Appendix 3

Cultural Resources Assessment

Sunset Crossings Residential Project

Initial Study

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

December 2, 2022

Mr. Ross Yamaguchi
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530 Technology Drive, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92618
Via email: ross.yamaguchi@highpointeinc.com

RE: CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION REPORT FOR TTM 38442 RESIDENTIAL HOMES PROJECT, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Yamaguchi:

In support of the TTM 38442 Residential Homes Project (project), Michael Baker International completed an Eastern Information Center (EIC) records search, literature and historical map review, historical society consultation, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, archaeological field survey, archaeological sensitivity analysis, and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) evaluation of two resources. These efforts were completed to determine whether the project may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Additionally, a Western Science Center (WSC) paleontological records search and search of online and published databases were completed to identify paleontological localities and sensitivity for paleontological resources. Methods, results, and recommendations are summarized below; figures are provided in **Attachment 1**.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area consists of a relatively undeveloped assemblage of two parcels (488-210-020 and 488-210-006) totaling approximately 19.1 acres, located north of Alessandro Boulevard, east of Nason Street, south of Bay Avenue, and west of Oliver Street. The project proposes to develop 108 single-family homes with associated roads, utilities, park open space, and a retention basin. In addition, the project would require land use and zoning changes to the project area.

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION

The methods and results of the EIC records search, literature and historical map review, historical society consultation, NAHC Sacred Lands File search, archaeological field survey, archaeological sensitivity analysis, and CRHR evaluations are presented below.

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

EIC staff conducted a records search on October 11, 2022. The EIC, as part of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Fullerton, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports

for Riverside County. As part of the records search, the following federal and California inventories were reviewed:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 2022a).
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 2022b).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2022c).
- Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2022d). The directory includes resources evaluated for listing and listed in the National Register of Historical Places (National Register), National Historic Landmarks, CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest for Riverside County.

Results

A total of 19 cultural resources studies have been conducted within the half-mile search radius and three cultural resources studies have been completed within the project area (**Table 1**). However, none of these studies included a field survey of the project area.

Table 1: Previous Studies within 0.5 Miles of the Project Area

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Within Project Area?
RI-00182	Weaver, Richard A.	1975	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of Brodiaea Avenue, Pl 984, Water Systems Addition, Riverside County, California	No
RI-00414	Holcomb, Thomas	1978	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Two Portions of Land in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	No
RI-01850	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1986	Cultural Resource Reassessment For Tract 19861, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	No
RI-01851	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1984	Cultural Resource Survey Report For Tract 19861, Near Moreno, Riverside County, California	No
RI-01852	Macko, Michael E.	1988	Draft Report Of An Archaeological Records Check And Literature Review For The Stoneridge Center Specific Plan No. 211, City Of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	No
RI-01853	Drover, Christopher E.	1990	Environmental Impact Evaluation: The Stoneridge Project Riverside County, California	No
RI-01979	Mack, Joanne M. And G. A. Clopine	1986	Archaeological Assessment Of Assessor's Parcel # 483-340-005 And 009, Vicinity Of Oliver Street And Alessandro Blvd., Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	No
RI-02171	McCarthy, Daniel F.	1987	Cultural Resources Inventory For The City Of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Yes

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Within Project Area?
RI-02172	Drover, Christopher E.	1990	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Highway 60 Corridor Study, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Yes
RI-02021	Drover, Christopher E.	1986	An Archaeological Assessment Of Tract 20464, Moreno Valley, California	No
RI-04397	McCarthy, Daniel F.	2000	Archaeological Survey Of Parcel Map 29700, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	No
RI-06751	Austerman, Virginia	2006	Archaeological Monitoring Program: Stoneridge Ranch, City Of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	No
RI-06886	Tetra Tech, Inc.	2006	An Archaeological Survey of Approximately 20 Acres (AP 477-180-012 and -013) for the Tentative Tract 34397 Moreno Valley Project Located Southeast of Cottonwood Avenue and Nason Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California 92555	No
RI-07333	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2006	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE 24092C, (14375 Nason Street) 14375 Nason Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	No
RI-08154	Bonner, Wayne and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2008	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications Candidate	No
RI-08358	Encarnacion, Deidre and Daniel Ballester	2010	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Moreno Valley Medical Village Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 486-290-001 and -002, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	No
RI-08802	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2012	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Moreno Master Drainage Plan Revision	Yes
RI-09209	Greenberg, Gregory P.	2014	Cultural Resources Survey: I CARE/ CLV5965, 14315 Nason Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California 92557	No
RI-09308	Brunzell, David	2014	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Dracaea Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1401)	No
RI-10466	Lindgren, Kristina	2018	Cultural Resources Investigation Moreno MDP Line H-2 Project Area in the City of Moreno Valley	No

