DRAFT CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

PUBLIC STORAGE MORENO VALLEY PROJECT

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

February 2025

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RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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LSA Project No. 20241908

National Archaeological Data Base Information:
Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey
Sites Recorded: None
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: *Sunnymead, California*
Acreage: ~3.0
Keywords: Phase I, negative results, no monitoring recommended

LSA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by Public Storage to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Public Storage Moreno Valley Project (project) located in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. This cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No cultural resources were previously documented within or near the project area, no cultural resources were identified during the survey, and the project has sustained severe disturbance. Therefore, the level of sensitivity for in situ cultural resources appears low. However, due to the proximity of a Native American Traditional Cultural Property, Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training and archeological monitoring may be considered.

In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, further work in the area should be halted until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered, 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 State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (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 and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURE

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by Public Storage to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Public Storage Moreno Valley Project (project) located in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. This Cultural Resources Assessment was completed per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field survey were conducted to determine whether the proposed project would adversely affect any resources considered historical resources per CEQA.

PERSONNEL

LSA staff that worked on this project included Senior Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin, who conducted the research and authored the report; Archaeologist Chris Morgan, who conducted the survey; Dionysius Glentis, who managed the project; and Lloyd Sample, who provided Principal review.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes approximately 3 acres (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 482-190-022) near the northeast corner of Alessandro Boulevard and Indian Street. This is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Sunnymead, California* topographic quadrangle map in Township 3 South, Range 3 West in Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1968; see Figure 1). The proposed project is a public storage development.

