Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Sunnymead Master Drainage Plan Project – Storm Drain Lines F and F-7 (804 0008)

Riverside County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

WSP USA retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Sunnymead Master Drainage Plan, Lines F and F-7 in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District proposes to construct flood control improvements.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that three previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, no resources have previously been recorded within the Project Area.

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded three resources within the Project Area: SUN-1, a segment of Hemlock Avenue; SUN-2, a segment of Sunnymead Boulevard; and SUN-3, a segment of California State Highway 60. These resources have been evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources eligibility criteria and are recommended not eligible under any criteria. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are also provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Cultural Resources Inventory Report Sunnymead Master Drainage Plan- Storm Drain Lines F and F-7 (804 0008) Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

WSP USA retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the Proposed Project Area located in the City of Moreno Valley in Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project Area consists of approximately 21.693 acres of property located in discontinuous portions of the western half of the northwestern quarter, the southeastern quarter of the northwestern quarter, and the western half of the southwestern quarter of Section 1 of Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1980 Riverside East and 1978 Sunnymead, California, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project Area is located east of Frederick Street, south of Ironwood Avenue, west of Graham Street, and north of Eucalyptus Avenue. The Project Area crosses California State Highway 60. The Proposed Project entails the construction of flood control retention basins, storm drains, infiltration facilities, diversion structures, weir structures, and a confluence structure.

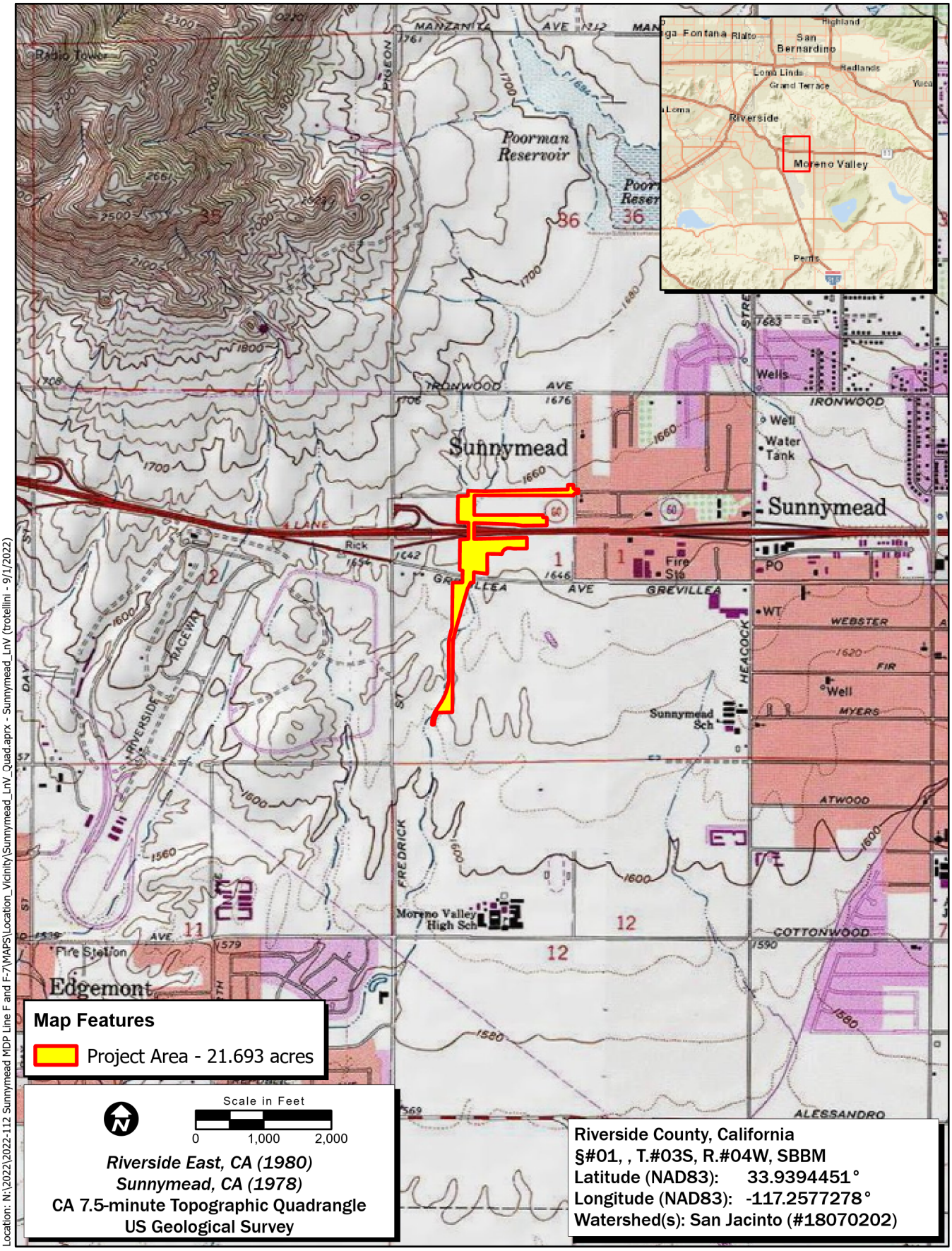
1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated on Figure 1 and represents the survey coverage area. It measures approximately 0.65 mile in length by 0.31 mile in width.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for a project will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project and is estimated to extend as deep as 30 feet below the current surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is up to 5 feet for the construction of retaining walls.



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Map Date: 9/1/2022

Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7

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1.3 Regulatory Context

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

National policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment is established by NEPA. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. Regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508) implements NEPA.

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [40 CFR 1502.16(f))] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment," a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

> "A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval."

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> (A) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
>
> (B) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
>
> (C) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
>
> (D) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

> "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the

National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

The state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources is CEQA. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. A requirement of CEQA is that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR; 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); or 3) has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

(1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;

(2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

(3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined

to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A contains documentation of the records search request. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area, and Appendix D contains confidential cultural resource site records.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code [USC] 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Moreno Valley is located between the Box Springs Mountains in the north, the Bernasconi Hills in the southeast, and the Gavilan Plateau in the southwest. The Project Area is located south of Ironwood Avenue, north of Eucalyptus Avenue, east of Frederick Street, and west of Graham Street. California State Route 60 bisects the Project Area. Elevations range from 1,610 feet to 1,690 feet above mean sea level.

2.2 Geology and Soils

Dibblee and Minch (2003) describe the geology of the area as Holocene alluvial sand, gravel, and clay of valley areas (Qa) and Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits of sand and minor gravel (Qoa).

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2022), four soil types are located within the Project Area:

- Ramona sandy loam, 2- to 5-percent slopes;
- Greenfield sandy loam, 2- to 8-percent slopes, well drained, and located on terraces and alluvial fans;
- Monserate sandy loam, 0- to 5-percent slopes, well drained, located on alluvial fans; and
- Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2- to 8-percent slopes, well drained, and located on alluvial fans.

The potential exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area due to the presence of Quaternary alluvium within the Project Area. This potential is discussed in more detail in Section 6.2 of this document.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area includes disturbed or developed vegetation due to disturbance associated with human activities. Additional communities include Goodding's Willow-Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest, disturbed Fremont Cottonwood Forest and Woodland, disturbed Sandbar Willow Thickets, urban/developed land cover, and disturbed land cover (ECORP 2022).

Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include western fence lizard, red-tailed hawk, common raven, feral cat, and house finch (ECORP 2022).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito Complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Grenda 1997; Goldberg 2001), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991: Figure 3.9). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language (possibly proto-Yuman) foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed that apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns are divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 BP to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile

points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997:279). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at "oases" and that Lake Elsinore was one of these oases. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year. The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages (which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family) were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 BP to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 BP to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 BP to 750 BP), II (750 BP to 300 BP), and III (300 BP to 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001: I-43). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

3.2 Ethnography

The Project Area is located in the southeastern portion of the Moreno Valley near the territorial junction of two groups of southern California Native Americans: the Gabrielino and the Serrano.

3.2.1 Gabrielino

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrielino (also known as Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, much of Orange County, and as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term "Gabrielino" came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrielino are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact. (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). The Gabrielino spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino occupied villages located along rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Gabrielino society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Gabrielino also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th century, Gabrielino population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrielino communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrielino are preserving Gabrielino culture.

3.2.2 Serrano

The Project Area may also have been used by the Serrano group of Native Americans. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable

staples consisted of acorns, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the northern side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an *asistencia* (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano people to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.3 Regional History

Colonization of California by European-Americans began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978:100). Some missions later established outposts in inland areas (Pourade 1961).

The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). The rancho owners lived in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War, was signed between Mexico and the U.S. in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries that were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived European-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of European-Americans (Cleland 1941:137-138).

