APPENDIX D CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE VALLEY GARDENS APARTMENTS APN 479-220-024 CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:



Moreno Valley Community Development

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Key Words: City of Moreno Valley; Riverside County; Sunnymead, Calif. USGS Quad.; Luiseño tribe; Negative Results

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Attachment D CHRIS Records Search

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory report was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental (UEI) at the request of the City of Moreno Valley, Community Development. This study is for the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property. UEI conducted this cultural resource study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The project is located in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (see **Attachment A, Figure 1** and **Figure 2**), and is specifically located on the north side of Alessandro Boulevard, east of Flaming Arrow Drive, and west of Sarah Street (currently an unpaved private street), Assessor's Parcel Number 479-220-024. This can be seen on the *Sunnymead, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 03 W, Township 03 S, in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 8 (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The background research and archival study included a one-half mile buffer surrounding the project site (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). In general, the project is located in a residential area with regional access from Interstate 215 highway to the west and State Route 60 (SR 60) to the north.

1.2 Project Description

The parcel currently contains approximately 8.99 acres (gross), and will be divided into two parcels through a new Tentative Parcel Map. Under the new Tentative Parcel Map, Parcel 1 will contain approximately 4.6 acres, and will be the site of the proposed project. The Valley Gardens Apartments Project is located on Parcel 1 on the north side of Alessandro Boulevard, in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County (Attachment A, Figure 2). The site is vacant, undeveloped land that has been cleared for new construction. The project site is surrounded on the north, east and west sides by residential neighborhoods consisting of single-family homes, and to the south across Alessandro Boulevard by multi-family apartments. The developer is proposing to construct eight new residential buildings, with related utilities improvements, and driveways, parking, amenities, and landscaping. These two-story apartment buildings will include 64 two- and three-bedroom units.

Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design. The surface area of the APE is approximately 4.6 acres. All of this area is subject to direct ground disturbances during construction.

1.3 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and to also determine previous cultural resource surveys. The project site and a one-half-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area.

In addition, outreach to the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American tribes was conducted.

Mr. Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search. The cultural resources record search was requested from the EIC conducted by Ms. Doukakis. Mr. Brent Johnson, M.A., contributed historical research to the preparation of this report. An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was conducted by Archaeologist Ashley Conner-Ayala. (See **Attachment B**).

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the EIC, University of California, Riverside; the City of Moreno Valley Community Development Department; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The project site is located in the City of Moreno Valley. Moreno Valley is bordered by the cities of Riverside to the west, Perris to the south, and unincorporated lands to the southeast, southwest and east, all within in Riverside County (City of Moreno Valley, 2022). It is also bordered by Lake Perris to the east and the Badlands hills topographic feature to the northeast.

The City of Moreno Valley is located in the western portion of the San Jacinto Basin. This is a broad inland valley defined by the San Bernardino Mountain Ranges to the north, the San Jacinto Mountains to the east, and a series of low rocky hills to the south and west. The project site is at an elevation ranging from approximately 1,563 to 1,568 feet, sloping to the south. According to the United States Census Bureau the city had a population of 208,634 in 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau 2022), and an estimated population in 2022 of 209,407 according to the California State Department of Finances (DOF 2022). The City of Moreno Valley has an area of approximately 51.5 square miles (133 square kilometers). The city is served by I-215 along its westside and SR-60 from the north.

The region's environment is characterized by a temperate Mediterranean climate, with the average maximum temperature in July reaching 95 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and the average minimum temperature in January at around 43°F. Rainfall is typically less than 10 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project site is underlain by a single geological deposit, the Very Old Alluvium Fan Deposits (Qvof/a) (Morton 2004). This deposit consists of mostly well-dissected and well-indurated reddish-brown alluvial fan deposits consisting chiefly of sand and gravel and dates to the middle Pleistocene (approximately 1.2 million years before present [ybp]) (Morton 2004).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The term "prehistoric period" refers to the period of pre-contact Native California lifeways and traditions prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans.

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in the Americas began only about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). However, recent discoveries in areas outside of California have pushed that age back several thousand years more, to about 15,000 or even perhaps up to nearly 20,000 years ago (Smith and Barker, 2017).

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Inland Empire region (consisting of the southwestern corner of San Bernardino and western Riverside counties) was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, dating to around 9,500 radiocarbon years (rcy) before present (B.P.) (before present = A.D. 1950) (Horne and McDougall, 2008). Another prehistoric archaeological site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda, 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated flaked stone artifacts are considered to be from the same age range and have been found in the Cajon Pass area, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True, 1985; Goodman, 2002; Goodman and McDonald, 2001; Milburn et al., 2008).

The regional prehistory of Southern California has been characterized by various cultural chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of the Inland Empire region has been addressed by O'Connell et al., (1974), Keller et al (1989), Grenda (1993), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural periods vary, the regional framework can be generally broken into four primary periods:

- Paleoindian and Lake Mojave (Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene) (ca. 11000 to 6000 calibrated years [cal] B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large projectile points (Fluted and Concave Base Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of glaciers. Large bodies of water existed and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points (Western Stemmed Lake Mojave and Silver Lake) accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools were employed with the aid of atlatls (dart throwers) and are representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine environments.
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1000), during which time mobile hunter-gatherers became more sedentary and plant foods and small game animals came into more use. This prehistoric cultural expression is often characterized by a large number of millingstones (especially well-made, deep basin metates) and formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the cultural assemblage is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), and only a slight representation of dart-tipped projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. cal A.D. 1000 to 1500), during which a more complex social organization, more diversified subsistence base and an extensive use of the bow and arrow is evidenced. Small, light arrow points, expedient millingstones and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.
- Protohistoric Period (ca. cal A.D. 1500 to 1700s) ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. cal A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points are recognized as a hallmark of this time period.

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland Southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas. Such locations were near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges. Further, these favored locations were near permanent or reliable sources of water. These were areas that were largely level encampments situated on the unprotected valley floor. The residential sites were used for resource procurement and travel. The use of such geographical settings is supported by the ethnographic literature. These reports identify the foothills as preferred areas for settlement (Bean and Smith, 1978a; 1978b).

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The project area lies within a region that was occupied by people whose language belongs to the Takic group of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, and who became known historically as the Luiseño,

or Juaneño depending on their association with either the San Luis Rey or San Juan Capistrano Spanish Franciscan missions. Some investigators (Kroeber, 1925, Sparkman, 1908, Strong, 1929:275) recognized dialect differences between the Luiseño and the Juaneño, while others (White, 1963:91, Bean and Shipek, 1978:550) stress the social relatedness of the tribes as opposed to the variety of local dialects and consider them a single ethnic nation. The current preferred term is 'Ataaxum' (the People) which will be used here. To the west were the Gabrielino/Tongva who extended from the Los Angeles Basin through to the City of Riverside area. To the east were the culturally related Cahuilla, whose language also belongs to the Cupan subgroup of the Takic family. The culturally somewhat similar but Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay were to the south. The study area is situated in the north-central part of the traditional 'Ataaxum domain.

According to the recent research of several prehistorians, Takic-speaking groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archaeologists suggest that their in-migration may have occurred as early as the Middle Holocene, replacing or, more likely, intermarrying with indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab, 1993; Porcasi, 1998). The 'Ataaxum occupied a section of coastline extending between the San Joaquin Hills in Orange County at the northwest and Agua Hedionda estuary in San Diego County to the southeast. The territory extended inland to include the Palomar Mountains to the southeast and much of the Santa Ana Mountains to the northwest and out into the San Jacinto Valley, encompassing some 1,500 square miles that incorporate the entire San Luis Rey River watershed, most of the Santa Margarita River watershed, and the San Jacinto River and Temescal Creek north of Lake Elsinore in Riverside County.

The 'Ataaxum' resided in permanent, well-defined villages and associated seasonal camps. Each village contains 35 to 300 persons; these consisted of a single lineage in the smaller villages, and of a dominant clan joined with other families in the larger towns. As Boscana said of the Acjachemen branch, "all the rancherias were composed of a single relationship" (Harrington, 1934:32). Each clan/village had its own resource territory and was politically independent, yet maintained ties to others through economic, religious and social networks in the immediate region. There were three hierarchical social classes: the elite class consisting of chiefly families, lineage heads and other ceremonial specialists; middle class of established and successful families; and finally, there were people of disconnected or wandering families and captives of war (Bean, 1976:109-111). Native leadership consisted of the *Nota*, or clan chief, who conducted community rites and regulated ceremonial life in conjunction with the council of elders, or *puuplem*, which was made up of lineage heads and ceremonial specialists in their own right. This body discussed and decided upon matters of the community, which were then carried out by the Nota and his staff.

The hereditary village chief held an administrative position that combined and controlled religious, economic, and warfare powers. While the placement of residential huts of a village was not regulated, the ceremonial enclosure (vanquish) and the chief's home could generally be found near the center. Boscana (1933:37) states:

The temples . . . were invariably erected in the center of their towns, and contiguous to the dwelling-place of the captain, or chief; notwithstanding their houses were scattered about without any particular regard to order [a contemporary census study would likely have shown family groupings], still, they manage to have the location of his house as near the middle as possible.