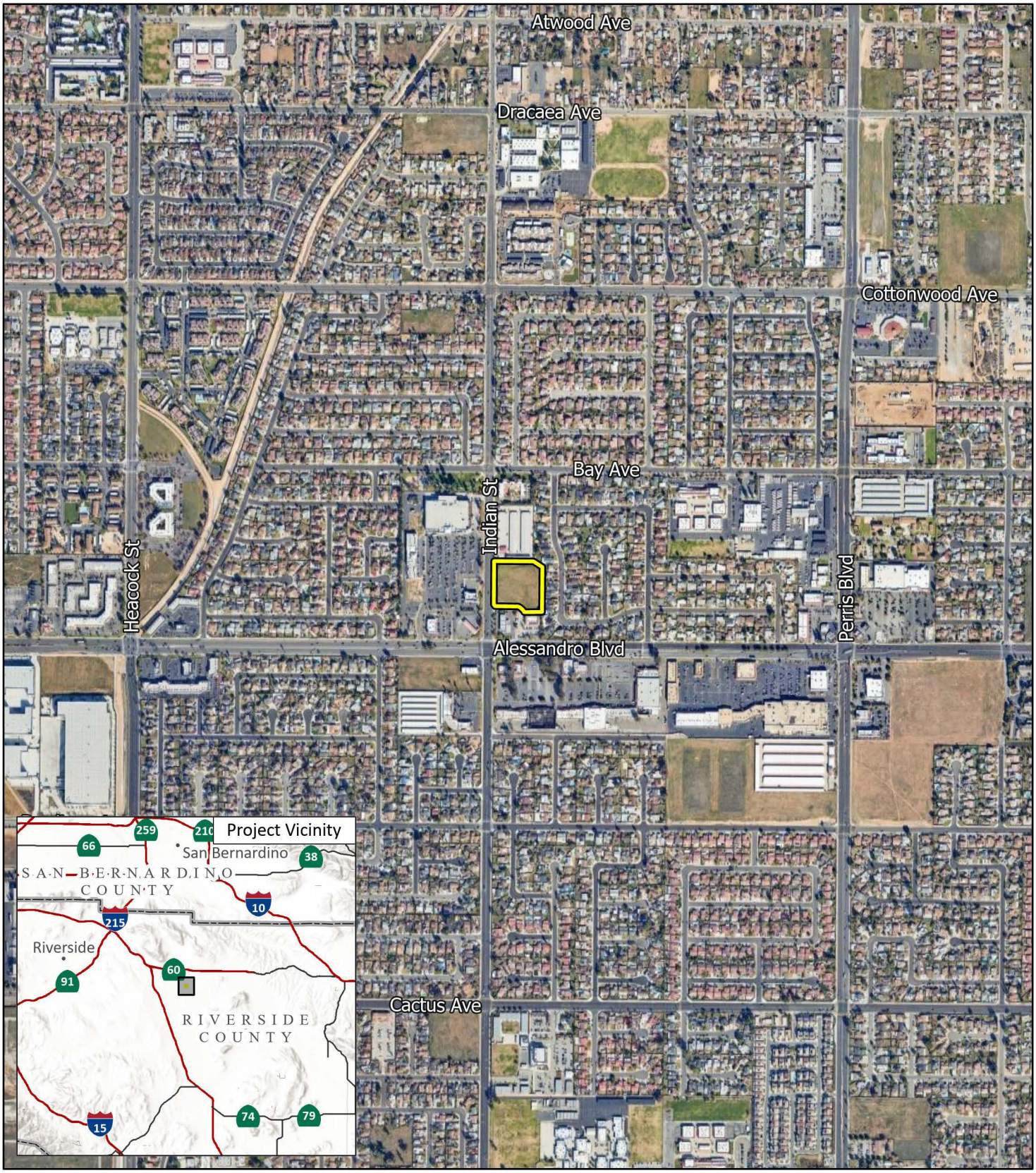
NATURAL SETTING

Climate and Watershed

The project region is characterized by a temperate 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 warm monsoonal showers in summer. The project was once bracketed by two drainages within 1 mile, both of which drained southwest.

Biology

At an elevation of approximately 1,575 feet above mean sea level (amsl), the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet amsl. Species such as mustard, Russian thistle, hare oats, and xeric grasses were noted on the property. Common animals of this region include rodents, rabbits, coyotes, raptors, reptiles, vultures, and insects.



LSA

Project Location

FIGURE 1

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0 500 1000
FEET

SOURCE: Google Maps (2024)

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Public Storage Moreno Valley Project

Regional and Project Location

Geology

The project is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with numerous rock outcroppings useful to the Native Americans for resource milling, shelter, and ceremonial art.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in the Southern California area have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (2004). No single description is universally accepted because the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region, and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact) (Wallace 1955). This chronology was refined using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955 (Wallace 1978).

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Ethnography

The project area is situated near the intersection of the traditional territories of the Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925; Bean 1978) and Luiseño (Kroeber 1925; Drucker 1939; Heizer and Whipple 1951; Smith and Freers 1994; Earp-Escobar 2018). Tribal territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed over time. The first written accounts of the Cahuilla are attributed to the mission fathers. Later documentation was by Barrows (1900), Hooper (1920), and Strong (1929), among others.

Cahuilla

The territory of the Cahuilla ranged from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains, from Orocopia Mountain to the east, to the San Jacinto Plain and Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and encompasses diverse environments ranging from inland river valleys and foothills to mountains and desert (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Cahuilla villages, generally located near water sources within canyons or near alluvial fans, comprised groups of related individuals, generally from a single lineage, and the territory around the village was owned by the villagers (Bean 1978). Like other Native American groups in Southern California, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic peoples leaving their villages and utilizing temporary campsites to exploit seasonably available plant and animal resources (James 1960).

Cahuilla subsistence was based primarily on acorns, honey mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and cactus fruit, supplemented by a variety of wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens (Kroeber 1925; Heizer and Elsasser 1980). Hunting deer, rabbit, antelope, bighorn sheep, reptiles, small rodents, quail, doves, ducks, and reptiles by means of bows, throwing sticks, traps, and communal drives is documented (James 1960).

Luiseño

The territory of the Luiseño "reached as far northeast as the Santa Ana River and the Box Springs Mountain Range, as far east as Mount San Jacinto, as far southeast as Lake Henshaw, and to the west including the Southern Channel Islands," encompassing an extremely diverse environment that included beaches, lagoons, marshes, inland river valleys, foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; Drucker 1939; Heizer and Whipple 1951; Smith and Freers 1994; Earp-Escobar 2018).

The Luiseño lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). Luiseño villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief who inherited his position from his father. Luiseño villages generally were located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges sheltered in coves or canyons, near a water source, and in a location that was easily defended.

The Luiseño took advantage of the varied resources available. Luiseño subsistence was based primarily on seeds (e.g., acorns, grass seed, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chía, and pine nuts) that were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. Their diet also included game animals (e.g., deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and many types of birds) (Bean and Shipek 1978). They established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl; and they utilized fire for crop management and engaged in communal rabbit drives (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers. Later documentation was authored by Sparkman (1908), Kroeber (1925), White (1963), Oxendine (1983), and others.

