

CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY
MULTIFAMILY HOUSING PROJECT,
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY,
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for / Submitted to:

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January 2021



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	ES-1
1 Introduction	1-1
1.1 Project Location.....	1-1
1.2 Project Description	1-1
1.3 Regulatory Context Summary	1-1
1.4 Project Area	1-1
2 Setting	2-1
2.1 Existing Conditions	2-1
2.2 Historic Context and Eligibility Evaluations	2-2
2.3 Regulatory Setting	2-10
3 Methods	3-1
3.1 Personnel Qualifications	3-1
3.2 Record Search.....	3-1
3.3 Native American Coordination.....	3-2
3.4 Field Survey.....	3-2
4 Results and Management Recommendations	4-1
4.1 Records Search	4-1
4.2 Native American Coordination.....	4-1
4.3 Field Survey.....	4-2
4.4 Management Considerations	4-3
5 References	5-1

Figures

Figure 1	Project Location Map
Figure 2	Project Area Map
Figure 3	Records Search Boundary Map
Figure 4	Survey Coverage Map

Appendices

Appendix A	Records Search Confirmation - PENDING
Table A-1	Previous Investigations Within a 1-mile Radius of the Project APE
Table A-2	Previously Recorded Sites
Table A-3	Caltrans Bridges within the Project APE and Vicinity
Appendix B	Native American Coordination
Appendix C	Photos and Photo Log
Appendix D	Confidential DPR Forms
Figure 5	Confidential Records Search Results Map - PENDING

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini
BC	Before Christ
BP	Before Present
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
cmbs	centimeters below the ground surface
City	City of Moreno Valley
County	County of Riverside
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
HRG	Historical Resources Guidelines
LDC	Land Development Code
LF	Linear Feet
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NFHL	National Flood Hazard Layer
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
Project	City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing
PI	Principal Investigator
PRC	Public Resources Code
EIC	Eastern Information Center
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SSURGO	Soil Survey Geographic
Spindrift	Spindrift Archaeological Consulting, LLC
UCSB	University of California Santa Barbara
USGS	United States Geological Survey

National Archaeological Database

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Report Date: January 2021

Report Title: Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California

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Submitted to: TTG Environmental & Associates

Project No. 2020-007

Acreage approximately 3.41 acres

Keywords: City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2020, Apollo IV Development Group, LLC (Project Applicant) retained Spindrift Archaeological Consulting, LLC (Spindrift) to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing Project (hereafter known as Project) in the County of Riverside. The entire Project Area is composed of approximately 3.41 acres.

The study included records searches, a literature review, and a field site visit. The records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside was requested on 6 September 2020 within a one-mile radius of the Project Area (Table 1 in Appendix A). The results of this search are pending.

A field site visit was conducted as part of this study on the 7th of September 2020. No cultural resources were identified during the field site survey in the Project Area. Recommendations for site evaluations and the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided in this report. The Lead Agency, the City of Moreno Valley, is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because impacts or adverse effects to significant cultural resources is not in compliance with CEQA.

1 INTRODUCTION

In 2020, Spindrifft was retained by Apollo IV Development Group, LLC to conduct a cultural resource inventory of the City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing Project (Project), located in Riverside County (County), California. A records search, literature review and field site visit of the approximately 3.41-acre Project was required to identify potentially significant cultural resources that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The 3.41-acre site is located at 21644 Dracaea Avenue, Moreno Valley, California 92553. The County Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) for the site are 263-132-16/ 263-132-17. The Project Area is shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Riverside East topographic quadrangle (1980) (Figure 3).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project would construct multifamily homes comprised of two vacant parcels totaling 3.41 acres that have never been developed. The site is accessed from Dracaea Avenue on the south end and Lancaster Lane on the north end of the Project.

The proposed development will consist of forty-two (42) units, located within three-story apartment buildings with interior courtyards, and eight (8) three-story townhome/apartment units; forty-four (44) enclosed single-car garages and one (1) manager's single story apartment unit with attached office space for leasing. The proposed development will also include a community room and gym, pool, spa, and outdoor open spaces for residents' use, on-site parking, on-site retention basins, and open-space and landscaped areas.

1.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT SUMMARY

This report, prepared in compliance the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), details the methods and results of the cultural resources study for the proposed project. The study included a records search, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a review of historic maps and aerial photographs, and an archaeological field survey. This report recommends measures to protect undetected historic resources that may be present on the parcels.

1.4 PROJECT AREA

The Project Area consists of the horizontal (surficial) and vertical (above ground and subterranean) limits of the project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Archaeological Resources under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) could occur as a result of the project. The Project Area, subject to environmental review under CEQA, consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project are proposed. This

includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements described in the project description and is 3.41 acres in size (Figure 2).

The Project Area includes the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for the project will extend. Thus, it includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected and varies across the project, depending on the type of infrastructure. Ground disturbance of greater than 18 inches below the surface is assumed.

2 SETTING

The Project Area is in the County of Riverside (Figures 1 and 2).

2.1 Existing Conditions

Chapter 2 establishes the context for the evaluation of cultural resources through an overview of the environmental setting, the prehistory, and the ethnographic identity of the Project Area, as well as the regulatory setting.

2.1.1 Natural Setting

The Project Area is predominately sandy soil with sandstone bedrock on a mid-slope and lower-slope. The Project Area appears to have been terraced mechanically. The vegetation in the Project Area include a mixture of plants from the coastal sage scrub plant communities.

2.1.2 Soils and Geology

Two (2) soil units, or types, have been mapped within the Project Area, the Monserate Soil Series is a fine-loamy sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (MmC2), and 8 to 15 slopes, eroded (MmP2). Monserate soils are on nearly level to moderately steep old, dissected terraces and fans at elevations of 700 to 2,500 feet. The soils formed in alluvium derived principally from granitic rocks. The soils have grayish brown, brown, reddish brown or yellowish red sandy loam or loam that is neutral or slightly acid A horizons; and brown or strong brown, slightly acid to neutral sandy clay loam B horizons underlain by a neutral to moderately alkaline loamy coarse sand C horizon (NRCS 1973).

There is one (1) geologic deposit within the Project Area: Quaternary Alluvium. The Quaternary Alluvium (Qal) Quaternary Alluvium consists of medium dense, to very stiff, gray to grayish brown, silty sands, clayey sands, and fine-grained sandy clays. The Quaternary Alluvium has a low to moderate sensitivity for prehistoric period buried cultural resources.

The Project Area is located within the "areas outside 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood zone" or moderate flood hazard area, as mapped on the National Flood Hazard Layer determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA 2018). Flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) are identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood is the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) on NFIP maps ("Regulatory Floodway" and "1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard"). A Regulatory Floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height and has high to moderate sensitivity for buried cultural deposits. The 1-percent annual chance flood is also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood. SFHAs are labeled as Zone A, Zone AO, Zone AH, Zones A1-A30, Zone AE, Zone A99, Zone AR, Zone AR/AE, Zone AR/AO, Zone AR/A1-A30, Zone AR/A, Zone V, Zone VE, and Zones V1-V30, and has moderate sensitivity for buried cultural deposits. Moderate flood

hazard areas, labeled Zone B or Zone X (shaded) are also shown on the FIRM, and are the areas between the limits of the base flood and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance (or 500-year) flood, and has moderate to low sensitivity for buried cultural deposits. The areas of minimal flood hazard, which are the areas outside the SFHA and higher than the elevation of the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood, are labeled Zone C or Zone X (un-shaded) and has low sensitivity for buried cultural deposits.