The *Nota* had an assistant who acted as messenger and who had important religious duties as well. There was an advisory council known as the *puuplem*, which consisted of ritual specialists and shamans, each with his own specialized area of knowledge about the environment or ritual magic.

These positions were hereditary with each man training a successor from his own lineage or family who showed the proper innate abilities.

As a strongly patrilineal society, residence had been regarded as patrilocal, but use of the Family Reconstruction methodology with the Mission San Juan Capistrano sacramental registers has indicated a number of births at the mother's village as well as at third villages (O'Neil, 2002). But patrilocality does dominate. Polygyny was practiced, but primarily by chiefs and *puuls* with ceremonial positions who had larger economic roles within the community (Boscana, 1933:44). Sororal polygamy is also seen in the Capistrano records. Divorce was not easy, but possible. Divorcees and widows could re-marry; the latter preferably to a classificatory "brother" of her deceased husband. Marriage was used as a mechanism of politics, ecology and economics. Important lineages were allied through marriage and reciprocally useful alliances were arranged between groups of differing ecological niches.

A characteristic of differentiating themselves from neighboring social groups is seen in their external relations, which Bean and Shipek (1978:551) depicts as follows:

The Luiseño tended toward an isolationist policy except when expanding, which they did through warfare and marriage. They were considered by their neighbors to be dangerous and warlike expansionists, an opinion supported by their more highly developed warfare structure incorporating war leadership duties in the hands of the $n\acute{o}$ -t, or chief, and an initiated warrior class.

Plant foods were by far the largest part of the traditional diet. The following description is taken from the summary by Bean and Shipek (1978:552). Acorns were the most important single food source; two species were used locally. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. As an almost daily staple, the acorn mush, or weewish, could be prepared in various ways and was served as gruel, cakes, or fried. It could be sweetened with honey or sugar-laden berries or could be made into a stew with greens and meat. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used. Other important seeds were manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, wild rose, holly-leaf cherry, prickly pear, lamb's quarter, and pine nuts. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked much in the same manner as weewish. Greens such as thistle, lamb's-quarters and other Chenopods, miner's lettuce, white sage, and clover were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Cactus pads and fruit were used. Thimbleberries, elderberries and wild grapes were eaten raw or dried for later preparation. Cooked yucca buds, blossoms, and pods provided a sizable addition to a community's food resources. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug out in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus provided a significant food supplement and were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages.

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rats, mice antelope and ground squirrels; fowl included quail, dove, ducks, migratory birds and other fowl. Most predators were avoided as food as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available as they ran in the larger creeks. They were also a coastal people, and made extensive use of marine foods in their diet – sea mammals, fish and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean using reed and dugout canoes. Shell fish were the most heavily used marine resource, including abalone, mussels and others from the rocky shores, clams and *Donax* from the sandy beaches, while *Chione* and scallops were gathered from the estuaries.

White (1963) proposed that for the inland 'Ataaxum terrestrial game accounted for 15-25 percent of the diet, while fish and marine animals provided 0-5 percent. Plant foods accounted for the remaining 60-85 percent of the diet broken down by acorns 25-30 percent, seeds 15-25 percent, greens 10-15 percent and bulbs, roots and fruits 10-15 percent. These percentages would have varied according to actual placement of the village and variations of the weather from year to year.

Bean and Shipek (1978:550) describe the 'Ataaxum as having had greater population densities and a more rigid social structure than other Takic-speakers, noting these differences most clearly in 1) extensive proliferation of social statuses; 2) clearly defined ruling families that interlocked various rancherias within the ethnic nationality; 3) a sophisticated philosophical structure associated with the taking of hallucinogens (Datura wrightii); and 4) elaborate ritual paraphernalia including sand paintings. The population of the 'Ataaxum as the start of the Contact Period may have been around 12,500.

The village of Cuqui, or Cuquina as seen in the sacramental registers of Mission San Juan Capistrano and Mission San Gabriel, has been tentatively located on the west edge of Perris, approximately 7.5 miles to the southwest of the Project site (O'Neil 2020: 4-5 to 4-6). This location is particularly known for its abundance of chia (Salvia columbaria), an important food source. There is also a dense set of milling features at this site. The mission records show marriage ties to six surrounding Luiseño and Gabrielino villages. Cuquina is associated with the placename *Qaxaálku*, the place of quail, by the Pechanga Band's cultural resource department. Another nearby Luiseño village is *Páyve*, located on the east side of the Bernasconi Hills (which now encircle Lake Perris in a California State Recreation Area), that likely extended from the Bernasconi Pass eastward toward the community of Lakeview (O'Neil 2020:4-11 to 4-13). The village complex included Bernasconi Hot Springs and several rock art features. Páyve is approximately six miles to the southeast of the Valley Garden project site. A third village, a little farther east of Páyve, was Paimabit (Páamay), many of whose residents were brought to missions San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano. It was a large village with the baptismal registers showing upwards of 125 people; the population was comprised of people from all the surrounding tribes - Cupeño, Gabrielino, and Cahuilla, but dominated by the Luiseño -- in keeping with known marriage practices among the surrounding Luiseño and Cahuilla villages (O'Neil 2020: 4-20 to 4-21). The village complex contains upwards of 60 bedrock mortar features and seven petroglyph and pictograph features. Paimabit was located at the north foot of the Lakeview Mountains approximately eight miles southeast of the project site.

These village and topographic associations, combined with the several excavated village sites, demonstrate that the San Jacinto Valley area was extensively used and heavily populated by the 'Ataaxum people during the Late Prehistoric.

The first Franciscan establishment in 'Ataaxum territory and the broader region was Mission San Juan Capistrano, founded in 1776. Priests from here proselytized the immediately surrounding coastal Acjachemen as well as the main body of 'Ataaxum south to the San Luis Rey River region and out into the San Jacinto Valley. With the 1792 founding of Mission San Luis Rey to the south, conversion of the main body of 'Ataaxum began in earnest, including assistencias and ranchos at Pala, Temecula, San Jacinto and Las Flores. As early as 1542, however, the 'Ataaxum had been in contact with the Spanish during the historic coastal expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. But it was not until A.D. 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize 'Ataaxum lands territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the 'Ataaxum were incorporated into the two missions (Engelhardt, 1921); later some tribal members in their western lands along Temescal Creek and the western San Jacinto Valley were taken to Mission San Gabriel. Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduccion

(removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), the population dwindled rapidly in the few decades from the 1790s to 1830s. Due to a variation on the re-settlement plan, however, at San Luis Rey, wherein a large portion of the aboriginal population was allowed to live in the three districts mentioned, a large body of 'Ataaxum' survived in the Palomar Mountains. During the late 19th century several of these communities were given reservation lands that remain to this day. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians reservation near Hemet is the 'Ataaxum' reservation closest to the project site, while the Cahuilla tribe's Morongo Reservation at Banning to the east, the Serrano tribe's San Manuel Reservation at Redlands to the north, and the Pechanga Band of (Luiseño) Missions Indians near Temecula to the south are the surrounding Native American reservations surrounding the San Jacinto Valley.

2.2.3 Historic Context

Spanish/Mexican Era

The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California, but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey. This expedition of 62 people in August 1769 passed through 'Ataaxum lands but west of the current study area (Brown, 2001). Portolá's Expedition marked the beginning of the sustained effort by the Spanish government to colonize Alta California, apparently under perceived threat to Spanish holdings in California from the presence of Russian settlements in Alaska (Beck and Williams, 1972).

In 1772, three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California, Lt. Pedro Fages, governor of the new province, and a small force of soldiers under his command became the first Europeans to set foot in the San Bernardino Valley (Beck and Haase, 1974:15). The colonizers were followed in the next few years by two other Spanish explorers, Lt. Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza and Fr. Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in the mid-1770s. Although the De Anza expeditions in 1775-1776, bringing settlers from northern New Spain to found Yerba Buena -- later known as San Francisco -- (Bolton 1930), passed through the area of March Air Reserve Base, little mention of Native Americans was provided in their diaries during this segment of the trek as the expedition passed "through the site of Lakeview, then over Bernasconi Pass and across Alessandro Valley through March Field, down Sycamore Canyon..." (Bolton 1930:167).

Despite these early visits, for the next 40 years this inland valley received little impact from the Spanish colonization activities. The Spanish incursions into Alta California were concentrated along the coast, and colonial settlement in what later became western Riverside County was both slow and sporadic. In 1818, the first European settler in the region, Leandro Serrano, obtained rights from the priests at San Luis Rey Mission to settle on five leagues of land in Temescal Valley to the south. Soon after, the fathers of San Gabriel Mission established a rancho in the San Bernardino Valley operated by neophyte vaqueros who ran the cattle ranch there. By the early 1820s California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized. With Mexican independence and secularization of the Spanish missions in 1833, the number of privately held California ranchos rose from 20 to approximately 500 (Earth Tech 1997). Many of the Luiseños left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements.

Development of the Franciscan Order's chain of missions, beginning with the establishment of San Diego de Alcala in 1769, led ultimately to substantial 'Ataaxum depopulation as a result of imported diseases from Europe, the crowded living quarters at the missions, and the replacement of a hunting-

gathering economy by European farming and especially livestock herding land use practices. In 1797, Juan Norberto de Santiago, a Franciscan priest, with Captain Pedro Lisalde, seven soldiers and five natives left Mission San Juan Capistrano and visited the village of *Temeku* in Temecula Valley while seeking a suitable site to establish another mission (City of Temecula, 2000). At that time, 'Ataaxum villages filled the Temecula and Temescal valleys to the south and throughout the San Jacinto Basin, while Cahuilla settlements were located on the east side of the San Jacinto Valley (Johnson and O'Neil, 2001).

