



BioCultural LLC
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

August 16, 2024
Revised - August 06, 2025

Mr. Grant Keene
Chief Executive Officer
WJK Development Co.
28392 Airoso St.
Rancho Mission Viejo, CA 92694

Delivered via email to grant@wjkdevelopment.com

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment Update in Support of a Commercial Residential Development Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Keene:

The following letter report details the results of a Cultural Resources Assessment Update in Support of a Commercial Residential Development Project in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The report update was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998). PRC Section 5024.1 requires the identification and evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR is a listing of the state's historical resources, and indicates which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change, as defined in CEQA, to the extent that is prudent and feasible. The Cultural Resources Assessment Update was requested to update and be annexed to the Cultural Resources Survey Report: Cottonwood Village Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 479-140-022, and City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California completed by CRM TECH in September, 2021 (see Appendix D).

Purpose and Scope: At the request of WJK Development Co., BioCultural LLC completed a Cultural Resources Assessment Study to determine if any cultural resources were located in the Project Area (Project). The Project proposes the development and building of 184 apartment homes and 328 parking spaces. The development will also include electrical vehicle parking with 85 spaces and common spaces. The Project is defined as one 9.4-acre Project Area with an Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) of 0479-140-022 and located on a currently flat, highly disturbed and vacant lot with no access restrictions and located south of California State Route

60 between Cottonwood Ave to the south, Birchwood Drive and Watson Way to the west, Patricia Lane and Drake Drive to the east and Bencliff Ave and Tacoma Street to the north in the City of Moreno Valley Riverside County, California. Overview maps of the Project Area, regional vicinity and project location are provided in Attachment-A as Figures 1, 2 and 3.

Project Description: BioCultural LLC conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Study to update this Project. This included a literature search through the California Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California Riverside (UCR), Riverside, California; a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); a 10-meter transect intensive pedestrian survey of the 9.3-acres Project Area; and the following letter report with the results.

Project Site Location: 7.5-Minute USGS topographic quadrangle, Riverside East, California, Township 3 South, Range 3 West; Section 8, San Bernardino Base and Meridian.

Environmental Setting: The Project Area is located within the Perris Block, a large mass of granitic rock sculptured by six erosion surfaces and generally bounded by the San Jacinto Fault, the Elsinore Fault, the Santa Ana River and a non-defined southeast boundary. Two of the six erosion surfaces are narrow valley systems and the other four nearly horizontal planes. The oldest surface is a bowl and narrow valley system and partially filled with alluvium. The Perris Block has had a history of vertical land movements of several thousand feet due to shifts in the Elsinore and San Jacinto Faults. The surface of the project area demonstrated native vegetation, including jimson weed (*Datura stramonium*), and San Diego Morning-glory (*Calystegia macrostegia* (Greene) Brummitt ssp. *tenuifolia* (brams) Brummitt). Among the common invasive vegetation observed were prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.) and slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*). Wildlife present at the time of survey consisted of birds, including North American mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), common pigeon (*Columba livia*) and common raven (*Corvus corax*). Mammals observed consisted of Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), domestic cat (*Felis catus*) and domestic dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*).

Ethnohistoric Context: The following update to this section has been made at the request of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation.

Sections of previously completed Cultural Resources Inventory Reports have been extrapolated from Cultural Resources Consultants, ASM Affiliates (Harvey 2020), VCS Environmental (Maxon 2020), Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Clark and McDougall 2014), and (DeLeon and Wood 2021) to provide a basic understanding of the Ethnohistoric Context of the proposed Project area.

The Serrano, or “mountaineers” in Spanish, occupied the territory of the San Bernardino Mountains east to Mount San Gorgonio, the San Gabriel Mountains west to Mount San Antonio, and portions of the desert to the north and the fringe of the San Bernardino Valley to the south (Kroeber 1925:615–616). Numbering no more than perhaps 1,500 people, the Serrano were scattered over a rugged, expansive landscape. The Serrano were Shoshonean peoples, speakers of languages in the Takic sub-family of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family, and their ancestors are presumed to have entered southern California some 1,500 years ago from the Great Basin (Kroeber 1925:578–579). Their most intensive cultural contacts were with the Pass

Cahuilla, who occupied territory to the southeast, and the Gabrielino, who occupied the lands westward to the Pacific coast.

The term “Serrano” is properly applied to just one of four original Serrano subgroups, the others being the Alliklik, Vanyume, and Kitane muk; all were closely linked linguistically but were not a tribe with a recognizable political unity (Strong 1929:5–6). The Serrano subgroup occupied the portion of the San Bernardino Mountains and adjacent valleys that encompass the Project area, and thus this term refers here to the smaller cultural unit. Serrano clans were politically autonomous, although linked by ceremonial ties to other clans and people of other tribal groupings (i.e., the Cahuilla and Gabrielino). A moiety structure conditioned Serrano social life, all clans belonging to either the Coyote or Wildcat moiety, and all spring ceremonial and mourning obligations extending to at least one other clan (Strong 1929: 12–13). Exchanges of shell money between clans occurred during ceremonies, and contributions of shell money were made to mourning clan leaders by members of other clans on occasions of death. These moieties were exogamous, while clan organization was both patrilineal and exogamous. Although some have suggested that the clans were totemic, Gifford (1918:218) disagrees. Gifford attributes the patrilineal clan and moiety form of organization to links with southwestern tribes (Gifford 1918:218); others would identify Serrano organization as a typically Shoshonean social structure.

Each Serrano clan had a hereditary leader, or kika, and an assistant who was a ceremonial leader, or paha (Strong 1929:17–18). The home of the kika also served as a large ceremonial house, and large, semi-subterranean, earth-covered sweathouses were found immediately adjacent to streams in most villages (Bean and Smith 1978). These individuals were central to the ritual life of the Serrano, providing leadership during yearly ceremonial periods. In the context of discussions concerning mourning ceremonies, Strong (1929:32) indicates, “Immediately after death, much of the property of the deceased was destroyed,” and Bean and Smith (1978:572) note that cremation was practiced concurrent with the destruction of most of the deceased’s possessions.

During winter months consisted mostly of reliance on stored foods (acorns, pinyon nuts, mesquite beans) and some fresh meats and greens. In the spring, agave, cacti, greens, and a mix of game provided the bulk of the food resources. Many fruits and seeds became available during the summer months, but perhaps the richest season was autumn, when major harvests of acorns, pinyon nuts, mesquite beans, and screwbeans occurred, and when communal rabbit hunts took place in the context of much feasting and ritual activity (Bean et al. 1981:86–87). In addition to occupation sites and food procurement sites, rock cairns (“offerings” placed along trails), cupule petroglyph sites, hot springs (sacred areas), sources of lithic materials suitable to produce stone tools and other artifacts, and trails represent important land uses by the Serrano.