2.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT AND ELIGIBILITY EVALUATIONS

2.2.1 Cultural Setting

2.2.1.1 Prehistory

Archaeologists have divided Native American prehistoric occupation in the region into six sub-periods, based on changes in the archaeological record: the Paleo-Indian Period (12,000-9,500 before present (BP)); Early Archaic Period (9,500-7,000 BP); Middle Archaic Period (7,000-4,000 BP); Late Archaic Period (4,000-1,500 BP); Saratoga Springs Period (1,500-750 BP); and Protohistoric Period (410-180 BP).

Paleoindian Period (12,000-9,500 BP)

The Paleoindian period experienced profound environmental changes, as the cool, moist conditions of the terminal Wisconsin glacial age gave way to the warmer, drier climate of the Holocene (Spaulding 1990).

Paleoclimatic and paleoecological data suggest that until 7,500 years ago, the desert interior received moist monsoonal flow from the southeast, which resulted in the deserts having considerably higher levels of effective moisture than today (Davis and Sellers 1998; Spaulding 2001; Spaulding and Graumlich 1986; Van Devender et al. 1987).

The Paleoindian inhabitants were nomadic large-game hunters whose tool assemblage included percussion-flaked scrapers and knives; large, well-made fluted, leaf-shaped, or stemmed projectile points (e.g., Lake Mojave, Silver Lake); crescent; heavy core/cobble tools; hammer stones; bifacial cores; choppers; and scraper planes. Both Warren (1968, 1980) and Wallace (1955, 1978) argue that the absence of milling tools used for processing seeds during later periods suggests that an emphasis on hunting continued throughout this phase.

No archaeological sites dating to the Paleoindian period have been identified within the Riverside area. Early human population densities were low during the Paleoindian period, and people were dispersed over the landscape primarily in small mobile groups. Within the larger region, Paleoindian sites may be found on stable landforms and in protected caves above floodplains in coastal, lake marsh, and valley/riparian environments, and along ridge systems and in mountain passes that may have served as travel routes (Moratto 1998).

Early Archaic Period (9,500-7,000 BP)

The climatic patterns of the Late Paleoindian period continued into the Early Archaic period. The populations exploiting the interior valleys would have been sparse and tethered to the few reliable, drought-resistant water sources that may have been destination points on a scheduled, seasonal round (Goldberg et al. 2001). In western Riverside County, archaeological site CA-RIV-6069 demonstrates a more intensive occupation during this period. Excavations yielded flaked tools, ground stone tools, marine and terrestrial faunal remains, bone and shell tools, and ornaments. Additionally, intact fire hearths and ground stone artifact caches suggest fairly intensive use of CA-RIV-6069 during the Early Archaic.

Middle Archaic Period (7,000-4,000 BP)

The Middle Archaic saw a reversal of the climatic patterns that characterized the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. By 6,000 years ago, local environmental conditions improved while conditions in the deserts deteriorated (Antevs 1952; Hall 1985; Haynes 1967; Mehringer and Warren 1976; Spaulding

1991, 1995). Spaulding (2001) proposes that a westerly airflow pattern returned to southern California, and as a result, inland areas may have become moister. The number of archaeological sites dating to the Middle Archaic increased, and the rise in human use and occupation was probably related to the more hospitable local environment and the deterioration of the desert interior (Goldberg et al. 2001).

In the inland regions of southern California, this period of cultural development is marked by tools used for grinding seed for flour. Artifacts dating to this period include large leaf-shaped projectile points and knives; manos and milling stones used for hard-seed grinding; and many other artifacts, such as beads, pendants, charmstones, discoidals, spherical stones, and cogged stones (Kowta 1969; True 1958; Warren et al. 1961).

Late Archaic Period (4,000-1,500 BP)

The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. This climate allowed for more intensive occupation of the region.

Late Archaic site types include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features, as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. Diagnostic projectile points of this period also include more refined notched (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). The mortar and pestle implies the use of acorns, an important storable resource. *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell beads and ornaments and split-twig animal figurines indicate that the

interior California occupants were in contact with populations on the California coast and in the southern Great Basin.

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500-750 BP)

A period of even more persistent drought began by 1,600 years ago, and conditions became significantly warmer and drier, although the inland areas of southern California may have been less affected than the desert interior (Jones et al. 1999; Kennett and Kennett 2000). The dry period continued until 550 years ago (Spaulding 2001).

The Saratoga Springs period is marked by strong regional cultural developments, especially in the southern California desert regions, which were heavily influenced by the Hakatayan (Patayan) culture of the lower Colorado River area (Warren 1984). At the Diamond Valley Lake site, the area was used on at least a semi-permanent basis during this period. Caches and ground stone tools suggest people returned to the same locations. Ground stone assemblages show that plant processing intensified, and acorns became an important staple (Klink 2001). Faunal assemblages also show a diversifying diet.

Diagnostic artifacts include Saratoga Springs projectile points, small triangular projectile points, mortars and pestles, steatite ornaments and containers, perforated stones, circular shell fishhooks, numerous and varied bone tools, and bone and shell ornaments. Elaborate mortuary customs and extensive trade networks are also characteristic of this period.

2.2.2 Protohistoric Period

At the end of the Saratoga Springs period temperatures cooled and greater precipitation ushered in the Little Ice Age when ecosystem productivity greatly increased along with the availability and predictability of water (Spaulding 2001).

During the Protohistoric period, small, but fully sedentary villages formed. Many archaeological sites contain fire-altered rock and midden, rock ring foundations for brush dwellings, storage facilities, and ceremonial areas with rock art and rock enclosures (Horne 2001). There was a decrease in faunal diversity, that may signify a reduction in diet breadth (McKim 2001). The most striking change during this period was the local manufacture of ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes. Additionally, abundant amounts of obsidian were being imported into the region from the Obsidian Butte source in the southeastern Salton Sea Basin and exposed by the desiccation of Lake Cahuilla.

2.2.2.1 Ethnography

Several different 18th and 19th century Native American groups can be linked to the study area because interior southern California hunter-gatherers often had fluid linguistic and sociopolitical boundaries or no boundaries at all. Furthermore, many 18th century Native

American groups no longer exist. After the Spanish began colonizing coastal California in 1769, Native Americans were subject to dramatic social and cultural changes, including the establishment of the Spanish mission system and the introduction of new diseases that decimated native populations. Populations declined even further during smallpox epidemics in 1863 and 1870. Modern groups that are known to have inhabited the region surrounding Riverside during the 18th and 19th centuries are the Gabrielino, Serrano, Luiseño, and Cahuilla.

Gabrielino

The Gabrielino (or Tongva) were among the largest, wealthiest, and most powerful aboriginal groups in southern California. Their tribal territory was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, but their influence extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley. The territory included the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana watersheds; several smaller tributary streams in the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains; the Los Angeles Basin; and nearby coastal areas.

