

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### 5.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources comprise paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources. Paleontological resources are the fossilized remains of plants and animals. Archaeology studies human artifacts, such as places, objects, and settlements that reflect group or individual religious, cultural, or everyday activities. Historic resources include sites, structures, objects, or places that are at least 50 years old and are significant for their engineering, architecture, cultural use or association, etc. In California, historic resources cover human activities over the past 12,000 years. Cultural resources provide information on scientific progress, environmental adaptations, group ideology, or other human advancements. This section of the draft environmental impact report (DEIR) evaluates the potential for implementation of the Proposed I-15 Corridor Campus Master Plan to impact cultural resources in the City of Wildomar. The analysis in this section is based, in part, upon the following information:

- *Cultural Resources Records Search*, Eastern Information Center, University of California Riverside, March 2, 2016.
- *Paleontological Records Search*, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, February 18, 2016.

Complete copies of these records searches are included in Appendix E to this Draft EIR.

#### 5.4.1 Environmental Setting

##### 5.4.1.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

###### Federal and State Regulations

###### *National Historic Preservation Act*

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the National Register of Historic Places and coordinates public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect the nation's historic and archaeological resources. The National Register includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture

Section 106 (Protection of Historic Properties) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Section 106 Review refers to the federal review process designed to ensure that historic properties are considered during federal project planning and implementation. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency, administers the review process, with assistance from State Historic Preservation Offices.

###### *Archaeological Resources Protection Act*

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 regulates the protection of archaeological resources and sites which are on federal and Indian lands.

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#### *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act is a federal law passed in 1990 that provides a process for museums and Federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items, such as human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, to lineal descendants, and culturally affiliated Indian tribes.

#### *California Public Resources Code*

Archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites are protected pursuant to a wide variety of state policies and regulations enumerated under the California Public Resources Code (PRC). In addition, cultural and paleontological resources are recognized as a nonrenewable resource and therefore receive protection under the PRC and CEQA.

PRC Sections 5020–5029.5 continued the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the California Register of Historical Resources and is responsible for the designation of State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

PRC Sections 5079–5079.65 define the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation, which is responsible for the administration of federally and state mandated historic preservation programs in California and the California Heritage Fund.

PRC Section 5097.5 states that no person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon or remove, destroy, injure, or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins; burial grounds; archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints; inscriptions made by human agency; rock art; or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

PRC Sections 5097.9–5097.991 provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources, and sacred sites and identify the powers and duties of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). They also require notification to descendants of discoveries of Native American human remains and provide for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

#### *California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5*

California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) Section 7050.5 requires that in the event that human remains are discovered within a project site, disturbance of the site shall halt and remain halted until the coroner has conducted an investigation into the circumstances, manner, and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner has reason to believe the human remains are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission by telephone within 24 hours.

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### *Assembly Bill 52*

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act, is applicable to CEQA projects where either the Notice of Preparation or Notice of Intent is filed after July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires meaningful consultation with California Native American Tribes on potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined in PRC Section 21074. A tribe must submit a written request to the relevant lead agency if it wishes to be notified of projects within its traditionally and culturally affiliated area. The lead agency must provide written, formal notification to the tribes that have requested it within 14 days of determining that a project application is complete, or deciding to undertake a project. The tribe must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receipt of the notification if it wishes to engage in consultation on the project, and the lead agency must begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving the request for consultation. Consultation concludes when either 1) the parties agree to mitigation measures to avoid a significant effect, if one exists, on a tribal cultural resource, or 2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. AB 52 also addresses confidentiality during tribal consultation per PRC Section 21082.3(c).

### **Local Ordinances**

There are no local ordinance governing cultural resources in the City of Wildomar.

#### **5.4.1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS**

##### **Historical Resources**

###### *Cultural Records Search*

Historical resources are buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts of significance in history, archaeology, architecture, and culture. These resources include intact structures of any type that are 50 years or more of age. A cultural records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, was completed on March 2, 2016. No cultural resources properties were recorded within the boundaries of the Project Site. However, ten properties were recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project Site.

