

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

13.7 Acres at South of Goya Project

City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California



BCRCONSULTING LLC

November 28, 2023

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Project No. ARD2201

Sites Recorded: None

Keywords: Intensive Survey of Approximately 13.7 Acres
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Sunnymead* (1980), California
Section 30 of Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Ardurra to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the 13.7 Acres at South of Goya Project (the project) located in the City of Moreno Valley (City), Riverside County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and Paleontological Overview. These tasks were performed in fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside conducted the cultural resources records search. The records search revealed that nine cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of three cultural resources within the research radius. None of these studies have assessed the project site for cultural resources and no resources have been previously identified within its boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel did not identify any cultural resources (including historic-period architectural resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period archaeological resources) within the project site boundaries, despite relatively high surface visibility. The project site has been subject to severe disturbances associated with mechanical clearing, discing, and modern refuse dumping. These factors confer low sensitivity for significant buried resources within the project site boundaries. However, while the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains;
- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC (Appendix A). The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the

results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix B has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial sand and gravel deposits from the Holocene epoch (Dibblee and Minch, 2003). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Ardurra to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the 13.7 Acres at South of Goya Project (the project) located in the City of Moreno Valley (City), Riverside County, California. The project site comprises approximately 13.7 acres located in Section 30 of Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, in the City of Moreno Valley. The project site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Sunnymead, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The project site comprises Assessor's Parcel Number's (APNs) 316-020-020, -021, -022, -023, -024, -025, and -026. The Project proposes to construct 131 two-story single-family residential homes, with a proposed residential density of 9.56 dwelling units per acre in accordance with Moreno Valley Zoning Code and General Plan.

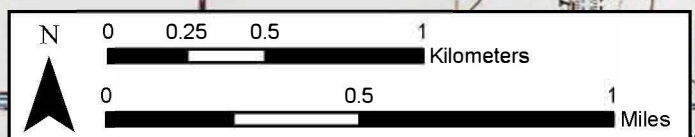
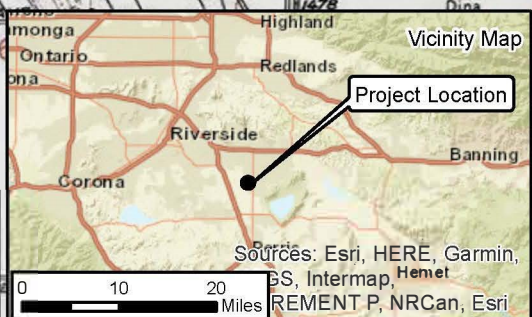
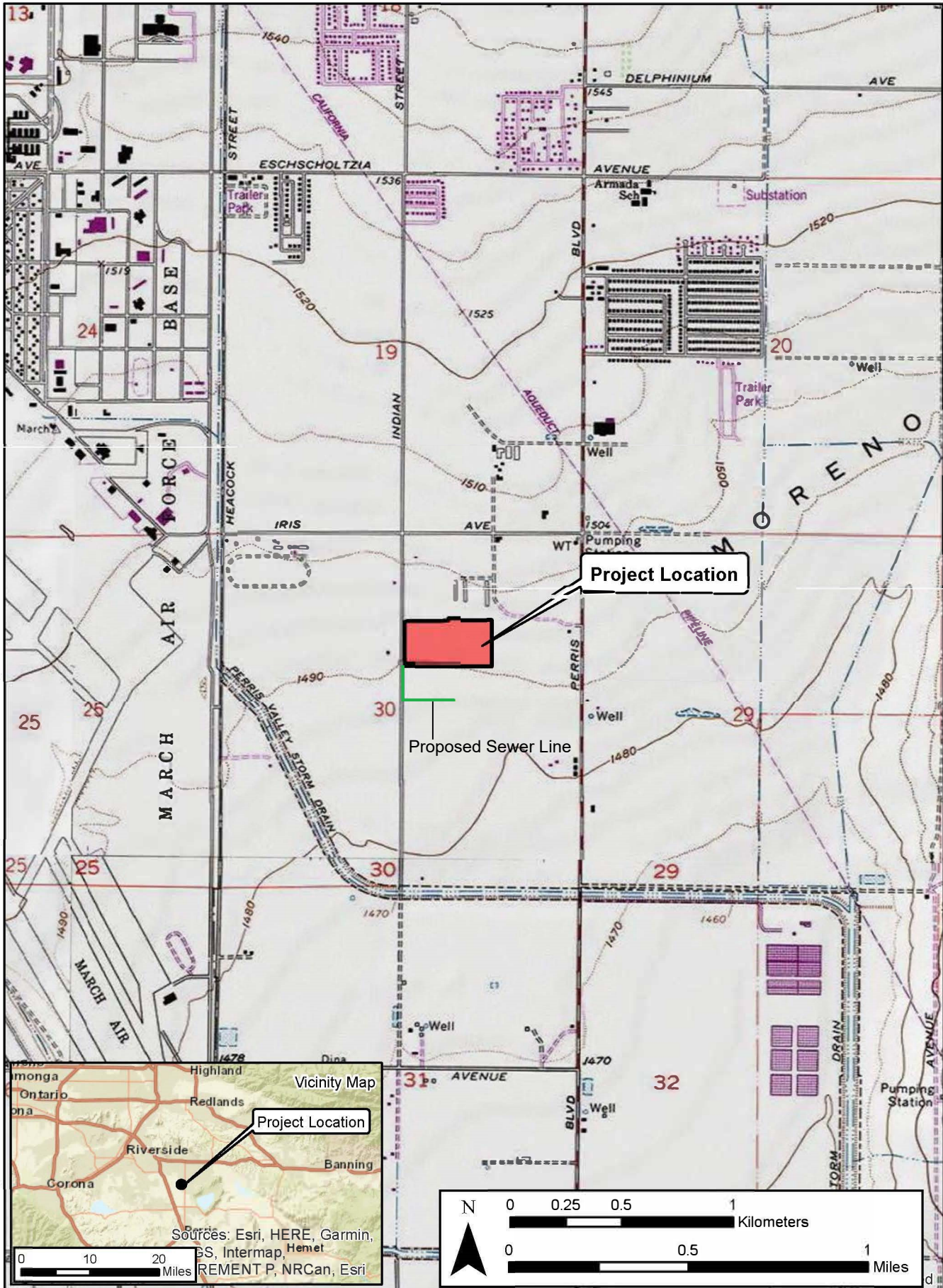
Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.



Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one of more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource’s period of significance to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources.” (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the “historic-period”) will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Senate Bill 18. California Senate Bill 18 states that prior to a local (city or county) government’s adoption of any general plan or specific plan, or amendment to general and specific plans, or a designation of open space land proposed on or after March 1, 2005, the city or county shall conduct consultations with California Native American tribes for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to Cultural Places.

A Cultural Place is defined in the PRC sections 5097.9 and 5097.995 as:

1. Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC Section 5097.9), or;
2. Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1,

including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, or any archaeological or historic site (PRC Section 5097.995).

The intent of SB-18 is to establish meaningful consultation between tribal governments and local governments (“government-to-government”) at the earliest possible point in the planning process so that cultural places can be identified and preserved and to determine necessary levels of confidentiality regarding Cultural Place locations and uses. According to the Government Code (GC) Section 65352.4, “consultation” is defined as:

The meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties’ cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American Tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party’s sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes’ potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional tribal cultural significance.

Assembly Bill 52. California Assembly Bill 52 was approved on September 25, 2014. As stated in Section 11 of AB 52, the act applies only to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration filed on or after July 1, 2015.

AB 52 establishes “tribal cultural resources” (TCRs) as a new category of resources under CEQA. As defined under Public Resources Code Section 21074, TCRs are “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe” that are either: (1) included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register; included in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k); or (2) determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c), if supported by substantial evidence and taking into account the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. A “historical resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, a “unique archaeological resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(h) may also be TCRs.

AB 52 further establishes a new consultation process with California Native American tribes for proposed projects in geographic areas that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with that tribe. Per Public Resources Code Section 21073, “California Native American tribe” includes federally and non-federally recognized tribes on the NAHC contact list. Subject to certain prerequisites, AB 52 requires, among other things, that a lead agency consult with the geographically affiliated tribe before the release of an environmental review document for a proposed project regarding project alternatives, recommended mitigation measures, or potential significant effects, if the tribe so requests in writing. If the tribe and the lead agency agree upon mitigation measures during their consultation, these mitigation measures must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document (Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21084.2, and 21084.3). Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the

consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by professional paleontologists from the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix B.