Primary villages were occupied year-round and smaller secondary gathering camps were occupied seasonally by small family groups. Throughout Gabrielino territory, there may have been 50 to 100 villages occupied at any one time, with the villages housing between 50 to 200 people each.

Different groups of Gabrielino adopted different lifestyles depending on local environmental conditions, although all lifestyles were based around gathering plant foods, hunting, and fishing. Villages were politically autonomous, each with its own leader. It was not until 1769 that the Spanish attempted to colonize Gabrielino territory. As a result of disease and forced resettlement, the population had declined dramatically by 1900 A.D. (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Serrano

This hunting-gathering group lived primarily east of the Mojave River and north of San Bernardino (Bean and Smith 1978). The Serrano were organized into local groups claiming relatively small territories.

There was no larger political organization and there was no formal territory defined for the entire tribe. Settlement was determined primarily by proximity to permanent water sources. Villages and camp sites were found most often in the foothills and less frequently on the desert floor, depending on the availability of water.

Spanish influence on the Serrano was negligible until around 1819, but by 1834 most Serrano had been forced to relocate to missions and had lost much of their traditional culture. Today, most Serrano live on the Morongo and San Manuel Reservations.

Luiseño

The Luiseño people traditionally occupied 1,500 square miles of southern California both along the coast and in the interior region. Their boundaries extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to Aliso Creek. Their interior boundaries reached from the Santa Ana River and Santiago Peak to the eastern side of Elsinore Fault Valley, and south to Palomar Mountain and San Jose Valley (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). Luiseño lands included three major river systems: San Luis Rey, Santa Margarita, and Santa Ana. The Santa Ana River formed this group's northern boundary with the Gabrielinos and Serranos.

The Luiseño people lived in sedentary autonomous village groups. Each village had its own specific hunting, collecting, and fishing territories. These areas were found in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near the mountain ranges. It was common to find villages in sheltered coves or canyons, on slopes in a warm thermal zone near adequate water supplies, and in defensive locations. Each village area was characterized with place names associated with important natural resources or sacred beings. These places could be owned by an individual, chief, family, or a group. Some areas of activity like trails, hunting areas, rabbit and deer drive areas, quarry sites, ceremonial areas, and gaming areas were held in common by the community (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Cahuilla

The fourth Native American group inhabiting the Santa Ana River area is the Cahuilla. Their traditional territory encompasses diverse topography ranging from 273 feet below sea level at the Salton Sink to 11,000 feet above sea level in the San Bernardino Mountains. The Cahuilla's territory extended from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to the Chocolate Mountains and Borrego Springs in the south. Its eastern border included the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountains, and its western border included the San Jacinto Plain (near Riverside), and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain.

Cahuilla villages usually were in canyons or along alluvial fans near adequate sources of water and food plants. The immediate village territory was owned in common by a lineage group or band. The other lands were divided into tracts owned by clans, families, or individuals. Trails used for hunting, trading, and social interaction connected the villages. Each village was near numerous sacred sites that included rock art panels (Bean and Shipek 1978).

2.2.2.2 History

Euro-American occupation began with the establishment of the California missions by the Spanish, continuing with the Spanish and American colonization and settlement, agricultural advances, and urbanization after World War I and World War II.

The California Missions

The colonization of Alta California was tied to the Spanish settlements along the Gulf of California. The Spanish 'missionization' and settlement of California began in 1768 when King Carlos III saw other European empires as threats to Spain's claim on Alta California (Lightfoot 2005). The King ordered Visitador-General Jose de Gavez to organize soldiers and missionaries from Mexico to colonize the distant territory. On May 13, 1769 Commander Don Gaspar de Portola, Sergeant José Francisco de Ortega, and Fray Junípero Serra, who was a Franciscan missionary, departed with soldiers and supplies for San Diego from Velicata, Baja California. Upon arriving in San Diego, Fray Serra founded California's first mission, San Diego de Alcalá (Toupal et al. 2007).

The missions were established primarily along the coast of California and in three distinct ranges: the Coastal Range, Transversal Range, and Peninsular Range. The Spanish selected mission sites in valleys, and on alluvial fans and coastal plains away from marshy flats. Most missions were established close to the sea; however, some missions like Mission San Gabriel and San Jose were located strategically in the interior, as a way of establishing and maintaining inland routes. Preferred locations were near reliable water sources and had adequate arable lands (Toupal et al. 2007).

The Spanish established three missions in the Peninsular Range: San Diego, San Luis Rey, and San Juan Capistrano. Each mission was located three to six miles from the ocean either in valley bottoms or on terraced slopes along streams.

According to Heizer, "Spain's Indian policy at the time of the invasion of California was a mixture of economic, military, political, and religious motives. Indians were regarded by the Spanish government as subjects of the Crown and human beings capable of receiving the sacraments of Christianity (Heizer 1978:100)." Also, "It was essential under 'missionization' that California Indians be 'reduced' into settled and stable communities where they would become good subjects of the King and children of God... It should be clear, then, that the missions of California were not solely religious institutions. They were, on the contrary, instruments designed to bring about a total change in culture in a brief period of time (Forbes 1969)." The priests recruited and forced local Indian populations to work and live at the missions.

The Indian people had to give up many of their traditional ways and territories for the new European practices and beliefs. They worked the mission gardens and served as laborers at the missions and ranches. The Native American groups along the Santa Ana River endured these changes, although, their experiences differed based on their proximity to the missions (Toupal et al. 2007).

Mexican Independence

Early settlement was associated with the establishment of the missions along the Pacific Coast but began to increase as the missions went through the process of secularization, which was not complete when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. The new government wanted to limit the power of the Catholic Church, so it pursued dual policies of secularization and emancipation of native groups. Between 1822 and 1829, the new government also abolished social status based on racial or national background and granted citizenship to native people (Haas 1995; Weber 1982). The government's secularization efforts eventually succeeded in breaking the Church's power, but land was not returned to the Native Americans because much of what could be used for livestock and agriculture had been granted to California and Anglo rancheros.

Another change that came with the Mexican government was the removal of restrictions on trade with other countries. This change also affected trade along the Old Spanish Trail, which connected Los Angeles with Santa Fe, New Mexico. Not only did trade along this route increase, but potential settlers found a new option. As a result, immigration to California from New Mexico began in the early 1840s.

The first settlers to come from New Mexico arrived in 1842 and were recruited specifically for their fighting skills, as the California rancheros needed help protecting their livestock. Initially, they settled at Rancho San Bernardino, also known as Politana, essentially forming an asistencia for the San Gabriel Mission. Within a couple of years, however, due to disagreements with the Rancho San Bernardino rancheros, the settlers relocated a few miles downstream and established Agua Mansa, nearby. They were successful in their farming endeavors and the community grew (Harley 1999).

United States' Control of California

The United States took control of California with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848; however, it was the discovery of gold at the same time that created massive population and economic growth.

With the Americans' arrival, the demand for water and land increased. The large ranchos were broken up, and the new landowners were less tolerant of Indian people. The small ranchos were farmed and grazed more intensively, further reducing the land and resources that provided so much of the Native American food supply. The California *indigenos* also found employment less of an option, especially at skilled jobs, as those were taken by the newcomers (Dutschke 1988).