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). Early exploration of the Riverside County area was slow until Lieutenant Pedro Fages, then the military governor of San Diego, crossed through the San Jacinto Valley in 1772.

Riverside County

The Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles through the San Gorgonio Pass in 1876. The trains were eventually used to transport settlers into the area, creating a period of agricultural and land development, ultimately resulting in the establishment of Riverside County in 1893. Transportation, agriculture, and the control of water have continued to be central themes in the settlement, development, and growth of Riverside County (Robinson 1979).

Moreno Valley

Originally platted as "New Haven," the community of Moreno Valley was renamed Moreno (Spanish for "brown") in honor of real estate entrepreneur/founder Frank E. Brown who had helped organize the Bear Valley Land and Water Company and instituted an irrigation district that fostered large-scale grain and fruit farming (Holtzclaw et al. 2007). The community thrived during its first few years in the late 1880s, and, by 1893, it included a hotel, weekly newspaper, pharmacy, livery stable, stores, offices, two churches, and a nursery; and the surrounding farmland became known as Moreno Valley (Gunther 1984; Brown 1985). The town's prosperity was short-lived, however, and a drought, combined with the City of Redlands' water rights claim along the same Bear Valley Pipeline, precipitated its decline in the final years of the 19th century (Brown 1985; Holtzclaw et al. 2007). Many settlers relocated, homes and all, to nearby Riverside (Brown 1985).

Subsequent attempts at municipal revival of the Moreno Valley area in the 20th century were unsuccessful until 1973, when locals created Lake Perris to retain water transported from the Feather River. The new lake provided recreational infrastructure in addition to a reliable water supply, and stimulated growth throughout Moreno Valley. The communities of Moreno, Sunnymead, and Edgemont were incorporated as the City of Moreno Valley in 1984 (Gunther 1984).

METHODS

Records Search

A records search was conducted by LSA Archaeologist Chris Morgan at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on January 7, 2025. The SCIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official State repository of cultural resources records and reports for Riverside County. The records search consisted of a review of cultural resources reports completed in the Area of Potential Effects and archaeological cultural resources recorded within 1 mile of the project.

Additional Research

In October 2024, Mr. Goodwin reviewed the results of a records search for a nearby project (within 1 mile) that includes the current project area, historic period maps, and aerial photographs available

online (Goodwin 2018). In February 2025, Mr. Goodwin reviewed the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)(Apex Companies LLC 2024)

Field Survey

On October 18, 2024, Mr. Morgan conducted the survey of the project area by walking transects spaced at 10 meters, with particular attention given to any geotechnical excavations and rodent aprons for evidence of cultural residues.

RESULTS

Records Search

Results of the records search at the SCIC indicate there have been 20 previous cultural resources studies conducted within a 1-mile radius of the current project, none of which included any portion of the project area. Although no cultural resources have been documented within the project area, two historic period resources (33-028200, a canal; and 33-28824, a minimal archaeological site) and a Native American Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) (33-029890, Pechanga Sycamore Hills TCP) are within 1 mile. The closest is the archaeological site (33-28824) approximately 0.81 mile to the northeast. There are no prehistoric archaeological resources documented within 1 mile.

Additional Research

A review of historic period maps, online research and the Phase I ESA indicated there have never been buildings or structures on the undeveloped parcel (APN 482-190-022), but it appears to have been under cultivation from at least the late 1930s into the late 1980s (Apex LLC 2024, HistoricAerials 2024).

Field Survey

Although the project area is severely disturbed by earth-moving, geotechnical testing and vegetation abatement activities and partially obscured by xeric vegetation, visibility was good at approximately 80 percent. Modern refuse was noted throughout the surface. Soils are medium to fine sandy alluvial silt. No archaeological resources were identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No cultural resources were previously documented within or near the project area, no cultural resources were identified during the survey, and the project has sustained severe disturbance. Therefore, the level of sensitivity for in situ cultural resources appears low. However, due to the proximity of a TCP, Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training and archeological monitoring may be considered.

