

Appendix 5.0

Cultural Resources Assessment

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Won Meditation Center Project

Temecula, Riverside County, California

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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Project No. KIM1910

Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey

Resources Recorded: None

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Wildomar (1988), California



BCRCONSULTING LLC

September 12, 2019

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Won Meditation Center Project (the project) located in Wildomar, 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 19 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of nine cultural resources within one mile of the project site. Of the previous studies, none has assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been identified within its boundaries. During the field survey, BCR Consulting identified a historic-period wooden utility tower and some associated construction equipment (designated KIM1910-H-1). This resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and as such is not recommended a historical resource (i.e. is not significant) under CEQA. However, since numerous prehistoric cultural resources have been recorded in the vicinity and since the property is close to Lake Elsinore (widely used during prehistory) the project site is considered sensitive for buried cultural 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 could evaluate the discovery for California Register eligibility (i.e. significance under CEQA). Evaluations should take place in consultation with the City and any participating Native American entities. Non-eligible resources would not merit further consideration. Eligible discoveries would be mitigated by avoidance or data recovery.

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 Kimley-Horn to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Won Meditation Center Project (the project) located in Wildomar, 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 Sections 28 and 33, Township 6 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Wildomar, California* (1988) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Figure 1).

NATURAL SETTING

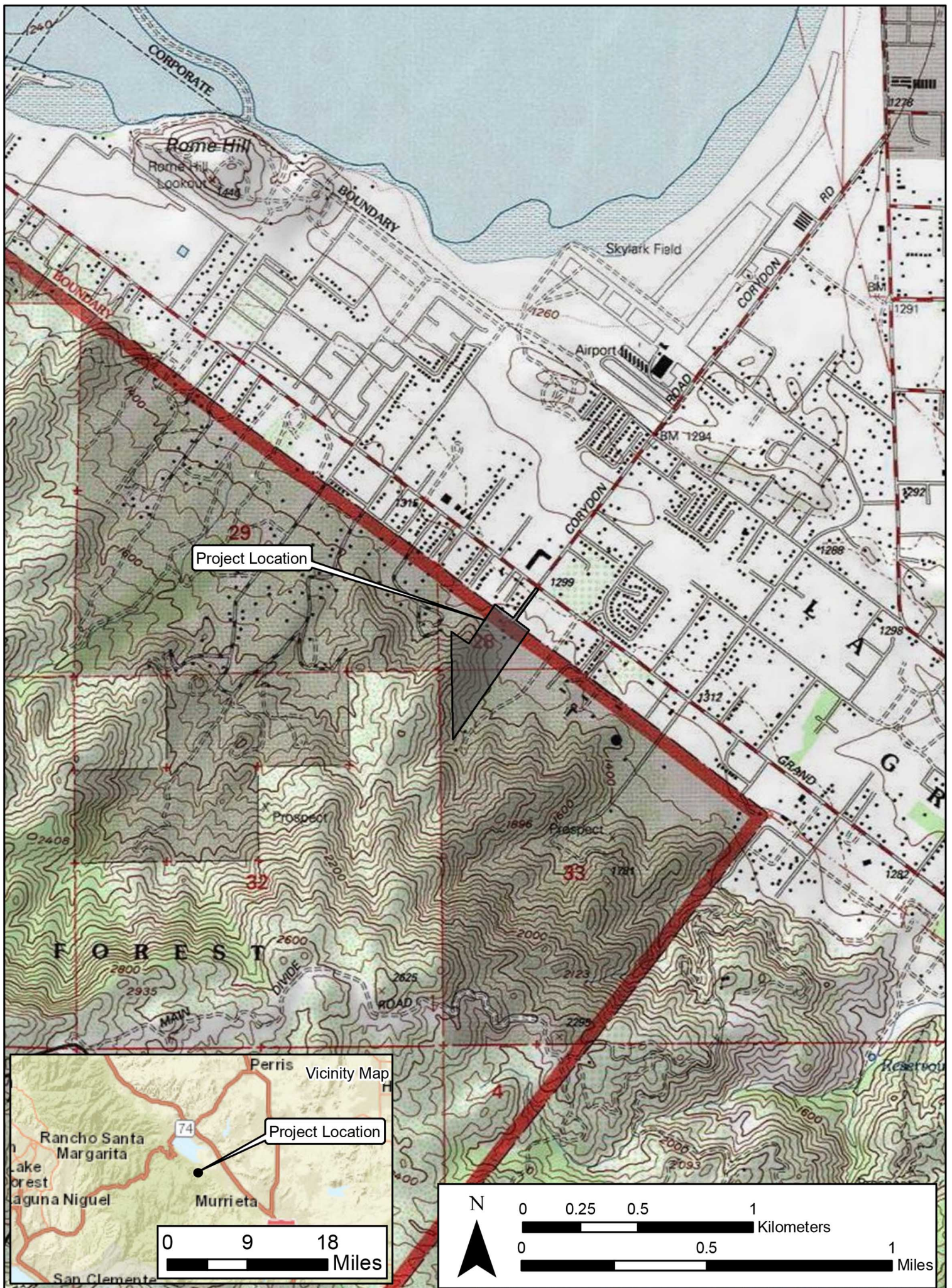
The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 1318 to 1665 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). It exhibits a northeasterly aspect, and is located approximately one mile south of Lake Elsinore's southern shore. There have been significant artificial disturbances associated with the construction of a large building, pavement, and roads occupy the property. Coastal sage scrub is 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 19th 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 with contributions by BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A. Mr. Shepetuk also completed the cultural resources records search 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 July 5, 2019. The survey was conducted by walking parallel 15 meter transects across the project area, where effective. In the southwestern portion of the project site, dense vegetation and steep slopes necessitated a more intuitive method in which parallel contour lines were surveyed rather than linear transects. Soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources. In