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821, Mexico, including California, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. Vast land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Ranchos surrounded the mission lands in all directions. The mission lands had been held in trust for Native peoples by the Franciscan missionaries for eventual redistribution. Following secularization of the missions under Mexican rule in 1833, however, former Mission lands were opened up for settlement by Mexican colonists.

After gaining independence from Spain, following enactment of the Secularization Act of 1833, in 1834 the Mexican government began the process of secularizing the missions in Alta California, which in practice meant the confiscation of the Franciscan missions' vast land holdings that were to have been returned to the Native population, and distribute them among prominent citizens of the province. During this time, 16 Mexican land grants were confirmed within what became western Riverside County. Rancho Jurupa (32,000 acres) extended 17 miles across the Santa Ana River valley and the 48,000-acre Sobrante de San Jacinto Rancho were located in the Lake Mathews area (Earth Tech 1997). The Mission San Luis Rey's Rancho San Jacinto was made into two grants: the San Jacinto Viejo and the San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero. The San Jacinto Viejo grant was located near the Hemet area and the San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero was located to the northwest closer to what is now March Air Reserve Base in the Moreno Valley and Perris Plain. However, the project itself does not fall within the boundaries of any private ranchos and remained public land when California became a part of the United States in 1848.

The American Period to Founding of Moreno Valley

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California by the United States from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, U.S. rule was firmly established. When the war broke out, the American conquest of California created havoc among the Mexicans, Anglos, and Indians (Earth Tech 1997). Wartime alliances developed among the three groups and the turmoil, or war, had a profound effect on Native Americans resulting in the Cahuilla massacre of Luiseño near Temecula. The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

Following the rapid influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s. Riverside (originally part of Los Angeles and San Diego counties) was a part of the "Cow Counties" and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population. This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranchos for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts in the 1860s that crippled many livestock raisers, their dismemberment soon came about (Cleland, 1951).

The rapid influx of American settlers to California associated with the gold rush also affected southern California where settlers found land available for agriculture. This influx of settlers disenfranchised many Native Americans of their traditional lands.

Riverside County

When the initial 27 California counties were established in 1850, the area today known as Riverside County was then a part of both Los Angeles County and San Diego County. In 1853, the eastern portion of Los Angeles County was used to create San Bernardino County. Between 1891 and 1893, several proposals and legislative attempts were put forth to form new counties in Southern California. These proposals included one for a Pomona County and one for a San Jacinto County. None of the proposals were adopted until a measure to create Riverside County was signed by Governor Henry H. Markham on March 11, 1893 (Capace 1999:392). The new county was created from parts of San Bernardino County and San Diego County. On May 2, 1893, seventy percent of voters approved the formation of Riverside County. They chose the city of Riverside as the county seat, also by a large margin. Riverside County was officially formed on May 9, 1893, when the Board of Commissioners filed the final canvass of the votes. (Capace 1999:392.)

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 San Jacinto Basin floor, including a wagon road from San Bernardino to Temecula, and a second one leading to San Jacinto.

The Butterfield Overland Mail Route operated between 1858 and 1861 and connected Aguanga and Temecula in southern Riverside County with Los Angeles. Before the 1880s there was little settlement in the region of the project. The area was then referred to as the San Jacinto Plains and was largely grazed by great bands of sheep. Numerous attempts at mining were also made throughout the area at this time (Holmes 1912:140).

The railroad era was born in the aftermath of the Civil War. By the mid-1870's, the Southern Pacific built a railroad from Los Angeles toward Arizona. This brought new settlers and businesses to the Riverside area. In 1882, the California Southern railway, along with the Santa Fe, brought train service between San Diego and San Bernadino via Riverside. By 1888, trains were running into most parts of Riverside County. The completion of the Santa Fe in 1893 ensured migration of the valley.

The Moreno Valley area remained mostly unclaimed public land until 1870, when a large tract of 13,471 acres was purchased from the U.S. government in one single transaction. 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 (Dumke 1944). After this initial development scheme failed, however, the developers of Redlands in San Bernardino County, fresh from their 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 (Gunther 1984). Water from the Bear Valley reservoir reached the Moreno Valley area in 1891, ushering in several 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 available for the Moreno Valley area. As a result, the budding towns in the area were largely abandoned, and many of the buildings were taken up and moved to Riverside (Gunther 1984:13, 334).

The area that was to become March Air Reserve Base, one of the oldest airfields continuously operated by the United States military, was acquired by the U.S. Army on March 1, 1918, and named Alessandro Aviation Field (Earth Tech 1997). It was one of thirty-two U.S. Army Air Service training camps established following the United States entry into World War I in April 1917. March Field remained an active Army Air Service, and then a U.S. Army Air Corps installation, throughout the interwar period. The base was reconstructed and renovated during 1928 and 1934 with over 200 structures constructed during this period (Earth Tech 1997). The base later become a major installation of the U.S. Army Air Forces during World War II. Renamed March Air Force Base in 1947 following the establishment of the U.S. Air Force, it was a major Strategic Air Command (SAC) installation throughout the Cold War. In 1996, it was transferred to the Air Force Reserve Command and gained its current name as a major base for the Air Force Reserve and the California Air National Guard (Capace 1999:392).

City of Moreno Valley

Large acreages of fruit trees were planted by the Alessandro Orange Grove and Fruit Company in the Moreno Valley area in 1891. However, there were more dry years than wet years and hard times came upon the water company as the water stopped flowing into Moreno. In 1895, the fruit company sold its holdings at auction in Moreno. Much of that property is along what is now Alessandro Boulevard (RCLIS 2018; San Bernardino Sun Telegram 1960.)

The townsite of Alessandro was platted in 1892 by William H. Hall, a California state engineer. It was suggested the town be called "Alessandro Residence Park" because the 2,080 acres were laid out and designed by the firm of Fredrick Law Olmsted, designer of New York's Central Park, in the form of a park (Parker 1960). The east-west roads in this community were laid out every quarter mile with the names of trees in alphabetical order and the names of flowers oriented north-south. In turn, these streets were intersected every half mile with major roads named for engineers and people connected with the Bear Valley Dam. These were also arranged in alphabetical order from west to east (Moreno Valley Chamber of Commerce and Jaycees 1967).

By 1905, hay was the primary export of Moreno Valley and the railroad station built at that time along what would come to be Highway 395 (today's Old 215 Frontage Road) was where the crop was loaded into railroad cars and shipped to other parts of the state (Moreno Valley Historical Society 2022).

During World War II, 1,500 acres of Hendrick Ranch land was sold to the U.S. government to establish Camp Haan next to Alessandro Flying Field, an Army antiaircraft artillery unit. The town went from being a small agricultural community to an Air Force Base adjacent town. Eventually, both sites were combined to form March Air Force Base encompassing more than 7,000 acres (Moreno Valley Historical Society 2022).

Despite these development efforts, Moreno Valley's economic prospect was severely hampered by the lack of reliable water supply up until 1973, when it was supplemented following completion of the California Aqueduct and its southern terminus at nearby 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 (Gunther 1984:334), thanks mainly to its attraction as a "bedroom community".

Project Site Land Use History

Historic aerial photos and USGS topo maps consulted for this study suggest that while a "Wagon Road to Timicula" was known to cross the project area in a northwest-southeast direction in the 1850s, no other evidence of development was found in or near the project area at that time. In the late 1890s, in contrast, the cultural landscape of the Alessandro-Armada area clearly demonstrated the results of growth during the late 19th century, represented by an extensive network of roads lined with scattered buildings. The Southern California Railroad, a Santa Fe subsidiary, was located immediately west of the project site, but none of its associated buildings appear to have been within the project boundary.

By the 1930s, most of the streets around the project area had come into existence, including Alessandro Boulevard, Eucalyptus Avenue, Edgemont Street, Cottonwood Avenue, and Bay Avenue, with buildings scattered along them. The surrounding area, now a part of the Edgemont development, experienced further growth in the post-WWII era, as reflected by the increased numbers of streets and buildings, most of them apparently residences. Based on these historic maps, much of the current landscape of the project vicinity reflects the results of growth dating to the early and mid-20th century.

Use of the project site during the early 20th century to present was determined using historic aerial photos and USGS topographic maps (NETROnline, 2022). Historical aerial photos are available for the project area dating back to 1966.

These photos do not give any indication that the project area was used for agriculture. In the 1966 aerial (NETROnline, 2022:1966), land within the project area is shown as vacant, undeveloped land. There is a paved road (Sarah Street) running north/south on the east boundary of the subject property. The southern boundary of the subject property is seen as Alessandro Boulevard, which is developed with a durable, all-weather road. The land to the east is now developed with a residential subdivision of single-family homes, and the land to the north and west, as well as the land to the south across Alessandro Boulevard had been disked.

No significant changes were identified in the 1978 aerial photograph (NETROnline, 2022:1978).