A cultural resources assessment completed by LSA in 2005 included an intensive foot survey of the site, a cultural records search at the EIC, and Native American consultation. No cultural resources were identified onsite. One built-environment historic resource, 33-7804/7812, was identified within one mile of the Project Site.

###### *Historical Aerial Photographs and Topographic Maps*

Historical aerial photographs and topographic maps were reviewed as part of a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the Project Site completed by Mission Geoscience in June 2004. Aerial photographs dated 1938 through 2002 show most of the site used for agriculture (possibly dry-land farming). Native brush was present in two narrow washes in the east part of the site, on a low knoll in the southwest part of the site, and on the hill in the north part of the site (Rattlesnake Hill). No structures are shown onsite in any of the

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photographs. A dirt road (Catt Road) extended east-west next to the south site boundary by 1938 and had been paved by 1980. By 1938 a dirt road extended from Catt Road through the southeast corner of the site to a residence offsite to the east; that road had been paved by 1980. A thin dirt road extended north-south along the southwest site boundary, also by 1938. In the 2002 photograph, residential properties abut the northern part of the east site boundary (Mission 2004).<sup>1</sup>

A 1947 topographic map showed a dirt road (Catt Road) along the south site boundary. A 1953 map shows Catt Road; a dirt road trending northeast across the southeast corner of the site leading to three off-site structures; and a dirt road trending northwest along the southwest part of the site leading to two off-site structures. A map photorevised in 1979 shows a dirt road trending north along the west site boundary (Mission 2004).

### Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources are the physical remains of past human activities and can be either prehistoric or historic. Archaeological sites contain significant evidence of human activity. Generally a site is defined by a significant accumulation or presence of food remains, waste from the manufacturing of tools, tools, concentrations or alignments of stones, modification of rock surfaces, unusual discoloration or accumulation of soil, and/or human skeletal remains.

The 2016 EIC records search did not identify any properties containing cultural resources within the Project Site, but identified 10 properties containing cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the site. Additionally, a field foot-survey was conducted on January 20, 2005, by Daniel Ewers from LSA. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 20 meters apart. Soil profiles were examined for cultural stratigraphy, and rodent back dirt was checked for cultural remains. This survey did not identify any onsite archaeological resources. Figure OS-6, *Relative Archaeological Sensitivity of Diverse Landscape*, of the Riverside County General Plan Open Space Element does not identify the project area as having high sensitivity for archaeological resources.

### Tribal Cultural Resources

Tribal cultural resources include landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe. The Project Site is within the native territories affiliated with the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.

Notices of preparation (NOPs) for the Proposed Project were sent on December 7, 2015, to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, and the Native American Heritage Commission. A response was received from Ebru Ozdil, a representative from Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, requesting to be included in the future progress of the project but without specific comments for the Proposed Project. No response was received from Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.

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<sup>1</sup> The dates of the aerial photographs are 1938, 1953, 1967, 1980, 1989, 1994, and 2002.

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### Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are the fossilized remains of organisms from prehistoric environments found in geologic strata. These are valued for the information they yield about the history of the earth and its past ecological settings. There are two types of resources: vertebrate and invertebrate. These resources are found in geologic strata conducive to their preservation, typically sedimentary formations. Paleontological sites are areas that show evidence of prehuman activity. Often they are simply small outcroppings visible on the surface or sites encountered during grading. While the sites are important indications, it is the geologic formations that are the most important, since they may contain important fossils. Potentially sensitive areas for the presence of paleontological resources are based on the underlying geologic formation.

The Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History searched its vertebrate paleontology records for fossil localities on or near the Project Site; the record search is included as Appendix E of this DEIR. Most of the Project Site is Mesozoic intrusive igneous bedrock and would not contain recognizable fossils. Pauba Formation sandstone of Pliocene and/or Pleistocene age is exposed in the southwest part of the Project Site as shown in Figure 5.4-1, *Geologic Map*, and fossils have been found in the Pauba Formation. The nearest fossil localities to the Project Site from the Pauba Formation are LACM 5447, 5891, 5892, and 7941. These localities are in the area near the interchange of the I-15 and Winchester Road (SR-79), approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project Site in Temecula.

