Appendix D

Confidential Cultural Resources Assessment



Rocas Grandes II Project

Confidential | Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

prepared for

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Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the Emri Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Rocas Grandes II Project (project) in the city of Moreno Valley within Riverside County, California. The project includes the construction of a residential community consisting of 19 buildings containing a total of 460 residential units and is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Moreno Valley (City) is the CEQA lead agency. In addition to CEQA, several laws and regulations govern cultural resources, including the Code of Federal Regulation (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.4), California Public Resource Code (Sections 4852, 5024.1, and 5097.98), and California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5).

This report was completed in compliance with CEQA and includes the methods and results of a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) through the Eastern Information Center (EIC), a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a review of historical topographic map and aerial photography, a geoarchaeological sensitivity assessment, and a field survey for archaeological resources.

The background research and cultural resources survey conducted for this study did not identify any structures or buildings within or adjacent to the project site, which is undeveloped land vacant of built environment features. The project therefore does not have the potential to impact historical built environment resources, and Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** pursuant to CEQA.

The results of the CHRIS records search indicate that no previously recorded archaeological resources are present within the project site. A lack of development throughout the historic period also suggests the potential to encounter buried historical archaeological deposits is low. However, ten previously recorded resources of Native American origin are located within one mile of the project site, including four within 0.25-mile of the project site. Each of these resources is a milling feature on granitic bedrock outcrops. However, such granitic outcrops are not present within the project site, which is a relatively flat field, and the likelihood of encountering the same kind of Native American milling resources during project related development is considered low. The NAHC's SLF search was also negative, and a reconnaissance level survey conducted by CRM TECH in January 2022 and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site conducted by Rincon in June 2024 for the current study were both negative for cultural resources.

Although there is no surficial evidence within the project site suggesting the project may impact prehistoric archaeological resources, the abundance of Native American resources within the vicinity suggests the project site is at least moderately sensitive in terms of the potential to impact such resources which could be present beneath the surface. To address these concerns, Rincon recommends a Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all on-site construction personnel prior to the start of ground disturbance for the project. Based on the results of this study, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less-than-significant impact to archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated*** under CEQA. A measure for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development as a best management practice is also provided.

Although no human remains are known to be present within the project site, the discovery of human remains is a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County of Riverside Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition

pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance. With adherence to existing regulations, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less-than-significant impact to human remains*** under CEQA.

1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the Emri Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Rocas Grandes II Project (project) in the city of Moreno Valley within Riverside County, California. This study includes a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search through the Eastern Information Center (EIC), a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), historical topographic map and aerial photography review, geoarchaeological analysis and a field survey of the project site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Moreno Valley (City) is the lead agency for CEQA.

1.1 Project Site and Description

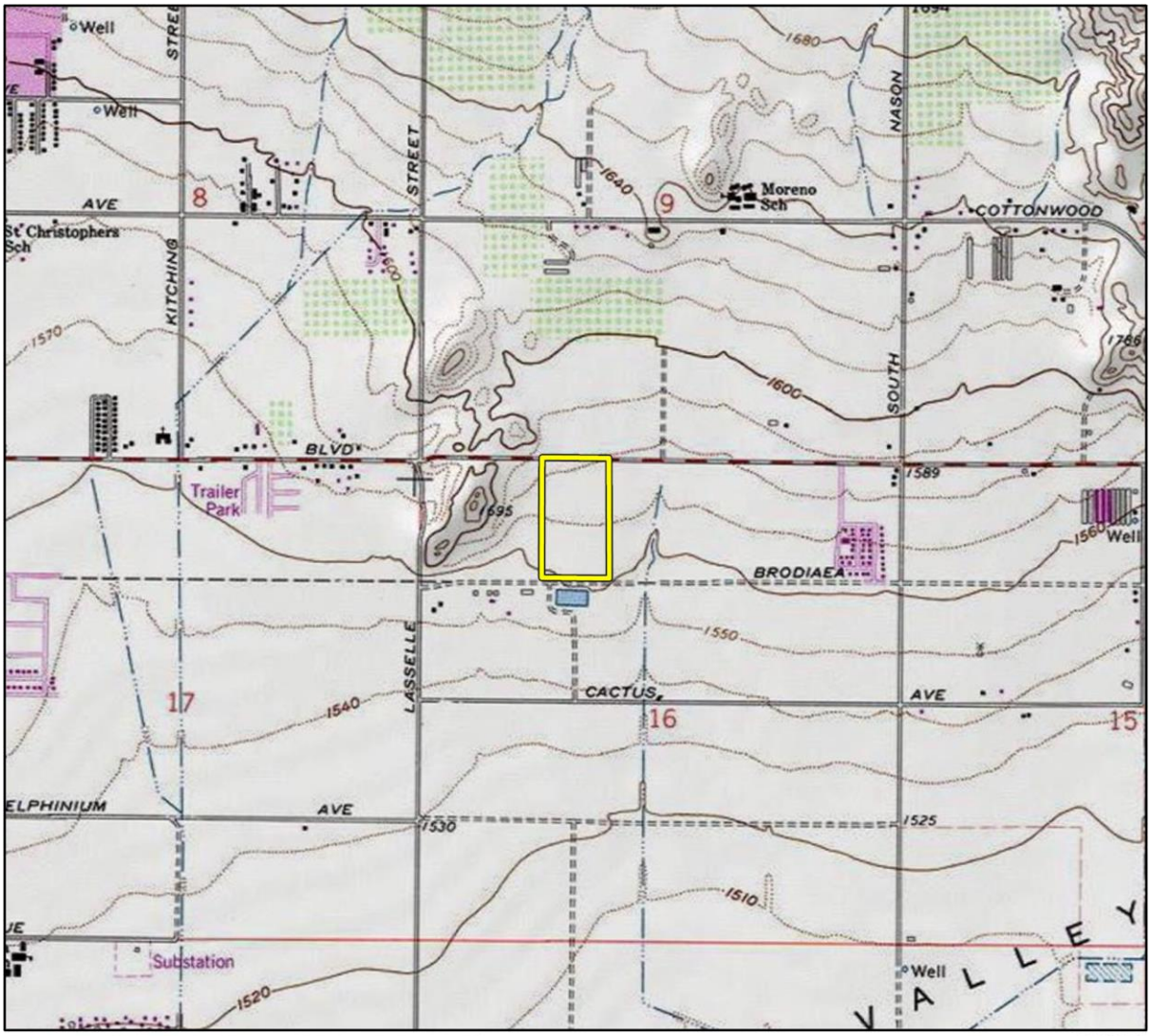
The project site is situated on approximately 20 acres of undeveloped and vacant land comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 486-280-062 and 486-280-063. The project site encompasses Section 16 of Township 03 South, Range 03 West on the *Sunnymead, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1~~Figure 1~~). The project site is bounded to the north by Allesandro Boulevard, to the east by undeveloped and vacant land, to the south by the future extension of Brodiaea Avenue, and to the west by the future extension of Darwin Drive (Figure 2~~Figure 2~~). Access to the site is currently available via an entrance off Alessandro Boulevard at the northwest corner of the site.

The project would include the construction of a residential community consisting of 19 buildings containing a total of 460 residential units (80 townhome units and 380 residential stacked flats). All residential buildings would be three stories tall and would feature a private deck or patio. Onsite amenities include a recreational area with a clubhouse and co-work area, swimming pool and spa, fitness center and family room, a dog park, as well as additional common open spaces. Parking would be provided via garages, covered carports, and surface lots.

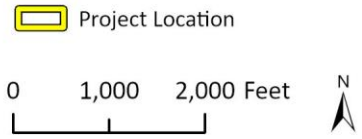
1.2 Personnel

Rincon Senior Archaeologist Mark Strother, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), acted as Principal Investigator for this study and is the primary author of this report. Mr. Strother requested the SLF search from the NAHC and the CHRIS records search from the EIC and conducted the field survey. Geographic Information Systems Analyst Abby Robles prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Cultural Resources Principal, Margo Nayyar, MA, reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 1 Regional Location



Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and their licensors © 2024. Sunnymead Quadrangle. T03S R03W S09, 16. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.



24-15609 CR
CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map

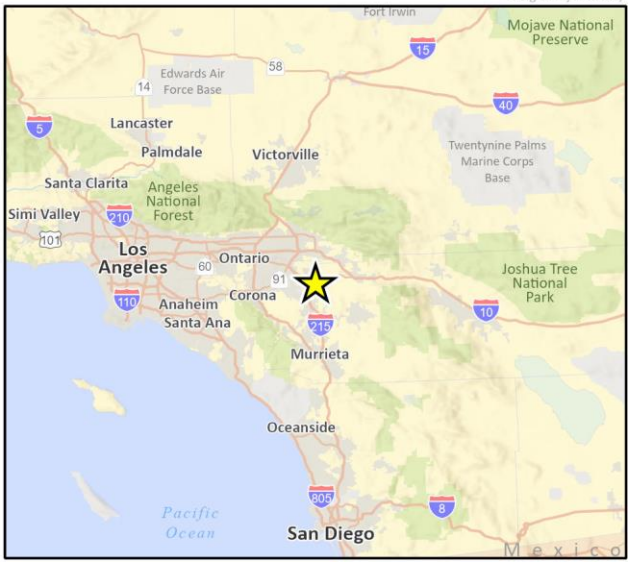
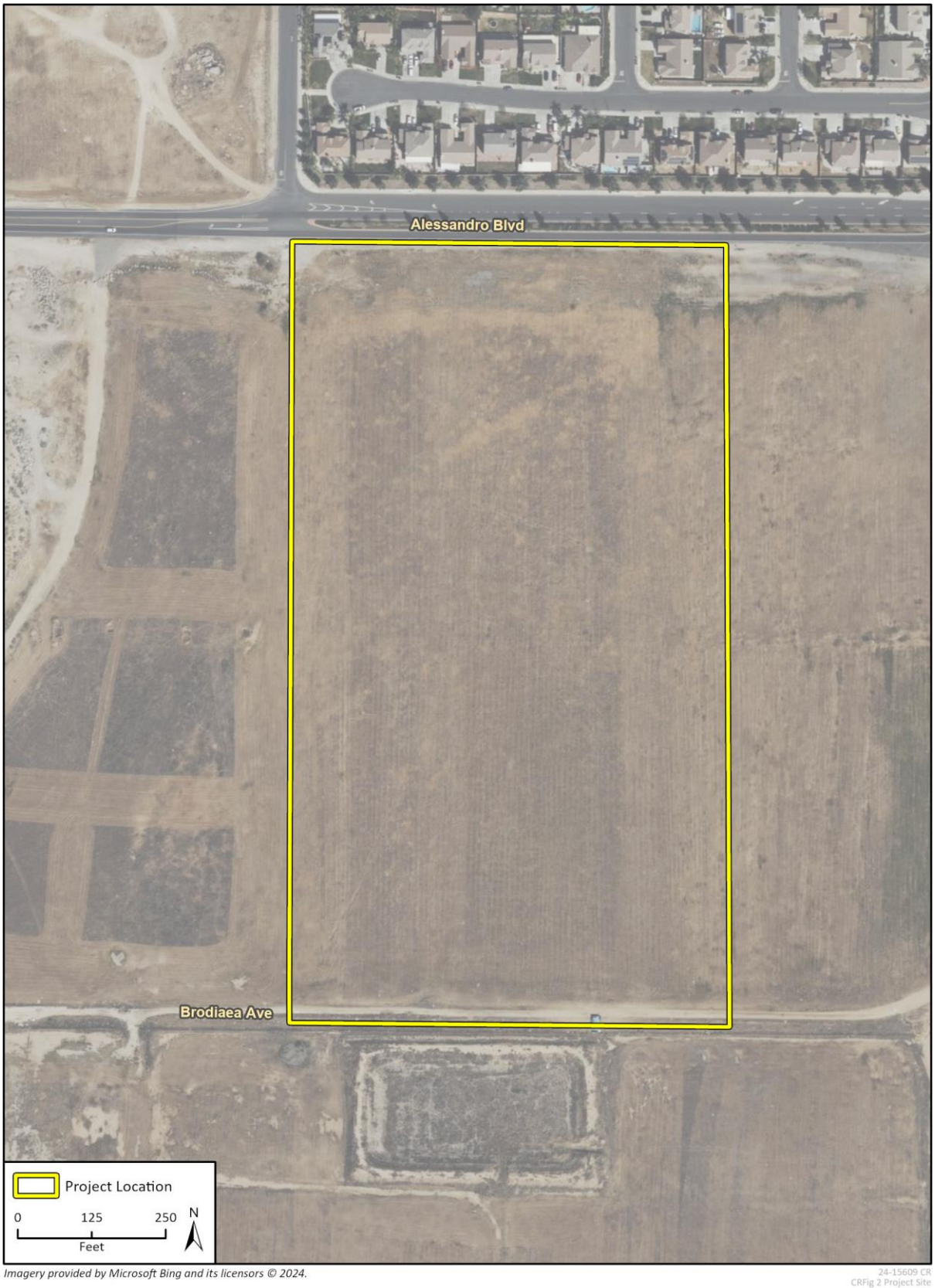


Figure 2 Project Site Location



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24-15609 CR
CRFig 2 Project Site

2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during construction of the project.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21804.1 requires lead agencies to determine if a project could have a significant impact on historical or unique archaeological resources. As defined in the PRC Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. PRC Section 21084.1 also states resources meeting the above criteria are presumed to be historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically listed in the CRHR and are, therefore, historical resources under CEQA. Historical resources may include eligible built environment resources and archaeological resources of the precontact or historic periods.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) provides further guidance on the consideration of archaeological resources. If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical resource, it may meet the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" as identified in PRC Section 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria: 1) it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information, 2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, or 3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical or unique archaeological resource, the impacts of a project on those resources will be less than significant and need not be considered further (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5[c][4]). *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5 also provides guidance for addressing the potential presence of human remains, including those discovered during the implementation of a project.