3.4 Project Area History

The Moreno Valley is located on a portion of the land known during the Spanish Period and, later, during the Mexican Period, as both Rancho San Jacinto and Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. Prior to 1821, Rancho San Jacinto was established by Mission San Luis Rey for grazing of mission livestock. In 1842, Governor *pro tempore* of Alta California, Manuel Jimeno, granted a large portion of the mission's holdings to a private citizen, José Antonio Estudillo, who was mayordomo of the mission. The name Rancho San Jacinto was retained for this property. Three years later, Estudillo's son-in-law, Miguel de Pedrorena, petitioned for approximately one-half of Rancho San Jacinto. Estudillo had no objection to splitting the rancho, since the land Pedrorena was asking for was considered surplus. In 1846, Governor Pio Pico approved the grant under the name Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. When the land was surveyed after Pedrorena's death in 1850, its boundaries were said to be San Bernardino on the north, San Gorgonio on the northeast, Jurupa on the northwest, and Temecula on the southwest. However, when surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General, the land grant was greatly reduced and was limited to the San Jacinto Valley, the Lakeview area, and Mount Russell. A patent for this land grant was issued to Thomas W. Sutherland, legal guardian of Pedrorena's widow and children, by the U.S. Government in 1883 (Gunther 1984). The Moreno Valley area became public land. Settlers acquired land through purchase from the government and through homesteading.

Frank E. Brown formed the Bear Valley Land and Water Company in 1883. Brown built a dam on Bear Creek in Bear Valley, in the San Bernardino Mountains, to provide water to Redlands. A pipeline was extended from Redlands to bring water to the small farming communities of Moreno and Alessandro in Moreno Valley. The community of Moreno was located at the east end of the valley and centered on Alessandro and Redlands boulevards. The community of Alessandro was located under what is now the runways at March Air Reserve Base (Ghost Town USA 2005). Both communities were a part of the Alessandro Tract, which was laid out in 1887 and purchased in 1890 by Frank Brown's newly formed Bear Valley and Alessandro Company. Alessandro was named for a character in Helen Hunt Jackson's *Ramona* novel, which was very popular at the time. Moreno was a translation of Frank Brown's last name into Spanish (Gunther 1984). Increased demands on the water supply from Perris and Alessandro led to litigation with the City of Redlands, which claimed priority rights to the water. The plight of farmers in the Perris and Moreno valleys was sealed when Redlands won their suit in 1899. This was compounded by a period of drought that led to failing agriculture and depopulation in the area. People left Moreno Valley and many of them moved their homes to Riverside using steam-powered tractors. By 1901, few people resided in the Moreno Valley and those who remained concentrated on dry farming of hay, grain, and grapes (City of Moreno Valley 2005).

Like most Southern California communities, Moreno Valley suffered economic setbacks during the Great Depression of the 1930s. But, as happened in many areas throughout the country, the local economy was re-energized by the activities at military facilities during World War II (City of Perris 2003). In the Moreno Valley, it was the wartime growth of March Field, an Army Air Base, located 0.37 mile south of the Project Area, which helped bring about a return to prosperity. The base was built in 1918 on 640 acres as a training ground for fighter pilots in anticipation of U.S. entry in World War I. The base was closed between 1922 and 1927 but reopened as a flight-training school and grew to encompass more than 7,000 acres. Increasing settlement around the base led to the growth of the three unincorporated rural communities of Sunnymead, Moreno, and Edgemont, which are now within the boundaries of the City of Moreno Valley. Sunnymead Boulevard was first paved in 1936. When the U.S. Air Force was formed after World War II, the base was renamed March Air Force Base in 1947. At the height of its activity, the base supported 85,000 troops and boasted the longest airstrip in southern California (City of Moreno Valley 2005).

In the decades following World War II, the valley was rapidly converted from agriculture and vacant land to commercial and housing developments. Recreational activities also became a focal point in the region with the opening of the Riverside International Raceway in 1957 (closed in 1989) and Lake Perris State Recreation Area in 1973. This growth has continued at a high rate even by southern California standards. The valley's population has grown from less than 20,000 residents in 1970 to more than 150,000 today. The City of Moreno Valley was incorporated in 1984 (City of Moreno Valley 2005; Ghost Town USA 2005).

3.5 Historic Context of Roads

As the U.S. made western territorial gains during the first half of the 19th century, Congress directed Army engineers to establish a network of wagon roads linking western military installations; federal railroad surveyors carried on with the work during the 1850s and 1860s. For a generation of overland emigrants and freighters, western wagon roads established by federal surveyors pointed the way to California (Jackson 1998). Many western wagon roads, particularly those that traversed mountain passes, had Native

American origins. Nonnative incursions in California such as the de Anza (1774), Portola (1769), and Fremont (1844) expeditions relied on directions given by Native American guides. The roads established by Spanish and American newcomers linking missions, presidios, pueblos, ranchos, and forts in California often superseded Native American footpaths used for generations (Davis 1961).

Overshadowed by railroads, pioneer wagon roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded during the late 19th century. "By 1900," observes a planning historian, "the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads" (Johnson 1990). Interest in road building revived after 1890 as farmers and ranchers, many disillusioned with railroads, began asking county officials for better wagon roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists began organizing local, state, and national "good roads" campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Jackson 1998).

Dusty during summer and fall months, muddy through the winter and spring, unimproved wagon roads in California played havoc with horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. Overcoming mud and dust became the main objective of good roads proponents. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California in the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, beginning in 1890, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called *asphalt* became the standard modern road surface. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt roads withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and facilitated better drainage (Kostof 1992).

The task of grading and paving rural wagon roads initially fell to county boards of supervisors. The most heavily trafficked rural roads such as those leading to towns, cities, and schools, or those leading to major sites of production such as large ranches, mines, quarries, and mills, received priority attention. Thousands of other rural roads derived from the Public Land Survey System, the checkerboard of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships laid out by federal surveyors to facilitate the sale of western public lands. Because they marked property boundaries, section and quarter-section lines became mutually beneficial roadways for neighboring property owners (Johnson 1990). To create roads, property owners forfeited equal strips of land along section lines—typically about 30 feet apiece, making 60-foot roadways—to counties in exchange for grading and other improvements (U.S. Department of Transportation 1976). In California, the same principal applied to Mexican land grants not surveyed under the Public Land Survey System. Instead of tracing section lines, "grant line roads" in California traced older grant line boundaries.

Americans built new towns and cities along rivers, canals, wagon roads, railroads, and highways during the 19th century. Most new towns and cities began with a plat for a rectilinear street grid filed at a county recorder's office. Once filed, streets and lots became legal entities on the land, and landowners began selling lots to buyers who built residential and commercial properties on rectangular lots. By creating right-angled streets, alleys, and lots, street grids simplified the work of staking out property boundaries and describing lots in written deeds. For growing towns and cities, street grids also simplified growth, as

landowners on the edge of town platted new additions simply by extending straight streets into surrounding rural areas (Reps 1965).

As they matured and grew during the 19th and 20th centuries, many American cities and towns became incorporated under state charters. Incorporation transferred responsibility for street maintenance from county boards of supervisors to city governments. Incorporation also allowed city leaders to issue bonds and take on debt. Municipal bonds financed modern street improvements such as paving, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, streetcar rails, and sanitation features such as sewers, storm drains, and water mains, which engineers typically buried beneath city streets (Monkkonen 1988).

The proliferation of automobiles in the U.S. after 1910 greatly increased the public's appetite for improved rural roads, kicking the Good Roads Movement into high gear. By 1915, 38 states (including California in 1895) maintained state highway departments to handle the planning, building, and maintenance of modern two-lane highways. Under the Federal Road Aid Act of 1916, the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads stepped in to expedite state highway projects by providing matching funds. Many state highways paralleled preexisting railroads or superseded rural county roads (Jackson 1998).

After 1910, as automobile usage surged, and as suburbanization occurred on the edges of town and cities in California and elsewhere, city planners began articulating a *hierarchy of streets* to distinguish residential roads, collector roads, arterial roads, and highways, each handling progressively higher volumes of traffic. Through the remainder of the 20th century, as commercial and residential growth supplanted farms and ranches on the edges of California towns and cities, many rural county roads became adapted to suit the new suburban landscape. In many places, older two-lane rural roads became two- and four-lane suburban arterial streets lined with shopping centers and parking lots; others became two-lane collector streets lined with new residential subdivisions.

As automobiles surpassed railroads as the primary mode of transportation in the U.S. during the 1930s, it became apparent that ever-increasing speeds and progressively heavier vehicles required a higher class of roads. In response, highway engineers formulated plans for *freeways*, four- and six-lane superhighways that eliminated sharp curves and at-grade intersections to allow for continuous flows of high-speed traffic. Many freeways supplanted older two-lane state highways. Where no preexisting highway existed, highway engineers carved out new freeway alignments, oftentimes through older sections of cities (Jackson 1998). The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 carried the plan forward. Beginning in the late 1950s, state highway departments, armed with enormous amounts of federal funding, embarked on a decades-long project to build out the nation's 41,000-mile Interstate Highway System. State highway officials in California also brought thousands of miles of non-interstate highways up to freeway standards.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, supervised this cultural resource investigation. Associate Archaeologist Julian Acuña RPA, Staff Archaeologists Casey Lejeune, RPA

and Mike DeGiovine, RPA, and Associate Archaeologist Steve Wintergerst prepared the technical report. Nathan Hallam, Ph.D. evaluated the built environment resources. Associate Archaeologist Julian Acuña and Staff Archaeologist Casey LeJeune conducted the fieldwork. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist at ECORP and has more than 15 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds a M.S. in Archaeology of the North. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Julian Acuña, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with over six years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University-San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites.