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Within Project Area?
RI-10485	Blumel, Wendy	2018	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Cottonwood Interim Basin	No
RI-10497	Blumel, Wendy and Andrew Myers	2017	Cultural Resources Investigation of The One-Acre Cottonwood Basin Project in the City of Moreno Valley	No

No cultural resources are located within the project area. A total of nine resources are documented within the half-mile search radius, as identified below (**Table 2**). The resources include five prehistoric sites, all of which are bedrock milling features. The resources also include two buildings or building complexes and two asphalt-paved streets.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5 Miles of the Project Area

Resource Name/#	Description	OHP Status Code	Distance from Project
P-33-003088/ CA-RIV-003088	Prehistoric Site - Bedrock milling feature	Unevaluated	0.44 miles northeast
P-33-003089/ CA-RIV-003089	Prehistoric Site - Bedrock milling feature	Unevaluated	0.35 miles northeast
P-33-003233/ CA-RIV-003233	Prehistoric Site - Bedrock milling feature	Unevaluated	0.32 miles east
P-33-003234/ CA-RIV-003234	Prehistoric Site - Bedrock milling feature	Unevaluated	0.34 miles east
P-33-003235/ CA-RIV-003235	Prehistoric Site - Bedrock milling feature	Unevaluated	0.18 miles east
P-33-007277	Single family property	3S: Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation	0.25 miles west
P-33-007281	Single family property, 1-3 story commercial building, Hospital	5S2: Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation	0.18 miles northeast
P-33-028580	Highway/trail	6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or local designation through survey evaluation	0.34 miles east
P-33-028581	Highway/trail	6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or local designation through survey evaluation	0.37 miles east

LITERATURE AND HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

Michael Baker International reviewed literature and historical maps for information regarding the project area and vicinity. Below is a list of resources reviewed, followed by a narrative description of the results.

- Township 3S, Range 3W (BLM 1855)
- Township 3S, Range 3W (BLM 1883)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: AXM-1938A (UCSB 1938)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: AXM-1953B (UCSB 1953)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: C-24244 (UCSB 1962)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: AXM-1967 (UCSB 1967)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: AMI-RIV-84 (UCSB 1984)
- Southern, Calif. 1:125,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1901)
- Perris, Calif. 1:62,500 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1942)
- Sunnymead, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1953)
- Sunnymead, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1967)
- Sunnymead, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 2012)
- Google Maps (Google Maps 2022)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS 2022)
- NETR (National Environmental Title Research, LLC) (NETR 2022)
- *California Archaeology* (Moratto 1984)
- "One If by Land, Two If by Sea: Who Were the First Californians?" (Erlandson et al. 2007)
- "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast" (Warren 1968)
- "Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California" (Sutton and Gardner 2010)
- "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology" (Wallace 1955)
- "The Del Rey Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California" (Sutton 2010)
- *Handbook of Indians of California* (Kroeber 1925)
- "Cahuilla" (Bean 1978)
- *Mukat's People* (Bean 1974)
- *The Cahuilla Landscape: The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains* (Bean, Vane, and Young 1991)

Results

Environmental Setting

The project area is located on a relatively flat alluvial plain in the Moreno Valley. Summers are hot and winters are cold and partly cloudy. Average annual rainfall is 12 inches per year. The nearest substantial natural water sources are Mystic Lake, 5.6 miles southeast, and the Santa Ana River, 12 miles northwest. There are two small drainages, unlabeled on the USGS topographic maps, nearby. One is located 0.25 miles to the west and the other one is located 0.9 miles to the northeast (USGS 1942). Both of these drainages are shown with the map symbol indicating "narrow wash." They are ephemeral streams, not reliable water sources.

The soil in the project area has been mapped as Ramona, Hanford, and Greenfield soil series (NRCS 2022). The Ramona series consists of dark brown sandy loams with 0 to 5 percent slopes (USDA 2003). The Hanford series consists of brown sandy loams that formed in granite-sourced alluvium (USDA 1999).

The Greenfield series consists of brown to yellowish brown, well-drained sandy loams that formed from alluvium of granitic and mixed rock sources (USDA 2019).

Prehistoric Context

The division of prehistory into temporal periods provides a framework for understanding culture change in years before present (BP). The earliest habitation of the region likely occurred in the Paleocoastal or Paleoindian period terms, indicating proximity to the coast (Moratto 1984; Erlandson et al. 2007), and is generally dated between about 13,000 and 8,500 BP. These earliest inhabitants were highly mobile hunter gathers. This was followed by the Millingstone Horizon or the Encinitas Tradition, which dates to between about 8,500 and 3,500 BP. Encinitas is a widespread cultural phenomenon distinguished by an abundance of manos and metates and a dearth of vertebrate faunal remains, projectile points, and mortar and pestle groundstone tools (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Warren 1968). Definitions of the Intermediate period and Late Prehistoric period continue to be employed as temporal periods as Wallace (1955) defined them, although understanding of cultural practices, technology, and migrations have been thoroughly deepened (Sutton 2010). These periods witnessed increasing populations and intensification of land use.