According to CEQA, an impact that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is considered a significant impact on the environment. A substantial adverse change could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5 [b][1]). *Material impairment* is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR or a local register (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5[b][2][A]).

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a][b]).

Section 15126.4 of the *CEQA Guidelines* stipulates an environmental document shall describe feasible measures to minimize significant adverse impacts. In addition to being fully enforceable, mitigation measures must be completed within a defined time period and roughly proportional to the impacts of the project. Generally, a project which is found to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Standards) is considered to be mitigated below a level of significance (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15126.4 [b][1]). For historical resources of an archaeological nature, lead agencies should also seek to avoid damaging effects where feasible. Preservation in place is the preferred manner to mitigate impacts to archaeological sites; however, data recovery through excavation may be the only option in certain instances (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15126.4[b][3]).

2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

Although the project does not have a federal nexus, properties which are listed in or have been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR. The following is therefore presented to provide applicable regulatory context. The NRHP was authorized by Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act and is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP recognizes the quality of significance in American, state and local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Per 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.4, a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria.

Criterion A: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

Criterion B: Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

Criterion C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

Criterion D: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity. The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several of these seven qualities—if not all—defined as follows:

Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred

Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property

Setting: The physical environment of a historic property

Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property

Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory

Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time

Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

Certain properties are generally considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP, including cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, relocated structures, or commemorative properties. Additionally, a property must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The National Park Service states that 50 years is the general estimate of time needed to develop the necessary historical perspective to evaluate significance (National Park Service 1997: 41). Properties which are less than 50 years must be determined to have "exceptional importance" to be considered eligible for NRHP listing.

2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was established in 1992 and codified by PRC Sections 5024.1 and 4852. The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (PRC 5024.1(b)). Unlike the NRHP however, the CRHR does not have a defined age threshold for eligibility; rather, a resource may be eligible for the CRHR if it can be demonstrated sufficient time has passed to understand its historical or architectural significance (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006). Furthermore, resources may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR even if they do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006). Generally, the California Office of Historic Preservation recommends resources over 45 years of age be recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 1995: 2).

A property is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage

Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past

Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values

Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

2.1.3 California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014

As of July 1, 2015, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category: "tribal cultural resources." AB 52 establishes "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states that the CEQA lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) define tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and that meets at least one of the following criteria, as summarized in *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G:

1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
2) 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 PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process with California Native American Tribes that must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to "begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project." California Native American Tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

2.2 California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the Coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined if the remains are subject to the Coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification.

2.3 California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant [MLD]) that it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

2.4 Local Regulations – City of Moreno Valley

The City passed Ordinance No. 126, "Cultural Preservation" (ordinance) in 1987. The purpose of the ordinance is to:

> promote the public health, safety, and general welfare by providing for the preservation, identification, protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of existing improvements, buildings, structures, signs, objects, features, sites places, areas, districts, neighborhoods, streets and natural features having special cultural, historical, archaeological, architectural or community value in the City of Moreno Valley.

The ordinance includes the following definitions of a Landmark, Structure of Merit, and Preservation District.

Landmark: Any site including significant trees or other significant permanent landscaping located thereof, place, building, structure, street, improvement, natural feature or other object having a special historical, archaeological, paleontological, cultural, architectural or community value in the City and which has been designated a landmark pursuant to this title.

Structure of Merit: Structures of historical, archaeological, paleontological, cultural, architectural, community or aesthetic value which have not been designated landmarks but are deserving of recognition.

Preservation District: Any legally described geographic area having historical significance; special character for aesthetic value; serving an established neighborhood or community center; representing one or more architectural periods or styles typical in the history of the City; or constituting a distinct section of the City, and which has not been designated a preservation district by Board or by City Council on appeal.

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

This section provides background information pertaining to the natural and cultural context of the project site. It places the project site within the broader natural environment that has sustained populations throughout history. This section also provides an overview of regional indigenous history, local ethnography, and post-contact history. This background information describes the distribution and type of cultural resources documented within the vicinity of the project site to inform this cultural resources assessment.

3.1 Natural Setting

The project site is situated in Moreno Valley at an elevation ranging from approximately 1,560 to 1,580 above mean sea level and is approximately five miles west-southwest and five miles east-southeast of the San Timoteo Badlands and Box Springs Mountain Ranges, respectively (Google Earth Pro 2024). There are low-lying grasses scattered throughout the project site, with portions of exposed tilled soils especially prominent in the eastern peripheries of the project site. The vicinity of the project site primarily consists of flat urban landscape, comprised of vacant land and surrounding residential development. A large granitic hill lies approximately 0.25-mile west of the project site, on the other side of the Rocas Grandes I housing development, which was an active construction site at the time this report was prepared in July 2024.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The cultural setting for the project site is presented broadly in three overviews: Indigenous, Ethnographic, and Post-Contact. The Indigenous and Post-Contact overviews describe human occupation before and after European contact, while the Ethnographic overview provides a synchronic “snapshot” of traditional Native American culture.

3.2.1 Indigenous History

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes in all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984: 159), Wallace’s (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007: 217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The composite prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California is based on Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), and later studies including Koerper and Drover (1983).

Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000-6000 BCE)

Numerous pre-8000 BCE sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001: 609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated

to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis- or Folsom-style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are associated generally with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 BCE. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

Milling Stone Horizon (6000-3000 BCE)

The Milling Stone Horizon is defined as "marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns" (Wallace 1955: 219). The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007: 220). Locally available tool stone dominates lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites; ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, and chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found on sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 BCE (Moratto 1984: 149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 BCE (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968: 64-65; Eberhart 1961: 367) based on the materials used and their location near to burials and other established ceremonial artifacts as compared to typical habitation debris. Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often buried purposefully, or "cached." They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland as far east as Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968: 63; Moratto 1984: 149). Cogged stones have been collected in Riverside County and their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961), within which the site lies.

Intermediate Horizon (3000 BCE – 500 CE)

Wallace's (1955, 1978) Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 BCE - CE 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (c.f., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968: 2-3).

Late Prehistoric Horizon (500 CE – Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955: 223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978: 5; Shipley 1978: 88, 90). The Takic expansion remains a major question in southern California prehistory and has been a matter of debate in archaeological and linguistic research. Linguistic, biological, and archaeological evidence supports the hypothesis that Takic peoples from the Southern San Joaquin Valley and/or western Mojave Desert entered southern California ca. 3,500 years ago to occupy the Los Angeles/Orange County area (Sutton 2009). Modern Gabrieleño/Tongva in western Riverside County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during the Late Prehistoric Horizon. Sutton argues that surrounding Cupan groups (Serrano, Cahuilla, Cupeño, and Luiseño), were biologically Yuman peoples who were in the area prior to the Takic expansion but adopted Takic languages around 1,500 years ago.

3.2.2 Ethnographic Setting

The project site is situated within the traditional territory of four Native American groups anthropologists identified in the early twentieth century (e.g., Kroeber 1908). The historically identified territories occupied by the Cahuilla, Gabrieleño, Luiseño, and Serrano all exist within a 25-

mile range of the project site. Below are synopses of ethnographic data for each of the four Native American groups.

Cahuilla

The project site is situated along the traditional territory of the Cahuilla (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925). The term Cahuilla likely derived from the native word *káwiya,* meaning "master" or "boss" (Bean 1978: 575). Traditional Cahuilla ethnographic territory extended west to east from the present-day city of Riverside to the central portion of the Salton Sea in the Colorado Desert, and south to north from the San Jacinto Valley to the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1925).

The Cahuilla, like their neighbors the Luiseño and Juaneño to the west and the Cupeño to the south, are speakers of a Cupan language. Cupan languages are part of the Takic linguistic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. It is thought that the Cahuilla migrated to Southern California approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, possibly from the southern Sierra Nevada mountain ranges of east-central California with other Takic speaking social groups (Moratto 1984). However, recent evidence of settlements dating back to 8,000 years ago indicate the Cahuilla were likely in the area much earlier (De Crinis 2019).

Cahuilla social organization was hierarchical and organized into political-ritual-corporate clans. The Cahuilla were dived into two nonpolitical patrilineal moieties, or social or ritual groups: *túktem* (Wildcats) and *'ístam* (Coyotes) (Bean 1978). Every clan of the Cahuilla fell into one or the other moiety, which were further subdivided into groups called *sibs*, determined by patrilineal descent (Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians 2024; Bean 1974). Among these sibs were three to 10 lineages who lived together in a village. Each lineage was led by the *néts*, the inherited leaders responsible for subsistence activities, maintenance of rituals, and coordination with other lineage leaders concerning land use, territory, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonial decisions (Bean 1974). The *nét* was assisted by the *páxa,'* also an inherited position, whose hierarchical place in the community was followed by the *háwaynik* or *háwawaynik*, 'ceremonial talker, singer,' who performed the ritual songs, and the *púvulam*, who were the shamans. The shamans were a part of an elite group in the Cahuilla society and coordinated with the *nét* and *páxa'* as leaders who made important decisions for the betterment of the community (Bean 1978).

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water and food materials, and where a level of privacy and shelter from the desert and mountain winds was afforded (Bean 1978). They were composed of extended families and led by the *nét*, who presided over all village activities and lived in what was usually the largest house, which was built alongside the *kíš ʔámnawet*, ceremonial house. Sweat houses, song houses (for non-religious music), and granaries for the storage of food were also often present. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart and clustered around the ceremonial house (Bean 1978). A large village could extend over a 3-to-5-mile area with each house spaced thirty to 60 feet apart (Bean 1974). Cahuilla houses were varied and depended on their environment. In mountainous areas caves were sometimes used and built shelters were composed of strong cedar bark. In the desert, houses were mostly dome-shaped but could also be rectangular, made of airy brush, and varied in size according to the needs of each family (Bean 1974; Kroeber 1908).

The Cahuilla hunted a variety of game, including mountain sheep, cottontail, jackrabbit, mice, and wood rats, as well as predators such as mountain lion, coyote, wolf, bobcat, and fox (Bean 1978). Various birds were also consumed, including quail, duck, and dove, plus various types of reptiles, amphibians, and insects. A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Cahuilla to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets,

slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fishing (Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians 2023; Bean 1974). Rabbits and hares were commonly brought down by the throwing stick; however, when communal hunts were organized for these animals, the Cahuilla often utilized clubs and very large nets.

Foodstuffs were processed using a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, and many others (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1908). Food was consumed from and stored in a number of woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin (Bean 1974; Kroeber 1908). Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla, and also traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south (Kroeber 1908). The Cahuilla were known for their ornate basketry and were made of grass (*Epicampes rigens*) for the warp, a reed grass (*Juncus robustus*) or sumac (*Rhus trilobata*) for the weft (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1908). Dyes were made from elder or suede for black, and yellow, red, brown, and green colors were made from the stem of the *Juncus*.

According to Kroeber (1925), Cahuilla subsistence relied primarily on plant foods; he recorded 60 varieties of plants being utilized. Fruits in particular would be collected and eaten, but seeds and nuts were more of a staple. These would be processed like the plum pit, which was crushed, leached, and boiled. Pine nuts and other larger seeds would be roasted (Kroeber 1925). Mortars and pestles would be used to process plant foods, especially the mesquite beans, which were first dried and stored in basket granaries (Bean 1978). Cahuilla had adopted limited agricultural practices by the time Euro-Americans traveled into their territory in the early nineteenth century. Corn, pumpkins, melons, and watermelons were irrigated with walk-in wells, possibly from pot-irrigation (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Bean (1978) has suggested that their “proto-agricultural techniques and a marginal agriculture” consisting of beans, squash and corn may have been adopted from the Colorado River groups to the east.

Conservative estimates of the population of the Cahuilla at the time of European contact has ranged from 2,500 to as high as 6,000 or 10,000 based on an assumption of 80 lineages (Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians 2023; Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Cahuilla had very little to do with Europeans prior to the early 1800s, but by 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *asistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto (Bean 1978). Cahuilla interaction with Europeans at this time was not as intense as it was for native groups living along the coast. This was likely due to the local topography and lack of water, which made the area less attractive to colonists. European interaction increased as mission ranchos were established in the region and local Cahuilla were employed to work on them.

The Bradshaw Trail was established in 1862 and was the first major east-west stage and freight route through the Coachella Valley. Traversing the San Gorgonio Pass, the trail connected gold mines on the Colorado River with the coast. Bradshaw based his trail on the Cocomaricopa Trail, with maps and guidance provided by local Native Americans (Hoyt 1952). Journals by early travelers along the Bradshaw Trail told of encountering Cahuilla villages and walk-in wells during their journey through the Coachella Valley. The continued influx of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases (Bean 1978). The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic that swept through Southern California in 1862–63, significantly reducing the Cahuilla population. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained within what was left of their territory, down from

a population of 6,000 to 10,000 (Bean 1978). By 1974, approximately 900 people identified as Cahuilla descent, most of whom resided on reservations.

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established ten reservations for the Cahuilla within their traditional territory, and by 1891 Cahuilla life was closely monitored and controlled by the federal government (Bean 1978). Today there are nine federally recognized Cahuilla tribes including: Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Ramona Band of Cahuilla, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians (NAHC 2024.