Nathan Hallam, Ph.D. meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for History, Architectural History, and Historic Preservation. He holds a Ph.D. in History, an M.A. in History (Public History), and a B.A. in History. Dr. Hallam has extensive experience preparing historic contexts, conducting field surveys, and using NRHP/CRHR criteria to evaluate historic properties for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR. He is highly skilled at historical research and is familiar with archives, libraries, museums, CHRIS information centers, and other historical repositories in California.

Casey LeJeune, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist who has worked in cultural resource management since 2020, with experience in the southeast, the southwest, and southern California. She holds an M.A. in Anthropology, with focus in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in fieldwork on forensic and historic burials, survey, large-scale data recovery, monitoring, and in-field lithic analysis. Ms. LeJeune also has extensive labwork in human osteology and analysis of historic and prehistoric artifacts.

Steven Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 11 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology. Mr. Wintergerst has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and laboratory process, with extensive experience throughout California and western Arizona. His experience has involved working as an archaeological crew chief, archaeological technician, archaeological monitor, paleontological monitor, and paleontological preparator. He is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with over 17 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton in addition to a B.A in Anthropology from the University of California-San Diego. He has prepared or contributed to environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Reports/Environmental Impact Statements or Cultural Resource studies that deal with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110. Mr. DeGiovine has coordinated and cooperated with primary contractors, clients, and other environmental stakeholders to ensure that projects meet environmental compliance and are completed expeditiously.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 27 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the property at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the CHRIS at University of California, Riverside on May 31, 2022. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD; OHP 2020); the NRHP (National Park Service [NPS] n.d.); OHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022); and Caltrans Local Bridge Graphic Information System data (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2022).

Other references examined include a historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Historic maps reviewed include the:

- 1901 USGS Riverside, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1904 USGS Southern California Sheet No 1, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale);
- 1942 USGS Riverside, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1953 USGS Riverside East, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1960 USGS Santa Ana, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale);
- 1967 USGS Riverside East, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1983 USGS Santa Ana, California topographic quadrangle (1:100,000 scale);
- 2012 USGS Riverside East, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and the

- 2015 USGS Riverside East, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photos taken in 1966, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1994, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 for any indications of property usage and built environment (NETRonline 2022).

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 31, 2022 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search will determine whether or not the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding sacred lands, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies have not delegated authority to ECORP to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP sent an email to the Moreno Valley Historical Society on September 2, 2022 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area. The Moreno Valley Historical Society confirmed receipt of the message on the same day but has not provided additional information. A record of all communication can be found in (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey on October 2, 2022 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects. ECORP expended two person-days in the field. At the time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the EIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity. The EIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on June 20, 2022.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Thirty previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the property, covering approximately 50 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search radius (Table 1). Three studies were conducted within the Project Area. These studies revealed the presence of pre-contact sites, including lithic scatters and habitation sites, and historical sites. The previous studies were conducted between 1973 and 2019.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies in or Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-01045	Chavez, David	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Four Corners Interconnect Facilities, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	1978	Yes
RI-01046	Chavez, David	Final Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Rialto Crude Oil Tank Farm to the Four Corners Pipeline, Kern County, California.	1978	Yes
RI-07137	Billat, Loma	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Projects In Riverside County, California, Site Name(S) and Number(S): LA-2346a/ CA-7283 Olive Wood Collo TCNS #25202	2007	Yes
RI-00116	Wilke, Philip J	The Kobel Residential Development, Edgement: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values	1973	No
RI-00130	Clough, Helen	Filed Notes for the Archaeological Survey of Pl984 Water Systems Additions.	1974	No
RI-00204	Wells, Helen	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Reconnaissance of Area on Parcel Map 7472 (Pigeon Pass), Riverside County, California.	1976	No
RI-00387	Dover, Christopher E.	A Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Subdivision, Edgemont, California	1978	No
RI-01894	--	Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed Riverside Mixed-Use Development Project	1984	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies in or Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-02061	Lerch, Michael	Archaeological Survey of Festival at Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	1986	No
RI-02171	McCarthy, Daniel F.	Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	1987	No
RI-02920	Tetra Tech Inc.	An Archaeological Assessment of a 3.75 Acre Parcel in Moreno Valley Proposed For Use as a Cal Trans Park-and-Ride Area.	1990	No
RI-03693	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	1991	No
RI-04420	Archaeological Resource Management Corp	Archaeological Assessment Conducted for Ironwood Estates, Riverside County, California	1979	No
RI-05174	White, Laurie	Records Search Results for Sprint Pcs Facility Rv35xc094d (Towngate Park), City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2001	No
RI-06088	Bricker, David	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Improvement if Interstate Route 215/State Route 91/ State Route 60, Riverside County, California	1998	No
RI-06147	Dice, Michael	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Telecommunication Facility Candidate Rv57xc602b (Moreno Valley Plaza) 23300 Cottonwood Avenue, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2003	No
RI-07061	Carolyn E. Kyle	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sb159-01 City of Moreno Valley Riverside County, California	2002	No
RI-07496	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate Ie05096c (Park Place Plaza), 12968 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	07496	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies in or Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-07527	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Royal Street Telecommunications, LLC Candidate La2355b (Towngate Park), 13051 Elsworth Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	2007	No
RI-07862	Smallwood, Josh, Terri Jacquemain, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report Heacock Street Road-Widening Project City of Moreno Valley Riverside County, California	2008	No
RI-07957	Tang, 'Tom' Bai, et al.	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Edgemont Water Master Plan Update, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2008	No
RI-08063	Wayne H. Bonner	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate Ie2419d (Pigeon Pass Mall), 11875 Pigeon Pass Road, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2008	No
RI-08078	ECORP Consulting, Inc	Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Improvements to Indian Detention Basin and Ironwood Avenue in the City of Moreno Valley Riverside, California	2008	No
RI-08292	Bonner, Wayne H and Said, Arabesque	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Royal Street Communications California, LLC Candidate La3105a (ATC Colo-301096 Moreno Valley High School), 23300 Cottonwood Avenue, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2009	No
RI-08332	Robert J. Wlodarski	Letter Report: Conducted a Record Search for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site Lac297 (Moreno Valley High School) Located at 23300 ½ Cottonwood Avenue, Moreno Valley, California 92555.	2010	No
RI-08366	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Tentative Tract Map 36153, the Letty Watt Property in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	2009	No
RI-09385	Decarlo, Matthew M. and Diane L. Winslow	Engineering Refinement Survey and Recommendation of Eligibility for Cultural Resources With Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	2015	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies in or Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-09784	Kraft, Jennifer R. and Smith, Brian F.	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Moreno Valley Festival Project	2016	No
RI-09856	Getchell, Barbie and John E. Atwood	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory Report for APN 292-160-023 Located on Sunnymead Blvd., Just West of Heacok Street, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2017	No
RI-10037	Bonner, Wayne H. and Williams, Sarah A.	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate Ie24919d(R) (Pigeon Pass Mall), 11875 Pigeon Pass Road, Moreno Valley, Riverside County,	2009	No
RI-10606	Bonner, Wayne H. and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate Rs-001-01 (Moreno Valley Mini Storage), 12411Strip Drive, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2005	No
RI-10784	Stropes, Tracy A., Stropes Jennifer R.K. and Smith, Brian F.	A Class III Historic Resources Study for the Moreno Valley Festival Project for Section 106 Compliance Spl-2018-00821 City of Moreno Valley, California	2019	No
RI-10802	Stropes, Tracy A., Stropes Jennifer R.K. and Smith, Brian F.	A Class III Historic Resources Study for the Moreno Valley Festival Project for Section 106 Compliance	2019	No

The results of the records search indicate that approximately 20 percent of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and therefore, a pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted.