Personnel

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA, acted as Principal Investigator and compiled the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Timothy Blood, M.A., conducted the field survey. Eastern Information Center (EIC) staff completed the records search. The Native American Heritage Commission completed the Sacred Lands File search. The Western Science Center completed the paleontological overview.

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project site is situated in the Moreno Valley, which occupies a portion of California's Peninsular Range geologic province that encompasses western Riverside County. Crystalline rocks in the area include gabbro and granodiorite of the southern California batholith. These resistant rocks weather to form dark or light colored, boulder-covered conical buttes and hills. They are granitic and have intruded and metamorphosed to locally form gneissic and schistose rocks (Rogers 1965). The surficial sediments in the area of the project site are comprised of unindurated, undissected, alluvial sand, gravel, and clay of valley areas (Dibblee 2003). The southern tip of the Northern Peninsular Range has a number of igneous rocks utilized by Native Americans for food (particularly seed) processing (see Brunzell 2007). These include granodiorites, quartz monzonites, and breccias, which are found locally. Metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, such as metamorphosed quartzite, are also found near the project site. Olivine basalt and andesite containing phenocrysts have also been locally utilized for the prehistoric manufacture of chipped stone tools (ibid.).

Hydrology

The region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers, and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with occasional monsoonal showers in late summer. The nearest water source is the Perris Valley Storm Drain which flows generally

from north to south approximately 0.6-miles to the south of the project site. Elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 1,490 to 1,500 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). As such, it is characterized as lower Sonoran Life Zone, represented in cismontane valleys and low-mountain slopes (Jaeger and Smith 1971).

Biology

Coastal sage scrub plant community dominates the local vegetation. Signature plant species within the Coastal Sage Scrub Habitat includes black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovate*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coastal century plant (*Agave shawii*), coastal cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*), Laguna Beach liveforever (*Dudleya stolonifera*), many-stemmed liveforever (*Dudleya multicaulis*), our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* spp.) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys* spp.), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), orange throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus*), San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), and San Diego cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120).

For details on prehistoric (particularly Luiseño) local use of plant and animal species, see Lightfoot and Parrish (2009), Bean and Shipek (1978:552), and Oxendine (1983:19-29). Sparkman (1908) and Bean and Saubel (1972) have listed the harvesting and processing methods and seasons for edible plants that grow in the above described communities and others).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The first was advanced by Wallace in 1955, and defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continue to this day (Warren 1986).

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescents (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

Pinto Period (7000 to 4000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the southern California region. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the drier regions, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler fringes (Warren 1986). Pinto Period sites are rare and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1986), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1986).

Gypsum Period. (4000 to 1500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the abundance of resources available (Warren 1986:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1986; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 1500 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern inland areas, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1986:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout southern California and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are

evidenced by large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography and is subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in southeastern Riverside County during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established between coastal and inland groups.

Ethnography

The Project site is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Cahuilla (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925), who belong to the Cupan subgroup of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Shipek 1978:575). Other sources indicate that the area was also occupied by the Luiseno (Native Land Digital 2023). Like other Native American groups in southern California, both groups practiced semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies and commonly exploited seasonably available plant and animal resources. Spanish missionaries were the first outsiders to encounter these groups during the late 18th century.

Cahuilla. The Cahuilla are generally divided into three groups: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Western (or Pass) Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). The term Western Cahuilla is preferred over Pass Cahuilla because this group is not confined to the San Geronimo Pass area. The distinctions are believed to be primarily geographic, although linguistic and cultural differences may have existed to varying degrees (Strong 1929). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail, a major prehistoric trade route, ran through it. The first written accounts of the Cahuilla are attributed to mission fathers; later documentation was by Strong (1929), Bright (1998), and others.

Luiseno. The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers. Sparkman (1908), Oxendine (1983) and others produced later documentation. Prior to Spanish occupation, the territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed a diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

Like other Native American groups in southern California, the Luiseño caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle. Luiseño villages generally were located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges sheltered in canyons, near a water source, and in a location that was easily defended. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Kroeber 1925, Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Luiseño villages were politically independent, administered by a hereditary chief, and occupied by patrilineally linked extended families (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño believed in private property, which covered items and land owned by the village, as well as items (houses, gardens, ritual equipment, trade beads, eagle nests, and songs) owned by individuals. Trespass against any property was punished (Bean and Shipek 1978:551). Luiseño subsistence was based primarily on seeds like acorns, grass seed, Manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, and pine nuts. Seeds were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. Game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and many types of birds supplemented their vegetal intake (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341-362). The Luiseño utilized fire for crop management and communal rabbit drives (ibid.; Bean and Shipek 1978:552).