Gabrieleño

The name "Gabrieleño" denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission, which included people from the Gabrieleño area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978: 538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Therefore, in the post-Contact period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. The names by which Native Americans in southern California identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost. Many modern Gabrieleño identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994: 12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. The Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978: 540), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number approaching 10,000 (O'Neil 2002). Houses constructed by the Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule that could hold up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probably communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996: 27). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified.

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate Period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978: 546; Kroeber 1925: 631–632; McCawley 1996: 119–123, 128–131).

A wide variety of tools and implements were used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996: 7). Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was

used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925: 629; McCawley 1996: 129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925: 637–638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996: 143–144).

Deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996: 157). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996: 157).

Luiseño

The term Luiseño was applied to the Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Luis Rey. Prior to missionization, the Luiseño living in the area referred to themselves as the Payomkawichum (Mithun 2001: 539-540). The Luiseño name was used to encompass both the Gheecham, Kheecham, and Aguas Calientes Indians (White 1998).

The Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Cupeño tribes are often referred to as the Southern California Shoshone due to their use of the Takic language family of the Uto-Aztecan. The Uto-Aztecan language family's origins lie in the Great Basin (Mithun 2001: 539). Linguistic studies suggest that Takic-speaking immigrants from the Great Basin displaced Hokan speakers sometime after 500 BCE (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Prior to European contact, the Luiseño lived in permanent, politically autonomous villages with associated seasonal camps for subsistence exploitation. The population of the Luiseño prior to the arrival of Europeans is believed to be approximately 3,500 (O'Neil 2002). Villages ranged in size from 50 to 400 people. Each village controlled a larger resource territory and maintained ties to other villages through trade and social networks. Trespassing in the resource area of another village was cause for war (Bean and Shipek 1978). Village structures consisted of dome-shaped dwellings (*kish*), sweat lodges, and a ceremonial enclosure (*vamkech*). Leadership in the villages focused on the chief, or *Nota*, and a council of elders or *puuplem*. The chief controlled economic and warfare-related activities, but also held a religious role. Religious leadership included a council of shamans or ritual specialists, with each member of the council inheriting the role patrilineally (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978).

Traditional Luiseño subsistence was focused on the acorn and supplemented by the gathering of other plant resources and shellfish, as well as fishing and hunting. Plant foods typically included pine nuts, seeds from various grasses, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, prickly pear, and lamb's-quarter. Common animal resources included deer, antelope, rabbit, quail, ducks and other birds. Fish were exploited from nearby rivers and creeks. Marine fish and sea mammals were caught from the shore and dugout canoes. Shellfish collected from the shore included abalone, turbans, mussels, clams, scallops, and other species (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Serrano

Serrano, a name meaning 'highlander' applied to Native American groups living in the area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains extending west of the Cajon Pass, east past Twentynine Palms, north of Victorville, and south to Yucaipa Valley. The Serrano language is part of the Serran division of a branch of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Mithun 2001:539, 543). The two Serran languages, Kitanemuk and Serrano, are closely related. Kitanemuk lands were northwest of Serrano lands (Kroeber 1925:611). The Vanyume, who lived along the Mojave River and associated Mojave Desert areas and are also referred to as the Desert Serrano, whose dialect is of Serrano or a closely related language (Mithun 2001:543).

Serrano villages are on the desert floor, at the base of the mountains, and up into the foothills typically located near water sources to accommodate year-round habitation (Bean and Smith 1978:571). Houses measuring 12 to 14 feet in diameter would have been domed and constructed of willow branches and tule thatching; they were occupied by a single extended family. Many of the villages include a ceremonial house, used both as a religious center and the residence of the lineage leaders. Additional structures within a village might include granaries and a large circular subterranean sweathouse. The sweathouses were typically built along streams or pools. A village was usually composed of at least two lineages. The Serrano were recorded by early ethnographers as organized loosely along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with one of two exogamous moieties or "clans"—the Wahiyam (coyote) or the Tukum (wildcat).

Prior to European contact, the subsistence economy of the Serrano was one of hunting and collecting plant goods, with occasional fishing (Bean and Smith 1978:571). Hunting focused on large and small animals, including mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Plant staples consisted of seeds; acorn nuts of the black oak; piñon nuts; bulbs and tubers; and shoots, blooms, and roots of various plants, including yucca, berries, barrel cacti, and mesquite. The Serrano are also known to have practiced fire as a management tool to increase yields of specific plants, particularly chía.

Trade and exchange comprise important aspect of the traditional Serrano economy. Those living in the lower-elevation, desert floor villages traded foodstuffs with people living in the foothill villages who had access to a different variety of edible resources. In addition to inter-village trade, ritualized communal food procurement events, such as rabbit and deer hunts and piñon, acorn, and mesquite nut-gathering events, integrated the economy and helped distribute resources that were available in different ecozones.

Beginning in the 1790s, local Spanish Missions list few Serrano as under the influence of the mission system where they were conscripted, imprisoned, and exploited for labor (Bean and Vane 2002). However, while contact between Serrano and Europeans was relatively minimal prior to the early 1800s, a large influx of Serrano were forcibly relocated to Mission San Gabriel in 1811 after an attack conducted by the local Serrano tribes. Most of the remaining western Serrano were moved to an asistencia, or an extension of the mission within agricultural areas that supported the main mission, built near Redlands in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978:573).

A smallpox epidemic in the 1860s killed many indigenous southern Californians, including many Serrano (Bean and Vane 2002). Oral history accounts of a massacre in the 1860s at Twentynine Palms may have been part of a larger American military campaign that lasted 32 days (Bean and Vane 2002:10). Surviving Serrano sought shelter at Morongo with their Cahuilla neighbors; Morongo later became a reservation (Bean and Vane 2002). Other survivors followed the Serrano leader,

Santos Manuel, down from the mountains and toward the valley floors and eventually settled what later became the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Reservation, formally established in 1891.

Both the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians are federally recognized tribes and include Serrano. People of both tribes participate in cultural programs to revitalize traditional languages, knowledge, and practices.

3.2.3 Post-Contact Setting

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1822), Mexican Period (1822 to 1848), and American Period (1848 to present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish Period (1769 to 1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 led the first European expedition to observe what was known by the Spanish as Alta (upper) California. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). The Spanish crown laid claim to Alta California based on the surveys conducted by Cabríllo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

By the eighteenth century, Spain developed a three-pronged approach to secure its hold on the territory and counter against other foreign explorers. The Spanish established military forts known as presidios, as well as missions and pueblos (towns) throughout Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspár de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California in 1769. Franciscan Father Junípero Serra also founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá that same year, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823 (Graffy 2010). While Spanish missions were established in southern San Bernardino County, Native Americans in the Mojave Desert region were influenced by other Native Americans migrating to the area, driven from their homelands by the encroachment of the Spanish.

The first known Spanish explorers to enter the Mojave Desert were a group of soldiers led by Pedro Fages in 1772 (Hoover et al. 2002, 321). From 1774 to 1775, Juan Bautista de Anza led more than 240 people 1,200 miles from Sonora, Mexico to Alta, California, ultimately establishing the presidio in San Francisco (Anza Historic Trail, n.d.). In 1776, Friar Francisco Garcés traveled through the area coming from the Colorado River (Hoover et al. 2002, 321). Friar Garcés traveled as far as the Pacific coast along an ancient trade route, known as the Mojave Trail, and he named the Mojave River the Arroyo de los Mártires (Stream of the Martyrs). Garcés later established the Mission Puerto La Puríisma Concepción near Yuma, Arizona, but the mission was destroyed by Colorado River Tribes in 1781 (Zappia 2012). Spain began making land grants in 1784, typically to retiring soldiers, although

the grantees were only permitted to inhabit and work the land. The land titles technically remained property of the Spanish king (Livingston 1914).

Mexican Period (1822 to 1848)

Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. Commonly, former soldiers and well-connected Mexican families were the recipients of these land grants, which now included the title to the land (Graffy 2010).

In response to both Spanish and Mexican occupation, as well as the encroachment of the ranchos, a raiding economy grew within the lands considered inhospitable to colonists, including the Colorado and Mojave Deserts (Zappia 2012). During the Mexican Period, trappers and explorers from the eastern United States repeatedly journeyed westward. Jedidiah Strong Smith, one of these early American adventurers, traveled through the Mojave Desert in 1826 and 1827 and nicknamed the Mojave River the "Inconstant River" because of its frequent disappearance beneath the ground surface (Gumprecht 1999).

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834 to 1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary Southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities (Cleland 1969).

American Period (1848 to Present)

The United States went to war with Mexico in 1846. During the first year of the war, John C. Fremont traveled from Monterey to Los Angeles with reinforcements for Commodore Stockton and evaded Californian soldiers in Santa Barbara's Gaviota Pass by taking the route over the San Marcos grade instead (Kyle 2002). The war ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as United States territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the Southern California economy through 1850s. The discovery of gold in the northern part of the state led to the Gold Rush beginning in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from Southern to Northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom.

In 1846, Kit Carson crossed the Colorado River at the Gila River, which opened up the area to an influx of settlers attracted to the agricultural prospects of the valley and the mineral-rich mountains (Bickell 1999; Palo Verde Irrigation District [PVID] 2023). Immigration into the valley swiftly led to the displacement and devastation of Native American populations with smallpox epidemics in the 1860s and 1880s impacting much of the Southern California Native population. Between 1875 and 1891, ten reservations for the Cahuilla were created, intended for shared use among multiple Native peoples, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeno, and Serrano (Bean 1978).

A severe drought in the 1860s decimated cattle herds and drastically affected rancheros' source of income. In addition, property boundaries that were loosely established during the Mexican era led to disputes with new incoming settlers, problems with squatters, and lawsuits. Rancheros often were encumbered by debt and the cost of legal fees to defend their property. As a result, much of the rancho lands were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

Local History

Throughout the second half of the 19th century, migration throughout the state increased, in particular following completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. In 1893, Riverside County was created from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties. Early settlers to the Moreno Valley area were engaged in dry farming, as a reliable water source had not yet been secured (Brown and Boyd 1922). Following his success in the establishment of and provision of reliable water to the community of Redlands, Frank E. Brown progressed to similar successes in Alessandro, Perris, and Moreno. In 1890, he founded the Bear Valley and Alessandro Development Company and recorded the first subdivision of the area. "Map No. 1" divided roughly 21,440-acres into ten-acre farm plots, with the 280-acre townsite of Moreno located at the intersection of Redlands and Alessandro Boulevard. This initial subdivision included the project site (Block No. 54; Lot/Parcel No. 1-8). In the same year and also with heavy involvement from Brown, the Alessandro Irrigation District was established, and construction began on an intricate series of pipelines to bring water to the valley (Lech 2004).

The arrival of water, via the Moreno Tunnel, in Moreno in 1891 led to increased investment in the area's agricultural economy. Following this development, large-scale fruit and citrus farms were established in the area. This development provided only a temporary boom, as lawsuits over water rights led to a loss of water delivery in the Moreno Valley in 1899. As a result, the valley's population greatly decreased. Some moved their homes to the city of Riverside; those that remained engaged in the dry farming of hay, grain, and grapes. Public and private wells were eventually produced and by 1912 the Moreno Mutual Water Company had identified a reliable source of water. As a result, the area's population again increased, and the area resumed citrus production along with much of Riverside County (Holmes 1912).

Originally established as Alessandro Flying Training Field in 1918, March Field was constructed in the Moreno Valley as the country anticipated entry into World War I. While March Field closed briefly in the 1920, it reopened in 1927 and eventually expanded to encompass 7,000-acres. March Field has played a key role in providing skilled crews for many international conflicts and remains in operation as a reserve base today (March Air Force Base 2024). The founding and lasting presence of March Field has contributed to the expansion of the Moreno Valley, as amenities for those stationed there has remained a necessity since its founding.

Through the 1970's the Moreno Valley experienced steady growth. As residential development increased, so to did recreational amenities. The Riverside International Raceway and the Lake Perris

Recreation Area were established in 1953 and 1973 respectively. The valley experienced a boom in the 1980s; the decade saw the population increase two-fold (from roughly 19,000 to almost 50,000). While votes for incorporation failed in 1968 and 1983, in 1984 the City of Moreno Valley was officially incorporated. The city has continued to expand in recent decades and today it is largely occupied by suburban development. In 2023, its population was estimated at 212,392 (U.S. Census Bureau 2023).

4 Methods

This section presents the methods for each task completed during the preparation of this study.

4.1 Background and Archival Research

4.1.1 Archival Research

Rincon completed background and archival research in support of this study from May to July 2024. A variety of primary and secondary source materials were consulted. Sources included, but were not limited to, historical maps, aerial photographs, environmental studies, and written histories of the area. The following sources were utilized to develop an understanding of the project site and its context.

- California Geological Survey Maps 2002 (CGS 2002)
- California Soil Resource Lab, hosted by University of California, Davis (California Soil Resource Lab 2003)
- Due Diligence Cultural Resources Assessment of the project site (Tang 2022)
- Geotechnical Report of the project site (Geocon 2023)
- Historical USGS topographic maps (USGS 2024)
- Historical aerial photographs accessed via University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder (UCSB 1938; 1953)
- Historical aerial photographs accessed via Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online (NETR Online 2024)
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the project site (HEI 2024)
- Rocas Grandes Project Initial Statement—Mitigated Negative Declaration (HELIX Environmental Planning 2016)

4.1.2 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On May 6, 2024, Rincon requested an EIC records search (Appendix B). The EIC is the official state repository for cultural resources records and reports for Riverside County. The purpose of a records search is to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project site and a 1-mile radius. Rincon also reviewed the NRHP, CRHR, California Historical Landmarks list, Built Environment Resources Directory, and Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list.