Between 1850 and 1875, the population in the Santa Ana River watershed grew, though at not quite the same pace as other parts of the state. The coming of the railroad resulted in the establishment of the community of Colton just upstream from, and on the opposite side of the

Santa Ana River, from Jurupa/Riverside. The Agua Mansa families who still resided in the area relocated to Colton presumably to take jobs with the railroad. The greatest impact from the railroad, however, was a new wave of immigration. The Southern Pacific Railroad (SPR) encouraged immigration to southern California in the late 1800s, with a well-organized settlement plan that was in place by 1875 and showing a profit by 1890. The SPR's colonizing program included advertising campaigns and transportation assistance and brought another vast wave of immigrants to the area during the latter 19th century (Parker 1937).

Agriculture

The agricultural economic base established by the early Spanish continued to flourish in the Riverside County area (Home and McDougall 2007). The city of Riverside itself was founded in 1870 by abolitionist judge, John W. North. Navel oranges were introduced to the region in the 1870s and were found to grow extremely well. By 1895, the citrus-based community had evolved into the richest per capita city in the United States.

Riverside citizens founded the most successful agricultural cooperative in the world, the California Fruit Growers Exchange, known by its trademark, Sunkist (Home and McDougall 2007). Immigrants from China, Japan, Italy, Mexico, and later the Dust Bowl of America, flooded into southern California to meet the labor demand. As a result, Riverside developed a substantial Chinatown and other ethnic settlements, including the predominantly Hispanic Casa Blanca and communities of Japanese and Korean immigrants.

Post-World War I and World War II

Riverside experienced a boom in the Post World War I period, undeveloped areas were subdivided, and residential tracts were planned and developed (Horne and McDougall 2007). The buildings from that time period are represented by Arts and Crafts period styles: California Bungalow, two-story Craftsman, Prairie, and English cottage Tudor Revival. By the end of World War I, a surge of patriotism for America and its allies, produced houses in styles that referenced the American Colonial period and French, Spanish, Italian Renaissance and English architecture. Beaux Arts Classicism reached its peak in the post-World War I period in Civic architecture, and Gothic Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival influenced designs for churches. The design trend for commercial buildings in Riverside continued to be based on Spanish and Classical motifs; many buildings were remodeled to reflect the Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission styles.

After World War II, Riverside experienced more growth, as affordable suburban housing tracts were developed with nearby commercial centers to serve the needs of new residents (Horne and McDougall 2007).

2.3 REGULATORY SETTING

This section provides summary background information regarding applicable historical resources regulations at the federal, state, and local levels.

2.3.1 State: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires consideration of impacts to cultural resources as historical resources within projects, specifically CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) and 15064.5(c).

According to Section 15064.5 (a) of the CEQA Guidelines, a historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing on, the California Register of Historical Resources,
 - A. A resource included in the local register, and
 - B. A resource which an agency determines to be historically significant.

A resource may be considered historically significant if it meets one of the following criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; PRC Section 5024.1):

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past.
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.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the state or nation.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must retain enough of its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource does not need to have integrity of all, but of a sufficient number so that it conveys the essence of why it might be significant in the first place (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Chapter 11.5 Section 4852(c)). CEQA also recognizes resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey.

A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (Sections 15064.5(b) and 21084.1). CEQA Section 15064.5(b) defines substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of an historical resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance is materially impaired.

2.3.2 Local: City of Moreno Valley

Under the Moreno Valley Municipal Code, Title 7, Cultural Preservation, Chapter 7.01 - Purpose of Title;

7.01.010 Purpose of title.

A. The general purpose of this title 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.

B. Specific purposes of this title are as follows:

1. To safeguard the city's heritage as embodied and reflected in such resources;
2. To encourage public knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of the city's past;
3. To foster civic and neighborhood pride and a sense of identity based on the recognition and use of cultural resources;
4. To promote the enjoyment and use of cultural resources appropriate for the education and recreation of the people of the city;
5. To preserve diverse and harmonious architectural styles and design preferences reflecting phases of the city's history;
6. To enhance property values and to increase economic and financial benefits to the city and its inhabitants;
7. To protect and enhance the city's attraction to tourists and visitors, thereby stimulating business and industry;
8. To identify as early as possible potential conflicts between the preservation of cultural resources and alternative land uses;
9. To integrate the preservation of cultural resources and the extraction of relevant data from such resources into public and private land management and development processes. (Ord. 126 § 1, 1987)

Chapter 7.05 Landmarks and Structures of Merit

A landmark is 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. (Ord. 126 § 1, 1987)

Chapter 7.07.07 Preservation Districts and Neighborhood Conservation Areas.

7.07.010 Preservation District. A preservation district is any legally described geographic area having historical significance; special character for aesthetic value; serving as 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 been

designated a preservation district by committee or by the city council on appeal. (Ord. 126 § 1, 1987)

Chapter 7.09 Permits for Restoration, Rehabilitation, Alteration and Demolition

7.09.010 Permit required. No person, owner or other entity shall restore, rehabilitate, alter, develop, construct, demolish, remove or change the appearance of any landmark, landmark structure, landmark site, or any structure or site within a preservation district without first having applied for and been granted a permit to do so by the committee or by the city council on appeal from a decision of the committee denying an application for such a permit. (Ord. 126 § 1, 1987)

Under the City of Moreno's General Plan and certified Final Program Environmental Impact Report dated July 11, 2006, established thresholds for determining significance. A significant impact will occur if implementation of a project would:

- Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines;
- Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines;
- Directly or indirectly destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; or
- Disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

3 METHODS

Chapter 3 discusses the methods utilized during the cultural resources inventory survey of the Project Area.

3.1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

All phases of the archaeological resources investigation were conducted by Ms. Trisha Drennan, MSc., RPA, under the supervision of project manager and principal investigator, Ms. Arleen Garcia-Herbst, C.Phil., RPA, who provided technical report review and quality control. Resumes are available upon request.

Ms. Drennan has been working in the field of archaeology for 20 years and is a highly diverse cultural resources project manager. For the last fifteen years, her focus has been conducting and managing both terrestrial and maritime projects that involve federal, state and local protection of cultural resources (e.g., Section 106/110 of the National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA], National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA], and the California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]). These projects have included the Department of Defense, the U.S. Forest Service, the Department of Transportation, the Federal Communications Commission, municipal governments, as well as numerous commercial clients. Her experience in cultural resource management encompasses all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including archaeological surveys, site significance and evaluation testing, data recovery mitigation and burial treatment plans, and archaeological monitoring projects.

Ms. Garcia-Herbst is a Secretary of the Interior-qualified Archaeologist and has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California, Colorado and Hawaii since 2006. She has extensive experience with the cultural and paleontological resources requirements of the City and County of San Diego, CEQA, Hawaii Revised Statutes and Administrative Rules, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). She is a City of San Diego, County of San Diego, and County of Riverside Qualified Archaeologist. While Ms. Garcia-Herbst's professional focus is in California and Hawaii, she also has project experience in Arizona, Nevada, Germany, Peru, and Argentina. She received her B.A. in Anthropology with a minor in Geosciences from the University of Arizona (1996) and completed her M.A. in Anthropology at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB, 2000), is advanced to candidacy (C.Phil., 2006) and working on completing her Ph.D. thesis at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

3.2 RECORD SEARCH

A records search for the Project Area was requested on 6 September 2020, by Spindrift Senior Archaeologist, Trisha Drennan, RPA, at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the CHRIS at

University of California, Riverside (Appendix A; RESULTS FORTHCOMING, see records search request map in Figure 3). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a one-mile (1600-meter) radius of the proposed project location, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within the Project Area.