The records search also determined that 11 previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Five of these are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, four are historic-era sites including structures, and two are multicomponent sites. There are no previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
000497	000497	T. Obrian (1971); H. Wells and T. Snyder (1976); Daniel F. McCarthy (1987)	Precontact/ Historic	Adobe structure and milling slicks	No

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
002763	002763	K.J. Peter and D. Desautels (1984)	Precontact	Bedrock milling slick	No
003240	003240	D. Pinto (1987)	Precontact	Bedrock milling slicks	No
003250	003250	R. Parr, K. Swope (1987)	Precontact	Bedrock milling slicks	No
003261	003261	R. Parr, K. Swope and B. Neiditch (1987)	Precontact/ Historic	Lithic scatter, milling features, and adobe building	No
003262	003262	R. Parr and C. Prior (1987)	Precontact	Bedrock milling slick	No
003263	003263	R. Parr, K. Swope, R. Yohe, and C. Prior (1987)	Precontact	Bedrock milling slick	No
--	007285	J. Warner (1983)	Historic	Vernacular home	No
--	017202	Josh Smallwood (2008)	Historic	Residence	No
--	017203	Josh Smallwood (2008)	Historic	Ranch style home	No
007865	024847	Jeanette A. McKenna (2016)	Historic	Four lane road	No

5.1.2 Records

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022) on June 22, 2022. No resources are listed within the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that the southern half of the northern half of Section 6 was patented to Gustave Make on March 15, 1870. The federal government provided the sale of public lands in entire, half, quarter, or half quarter sections (less than 160 acres) after July 1, 1820.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) did not list any historic bridges in or within 1 mile of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the property was initially undeveloped. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1901 USGS Riverside, California topographic quadrangle (1:62,500 scale) map and the 1904 Southern California Sheet No. 1 show the Project Area as undeveloped land.
- The 1942 USGS Riverside, California topographic quadrangle (1:62,500 scale) map shows the Project Area as undeveloped. A stream is visible bisecting the Project Area north to south and the two-lane State Route 60 freeway is also depicted. Hemlock Avenue east of Graham Street is shown, along with some historic homes near the intersection. The growth of the area is visible on the 1953 USGS Riverside East, California topographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale) map, and on the1960 USGS Santa Ana, California topographic quadrangle (1:250,000 scale) map.
- The 1967 USGS Riverside East, California topographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale) map shows the Project Area undeveloped. Grevillea Avenue, which is now Sunnymead Avenue, is present. Hemlock now is shown to go straight through from Graham Street to Pigeon Pass Road.
- The 1983 USGS Santa Ana, California topographic quadrangle (1:100,000 scale) map shows no notable change from the previous map.
- The 2012 USGS Riverside East, California topographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale) map depicts the Project Area in its current state.
- The 2015 USGS Riverside East, California topographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale) map depicts the Project Area in its current state.

A review of historic aerial photographs from 1966 show the Project Area as undeveloped land with a stream running north to south. Current State Route 60 and Sunnymead Boulevard are visible bisecting the Project Area. Aerial photographs from 1967 show that the Project Area south of Sunnymead Boulevard has been graded. To the north, the Project Area appears to have been disced. In the vicinity east of Graham Street, residential communities continue expanding. All other aerials photographs from 1978 to present show the Project Area entirely developed by residential and commercial properties. In sum, the property has been undeveloped from 1966 to sometime before 1978.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of sacred lands in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

5.3 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on October 10, 2022. Ground surface visibility ranged from 10 percent in overgrown areas to 100 percent in disced areas and along paved roads. The

portion of the Project Area that crossed over State Route 60 was subjected only to a reconnaissance level survey for safety reasons.

Figure 2. APE overview (view southeast; October 10, 2022).

Figure 3. APE overview from center east (view west; October 10, 2022)

Figure 4. APE overview from south (view northeast; October 10, 2022).

5.3.1 Cultural Resources

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded three new cultural resources (SUN-1, SUN-2, and SUN-3). These historic-period resources consist of three road segments. Site descriptions follow, and confidential DPR site records are provided in Appendix D.

5.3.1.1 SUN-1

SUN-1 is a segment of Hemlock Avenue in Moreno Valley. It is a 55-foot wide, 1,658-foot long, two-lane suburban collector road paved with asphalt. SUN-1 has curb, gutter, storm drain, and sidewalk improvements on its northern and southern edges. Manhole covers in the roadway provide access to subsurface utilities. East of Graham Street, surveyors established Hemlock Avenue in 1912 as part of the Sunnymead Orchard Tract subdivision (Sunnymead Orchard Company 1912). West of Graham Street, Riverside County crews extended Hemlock Avenue west to Fredrick Road in 1962 to provide access to a new Moreno Valley Freeway on/off ramp.

Evaluation of SUN-1

SUN-1, a segment of Hemlock Avenue in Moreno Valley, provided motorists with access to the Moreno Valley Freeway; east of Graham Avenue it also served as a residential street for residents of the Sunnymead Orchard Tract, a 1912 subdivision. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that SUN-1 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Riverside County crews and City of Moreno Valley crews built and maintained SUN-1. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that SUN-1 is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

As a conventional two-lane suburban collector road paved with asphalt, indistinguishable from multiple similar collector roads in Moreno Valley, SUN-1 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of SUN-1 is expressed in its built form, alignment, and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

SUN-1 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a suburban setting. It remains a two-lane collector street paved with asphalt. Lastly, SUN-1 still conveys the aesthetic of a 1960s suburban collector road that provided nearby residents with vehicular access to the Moreno Valley Freeway. Regardless of integrity, however, SUN-1 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.3.1.2 SUN-2

SUN-2 is a segment of Sunnymead Boulevard in Moreno Valley. It is an 85-foot wide, 168-foot long, four-lane suburban arterial road paved with asphalt. SUN-2 has bicycle lanes, curb, gutter, storm drain, and sidewalk improvements on its northern and southern edges and a 15-foot-wide concrete median that divides traffic. California Highway Department crews built SUN-2 in 1941 as CA-60, a state highway that extended from CA-395, 2.5 miles to the west, to the community of Sunnymead (now Moreno Valley) and points farther east. In 1962, the California Highway Department built a new CA-60, the Moreno Valley Freeway, on an alignment about 500 feet north of SN-002 (*The Californian* 2002). The old CA-60 became renamed Grevillea Avenue, then Sunnymead Boulevard.

Evaluation of SUN-2

SUN-2, a segment of Sunnymead Boulevard in Moreno Valley, originally served as a segment of CA-60 and provided motorists with access from CA-395, 2.5 miles to the west, to the community of Sunnymead (now Moreno Valley) and points farther east. However, other improved surface roads through the region in the late 1930s also provided Moreno Valley motorists with access to CA-395, including Alessandro Boulevard. Therefore, SUN-2 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

California Highway Department crews and City of Moreno Valley crews built and maintained SUN-2. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that SUN-2 is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

As a conventional two-lane suburban arterial road paved with asphalt, indistinguishable from multiple similar collector roads in Moreno Valley, SUN-2 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or

represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of SUN-2 is expressed in its built form, alignment, and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

SUN-2 possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location. It remains a two-lane arterial road (which compares favorably to a 1930s highway) paved with asphalt. SUN-2 still conveys the aesthetic of a 1930s state highway that provided Moreno Valley residents with vehicular access to CA-395 (now US-215). It does not, however, possess integrity of location. Its original rural setting has been superseded by a suburban setting characterized by shopping centers and other large commercial properties with expansive parking lots. Regardless of integrity, SUN-2 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.3.1.3 SUN-3

SUN-3 is a segment of CA-60, also known as the Moreno Valley Freeway. It is a 125-foot wide, 235-foot long, six-lane freeway paved with asphalt. SUN-3 has a raised concrete median that divides traffic. Westbound and eastbound directions both possess two 10-foot-wide shoulders. California Highway Department crews built SUN-3 in 1962 as CA-60, a freeway that extended east from US-215, located 2.5 miles to the west, to Moreno Valley and points farther east (*The Californian* 2002).

Evaluation of SUN-3

SUN-3, a segment of CA-60, also known as the Moreno Valley Freeway, provided motorists with access from US-215, a freeway located 2.5 miles to the west, to Moreno Valley and points farther east. However, other improved surface roads through the region in the 1960s also provided Moreno Valley motorists with access to US-215, including Alessandro Boulevard. Therefore, SUN-3 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

California Highway Department (now Caltrans) crews built and maintained SUN-3. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that SUN-003 is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

As a conventional six-lane suburban freeway paved with asphalt, indistinguishable from multiple similar freeways built by the California Highway Department in Riverside County, SUN-3 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of SUN-3 is expressed in its built form, alignment, and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

SUN-3 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a suburban setting. It remains a six-lane freeway paved with asphalt. Lastly, SUN-3 still conveys the aesthetic of a 1960s freeway that provided Moreno Valley motorists with access to US-215. Regardless of integrity, SUN-3 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

Newly identified resources SUN-1, SUN-2, and SUN-3 have been evaluated using NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria, and are recommended as not eligible under any criteria and therefore, are not considered historical resources under CEQA or historic properties under Section 106 NHPA (if applicable).,

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to the presence of alluvium and an ephemeral channel within the Project Area and based on the number of nearby sites with pre-contact components, the potential exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area. However, so much of the area has been previously developed, and many sites have been previously removed or otherwise impacted. As a result, the potential for buried pre-contact resources is considered low.

6.3 City-Approved Mitigation Measures

The potential always remains for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. The City of Moreno Valley has provided the following mitigation measures to be implemented during project construction.