As with most Native groups in California, the basic division of labor was by sex and there were few individual specializations; thus, the nuclear family was a self-sufficient unit as long as communal tasks (e.g., animal drives) were unnecessary. Women were typically responsible for the gathering of the plant foods and food preparation, while the men conducted most of the hunting. Each sex was also responsible for the manufacture of the tools required for their respective tasks: women made the baskets, pottery, and clothing; men generally produced the flaked stone tools and built the houses (Steward 1938:44).

Trade was conducted with other Native groups on the Pacific Coast and Central Valley to the west, as well as with groups along the Colorado River and the greater Southwest. The Serrano groups apparently traded for goods that were consumed locally, as well as serving as intermediaries in longer-distance commerce relationships

During the early historic era, Serrano peoples and their culture were dramatically affected by the Spanish mission system. San Gabriel Mission was established in 1771 in the Los Angeles area, and baptisms of Serrano individuals began by 1785. Much later, in 1819, a new mission was founded in the San Bernardino Valley at the Indian rancheria of Guachama. An irrigation ditch (the Mill Creek Zanja) was built with Serrano labor in 1819–1820, and agriculture became important in the valley.

Project Personnel: Cultural Resources Project Manager and Senior Archaeologists Gregorio Pacheco, B.A., managed the Project, requested a Record Search and co-authored the report. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Specialist Ricardo Montijo prepared all figures. This report was reviewed for quality assurance/quality control by Cultural Resources Project Manager and Senior Archaeologist David Sosa, MA, RPA.

CHRIS Records Search: On March 29, 2024, BioCultural LLC Cultural Resources Project Manager Gregorio Pacheco requested a CHRIS records search, through the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California Riverside. The EIC houses archaeological site information for Riverside County. The search was conducted in order to identify previously conducted studies and recorded prehistoric and/or historic cultural resources within the Project or within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the Project Area. The Records Search Results were mailed by the EIC on May 6, 2024. The Search Results encountered 1 previously conducted cultural resource technical study report within the Project Area and 15 previously conducted cultural resource technical study reports within the 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the Project Area (**Table 1**). Also, the Record Search Results revealed no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area and six previously recorded cultural resources were found to be located within the 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the Project Area (**Table 2**).

Table 1: Previously Completed Cultural Resources Technical Studies.

Report #	Title	Date / Author(s)	Within Project Area
RI-00182	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of Brodiaea Avenue, PI 984, Water Systems Addition, Riverside County, California	1975 / Richard A. Weaver	No
RI-00742	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of 17.64 Acres Considered for Change of Zone (CZ 2707), Southeast of Sunny mead, Riverside County, California	1979 / Philip J. Wilke	No
RI-01786	Cultural Resource Report on Tracts 12608, 12606-2 and 11410 Located in the Sunnymead Area in the Sunnymead Valley, Riverside County, California	1983 / Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	No

Report #	Title	Date / Author(s)	Within Project Area
RI-02171	Cultural Resource Inventory for the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	1987 / Daniel F. McCarthy	No
RI-05795	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Facility 950-031-029A Located at 24899 Alessandro Boulevard, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2004 / Carolyn E. Kyle	No
RI-06269	An Historical Resources Identification of Alessandro Pointe Project, Tract 34681, 25817 Alessandro Boulevard, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2006 / John Stephen Alexandrowicz	No
RI-07539	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Royal Street Telecommunications, LLC Candidate LA2356B (Sunnymead Plaza), 24903 Sunnymead Boulevard, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2007 / Wayne H. Bonner, and Marnie Aislin-Kay	No
RI-07645	An Archaeological Survey for the Alessandro Plaza Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California	2005 / Seth A. Rosenberg and Brian F. Smith	No
RI-08654	Cultural Resources Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24173-B	2011 / Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	No
RI-08801	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24899-H (A Storage Place)	2011 / Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	No
RI-10095	Cingular Wireless Cultural Resource Assessment	2002 / Colleen Dooley	No
RI-10150	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Alessandro Apartments Project City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2016 / David Brunzell	No
RI-10931	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey for the Commercial Center Shell Gas Station Express Car Wash Office Building Project	2020 / Brian F. Smith	No
RI-10990	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alessandro Boulevard Convenience Store Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2018 / Holly Duke, Desiree Martinez, Tim Spillane, and Sherri Gust	No

Report #	Title	Date / Author(s)	Within Project Area
RI-11226	Proposed Wireless Device Monopalm and Equipment Cabinet; Carolyn Site, 25050 Alessandro Blvd., Moreno Valley, California, 92553	2002 / Fred E. Budinger Jr.	No
RI-11328	Cultural Resources Survey Report: Cottonwood Village Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 479-140-022, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2021 / Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnación, and Nina Gallardo	Yes

Table 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources.

Primary	Trinomial	Other ID	Type	Age	Date / Recorded by	Within Project Area
P-33-007276	-	Other- Ser. No. 33 2388-1; OTIS Resource Number - 464907; OHP Property Number 062617	Building	Historic	1983 / Jim Warner, Riverside County RI-03928 Historical Comm.	No
P-33-007279	-	Other- D. C. Hield House; Other - Ser. No. 33-2388-4; OTIS Resource Number -464910; OHP Property Number - 062620; National Register - 3S	Building	Historic	1983 / Jim Warner, Riverside County RI-03928 Historical Comm.	No
P-33-007280	-	Other- Rosa More House; Other - Ser. No. 33-2388-5; OTIS Resource Number -464911; OHP Property Number - 062621	Building	Historic	1983 / Jim Warner, Riverside County RI-03928 Historical Comm.	No
P-33-007284	-	Other-Ser. No. 33-2388-9; OTIS Resource Number - 464915; OHP Property Number - 062625	Building	Historic	1983 / Jim Warner, Riverside County RI-03928 Historical Comm.	No
P-33-015454	CA-RIV-008149	Other - ACS-AP-1	Site	Historic	2006 / John Stephen Alexandrowicz, RI-06269 Archaeological Consulting Services	No
P-33-028824	CA-RIV-012934	Other - LSA-CAQ1901-S-1	Site	Historic	2019 / Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates Inc.	No

Sacred Lands File Search: On March 29, 2024, BioCultural LLC archaeologist Gregorio Pacheco requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the general vicinity of the Project Area with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The SLF search identifies and verifies if any known Tribal Cultural Resources, Native American gravesites and/or spiritual sites are present within the vicinity and/or within the Project Area. The SLF also identifies and provides a list of Native American tribal groups and/or tribal individuals (listed by the NAHC) with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the Project Area. A response from the NAHC was received on April 17, 2024, resulting with negative results for Tribal

Resources and /or specific Tribal Site information during the SLF. This does not indicate the Project Area is not of importance to the Native American tribes listed on the list provided by the NAHC and included on Appendix C. No further Native American coordination was completed as it is assumed CEQA AB 52 tribal consultation will be conducted (as needed) by the lead agency (City of Moreno Valley).