Ethnographic Context

The project area is understood to be within the ancestral territory of the Cahuilla (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Cahuilla spoke three related dialects of Cahuilla, which belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic language family. The Cahuilla lived in thatched houses in villages administered by a net or chief. They tended to settle near permanent water sources on alluvial fans and made their living by gathering, trapping, and hunting. Notably, they used basketry seed beaters and baskets to gather grass seeds which they ground on manos and metates, sometimes on bedrock outcrops. They also gathered acorns, which they leached of tannin and pounded in bedrock and portable stone mortars. Mesquite and screwbeans were similarly gathered and pounded, in stone or wooden mortars. Hunting was done using traps and wood and stone tools, including wooden rabbit sticks and stone projectile points (Bean 1974, 1978; Bean, Vane, and Young 1991).

The Cahuilla were never missionized, but they did interact extensively with their missionized neighbors the Gabrielino and Luiseño, and some were baptized and affiliated with missions, such as Mission San Gabriel or the San Gabriel Mission Asistencia at San Bernardino. Neighboring tribes such as the Gabrielino and Cahuilla. In the Mexican and early American periods, many Cahuilla bands served as guards for the ranchos against raiders from the north and east (Bean 1974, 1978; Bean, Vane, and Young 1991).

Several Cahuilla communities existed in or near Moreno Valley, and the valley was important in Cahuilla migration stories. The culture heroes Eva ga net and Esel i hut visited Moreno Valley or "Moreno country" while leading their bands (Bean, Vane, and Young 1991: 64). According to Chief Francisco Patencio, "in Moreno Valley was the fist gathering of a great people." The gathering was the beginning of a great migration: "Some went south, and some west, but the men of the most power came east" (quoted in Bean, Vane, and Young 1991: 64). Despite the apparent importance of Moreno Valley, however, Bean, Vane, and Young do not include any mapped communities in Moreno Valley in their ethnogeographic work *The Cahuilla Landscape* (1991). The available ethnographic and ethnohistoric evidence does not indicate that any named Cahuilla places are located within the project area.

Historic Context

The area known today as Moreno Valley was once part of the Spanish land grant of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero. This large rancho stretched westward from the San Jacinto Mountains to Box Springs and from the Badlands southward to Temecula. In 1850, when California became part of the United States, the land grant was dissolved and converted to public land. The northern portion of this tract was known as the Alessandro Valley. It stretched southward from Redlands approximately 10 miles to Lake Perris, and westward from the Badlands to the current Interstate 215 corridor. Local ranchers used the land for livestock grazing, while Mexican workers found spots where they were able to establish small encampments throughout the valley (Moreno Valley Historical Society 2022; Smith 2013; City of Moreno Valley n.d.).

In 1883, Frank E. Brown formed the Bear Valley Land and Water Company and constructed a dam in the San Bernardino Mountains at Bear Valley. Brown also established the Bear Valley Water District and sold water contracts to the City of Redlands, as well as to towns in the Alessandro Valley. The valley was later renamed Moreno, the Spanish term for brown, to honor Frank E. Brown, who was the catalyst for the water development plan in the valley. Other towns that received water contracts were the communities of Alessandro and Moreno. Established in 1887, the two small communities encompassed an area of 40,000 acres, with 25,000 of those acres in the Bear Valley Water District. With irrigation water flowing through the Moreno Valley, capital investments in citrus groves and fruit orchards soon followed. One of the larger farming operations was the Alessandro Orange Grove and Fruit Company, which planted 500 acres of orange trees and 200 acres of deciduous fruit trees in the Moreno Valley (Smith 2013; *Riverside Daily Press* 1917: 4).

In 1891, a second irrigation district, the Perris and Alessandro Irrigation District, was formed and substantially increased the demand for water from Brown's Bear Valley Land and Water Company. In 1899, a severe drought forced Brown and his water company to cut off water to the farms in the Moreno Valley to serve the City of Redlands, which had first rights to the water supply. The loss of irrigation water, combined with a prolonged drought that lasted until 1905, left many farmers in the Moreno Valley economically ruined, forcing them to leave the valley. By 1901, there were few residents left in the valley, and those who remained turned to dry farming hay, grain, and grapes to survive (Smith 2013; City of Moreno Valley n.d.).