The 1985 aerial photograph (NETROnline, 2022:1985) shows that the land to the north along Old Farm Street and the land to the west along Flaming Arrow Drive is developed with a residential subdivision developed with single-family homes. No significant changes were identified in the 1997 and 2002 aerial photograph (NETROnline, 2022:1997-2002).

The 2005 aerial photograph (NETROnline, 2022:2005, 2011, 2016, 2020) shows that the Ridgeview Apartments on the south side of Alessandro Blvd. is under construction.

United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps for *Sunnymead, California* prepared from 1953 through 2018 does not indicate any change in land use or improvements over the years (USGS, 1953, 1963, 1967, 1973, 1980, 2018). During this period an orchard is depicted to the west of the project boundary along Perris Street. The Old Midland School is depicted near the intersection of

Alessandro Boulevard and Kitching Street, and Alessandro Boulevard is depicted as a four to six lane medium duty road. An underground pipeline is indicated approximately one-quarter mile south of the project site.

The topographic maps for 1967, 1973, and 1980 identify a Category B Fault adjacent to the west of the subject property, which suggests a potential fault rupture or deformation that may be associated with the San Jacinto fault. Also, the 1967 topo map depicts the residential neighborhood to the east of Sarah Street. No other significant changes were depicted in subsequent topo maps, i.e., 1973, 1980, and 2018 (USGS, 1967, 1973, 1980).

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

The cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. Additionally, a SLF search was requested from the NAHC. A pedestrian survey of the project was also conducted.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search at the EIC, the local CHRIS center for Riverside County maintained at the University of California, Riverside, was requested on August 23, 2022. The search was conducted on September 19, 2022. That research was completed to identify cultural resources on or near the project site. The records were reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previous completed cultural resources survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for cultural resources and surveys in Moreno Valley, National Register of Historic Places, Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (2012).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a half-mile buffer zone from the project's footprint (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with construction of the proposed project.

3.2 Field Survey

On September 13, 2022, Ms. Conner-Ayala visited the project site to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, all visible ground surface at the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File

On September 1, 2022, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project activities and requested a search of their SLF. The NAHC replied on October 6, 2022 (**Attachment C**).

3.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory listing NRHP properties was reviewed to determine if there are any buildings on the project site or in the immediate area had been evaluated for the Register and listed. This was conducted by Megan Doukakis, Assistant Project Archeologist, on November 1, 2022.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

The cultural resource records search by the EIC determined that no prehistoric or historic resources have been previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the one-half-mile buffer zone, there are no prehistoric sites and three recorded historic-era cultural resources. **Table 4.1-1** summarizes these resources.

Approximately 830 feet due east of the project boundary, a historic site (33-007276) is recorded consisting of a vernacular wood frame building, constructed circa 1920 (Warner 1983). A vernacular ranch house constructed circa 1896 that is recorded as a historic site (33-007279) approximately 0.80 miles west northwest of the project boundary appears to have been recently demolished (Warner 1983). Remnants of two early- to mid-twentieth century residences recorded as a historic site (33-015454) are approximately 1,000 feet southeast of the project boundary. (See **Table 4.1-1**.)

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Туре	Description
33-007276	Warner, Jim	1983	Historic	A vernacular wood frame ranch house at 25780 Alessandro Blvd., circa 1920, with composition gable roof, redwood siding, and a bay window.
33-007279	Warner, Jim	1983	Historic	The 1896 vernacular ranch house at 24771 Bay Avenue has a wood shingle hip roof, clapboard siding, double hung windows, gable roof dormers, and several outbuildings. Recently demolished.
33-015454 CA-RIV-8149	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	2006	Historic	Remnants of two early to mid-20 th Century residences at 25817 Alessandro Blvd. include a molded concrete septic tank with lid, fragmentary concrete fragments, 10+ molded red brick fragments, 10+ iron wire-type nails, 5+ terra cotta sewer tiles, iron strap and door hinges, aqua window glass fragments, one porcelaneous electric insulator, several iron water pipe fragments, and one toilet sherd.

4.1.2 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

According to the records at the EIC, there have been seven previous cultural resource studies within portions of the one-half-mile buffer of the project (**Table 4.1-2**) (see **Attachment D**). Three of the cultural resources studies (RI-05795, RI-08688, RI-10095) assessed the potential impact of new

telecommunications facilities with negative results. Two of the cultural resources studies (RI-07645, RI-10150) investigated the potential impact of the Alessandro Plaza Project and the Alessandro Apartments Project with a negative result. A sixth cultural report (RI-00182) conducted in the buffer area involved an archaeological survey for a linear (pipeline) water utility between Lasselle and Nason Streets, along Brodiaea Avenue that runs approximately one-quarter mile south of the subject property boundary. The field survey identified 14 grinding slicks and one bedrock mortar approximately 1.25 miles to the southeast of the project boundary. The seventh cultural report (RI-06269) assessed the property at 25817 Alessandro Boulevard for the Alessandro Pointe Condominiums project, located approximately 0.5 mile east-southeast of the subject property boundary. This archaeological reconnaissance identified two early- to mid-twentieth century residences and a wide scatter of trash/refuse from the twentieth century. The prehistoric and historic resources identified will not pose an indirect effect to the subject property.

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
RI-00182	Weaver, Richard A.	1975	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of Brodiaea Avenue, Pl 984, Water Systems Addition, Riverside County, California	33-000857
RI-05795	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2004	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Facility 950- 031-029A located at 24899 Alessandro Blvd., Cit of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	NA
RI-06269	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	2006	An Historical Resources Identification of Alessandro Pointe Project, Tract 34681, 25817 Alessandro Boulevard, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	33-015454
RI-07645	Rosenberg, Seth A. and Brian F. Smith	2005	An Archaeological Survey for the Alessandro Plaza Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California	NA
RI-08688	Bonner, Wayne H.	2011	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24226-A	NA
RI-10095	Dooley, Colleen	2002	Cingular Wireless Cultural Resource Assessment	NA
RI-10150	Brunzell, David	2016	Cultural Resources Assessment - The Alessandro Apartments Project, City of Morena Valle, Riverside County, California	NA

4.2 Native American Outreach

On September 1, 2021, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying the Commission of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and a list of local tribal organizations to contact regarding the project. The results of the search request were received October 6, 2022, at the office of UltraSystems from Mr. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]." (See **Attachment C**.)

UEI prepared letters to each of the 26 tribal contacts representing 18 tribal organizations in the Commission's list describing the project with a map showing the project's location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asking if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project. On October 13, 2022, Mrs. Doukakis mailed the letters with accompanying maps to all 26 tribal contacts, and also emailed identical letters and maps to each of the 25 tribal contacts for whom email addresses were provided (see Attachment C). There have been five responses to the letters and emails to date. On October 14, 2022, Omar Aceves, Tribal Operations Clerk for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email indicating that tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project and to contact them if any cultural resources are found during the project. On October 17, 2022, Historic Preservation Officer Iill McCormick of the Ouechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation responded via email indicating that the tribe has no comments on this project and defer to the more local tribes and would support their decisions on the project. On October 18, 2022, Cultural Resources Analyst Ryan Nordness of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded via email indicating that the proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory. On October 25, 2022, Nicole Raslich, Archaeological Technician of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians response via email indicating that the project area is not located within the boundaries of the tribe's Reservation. Ms. Raslich did request a copy of the cultural resources inventory report and a copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center. On November 3, 2022, Paul Macarro, Cultural Coordinator for the Pechanga Reservation indicated that the tribe knows of Traditional Cultural Properties in the area and is very concerned with possible resources in the project area. The tribe requested copies of the information center records, to participate in AB 52 consultation, and to have an archaeological monitor and tribal monitor present at the project during ground disturbing activities.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted on November 3, 2022, to complete the outreach process. These calls were to the 13 tribal contacts who had not responded to UEI mailing and email. In the November 3, 2022 calls, Joseph Ontiveros of the Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that the tribe has a concern with the project area, stating there is an identified Traditional Cultural Property in the area related to the Cahuilla culture. Mr. Ontiveros indicated that the area is significant and that they can provide specifics to the agency during AB 52 consultation. Jacob, with the EPA Department for the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians indicated that they have no comment on the project.

Six telephone calls were placed with no answer and so messages were left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, and Chairperson Robert Martin of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians; Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians; Doug Welmas, Chairperson for the

Cabazon Band of Indians; and Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson for the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians. A call to Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson for the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians indicated that the phone line was disconnected and so no message could be left. The tribal receptionists for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians took a message. The tribal receptionist for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that we should contact Cheryl Madrigal for a response (which had been done). The tribal receptionists for the following tribes indicated that we could reach them through email - John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla; Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla; and Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians. The tribal receptionist for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, Elizabeth Ruiz, indicated that UEI should forward our original email to her. This was done the same day. There have been no further responses from these tribes to date (see **Attachment C**).

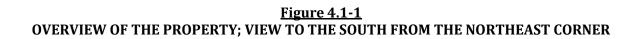
4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

A pedestrian survey was conducted on September 13, 2022, by Ms. Conner-Ayala. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart across the entire project area. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was excellent (95%) due to the property having been recently cleared. The weather was clear with an 8:00 am temperature of 71° F. By 12:00 pm the temperature was 80° F.