- **CR 1 Archaeological Monitoring.** Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Developer shall retain a professional archaeologist to conduct monitoring of all ground disturbing activities. The Project Archaeologist shall have the authority to temporarily redirect earthmoving activities in the event that suspected archaeological resources are unearthed during Project construction. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Consulting Tribe(s) including Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Pechanga Band of Indians, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the contractor, and the City, shall develop a CRMP as defined in CR-3. The Project archeologist shall tend the pre-grading meeting with the City, the construction manager and any contractors and will conduct a mandatory Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training to those in attendance. The archaeological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt and redirect earth moving activities in the affected area in the event that suspected archaeological resources are unearthed.
- **CR 2 Native American Monitoring.** Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Developer shall secure agreements with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Morongo Band of Mission

Indians, Pechanga Band of Indians, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, for tribal monitoring. The Developer is also required to provide a minimum of 30 days' advance notice to the tribes of all ground disturbing activities. The Native American Tribal Representatives shall have the authority to temporarily halt and redirect earth moving activities in the affected area in the event that suspected archaeological resources are unearthed. The Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the Project Archaeologist, City, the construction manager and any contractors and will conduct the Tribal Perspective of the mandatory Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training to those in attendance.

- **CR 3 Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan (CRMP).** The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Consulting Tribe(s), the contractor, and the City, shall develop a CRMP in consultation pursuant to the definition in AB52 to address the details, timing and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. A consulting Tribe is defined as a Tribe that initiated the AB 52 tribal consultation process for the Project, has not opted out of the AB52 consultation process, and has completed AB 52 consultation with the City as provided for in Cal Pub Res Code Section 21080.3.2(b)(1) of AB52. Details in the Plan shall include:

    a. Project description and location

    b. Project grading and development scheduling;

    c. Roles and responsibilities of individuals on the Project;

    d. The pre-grading meeting and Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training details;

    e. The protocols and stipulations that the contractor, City, Consulting Tribe (s) and Project archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resource deposits that shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.

    f. The type of recordation needed for inadvertent finds and the stipulations of recordation of sacred items.

    g. Contact information of relevant individuals for the Project;

- **CR 4 Cultural Resource Disposition.** In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during the course of ground-disturbing activities (inadvertent discoveries), the following procedures shall be carried out for final disposition of the discoveries:

    a. One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, shall be employed with the tribes. Evidence of such shall be provided to the City of Moreno Valley Planning Department:

        i. Preservation-In-Place of the cultural resources, if feasible. Preservation in place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resources.

ii. Onsite reburial of the discovered items as detailed in the treatment plan required pursuant to Mitigation Measure CR-1. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all legally required cataloging and basic recordation have been completed. No recordation of sacred items is permitted without the written consent of all Consulting Native American Tribal Governments as defined in CR-3 The location for the future reburial area shall be identified on a confidential exhibit on file with the City, and concurred to by the Consulting Native American Tribal Governments prior to certification of the environmental document.

- **CR 4** The City shall verify that the following note is included on the Grading Plan:

  "If any suspected archaeological resources are discovered during ground –disturbing activities and the Project Archaeologist or Native American Tribal Representatives are not present, the construction supervisor is obligated to halt work in a 100-foot radius around the find and call the Project Archaeologist and the Tribal Representatives to the site to assess the significance of the find."

- **CR 5 Inadvertent Finds**. If potential historic or cultural resources are uncovered during excavation or construction activities at the project site that were not assessed by the archaeological report(s) and/or environmental assessment conducted prior to Project approval, all ground disturbing activities in the affected area within 100 feet of the uncovered resource must cease immediately and a qualified person meeting the Secretary of the Interior's standards (36 CFR 61), Tribal Representatives, and all site monitors per the Mitigation Measures, shall be consulted by the City to evaluate the find, and as appropriate recommend alternative measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate negative effects on the historic, or prehistoric resource. Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until an agreement has been reached by all parties as to the appropriate mitigation. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area and will be monitored by additional archeologist and Tribal Monitors, if needed. Determinations and recommendations by the consultant shall be immediately submitted to the Planning Division for consideration, and implemented as deemed appropriate by the Community Development Director, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and any and all Consulting Native American Tribes as defined in CR-2 before any further work commences in the affected area. If the find is determined to be significant and avoidance of the site has not been achieved, a Phase III data recovery plan shall be prepared by the Project Archeologist, in consultation with the Tribe, and shall be submitted to the City for their review and approval prior to implementation of the said plan.

- **CR 6 Human Remains**. If human remains are discovered, no further disturbance shall occur in the affected area until the County Coroner has made necessary findings as to origin. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are potentially Native American, the California Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified within 24 hours of the published finding to be given a reasonable opportunity to identify the "most likely descendant". The "most likely

descendant" shall then make recommendations, and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains (California Public Resources Code 5097.98). (GP Objective 23.3, CEQA).

- **CR 7 Non-Disclosure of Reburial Locations**. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or associated grave goods shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254 (r)., parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254 (r).
- **CR 8 Archeology Report - Phase III and IV.** Prior to final inspection, the developer/permit holder shall prompt the Project Archeologist to submit two (2) copies of the Phase III Data Recovery report (if required for the Project) and the Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report that complies with the Community Development Department's requirements for such reports. The Phase IV report shall include evidence of the required cultural/historical sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the pre-grade meeting. The Community Development Department shall review the reports to determine adequate mitigation compliance. Provided the reports are adequate, the Community Development Department shall clear this condition. Once the report(s) are determined to be adequate, two (2) copies shall be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California Riverside (UCR) and one (1) copy shall be submitted to the Consulting Tribe(s) Cultural Resources Department(s).

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "The public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – Cultural Resource Site Records (Confidential Appendix)

APPENDIX A

Records Search Confirmation

California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 34 **IC FILE NO.:** _____

To: Eastern Information Center

Print Name: Rob Cunningham Date: 5/31/2022

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Address: 213 North 5th Street

City: Redlands, State: CA Zip: 95677

Phone: (909)307-0046 Fax: (909)307-0056 Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: _____ Billing Phone: _____

Project Name / Reference: 2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7

Project Street Address: _____

County or Counties: Riverside

Township/Range/UTMs: T 02S, 03S/ R 03W, 04W

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Riverside East (1980), Sunnymead (1978)

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ☐ / no ■

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: $ 1000
(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed $1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Forward results to Robert J. Cunningham at rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

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Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the $150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the OHP website.

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☐ GIS Data ☒ Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data ☒ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no. "

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within 1.0 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Report Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
"Other" Report Locations[2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

3. Database Information:
(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the SSJVIC website for examples)

	Within project area	Within 1.0 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Report Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Include "Other" Reports [2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request)**:**

	Within project area	Within 1.0 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Reports[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
"Other" Reports[2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

	Within project area	Within 1.0 mi. radius
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory[3]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
OHP Archaeological Resources Directory[1,5]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
***California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976):**		
Directory listing only (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the OHP website and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes ☐ / no ☒
Ethnographic Information	yes ☐ / no ☒
Historical Literature	yes ☐ / no ☒
Historical Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒
Local Inventories	yes ☐ / no ☒
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒
Shipwreck Inventory	yes ☐ / no ☒
Soil Survey Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒

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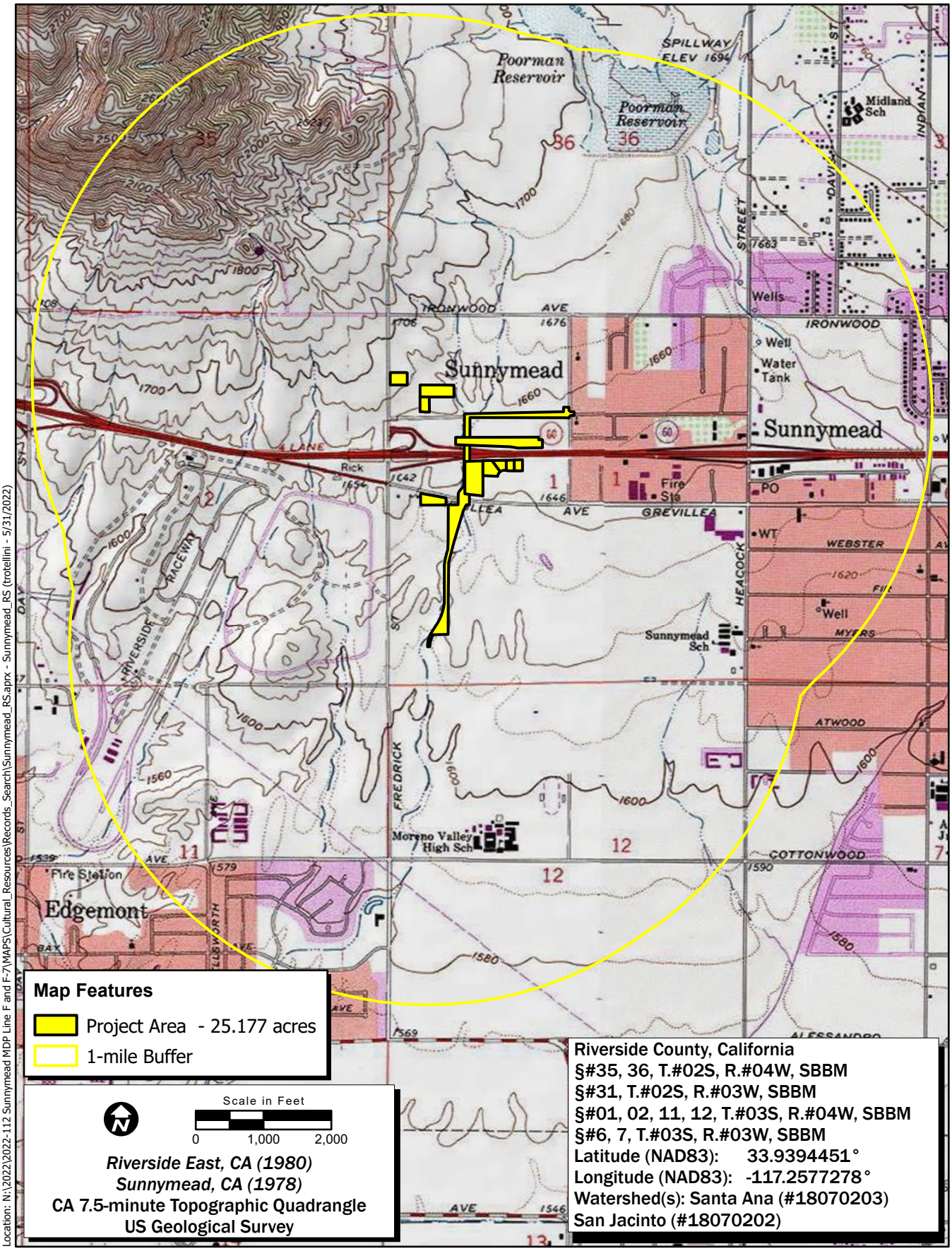
[1] In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