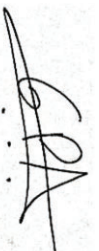
Field Methods and Results: On July 23, 2024, BioCultural LLC archaeologist Gregorio Pacheco conducted completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the 9.4-acres (APN 479-140-022) Project Area. The survey was completed using 10-meter spaced transects, oriented north to south transects. Transects started on the northeast corner of the Project Area within the intersection of Patricia Lane and Drake Drive. The Project Area was found to be a rectangular, flat and highly disturbed vacant lot with no access restrictions. The previous ground disturbance allowed for the survey to have a 90 to 100% ground visibility during the transect walking of the outer portion of the Project Area and 10-15% ground visibility on the central portion of the Project Area due to dense vegetation. The Project Area was found to be located between single family residential house developments to the north, east and west and Cottonwood Ave to the south. The Project is highly disturbed with modern domestic and construction type trash deposits, tilled/turned clearing vegetation activities, an underground gas pipeline and walking path usage activities. Several small and dispersed concentrations of modern domestic and construction debris were observed and photographed. No cultural resources were observed and/or recorded during the intense pedestrian survey on of the entire property.

Recommendations: Given the results of the 2021 Cultural Resources Survey Report completed by CRM TECH, the updated CHRIS records search, the updated Sacred Lands File search, the negative results of the field site survey, and heavy disturbance across the Project Area it is highly unlikely that any Cultural Resources are located and/or could be found within the Project Area. However, if any Cultural Resources are encountered during ground disturbance activities, all ground disturbance activities within 100 feet should be stopped and the lead agency, Native American tribal representative(s) should be informed. As well as a Secretary of Interior (SOI) qualified Project Archaeologist to records, analyze and evaluate the newly discover resource(s) under the CRHR eligibility. As well, in the event of potential inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources the consulting Native American tribal representative should also be contacted to assess the find.

Sincerely,



David Sosa, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
BioCultural LLC



Gregorio Pacheco, B.A.
Cultural Resources Manager
BioCultural LLC

References:

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith (1978) Cupeño. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.), *California*, 588-591. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.

Bean, Lowell John, Sylvia B. Vane, Michael Lerch and Jackson Young (1981) "Native American Places in the San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California." Report prepared by Cultural Systems Research, Inc., Menlo Park, CA, for the USDA Forest Service, South Zone Contracting Office Arcadia, CA (Contract No. 539JA9-0-212).

Clark, Tiffany and McDougall, Dennis (2014) "Cultural Resources Survey of the Phase I Area and Associated Water Tank/Access Road Route for the Tapestry project, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California" Applied Earthworks, Inc.

DeLeon, Andrew and Wood, Susan (2021) Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Towne Center Specific Plan Project, City of Canyon Lake, Riverside County, California. Applied Earthworks, Inc.

Earle, David D. (1997) "Ethnohistoric Overview of the Edwards Air Force Base Region and the Western Mojave Desert". Prepared by Earle and Associates, Palmdale, California for Environmental Management Office, Air Force Flight Test Center, Edwards Air Force Base, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles, California.

(2005) "The Mojave River and the Central Mojave Desert: Native Settlement, Travel, and Exchange in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*" 25(1):1-38.

Gifford, Edward W. (1918) *Clans and Moieties in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, 14(2):155-219. Berkeley, California.

Harvey, Stephen (2020) Cultural Resources Study Results for the Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. ASM Affiliates.

Kroeber, A. L. (1925) *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Maxon, Patrick, O. (2020) "Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hunter Substation Replacement Project City of Riverside, California". Prepared by VCS Environmental. Report Copy on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California Riverside.

Steward, Julian H. (1938) Basin-Plateau Aboriginal Sociopolitical Groups. In Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 120. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Strong, William Duncan (1929) *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26(1):1-358.