areas of dense vegetation, vegetation was removed with hand tools (at intuitive intervals) to check for evidence of cultural resources

RESULTS

Research

Research completed through the EIC revealed that 19 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of nine cultural resources within one mile of the project site. Of the previous studies, none has assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been 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 Within One Mile of Project Site
<i>Wildomar</i> (1988), <i>California</i>	P-33-2988: prehistoric rock feature (1/2 mile W) P-33-3883: prehist. lithics/bedrock milling (3/4 mile W) P-33-3884: historic-per. archaeological site (3/4 mile NW) P-33-4025: prehistoric lithic scatter (1/2 mile W) P-33-7190: historic-period building (1/2 mile NW) P-33-7231: historic-period building (1/8 mile NE) P-33-7420: historic-period building (3/4 mile ESE) P-33-7806: historic-period building (3/4 Mile ESE) P-33-24252: prehistoric bedrock milling feature (3/4 mile SW)	RI-0436, 1769, 2533, 2537, 2699, 2980, 3545, 3734, 5774, 5980, 6729, 6905, 7022, 7906, 8480, 8534, 9488, 9609, 10564

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting recorded one historic-period resource, designated KIM1910-H-1. The resource included a wooden utility pole which is not in use. An aluminum tag embossed "S.S.P. Co. 12044" is secured near the base of the pole with two nails. There are at least three porcelain insulators secured near the top of the pole, two on its south side and at least one on its north side. Approximately 500 feet to the south of the utility pole is a scatter of construction debris which was likely associated with utility line installation. The scatter consists of one spool of steel cable, three pieces of lumber of various shapes and length, some steel and aluminum scraps, and a fragment of a clear glass bottle base. There are four steel bolts protruding from the top of the tube which appear to run the length of the tube. These bolts once fixed a wooden lid to the exposed end of the tube which is evident because of the cut wood planks surrounding the base of the tube. The utility alignment that the pole was part of likely provided electricity to a ca. 1938-1955 building (no longer present) that was located nearby (see U.S. Department of Agriculture 1938, 1955). This resource is not associated with significant events or persons, does not embody distinctive characteristics, and has no information potential. Therefore, it is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and as such is not a historical resource (i.e. is not significant) under CEQA.

The project site averaged approximately 50 percent surface visibility. Disturbances from a modern building and road construction and maintenance were severe, particularly in the northeast portion of the project site. The remainder of the site is located on steeply sloped and undulating terrain. Sediment included silty sand with some gravels, cobbles, and boulders. No other cultural resources were identified during the field survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS


During the records search and field survey BCR Consulting identified a historic-period wooden utility tower and some associated construction equipment. This resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and as such is not recommended a historical resource (i.e. is not significant) under CEQA. However, since numerous prehistoric cultural resources have been recorded in the vicinity and since the property is close to Lake Elsinore (widely used during prehistory) the project site is considered sensitive for buried cultural resources.