Locality LACM 5447 is along Ynez Road north of Winchester Road and Santa Gertrudis Creek. LACM 5891 and 5892 are along Margarita Road south of Winchester Road and Santa Gertrudis Creek. Locality LACM 7941 is between Jefferson Road and I-15. All these localities produced specimens of fossil horse, *Equidae*, and locality LACM 7941 also produced a fossil specimen of undetermined elephant, *Proboscidea*. Additional localities in the Pauba Formation in the larger Temecula Valley area are LACM 5789, 5893, and 5904.

Locality LACM 5789 is east of the Temecula Valley Freeway (I-15), west of Ynez Road, between Long Valley Road and Santiago Road, and produced specimens of fossil horse, *Equus*. Locality LACM 5904 is southeast south of Long Canyon and produced specimens of fossil rabbit, *Leporidae*, and fossil pocket gopher, *Thomomys*. Locality LACM 5893 is in the hills between the confluence of the Temecula and Pauba Valleys east of the I-15 and produced fossil horse, *Equus*.

### Geologic Features

Rattlesnake Hill, which rises about 120 feet above the surrounding terrain, is in the north end of the site. The Project Site is in the San Jacinto Basin, a wide area of valleys and hills bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Mountains and on the southwest by the Santa Ana Mountains. There are numerous small hills in the San Jacinto Basin, and Rattlesnake Hill is not a unique geological feature.

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#### 5.4.2 Plans, Programs, and Policies

##### Regulatory Requirement

RR CUL-1 All construction activities will be conducted in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code regarding the potential discovery of human remains. If applicable, the Native American Heritage Commission will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), as required by Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code. If the landowner rejects the recommendations of the MLD, the burial location would be determined in compliance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98.

#### 5.4.3 Thresholds of Significance

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 provides direction on determining significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Generally, a resource shall be considered “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), including the following:

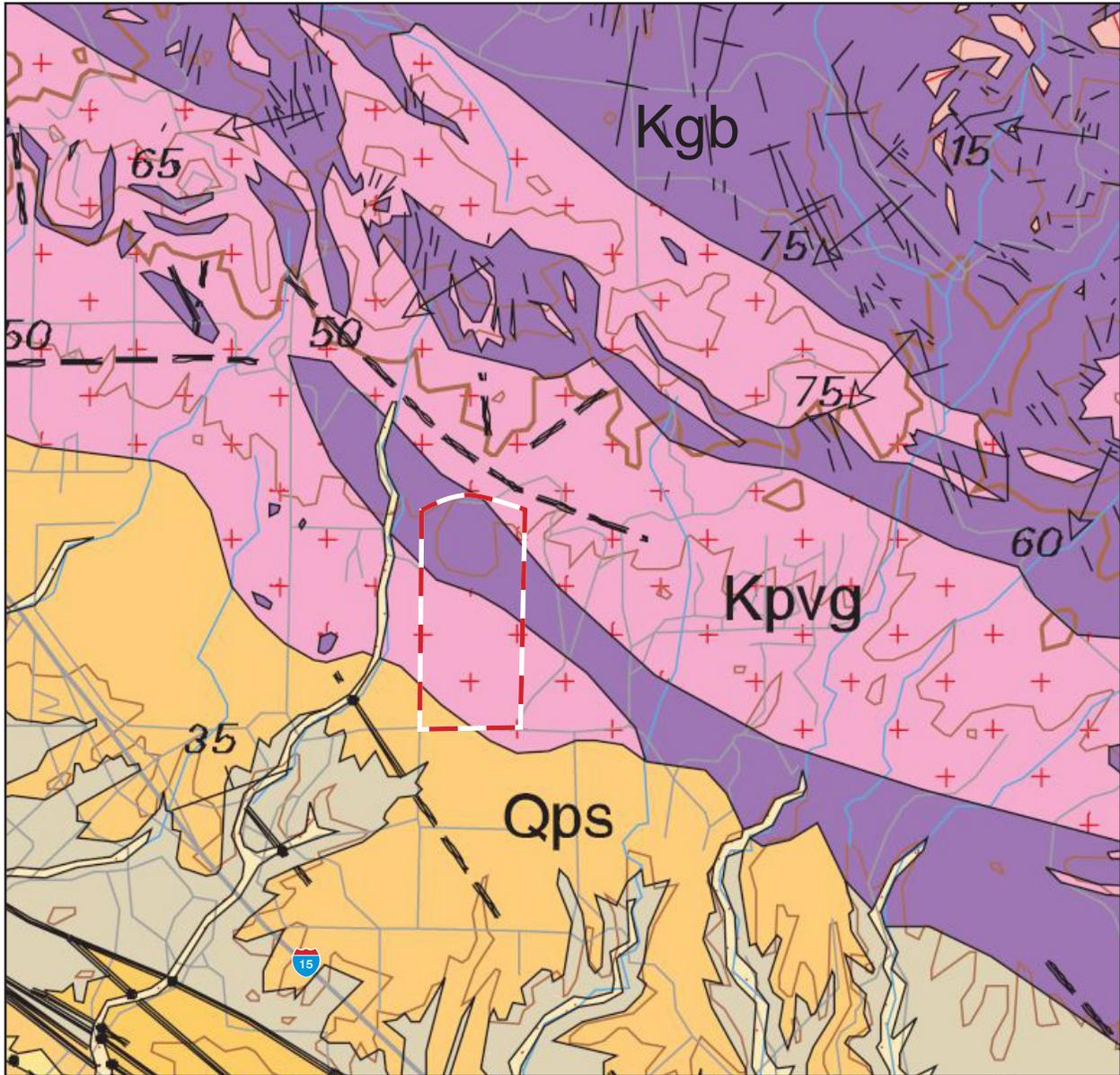
- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or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