Appendix A. Field Figures

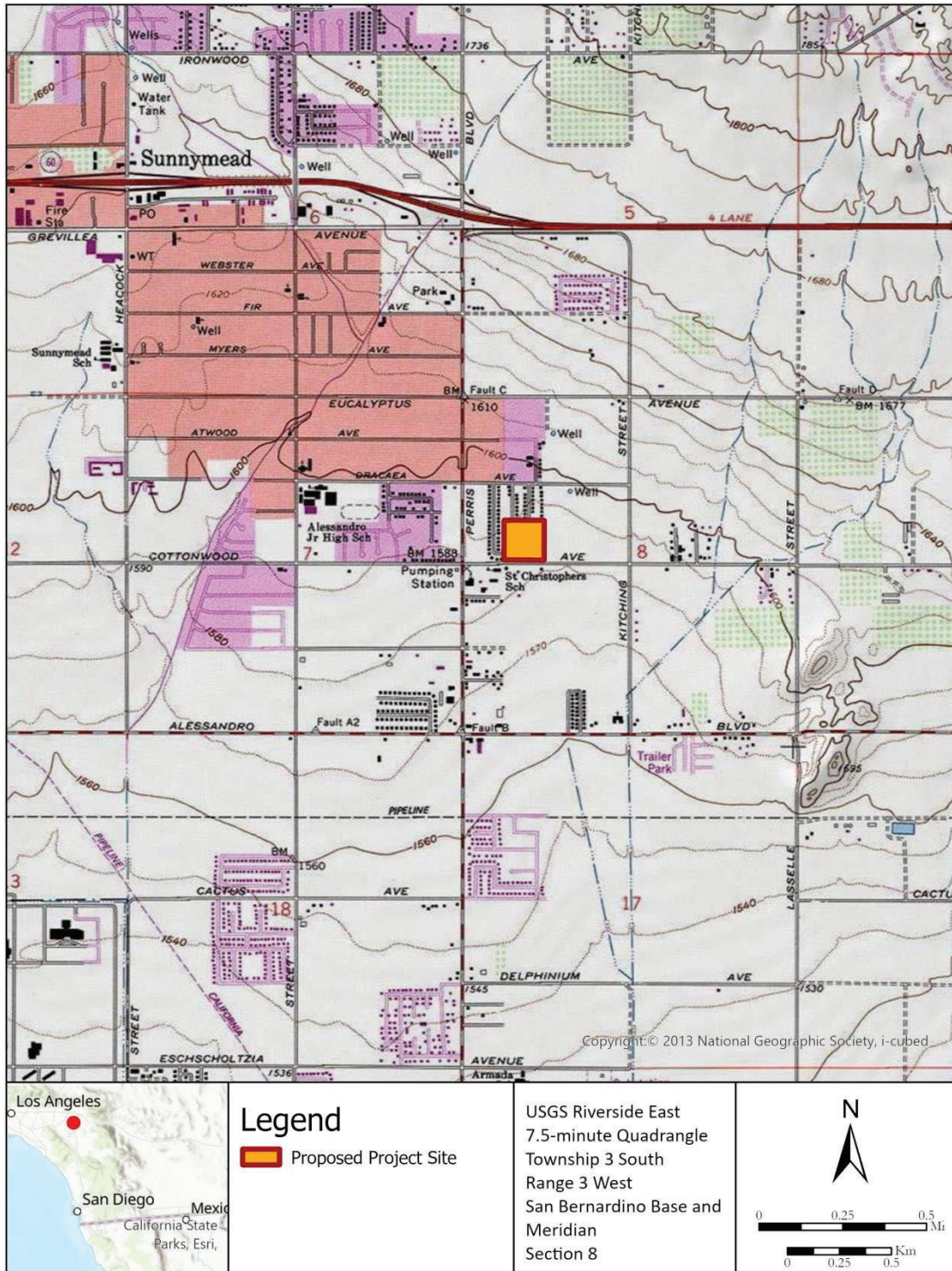


Figure 1. Project Area Regional Map.

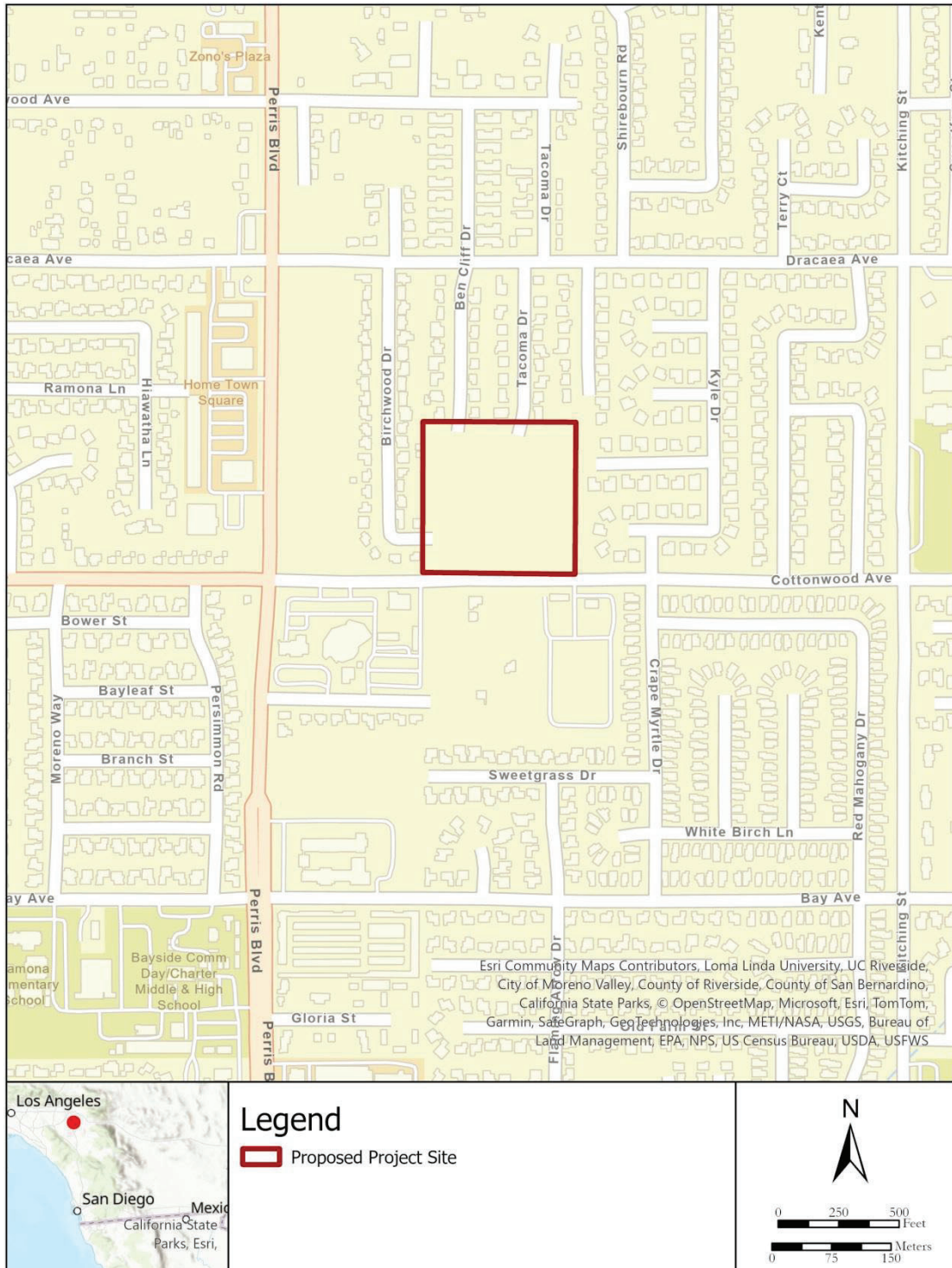


Figure 2. Project Area Vicinity Map.



Figure 3. Project Area Location Map.



Figure 4. Project Area Overview. Southwest view.



Figure 5. Project Area Overview. South view.



Figure 6. Project Area disturbed (tilled/turned) Overview. South view.



Figure 7. Project Area disturbed (tilled/turned) Close-up. South view



Figure 8. Underground gas pipeline on the southern portion of the Project Area. West view.



Figure 9. Project Area Overview cleared and with vegetation. South view.



Figure 10. Project Area Overview cleared and with vegetation. South view.



Figure 11. Project Area Overview cleared and with vegetation. West view.



Figure 12. Project Area Overview cleared and with vegetation. East view.



Figure 13. Project Area Overview, Site Disturbance. West view.



Figure 14. Project Area Overview, Site Disturbance. West view.

Appendix B. Records Search Results

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418
(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

May 6, 2024
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 341
ST-RIV-7475

Gregorio Pacheco
BioCultural LLC
Lincoln Ave P.O. Box #92796
Pasadena, CA, 91109

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the CR Assessment in Support of a Commercial Residential Development Project

Dear Gregorio Pacheco:

We received your request on March 27, 2024 for a cultural resources records search for the CR Assessment in Support of a Commercial Residential Development project located in Section 8, T.3S, R.3W, SBBM in the Moreno Valley area in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 16 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. One of these studies involved the project area. PDF copies of these reports are included for your reference. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing", "Eastern Information Center Report Detail", and "Eastern Information Center Report Spreadsheet" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

Our records indicate that six cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing" and "Eastern Information Center Resource Detail" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number RI #. Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD): Three properties (33-007284, 33-007280, 33-007279) are listed and are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. One property (33-007276) is listed and is not evaluated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ARD and BERD; the ARD and BERD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

As the Information Center for Riverside, Inyo, and Mono Counties, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,



Kenedy Jacome
Information Officer

Enclosures

Appendix C. Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 18, 2021

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECHVia Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us**Re: Proposed Cottonwood Village Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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 negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. 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 me. 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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/18/2021**

**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**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**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**

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Cupeno
Rd. Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Cottonwood Village Project, Riverside County.

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
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Appendix D. Previously Completed Report

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

COTTONWOOD VILLAGE PROJECT

Assessor's Parcel Number 479-140-022
City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

City of Moreno Valley
Community Development Department, Planning Division
14177 Frederick Street
P.O. Box 88005
Moreno Valley, CA 92552

Prepared for:

Matthew Fagan Consulting Services, Inc.
42011 Avenida Vista Ladera
Temecula, CA 92591

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

September 23, 2021
CRM TECH Project No. 3739

Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report: Cottonwood Village Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 479-140-022, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Author(s): Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian
Deirdre Encarnación, Archaeologist/Report Writer
Nina Gallardo, Archaeologist/Native American Liaison

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
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Date: September 23, 2021

For Submittal to: City of Moreno Valley
Community Development Department, Planning Division
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(951) 413-3206

Prepared for: Matthew Fagan, President
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USGS Quadrangle: Sunnymead, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 8, T3S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 9.3 acres

Keywords: Perris Valley area; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resource" under CEQA provisions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between May and September 2021, at the request of Matthew Fagan Consulting Services, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 9.3 acres of vacant land in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 479-140-022, is located on the north side of Cottonwood Avenue between Perris Boulevard and Patricia Lane, in the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Sunnymead, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed residential development project known as the Cottonwood Village, which entails the construction of 23 fourplexes and 92 townhomes along with paved parking lots and other associated infrastructure. The City of Moreno Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands file search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of the study, no "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Moreno Valley a finding of *No Impact* on "historical resources."

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between May and September 2021, at the request of Matthew Fagan Consulting Services, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 9.3 acres of vacant land in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 479-140-022, is located on the north side of Cottonwood Avenue between Perris Boulevard and Patricia Lane, in the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Sunnymead, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 1, 2).

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed residential development project known as the Cottonwood Village, which entails the construction of 23 fourplexes and 92 townhomes along with paved parking lots and other associated infrastructure. The City of Moreno Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands file search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Perris Valley, one of the many tectonically controlled valleys in the valley-and-ridge systems of the Perris Block. It lies in the central portion of the City of Moreno Valley, in a formerly rural area that has gradually transformed into a mixed-use residential and commercial neighborhood. The climate in the region is generally temperate, with seasonal average temperatures ranging between lows in the 30°F range in winter and highs over 90°F in summer. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and March.

Consisting of one of the last undeveloped parcels in the vicinity, the roughly square-shaped project area is surrounded by existing single-family residential tracts on the north, west, and east, and by Cottonwood Avenue and a storm drain on the south. Historically agricultural in use, it is currently vacant and fallow. The terrain in the project area is relatively level, and the elevations range roughly from 1,585 feet to 1,590 feet above mean sea level. A small drainage runs across the southwestern corner of the property (Fig. 3).

The ground surface continues to show signs of past disturbance and was cleared of vegetation recently (Fig. 3). Several dirt roads are present along the perimeter of the parcel, serving as access