[2] "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

[3] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

[4] Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

[5] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.



Map Features

Project Area - 25.177 acres

1-mile Buffer

Scale in Feet

0 1,000 2,000

Riverside East, CA (1980)
Sunnymead, CA (1978)
CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
US Geological Survey

Riverside County, California
§#35, 36, T.#02S, R.#04W, SBBM
§#31, T.#02S, R.#03W, SBBM
§#01, 02, 11, 12, T.#03S, R.#04W, SBBM
§#6, 7, T.#03S, R.#03W, SBBM
Latitude (NAD83): 33.9394451°
Longitude (NAD83): -117.2577278°
Watershed(s): Santa Ana (#18070203)
San Jacinto (#18070202)

Location: N:\2022\2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Records_Search\Sunnymead_RS.aprx - Sunnymead_RS (trotellini - 5/31/2022)

Map Date: 5/31/2022
Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search

2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-01045	NADB-R - 1081140; Voided - MF-0989	1978	David Chavez	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Four Corners Interconnect Facilities, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	Consulting Archaeologist, Mill Valley, CA	
RI-01046	NADB-R - 1083247; Voided - MF-0989	1978	David Chavez	Final Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Rialto Crude Oil Tank Farm to the Four Corners Pipeline, Kern County, Calfiornia.	URS Company, San Mateo, CA	33-000497
RI-07137		2007	Lorna Billat	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Projects in Riverside County, California, Site Name(s) and Number(s): LA-2346A/ CA-7283 Olive Wood Collo TCNS #25202	EarthTouch, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00116	NADB-R - 1080133; Voided - MF-0103	1973	Philip J. Wilke	The Kobel Residential Development, Edgement: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00130	NADB-R - 1080145; Voided - MF-0110	1974	Helen Clough	Filed Notes for the Archaeological Survey of PL984 Weter Systems Additions.		33-001016, 33-001017
RI-00204	NADB-R - 1080263; Submitter - 188; Voided - MF-0199	1976	Helen Wells	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Reconnaissance of Area on Parcel Map 7472 (Pigeon Pass), Riverside County, California.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000497
RI-00387	NADB-R - 1080434; Voided - MF-0338	1978	Christopher E. Dover	A Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Subdivision, Edgemont, California	private consultant	
RI-01894	NADB-R - 1082269; Voided - MF-2054	1984	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, PROPOSED RIVERSIDE MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	AUTHOR(S)	33-002763
RI-02061	NADB-R - 1082496; Voided - MF-2260	1986	LERCH, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF FESTIVAL AT MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02171	NADB-R - 1082753; Submitter - 0870; Voided - MF-2358	1987	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-000361, 33-000395, 33-000497, 33-000857, 33-000860, 33-001063, 33-001064, 33-003223, 33-003224, 33-003225, 33-003226, 33-003227, 33-003228, 33-003229, 33-003230, 33-003231, 33-003232, 33-003233, 33-003234, 33-003235, 33-003236, 33-003237, 33-003238, 33-003239, 33-003240, 33-003241, 33-003242, 33-003243, 33-003244, 33-003245, 33-003246, 33-003247, 33-003248, 33-003249, 33-003250, 33-003254, 33-003258, 33-003259, 33-003260, 33-003261, 33-003262, 33-003263, 33-003264, 33-003265, 33-003266, 33-003267, 33-003268, 33-003269, 33-003270, 33-003271, 33-003272, 33-003273, 33-003304, 33-003305, 33-003306, 33-003341, 33-003342, 33-003343, 33-003344, 33-003345, 33-003346, 33-003347, 33-003351, 33-003352, 33-003353

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02920	NADB-R - 1083276; Voided - MF-3129	1990	TETRA TECH, INC.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A 3.75 ACRE PARCAL IN MORENO VALLEY PROPOSED FOR USE AS A CAL TRANS PARK-AND-RIDE AREA.	TETRA TECH, INC.	
RI-03693	NADB-R - 1084465; Voided - MF-3996	1991	FOSTER, JOHN M., JAMES J. SCHMIDT, CARMEN A. WEBER, GWENDOLYN R. ROMANI, and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	33-000021, 33-000024, 33-000399, 33-000608, 33-001017, 33-001697, 33-002504, 33-002505, 33-002951, 33-003098
RI-04420	NADB-R - 1085769; Voided - MF-4929	1979	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORP.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED FOR IRONWOOD ESTATES, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORP.	
RI-05174	NADB-R - 1086537	2001	WHITE, LAURIE	RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR SPRINT PCS FACILITY RV35XC094D (TOWNGATE PARK), CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-06088	Caltrans - 08230-466900; NADB-R - 1087451	1998	BRICKER, DAVID	FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF INTERSTATE ROUTE 215/STATE ROUTE 91/ STATE ROUTE 60, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CALTRANS- DISTRICT 8	33-004495, 33-009681, 33-011517, 33-011521, 33-011523, 33-011537, 33-011539, 33-011561, 33-012149, 33-012150, 33-012151, 33-012152, 33-012153, 33-012154, 33-012155, 33-012156, 33-012157, 33-012158, 33-012159, 33-012160, 33-012162, 33-012163, 33-012164, 33-012165, 33-012166, 33-012167, 33-012168, 33-012169, 33-012170, 33-012171
RI-06147	NADB-R - 1087510	2003	DICE, MICHAEL	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH ANS SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR SPRINT TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITY CANDIDATE RV57XC602B (MORENO VALLEY PLAZA) 23300 COTTONWOOD AVENUE, MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-07061		2002	Carolyn E. Kyle	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SB159-01 City of Moreno Valley Riverside County, California	Kyle Consulting	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07496		2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate IE05096C (Park Place Plaza), 12968 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-07527		2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Royal Street Telecommunications, LLC Candidate LA2355B (Towngate Park), 13051 Elsworth Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-07862	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2228	2008	Smallwood, Josh, Terri Jacquemain, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report Heacock Street Road-Widening Project City of Moreno Valley Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-017202, 33-017203
RI-07957	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2291	2008	Tang, 'Tom' Bai, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Edgemont Water Master Plan Update, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH, Colton, CA	
RI-08063		2008	Wayne H. Bonner	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE2419D (Pigeon Pass Mall), 11875 Pigeon Pass Road, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08078		2008	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Improvements to Indian Detention Basin and Ironwood Avenue in the City of Moreno Valley Riverside, California	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	
RI-08292		2009	Bonner, Wayne H and Said, Arabesque	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Royal Street Communications Callifornia, LLC Candidate LA3105A (ATC Colo-301096 Moreno Valley High School), 23300 Cottonwood Avenue, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08332		2010	Robert J. Wlodarski	Letter Report: Conducted a Record Search for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LAC297 (Moreno Valley High Scool) located at 23300 1/2 Cottonwood Avenue, Moreno Valley, California 92555.	C.A.R.E.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08366	Submitter - Job No. 06-09-07-1445	2009	Jeanette A. McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Tentative Tract Map 36153, the Letty Watt Property in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	McKenna et al.	
RI-09385		2015	Mathew M. DeCarlo and Diane L. Winslow	Engineering Refinement Survey and Recommendation of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	ASM Affiliates	
RI-09784		2016	Jennifer R. Kraft and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Moreno Valley Festival Project	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
RI-09856	Other - 1255	2017	Barbie Getchell and John E. Atwood	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory Report for APN 292-160-023 Located on Sunnymead BLVD., Just West of Heacok Street, City of Morenoi Valley, Riverside County, California	PAST, Inc	
RI-10037		2009	WAYNE H BONNER and SARAH A WILLIAMS	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE USA CANDIDATE IE24919D(R) (PIGEON PASS MALL), 11875 PIGEON PASS ROAD, MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY,	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-10606		2005	Wayne H. Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-001-01 (Moreno Valley Mini Storage), 12411 Strip Drive, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-10784		2019	Tracy A. Stropes, Jennifer R.K. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith	A CLASS III HISTORIC RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE MORENO VALLEY FESTIVAL PROJECT FOR SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE SPL-2018-00821 CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFRONIA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10802	OHP OTIS Report Nbr - COE_2019_0214_002	2019	Tracy A. Stropes, Jennifer R.K. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith	A CLASS III HISTORIC RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE MORENO VALLEY FESTIVAL PROJECT FOR SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE	Brian F. Smith and Associates	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-000497	CA-RIV-000497	Other - Pigeon Pass Valley	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP02; AP03; AP04; AP07	1971 (T. O'Brian, UCR); 1976 (H. Wells, T. Snyder, UCR); 1987 (Daniel F. McCarthy, UCR ARU)	RI-00204, RI-01046, RI-02171
P-33-002763	CA-RIV-002763	Other - SRS-708-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1984 (K.J. Peter and D. Desautels, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA.)	RI-01757, RI-01894
P-33-003240	CA-RIV-003240	Other - MV-18	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003250	CA-RIV-003250	Other - MV-102	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (R. Parr and K. Swope, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003261	CA-RIV-003261	Other - TTM 36153; Other - MV-113	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AP04; HP33	1987 (R. Parr, K. Swope and B. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 2009 (Jeanette A McKenna, McKenna et al.)	RI-02171
P-33-003262	CA-RIV-003262	Other - MV-114	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (R. Parr and C. Prior, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003263	CA-RIV-003263	Other - MV-115	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (R. Parr, K. Swope, R. Yohe and C. Prior, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-007285		Other - Ser. No. 33-2388 10; OTIS Resource Number - 464916; OHP Property Number - 062626	Building	Historic	HP03	1983 (J. Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	RI-08554
P-33-017202		Other - 12151 Heacock Street; Other - CRM TECH 2228-1	Building	Historic	HP02	2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH)	RI-07862, RI-08554
P-33-017203		Other - CRM TECH 2228-2; Other - 12183 Heacock Street	Building	Historic	HP02	2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH)	RI-07862, RI-08554
P-33-024847	CA-RIV-007865	Other - Pigeon Pass Road, Riverside Co., CA	Structure	Historic	HP37	2016 (Jeanette A. Mckenna, McKenna et al.)	

