not contain significant fossil vertebrates in the uppermost layers. Older Quaternary deposits found at relatively shallow depth in the proposed project area, however, may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest fossil vertebrate localities from these older Quaternary deposits are LACM 6059, southeast of the proposed project area just east of the current Lake Elsinore, and LACM 5168, east-southeast of the proposed project area around Railroad Canyon Reservoir, that produced fossil specimens of horse, *Equus*, and camel, *Camelops hesternus*, respectively.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,



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Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice