

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
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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

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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

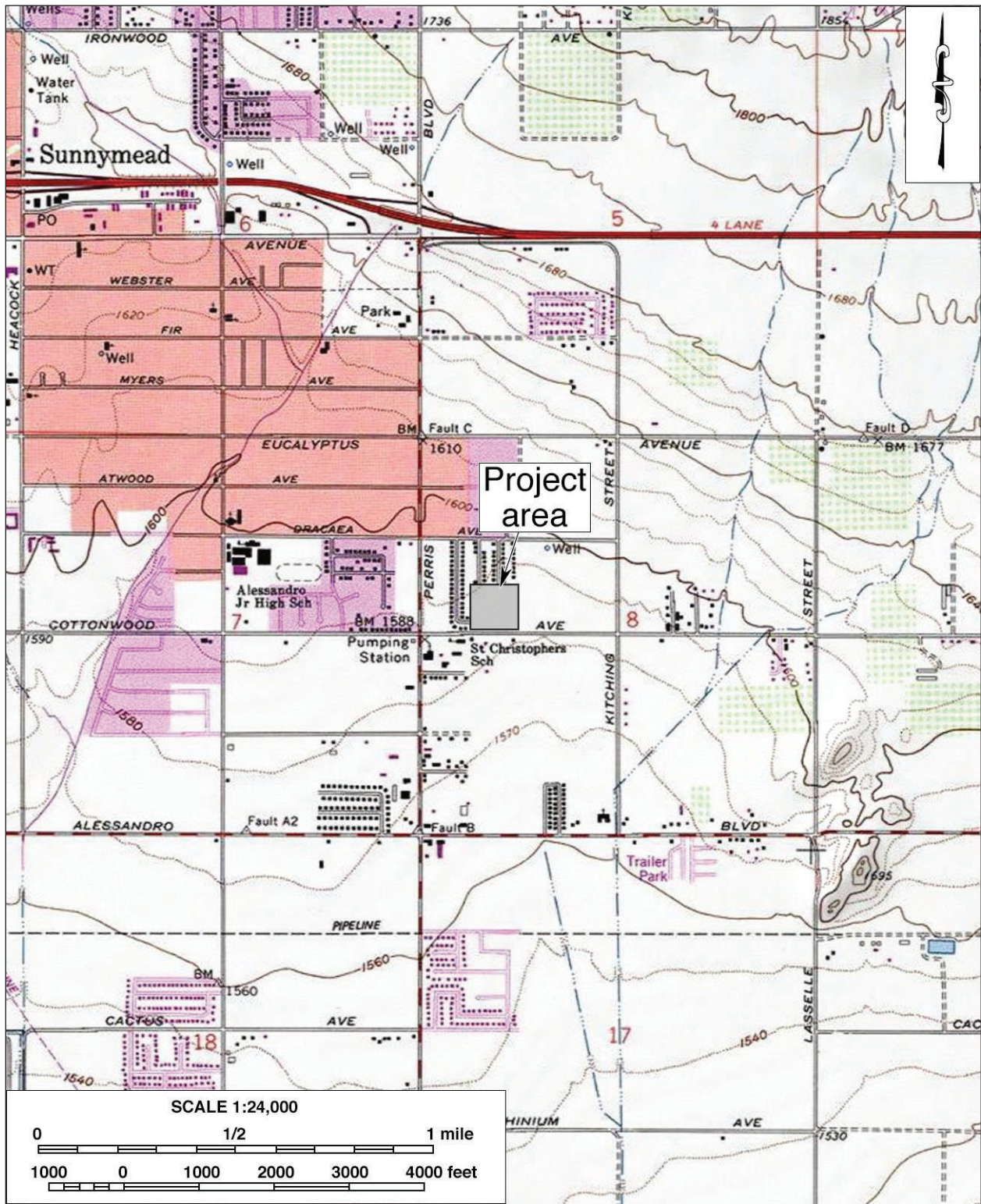


Figure 1. Project location. (Based on USGS Sunnymead, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1980])