History

In southern California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The Spanish period (1769-1821) is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system.

Mexican Period. The Mexican period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War (Cleland 1951). The Secularization Act of 1834 resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Sixteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County. At that time, cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated California's economy (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market

collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits of the 20th century (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1951).

Economic and ethnic diversification and growth have resulted in California's most visible 20th century hallmarks. Prior to World War II agriculture, oil, tourism, railroad, and film industries all flourished, and while the great the Great Depression of the 1930s slowed (and in many cases stopped) growth, these all remained important throughout the century. The wartime economy helped alleviate many causes of the Great Depression, and the subsequent years saw further diversification in which the aerospace and electronics industries emerged. During World War II, many people had relocated to California in support of the military industrial complex, and a large number remained post-war in search of employment and to start families. The subsequent population boom coincided with the greatest economic growth in the history of the state, and accompanied large-scale land subdivision, construction of bedroom communities, and development of a comprehensive freeway system and a state system of higher education (Lavender 1972). These factors have all helped reshape California's landscape, economy, and material culture.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey is intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 10 to 15 meter transect intervals.

The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the given project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Sacred Lands File search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and communications with recommended tribes and individuals;
- Cultural resources records search through the Eastern Information Center (EIC) to review any previous studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within one half-mile of the project site boundaries;
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire proposed project site.

Research

Records Search. Prior to fieldwork, a records search request was submitted to the EIC. The records search included a review of all prerecorded historic-period and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources surveys and excavation reports

generated from projects located within one half-mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the Built Environment Resource Directory which summarizes listings from National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on August 20, 2022. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 10-15 meters apart across 100 percent of the accessible project site. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project boundaries and all soil exposures were carefully examined for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. A cultural resource records search was conducted by the EIC at the University of California, Riverside. The records search revealed that nine cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of three cultural resources within the research radius. None of these studies have assessed the project site for cultural resources, and not cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. Tables A and B summarize the disposition of previous studies and cultural resources within one half-mile of the project site. A comprehensive records search bibliography is provided as Appendix D.

Table A. Cultural Resource Studies Summary

USGS 7.5-Minute Quad	Previous Studies
<i>Sunnymead, California</i> (1980)	RI-3693, 3704, 5035, 5286, 8124, 8477, 9311, 9528, 10827

Table B. Cultural Resources Summary

Primary No.	Period	Approximate Distance from Project Site/Description
P-33-23936	Historic	0.6-Miles N / Farm, Ranch
P-33-28072	Historic	0.35-Miles WNW / Privy, Dump, Trash Scatter
P-33-28073	Historic	0.5-Miles WNW / Privy, Dump, Trash Scatter

Additional Land Use Research. A review of aerial photos and assessor documents indicate that the project site was agricultural land from prior to 1938 until the late 1980s/early 1990s (United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1966, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1994).

Predictive Modeling. Cultural resources recorded in this portion of Riverside County indicate that historic agricultural and residential developments are locally common. Additionally, prehistoric use of bedrock for milling stations and lithic scatters and fire affected rock have also been identified in the general area. These resources are commonly associated with vegetal (particularly seed) processing, chipped stone tool manufacture, trade, and cooking. As a result the field survey emphasized careful inspection for artifacts

and features associated with historic agricultural and residential use, and of suitable rock outcrops and soil exposures for the presence of related features and artifacts.

