

## **Appendix C**

Cultural Resources Assessment/Tribal Consultation

# **CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

## **Temecula Park and Ride Project**

### **Temecula, Riverside County, California**

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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BCR Consulting LLC  
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Project No. MBI1901

#### **Data Base (NADB) Information:**

*Type of Study:* Reconnaissance Survey

*Resources Recorded:* MBI1901-I-1 (Isolated Granitic Metate)

*USGS Quadrangle:* 7.5-minute *Temecula* (1975)



**BCRCONSULTING LLC**

March 26, 2019

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Temecula Park and Ride Project (the project) located in Temecula, Riverside County, California. A cultural resources records search, reconnaissance level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and paleontological resources overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search revealed that 21 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 19 cultural resources within one mile of the project site. Of the 21 previous studies, none have assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. During the field survey, BCR Consulting discovered one isolated granitic prehistoric metate (designated MBI901-I-1) within the project boundaries. Isolated finds are not considered “historical resources” under CEQA and as such, no further consideration of this artifact is necessary. However, due to a large number of prehistoric resources previously identified in the project vicinity, the project is considered potentially sensitive for buried prehistoric resources.

Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that a professional archaeological monitor be present to monitor any ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project. The monitor should work under the direct supervision of a Cultural Resource Professional that meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (qualified archaeologist). The monitor should be authorized to temporarily stop and divert construction equipment to investigate any areas suspected to contain cultural resources. Excavation would cease in the area surrounding any cultural resource discoveries until the qualified archaeologist can evaluate the discovery for California Register of Historical Resources eligibility. Evaluations should take place in consultation with the City and participating Native American entities. Non-eligible resources would not merit further consideration. Eligible discoveries would be mitigated by avoidance or data recovery.

Please note that the project site is likely occupied by a Traditional Cultural Property known as the “Luiseno Origin Landscape Area”. This resource has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (reference number 14000851), and as such is considered significant under CEQA. Its boundaries have been established by the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians (Pechanga), but they are confidential. BCR Consulting recommends that the required Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultation between the City of Temecula and Pechanga should be carried out to ensure avoidance of significant impacts to this resource.

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.

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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 Temecula Park and Ride Project (the project) located in Temecula, Riverside County, California. A cultural resources records search, reconnaissance level pedestrian field survey, paleontological overview, and Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) were conducted for the project site in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located within a non-sectioned portion of Township 8 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Temecula, California* (1988) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

## NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site averages approximately 1022 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The project site exhibits a southerly aspect and occupies a portion of the Temecula Creek and Pechanga Creek watersheds. Artificial disturbances associated with the existing road have been severe. Coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian habitat vegetation communities are typical of the area. 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 to review prehistoric harvesting and processing methods, and seasons and conditions in which edible plants grow locally.