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or is not included in a local register of historical resources, does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource.

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

- C-1 Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.
- C-2 Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.
- C-3 Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- C-4 Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Figure 5.4-1 - Geologic Map  
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-  Project Boundary
-  Qps Pauba Formation
-  Kpvg Mesozoic Intrusive Igneous Rock
-  Kgb Mesozoic Intrusive Igneous Rock

0  200  
Scale (Feet)



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Pending additional state rulemaking to formally amend the Guidelines Appendix G, the County also acknowledges that tribal cultural resources as defined by PRC Section 21074 are historic resources for purposes of this analysis.

C-5 Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Section 21074.

The Initial Study, included as Appendix A, substantiates that impacts associated with the following thresholds would be less than significant:

- Threshold C-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.
- Threshold C-4: Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

These impacts will not be addressed in the following analysis.

### 5.4.4 Environmental Impacts

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance for which the Initial Study disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

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**Impact 5.4-1: Development of the Proposed Project could impact previously unidentified archaeological resources. [Threshold C-2]**

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*Impact Analysis:* No archaeological resources were identified onsite by the 2016 cultural resources records search, but 10 recorded resources were identified within a one-mile radius of the Project Site. Therefore, EIC recommended that the project area be surveyed systematically by a cultural resource professional (see Appendix E). It should be noted that the 2005 cultural resources assessment, which included a foot survey concluded that development of the campus would be unlikely to affect cultural resources and did not recommend further investigations or monitoring. Although the previous foot survey did not identify any archaeological resources, because buried resource could be uncovered during grading and ten archaeological sites are present within one mile of the project site, there is a potential for discovery of buried archaeological resources during grading. Therefore, a mitigation measure has been provided to reduce such impact to a less than significant level. In accordance with CCR Title 14, Chapter 3 15126.4(b)(3)(A), the District acknowledges that preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites.

*Level of Significance before Mitigation:* Based on the analysis above, even upon implementation of regulatory requirement RR CUL-1, Impact 5.4-1 would be potentially significant. Mitigation is necessary.

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**Impact 5.4-2: Master Plan buildout could destroy unique paleontological resources. [Threshold C-3]**

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*Impact Analysis:* Excavations in the intrusive igneous rocks exposed in most of the Project Site would not encounter any recognizable fossils. However, excavations in the exposures of the Pauba Formation have the

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potential to encounter fossil remains. As shown in Figure 5.4-1, *Geologic Map*, the Pauba Formation only occurs in the southwestern corner of the Project Site where planned improvements include a community park; the Student Services building; and a parking lot (see Figure 3-4, *Full Buildout Master Site Plan*). The development in this area would occur in different phases and would require excavation at varying depths. In the event that the soil disturbances encounter Pauba Formation, a mitigation measure would be required to reduce a potentially significant paleontological resources impact to a less than significant level.