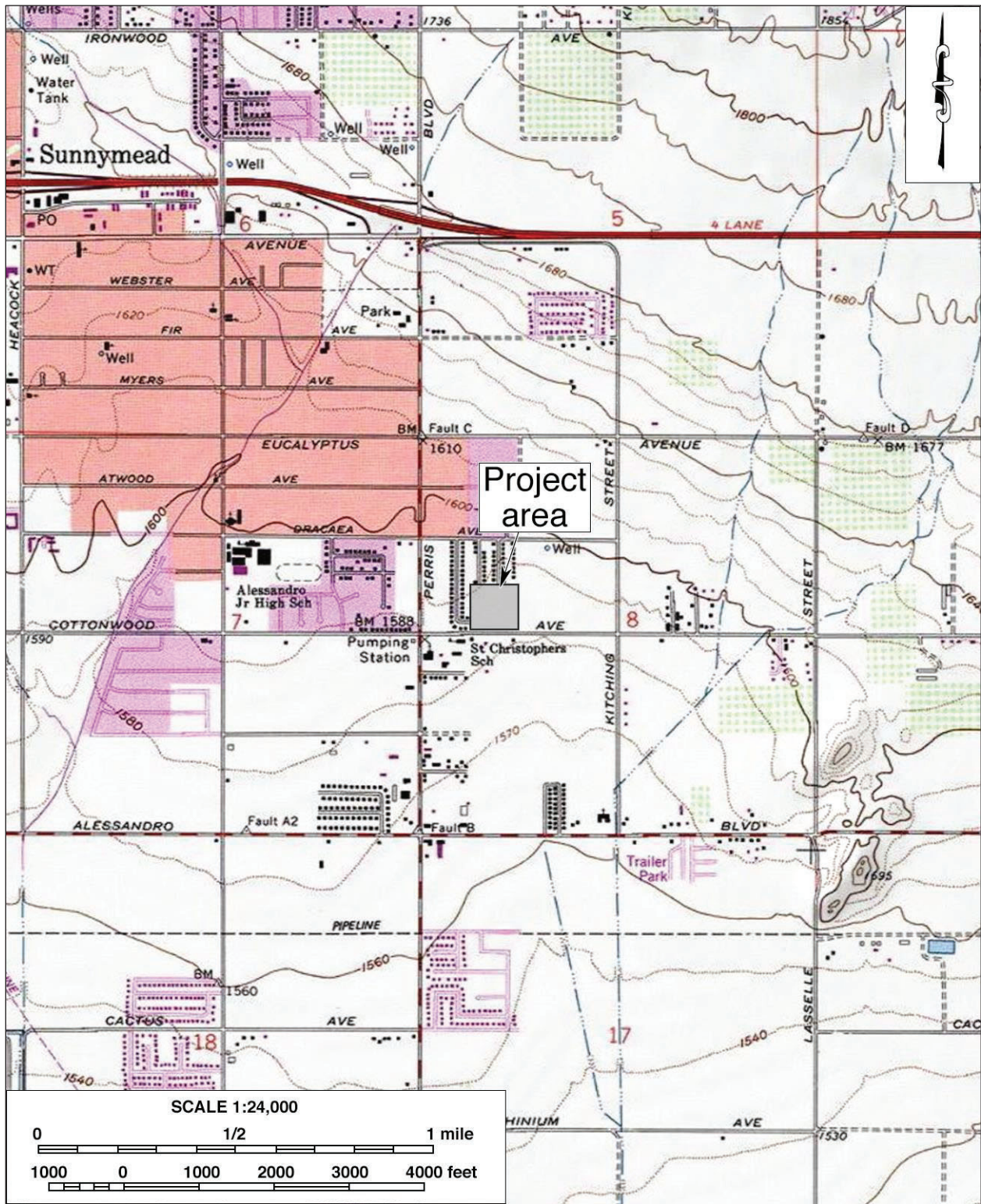


Figure 1. Project location. (Based on USGS Sunnymead, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1980])

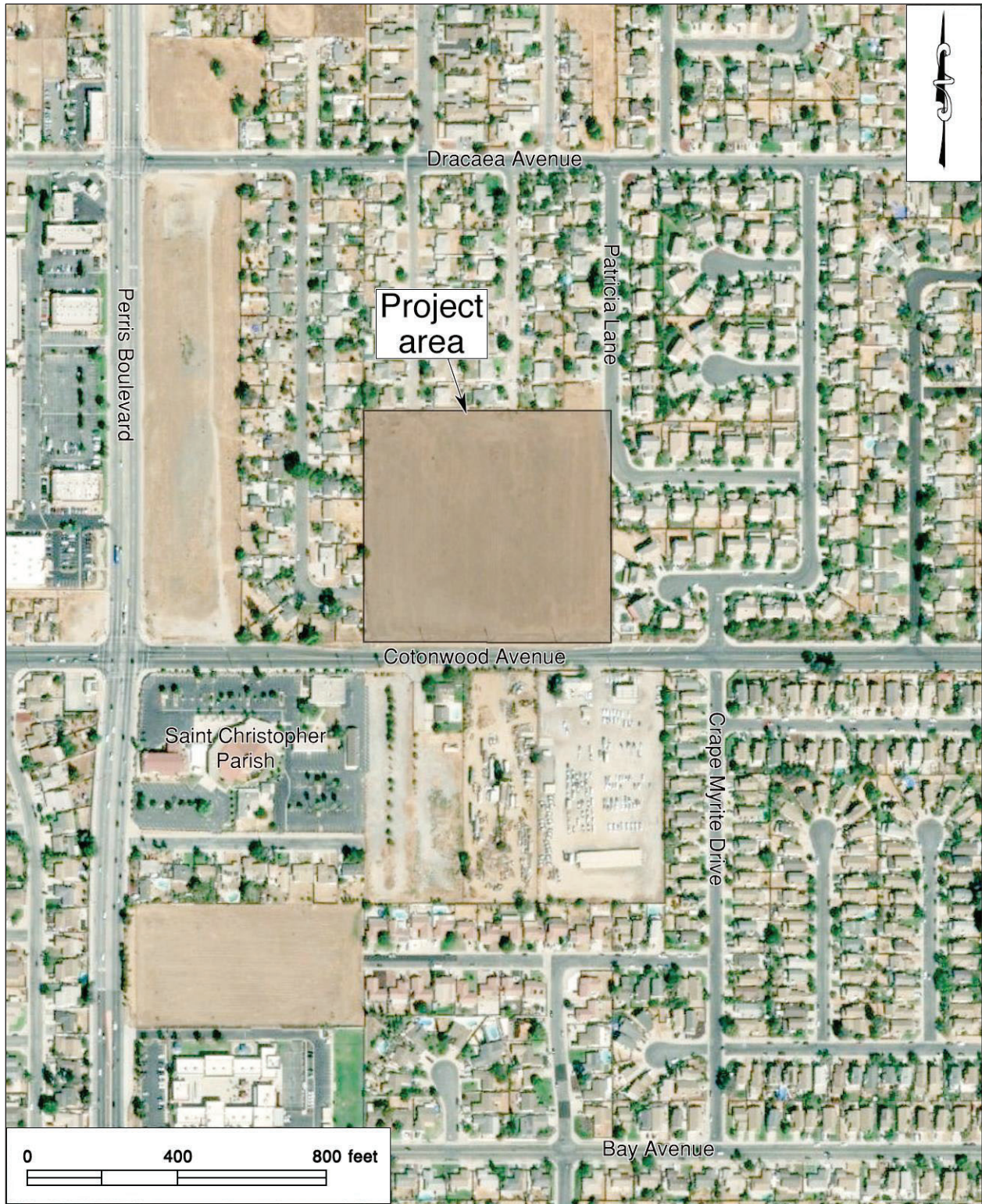


Figure 2. Aerial image of the project area.



Figure 3. Typical landscape in the project area. (Photograph taken on August 16, 2021; view to the north from the southwestern corner of the property)

for a power transmission line with stamped dates of 2017-2018 and an underground gas pipeline. The surface soil is composed of light grayish-brown, fine- to medium-grained sands with small rocks, and the existing vegetation includes mainly invasive and naturalized weeds and grasses such as foxtail, wild mustard, and tumbleweed.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, some ten miles southeast of the project area, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, roughly 25 miles to the northwest, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne

and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be divided into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,500-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Moreno Valley area has long been a part of the traditional territory of the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name Luiseño derived from Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, which held jurisdiction over most of the Luiseño territory during the Mission Period. Prior to European contact, the Luiseño may have been known as *Puyumkowitchum*, or “western people.” The leading anthropological scholarship on Luiseño culture and history includes Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. The Luiseño society was based on autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. Each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of water, always in proximity to subsistence resources.

Luiseño subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Luiseño helped shape the landscape. The practice of controlled burning of chaparral and oak woodland areas created an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. Coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings were used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds, which left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, the most common archaeological remains found in the region.

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact. Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands, as well as diseases such as smallpox.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations including Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala. Currently, language and ceremonies are being revitalized, and some groups have taken to using ethnographic terms such as *Puyumkowitchum* to refer to themselves.