4.1.3 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

Rincon contacted the NAHC on May 6, 2024 to request a SLF search, as well as a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project site (Appendix C). In accordance with AB 52,

consultation with local Native American Tribes will be conducted by the City, the lead CEQA agency for the project.

4.2 Field Survey

Rincon Senior Archaeologist Mark Strother conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on June 24, 2024. The survey was conducted with transects spaced 15 meters apart and oriented north to south. Exposed ground surfaces were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historical debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as drainages were also visually inspected. Survey accuracy was maintained using a handheld Global Positioning System unit and a georeferenced map of the project site. Site characteristics and survey conditions were documented using field records and a digital camera. Copies of the survey notes and digital photographs are maintained digitally by Rincon.

5 Findings

This section presents the findings for each task completed during the preparation of this study.

5.1 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

5.1.1 Known Cultural Resources Studies

The CHRIS records search results returned by EIC staff on May 29, 2024, identified 30 cultural resources studies that have been previously conducted within the project site and a one mile radius (Appendix B). Two of these studies overlapped the current project site (RI-00182 and RI-02171) and are discussed in further detail below. Three additional cultural resources studies (RI-08802, RI-08944, and RI-09510) were reported within the project site, but actually abut the western edge of the current project site. Two additional studies not included in the records search result were provided by the City and studied portions of the project site. The studies included an Initial Statement—Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND, HELIX Environmental Planning 2016) prepared for an adjacent project and a Due Diligence Cultural Resources Assessment (Tang 2022). Both are described in this section.

Study RI-000182

This 1975 Phase I archaeological survey assessed an approximately eight-mile linear corridor along Brodiaea Avenue in anticipation of Eastern Municipal Water District's PL 984 Water Systems Addition. The survey traversed the southern boundary of the current project boundary and did not identify any cultural resources within the current project site. The report (Weaver 1975) identifies one archaeological site (P-33-000857, a concentration of bedrock milling features that is described in further detail below) approximately 0.25-mile west of the current project site.

Study RI-002171

This large scale 1987 Phase I archaeological study revisited the locations of all previously recorded archaeological resources within the city of Moreno Valley and assessed parcels throughout the city that had not previously been surveyed for cultural resources, including the parcels that comprise the current project site. The survey newly identified 62 archaeological sites, resulting in a total of 168 recorded archaeological sites located within the city's limits. A vast majority of these resources are bedrock milling features (including 87 bedrock mortars and 285 bedrock milling slicks) and they are primarily concentrated in the foothills of the Box Springs Mountains, approximately five miles west-northwest of the current project site. Resource P-33-000857, the bedrock milling features located on the hill directly west of the current project site, was recommended ineligible for the NRHP as part of the study (McCarthy 1987). No resources were identified within the current project site.

Studies RI-08944 and RI-09510

Report RI-08944 is a 2013 Phase I cultural resources assessment conducted by CRM TECH that resulted in the identification of four previously recorded bedrock milling archaeological resources (P-33-000857, P-33-003159, P-33-003341, P-33-003342) on approximately 27 acres directly west of

the current project site. Resources P-33-000857 and P-33-003341 were both recommended ineligible for listing on the CRHR, and P-33-003159 and P-33-003342 were unable to be relocated during the study and were presumed by the authors to be destroyed (Tang 2013).

A 2015 update (study RI-09510) to the report, also conducted by CRM TECH, documents the relocation of resource P-33-003159 and recommends the bedrock milling feature as ineligible for listing on the CRHR. The authors also note P-33-003342, and the boulders that were once in the vicinity of the resource, are no longer present and were apparently removed in 2012 (Tang 2015).

HELIX Environmental, Inc. 2016 ISMND

The ISMND prepared by HELIX Environmental, Inc. (HELIX) in 2016 for a project west of the current project site, summarizes the 2013 and 2015 studies by CRM TECH and notes the proposed project's extension of Brodiaea Avenue, from Lasselle Street to Darwin Drive, would potentially require the removal of the bedrock milling slicks associated with site P-33-003341. The authors also argue that impacts to the remaining previously recorded archaeological sites and/or any undiscovered cultural resources may also occur from project construction. HELIX recommended, and the City eventually adopted, nine cultural resources mitigation measures to reduce impacts to cultural resources to less than significant levels, including preparation of a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan as well as Archaeological and Native American monitoring.

Due Diligence Cultural Resources Assessment

CRM Tech conducted a due diligence assessment of the current project site in February 2022 (Tang 2022) that included a records search, historical background research, and a reconnaissance level field inspection inclusive of limited pedestrian survey transects and camera-equipped aerial drone that resulted in negative findings. Based on the types of historical and archaeological resources in the project vicinity (e.g., bedrock milling features), the geographic settings in which such resources typically occur (i.e., on granitic outcrops), and past land use of the property during the historic period (i.e., vegetation management), Tang considers the project site to be relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant cultural resources of either prehistoric or historical origin. Tang does acknowledge, however, that a determination regarding the presence or absence of such resources on the property cannot be made until a standard Phase I cultural resources study is completed, including an intensive-level archaeological field survey.

5.1.2 Known Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search and background research identified 15 previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the current project site, none of which are within the current project site. Four prehistoric resources, P-33-000857, P-33-003159, P-33-003341, and P-33-003342 are located adjacent (defined here as within 0.25-mile) to the western peripheries of the project site. Resources recorded in the search radius are listed in Table 1~~Table 1~~ below, and resources located adjacent to the project site are discussed in further detail below.

Resource P-33-000857/CA-RIV-000857

Resource P-33-000857 was initially recorded by Richard Weaver in 1975 as consisting of 14 bedrock milling slicks, one mortar, and one basalt flake. When the site was revisited in 1987, however, only five slicks were relocated. The 1975 resource record suggests the resource was originally delineated to encompass the entire hill (and thus inclusive of what would eventually be recorded as resources

P-33-003159, P-33-003341, and P-33-003342) and the current configuration of the site, as shown in the current Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series archaeological site map, resulted from the 1987 site record update. During subsequent surveys by CRM TECH in 2013 and 2015, both of the boulders described in the 1987 DPR update were relocated, with a total of seven bedrock milling slicks identified. The resource was recommended ineligible for the NRHP in 1987 (McCarthy 1987) and ineligible for the CRHR in 2013 (Tang 2013).

Resource P-33-003159 /CA-RIV-003159

Resource P-33-003159 was initially recorded in 1987 as three bedrock milling slicks located on two boulders. The features were relocated by Daniel Ballester during a subsequent survey in 2015 and recommended ineligible for listing on the CRHR (Tang 2015).

Resource P-33-003341/CA-RIV-003341

Resource P-33-003341 was initially recorded in 1987 as three bedrock milling slicks located on two boulders. The resource was revisited in 2013and reported to be in a similar condition as when it was first recorded. The resource was recommended ineligible for the NRHP in 1987 (McCarthy 1987) and ineligible for the CRHR in 2013 (Tang 2013).

Resource P-33-003342/ CA-RIV-003342

Resource P-33-003342 was initially recorded in 1987 as one bedrock milling slick. The resource was recommended ineligible for the NRHP in 1987 (McCarthy 1987). The recorded location of the resource was revisited in 2013, who note in their site record that the resource, and the boulders in the vicinity, were no longer present. Subsequent historical aerial imagery research confirmed that the boulders were removed in 2012 (Tang 2013).

Table 1 Known Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-000857	CA-RIV-000857	AP02 lithic scatter; AP04 bedrock milling feature	14 bedrock milling slicks, 1 bedrock mortar and 1 basalt flake	1975 (Weaver); 1987 (Prior, Conway and Neiditch); 2013 (Ballester and Perez)	Recommended NRHP and CHRH Ineligible	Outside
P-33-003133	CA-RIV-003133	AP04 bedrock milling feature	3 bedrock milling slicks	1986 (McCarthy)	Recommended NRHP Ineligible	Outside
P-33-003134	CA-RIV-003134	AP04 bedrock milling feature	1 bedrock milling slick	1986 (McCarthy)	Recommended NRHP Ineligible	Outside
P-33-003135	CA-RIV-003135	AP04 bedrock milling feature	2 bedrock milling slicks	1986 (McCarthy)	Recommended NRHP Ineligible	Outside
P-33-003159	CA-RIV-003159	AP04 bedrock milling feature	3 bedrock milling slicks	1987 (Prior, Conway and Neiditch); 2013 (Ballester and Perez) 2015 (Ballester)	Recommended NRHP and CHRH Ineligible	Outside
P-33-003223	CA-RIV-003223	AP04 bedrock milling feature	2 bedrock milling slicks	1987 (Pinto); 1990 (Gualtieri); 2001 (White); 2001 (McDole)	Determined Ineligible for the NRHP	Outside
P-33-003224	CA-RIV-003224	AP04 bedrock milling feature	1 bedrock milling slick	1987 (Pinto)	Recommended NRHP Ineligible	Outside
P-33-003248	CA-RIV-003248/H	AH05 wells/cisterns	Brick and concrete water cistern	1987 (Swope)	Recommended NRHP Ineligible	Outside
P-33-003249	CA-RIV-003249/H	AH05 wells/cisterns	Brick and concrete water cistern	1987 (Swope)	Recommended NRHP Ineligible	Outside
P-33-003341	CA-RIV-003341	AP04 bedrock milling feature	3 bedrock milling slicks	1987 (Prior, Conway and Neiditch); 2013 (Ballester and Perez)	Recommended NRHP and CHRH Ineligible	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-003342	CA-RIV-003342	AP04 bedrock milling feature	1 bedrock milling slick	1987 (Prior, Conway and Neiditch); 2013 (Ballester and Perez)	Recommended NRHP Ineligible	Outside
P-33-007276	N/A	HP02 single family property	Residential building	1983 (Warner)	Unknown	Outside
P-33-007277	N/A	HP02 single family property	Residential building	1983 (Warner)	Unknown	Outside
P-33-015454	CA-RIV-008149	AH02 foundations/structure pads; AH04 privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH05 wells/cisterns	Early to mid-20th century domestic refuse deposit associated with remnants of a residential building	2006 (Alexandrowicz)	Unknown	Outside
P-33-016788	N/A	AP04 bedrock milling feature	4 bedrock mortars	2007 (Sanka)	Unknown	Outside

Source: Eastern Information Center (EIC) 2024

5.2 Aerial Imagery and Historical Topographic Maps Review

Rincon completed a review of historical topographic maps and aerial photographs to ascertain the development history of the project site. No land patents were identified during research of the Bureau of Land Management's General Land Office database (GLO 1855), although the records note the land was surveyed in 1855. Aerial photographs from 1938 to 2020 (NETR Online 2024; UCSB 1938, 1953) and topographic maps from 1901 to 2021 (USGS 2024) depict the project site as it remains today, undeveloped and vacant of structures or buildings, with no evidence of significant agricultural activity, other than grass and/or weed abatement.

5.3 Geoarchaeological Review

The project site is situated in the Peninsular Ranges, one of the eleven major geomorphic provinces in California (CGS 2002). In general, the Peninsular Ranges consist of northwest-southeast trending mountain ranges and faults (Norris and Webb 1976). These mountains are generally comprised of Mesozoic to Cenozoic plutonic and extrusive igneous and Cretaceous marine sedimentary rocks. The Peninsular Ranges province also contains sedimentary basins such as the Los Angeles Basin which have accumulated thick sequences of Cenozoic marine and terrestrial sedimentary rocks. Specifically, the project site is located in the Moreno Valley, which is part of the Perris Block, a geophysical block with low topographic relief which is bounded to the west by the Elsinore Fault Zone and to the east by the San Jacinto Fault Zone (Morton and Miller 2006).

The geology of the region around the project site was mapped by Morton and Miller (2006), who identified one geologic unit, Quaternary very old alluvial fan deposits, underlying the site. Quaternary very old alluvial fan deposits underlie the entire project site and consist of moderately to well-consolidated silt, sand, and gravel that is middle to early Pleistocene in age (Morton and Miller 2006).

Soils within the project site are comprised of Ramona sandy loam, which consist of sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, to gravelly sandy loam comprised of alluvium derived from granite (USDA 2024). Alluvial sediments have an episodic nature and have an increased likelihood of burying archaeological deposits (Borejsza et al. 2014, Waters 1992). Sudden burial of artifacts is often identified when there are buried A horizons[1] in a soil series. No buried A horizons have been documented within any of the soil series comprising the project site. Although it is also evident that

1 The A horizon is the zone where decomposed organic matter accumulates. It is also the zone from which solid and soluble constituents are removed. As water passes through the A horizon, it picks up clay particles and ions and translocates them down into the B horizon, where they accumulate. The B horizon can be characterized by the accumulation of clay, iron compounds, organic matter, aluminum, gypsum, calcium carbonate, silica, soluble salts, or combinations of these materials. The underlying C horizon is the zone of fresh, unconsolidated parent material (sediment) that is essentially unaltered by soil forming processes (Waters 1992, 45-46).

discing or similar vegetation abatement has repeatedly disturbed the soils within the project site, the project's geotechnical investigation determined that the sediments are only disturbed down to a depth of approximately one foot.

Although it is ephemeral in nature, the presence of a drainage approximately 150 meters (594 feet) east of the project site, increases the archaeological sensitivity of the surrounding area. Considering the geologic and natural setting of the project site, the potential for buried archaeological deposits is considered moderate.

5.4 Sacred Land File Search

On May 29, 2024, the NAHC responded to Rincon's SLF request, stating the results of the SLF search were negative. In accordance with AB 52, consultation with local Native American Tribes will be conducted by the City, the lead CEQA agency for the project. See Appendix C for the NAHC response.