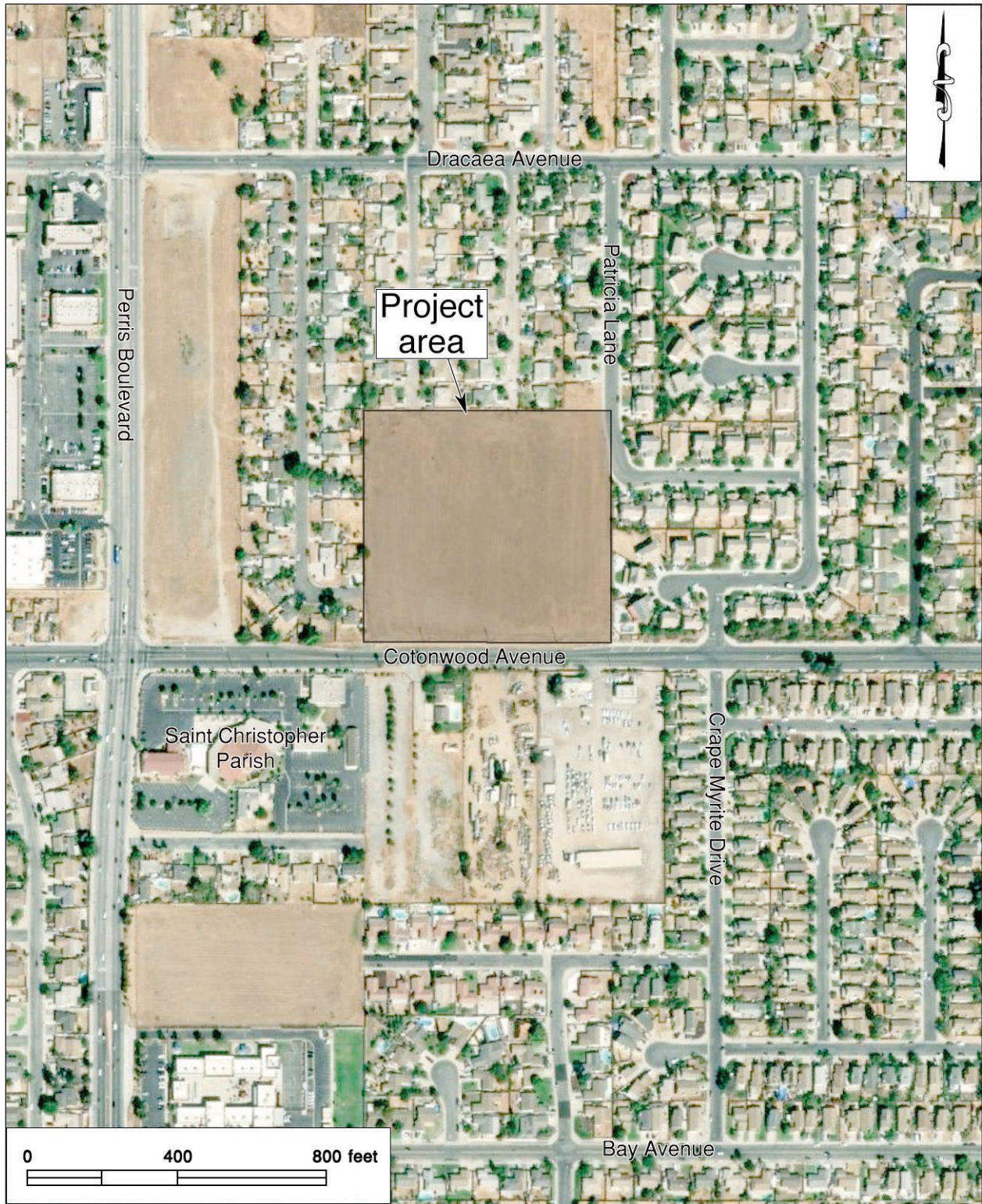


Figure 2. Aerial image of the project area.



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

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
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.

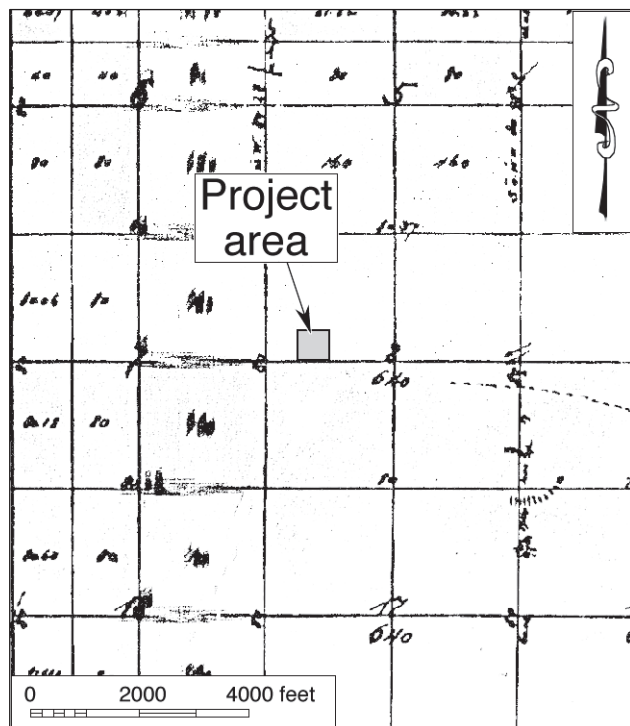


Figure 4. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1855.
(Source: GLO 1855)