***Level of Significance before Mitigation:*** Based on the analysis above, Impact 5.4-2 would be potentially significant. Mitigation is necessary.

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**Impact 5.4-3: The Proposed Project could impact previously unidentified tribal cultural resources. [Threshold C-4]**

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***Impact Analysis:*** AB 52 requires a tribe to submit a written formal request to relevant lead agencies if it wishes to be notified of projects. Mt. San Jacinto Community College District (MSJCCD) did not receive a formal written request from any California Native American tribes to be notified of projects for which the MSJCCD is the lead agency. Therefore, no formal notification pursuant to AB 52 was sent to specific tribes, and MSJCCD is not subject to AB 52 consultation requirements. However, as part of the scoping process, MSJCCD sent NOPs on December 7, 2015, notifying the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, and the NAHC that an EIR would be prepared for the Proposed Project. A response was received from Ebru Ozdil, a representative from Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, requesting to be included in the future progress of the project but without specific comments for the Proposed Project. The MSJCCD is in compliance with the provisions of AB 52.

Regardless of the consultation requirements under AB 52, the EIR must disclose significant impacts on TCRs and discuss feasible alternatives or mitigation that avoid or lessen the impact. As part of that effort, met with the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians in September 2016 and with the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians in August 2016. The Pechanga Band of Mission Indians stated that the Project Site falls within the bounds of Pechanga's tribal traditional use areas, and the tribe would like to be involved in the EIR process.

Because the Proposed Project did not include a General Plan amendment, no tribal consultation pursuant to Senate Bill 18 and Government Code 65352.3 was initiated.

PRC Section 21074 defines "tribal cultural resources" as 1) resources that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing on the national, state, or local register of historic resources; or 2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource. In the second instance, the lead agency must determine that the resource meets the criteria for listing in the state register of historic resources pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1.

A Sacred Lands File search was requested from the NAHC, who responded that there were no known sacred lands within a one-mile radius of the Proposed Project area. The Project Site is not considered sensitive for subsurface tribal cultural resources. However, because the Project Site is undeveloped and previously unidentified tribal cultural resources could be uncovered during construction, and because the Pechanga Band has indicated its interest in protecting the history and artifacts of its ancestors, a mitigation measure has been

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included for ground-disturbing activities. Provided that this mitigation measure is implemented, the Proposed Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource.

*Level of Significance before Mitigation:* Based on the analysis above, Impact 5.4-3 would be potentially significant. Mitigation is necessary.

### 5.4.5 Cumulative Impacts

The area considered for cumulative impacts to cultural resources is the City of Wildomar. Other projects in the city could involve actions that damage historical, archaeological, tribal, and/or paleontological resources specific to those Project Sites. However, other projects would also be subject to CEQA review, including studies of historical, archaeological, tribal, and paleontological resources that are present or could be present onsite. Where significant or potentially significant impacts are identified, implementation of all feasible mitigation measures would be required to reduce impacts. Therefore, cumulative impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant after mitigation, and after implementation of the mitigation measures below, impacts of the Proposed Project on cultural resources would not be cumulatively considerable or significant.

### 5.4.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Even upon implementation of regulatory requirement RR CUL-1, without mitigation, the following impacts would be **potentially significant**:

- **Impact 5.4-1** Project implementation could have potential adverse impact to archaeological resources.
- **Impact 5.4-2** Project implementation could destroy unique paleontological resources.
- **Impact 5.4-3** Project implementation could have potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources.

### 5.4.7 Mitigation Measures

#### **Impact 5.4-1: Project implementation could have potential adverse impact to archaeological resources.**

MM CUL-1 Prior to the issuance of the first grading permit and/or action that would permit disturbance to the Project Site, the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District (MSJCCD) shall retain a Secretary of Interior Standards–qualified archaeological and Native American monitor(s) to observe grading activities and identify opportunities to avoid and preserve archaeological resources as necessary.

The qualified monitor(s) shall be invited to be present at the pregrading conference; shall establish procedures for archaeological and/or tribal resource surveillance; and shall establish, in coordination with the construction contractor, procedures for temporary halting

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or redirecting work to permit the sampling, identification, and evaluation of the artifact, as appropriate. The qualified Native American monitor shall be determined in consultation with the affected Native American tribe (i.e., Pechanga Band of Mission Indians) representative, and could also be the same as archaeological monitor.