Steven Wintergerst

From: Michael DeGiovine
Sent: Friday, September 2, 2022 9:23 AM
To: morenovalleyhistoricalsociety@gmail.com
Subject: Local historical information - Sunnymead
Attachments: ECORP 2022-112 Historical Society Letter 20220902.pdf

Good morning,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. is conducting a cultural resources inventory in the Sunnymead area of Moreno Valley. Please see the attached letter and map of area of interest (Project Area).

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you for your time,
Mike

#
P lfkdho#P 1#GhJ lrylqh/#P D1/#USD#

Registered Professional Archaeologist #4909
Staff Archaeologist
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)
3838 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 370, San Diego, CA 92108
Ph: 858.279.4040 ♦ Cell: 619.495.6705 ♦ Fax: 858.279.4043
mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com ♦ www.ecorpconsulting.com
Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Santa Ana ♦ Chico ♦ Flagstaff ♦ San Diego ♦ Santa Fe

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

August 2, 2022

Moreno Valley Historical Society
Sent via email: morenovalleyhistoricalsociety@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Sunnymead Master Drainage Plan – Storm Drain Lines F and F-7 (804-0008) Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Moreno Valley Historical Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the Sunnymead Master Drainage Plan – Storm Drain Lines F and F-7 (804-0008) Project. Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District proposes to construct flood control improvements located in the western half of Section 1, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the enclosed map. The property is located east of Frederick Street, south of Ironwood Avenue, west of Graham Street, and north of Eucalyptus Avenue. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

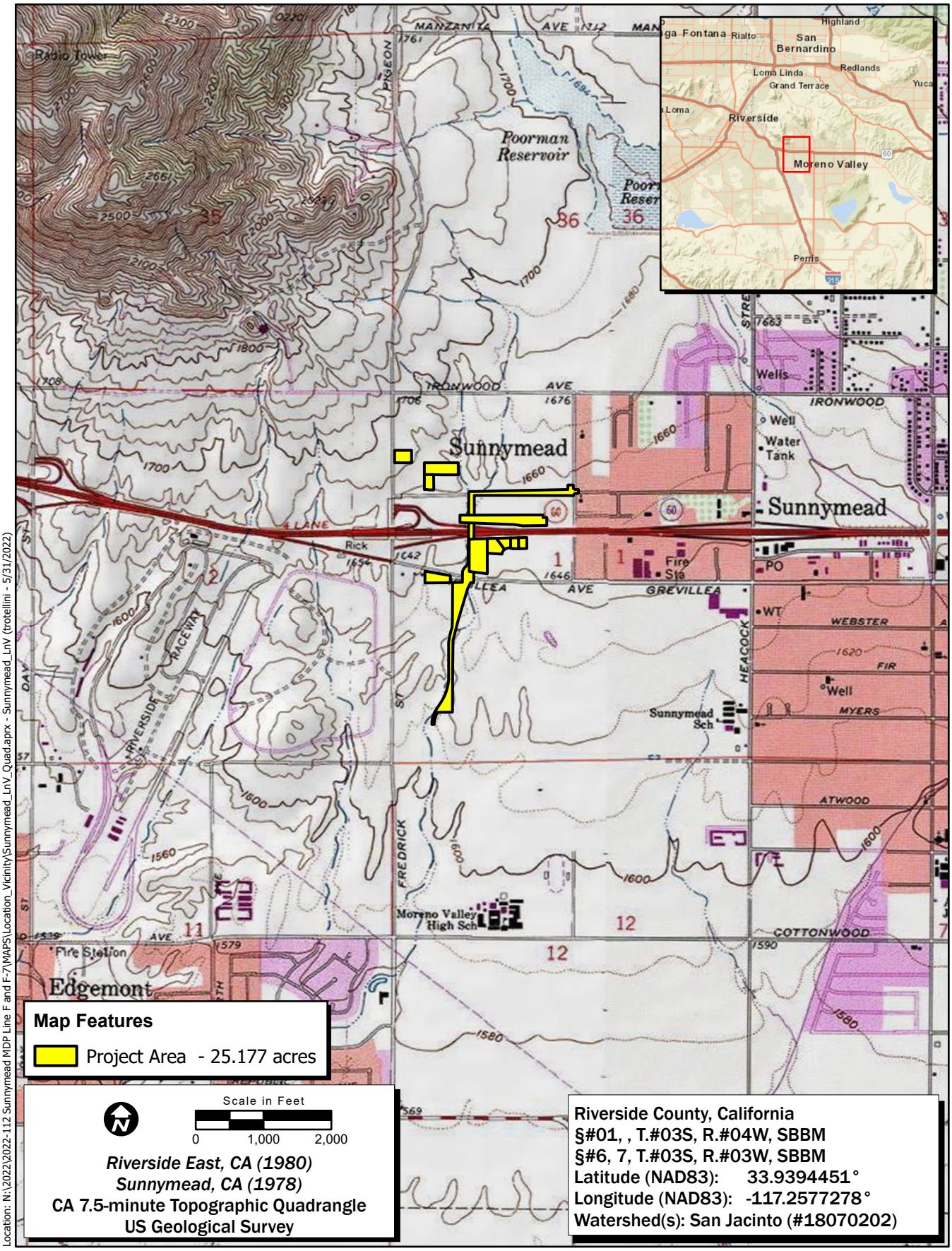
Included are maps showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (858) 279-4040 or mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Michael M. DeGiovine
Staff Archaeologist

Attachment(s)
Project Location and Vicinity Map



Location: N:\2022\2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\Sunnymead_LnV_Quad.aprx - Sunnymead_LnV (trotellini - 5/31/2022)

Map Date: 5/31/2022

Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7

Steven Wintergerst

From: Historical Society <morenovalleyhistoricalsociety@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, September 2, 2022 9:24 AM
To: Michael DeGiovine
Subject: Thank you for contacting the Moreno Valley Historical Society Re: Local historical information - Sunnymead

Hello Members and Friends,

Thank you for contacting the Moreno Valley Historical Society!
Please allow us some time to review our messages. One of our board members will gladly follow up with your message as soon as possible.