5.5 Survey Results

Rincon Senior Archaeologist Mark Strother conducted a pedestrian field survey of the proposed project site on June 24, 2024. The project site is rectangular in shape and is relatively flat. Ground visibility during the field survey was fair with surface exposure of approximately 40 to 50 percent. Soils consist of light brown sandy loam with low-lying grasses scattered throughout the site (Appendix A: Photograph 1~~Photograph 1~~, Photograph 2~~Photograph 2~~, Photograph 3~~Photograph 3~~, and Photograph 4~~Photograph 4~~). At the time of the survey portions of the project site had recently been tilled, affording nearly 100 percent surface visibility at the eastern periphery (Appendix A: Photograph 5~~Photograph 5~~). Modern trash is scattered along the dirt road that runs the length of the project site's southern boundary (Photograph 6~~Photograph 6~~). No cultural resources were identified during the survey.

6 Impacts Analysis and Conclusions

The impact analysis included here is organized based on the cultural resources thresholds included in *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form.

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Threshold A broadly refers to historical resources. To more clearly differentiate between archaeological and built environment resources, we have chosen to limit analysis under Threshold A to built environment resources. Archaeological resources, including those that may be considered historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 and those that may be considered unique archaeological resources pursuant to Section 21083.2, are considered under Threshold B.

6.1 Historical Resources

The background research and cultural resources survey conducted for this study did not identify any structures or buildings within or adjacent to the proposed project site, which is undeveloped land vacant of built environment features. The project therefore does not have the potential to impact historical built environment resources, and Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** pursuant to CEQA.

6.2 Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources

A lack of development throughout the historic period also suggests the potential to encounter buried historical archaeological deposits is low. The results of the CHRIS records search indicate that no previously recorded archaeological resources are present within the project site. Ten previously recorded resources of Native American origin are located within one mile of the project site, including four that are within 0.25-mile of the project site. Each of these resources is a milling feature on granitic bedrock outcrops. However, such granitic outcrops are not present within the project site, which is a relatively flat field, and the likelihood of encountering the same kind of Native American milling resources that have been recorded within the vicinity of the project site should be considered low. To this point, the NAHC's SLF search was negative, and a reconnaissance level survey conducted by CRM TECH in January 2022 and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site conducted by Rincon in June 2024 for the current study were both negative for cultural resources.

Although there is an apparent lack of surficial evidence within the project site suggesting that the project may impact prehistoric archaeological resources, the moderate geoarchaeological sensitivity of the project site combined with intact soils below approximately one foot, and the presence of several Native American resources within the vicinity, suggest the project site is at least moderately sensitive for buried prehistoric archaeological resources. Therefore, Rincon recommends a Cultural

Resources Sensitivity Training for all on-site construction personnel prior to the start of ground disturbance for the project. Based on the results of this study, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less-than-significant impact to archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated*** under CEQA. A measure for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development as a best management practice is also provided.

6.2.1 Recommended Mitigation

Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training

Prior to the commencement of project-related ground-disturbing activities, including, but not limited to, site clearing, grubbing, trenching, and excavation, a qualified archaeologist who meets or exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (National Park Service 1983) and Native American representative with ancestral ties to the project area shall provide a Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for the general contractor, subcontractors, and construction workers participating in ground-disturbing activity for project development. The training shall describe the potential of exposing archaeological resources, types of cultural materials that may be encountered, and directions on the steps that shall be taken if such a find is encountered. It is recommended that consulting Tribes be given an opportunity to review training materials and provide input. This training may be presented alongside other environmental training programs required prior to construction. A Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training acknowledgment form shall be signed by workers who receive the training.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within 50 feet of the find shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the resource. If the resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to be prehistoric, then a Native American representative shall also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the resource. If the qualified archaeologist and/or Native American representative determines it to be appropriate, archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility shall be completed. If the resource proves to be eligible for the CRHR and significant impacts to the resource cannot be avoided via project redesign, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare a data recovery plan tailored to the physical nature and characteristics of the resource, per the requirements of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). The data recovery plan shall identify data recovery excavation methods, measurable objectives, and data thresholds to reduce any significant impacts to cultural resources related to the resource. Pursuant to the data recovery plan, the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative, as appropriate, shall recover and document the scientifically consequential information that justifies the resource's significance. The City shall review and approve the treatment plan and archaeological testing as appropriate, and the resulting documentation shall be submitted to the regional repository of the California Historical Resources Information System, per CCR Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C).

6.3 Human Remains

No human remains are known to be present within the project site. The discovery of human remains is a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the California Health

and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. Per the PRC, in the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County of Riverside Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a MLD. The MLD will complete the inspection of the site and provide recommendations for treatment to the landowner within 48 hours of being granted access. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance. With adherence to existing regulations, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less-than-significant impact to human remains*** under CEQA.

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Appendix A

Project Site Photographs

Photograph 1 Overview of Project Site from Southern Boundary, View Northwest



Photograph 2 Overview of Project Site from Northern Boundary, View Southeast



Photograph 3 Dense Vegetation at Central Portion of the Project Site, View South



Photograph 4 Northwestern Boundary of the Project Site, View Southeast



Photograph 5 Northeast Boundary of the Project Site, View South



Photograph 6 Recent trash dump at the Southern Boundary of Project Site, View South



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Appendix B

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search Results

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

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

May 29, 2024
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 56
ST-RIV-7486

Mark Strother
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
8825 Aero Drive, Suite 120
San Diego CA, 92123

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Rocas Grandes II, 24-15609 Project

Dear Mark Strother:

We received your request on May 6, 2024 for a cultural resources records search for the Rocas Grandes II, 24-15609 project located in Sections 8-10, 15-17, 20-22 T.3S, R.3W, SBBM in the Moreno Valley area in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 30 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. Five of these studies involved the project area. PDF copies of these reports are included for your reference. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Detail" and "Eastern Information Center Report Spreadsheet" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $40/hour for hard copies.

Our records indicate that 15 cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. PDF copies of the records are included for your reference. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing".

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

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

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

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD): One property (33-003223 [CA-RIV-003223) is listed and is not evaluated

for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD): Two properties (33-007276, 33-007277) are listed and are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

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

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

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

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

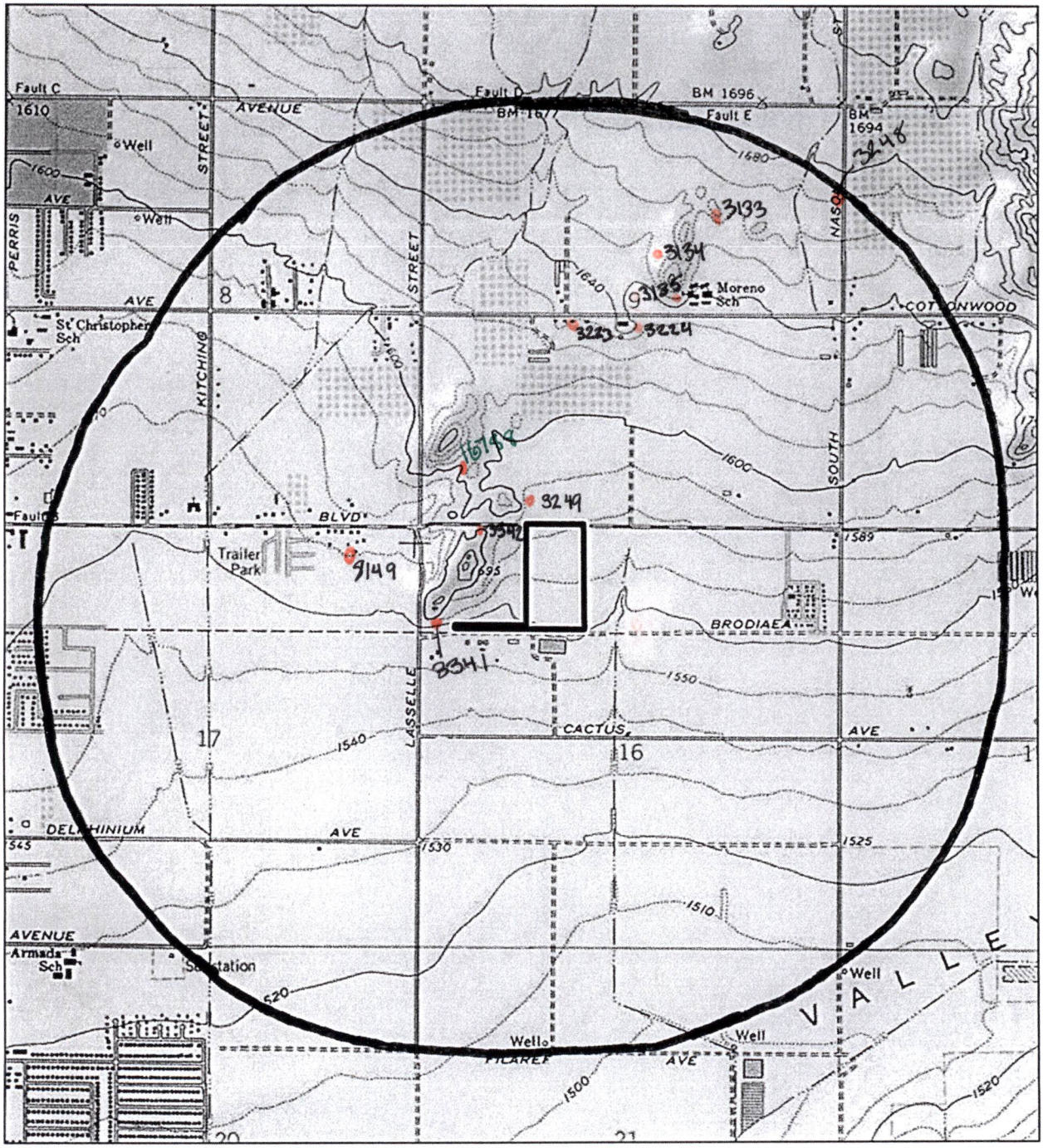
Sincerely,

KJ

Kenedy Jacome
Information Officer

Enclosures

Resources 1 of 2



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2024. Sunnymead Quadrangle. T03S R03W S08-10,15-17,20-22. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

One-Mile Buffer

Area of Potential Effects

N

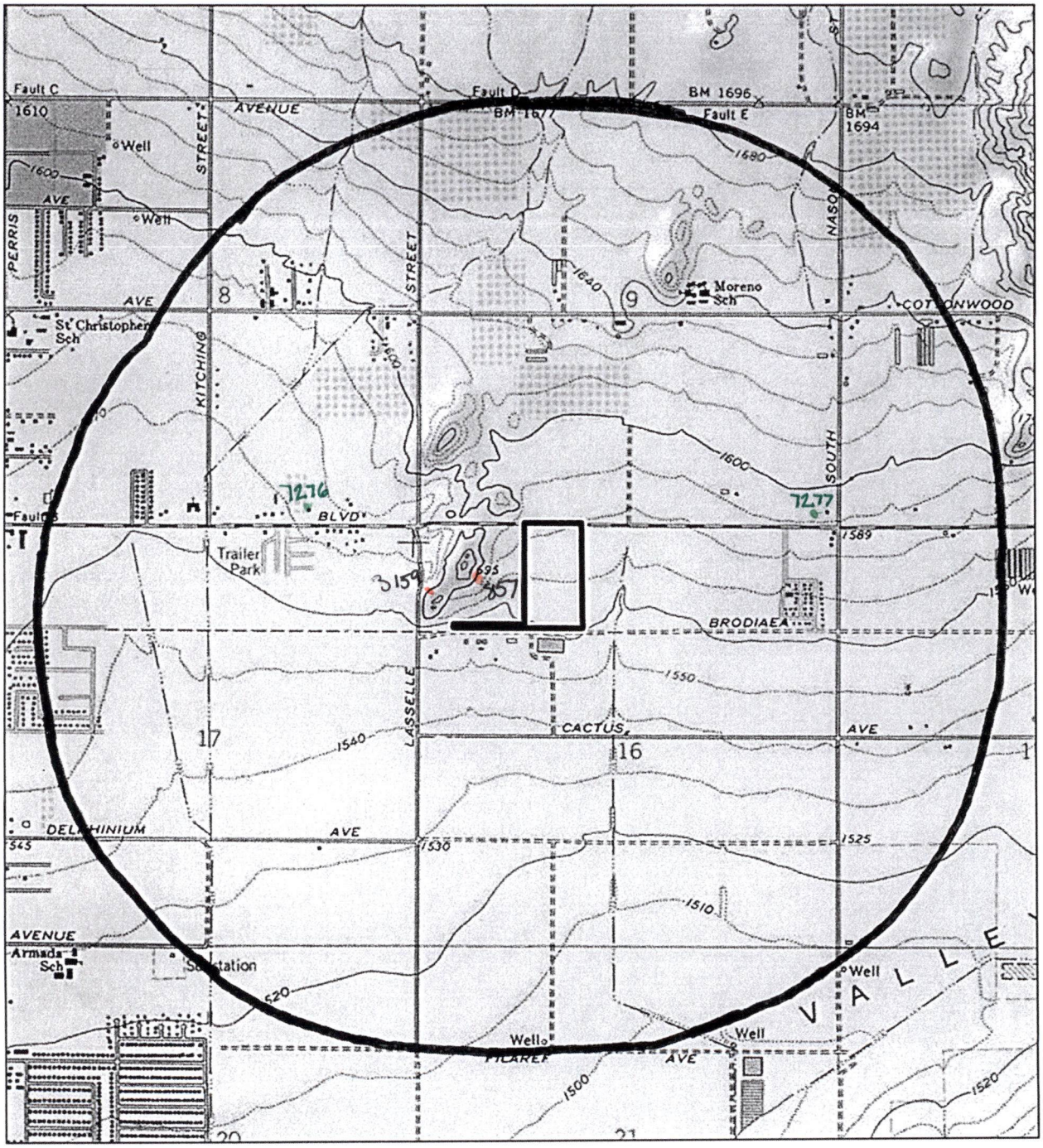
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