The decade following the drought saw continued investment in dry farming throughout the Moreno Valley. By the summer of 1914, farmers were reporting bumper crops of dry-farmed barley and good crops of oats. As one contemporary account put it, "the Moreno Valley is in a very prosperous condition now" (*Riverside Enterprise* 1914: 2). While some farmers continued to rely on dry farming methods, others turned to drilling wells to further increase crop output. N. R. Bell, vice president of the Moreno Water Company, for example, stated that his company constructed a 257-foot well on one of its holdings, a 500-acre alfalfa property. He described the well as consisting of "a cement pit at the top, seven feet in diameter and 136 feet to the casing, which is 30 inches in diameter and extends to the bottom of the well at bedrock." A pump was used to lift the water to the surface and then pressurized to produce a constant stream. Bell also noted that the water from the well would be limited to irrigating the company's farms and would not be sold to "outsiders" (*Riverside Enterprise* 1915b: 15). The drilling of new wells and the reliance on wells for irrigation water represent an important phase in the agricultural development of the Moreno Valley because it allowed farmers to increase the productivity

of their lands during periods when water from large-scale irrigation districts was limited or unavailable (*Riverside Daily Press* 1919: 6; *Riverside Enterprise* 1919: 7).

The fruit and citrus industry, too, had rebounded from the drought, as agriculturalists invested substantial amounts of capital into drilling new wells that could provide reliable local sources of irrigation water (*Riverside Enterprise* 1914: 2; *Riverside Daily Press* 1917: 4). Representative of this revival of the fruit and citrus industry was the development known as the Sunnymead Orchard Tract. Located near the northwest corner of the Moreno Valley, approximately 4 miles northwest of the project area, the Sunnymead Orchard Tract was initially established in 1912, when N. A. Ross and A. G. Stearns purchased 1,300 acres, with plans to subdivide the tract into 10-acre agricultural parcels. Ross and Stearns drilled four wells that provided sufficient water to irrigate each of the 10-acre parcels and marketed the lots to farmers as prime land for growing citrus. Part of the tract was reserved for residential development and another portion was developed as an orange nursery. In early 1915, the nursery grew 25,000 Washington navel oranges for transplanting in the groves at Sunnymead. The nursery also grew apricot and other deciduous fruit trees (*Riverside Enterprise* 1915a: 3)

By the early 1920s, many farmers had invested in stocks to establish local water companies such as the Moreno Mutual Irrigation Company. Capitalized at a cost of $300,000, the Moreno Mutual Irrigation Company was founded in 1919 to provide irrigation water to a local district of 154 landholders in the Moreno Valley. The water was pumped from underground springs beneath a 700-acre property that the company purchased in the nearby El Casco Canyon. The company constructed two 100-inch wells that pumped water into a reservoir. A weir regulated the flow of water through 10 miles of 24-inch steel pipes that delivered the water to the valley below. In an address to the stockholders, the director of the company, Albert A. James, stated that "there was no doubt about the success of the project as far as the quantity and quality of the water was concerned" (*Riverside Daily Press* 1920b: 6). This new reliable source of water allowed an estimated 2,000 acres of land in the Moreno Valley to be put under irrigation for the cultivation of deciduous fruits, citrus, and other crops (*Riverside Daily Press* 1920a: 6). With a reliable source of water secured, agricultural development of the Moreno Valley continued into the 1930s and early 1940s.

Although economic activity in the Moreno Valley remained centered on agriculture prior to World War II, the reopening of March Air Force Base as a flight training school in 1927 expanded the area's economy beyond farming. The influx of personnel at the base led to the construction of new homes and improvements to local roads such as Sunnymead Boulevard, which was paved in 1936 (City of Moreno Valley n.d.).

After World War II, the demand for housing in the Moreno Valley led to the conversion of hundreds of acres of farmland for residential and commercial uses. Developers were lured to the area by attractive land prices, while families were also attracted to the valley by the below-market home prices (City of Moreno Valley n.d.).

During the 1980s, the valley experienced another period of growth and an uptick in residential construction. From 1970 to 1984, the valley's population more than doubled from 18,871 residents to 49,702. In 1984, the voters of Moreno, Sunnymead, and Edgemont overwhelmingly passed a measure to incorporate as a city (City of Moreno Valley n.d.).

Project Area Development History

The project area was undeveloped until 1938, when it was under cultivation with citrus trees (**Photo 1**). A review of historical maps identified one small, rectangular building near the south end of the project area in 1963. By 1968, two buildings are depicted along Cottonwood Avenue; agricultural practices appear to have contracted by that time to less than 10 percent of the project area. By 1980, there are still two buildings depicted within the project area along Cottonwood Avenue. However, by 1980, the citrus trees have been removed, and by 2012 the buildings have also been removed. Aerial photographs show that after 2012, modern residential subdivisions began to infill the land west of the project area. There are dirt roads or pathways within the site that extend beyond to the east toward Pettit Hill (Google Maps 2022; NETR 2022; UCSB 1938, 1953, 1962, 1967, 1984; USGS 1901, 1942, 1953, 1967, 2012; BLM 1855, 1883).