Feel free to visit our website at www.morenovalleyhistoricalsociety.org and our Facebook page by searching "The History of Moreno Valley, California"

Thanks,

--

Moreno Valley Historical Society
P.O. Box 66
Moreno Valley, CA 92556
Email: morenovalleyhistoricalsociety@gmail.com
Website: www.morenovalleyhistoricalsociety.org
Facebook: "The History of Moreno Valley, California"

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7

County: Riverside County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Riverside East, CA (1980) and Sunnymead, CA (1978)

Township: 02S, 03S **Range:** 3W, 4W **Section(s):** 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 31, 35, 36

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 North Fifth Street

City: Redlands **Zip:** 92374

Phone: (909) 307-0046

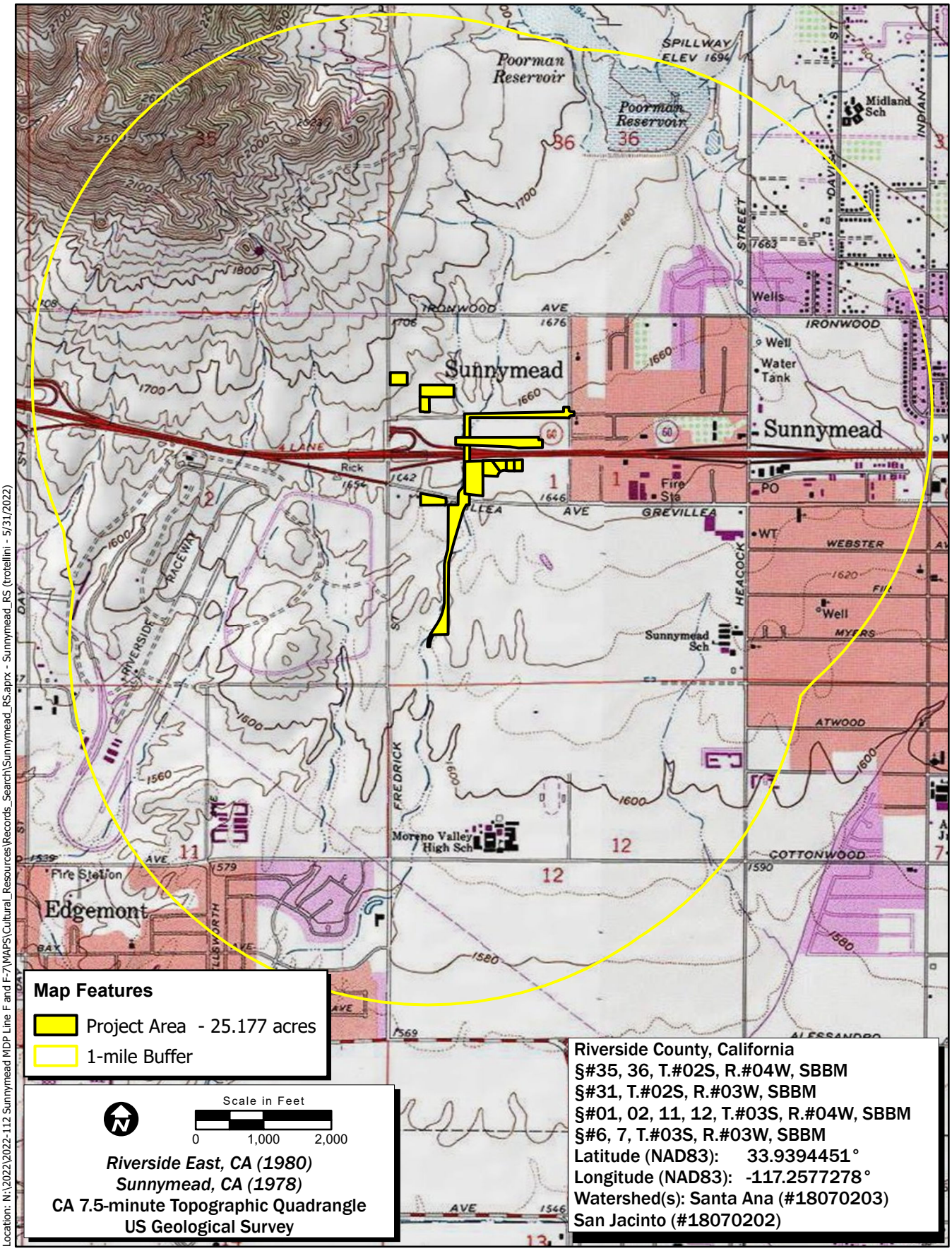
Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7 project in the City of Moreno Valley. I have attached a copy of the Sacred Lands File contact form above along with a map showing the project area. The results of this search can be sent to me at rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com. They can also be faxed to my attention at **(909) 307-0056**. Please reference the project number 2022-112 on all correspondence.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information.

Thanks,



Map Features

Project Area - 25.177 acres

1-mile Buffer

Scale in Feet

0 1,000 2,000

Riverside East, CA (1980)
Sunnymead, CA (1978)
CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
US Geological Survey

Riverside County, California
§#35, 36, T.#02S, R.#04W, SBBM
§#31, T.#02S, R.#03W, SBBM
§#01, 02, 11, 12, T.#03S, R.#04W, SBBM
§#6, 7, T.#03S, R.#03W, SBBM
Latitude (NAD83): 33.9394451°
Longitude (NAD83): -117.2577278°
Watershed(s): Santa Ana (#18070203)
San Jacinto (#18070202)

Location: N:\2022\2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Records_Search\Sunnymead_RS.aprx - Sunnymead_RS (trotellini - 5/31/2022)

Map Date: 5/31/2022
Sources: ESRI, USGS

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search

2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

June 30, 2022

Robert Cunningham
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: 2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7 Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/30/2022

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

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 — Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7 Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/30/2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7 Project, Riverside County.

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

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

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-Committee@torresmartinez-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 2022-112 Sunnymead MDP Line F and F-7 Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

PHOTOLOG

Project Name: Sunnymead

Project Number:2022-112

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
samsung	073900	Hemlock Ave from Graham intersection	Southwest	11/2	JEA
samsung	074036	SUN-001 Hemlock Ave	West	11/2	JEA
samsung	074128	SUN-001	West	11/2	JEA
samsung	080255	West entrance of Segovia apartments	South	11/2	JEA
samsung	080302	Southwest corner of apartments	southeast	11/2	JEA
samsung	080732	Ground conditions inside apartments	Detail	11/2	JEA
samsung	081211	Southeast corner of apartments	East	11/2	JEA
samsung	081231	Southern boundary inside apartments	West	11/2	JEA
samsung	081820	Southern boundary from west	East	11/2	JEA
samsung	082445	SUN-001 from west boundary	East	11/2	JEA
samsung	083719	East boundary of middle section of project	Southeast	11/2	JEA
samsung	083723	North boundary, middle section, from east	West	11/2	JEA
samsung	084041	South shoulder I-60, SUN-003	North	11/2	JEA
samsung	084108	Modern refuse in middle project	West	11/2	JEA
samsung	085602	West boundary, middle section, project	South	11/2	JEA
samsung	085608	Culvert north shoulder of Sunnymead blvd	Southeast	11/2	JEA
samsung	085842	Project adjacent to north Sunnymead	East	11/2	JEA
samsung	090039	SUN-002 sunnymead BLVD	East	11/2	JEA
samsung	090447	SUN-002	West	11/2	JEA
samsung	093305	West boundary, project south section	Southeast	11/2	JEA
samsung	094219	Drainage south project	South	11/2	JEA
samsung	094805	South project from southeast corner	North	11/2	JEA
samsung	094810	Southeast project boundary	West	11/2	JEA
samsung	095016	Modern drainage south project	South	11/2	JEA
samsung	095213	Project from southernmost area	North	11/2	JEA


20221102_085602.jpg


20221102_085608.jpg


20221102_085842.jpg


20221102_090039.jpg


20221102_090447.jpg


20221102_090447b.jpg


20221102_093305.jpg


20221102_094219.jpg

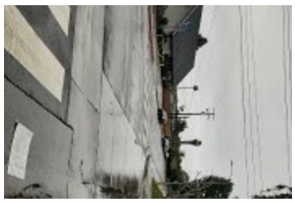

20221102_094805.jpg


20221102_094810.jpg


20221102_095016.jpg


20221102_095213.jpg


20221102_095214.jpg


20221102_073900.jpg


20221102_074036.jpg


20221102_074128.jpg


20221102_080255.jpg


20221102_080302.jpg


20221102_080732.jpg


20221102_081211.jpg


20221102_081231.jpg


20221102_081820.jpg


20221102_082445.jpg

20221102_082445b.jpg


20221102_083719.jpg


20221102_083723.jpg


20221102_084041.jpg


20221102_084108.jpg


NO PARKING
WEDNESDAY
7AM TO 2PM
THIS STREET
STREET SWEEPING


SPEED
LIMIT
35
SELF
STORAGE


SPEED
LIMIT
35
SELF
STORAGE

APPENDIX D

Cultural Resource Site Records (Confidential Appendix)