Field Survey

The project was initially surveyed in August 2022 and an additional five-acre area was added to the project in March 2023, and subsequently surveyed. During the field surveys, BCR Consulting archaeologists carefully inspected the project site for evidence of cultural resources, using the methods described above. Ground visibility ranged from 80-100 percent within the project boundaries during both surveys. Sediment included light brown, dry sandy silt with approximately 10 percent angular granitic pebble gravel. The project site has been subject to mechanical clearing and discing for weed abatement. No cultural resources of any kind (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological resources or historic-period built environment resources) were identified within the project site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the records search and field survey, BCR Consulting personnel did not identify any cultural resources (including architectural historical resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic archaeological resources) within the project site. The project site has been subject to severe disturbances associated with mechanical clearing, discing, and modern refuse dumping. These factors confer low sensitivity for significant buried resources within the project site. However, while the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains;
- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix B has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial sand and gravel deposits from the Holocene epoch (Dibblee and Minch, 2003). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 13, 2022

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: 9.6 Acres Property (ARD2201) Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
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Kumeyaay

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NAHC HEADQUARTERS
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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/13/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
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Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
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Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

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Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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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 9.6 Acres Property (ARD2201) Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/13/2022**

Pechanga Band of Indians

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***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
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***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
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Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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Resource Department
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***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 9.6 Acres Property (ARD2201) Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/13/2022**

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

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
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Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 9.6 Acres Property (ARD2201) Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX B
PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



September 1st, 2022

BCR Consulting, LLC
Joseph Orozco
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for 9.6 Acres Property Project located in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, CA. The project site is located south of Iris Avenue, north of Krameria Avenue, east of Indian Street and west of Perris Boulevard on Township 3 South, Range 3 West, in Section 30 of the *Sunnymead, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial sand and gravel deposits from the Holocene epoch (Dibblee and Minch, 2003). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

Sincerely,




A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brittney Stoneburg', written in a cursive style.

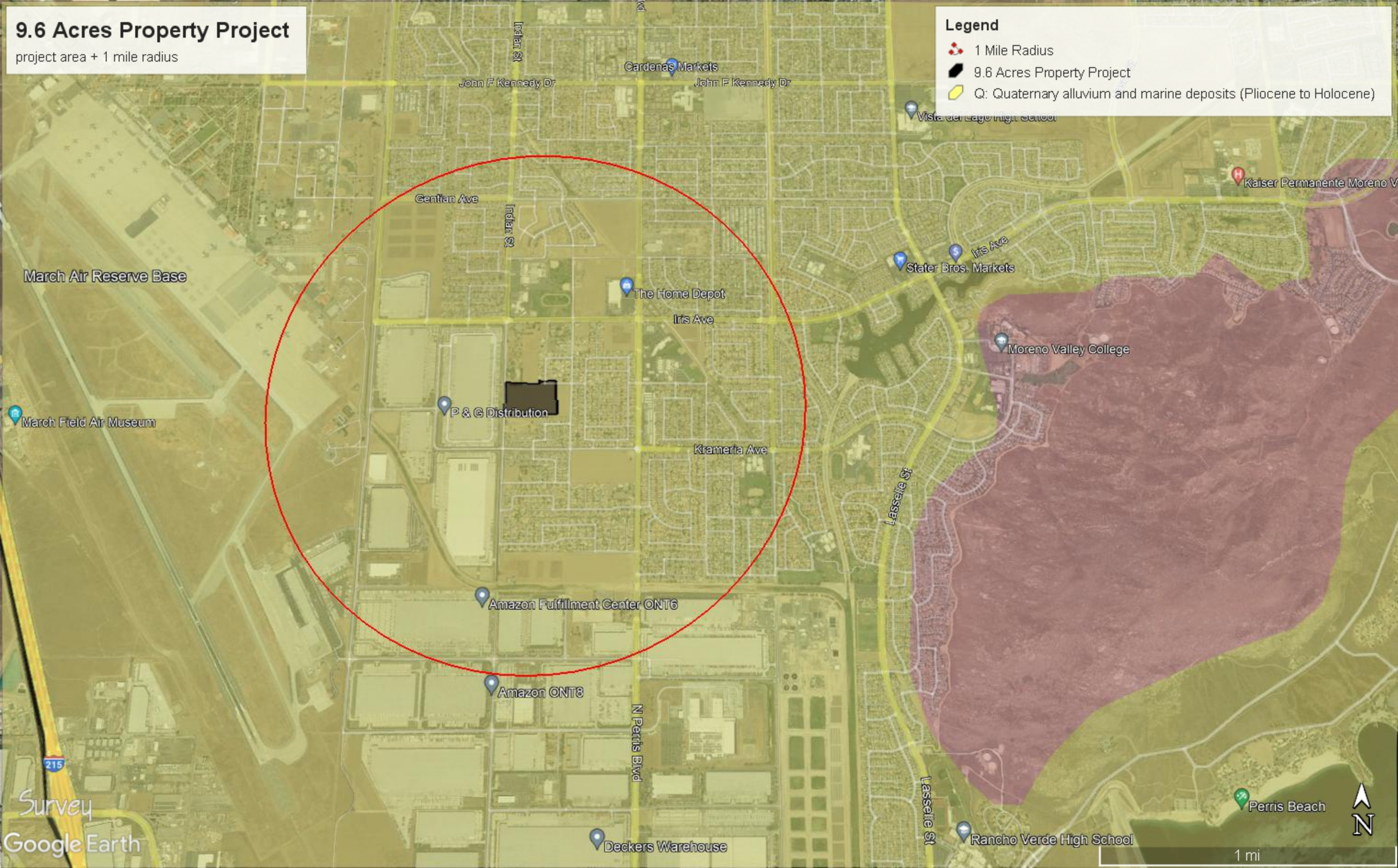
Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc
Collections Manager