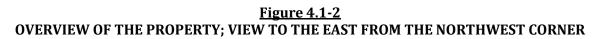
The area surrounding the property has been built up over the years with residential neighborhoods. The property is bounded by single-family homes to the north, west, and east, and by Alessandro Boulevard on the south.

The elevation of the project area is approximately 1,560 feet above sea level. The terrain is relatively level with a slight incline towards the north, where existing homes on the adjacent land stand at a higher elevation than the project area. Overview images of the project parcel from the corners across may be seen in **Figure 4.3-1** through **Figure 4.3-5** showing the neighborhood context, surface visibility and vegetation present. The vegetation observed on the property consists of non-native introduced plants including foxtail, fiddleneck, Russian thistle (**Figure 4.3-4**), olive trees (**Figure 4.3-2**), Brazilian peppertree, and small grasses and shrubs. The surface soil on the property is silty.

During the field survey, the ground surface within and adjacent to the project area was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period, but none were found. A small amount of modern refuse was observed along the perimeters of the property, but none of the items are of any historical/archaeological interest.









 $\frac{Figure~4.1-3}{NORTH~AREA~OF~THE~PROPERTY;~VIEW~TO~THE~WEST~FROM~THE~NORTHEAST~CORNER}$



Figure 4.1-4
SOUTH AREA OF THE PROPERTY (ALESSANDRO BOULEVARD TO THE LEFT); VIEW TO THE WEST FROM THE SOUTHEAST CORNER



Figure 4.1-5
SOUTH AREA OF THE PROPERTY (ALESSANDRO BOULEVARD TO THE RIGHT AND SARAH STREET AT THE TOP); VIEW TO THE EAST FROM THE SOUTHWEST CORNER



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2022) was conducted for this project on November 1, 2022.

It was determined that the project boundary does not have any resources present that have been evaluated under the National Register. There is one resource within the half-mile radius that has been evaluated under the National Register (Built Environmental Resource Directory). The Gloria Crossing Apartments located at 25080 Gloria Street is located 0.22 miles to the northwest of the project area and it has been determined ineligible for the National Register by consensus through Section 106 process. (6Y)

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under CEQA relies on criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

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

5.2 Potential Effects

No National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)- or CRHR-listed properties resources will be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be on-call to assess the finds.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historic archaeologic resources were identified during the pedestrian field survey of the project. Historical records indicate that the project site had been vacant land (possibly agricultural) in the past, and for the past approximately 30 years has been vacant, undeveloped land. The CHRIS records search indicated there are no prehistoric or historic sites on the project parcel, and no prehistoric sites within the half-mile buffer of the property. The cultural resources study findings suggest that there is a low potential for finding additional resources.

Two federally recognized Native American tribal organizations, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, responded concerning potential Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) sensitivity in the project area. Mr. Paul Macarro of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians stated that they know of a TCP in the project area and are concerned about possible resources; Mr. Macarro suggested that there be archaeological and Native American monitors present during subsurface construction activities at the project site. Mr. Joseph Ontiveros with the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians stated there is an identified TCP in the project area related to the Cahuilla tribe and that the project area is significant. (See **Section 4.2.**)

In addition, the Soboba Band stated they will want to have AB 52 consultation with the lead Agency (City of Moreno Valley), during which they would relate specific information concerning cultural resources in the project area. The Pechanga Band related they will want to conduct AB 52 consultation and will request copies of the CHRIS records gathered during the cultural resources report preparation. Ms. Raslich, representing the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, did not have comments on project area cultural resources, but did state that the Band will request copies of the CHRIS records gathered during the cultural Resources study. (See **Section 4.2** above.)

The EIC records search did indicate the presence of 14 grinding slicks and one bedrock mortar found along Brodiaea Avenue approximately 1.25 miles to the southeast of the subject property (RI-00182), and ethnographic research indicates that there were multiple Late Prehistoric and Contact Period villages in the area surround the project site. Therefore, despite the disturbed nature of the project site and the lack of surface evidence of cultural resources during the pedestrian survey, it is recommended that an archaeological and tribal monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities. Also, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be retained to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt in that area and the Riverside County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD will make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A PROJECT MAPS

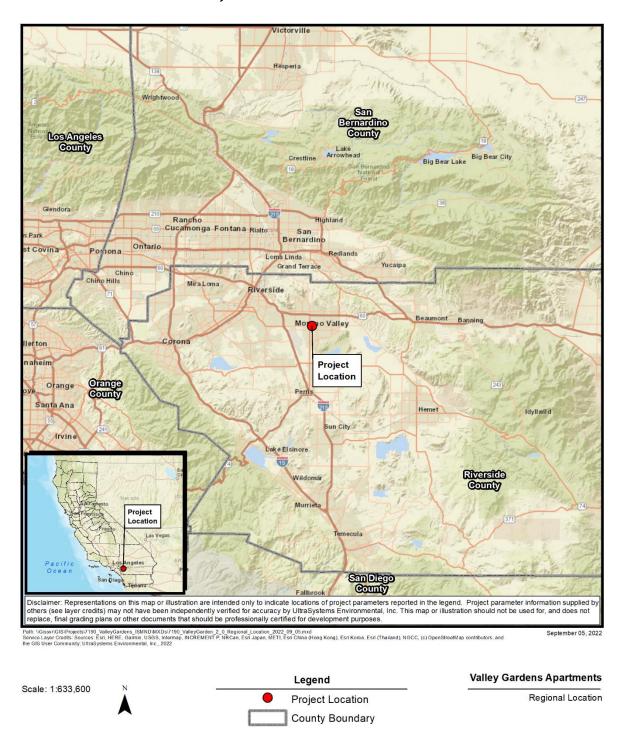


Figure 1
PROJECT REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

10 Miles

11 Kilometers

UltraSystems

Figure 2 PROJECT LOCATION

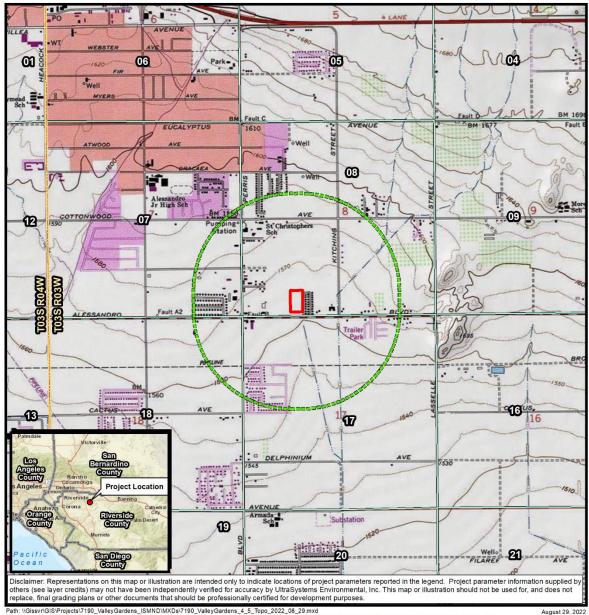


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Service Layer Oredits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INGREMENTP, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC. (c)
OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Source: Esri, Maxer, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community, UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

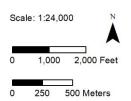
August 29, 2022



Figure 3 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH APE SHOWN AND HALF-MILE BUFFER ZONE



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Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, N\CREMENT\P, N\RCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), N\GCC. (c)
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Environmental, Inc., 2022





Valley Gardens Apartments

Topographic Map USGS Quadrangle: Sunnymead Township: 3S Range: 3W Section: 8



ATTACHMENT B PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select Project Experience

Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013-2014

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente.

Pine Canyon Road - Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of the UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly-coordinated emergency communications system to all first responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.

Archaeological Technician

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, "Unearthing Mallorca's Past" archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select Project Experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Brent Johnson

Historian





Years of Experience 22

Years with Firm

Education

- M.A. History of Science: California State University, Fullerton, 1998
- B.A. History of Science, University of California, San Diego, 1991

Professional Registrations

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106 Essentials, Certificate
- · Asbestos Building Inspector, Initial Course DOSH CA-015-05 Certificate 8BII0518150008N6786
- Lead Inspector / Risk Assessor. Lead-Related Construction Certificate ID# 31233
- . CPR, First Aid & AED Certification, Issued 11/12/2015 with Renewal on 11/2017
- RF Safety 101 Certification, Issued 12/17/2015
- Remote Pilot Certification, 3980697, Issued March 2017
- · NAUI Certified Scuba Diver,

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Mr. Johnson has significant experience in due diligence assessments for a variety of property types and the needs and requirements of a varied number of reporting standards, including ASTM standards, EPA's All Appropriate Inquiry (AAI), and customized client formats. Specifically, Mr. Johnson has performed Architectural Historian Evaluations, Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, Environmental Transaction Screens, Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) preliminary environmental assessments, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Phase I and Phase II assessments, Floodplain Evaluation reports, and Lead and Asbestos Inspections and Sampling.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Architectural Historian Evaluation (DPR 523 Form), Mar Vista Apartments, Port Hueneme CA (2021)

The International Style, Mar Vista Apartments was evaluated to determine whether it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The building was designed by master architects Roy C. Wilson, John F. Stroh, and George Wilson, AIA. So successful was their architectural practice that by the 1920s few of the buildings constructed on Main Street in Santa Paula were designed by anyone other than Roy Wilson. Prominent architect Roy E. Colbert and apprentice of Wilson and Stroh was interviewed for this project, providing insights into the practical considerations of designing residential, commercial, and industrial architectural for a new community.