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

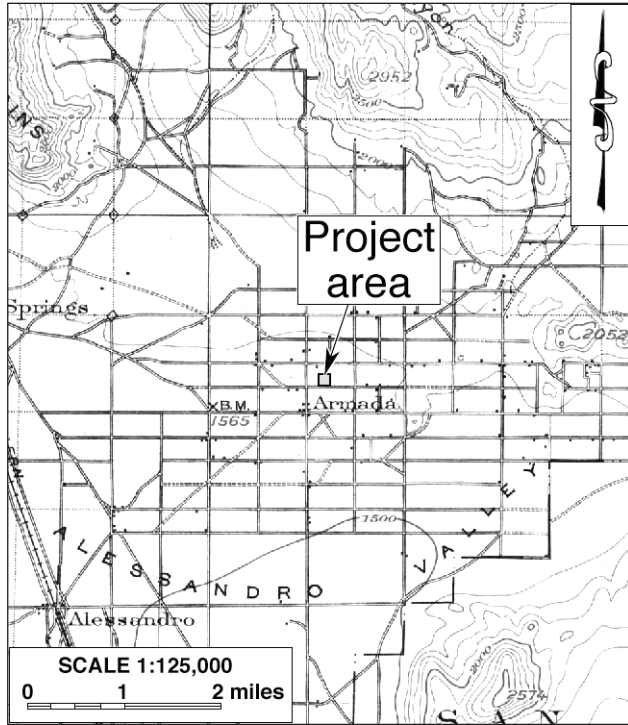


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

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,

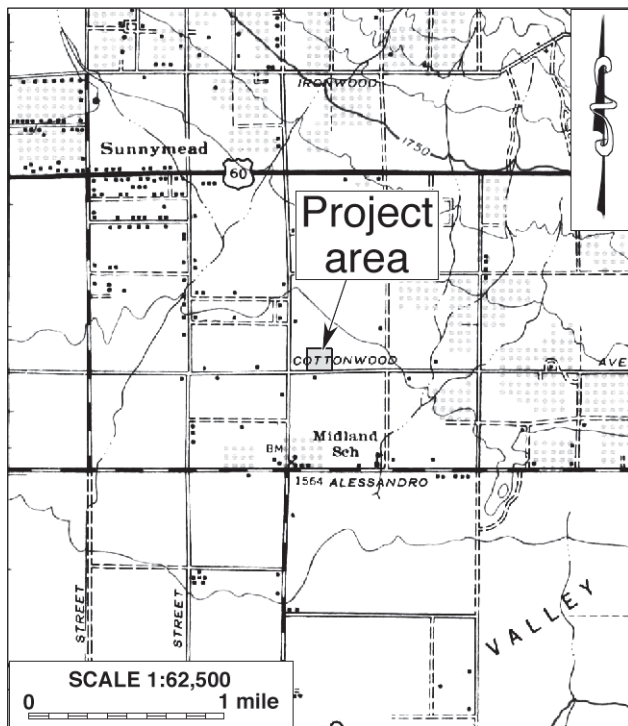


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1943)

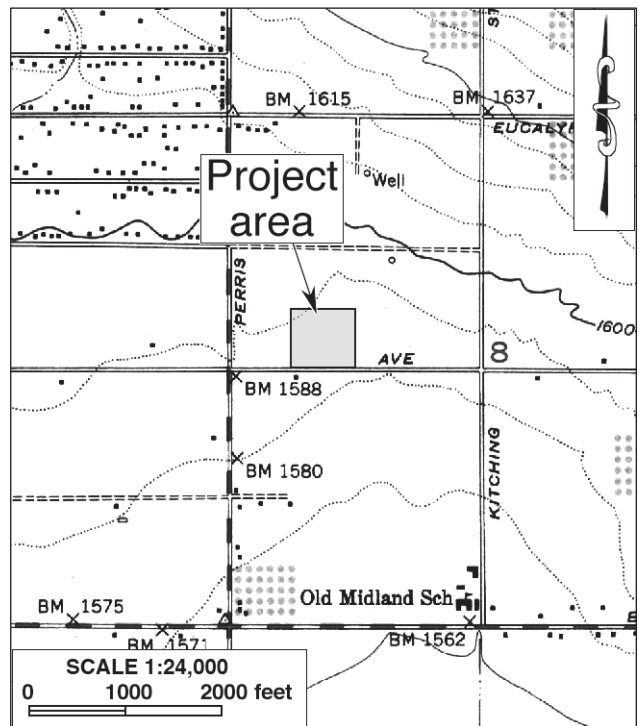


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

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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 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26.

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 - 1943 Map: Perris, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.
 - 1953 Map: Sunnymead, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951, field-checked in 1953.
 - 1980 Map: Sunnymead, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1980.
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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.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 18, 2021

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via 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
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[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**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

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

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

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

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

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

Cahuilla

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