In addition, the City of Moreno Valley Historical Society was contacted for any historical information, background, maps, or aerials for the Project Area. The results of the archival search by the Historical Society for the Project Area were negative (Moreno Valley Historical Society 2020).

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for Riverside County (Office of Historic Preservation 2013a); The National Register Information System website (National Park Service 2013); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks website (Office Historic Preservation 2013b); California Historical Landmarks (Office of Historic Preservation 1996 and updates); and California Points of Historical Interest (Office of Historic Preservation 1992 and updates).

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

Spindrift contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 5 September 2020 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the Project Area. In a letter dated 10 September 2020, the NAHC said a search of the SLF was completed for the project with negative results. The NAHC also provided a list of individuals and organizations in the Native American community that may be able to provide information about unrecorded sites in the project vicinity (Appendix B).

3.4 FIELD SURVEY

Field work was conducted by Spindrift Senior Archaeologist Trisha Drennan, RPA, on 7 September 2020 during which the 3.41 acres of the Project Area were subjected to an intensive systematic pedestrian survey under the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties (National Park Service 1983) using transects spaced less than five (5) meters apart (see survey coverage map in Figure 4). Notes were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the Project Area. The Project Area was mapped utilizing a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) unit application (APP). This GPS unit was also used to record the location of any new archaeological sites encountered during survey.

The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as bedrock outcrops, mounds, circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused

by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

4 RESULTS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter 4 analyses information about cultural resources in and around the Project Area, as a result of the records search and literature review. Management recommendations are also provided.

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

The results of the records search requested at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the CHRIS at University of California, Riverside on 6 September 2020, are delayed due to the pandemic. As of 15 December 2020, the EIC is working on the August/September 2020 requests and the results are forthcoming.

A review of California Inventory of Historic Resources (March 1976) and National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2013), indicated that there are no inventoried historic properties within the Project Area and a one-mile radius. Resources listed as California Historical Landmarks (CHL; Office of Historic Preservation 1996) and on the Office of Historic Preservation website (Office of Historic Preservation 2015) were reviewed. There are no inventoried CHL within the Project Area and a one-mile radius.

The Caltrans Historic Bridge Local Inventory (Caltrans 2013a) listed no historic bridges within the Project Area and a one-mile radius. Additionally, the Caltrans State Historic Bridge Inventory (Caltrans 2013b) listed no historic bridges within the Project Area and a one-quarter-mile radius (Table A-3 in Appendix A).

4.1.1 Previously Recorded Resources within the Project Area

The results of the records search at the Eastern Information Center are forthcoming.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

A response was received from Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI), on 14 September 2020. The SMBMI indicated that the proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. However, due to the nature and location of the proposed project, and given the CRM Department's present state of knowledge, SMBMI does not have any concerns with the project's implementation, as planned, at this time. As a result, SMBMI requested that the specific language be made a part of the project/permit/plan conditions, which is included in the copy of his full letter in Appendix B.

Also on 14 September 2020, Jill McCormick, THPO for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation emailed to confirm that the tribe does not wish to comment on this project. They defer to the more local Tribe(s) and support their decisions on the project.

Another response was received on 15 September 2020 from Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Cultural Resources Manager for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (Appendix B). The Tribe stated that the identified project location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture, and identity. The Tribe does not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. The Tribe recommends that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

4.3 FIELD SURVEY

Field work was conducted by Spindrift Senior Archaeologist Trisha Drennan, RPA, on 7 September 2020 during which the 3.41 acres of the Project Area were subjected to an intensive systematic pedestrian survey.

Elevation in the survey area ranges from +1,534 to approximately 1,587 feet above mean sea. The Project Area consists of two parcels that form an "L" shape (see Figure 4). Overall, survey accessibility and surface visibility within the survey area was excellent at 100 percent.

The Project Area is bounded by single family homes on its east and north sides; a vacant parcel parallels the west boundary, and Dracaea Avenue fronts its southern boundary. The single-family homes are separated from the Project Area by chain-link fence. There is a line of several eucalyptus and pepper trees within the east fence line. Portions of the survey area were not cleared of vegetation, although the grounds surface was completely visible. The parcels have been used to discard trash and household furniture and equipment. These discards are all modern. There are two sewer manholes located in both parcels. A modern descansos feature was noted next to the sewer manhole located in Parcel 263132017. The feature is constructed of a wooden cross painted with "RIP Oscar Gallegos" and decorated with several Modelo bottles. A wooden sign nailed to the cross states in handwriting, "Call for removal, 951-237-0792, Dan." This modern feature is likely a memorial at the site where someone died in a car accident and is not a burial location.

Surface soils consist of a fine light brownish gray silty sandy loam (10YR 6/2), mixed with sub angular gravel and some cobbles. The ground has been disturbed by discing and several sewer manholes and previous use of dirt entrance driveway. On the east side of the entrance driveway near the tree line are several pieces of concrete chunks and slab. It is not known if these are discards or are of some previous foundation.

There were no cultural resources observed during the intensive pedestrian survey within the Project Area.

4.4 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

4.4.1 Summary and Findings

This systematic intensive pedestrian survey covered 3.41 acres (1.38 hectares) of the Project Area.

The results of fieldwork were negative of the Project Area.

The results of the records search at the EIC at CHRIS are PENDING.

The results of the sacred lands and consultation list search at the NAHC is a request that an archaeological record search be conducted, and the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

4.4.2 Recommendations

Due to the excellent visibility of the grounds surface of the Project Area, and the relatively closely spaced (3-ft [5-m]) transect interval, reliable survey coverage was achieved for identifying and recording historic properties within the Project Area that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

No surface evidence of cultural materials or sites was observed within the Project Area. However, monitoring during project implementation by a qualified archaeologist and Native American consultant is recommended to avoid impacts to any potential buried cultural resources. The results of monitoring during ground disturbance should be reported in a separate document.

Should additional intact buried cultural deposits be encountered during monitoring, a subsurface testing program to determine the extent of in situ significant archaeological deposits within the portion of the sites within the Project Area and their integrity is recommended. The results and an evaluation of eligibility for listing on the CRHR should be reported in a separate document.

4.4.3 Monitoring

Due to the low to moderate sensitivity for prehistoric-period resources in the alluvial and depositional environment within Project Area, Spindrift recommends that all ground-disturbing activity within the Project Area be monitored by an archaeological and Native American consultant, who has the authority to halt construction activity, in accordance with the unanticipated discovery procedures discussed below.

In the event of any unanticipated discoveries during construction, a less than significant impact to buried resources, if present, would occur with implementation of Mitigation Measures C-1 and C-2.