CEQA - Laguna Beach Cliff Drive Access, Laguna Beach CA (2018)

This cultural resources records search and site visit evaluated the potential impact of improvements to the public right-of-way to include the removal of wood and concrete stairs and a retaining wall, and new construction of a drainage system, slope stabilization, and pedestrian lighting. The assessment determined that the project would not impair the historic viewshed; however, its proximity to the Heisler Park prehistoric encampment, prompted a recommendation for archaeology site monitoring during the demolition

Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (2003- 2004)

Mr. Johnson conducted field investigations and historical research for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) to determine the potential for release of hazardous, toxic radioactive waste, munitions constituents, and unexploded ordnance resulting from previous military activities. Extensive archival research and oral historical interviews with veterans were used to identify areas of potential hazard. Mr. Johnson also assisted in authoring a number of preliminary assessments for the USACE Los Angeles District including: Van Nuys Army Airfield, CA; Ontario

Army Air Field, CA; U.S. Air Force Plant 16 (NASA), CA; U.S. Air Force Plant 14 (NASA), CA; Marquardt Ramjet Development Facility, CA; Pomona Quartermaster Depot, CA; Naval Supply Depot (NSD) Clearfield, UT; Mira Loma Quartermaster Depot, CA: Corona Annex Naval Surface Warfare Center, CA; Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, AZ; and the former Los Angeles Nike Missile Sites located at: Magic Mountain/Lang/Saugus, LA-98, Pointe Vicente (Palos

Corporate Office - Orange County 16431 Scientific Way

Telephone: 949.788.4900 Facsimile: 949.788.4901 Irvine, CA 92618-4355 Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Brent Johnson



Verdes), LA-55, Barley Flats – Mt. Disappointment, LA-09, Van Nuys – Sepulveda, LA-96, Los Pinetos/Newhall, LA-94. Most recently, Mr. Johnson authored the historic context statement for the Fort Irwin National Training Center in San Bernardino, CA.

FCC NEPA Wireless Telecommunications Sites (2005 - 2016)

Mr. Johnson has provided NEPA compliance consulting for the Bechtel Cingular Program, Sprint-Nextel, Verizon Wireless, American Tower Corporation, Global Tower LLC, Cricket Wireless, T-Mobile USA, Horizon Tower LLC, Clearwire, AT&T Mobility, and MetroPCS environmental contracts, which included over 1,000 sites between 2005 and 2016.

Phase II Cultural Resources Historic Building Inventory, Penmar, Venice CA (2011)

The purpose of the cultural resource survey report for the Penmar Water Quality Improvement and Runoff Reuse Project was to provide an historic architectural assessment for several historic period structures in the city of Venice. The project included an architectural history of Venice; intensive-level evaluation of five historic buildings and determination of eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources; and an oral presentation of the project methodology and conclusions to the Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering.

Built Environment Survey for Silverleaf Solar Project, El Centro CA (2011)

The goal of this investigation was to determine whether built environment resources exist within project areas associated with the proposed Silverleaf Solar Project and the associated transmission line, and if so, to determine their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The collections of both the South Coast Information Center and the Pioneers Park Museum archives were reviewed, and interviews with the Imperial County Historical Society and resident of 85 years, Mr. Jack Strobel were conducted to establish the historic context of the site and surrounding vicinity. An architectural history of El Centro was written as part of the introductory material for the report, and during the site walk seven buildings were identified with the area of potential effect. Each building was evaluated using the DPR Primary Record Form and were determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Alon Bakersfield Refinery Crude Flexibility Project, Bakersfield CA (2013)

Proposed improvements to the 427-acre Alon Bakersfield Oil Refinery, which included the expansion of railroad, transfer and storage facilities, and process units, presented a potential impact to a historic refinery that may have significance to the early development of the petroleum industry in California. A direct assessment of four historic-period (circa 1940) buildings including the original laboratory, fire house, maintenance and planning building, and warehouse was conducted using the DPR523 form set. It was determined that the buildings were ineligible for the NR, CR, or Local designation and a status code of 6Z was assigned to each building.

USC Historic Campus - Crown Castle DAS Communications Project, Los Angeles CA (2013)

The Crown Castle development of eight externally-mounted DAS wireless antennas within the historic core of the USC campus required an evaluation of potential impacts to the USC Historic District. Direct assessments using the DPR Primary Record and Building, Structure, and Object Record forms were performed for the Social Science Building, designed by Edward Durell Stone; Booth Ferris Rehearsal Hall, designed by William L. Pereira; Neely Petroleum & Chemical Engineering Building, designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge; Edward L. Doheny Jr. Memorial Library, designed by Samuel E. Lunden; Robert Glenn Rapp Engineering Building, designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge; Physical Education Building, designed by Parkinson & Parkinson; and the Norris Dental Science Center.

Alamitos Park Project-HSIPL-5108, Long Beach CA (2013)

This Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) and Historic District Evaluation of the Saint Anthony's Parish involved the assessment of approximately 50 residential and commercial buildings, in addition to the Saint Anthony's Catholic Parish. The purpose of the report was to determine potential impacts and suggest possible mitigation associated with the development of the proposed Alamitos Park Project. The project involved a records search at the South Central Coastal California Information Center (SCCIC); review of Long Beach City building permits and city directories; a summary of Long Beach historic architecture; and direct assessment of every building older than 45 years within the proposed area of impact along Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, 6th Street, and 7th Street.

Page 2

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST Ashley Conner-Ayala, B.S.

Education

2021	GIS Certification, Pasadena City College, Pasadena.
2020	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2019	Paleoanthropology Field School, Dmanisi, Republic of Georgia.
2019	M.A.R.I. CRM Field School, Milford, Utah.

Professional Experience

2021-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2021	Field Technician, Bruce Love Consulting, Littlerock, California.
2020	Archaeological Monitor and Field Technician, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION RECORDS SEARCH



September 1, 2022

Government Program Analyst Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100 West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of Moreno Valley (City). to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites in the project area.

The proposed project includes the development of eight new residential buildings, utilities improvements, and construction of site driveways, parking, amenities and landscaping. These two-story, apartment buildings will include 63, two- and three bedrooms units totaling 160 bedrooms. These units will house approximately 237 persons. The project area will cover approximately 4.6 acres.

The Project is located in central Moreno Valley, and is specifically located at 13989 Moreno Rose Place, in the city of Moreno Valley in Riverside County. This may be seen on the <code>Sunnymead, Calif.</code>, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 03 West, Township 03 South, in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 8. The subject property is surrounded to the north, west and east by single family residences, and multi-family residences to the south across Alessandro Boulevard. Alessandro Boulevard borders the project on the south side and is a major arterial highway with three-lanes in each direction, separated with a center median. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

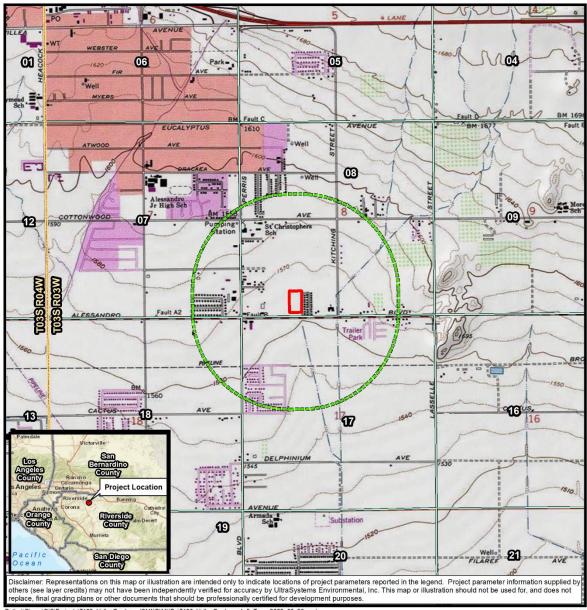
Thank you for your help.

Steph O'del

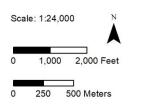
Sincerely.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



August 29, 2022





Valley Gardens Apartments Topographic Map USGS Quadrangle: Sunnymead

Topographic Map USGS Quadrangle: Sunnymead Township: 3S Range: 3W Section: 8





STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 6, 2022

Stephen O'Neil UltraSystems Environmental

Via Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

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VICE CHAIRPERSON Reginald Pagaling Chumash

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Raymond C.
Hitchcock

Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS

1550 Harbor Boulevard Suite 100 West Sacramento, California 95691 (916) 373-3710 nahc@nahc.ca.gov NAHC.ca.gov Re: Valley Gardens Apartments Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

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 <u>negative</u>. 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

Indrew Freen

Attachment

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contact List Riverside County 10/6/2022

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson 84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla Coachella, CA, 92236 Phone: (760) 398 - 4722 Fax: (760) 369-7161 hhaines@augustinetribe.com

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

Cahuilla

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

005782

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

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

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Pechanga Band of 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

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 Valley Gardens Apartments Project, Riverside County.