1:24,000

Records Search Map

Resources 2 of 2



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2024. Sunnymead Quadrangle. T03S R03W S08-10,15-17,20-22. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

One-Mile Buffer

Area of Potential Effects

N

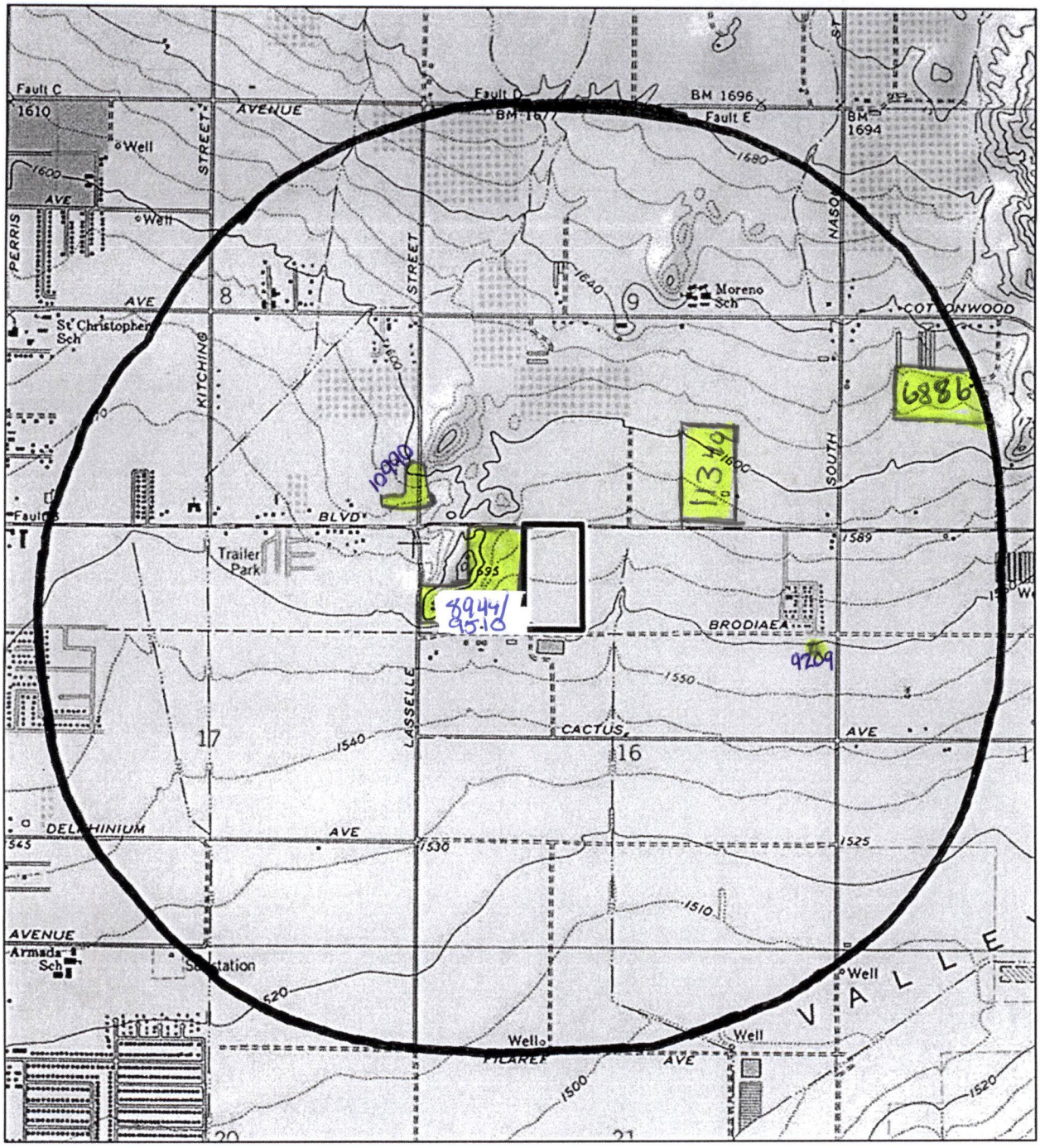
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

1:24,000

Records Search Map

Reports 1 of 5



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2024. Sunnymead Quadrangle. T03S R03W S08-10,15-17,20-22. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

One-Mile Buffer

Area of Potential Effects

N

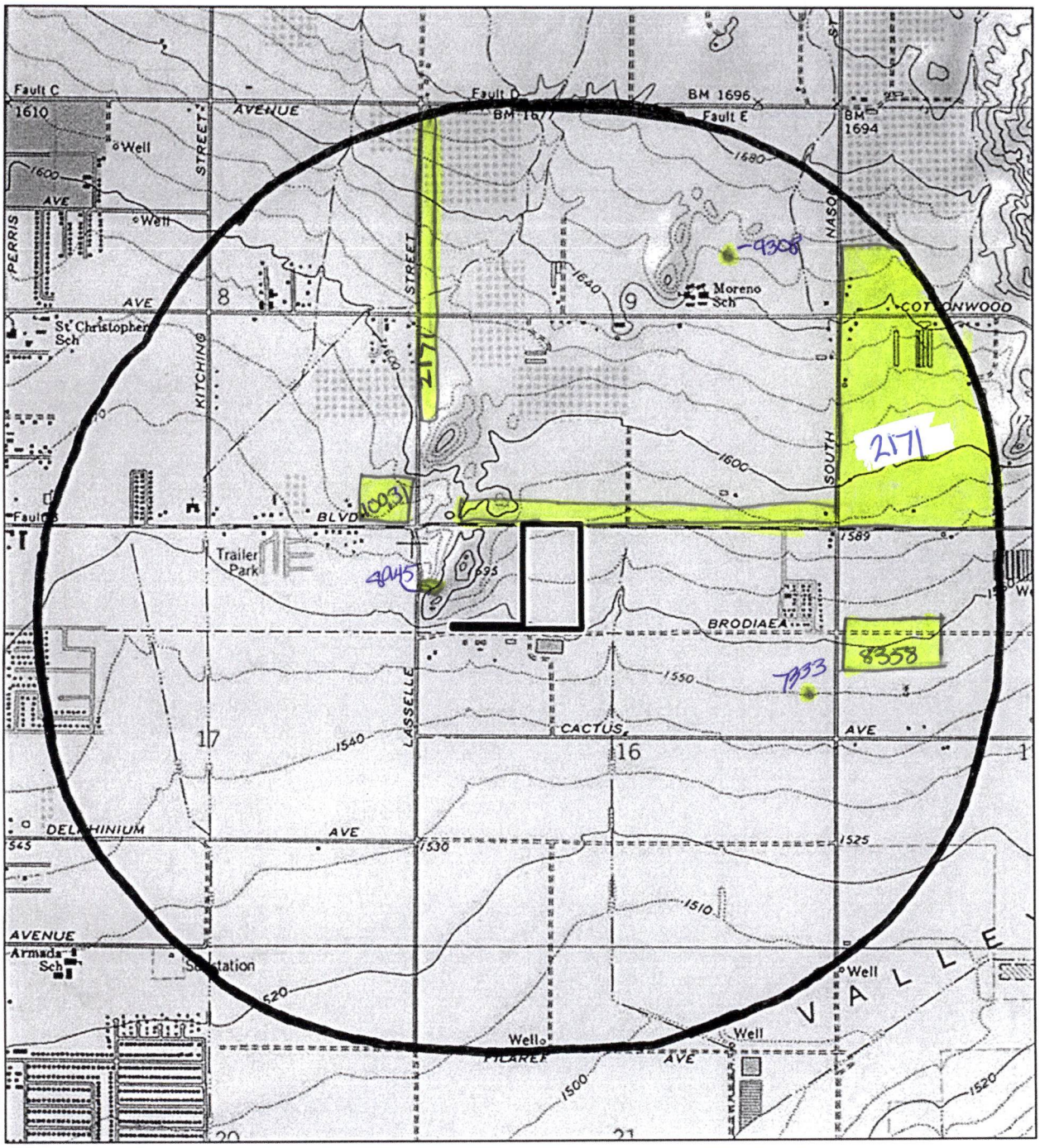
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

1:24,000

Records Search Map

Reports 2 of 5



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2024. Sunnymead Quadrangle. T03S R03W S08-10,15-17,20-22. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

One-Mile Buffer

Area of Potential Effects

N

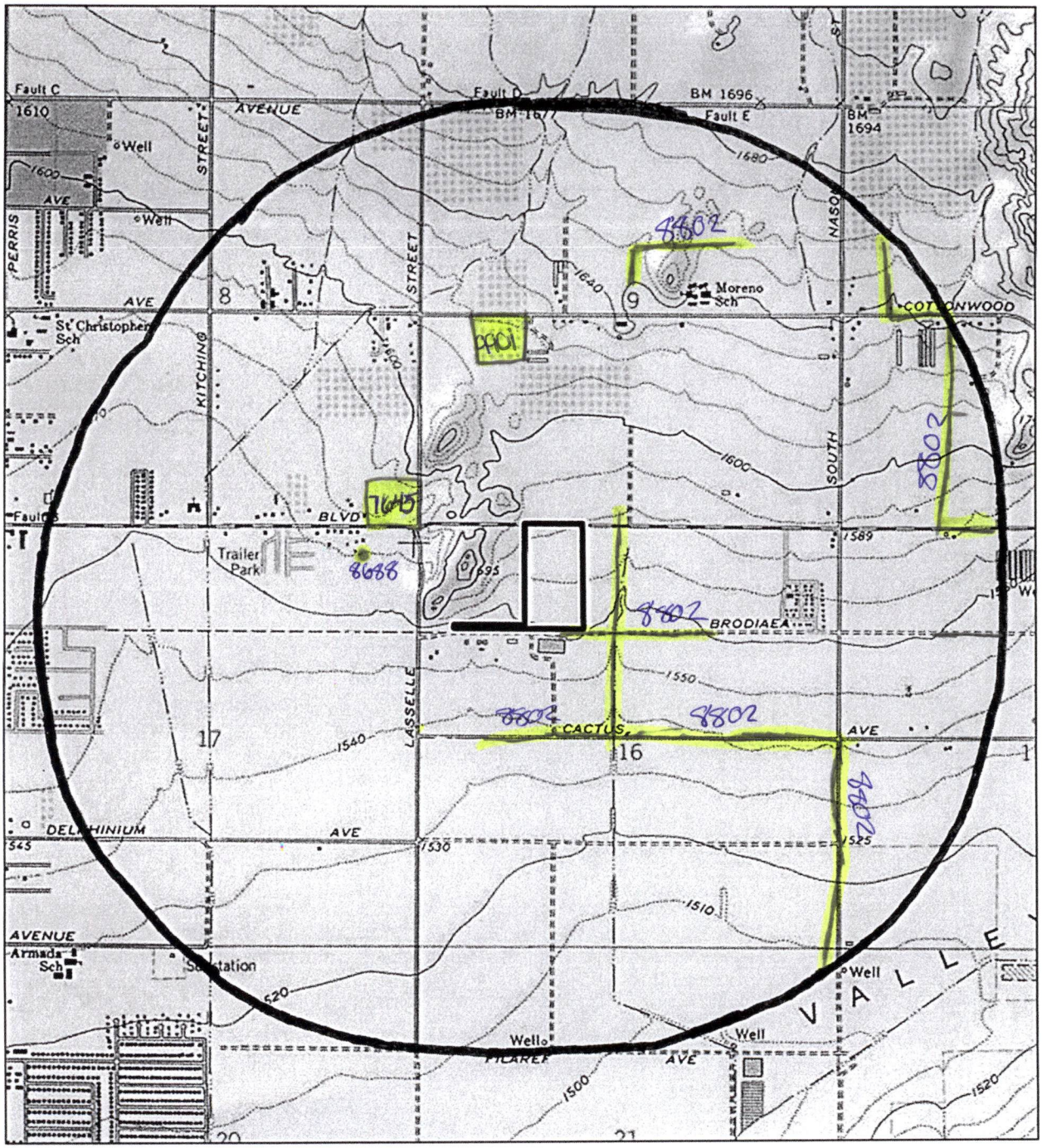
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

1:24,000

Records Search Map

Reports 3 of 5



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2024. Sunnymead Quadrangle. T03S R03W S08-10,15-17,20-22. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