9.6 Acres Property Project

project area + 1 mile radius

Legend

-  1 Mile Radius
-  9.6 Acres Property Project
-  Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)



March Air Reserve Base

March Field Air Museum

Cardenas Markets

Vista del Lago High School

Kaiser Permanente Moreno V

John F Kennedy Dr

John F Kennedy Dr

Gentian Ave

Indian St

The Home Depot

Stater Bros. Markets

Irs Ave

Moreno Valley College

Irs Ave

P & G Distribution

Krameria Ave

Lasselle St

Amazon Fulfillment Center ONT6

Amazon ONT8

N Peris Blvd

Lasselle St

Perris Beach

Rancho Verde High School

Deckers Warehouse



APPENDIX C
PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Project Overview



Photo 2: Project Overview

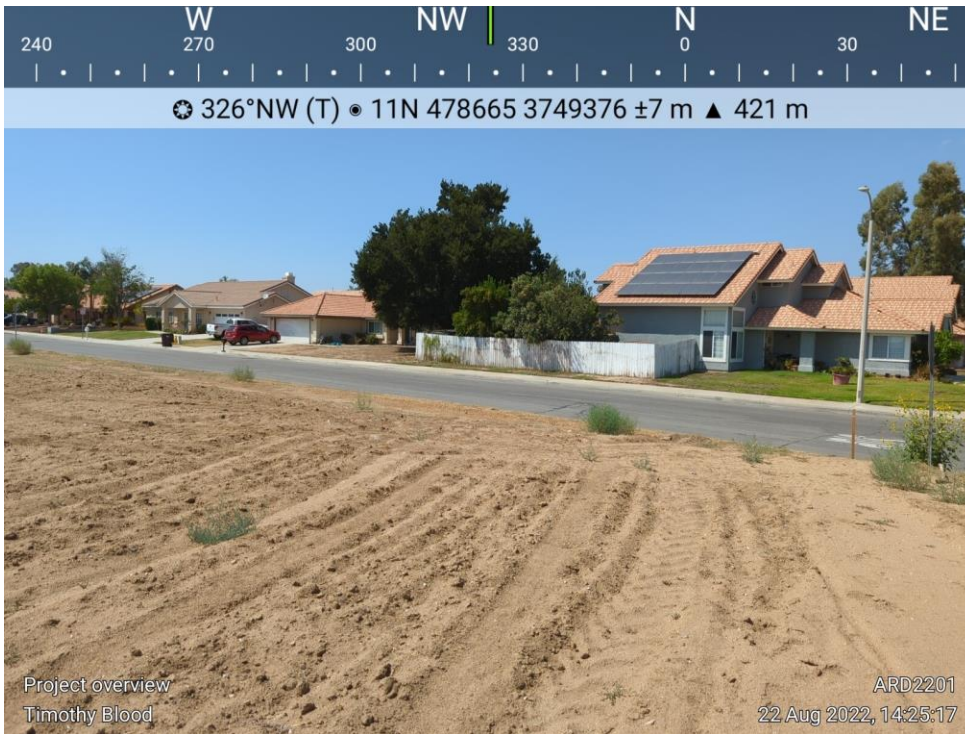


Photo 3: Project Overview



Photo 4: Project Overview



Photo 5: Additional 5 Acres Project Overview

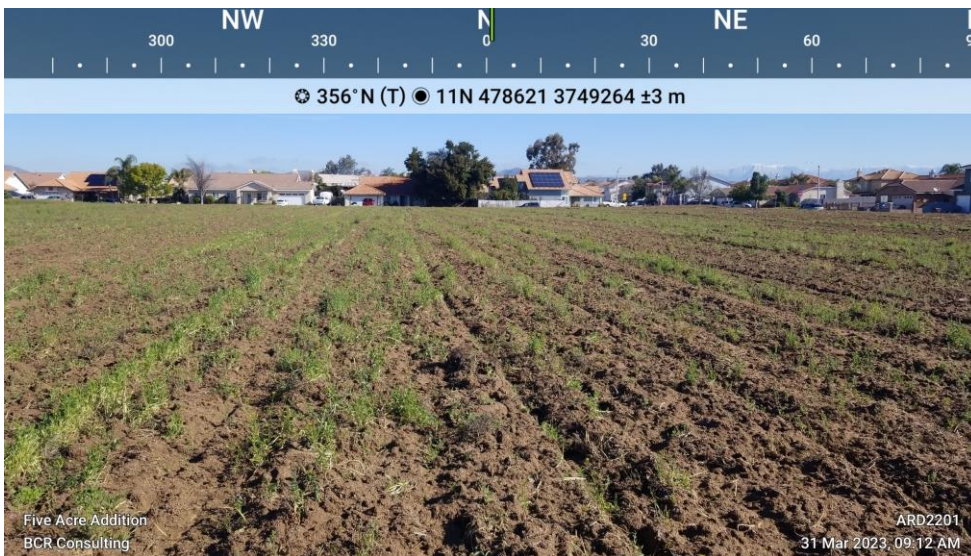


Photo 6: Additional 5 Acres Project Overview

APPENDIX D
RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-03693	NADB-R - 1084465; Voided - MF-3996	1991	FOSTER, JOHN M., JAMES J. SCHMIDT, CARMEN A. WEBER, GWENDOLYN R. ROMANI, and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	33-000021, 33-000024, 33-000399, 33-000608, 33-001017, 33-001697, 33-002504, 33-002505, 33-002951, 33-003098
RI-03704	NADB-R - 1084485; Voided - MF-4016	1993	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PERRIS LATERAL "A", A 2.1 MILE DAYLIGHT CHANNEL LOCATED IN THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
RI-05035	NADB-R - 1086397; Submitter - 04.916	2005	MCKENNA ET AL.	LETTER REPORT: MONITORING AT THE SITE OF THE PROPOSED INDIAN MIDDLE SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