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Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contact List Riverside County 10/6/2022

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee P.O. Box 1899 Quechan Yuma, AZ, 85366 Phone: (938) 750, 3516

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@quechantrib

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

PROJ-2022-

005782

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane
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
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
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuelnsn.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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

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.

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Valley Gardens Apartments Project, Riverside County.

2 of 3

Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contact List Riverside County 10/6/2022

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department P.O. BOX 487 San Jacobs, CA, 92581

Cahuilla Luiseno

Phone: (951) 663 - 5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544

Phone: (951) 654 - 5544 Fax: (951) 654-4198 ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
CulturalCommittee@torresmartineznsn.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.

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3 of 3



Ann Brierty, THPO Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Ms. Brierty,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of eight new residential buildings, utilities improvements, and construction of site driveways, parking, amenities and landscaping. These two-story, apartment buildings will include 64, two- and three-bedroom units totaling 160 bedrooms. These units will house approximately 237 persons. The project area will cover approximately 4.6 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 6, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in central Moreno Valley, and is specifically located at 13989 Moreno Rose Place, in the City of Moreno Valley in Riverside County. This may be seen on the *Sunnymead, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 03 West, Township 03 South, in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 8. The subject property is surrounded to the north, west and east by single family residences, and multi-family residences to the south across Alessandro Boulevard. Alessandro Boulevard borders the project on the south side and is a major arterial highway with three-lanes in each direction, separated with a center median. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

South O'cles

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Chairperson Chapparosa,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

South O'del

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Co-Chairperson Cochrane,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

South O'del

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Cultural Committee Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Cultural Committee of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Steph O'cles

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Steph O'cles

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Pala, CA, 92059

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Ms. Gaughen,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

South O'del

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Invine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276 Facsimile: 949.788.4901 Website: www.ultrasystems.com



John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Mr. Gomez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

South O'del

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Chairperson Hamilton,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

South O'cles

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Chairperson Macarro,

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As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 6, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Pechanga Band of Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in central Moreno Valley, and is specifically located at 13989 Moreno Rose Place, in the City of Moreno Valley in Riverside County. This may be seen on the *Sunnymead, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 03 West, Township 03 South, in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 8. The subject property is surrounded to the north, west and east by single family residences, and multi-family residences to the south across Alessandro Boulevard. Alessandro Boulevard borders the project on the south side and is a major arterial highway with three-lanes in each direction, separated with a center median. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

South O'del

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Ms. Madrigal,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Steph O'cles

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

ChairpersonMartin,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Steph O'cles

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443

Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176 Facsimile: 949.788.4901 Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Ms. Mauck,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Thank you for your help.

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Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Steph O'cles

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Chairperson Mazzetti,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Steph O'cles

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Ms. McCormick,

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Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Steph O'cles

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Reid Milanovich, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Chairperson Milanovich,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Steph O'cles

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.7884900, ext. 276



Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Mr. Ontiveros,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

South O'cles

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Mr. Macarro,

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South O'del

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276



Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Ms. Redner,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Steph O'cles

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Facsimile: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Chairperson. Salgado,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Acting Chairman Scott,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians 84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Chairperson Vance,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of eight new residential buildings, utilities improvements, and construction of site driveways, parking, amenities and landscaping. These two-story, apartment buildings will include 64, two- and three-bedroom units totaling 160 bedrooms. These units will house approximately 237 persons. The project area will cover approximately 4.6 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 6, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in central Moreno Valley, and is specifically located at 13989 Moreno Rose Place, in the City of Moreno Valley in Riverside County. This may be seen on the *Sunnymead, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 03 West, Township 03 South, in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 8. The subject property is surrounded to the north, west and east by single family residences, and multi-family residences to the south across Alessandro Boulevard. Alessandro Boulevard borders the project on the south side and is a major arterial highway with three-lanes in each direction, separated with a center median. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Steph Oder

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 926187443 Telephone: 949.7884900, ext. 176 Facsimile: 949.7884.4901 Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Chairperson Vivanco,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of eight new residential buildings, utilities improvements, and construction of site driveways, parking, amenities and landscaping. These two-story, apartment buildings will include 64, two- and three-bedroom units totaling 160 bedrooms. These units will house approximately 237 persons. The project area will cover approximately 4.6 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 6, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in central Moreno Valley, and is specifically located at 13989 Moreno Rose Place, in the City of Moreno Valley in Riverside County. This may be seen on the *Sunnymead, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 03 West, Township 03 South, in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 8. The subject property is surrounded to the north, west and east by single family residences, and multi-family residences to the south across Alessandro Boulevard. Alessandro Boulevard borders the project on the south side and is a major arterial highway with three-lanes in each direction, separated with a center median. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Steph Oder

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949.788.4901 Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Co-Chairperson Walker,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of eight new residential buildings, utilities improvements, and construction of site driveways, parking, amenities and landscaping. These two-story, apartment buildings will include 64, two- and three-bedroom units totaling 160 bedrooms. These units will house approximately 237 persons. The project area will cover approximately 4.6 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 6, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in central Moreno Valley, and is specifically located at 13989 Moreno Rose Place, in the City of Moreno Valley in Riverside County. This may be seen on the *Sunnymead, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 03 West, Township 03 South, in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 8. The subject property is surrounded to the north, west and east by single family residences, and multi-family residences to the south across Alessandro Boulevard. Alessandro Boulevard borders the project on the south side and is a major arterial highway with three-lanes in each direction, separated with a center median. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Steph Oder

Corporate Office - Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949-788-4900, ext. 276 Facsimile: 949-788-4901 Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Chairperson Welmas,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Moreno Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Valley Gardens Apartments Project. The Project consists of the development of a proposed multifamily rental property in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the development of eight new residential buildings, utilities improvements, and construction of site driveways, parking, amenities and landscaping. These two-story, apartment buildings will include 64, two- and three-bedroom units totaling 160 bedrooms. These units will house approximately 237 persons. The project area will cover approximately 4.6 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated October 6, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in central Moreno Valley, and is specifically located at 13989 Moreno Rose Place, in the City of Moreno Valley in Riverside County. This may be seen on the *Sunnymead, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 03 West, Township 03 South, in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 8. The subject property is surrounded to the north, west and east by single family residences, and multi-family residences to the south across Alessandro Boulevard. Alessandro Boulevard borders the project on the south side and is a major arterial highway with three-lanes in each direction, separated with a center median. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA Cultural Resources Manager soneil@ultrasystems.com

Steph Oder

Corporate Office – Orange County 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618-7443 Telephone: 949-788-4900, ext. 276 Facsimile: 949-788-4901 Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Moreno Valley Garden Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. [UEI #7190] Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Andrew Green, Cultural Resource Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	September 21, 2021	September 21, 2021	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Response was received on October 6, 2022.
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. Email response was received on October 25, 2022 from Nicole Raslich, Archaeological Technician for the tribe indicating that the project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. They requested a copy of the cultural resources inventory report and a copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
Patricia Garcia- Plotkin, Director, Cultural Resources	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. Email response was received on October 25, 2022 from Nicole Raslich, Archaeological Technician for the tribe indicating that the project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. They requested a copy of the cultural resources inventory report and a copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. An email response was received October 14, 2022, from Omar Aceves indicating that they are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project and in the event that cultural resources are encountered during the development of this project contact them.

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. The tribal receptionist transferred my call to the environmental manager, there was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. A message was left with the tribal receptionist, Elizabeth Ruiz. Ms. Ruiz called back on the same day and asked that we forward our original email to her. This email was sent on the same day.
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	October 13, 2022	Not Available	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. The tribal receptionist indicated that the Chairperson was in the field. She asked that we call the EPA Department. The EPA Department was called and they indicated that they had no comment on the project.
Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator	Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. An email was received from Mr. Macarro on the

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
					same day indicating that the tribe knows of Traditional Cultural Properties in the area and is very concerned with possible resources in the project area. The tribe requested copies of the information center record, to participate in AB 52 consultation and to have an archaeological monitor and tribal monitor at the project during ground disturbing activities. This request will be placed in the cultural resources report.
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. The tribal receptionist forwarded our call to the Chairperson's receptionist. The receptionist took a message and indicated that she will forward my message to the cultural resources department.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. An email received on October 17, 2022 from Ms. McCormick indicated that the Quechan tribe has no comments on this project and defer to the more local Tribes and will support their decisions on the projects.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. An email received on October 17, 2022 from Ms. McCormick representing the Tribe – see above.
John Gomez, Environment al Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. The tribal receptionist asked that it is best to contact him by email. This had been done.
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022 – see above.

	Tribe/	Letter	E-mail	Telephone	
Name	Affiliation	Contacts	Contacts	Contact	Comments
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. The tribal receptionist indicated that we should contact Cheryl Madrigal. This had been done.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. Ms. Madrigal's assistant took a message. No response to date
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. An email response was received on October 18, 2022 from Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resources Assistant, indicating that the proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and the tribe will not be requesting AB 52 consultation.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. The tribal receptionist indicated that the Chair was not in the office and that we should contact her through email. (This had been done.) There has been no response to date.
Wayne Walker, Co- Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Mark Cochrane, Co- Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. The phoneline was disconnected and so a message could not be left. There has been no response to date.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022 answered by Mr. Ontiveros with the Band's Cultural Resource Department – see below.