Mitigation Measures

- C-1. If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified archaeological monitor or Principal Investigator, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained and afforded a reasonable amount of time to evaluate the significance of the find. Work cannot continue at the discovery site until the archaeologist conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially significant or eligible for listing on the CRHR. If a *potentially*-eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist, lead agency, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or 2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility and, if eligible, total data recovery as mitigation. The determination shall be formally documented in writing and submitted to the lead agency as verification that the provisions in CEQA for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.
- C-2. In the event that evidence of human remains is discovered, construction activities within 50 feet of the discovery will be halted or diverted, and the requirements above will be implemented. Depending on the occurrence, a larger radius may be necessary and will be required at the discretion of the on-site archaeologist. In addition, the provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 will be implemented. When human remains are discovered, state law requires that the discovery be reported to the County Coroner (Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code) and that reasonable protection measures be taken during construction to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner notifies the Native American Heritage Commission, which then designates a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The MLD may not be the same person as the tribal monitor. The designated MLD then has 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains (AB 2641). If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641).

Implementation of the above mitigation measures will reduce impacts to buried cultural resources to a less than significant level.

The Lead Agency, the City of Moreno Valley, is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, “the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program.”

5 REFERENCES

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

- 2013a Caltrans Local Bridge Survey, Structure Maintenance & Investigations website. Electronic Document, http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs_local.pdf, Viewed 11 September 2020 online and using Google Earth.
- 2013b Caltrans State Bridge Survey, Structure Maintenance & Investigations website. Electronic Document, http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs_state.pdf, Viewed 11 September 2020 online and using Google Earth.

City of Moreno Valley

- 2006 Adopted General Plan. Electronic Document, http://www.moval.org/city_hall/general_plan.shtml Viewed 10 September 2020.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- 2018 National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL). Electronic Document, <https://fema.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=cbe088e7c8704464aa0fc34eb99e7f30>, Viewed 10 September 2020 using Google Earth.

Hanna, M.A.

- 1926, Geology of the La Jolla quadrangle, California: University of California Publications in Geological Sciences, v. 16, no. 7, p. 187-246, (incl. geologic map, scale 1:62,500)

Jennings, C.W., Strand, R.G., and Rogers, T.H.

- 1977 Geologic map of California: California Division of Mines and Geology, scale 1:750,000.

National Park Service (NPS)

- 1983 Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. 48 FR (Federal Register) 44716-68.
- 2013 *National Register Information System Website*. Electronic document. <http://www.nr.nps.gov/nrloc1.htm>, Viewed 9 September 2020 using Google Earth.

Office of Historic Preservation.

- 1992 *California Points of Historical Interest*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.
- 1996 *California Historical Landmarks*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.
- 2017 *Office of Historic Preservation California Historical Landmarks Website*, Electronic document. http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21387, Viewed 20 May 2019.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

- 2017 SoilWeb: An Online Soil Survey Browser, Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for the United States. Available online: <http://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/soilweb/>, Viewed 11 September 2020 using Google Earth.

FIGURES



Figure 1. Project Location Map



Figure 2. Project Area Map

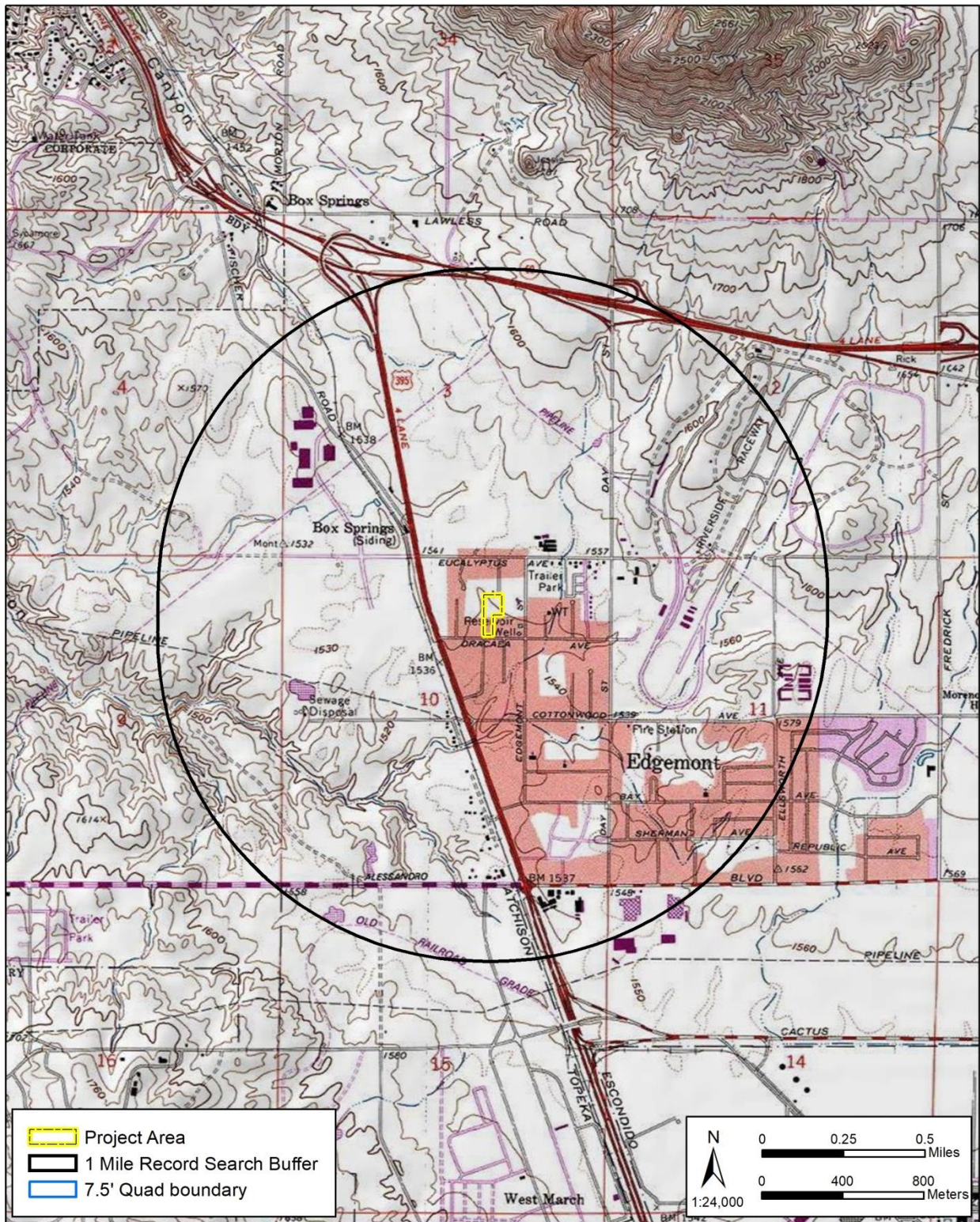


Figure 3. Records Search Boundary Map



Figure 4. Survey Coverage Map

APPENDIX A

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN A ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
			RESULTS PENDING	

TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES WITHIN A ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT AREA
	RESULTS PENDING		

TABLE 3. CALTRANS BRIDGES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA AND A ONE-MILE RADIUS

BRIDGE NAME AND NUMBER	LOCATION	DATE BUILT/WIDENED	CALTRANS ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX B

Native American Contacts
City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing Project,
City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California
(Spindrift Project No. 2020-0007)