Photo 1. Aerial photograph taken in 1938 of the citrus groves in the project area (outlined in red) (UCSB 1938).

INTERESTED PARTY CONSULTATION

On September 1, 2022, Michael Baker International staff sent a letter and figures depicting the project area to the Moreno Valley Historical Society (**Attachment 4**). The correspondence requested any information or concerns regarding historical resources within the project area. On September 1, 2022, the Moreno Valley Historical replied via email and stated the following: "Thank you for contacting the Moreno Valley Historical Society! Please allow us some time to review our messages. One of our board members will gladly follow up with your message as soon as possible." Michael Baker International has not received any additional responses to date.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SEARCH

On September 6, 2022, Michael Baker International staff sent an email to the NAHC requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that may be affected by the project. Also requested were the names of Native Americans who may have information or concerns about the project. On October 20, 2022, the NAHC responded via email and stated that a search of the Sacred Lands File provided negative results. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American contacts (**Attachment 3**). No outreach has been completed to date. The lead agency will conduct appropriate consultation and findings will be incorporated into the environmental document.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

Michael Baker International archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area on October 13, 2022. The entire project area was walked over in transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart. When artifacts were encountered, transect spacing was reduced to 3 meters or less, and the resources were mapped using a handheld GPS unit, photographed, and documented on appropriate DPR 523-series forms.

The project area consisted of a dirt lot with approximately 70 percent ground visibility. Soil consisted of light brown colored sandy clay loam with 5 percent gravel inclusions at the surface. Observed vegetation throughout the project area included tobacco tree, sunflowers, datura, and chinaberry. Slope throughout most of the project area was flat and the aspect was open. However, low hills with a westerly aspect are located in the eastern portion of the project area. Disturbances in the project area included evidence of soil tilling and animal burrowing.

Two archaeological resources, a refuse deposit and an irrigation feature, were recorded during the site visit (**Attachment 5**). Both are historic in age, and date to approximately the middle to late twentieth century. They are briefly described below.

Site 001H

Site 001H consists of a refuse scatter with two features that appears to date to the middle to late twentieth century. The surficial artifact scatter is composed of structural materials, ceramic and glass fragments, and miscellaneous metal artifacts. The site contains approximately 120 or more artifacts consisting of various material types, including milk glass, brown glass, earthenware, stoneware, blueware, a metal horseshoe, a release valve associated with an irrigation standpipe, a terra-cotta pipe encased in concrete, and brick fragments. Maximum surface artifact density throughout the site is approximate five artifacts per square meter. The boundaries were assessed based on the extent of the surficial artifact assemblage. The site is in fair condition and has been affected by disturbances such as soil tilling, animal burrowing, and erosion.

Feature 1 consists of approximately 10 clear glass bottle fragments and 3 stoneware fragments eroding 2 feet below ground surface from the side of a cut bank measuring 3 feet in height. The portion of soil containing exposed artifacts measured 1 foot wide by 6 inches tall. Feature 1 is located along the eastern portion of the site. Artifact 1 is associated with Feature 1 and consists of a brown bottle base with a Brockway Glass Co. maker's mark, a "64" date code indicating the bottle was manufactured in 1964, and an "8" plant code indicating the bottle was manufactured at the Rosemont, MN, plant, which operated between 1961 and 1984 (SHA 2013).

Feature 2 consists of a surficial pile of artifacts measuring 31 feet north/south by 22 feet east/west. Feature 2 contains approximately 40 artifacts consisting of structural materials, including complete bricks and brick fragments, and concrete fragments.

This site may be associated with a dumping episode, and contains refuse associated with household goods and structural materials. The extent of the surficial scatter has been fully recorded during this site visit, and one subsurface feature was identified eroding from a cut bank.

Site 002H

Site 002H is a historic-period archaeological site that consists of a narrow, concrete irrigation channel elevated on a mortared wall of uncoursed cobbles. The water conveyance structure is 2 feet to 3 feet in height and measures approximately 16 inches across the top surface. The linear feature is in a ruinous condition, with portions of the wall completely missing. No artifacts were identified in association with Site 002H. The linear feature extends east into the adjacent parcel, but that section was not surveyed or recorded due to access limits of this survey.

The elevated concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall appear to have been constructed in circa 1930 based on historic aerials (NETR 2022: 1933). Alterations include the removal of sections of the structure at an unknown date.