One-Mile Buffer

Area of Potential Effects

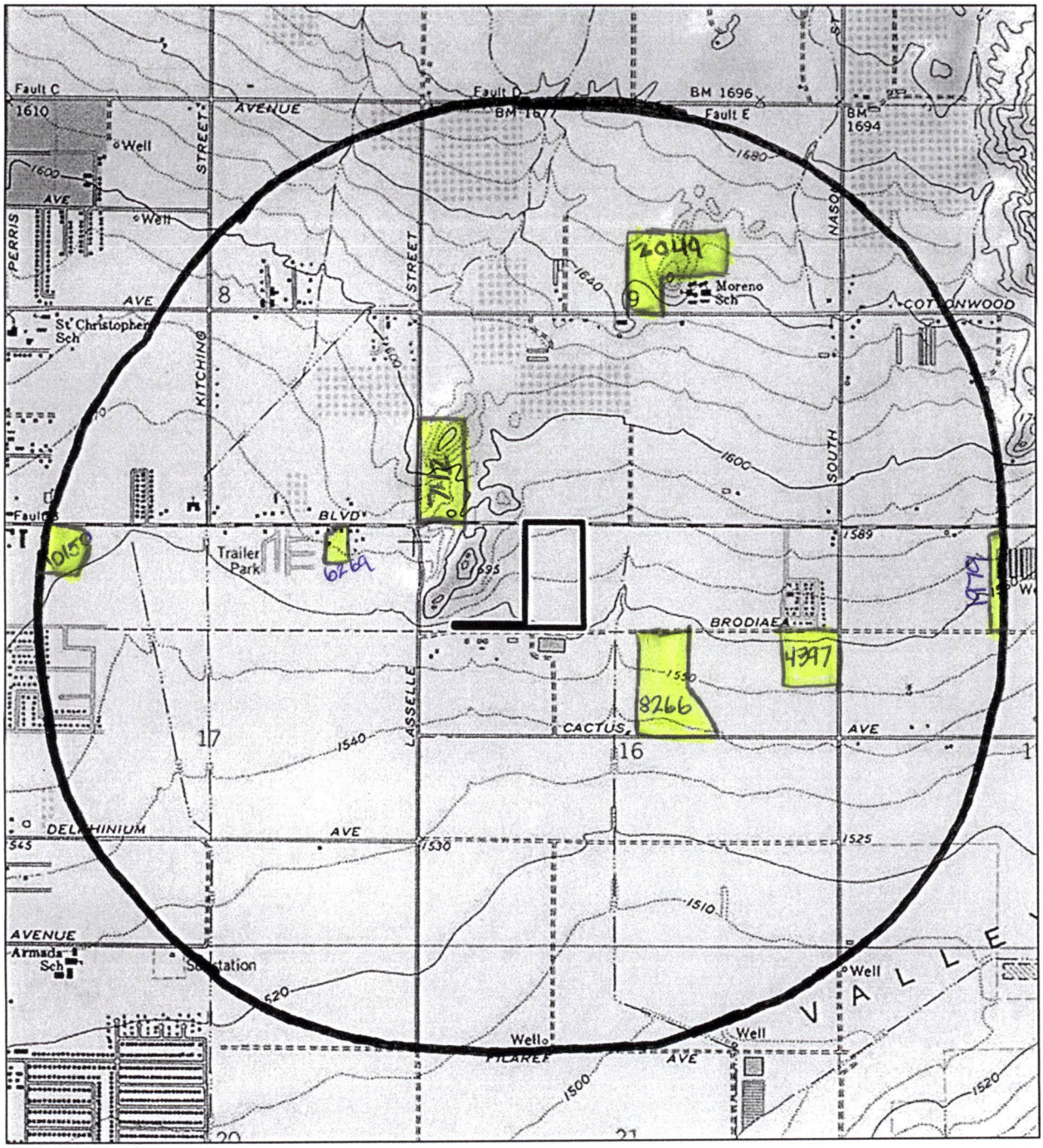
N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

1:24,000

Records Search Map



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2024. Sunnymead Quadrangle. T03S R03W S08-10,15-17,20-22. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

One-Mile Buffer

Area of Potential Effects

N

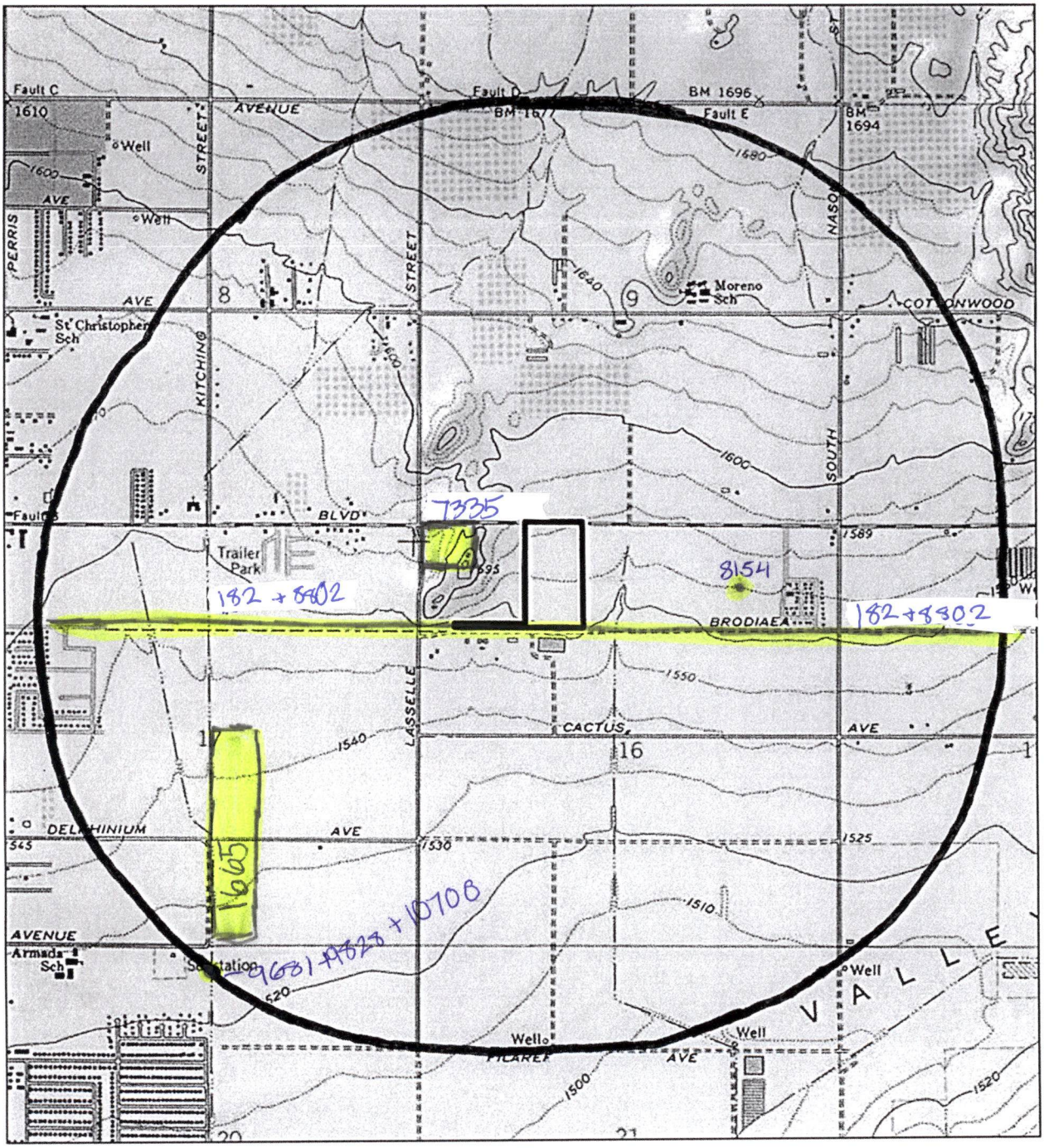
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

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Records Search Map

Reports 5 of 5



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2024. Sunnymead Quadrangle. T03S R03W S08-10,15-17,20-22. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

One-Mile Buffer

Area of Potential Effects

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

1:24,000

Records Search Map

Report Detail: RI-00182

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-00182

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	NADB-R	1080232
	Voided	MF-0169

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Richard A. Weaver

Year: 1975

Title: Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of Brodiaea Avenue, Pl 984, Water Systems Addition, Riverside County, California

Affliliation: Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside

No. pages: 8

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 240 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

	Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
	P-33-000857	CA-RIV-000857	

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): EL CASCO, SUNNYMEAD

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	10/3/1988	EIC
Last modified:	3/2/2017	studenteic

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.
	6/10/2009	Jackie	entered by

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-00742

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-00742

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
NADB-R	1080792
Voided	MF-0662

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Philip J. Wilke

Year: 1979

Title: Environmental Impact Evaulation: An Archaeological Assessment of 17.64 Acres Considered for Change of Zone (CZ 2707), Southeast of Sunnymead, Riverside County, California

Affliliation: Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside

No. pages: 5

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 17.64 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	11/3/1988	EIC
Last modified:	7/2/2009	Jackie

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.
7/2/2009	Jackie	updated

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-01093

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-01093

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
NADB-R	1081191
Voided	MF-1035

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Stephen Bourscaren

Year: 1981

Title: Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 16378, Val Area of Western Riverside County, California

Affliliation: Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside

No. pages: 11

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 8 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-33-001336	CA-RIV-001336	

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): STEELE PEAK

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	12/1/1988	EIC
Last modified:	12/9/2009	Jackie

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.
7/15/2009	Jackie	updated
12/9/2009	Jackie	updated by jg.

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-01665

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-01665

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
NADB-R	1081956
Voided	MF-1759

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Wirth Associates

Year: 1983 (Jan)

Title: Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report - Public Review Document and Confidential Appendices

Affliliation: Wirth Associates

No. pages: 315

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 1320 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-33-002529	CA-RIV-002529	
P-33-002530	CA-RIV-002530	
P-33-002531	CA-RIV-002531	
P-33-002591	CA-RIV-002591	
P-33-002592	CA-RIV-002592	
P-33-013336		
P-33-013366		
P-33-013545		

No. resources: 8

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): ALBERHILL, BEAUMONT, CABAZON, CORONA NORTH, CORONA SOUTH, EL CASCO, LAKE FULMOR, LAKE MATHEWS, LAKEVIEW, PERRIS, REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO SOUTH, SAN JACINTO, SANTIAGO PEAK, SUNNYMEAD

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	3/5/1989	EIC
Last modified:	3/7/2018	studenteic

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.
4/8/2008	eickw	eickw-error correction

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-01979

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-01979

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
NADB-R	1082397
Voided	MF-2170

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): MACK, JOANNE M. and G.A. CLOPINE

Year: 1986

Title: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF OF ASSESSORS PARCEL # 483-340-005 AND 009, VICINITY OF OLIVER STREET AND ALESSANDRO BLVD., MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Affliliation: CLOPINE AND ASSOCIATES

No. pages: 15

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 17.6 Acres surveyed

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/31/1989	EIC
Last modified:	3/3/2004	EIC

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-02049

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-02049

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
NADB-R	1082478
Voided	MF-2243

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.

Year: 1986

Title: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 27 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED IN THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Affliliation: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE

No. pages: 8

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 27 Acres surveyed

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-33-003132	CA-RIV-003132	
P-33-003133	CA-RIV-003133	
P-33-003135	CA-RIV-003135	

No. resources: 3

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	6/5/1989	EIC
Last modified:	3/5/2004	EIC

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-02171

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-02171

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
NADB-R	1082753
Voided	MF-2358
Submitter	0870

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.

Year: 1987

Title: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Affliliation: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE

No. pages: 50

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 680 Acres surveyed

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Contains large maps, need big scanner

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-33-000361	CA-RIV-000361	
P-33-000395	CA-RIV-000395	
P-33-000497	CA-RIV-000497	
P-33-000857	CA-RIV-000857	
P-33-000860	CA-RIV-000860	
P-33-001063	CA-RIV-001063	
P-33-001064	CA-RIV-001064	
P-33-003223	CA-RIV-003223	
P-33-003224	CA-RIV-003224	
P-33-003225	CA-RIV-003225	
P-33-003226	CA-RIV-003226	
P-33-003227	CA-RIV-003227	
P-33-003228	CA-RIV-003228	
P-33-003229	CA-RIV-003229	
P-33-003230	CA-RIV-003230	
P-33-003231	CA-RIV-003231	
P-33-003232	CA-RIV-003232	
P-33-003233	CA-RIV-003233	
P-33-003234	CA-RIV-003234	
P-33-003235	CA-RIV-003235	
P-33-003236	CA-RIV-003236	
P-33-003237	CA-RIV-003237	
P-33-003238	CA-RIV-003238	
P-33-003239	CA-RIV-003239	
P-33-003240	CA-RIV-003240	
P-33-003241	CA-RIV-003241	
P-33-003242	CA-RIV-003242	
P-33-003243	CA-RIV-003243	
P-33-003244	CA-RIV-003244	
P-33-003245	CA-RIV-003245/H	
P-33-003246	CA-RIV-003246	
P-33-003247	CA-RIV-003247/H	
P-33-003248	CA-RIV-003248/H	

Report Detail: RI-02171

P-33-003249	CA-RIV-003249/H
P-33-003250	CA-RIV-003250
P-33-003254	CA-RIV-003254/H
P-33-003258	CA-RIV-003258
P-33-003259	CA-RIV-003259
P-33-003260	CA-RIV-003260
P-33-003261	CA-RIV-003261
P-33-003262	CA-RIV-003262
P-33-003263	CA-RIV-003263
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P-33-003270	CA-RIV-003270
P-33-003271	CA-RIV-003271
P-33-003272	CA-RIV-003272/H
P-33-003273	CA-RIV-003273
P-33-003304	CA-RIV-003304
P-33-003305	CA-RIV-003305
P-33-003306	CA-RIV-003306
P-33-003341	CA-RIV-003341
P-33-003342	CA-RIV-003342
P-33-003343	CA-RIV-003343
P-33-003344	CA-RIV-003344
P-33-003345	CA-RIV-003345
P-33-003346	CA-RIV-003346
P-33-003347	CA-RIV-003347
P-33-003351	CA-RIV-003351
P-33-003352	CA-RIV-003352
P-33-003353	CA-RIV-003353

No. resources: 65

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): EL CASCO, LAKEVIEW, PERRIS, RIVERSIDE EAST, SUNNYMEAD

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	6/16/1989	EIC
Last modified:	2/7/2020	aruadmin

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-04397

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-04397

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	NADB-R	1085698
	Voided	MF-4899

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.
Year: 2000
Title: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PARCEL MAP 29700, MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
Affliliation: Daniel F. McCarthy, Consulting Archaeologist
No. pages: 7
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 9 Acres surveyed
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	10/5/2000	EIC
Last modified:	8/9/2013	rachel

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.
	8/2/2007	chris	ELB, Report info updated

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-06269

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-06269

Other IDs:

Type	Name
NADB-R	1087632
Submitter	122

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): John Stephen Alexandrowicz

Year: 2006 (Oct)

Title: An Historical Resources Identification of Alessandro Pointe Project, Tract 34681, 25817 Alessandro Boulevard, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Affliliation: Archaeological Consulting Services

No. pages: 100

No. maps: 6

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study

Inventory size: 3.7 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-33-015454	CA-RIV-008149	

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
25817 Alessandro Boulevard	Moreno Valley		

PLSS: T2S R5W Sec. 17 SBBM

Database record metadata

	Date	User
Entered:	11/1/2006	EIC
Last modified:	12/14/2017	studenteic

IC actions:

Date	User	Action taken
4/4/2007	jay	Added second round of NADB records.
5/12/2008	rachel	Updated report info.