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Blvd Sacramento, CA 95814	N/A	09/05/20 Email	N/A	N/A	Yes	09/10/20 TD: Rec'd response letter from NAHC, No Tribal Cultural Resources have been recorded in Project Area.
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Phone: (760) 699 - 6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Phone: (760) 699 - 6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919	Cahuilla	09/14/20 Fax	N/A	N/A	No	
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Amanda Vance, Chairperson P.O. Box 846 Coachella, CA, 92236 Phone: (760) 398 - 4722 Fax: (760) 369-7161 hhaines@augustinetribe.COM	Cahuilla	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	

Native American Contacts
City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing Project,
City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California
(Spindrift Project No. 2020-0007)

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Doug Welmas, Chairperson 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203 Phone: (760) 342 - 2593 Fax: (760) 347-7880 jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Cahuilla Band of Indians Daniel Salgado, Chairperson 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539 Phone: (951) 763 - 5549 Fax: (951) 763-2808 Chairman@cahuilla.net	Cahuilla	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189 Phone: (760) 782 - 0711 Fax: (760) 782-0712	Diegueno	09/14/20 Fax	N/A	N/A	No	09/14/20 TD: Fax, no answer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Robert Martin, Chairperson 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220 Phone: (951) 849 - 8807 Fax: (951) 922-8146 dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220 Phone: (951) 849 - 8807 Fax: (951) 922-8146 dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	

Native American Contacts
City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing Project,
City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California
(Spindrift Project No. 2020-0007)

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Pala Band of Mission Indians Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Pala, CA, 92059 Phone: (760) 891 - 3515 Fax: (760) 742-3189 sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593 Phone: (951) 770 - 6306 Fax: (951) 506-9491 pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Mark Macarro, Chairperson P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593 Phone: (951) 770 - 6000 Fax: (951) 695-1778 epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366 Phone: (928) 750 - 2516 scottmanfred@yahoo.com	Quechan	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	

Native American Contacts
City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing Project,
City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California
(Spindrift Project No. 2020-0007)

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Jill McCormick, THPO P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366 Phone: (760) 572-2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	Yes	9/14/20 TD: Emailed "we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribe(s) and support their decisions on the project."
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539 Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Ramona Band of Cahuilla John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539 Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760) 749 - 1051 Fax: (760) 749-5144 bomazzetti@aol.com	Luisefio	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760) 297 - 2635 crd@rincon-nsn.gov	Luisefio	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	Yes	09/15/20 TD: In a letter emailed to Arleen Garcia-Herbst, stated that the Project Area is an "identified location...within the Territory of the Luisefio people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest." The Tribe requests receiving a copy of the records search when available.

Native American Contacts
City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing Project,
City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California
(Spindrift Project No. 2020-0007)

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346 Phone: (909) 864 - 8933 jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	Yes	Email Letter (Appendix B)
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539 Phone: (951) 659 - 2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 lsaul@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369 Phone: (253) 370 - 0167 serranonation1@gmail.com	Serano	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369 Phone: (909) 528 - 9032 serranonation1@gmail.com	Serano	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Dept. P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Phone: (951) 663 - 5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	

Native American Contacts
City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing Project,
City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California
(Spindrift Project No. 2020-0007)

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Scott Cozart, Chairperson P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Phone: (951) 654 - 2765 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274 Phone: (760) 399 - 0022 Fax: (760) 397-8146 mmirelez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	09/14/20 Email	N/A	N/A	No	

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 10, 2020

Trisha Drennan
Spindrift Archaeological Consulting

Via Email to: Trisha@spindriftarchaeology.com

Re: 2020-007-TTG – City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing A Inv P RS Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Drennan:

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

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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Suite 100
West Sacramento,
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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/10/2020**

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and Cupeño 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 2020-007-TTG - City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing A Inv P RS Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/10/2020**

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Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2020-007-TTG - City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing A Inv P RS Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/10/2020**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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Cahuilla
Luiseno

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Cahuilla

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 2020-007-TTG - City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing A Inv P RS Project, Riverside County.

Spindrift email: September 14, 2020 12:35 p.m.

Hello Trisha Drennan,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on September 14, 2020, pursuant to CEQA (as amended, 2015) and CA PRC 21080.3.1. The proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. However, due to the nature and location of the proposed project, and given the CRM Department's present state of knowledge, SMBMI does not have any concerns with the project's implementation, as planned, at this time. As a result, SMBMI requests that the following language be made a part of the project/permit/plan conditions:

CUL MMs

1. In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. Additionally, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Department (SMBMI) shall be contacted, as detailed within TCR-1, regarding any pre-contact and/or historic-era finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes his/her initial assessment of the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.

2. If significant pre-contact and/or historic-era cultural resources, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan, the drafts of which shall be provided to SMBMI for review and comment, as detailed within TCR-1. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the Plan accordingly.

3. If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.

TCR MMs

1. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Department (SMBMI) shall be contacted, as detailed in CR-1, of any pre-contact and/or historic-era cultural resources discovered during project implementation, and be provided information regarding the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment. Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), a cultural resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be created by the archaeologist, in coordination with SMBMI, and all subsequent finds shall be subject to this Plan. This Plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents SMBMI for the remainder of the project, should SMBMI elect to place a monitor on-site.

2. Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of the project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the applicant and Lead Agency for

dissemination to SMBMI. The Lead Agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with SMBMI throughout the life of the project.

Note: San Manuel Band of Mission Indians realizes that there may be additional tribes claiming cultural affiliation to the area; however, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians can only speak for itself. The Tribe has no objection if the agency, developer, and/or archaeologist wishes to consult with other tribes in addition to SMBMI and if the Lead Agency wishes to revise the conditions to recognize additional tribes.

Please provide the final copy of the project/permit/plan conditions so that SMBMI may review the included language. This communication concludes SMBMI's input on this project, at this time, and no additional consultation pursuant to CEQA is required unless there is an unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project implementation. If you should have any further questions with regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience, as I will be your Point of Contact (POC) for SMBMI with respect to this project.

Respectfully,
Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness
CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYST
O: (909) 864-5050 x50-2022
Internal: 50-2022
M: 909-838-4053
26569 Community Center Dr Highland CA 92346
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-024-2020-006

September 24, 2020

[VIA EMAIL TO: arleen@spindriftarchaeology.com]
City of Moreno Valley
Ms. Arleen Garcia-Herbst
8895 Towne Centre
San Diego, CA 92122

Re: Moreno II/ Spindrift 2020-0007

Dear Ms. Arleen Garcia-Herbst,

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

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

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

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6907. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Pattie Garcia-Plotkin
Director
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



September 15, 2020

Sent via email to: arleen@spindriftarchaeology.com

Spindrift Archaeological Consulting, LLC

Attn.: Arleen Garcia-Herbst

8895 Towne Centre Drive #105-248

San Diego, CA 92122

Re: City of Moreno Valley Multifamily Housing Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California (Spindrift Project No. 2020-0007)

Dear Ms. Garcia-Herbst,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Band”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon’s specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon’s history, culture and identity. We do not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at cmadriral@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