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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: September 12, 2019	
	
Authorized Signature	David Brunzell
	Printed Name

REFERENCES

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1974 *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century*. Biobooks: Oakland.
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- 1965 *Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas*. San Diego Museum Papers No. 3.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

- 1938 Aerial Photos of Riverside County. Electronic Document: historicaerials.com. Accessed on Multiple Dates.

- 1955 Aerial Photos of Riverside County. Electronic Document: historicaerials.com. Accessed on Multiple Dates.

United States Geological Survey

- 1988 *Wildomar, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map*

Wallace, William J.

1958 Archaeological Investigation in Death Valley National Monument. *University of California Archaeological Survey Reports* 42:7-22.

1962 Prehistoric Cultural Development in the Southern California Deserts. *American Antiquity* 28(2):172-180.

1977 A Half Century of Death Valley Archaeology. *The Journal of California Anthropology* 4(2):249-258.

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1978 *Ancient Peoples and Cultures of Death Valley National Monument*. Acoma Books, Ramona, California.

Warren, Claude N., and R.H. Crabtree

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

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Wildomar, California Date: 1988

T 6 S; R 4 W; Sections 28; SBBM

c. Address: 19993 Grand Avenue

City: Lake Elsinore

Zip: 92530

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 471448 mE/ 3719361 mN (G.P.S.; NAD83)

Elevation: 1364 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of Grand Ave. and Corydon Rd. travel southwest on Corydon approximately 740 feet to the building at 19993 Grand Ave. at the end of Corydon. The utility pole stands about 67 feet east of the building.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
The site consists of a wooden utility pole which is not in use. An aluminum tag that is embossed with the text "S.S.P. Co. 12044" is secured near the base of the pole with two nails. There are at least three porcelain insulators secured near the top of the pole, two on its south side and at least one on its north side. Approximately 500 feet to the south of the utility pole is a scatter of construction debris which was likely associated with utility line installation. The scatter consists of one 2' x 14" spool of 1.5" steel cable, three pieces of lumber of various shapes and length, some steel and aluminum scraps, and a fragment of a clear glass bottle base. There are four steel bolts protruding from the top of the tube which appear to run the length of the tube. These bolts once fixed a wooden lid to the exposed end of the tube which is evident because of the cut wood planks surrounding the base of the tube. The utility alignment that the pole was part of likely provided electricity to a ca. 1938-1955 building (no longer present) that was located nearby.

Reference: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1938, 1955. Aerial Photos of Riverside County. Elec. Doc: historicaerials.com. Accessed on multiple dates.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH15. Standing structure Other AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) West, 7/5/19, Photo 13

*P6. Date Built; Age and Source: Historic 1938-1955
 Prehistoric Both (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1938, 1955)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Won Meditation Center
19993 Grand Ave.
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530

*P8. Recorded by:
Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC
505 W. Eighth Street
Claremont, CA 91711