RI-05286	NADB-R - 1086649	2000	JACKSON, ADRIANNA	LETTER REPORT: RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR SPRINT PCS FACILITY RV54XC486A (BOXING CLUB SITE) MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-08124	Submitter - IE24896A	2008	Wayne Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications Candidate IE24896A (Extra Space Storage), 16340 Perris Boulevard, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, California	
RI-08477	Other - SCE Purchase Order Number: 4500032069; Other - WO 6077- 4800/E-4843	2009	Kurt Heidelberg	Archaeological Survey Report: for Southern California Edison's Service Pole Replacement on the Bazooka 12kV Transmission Line in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	AECOM, Inc.	
RI-09311		2014	Carrie D Wills	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Gentian', 16015 North Perris Boulevard, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	First Carbon Solutions	
RI-09528		2015	Mary M. Lenich and Brian F. Smith	Phase I cultural Resources Survey for the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10827	OHP OTIS Report Nbr - FCC_2019_0402_003	2019	Sarah A. Williams and Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility Candidate CSL02876 (Iris Plaza), 16110 Perris Boulevard, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (EBI Project Number 6119000825)	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-023936	CA-RIV-011757	Other - Barron/Lantz Holdings, Moreno Valley; Other - Lot 24 of Riverside Alfalfa Acres	Structure, Other	Historic	HP33	2014 (Jeanette A. McKenna, Walmart c/o Applied Planning)	RI-09077
P-33-028072	CA-RIV-012673	Other - CRM TECH 2891-2H	Site	Historic	AH04	2015 (Cynthia Morales, CRM TECH)	
P-33-028073	CA-RIV-012674	Other - CRM TECH 2891-1H	Site	Historic	AH04	2015 (Cynthia Morales, CRM TECH)	