In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, further work in the area should be halted until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered, 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 State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (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 and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Previous Studies

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00182	NADB-R - 1080232; Voided - MF-0169	1975	Richard A. Weaver	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of Brodiaea Avenue, Pl 984, Water Systems Addition, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000857
RI-03510	NADB-R - 1085079; Voided - MF-3772	1996	MCDONALD, MEG and BARB GIACOMINI	AN INTENSIVE SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 2,500 ACRES OF MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	33-005399, 33-005400, 33-005401, 33-005402, 33-005403, 33-005404, 33-005405, 33-005406, 33-005407, 33-005408, 33-005409, 33-005410, 33-005411, 33-005412, 33-005413, 33-005414, 33-005415, 33-005416, 33-005417, 33-005418, 33-005419, 33-005420, 33-005421, 33-005422, 33-005424, 33-005425, 33-005426, 33-005428, 33-005429, 33-005430, 33-005431, 33-005432, 33-005433, 33-005434, 33-005435, 33-005436, 33-005437, 33-005438, 33-005439, 33-005440, 33-005441, 33-005442, 33-005443, 33-005444, 33-005445, 33-005446, 33-005447, 33-005448, 33-005449, 33-005450, 33-005451, 33-005453, 33-005454, 33-005455, 33-005456, 33-007721, 33-007722, 33-007723, 33-007743, 33-007744, 33-007745, 33-007746, 33-007747, 33-007748, 33-007749
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-03921	NADB-R - 1084861; Submitter - 1249; Voided - MF-4291	1995	MOFFITT, S. A. and M. C. HALL	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF PROPOSED ARCO PIPE LINE COMPANY RECTIFIER AND BLOCK VALVE SITES, LOCATED IN RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-04992	NADB-R - 1086354; Submitter - 10-04-10-1001	2004	MCKENNA ET AL.	AN ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION OF STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS 482-090-009-0, -010-0, AND 033-0, WITHIN THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	MCKENNA ET AL.	

Report List

Previous Studies

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-05795	NADB-R - 1087158	2004	KYLE, CAROLYN E.	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR AT&T WIRELESS FACILITY 950-031-029A LOCATED AT 24899 ALESSANDRO BOULEVARD, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	KYLE CONSULTING	
RI-08244	Submitter - Job No. 09-01-1413	2009	Jeanette A. McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Moreno Valley Unified School District K-12 School Site at Indian Street and Cactus Avenue, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	McKenna et al., Whittier, CA.	
RI-08367	Submitter - Job No. 05-08-10-1363	2008	Jeanette A. McKenna	A Cultural Resources Investigation and Assessment of Potential Impacts of the Proposed March Village Medical Campus at the March Air Force Base in Riverside County, California.	McKenna et al.	33-017872, 33-017967, 33-017968, 33-017969, 33-017970, 33-017971, 33-017972
RI-08554	Submitter - CRM TECH Project No. 2507; Submitter - CRM TECH Project No. 2507	2011	Michael Hogan, Bai "Tom" Tang, John Goodman, and Daniel Ballester	California Living Moreno Valley Project	CRM TECH	33-007280, 33-007284, 33-007285, 33-007289, 33-007297, 33-017202, 33-017203
RI-08654	Submitter - IE24173-B	2011	Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24173-B	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-09225		2014	Michael Hogan	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Investigation; Tentative Tract Map 33222; City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California; CRM Tech Contract No. 2842	CRM Tech	
RI-09345		2015	Jeanette McKenna	Results of an Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program at the Moreno Valley Unified School District's Bayside Charter Campus in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	McKenna et al.	33-024195
RI-09617		2014	Don C. Perez	Cultural Resources Survey CLV6237	EBI Consulting	
RI-09718		2016	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Toby (MCE Design) project, City of moreno Valley, Riverside County, Califonia (BCR Counsulting Project No. TRF 1608)	BCR Consulting LLC	
RI-10095		2002	Colleen Dooley	Cingular Wireless Cultural Resource Assessment	The Alaris Group, LLC	

Report List

Previous Studies

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10150	Other - LAT1601	2016	DAVID BRUNZELL	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT THE ALESSANDRO APARTMENTS PROJECT CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	BCRCONSULTING LLC	
RI-10218		2015	HEATHER R PUCKETT	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY FOR THE PROPOSED VERIZON WIRELESS, INC., PROPERTY AT THE HOLE SITE, 4350 LA SIERRA AVENUE, RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92505	TETRA TECH	
RI-10273		2017	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Brodiaea Commerce Center Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10445		2014	Fatima Clark and Kyle Garcia	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Isla Verde Residential Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California	PCR Services Corporation	
RI-11328		2021	Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Nina Gallardo	Cultural Resources Survey Report Cottonwood Village Project Assessor's Parcel Number 479-140-022 City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	