Historic Context

In California, the so-called “historic period” began in 1769, when an expedition sent by the Spanish authorities in Mexico founded Mission San Diego, the first European outpost in Alta California. For several decades after that, however, Spanish colonization activities were largely confined to the coastal regions and left mostly indirect impact on the arid hinterland of the territory. Although the first explorers, including Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza, traveled through the Perris and San Jacinto Valleys as early as 1772-1774 (Beck and Haase 1974:15), no Europeans were known to have settled in the vicinity until the beginning of the 19th century.

In comparison to other nearby communities such as Riverside and San Jacinto, the City of Moreno Valley is a “late-bloomer” both in early development in the 19th century and in urban growth in the 20th. By the mid-19th century, the area that constitutes present-day Moreno Valley remained essentially uninhabited, despite its location on a plain surrounded by several large Mexican land grants. In 1853-1855, when the U.S. government initiated the first official land survey in southern California, the only man-made features observed in the area were a few roads crisscrossing the desert floor, including a wagon road from San Bernardino to Temecula, a second one leading to San Jacinto, and several unidentified roads or trails (GLO 1856).

The Moreno Valley area remained unclaimed public land until 1870, when a large tract of 13,471 acres was purchased from the U.S. government in one single transaction (BLM n.d.). It was on

this vast acquisition that the 11,560-acre Alessandro Tract and the town of Alessandro, where the March Air Reserve Base lies today, were laid out and offered to settlers in 1887 (Gunther 1984:11), during a land boom that swept through southern California in the 1880s. After this initial development scheme failed, the developers of Redlands in San Bernardino County, fresh from their acclaimed success in creating the Bear Valley reservoir and the thriving Redlands colony, took over the Alessandro Tract with the intention of irrigating the land with an elaborate water system (*ibid.*).

Water from the Bear Valley reservoir reached the Moreno Valley area in 1891, ushering in a few years of prosperity in the early 1890s. Two more communities came into being in the vicinity during this brief boom: New Haven, soon to be renamed Moreno, and Midland, also known as Armada (Gunther 1984:323, 333). However, the boom soon turned to bust during the drought of the late 1890s, when Bear Valley water was no longer delivered to the Moreno Valley area. As a result, the budding towns in the area became largely abandoned, and many of the buildings were taken up and moved to Riverside (*ibid.*:13, 334).

During the early 20th century, the Moreno Valley area began to recover slowly. In 1912, a 1,100-acre portion of the original Alessandro Tract was re-subdivided as the Sunnymead Orchard Tract (County Surveyor 1912), thus bestowing on the community formerly known as Midland or Armada the new name of Sunnymead. A decade later, a series of land development projects began just to the west of Sunnymead, which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the community of Edgemont (County Surveyor 1927; Gunther 1984:171-172).

Despite these development efforts, Moreno Valley's economic prospect was severely hampered by the lack of reliable water supply until 1973, after the completion of the California Aqueduct and its southern terminus, Lake Perris (Gunther 1984:334). Since then, the promise of affordable housing brought an influx of commuters to the Moreno Valley area, setting off a period of rapid growth and urbanization. By 1984, when residents in the communities of Moreno, Sunnymead, and Edgemont voted to incorporate as the City of Moreno Valley, the new city had already become the second most populous in Riverside County (*ibid.*), thanks mainly to its attraction as a "bedroom community."

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search service for this study was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, on August 10, 2021. During the records search, EIC staff examined maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a half-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Historic Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On May 28, 2021, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission’s Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California’s trustee agency for the protection of “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. In the meantime, CRM TECH also notified the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians of the upcoming archaeological field survey and invited tribal participation.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1855, USGS topographic maps dated 1901-1980, and aerial photographs taken in 1966-2020. The historic maps are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On August 16, 2021, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of tribal monitor Victoria Banda from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects at 10-meter (approximately 33-foot) intervals. In this way, the entire project area was surveyed systematically for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was generally good (75-90%) due to the light vegetative cover.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Inside the half-mile scope of the records search, EIC records identify several studies on various tracts of land and linear features, but none on adjacent or nearby properties. EIC records further indicate that three historical/archaeological sites have been recorded within the half-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

All of the sites dated to the historic period, and no prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains have been recorded in the project vicinity. As Table 1 shows, two of these sites were buildings, specifically single-family residences dating to the late 19th century, while the third

Site No.	Recorded by/Date	Description
33-007279	Warner 1983	D.C. Hield House, 1896
33-007280	Warner 1983	Rosa More House, ca. 1880s
33-028824	Goodwin 2019	Slab, utility pole, and glass bottle fragment

represented structural remains including a slab, a utility poles, and a glass fragment. None of the sites were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them require further consideration in conjunction with this project.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC states in a letter dated June 18, 2021, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity (see App. 2). Noting that the absence of specific information would not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of 22 individuals associated with 15 local Native American groups who may have knowledge of such resources.

The NAHC’s reply is attached in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Moreno Valley in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary. As mentioned above, the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians was notified of the archaeological fieldwork and participated in the survey. The Soboba Band has expressed no specific concerns regarding the potential for cultural resources to be present within the project area.

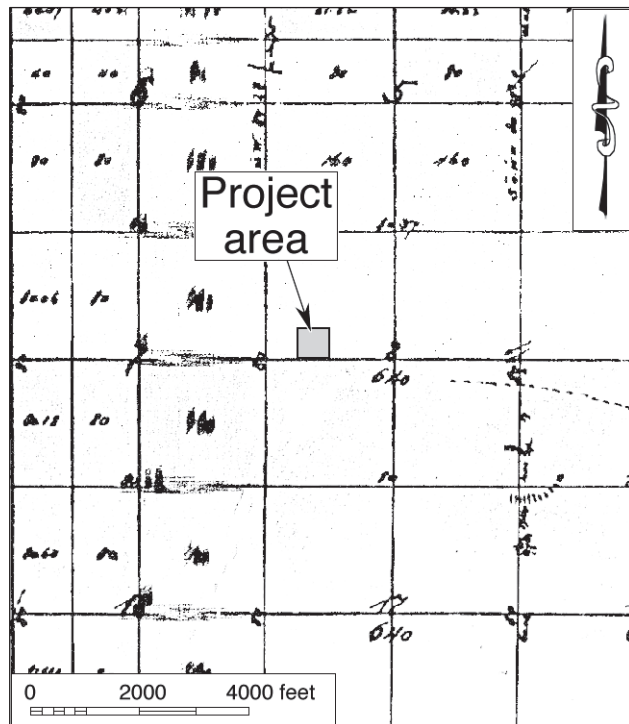


Figure 4. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1855. (Source: GLO 1855)

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study similarly suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. In the 1850s-1860s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the present-day Moreno Valley area, only an unnamed road or trail was observed traversing across the project vicinity (Fig. 4). By the 1890s, the winding roads noted in the mid-19th century had been replaced by a more regular grid of roads that were lined by scattered buildings, including the forerunner of today’s Cottonwood Avenue (Fig. 5). The project vicinity was then referred to as “Armada” (Fig. 5; see “Historic Context,” above).