*P9. Date: 7/5/19

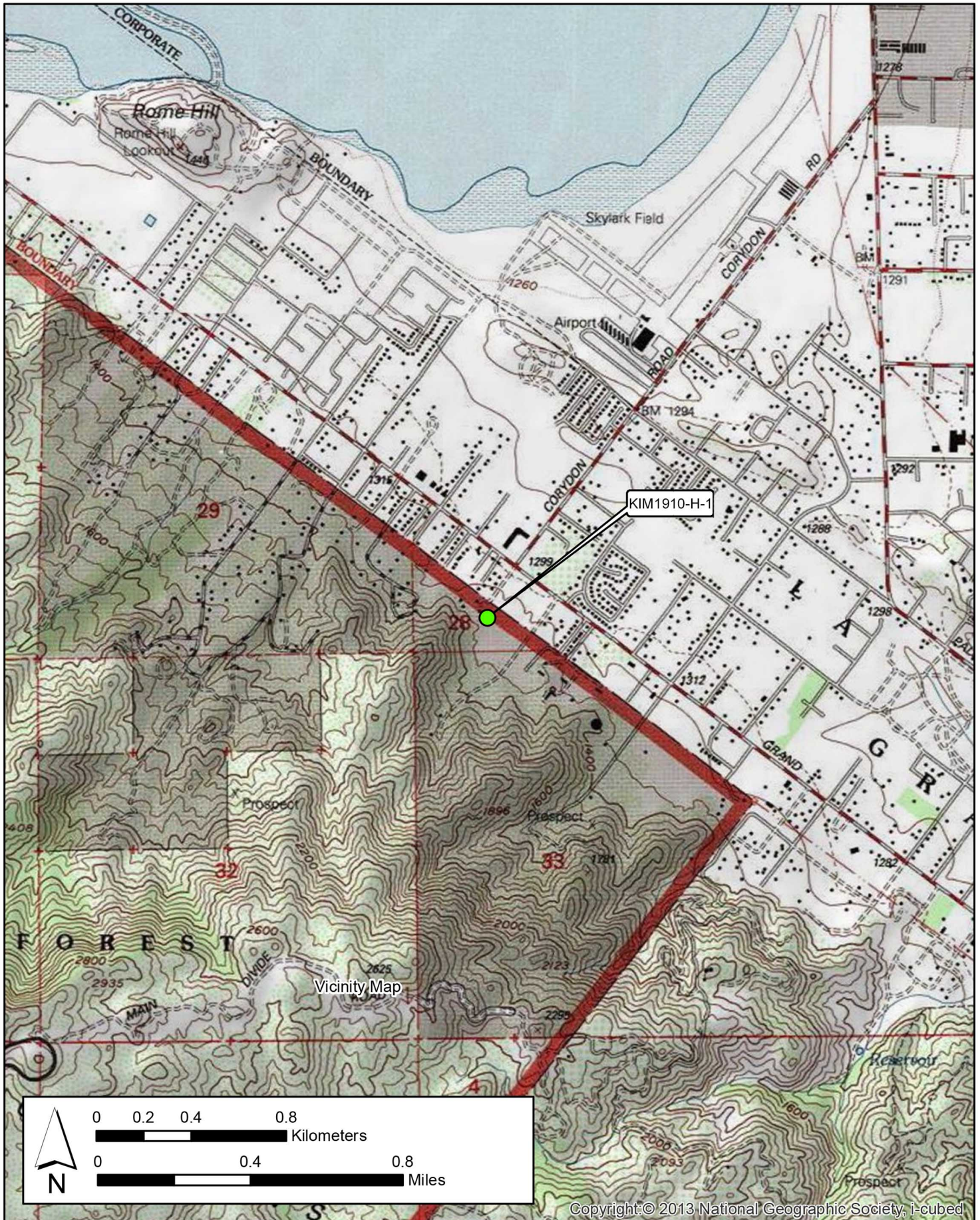
*P10. Survey Type:
Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Won Meditation Center Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. BCR Consulting.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

*Map Name: Wildomar, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1988



APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Project Site Overview (View N)



Photo 2: Project Site Overview (View SW)



Photo 3: Modern Building Overview (View NE)



Photo 4: Sample Area Cleared of Vegetation to Check for Evidence of Cultural Resources

APPENDIX C
NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/23/2019**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
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ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Chapparosa@msn.com

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

John Perada, Environmental
Director
P. O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730

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
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

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
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-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 Proposed Won Meditation Center Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/23/2019**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator Cahuilla
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

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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 Proposed Won Meditation Center Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX D
PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



July 11, 2019

BRC Consulting LLC
Nicholas Shepetuk
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Shepetuk,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Won Meditation Project in the city of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. The project site is located north of along Corydon Street, south of Grand Avenue, in Section 28 and 33, Township 6 South, Range 4 West on the Wildomar USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped in the northern portion of the project area as young alluvial fan and valley deposits dating from the Late Pleistocene to Holocene period, with the southern portion of the project area mapped as heterogeneous granitic rock dating from the Cretaceous period (Morton & Miller, 2006). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, but does have numerous fossil localities in similarly mapped units under 5 miles away associated with the Principe Collection of Murrieta that resulted in Pleistocene fossils specimens. Cretaceous granite deposits are not considered to be paleontologically sensitive and are unlikely to result in fossil material.

Any fossil specimen recovered from the Won Meditation Center Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darla Radford', written in a cursive style.

Darla Radford
Collections Manager