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-06886

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-06886

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Other	TC 18824-01

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Tetra Tech, Inc.

Year: 2006

Title: An Archaeological Survey of Approximately 20 Acres (AP 477-180-012 and -013) for the Tentative Tract 34397 Moreno Valley Project Located Southeast of Cottonwood Avenue and Nason Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California 92555

Affliliation:

No. pages: 34

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: ca. 20 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/15/2007	chris
Last modified:	5/15/2007	chris

IC actions:

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-07333

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-07333
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay
Year: 2006
Title: Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE 24092C, (14375 Nason Street) 14375 Nason Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.
Affliliation: Michael Brandman Associates
No. pages: 14
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 0.25 Acres surveyed
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	9/24/2007	CHRIS
Last modified:	9/24/2007	CHRIS

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	9/24/2007	CHRIS	ELB, Report entered into database

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-07335

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-07335

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Other	TC 100-SBO-T20938

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Tetra Tech, Inc.

Year: 2007

Title: An Archaeological Survey of 10-Acres (APN 486-280-001) Southeast of the Intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Lasselle Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California 92555

Affliliation: Tetra Tech, Inc.

No. pages: 36

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 10 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	9/24/2007	CHRIS
Last modified:	9/24/2007	CHRIS

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
9/24/2007	CHRIS	ELB, Report entered into database

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-07645

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-07645
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Rosenberg, Seth A. and Brian F. Smith
Year: 2005
Title: An Archaeological Survey for the Alessandro Plaza Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California
Affliliation: Brian F. Smith and Associates
No. pages: 17
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 8.37 Acres surveyed
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:	*Address*	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
			479-631-010	

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	6/12/2008	Emma
Last modified:	6/12/2008	Emma

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	6/12/2008	Emma	Report entered into database

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-08154

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-08154

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Submitter	LA3107A

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Wayne Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay
Year: 2008
Title: Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications Candidate
Affliliation: Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, California
No. pages: 14
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

Address	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
26755 Alessandro Boulevard	Moreno Valley		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/22/2009	Mike
Last modified:	5/22/2009	Mike

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
5/22/2009	Mike	Entered into database.

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-08266

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-08266
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Madeleine Bray
Year: 2009
Title: Negative Survey of Approximately 25 Acres for the Riverside County Regional Medical Center Expansion Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California
Affliliation: ESA
No. pages: 34
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: ca. 25 Acres surveyed
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	11/10/2009	Mike
Last modified:	1/24/2023	aruadmin

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	11/10/2009	Mike	Entered report into database.

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-08358

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-08358
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Deidre Encarnacion and Daniel Ballester
Year: 2010
Title: Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Moreno Valley Medical Village Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 486-290-001 and -002, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.
Affliliation: CRM TECH
No. pages: 35
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study, Literature search
Inventory size: ca. 19 Acres surveyed
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address: Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
		486-290-002	
		486-290-001	

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User
Entered:	8/10/2010	Karen
Last modified:	8/13/2010	Karen

IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
8/10/2010	Karen	Entered report into database.

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-08688

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-08688

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	Submitter	IE24226-A

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Wayne H. Bonner
Year: 2011
Title: Letter Report: Cultural resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24226-A
Affliliation: Michael Brandman Associates
No. pages: 14
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 0.5 Square miles surveyed
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	10/1/2012	Samantha
Last modified:	10/1/2012	Samantha

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	10/1/2012	Samantha	report information inputted into database

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-08802

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-08802
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester
Year: 2012
Title: Phase I archaeological Assessment: Moreno Master Drainage Plan Revision
Affliliation: CRM TECH
No. pages: 33
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: Unknown

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	12/5/2012	samantha
Last modified:	12/5/2012	samantha

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	12/5/2012	samantha	report entered into database

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-08944

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-08944

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	Submitter	Contract No. 2698

Cross-refs: See also RI-09510

Citation information

Author(s): Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan

Year: 2013

Title: Historical/Archeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel No. 486-280-043, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Affliliation: CRM Tech

No. pages: 27

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study, Literature search

Inventory size: ca. 27 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-33-000857	CA-RIV-000857	
P-33-003159	CA-RIV-003159	
P-33-003341	CA-RIV-003341	
P-33-003342	CA-RIV-003342	

No. resources: 4

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	10/2/2013	gaby
Last modified:	1/18/2019	studenteic

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	10/2/2013	gaby	SK entered in db

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-08945

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-08945

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	Submitter	Contract No. 2707

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan

Year: 2013

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Desilting Basin Site, Boulder Ridge Family Apartments Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Affliliation: CRM Tech

No. pages: 22

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study, Literature search

Inventory size: ca. 1 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	10/2/2013	gaby
Last modified:	10/2/2013	gaby

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	10/2/2013	gaby	SK entered in db

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-09209

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-09209
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Gregory P. Greenberg
Year: 2014 (May)
Title: Cultural Resources Survey: I CARE/ CLV5965, 14315 Nason Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California 92557
Affliliation: EBI Consulting
No. pages: 62
No. maps: 1
Attributes: Evaluation
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	10/17/2014	studenteic
Last modified:	1/24/2023	aruadmin

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	10/17/2014	studenteic	entered into database- shaina

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-09308

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-09308
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): David Brunzell
Year: 2014 (Apr)
Title: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Dracaea Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1401)
Affliliation: BCR Consulting
No. pages: 27
No. maps: 1
Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD
Address:
PLSS: T3S R3W Sec. 9 SBBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	4/7/2015	studenteic
Last modified:	4/7/2015	studenteic

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	4/7/2015	studenteic	Lucas Aronson-entered into database

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-09510

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-09510
Other IDs:
Cross-refs: See also RI-08944

Citation information

Author(s): Bai "Tom" Tang
Year: 2015 (Nov)
Title: Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Assessor's Parcel No. 486-280-043 (Rocas Grandes Project) City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2980
Affliliation: CRM TECH
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:	*Address*	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
	N/A	Moreno Valley	486-280-043	N/A

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/2/2016	studenteic
Last modified:	5/2/2016	studenteic

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/2/2016	studenteic	Elizabeth Vargas. Entered into database

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-09681

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-09681
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams
Year: 2016 (Mar)
Title: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE95361A (Alessandro Substation) 15901 Kitching Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
Affliliation: Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Restricted
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:	*Address*	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	9/2/2016	studenteic
Last modified:	9/2/2016	studenteic

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	9/2/2016	studenteic	Irianeli Escudero-Put into Database

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-09828

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-09828

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Other	FCC_2015_1005_009
Other	EBI 6115003214

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Elizabeth Wilk

Year: 2015 (Aug)

Title: Addendum to FCC Form 620: Gogh/Ensite #25674 (284941), 15091 Kitching Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California 92551, EBI Project #6115003214/ E-106 File Number 0006967049, FCC_2015_1005_009

Affliliation: EBI Consulting

No. pages: 4

No. maps: 0

Attributes: Management/planning

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

Address	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
15091 Kitching street	Moreno Valley	n/a	92551

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/15/2017	studenteic
Last modified:	2/14/2018	studenteic

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
8/15/2017	studenteic	Bo Cheshire, Entered into database.

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-09901

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-09901

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Other	APN 487-461-006

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith
Year: 2016 (Sep)
Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the TTM 37060 Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside
Affliliation: Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
No. pages: 112
No. maps:
Attributes: Field study, Literature search
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Restricted
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

Address	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
N/A	N/A	487-461-006	N/A

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	9/22/2017	studenteic
Last modified:	9/22/2017	studenteic

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
9/22/2017	studenteic	Amairani Ramirez-Put Into Database

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-10150

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-10150

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Other	LAT1601

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): DAVID BRUNZELL

Year: 2016 (Jun)

Title: CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT THE ALESSANDRO APARTMENTS PROJECT CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Affliliation: BCRCONSULTING LLC

No. pages: 72

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study, Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

PLSS: T3S R3W Sec. 17 SBBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	2/5/2018	studenteic
Last modified:	2/5/2018	studenteic

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
2/5/2018	studenteic	-LARA

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-10700

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-10700

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Other	EBI Project No. 6115003214

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Don C. Perez
Year: 2015 (Aug)
Title: Cultural Resources Survey Gogh / Ensite #25674 (284941)
Affliliation: EBI Consulting
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Literature search
Inventory size: .03 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

Address	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
15091 Kitching Street	Moreno Valley	NA	92551

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	6/25/2019	studenteic
Last modified:	6/25/2019	studenteic

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
6/25/2019	studenteic	Entered by Sabrina Fajardo

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-10990

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-10990

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Other	4456
Other	479-631-010

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Holly Duke, Desiree Martinez, Tim Spillane, and Sherri Gust

Year: 2018 (Aug)

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alessandro Boulevard Convenience Store Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Affliliation: Cogstone

No. pages: 57

No. maps: 7

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study, Management/planning

Inventory size: 3.37 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:

Address	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

PLSS: T3S R3W Sec. 18 SBBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/22/2023	studenteic
Last modified:	8/22/2023	studenteic

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
8/22/2023	studenteic	entered by Kenedy Jacome

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-11349

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-11349
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Brian F. Smith and Courtney J.A. McNAir
Year: 2021 (Nov)
Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Pacifica Alessandro Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside
Affliliation: Brian F. Smith and Associates
No. pages: 57
No. maps: 2
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study, Literature search
Inventory size: 20.01 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside
USGS quad(s): SUNNYMEAD

Address:	*Address*	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*	*Zip code*
			487-470-022	

PLSS: T3S R3W Sec. 9 SBBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	3/12/2024	studenteic
Last modified:	3/12/2024	studenteic

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	3/12/2024	studenteic	Entered by Tyler

Record status:

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-000857	CA-RIV-000857	Other - ARU #182; Other - CRM TECH 2698	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04; AP08; AP14	1975 (R. Weaver, UCR ARU); 1987 (C. Prior, M. Conroy, B. Neiditch, ARU, UCR); 2013 (Daniel Ballester and Daniel Perez, CRM TECH)	RI-00182, RI-02171, RI-08944
P-33-003133	CA-RIV-003133	Other - UCR ARU #853	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02049
P-33-003134	CA-RIV-003134	Other - UCR ARU #853	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	
P-33-003135	CA-RIV-003135	Other - UCR ARU #853	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02049
P-33-003159	CA-RIV-003159	Other - CRM TECH 2698	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (C. Prior, M. Conroy and B. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 2013 (Daniel Ballester and Daniel Perez, CRM TECH); 2015 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	RI-08944
P-33-003223	CA-RIV-003223	Other - MV-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 1990 (Letter: Kathryn Gualtieri, Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, CA.); 2001 (Kay White Email to: Joseph McDole, EIC); 2001 (Fax: Joseph McDole, Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003224	CA-RIV-003224	Other - MV-2	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003248	CA-RIV-003248/H	Other - MV-26	Site	Historic	AH05	1987 (Karen K. Swope, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003249	CA-RIV-003249/H	Other - MV-27	Site	Historic	AH05	1987 (Karen K. Swope, Archaeologist Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-003341	CA-RIV-003341	Other - CRM TECH 2698	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (C. Prior, M. Conroy and B. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 2013 (Daniel Ballester and Daniel Perez, CRM TECH)	RI-02171, RI-08944
P-33-003342	CA-RIV-003342	Other - CRM TECH 2698; Other - ARU #870	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (Barry R. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 2013 (Daniel Ballester and Daniel Perez, CRM TECH)	RI-02171, RI-08944
P-33-007276		Other - Ser. No. 33-2388-1; OTIS Resource Number - 464907; OHP Property Number - 062617	Building	Historic	HP02	1983 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	RI-03928
P-33-007277		Other - Mellor House; Other - Ser. No. 33-2388-2; OTIS Resource Number - 464908; OHP Property Number - 062618	Site	Historic	HP02	1983 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-015454	CA-RIV-008149	Other - ACS-AP-1	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH05	2006 (John Stephen Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services)	RI-06269
P-33-016788		Other - Isolated Find MV18-001	Other	Prehistoric	AP04	2007 (Sanka, J., Michael Brandman Associates)	

Appendix C

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
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Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
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Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

May 29, 2024

Mark Strother
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: mstrother@rinconconsultants.com

Re: Rocas Grandes II Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

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
5/29/2024

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/18/2024
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/27/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/16/2016
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	1/16/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 654-5544	(951) 654-4198	ivivanco@soboba-nsn.com	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023

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 Rocas Grandes II Project, Riverside County.

Record: PROJ-2024-002749
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All