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments		
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 3, 2022. Mr. Ontiveros indicated that they have a concern with the project area. There is an identified TCL in area related to the Cahuilla tribe. The tribe indicates that the area is significant and can provide specifics to the agency during AB 52 consultation.		
Cultural Committee	Torres- Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	October 13, 2022	October 13, 2022	Telephone call made November 3, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 13, 2022. A phone call was made November 6, 2022. The tribal receptionist took a message and indicated that she would get our message to the cultural committee. There has been no response to date.		

From: mblack@ultrasystems.com
To: "Ryan Nordness"

Cc: "Steve Oneil"

Subject: Information request for the Proj # 7190-Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside

County

Date: Tuesday, October 18, 2022 11:44:13 AM

Attachments: image001.ipg

Ryan,

Thank you providing the tribes response. We will include this in our cultural report.

Best regards,

Megan Black Doukakis | Assistant Project Archaeologist | M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618 Office **949.788.4900 Ext. 228** Fax 949.788.4901 Cell 310.850.8127

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2022 11:26 AM

To: mblack@ultrasystems.com

Subject: Information request for the Proj # 7190-Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno

Valley, Riverside County

Dear Megan,

Thank you for contacting the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) regarding the above-referenced project. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by the Cultural Resources Management

Department on October 17^{th} , 2022. The proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, YSMN will not be requesting to receive consulting party status with the lead agency or to participate in the scoping, development, or review of documents created pursuant to

legal and regulatory mandates.

Kind regards, Ryan Nordness Cultural Resource Analyst Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation

Ryan Nordness

Cultural Resource Analyst
Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
O:(909) 864-8933 Ext 50-2022
M:(909) 838-4053

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346

From: mblack@ultrasvstems.com "Ouechan Historic Preservation " To:

Subject: RE: Proj# 7190-Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County

Date: Monday, October 17, 2022 8:03:56 AM Attachments: image001.ipg

Thank you for providing the tribes response.

Best regards,

Megan Black Doukakis | Assistant Project Archaeologist | M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618 Office **949.788.4900 Ext. 228** Fax 949.788.4901

Cell 310.850.8127

From: Quechan Historic Preservation historicpreservation@guechantribe.com

Sent: Monday, October 17, 2022 7:16 AM

To: mblack@ultrasystems.com

Subject: RE: Proj# 7190-Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

From: mblack@ultrasystems.com

To: "Omar Aceves"

Cc: "Heather Haines"; "Jacobia Kirksey"

Subject: RE: Proj# 7190-Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County

Date: Monday, October 17, 2022 9:19:07 AM

Attachments: image001.ipg

image002.png image003.png image004.png image005.png

Thank you for providing the tribe's response. We will include this in our cultural report.

Best regards,

Megan Black Doukakis | Assistant Project Archaeologist | M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618

Office 949.788.4900 Ext. 228 Fax 949.788.4901

Cell 310.850.8127

From: Omar Aceves <OAceves@augustinetribe.com>

Sent: Friday, October 14, 2022 3:37 PM

To: mblack@ultrasystems.com

Cc: Heather Haines haines@augustinetribe.com; Jacobia Kirksey <JKirksey@augustinetribe.com> **Subject:** RE: Proj# 7190-Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County

Hello Megan,

Please see the attached cultural resource response letter

Thank you,

Omar Aceves

?

Tribal Operations Clerk Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

Office: (760) 398-4722 x 7401 Email: OAceves@augustinetribe.com Website: augustinetribe-nsn.gov



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin

Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin

Date: October 14, 2022

RE: Cultural Resources Inventory, Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7190.

Dear: Stephen O'Neil

Cultural Resources Manager

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Victoria Martin, Tribal Vice-Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

Victoria Martin

From: mblack@ultrasystems.com

To: "Raslich, Nicole (TRBL)"; "THPO Consulting"

Subject: RE: 7187 Valley Gardens Apartments Project, in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County

Date: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 11:23:51 AM

Received. Thank you.

Best regards,

Megan Black Doukakis| Assistant Project Archaeologist | M.A. UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618 Office 949.788.4900 Ext. 228 Fax 949.788.4901 Cell 310.850.8127

Please note that I am working remotely. I can best be reached via email or cell.

please consider the environment before printing this e-mail. Thank you.

E-Mail Confidentiality Notice: The information contained in this e-mail message is intended only for the personal and confidential use of the recipient(s) named above. This message may be an attorney-client communication and/or work product and as such is privileged and confidential. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this document in error and that any review, dissemination, distribution, or copying of this message is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by e-mail, and delete the original message.

----Original Message----

From: Raslich, Nicole (TRBL) <nraslich@aguacaliente.net>

Sent: Tuesday, October 25, 2022 10:37 AM

To: 'mblack@ultrasystems.com' <mblack@ultrasystems.com>; THPO Consulting <ACBCI-

THPO@aguacaliente.net>

Subject: 7187 Valley Gardens Apartments Project, in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County

Hello Megan,

If you have any questions about the attached letter please feel free to contact me.

Thank you,

Nicole A. Raslich, M.A. Archaeological Technician Tribal Historic Preservation Office Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians D: +1 (760) 883-1134 C: +1 (760) 985-3615 maslich@aguacaliente.net

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-024-2022-016

October 19, 2022

[VIA EMAIL TO:mblack@ultrasystems.com] UltraSystems Ms. Megan Black Doukakis 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618

Re: 7187 Valley Gardens Apartments Project, in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Megan Black Doukakis,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Valley Gardens Apartments project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

*A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.

*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 883-1134. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Nicole Raslich Archaeological Technician Tribal Historic Preservation Office AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

> 5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264 T 780/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE.NSN.GOV

From:

Paul Macarro Stephen O"Neil; Megan Black Doukakis To: Cc:

Pechanga Tribe Scoping Response to the Valley Gardens Apartments Project Thursday, November 3, 2022 4:59:43 PM Subject:

Date:

Attachments: Pechanga Tribe Scoping Response to the Valley Gardens Apartments Project.pdf

Míiyuyam/Hello Folks,

We appreciate your diligence, outreach, and the opportunity to respond to your Scoping Notice. Have a great and safe weekend!

Lóoviqap/Thanks, Paul E. Macarro Cultural Coordinator Pechanga Reservation 951-770-6306



PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES

Pechanga Band of Indians

Post Office. Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593 Telephone (951) 770-6300 • Fax (951) 506-9491 Chairperson: Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson: Bridgett Barcello

Committee Members: Darlene Miranda Richard B. Scearce, III Robert Villalobos Shevon Torres Juan Rodriguez

Direcctor: Gary DuBois

Coordinator: Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst: Tuba Ebru Ozdil

November 3, 2022

VIA E-Mail and USPS
Stephen O'Neil, M.A.,RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
Ultrasystems
16431 Scientific Way,
Irvine, CA 92618-7443

RE: Request for Information for the Valley Gardens Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, CA

Dear Mr. O'Neil,

The Pechanga Band of Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within our Reservation land's, although it is located in Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon our 'Ayélkwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area and considering this Project's placement 1.48 miles due east from a Traditional Cultural Landscape. Additionally, Pechanga has filed two Traditional Cultural Properties respectively at: 5.58 south-southeast and 5.68 south-southwest miles from this Project's APE. At 3.47 miles south south-east from the Project is a ceremonial 'éskanish/pictograph site, also notable because it is amongst the first dozen archaeological-sites recorded in the County of Riverside County. Although formally channeled today, from 107 yards due south and 318 yards due east away are two "blueline" feeders into the San Jacinto River. This is concerning to the Tribe considering Our Culture's burial practices, such close proximity to long-term water sources increases the likelihood of impacting our Ancestor's human remains. Because of this Project's adjacency to known Ancestral human remains, to Traditional Cultural Places, to nearby ceremonial features, and in view of extensive previously recorded sites within this Project's-vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. The Pechanga Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is extremely high.

The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

- 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
- Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);

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- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
- 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a Sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within the 'Atáaxum/Luiseño Ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6306.

Sincerely.

Paul E. Macarro Cultural Coordinator Pechanga Reservation

Pechanga Cultural Resources • Pechanga Band of Indians Post Office Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92592

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ATTACHMENT D CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00182	NADB-R - 1080232; Voided - MF-0169	1975	Richard A. Weaver	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of Brodiaea Avenue, Pl 984, Water Systems Addition, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000857
RI-05795	NADB-R - 1087158	2004	KYLE, CAROLYN E.	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR AT&T WIRELESS FACILITY 950-031- 029A LOCATED AT 24899 ALESSANDRO BOULEVARD, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	KYLE CONSULTING	
RI-06269	NADB-R - 1087632; Submitter - 122	2006	John Stephen Alexandrowicz	An Historical Resources Identification of Alessandro Pointe Project, Tract 34681, 25817 Alessandro Boulevard, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Consulting Services	33-015454
RI-07645		2005	Rosenberg, Seth A. and Brian F. Smith	An Archaeological Survey for the Alessandro Plaza Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-08688	Submitter - IE24226- A	2011	Wayne H. Bonner	Letter Report: Cultural resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24226-A	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-10095		2002	Colleen Dooley	Cingular Wireless Cultural Resource Assessment	The Alaris Group, LLC	
RI-10150	Other - LAT1601	2016	DAVID BRUNZELL	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT THE ALESSANDRO APARTMENTS PROJECT CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	BCRCONSULTING LLC	

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