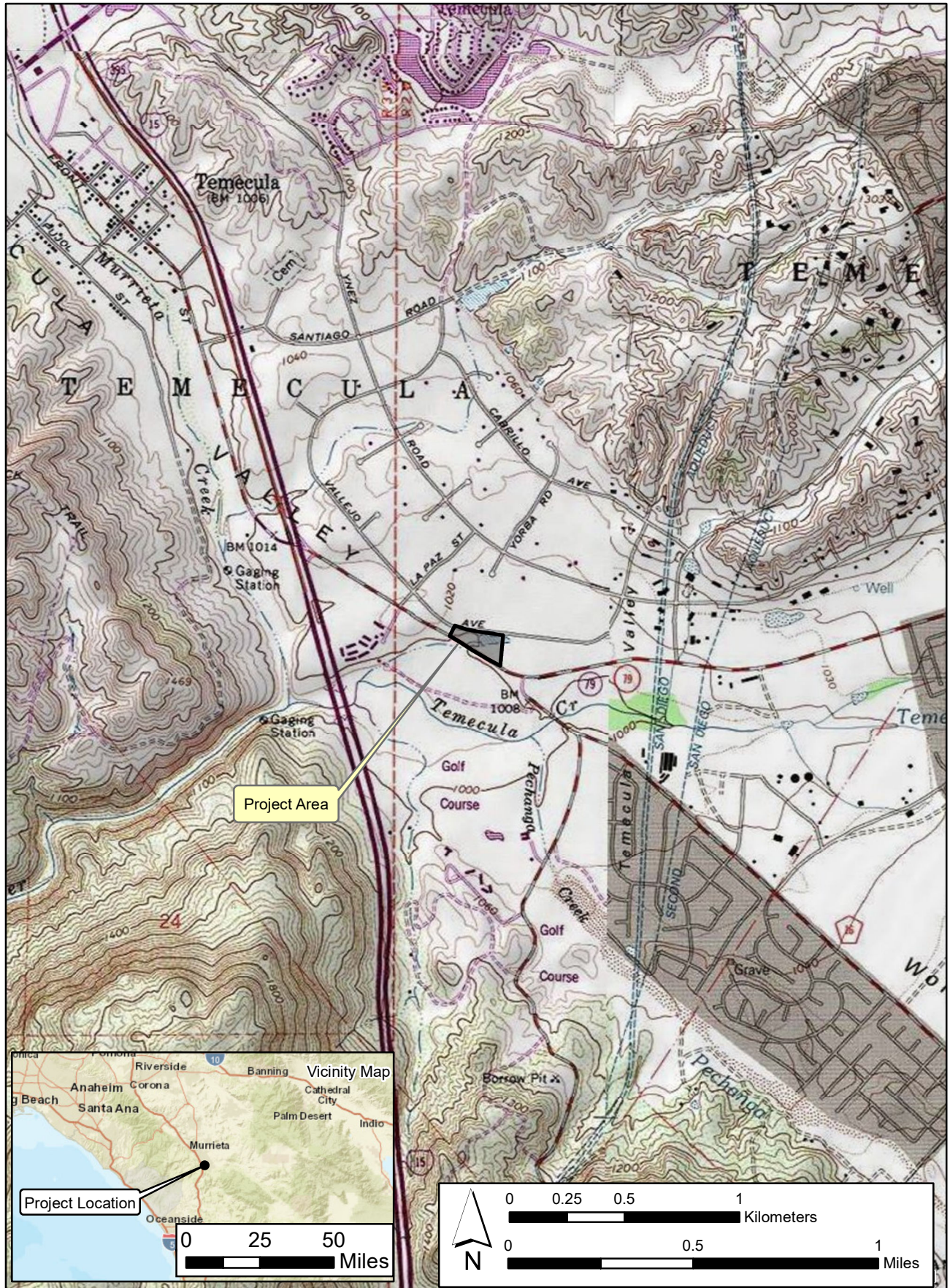
The project site is located in the Peninsular Range geologic province of California that encompasses western Riverside County. It occupies the eastern margin of the Perris Block (Kenney 1999), which is bounded on the east by the San Jacinto Fault (Reynolds 1988, Morton 1972, 1977). Crystalline rocks 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 within the project.

## 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 reuse 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 diverse environments 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 Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

**Spanish Period.** The first European to pass through the vicinity was probably Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan

Bautista de Anza, who was 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 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. Mr. Brunzell also compiled the technical report. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Damien Tietjen, B.A., completed the cultural resources records search and performed the field survey.

## METHODS

### Research

Prior to fieldwork, a records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the local clearinghouse for cultural resource records. This archival research reviewed the status of all 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, 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 March 4, 2019. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects along 100 percent of the alignment frontage. Soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.



## RESULTS

### Research

Research completed through the EIC revealed that 21 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 19 cultural resources within one mile of the project site. Of the 21 previous studies, none have assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. A records search summary is included below.

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

USGS 7.5 Min Quad	Resources Within One Mile of Project Site (Location)	Studies in Vicinity of Project Site
<i>Temecula</i> (1975) and <i>Pechanga</i> (1988), <i>California</i>	CA-RIV-50*: Prehistoric Habitation Site (1/2 Mile W) CA-RIV-270*: Prehistoric Habitation Site (1/2 Mile W) CA-RIV-365*: Prehistoric Habitation Site (1/2 Mile W) CA-RIV-1071: Unspecified Prehistoric Site (3/4 Mile S) CA-RIV-3410/H: Prehistoric Habitation/Hist. Ranch (1/2 Mi. E) CA-RIV-4707H: Prehist. Habitation/Hist. Refuse (1/8 Mile SE) CA-RIV-4949H: Unspecified Historic-Period Site (3/4 Mi. NW) CA-RIV-6499: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter (3/4 Mile E) CA-RIV-7941: Prehistoric Milling Site (1 Mile S) CA-RIV-7942: Prehistoric Milling Site (1 Mile S) P-33-11222: Unspecified Prehistoric Site (1/2 Mile W) P-33-11443: Murrieta Creek Archaeological Area (1/2 Mile W) P-33-12517: Prehistoric Milling Site (1/2 Mile SW) P-33-12731: Iso. Prehistoric Mano Fragment (3/4 Mile SE) P-33-12732: Isolated historic wine bottle (3/4 Mile SE) P-33-12742: Isolated Prehistoric mano fragment (1/2 Mile S) P-33-13096: Historic Grave Site (1 Mile SE) P-33-14928: Isolated Prehistoric Metate Fragment (3/4 Mile S) P-33-14932: Historic Stone House (3/4 Mile S)	RI-1048, 1323, 1426, 2070, 2546, 2889, 3189, 3436, 4085, 5733, 6057, 8408, 8485, 8759, 9155, 9380 9623, 10114, 12169, 12520, 19601

\*Within boundaries of P-33-11443.

### Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting identified one isolated granitic prehistoric metate (designated MBI901-I-1) within the project boundaries. This isolated artifact has been recorded on Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (Appendix D). Isolated finds are not considered "historical resources" under CEQA and as such, no further consideration of this artifact is necessary. The project site frontage exhibited approximately 90 percent surface visibility. Artificial disturbances associated with the existing road were severe and the metate was discovered with imported road gravel. The project site exhibited sparse native and non-native grasses and scrub brush.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to a large number of prehistoric resources previously identified in the project vicinity, the project is considered potentially sensitive for buried prehistoric resources. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that a professional archaeological monitor be present to monitor any ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project. The monitor should work under the direct supervision of a Cultural Resource Professional that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (qualified archaeologist). The monitor should be authorized to temporarily stop


and divert construction equipment to investigate any areas suspected to contain cultural resources. Excavation would cease in the area surrounding any cultural resource discoveries until the qualified archaeologist can evaluate the discovery for California Register of Historical Resources eligibility. Evaluations should take place in consultation with the City and participating Native American entities. Non-eligible resources would not merit further consideration. Eligible discoveries would be mitigated by avoidance or data recovery.

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## 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: March 26, 2019	
	
Authorized Signature	David Brunzell
	Printed Name

## REFERENCES

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **PHOTOGRAPHS**



Photo 1: Project site overview (N)



Photo 2: Project Site Overview (NW)

**APPENDIX B**

**NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION  
Cultural and Environmental Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
Phone: (916) 373-3710  
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Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>  
Twitter: @CA\_NAHC



February 21, 2019

Nicholas Shepetuk  
BCR Consulting

VIA Email to: [nickshepetuk@gmail.com](mailto:nickshepetuk@gmail.com)

RE: Temecula Park and Ride Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Shepetuk:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
2/21/2019**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Luiseno  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians**

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P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
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Chapparosa@msn.com

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
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**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians**

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Fax: (760) 782-2730

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**

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Coachella, CA, 92236  
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hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
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**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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Fax: (760) 742-3189  
sgaughen@palatribe.com

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Temecula Park and Ride Project, Riverside County.



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
2/21/2019**

***Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians***

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289  
Fax: (760) 742-3422  
bennaecalac@aol.com

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians***

Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
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epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

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pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

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Fax: (951) 763-4325  
admin@ramonatribe.com

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***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
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Fax: (760) 749-5144  
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***San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians***

San Luis Rey, Tribal Council  
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno  
Vista, CA, 92081  
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505  
Fax: (760) 724-2172  
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians***

1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno  
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Fax: (760) 724-2172  
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians***

Steven Estrada, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Temecula Park and Ride Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
2/21/2019**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
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Cahuilla  
Luiseno

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural  
Resource Coordinator  
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Thermal, CA, 92274  
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Fax: (760) 397-8146  
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Cahuilla

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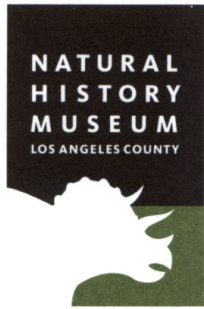
This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Temecula Park and Ride Project, Riverside County.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

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

tel 213.763.DINO  
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section  
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: [smcleod@nhm.org](mailto:smcleod@nhm.org)

27 February 2019

BCR Consulting  
505 West 8th Street  
Claremont, CA 91711

Attn: Nicholas Shepetuk, Staff Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the Vertebrate Paleontology Records Search for the  
proposed Temecula Park and Ride Project, in the City of Temecula, Riverside  
County, project area

Dear Nicholas:

I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Temecula Park and Ride Project, in the City of Temecula, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Temecula North USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 13 February 2019. 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 deposits that occur in the proposed project area.

Surface deposits in most of the proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from surrounding elevated terrain probably via Temecula Creek that currently flows just to the south. These younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but at modest depth older Quaternary deposits may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. In the southeastern and very northwestern portions of the proposed project area the surface deposits consist of older Quaternary Alluvium. To the east-northeast of the proposed project area, up Pauba Valley, we have the vertebrate fossil localities LACM 6967 and 7456 from similar Quaternary alluvial sediments near Temecula Creek that produced small fossil specimens

of tree frog, *Hyla*, lizard, *Anniella*, garter snake, *Thamnophis*, pocket gopher, *Thomomys*, and pocket mouse, *Peromyscus*.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed in most of the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations there that extend down into older sedimentary deposits, or any excavations in the older Quaternary Alluvium exposed elsewhere in the proposed project area, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossil remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Sediment samples should also be collected from the older deposits in the proposed project area and processed to determine their small fossil potential. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.  
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice



**APPENDIX D**

**DPR523 FORM**  
**(NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)**