Should archaeological resources, including tribal resources, be found during ground-disturbing activities, the qualified monitor shall first determine whether the resource is a “unique archaeological resource” pursuant to Section 21083.2(g) of the California Public Resources Code or a “historical resource” pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR]), or “tribal cultural resources” pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074. Once the determination is made pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 21083.2, the appropriate actions shall be taken in appropriate sections of the regulations (e.g., 14 CCR §15126.4) to ensure that impacts are reduced to a less than significant level.

MM CUL-2

**Treatment and Disposition of Cultural Resources:** In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during the course of grading for the Proposed Project, the following procedures will be carried out for treatment and disposition of the discoveries:

1. If cultural resources are encountered during the course of ground disturbing activities, the all ground disturbing activities within 100 of the find shall be ceased until it can be evaluated by the qualified monitor(s), who shall inspect the find within 24 hours of discovery. The qualified monitor(s) shall be empowered to halt or redirect ground disturbing activities away from the vicinity of the find until it has been assessed for significance.
2. Temporary Curation and Storage: During the course of construction, all discovered resources shall be temporarily curated in a secure location onsite or at the offices of the qualified monitor(s). The removal of any artifacts from the Project Site will need to be thoroughly inventoried with tribal monitor oversight of the process.
3. Treatment and Final Disposition: The landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all archaeological artifacts and nonhuman remains as part of the required mitigation for impacts to cultural resources. The Mt. San Jacinto Community College District shall relinquish the artifacts through one or more of the following methods:
  - a. Accommodate the process for onsite reburial of the discovered items with the consulting Native American tribes or bands. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation have been completed.
  - b. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository in Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be

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professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility in Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

- c. For purposes of conflict resolution, if more than one Native American tribe or band is involved with the project and cannot come to an agreement as to the disposition of cultural materials, they shall be curated at the Western Science Center in Hemet by default.
- d. At the completion of grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities on the site, a monitoring report shall be prepared documenting monitoring activities conducted by the project archaeologist and tribal monitors within 60 days of completion of grading. This report shall document the impacts to the known resources on the property; describe how each mitigation measure was fulfilled; document the type of cultural resources recovered and the disposition of such resources; provide evidence of the required cultural sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the required pregrade meeting; and, in a confidential appendix, include the daily/weekly monitoring notes from the archaeologist. All reports produced will be submitted to the city, county museum, and consulting tribes.

### **Impact 5.4-2: Project implementation could destroy unique paleontological resources.**

MM CUL-3 During grading activities, excavation of areas identified as containing subsurface Pauba Formation sediments shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. If paleontological resources are discovered during project grading, work shall be halted in that area until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find. The project paleontologist shall monitor remaining earth-moving activities in the Pauba Formation and shall be equipped to record and salvage fossil resources that may be unearthed during grading activities. The paleontologist shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow recording and removal of the unearthed resources.

Any fossils found shall be evaluated in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines and offered for curation at the Western Science Center in Hemet. A report of findings, including, when appropriate, an itemized inventory of recovered specimens and a discussion of their significance, shall be prepared upon completion of the steps outlined above and submitted to the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District (MSJCCD). This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the MSJCCD.

### **Impact 5.4-3: Project implementation could have potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources.**

See mitigation measures MM CUL-1 and MM CUL-2.

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#### 5.4.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

##### Impact 5.4-1 through Impact 5.4-3

With implementation of mitigation measures MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-3, potential impacts associated with archaeological, paleontological, and tribal resources would be reduced to a level that is less than significant. Therefore, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts relating to cultural resources have been identified.

#### 5.4.9 References

Eastern Information Center (EIC). 2016, March 2. Cultural Resources Records Search. University of California, Riverside.

LSA. 2005, February 28. Cultural Resource Assessment, Mount San Jacinto Community College Southwest Campus, Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California.

Mission Geosciences. 2004, June 16. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment: Proposed Southwest Campus.

Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. 2016, February 18. Paleontological Records Search.