APPENDIX C

Photo Log, Spindrift Archaeological Consulting

Project Name: MaxSum Dev - Moreno Valley				Photographer: Trisha Drennan, RPA
Number	Date	Direction	Location/Subject	Description
0310	09-07-20	N	21644 Dracaea Ave, Moreno Valley	View facing north of southeast corner of survey area of Parcel 263132016
0311	09-07-20	7°N	21644 Dracaea Ave	View facing north of southeast corner of survey area of Parcel 263132016. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0312	09-07-20	N	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing north, of large concrete slab pieces
0313	09-07-20	355°N	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing north, of large concrete slab pieces. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0314	09-07-20	186°S	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing south, along eastern survey area boundary and dirt driveway. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0315	09-07-20	S	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing south, along eastern survey area boundary and dirt driveway
0316	09-07-20	Close-up	21644 Dracaea Ave	Close-up roadside shrine/memorial at the southeast corner of Parcel 263132017, east of the dirt driveway
0317	09-07-20	SE	21644 Dracaea Ave	View of roadside shrine/memorial at the southeast corner of Parcel 263132017, east of the dirt driveway and next to sewer
0319	09-07-20	Close-up	21644 Dracaea Ave	Close-up of ECSD sewer next to shrine/memorial at the southeast corner of Parcel 263132017, east of the dirt driveway
0320	09-07-20	140°SE	21644 Dracaea Ave	Close-up roadside shrine/memorial at the southeast corner of Parcel 263132017, east of the dirt driveway. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0323	09-07-20	84°E	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing east, along survey area boundary of Parcel 263132017. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0324	09-07-20	274°W	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing west, from Parcel 263132017 to Parcel 263132016. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0325	09-07-20	W	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing west, from Parcel 263132017 to Parcel 263132016
0326	09-07-20	N	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing north, along east survey area boundary of Parcel 263132017
0327	09-07-20	4°N	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing north. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0328	09-07-20	182°S	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing south from north

Project Name: MaxSum Dev - Moreno Valley				Photographer: Trisha Drennan, RPA
Number	Date	Direction	Location/Subject	Description
				boundary of survey area. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0329	09-07-20	S	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing south from north boundary of survey area
0330	09-07-20	S	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing south
0331	09-07-20	191°S	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing south. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0332	09-07-20	285°W	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing west, along north survey area boundary of Parcel 263132016. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0333	09-07-20	W	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing west, along north survey area boundary of Parcel 263132016
0334	09-07-20	Close-up	21644 Dracaea Ave	View of survey staking by another agency in Parcel 263132016
0335	09-07-20	E	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing east at south survey boundary, of large discarded household items
0337	09-07-20	80°E	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing east at south survey boundary, of large discarded household items. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0338	09-07-20	Close-up	21644 Dracaea Ave	View of tree used in landscaping in Parcel 263132016
0339	09-07-20	NE	21644 Dracaea Ave	View of large concrete chunks along tree landscaping
0341	09-07-20	51°NE	21644 Dracaea Ave	View of large concrete chunks along tree landscaping. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0342	09-07-20	E	21644 Dracaea Ave	View of fencing remnant (west to east) at location of trees and concrete chunks. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0343	09-07-20	83°E	21644 Dracaea Ave	View of fencing remnant (west to east) at location of trees and concrete chunks
0345	09-07-20	Close-up	21644 Dracaea Ave	Close-up of new sewer at northern boundary of survey area in Parcel 263132016
0346	09-07-20	281°W	21644 Dracaea Ave	View of new sewer at northern boundary of survey area in Parcel 263132016. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0347	09-07-20	179°S	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect overview of Parcel 263132016, facing south. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0348	09-07-20	S	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect overview of Parcel 263132016, facing south
0349	09-07-20	W	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing west at south survey boundary, of discarded household items

Project Name: MaxSum Dev - Moreno Valley				Photographer: Trisha Drennan, RPA
Number	Date	Direction	Location/Subject	Description
0350	09-07-20	282°W	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view, facing west at south survey boundary, of discarded household items. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0351	09-07-20	5°N	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect overview of Parcel 263132016, facing north. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0352	09-07-20	N	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect overview of Parcel 263132016, facing north
0353	09-07-20	S	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view of at western boundary of survey area in Parcel 263132016
0354	09-07-20	S	21644 Dracaea Ave	Transect view of at western boundary of survey area in Parcel 263132016. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude
0355	09-07-20	82°E	21644 Dracaea Ave	View of tree used in landscaping looking east in Parcel 263132016
0356	09-07-20	N	21644 Dracaea Ave	View of large concrete chunks and possible partially buried concrete slab
0357	09-07-20	355°N	21644 Dracaea Ave	View of large concrete chunks and possible partially buried concrete slab. Azimuth/GPS and Grid Coordinates Vertical Altitude



IMG_0310.jpg



IMG_0311.png



IMG_0312.jpg



IMG_0313.png



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IMG_0315.jpg



IMG_0316.jpg



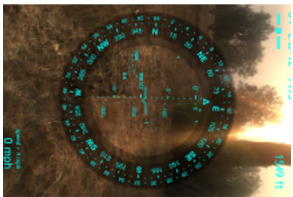
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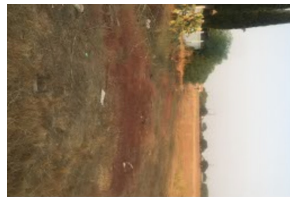
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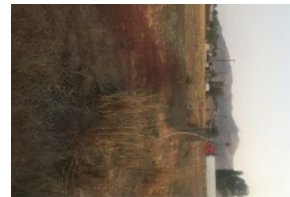
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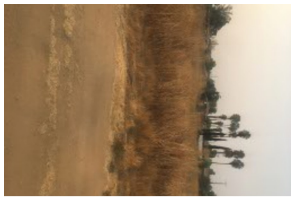
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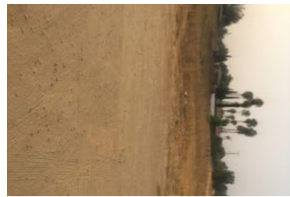
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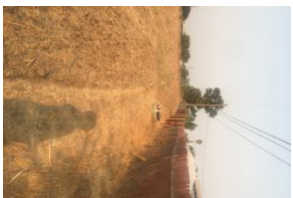
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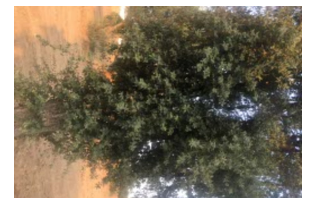
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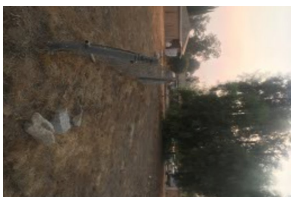
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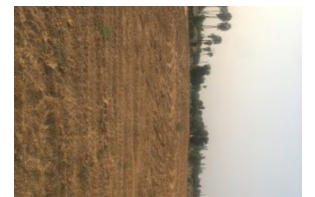
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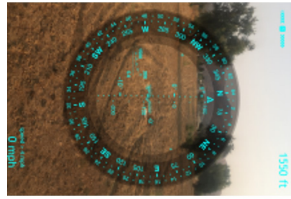
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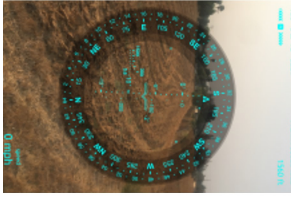
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APPENDIX D
CONFIDENTIAL