California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation

The eligibility criteria for listing resources in the CRHR are outlined in Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 4852(b). The CRHR criteria are consistent with the eligibility criteria that are used to list properties in the National Register but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

The following evaluates the refuse deposit that comprises Site 001H and the concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall that comprise Site 002H based on the eligibility criteria for listing resources in the CRHR.

Site 001H

The resource has not been previously evaluated for the CRHR. The site was documented on DPR 523 forms and included in **Attachment 5**.

Under CRHR Criterion 1, the refuse deposit that comprises Site 001H lacks a direct and important association with any events significant in California's history or to its cultural heritage. The resource

appears to be associated with circa 1964 residential dumping, likely by nearby residents. Research did not indicate that it is associated with a specific contribution to the residential development of Moreno Valley. Consequently, Site 001H lacks sufficient associative significance to meet CRHR Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, the refuse lacks a significant association with the lives of any person important to local, California, or national history. The refuse was likely dumped and buried by nearby residents, but it could not be traced to a specific individual or family. Research did not identify any individual with a direct association with APN 482-210-020 who made a singularly important contribution to history. As such, the refuse deposit that comprises Site 001H lacks sufficient associative significance to meet CRHR Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the refuse deposit does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. As such, Site 001H lacks sufficient significance to meet CRHR Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, the refuse deposit does not appear to be significant as a source, or likely source, of information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation. The refuse documented consists primarily of domestic refuse with a small quantity of building materials. There is little variety to the glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts. Although only one bottle base could be securely dated by its maker's mark, all of the refuse is consistent with a middle twentieth century date and domestic use. Residential development in the middle twentieth century in Moreno Valley is well known from historical documentation. The inability to directly associate the resource with any individual or group detracts from its value as a data source. Although a small amount of refuse remains buried in the cut bank, an adequate sample of artifacts eroded from this small feature gives an adequate understanding of its nature, which is consistent with the diffuse surface scatter of artifacts documented at the site. The documentation of Site 001H by this study exhausts the resource's information potential. Site 001H lacks significant data potential, and therefore lacks significance under CRHR Criterion 4.

In conclusion, the refuse deposit that comprises Site 001H, including both the diffuse surface scatter and the small partially buried deposit, lacks sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the CRHR. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and is able to convey its significance. In the specific case of the subject refuse, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial because the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity. Consequently, the evaluation determined that the refuse deposit within the project area is not eligible for listing in the CRHR, either individually or as a contributor to an existing or potential historic district, nor is it considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a).

Site 002H

The resource has not been previously evaluated for the CRHR. The full evaluation was prepared on DPR 523 forms and included in **Attachment 5**.

Under CRHR Criterion 1, the concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall that comprise Site 002H lack a direct and important association with any events significant in California's history or to its cultural heritage. Aerial photographs indicate that by 1938, the parcel containing Site 002H was already cultivated with mature citrus trees, suggesting that the water conveyance features on the property may have been constructed as early as 1930 (UCSB 1938). Research did not indicate that it made a specific

contribution to the agricultural development of Moreno Valley. Consequently, Site 002H lacks sufficient associative significance to meet CRHR Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, the subject irrigation features lack a significant association with the lives of any person important to local, California, or national history. Although the property likely had an indirect association with Albert A. James, the director of the Moreno Mutual Irrigation Company, who was instrumental in bringing irrigation water to the citrus groves and fruit orchards in the Moreno Valley, research did not indicate that James was directly involved with the agricultural activities on the property. Research also did not identify any other individual with a direct association with the property who made a singularly important contribution to history. As such, the concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall that comprise Site 002H lack sufficient associative significance to meet CRHR Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the subject irrigation feature embodies the distinctive characteristics of a water conveyance system used to irrigate citrus groves, but it is not an important example of this type of system. Citrus groves in the area were commonly irrigated with elevated channels. However, the segment within the property lacks engineering distinction and is not known to be the work of a master engineer or builder. The subject irrigation feature would also not contribute to an agricultural historic district because the citrus grove is no longer extant. Without the citrus grove, the irrigation structure is unable to convey its engineering significance as an isolated feature under Criterion 3. As such, the concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall that make up Site 002H lack sufficient engineering and construction value to meet CRHR Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, the subject irrigation feature does not appear to be significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historical construction methods, materials, or technologies related to water conveyance systems used to irrigate citrus groves. This information is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall that comprise Site 002H appears to lack significance under CRHR Criterion 4.

In conclusion, the concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall that comprise Site 002H lack sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the CRHR. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and is able to convey its significance. In the specific case of the subject irrigation feature, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial because the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity. Consequently, the evaluation determined that the segment of the irrigation feature within the project area is not eligible for listing in the CRHR, either individually or as a contributor to an existing or potential historic district, nor is it considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a).

Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity for significant buried prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites is low. There are no reliable sources of natural surface water within close proximity to the project. The closest water sources appearing on USGS topographic maps are ephemeral washes. Ethnographic documentation indicates that the project area is within Cahuilla territory, but identified no villages or place names within or adjacent to the project area itself. One refuse deposit, which included a small partially buried deposit, was identified and recorded and found not to be significant. Similar resources are possible, but

any such resources are likely to have been located near the surface and disturbed by farming activities and therefore identified during the field survey. Moreover, similar middle twentieth century refuse deposits are not likely to be significant. Finally, the project site has been disturbed by activities related to farming, including the installation of subsurface irrigation features, plowing, and the removal of the trees once planted in the project area. Such activities would have disturbed the resources, but also would be expected to bring evidence of their existence to the surface. Additionally, as a result of this study, the project area has been thoroughly surveyed, and no surface indications of prehistoric sites, including bedrock milling features which may indicate the presence of subsurface archaeological deposits were observed. The project area is highly disturbed and unlikely to yield any significant buried archaeological resources.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The records search results, literature review, and sensitivity analysis are presented below.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCHES AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The geology of the project area has been mapped by Morton and Miller (2006) and Greenwood and Morton (1991) at a scale of 1:100,000 and by Morton et al. (2002) and Dibblee and Minch (2003) at a scale of 1:24,000. The project is underlain by Young alluvial fan deposits (Qyf) and Very old alluvial fan deposits (Qvof) (Morton et al. 2002; Morton and Miller 2006). Young alluvial fan deposits, from the later Pleistocene (129,000 years ago to 11,700 years ago) and Holocene (11,700 years ago to present) epochs, are predominantly composed of gray sand, cobble, and gravel deposits derived from sedimentary sources (Morton et al. 2002). In eastern Moreno Valley, where the project area is located, these deposits are well developed and consist mostly of sand and gravel-sand (Morton et al. 2002). Very old alluvial fan deposits, from the early Pleistocene (2.5 million years ago to 773,000 years ago) consist of "well-dissected, well-indurated, reddish-brown sand deposits, containing minor gravel" (Morton et al. 2002).

The climate of Southern California during the Pleistocene was cooler and more humid than the modern Mediterranean climate (Moratto, King, and Woolfenden 1978)). In contrast to the harsh, cold conditions near ice sheets and glaciers of high latitudes, Southern California experienced a relatively milder climate during this time (Johnson 1980) with familiar Pleistocene or "Ice Age" fauna, such as mammoth, mastodons, horses, camelids, and ground sloths, inhabiting the area (Stock 1956).

Deposits from the Holocene epoch (less than 11,700 years ago) can contain remains of animals and plants; however, only those from the early to middle Holocene (older than about 5,000 radiocarbon years) are considered scientifically important or significant (SVP 2010). Holocene-age deposits may overlie older alluvium of Pleistocene age at unknown but potentially shallow depths. Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits are also potentially present in the project area and have yielded scientifically important fossils elsewhere in the region, including mammoths, mastodons, horses, and bison at various depths below current ground surface (**Table 3**).

The WSC completed a paleontology collection records search for locality and specimen data on October 13, 2022 (**Attachment 6**). The records search did not find previously known fossil localities within the project area. However WSC staff identified multiple localities bearing vertebrate fossils within 1.5 miles of the project area from similar sedimentary deposits as found on the project area including Pleistocene fossil specimens associated with ancient horse (Equus sp.) and giant ground sloth (*Megalonyx jefferson*i). Additionally, Pleistocene units in the region are known to contain Pacific mastodon

(*Mammut pacificus*), Columbian mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), ancient bison (*Bison* sp.) and many others.

Michael Baker International conducted supplemental searches with a 5-mile search radius of the project area using the following online sources:

- University of California Museum of Paleontology Locality Search (UCMP 2022)
- San Diego Natural History Museum Collection Database (SDNHM 2022)
- The Paleobiology Database (PBDB 2022)
- FAUNMAP (FAUNMAP 2022)

While these databases showed no previously identified fossil-bearing localities within the project area, two localities have been reported within 5 miles of the project area (**Table 3**). The records searches were limited to data available online.