Throughout the historic period, the project area evidently remained vacant and used as agricultural fields, and the only notable feature

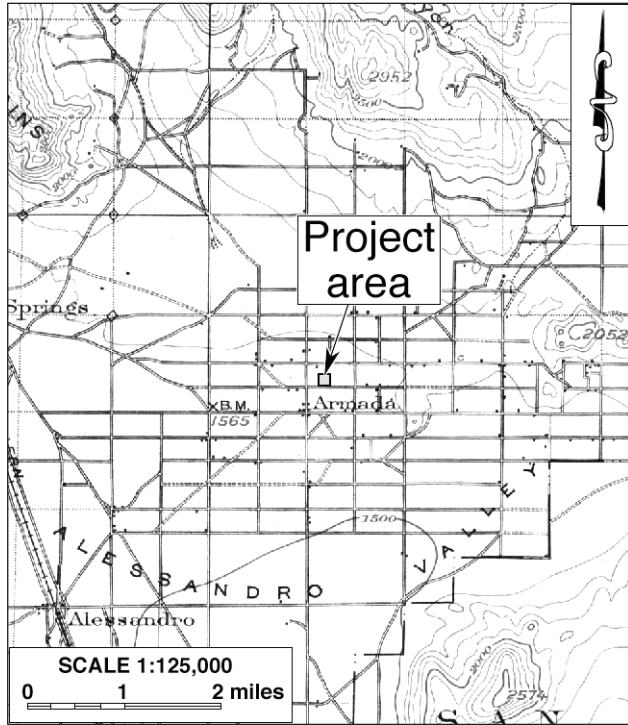


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

in or near its boundaries was Cottonwood Avenue (Figures 4-7; NETR Online 1966; 1967). By the mid-1960s, the agrarian landscape in the surrounding area began to be transformed increasing residential development, followed by an influx of commercial buildings along Perris Boulevard between the late 1970s and mid-1990s (NETR Online 1966-1997). The residential tracts to the west and the north of the project area were present by 1966, while the one to the east was developed in 2005-2008 (NETR Online 1966; Google Earth 2005; 2008). Despite these nearby developments, the project area itself has evidently remained undeveloped to the present time (NETR Online 1966-2018; Google Earth 2002-2020).

FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources, and no buildings, structures,

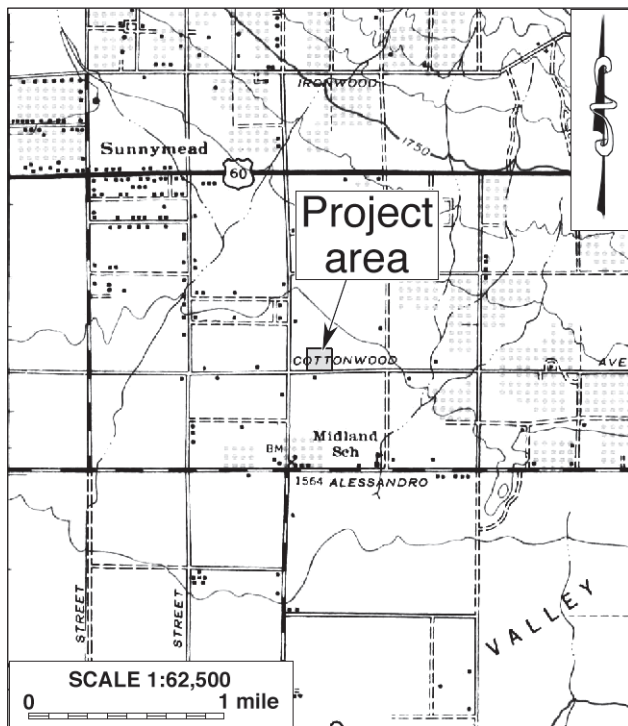


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1943)

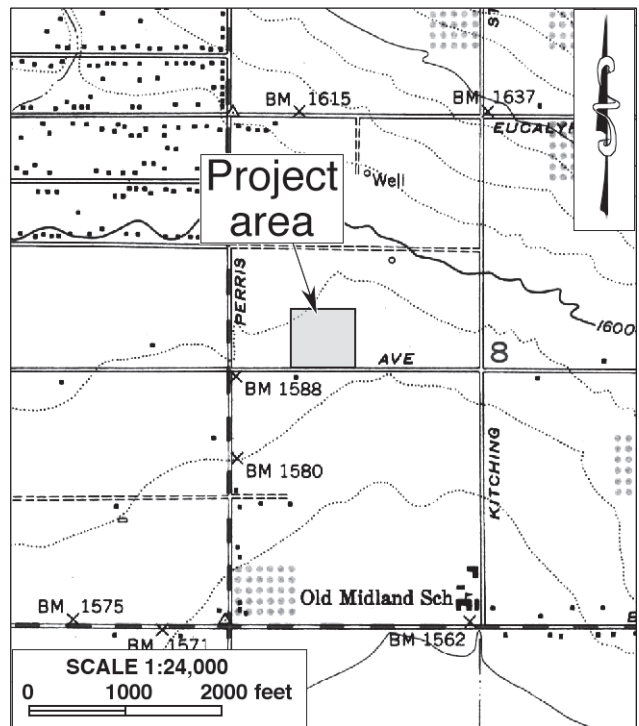


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered. As a result of past farming operations on the property and maintenance to utility lines within project boundaries, the ground surface has been extensively disturbed, with little vestige of the natural landscape surviving today (Fig. 3). Modern refuse, primarily landscaping and construction waste, was observed along the western and northern boundaries, including piles of asphalt, broken concrete, tires, and wood. None of these items are of any historical/archaeological interest. No bedrock outcrops or other potential markers of prehistoric human activities were found in the project area.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area and assist the City of Moreno Valley in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
(PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were encountered during the present survey. In addition, the Sacred Lands File indicate no properties of Native American traditional cultural value in the project vicinity, and no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, CRM TECH concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As stated above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Moreno Valley:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources
management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
- 2021 Certificate of Specialization, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College.
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.