Table 3 – Previously Recorded Paleontological Resources from Online Databases

Collection	Taxa	Formation	Intervals	Distance to Project Site
FAUNMAP	Unknown	Upper San Timoteo Formation	early to middle Pleistocene	~5 miles NE
FAUNMAP	Unknown	San Timoteo Formation	early to middle Pleistocene	~5 miles NE

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The WSC paleontological records search and fossil locality searches within online databases (PBDB, UCMP, SDNHM, FAUNMAP) indicate that potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area since the same Pleistocene-age deposits outside of the project area have contained fossils. The Holocene-age deposits in the project area have a low sensitivity, but Pleistocene-age alluvial sediments may underlie these younger sediments at a relatively shallow depth. Per mitigation impact guidelines set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 2010), due to the fossil sensitivity of the rock formations present within the project area (paralic deposits of middle to late Pleistocene), the project has a high potential to disturb paleontological resources within undisturbed bedrock.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The EIC records search, literature and historical map review, historical society consultation, NAHC Sacred Lands File search, cultural resources field survey, and CRHR evaluations identified no historical resources as defined by CEQA under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a) within the project area. Nonetheless, there is a potential for disturbing previously unknown archaeological resources during excavation into native soil.

Additionally, the WSC records search and paleontological literature review identified high sensitivity for paleontological resources due to the potential for Pleistocene-age deposits at unknown depths within the project area.

Impacts may be avoided through implementation of the following recommendations and the City will be notified of any inadvertent cultural resource discoveries and the associated avoidance measures:

Archaeological Resources Inadvertent Discovery. In the event that any subsurface cultural resources are encountered during earth-moving activities, all work within 100 feet shall be halted until an archaeologist can evaluate the findings and make recommendations. Prehistoric materials can include flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, choppers) or obsidian, chert, or quartzite toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (i.e., midden soil often containing heat-affected rock, ash, and charcoal, shellfish remains, and cultural materials); and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones). Historical materials might include wood, stone, or concrete footings, walls, and other structural remains; debris-filled wells or privies; and deposits of wood, metal, glass, ceramics, and other refuse. The archaeologist may evaluate the find in accordance with federal, state, and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, to assess the significance of the find and identify avoidance or other measures as appropriate. A qualified archaeologist must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology.

Human Remains Inadvertent Discovery. If human remains are found, those remains would require proper treatment in accordance with State of California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5-7055. Specifically, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 describes the requirements if any human remains are discovered during excavation of a site. As required by state law, the requirements and procedures set forth in Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code would be implemented, including notification of the County coroner, notification of the Native American Heritage Commission, and consultation with the individual identified by the Native American Heritage Commission to be the "most likely descendant." If human remains are found during excavation, excavation must stop in the vicinity of the find and any area that is reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the County coroner has been called out, and the remains have been investigated and appropriate recommendations have been made for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Paleontological Monitoring. Full-time paleontological monitoring is required during ground disturbance in undisturbed geologic contexts (i.e., bedrock and outcrops below existing asphalt and base) which have the potential to contain significant paleontological resources. Ground disturbance refers to activities that impact subsurface geologic deposits, such as grading, excavation, boring, etc. Activities taking place in current topsoil or within previously disturbed fill sediments, e.g., clearing, grubbing, pavement rehabilitation, do not require paleontological monitoring. Bedrock can occur at varying depths depending on the portion of the project area.

Prior to grading or excavation in sedimentary rock material other than topsoil, the applicant shall retain a Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) qualified paleontologist. The qualified paleontologist shall monitor, or supervise the monitoring being performed by a paleontological monitor, of earth-moving activities. If any paleontological resources are discovered at the project area during construction or during any ground-disturbance activities at any depth, the paleontological monitor, in discussion with the qualified paleontologist, will notify the on-site construction supervisor, who shall temporarily halt work or redirect all such activities within 100 feet of the discovery.

At this time, the applicant shall consult with the qualified paleontologist to assess the significance of the find to determine the appropriate treatment. The assessment will follow SVP (2010) standards for identification, evaluation, disclosure, avoidance, recovery, and/or curation,

as appropriate. If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the qualified paleontologist must be followed unless avoidance is determined to be unnecessary or infeasible. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted. The recommendations of the qualified paleontologist shall be implemented with respect to the evaluation and recovery of fossils, after which the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall direct work to continue in the location of the fossil discovery. Any fossils recovered during mitigation shall be cleaned, identified, catalogued, and permanently curated with an accredited and permanent scientific institution with a research interest in the materials.

If no fossils have been recovered after 50 percent of excavation has been completed, full-time monitoring may be modified to weekly spot-check monitoring at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. The qualified paleontologist may recommend to the client to reduce paleontological monitoring based on observations of specific site conditions during initial monitoring (e.g., if the geologic setting precludes the occurrence of fossils). The recommendation to reduce or discontinue paleontological monitoring in the project area shall be based on the professional opinion of the qualified paleontologist regarding the potential for fossils to be present after a reasonable extent of the geology and stratigraphy has been evaluated.

A qualified professional paleontologist is a professional with a graduate degree in paleontology, geology, or related field, with demonstrated experience in the vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical paleontology of California, as well as at least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in paleontological research (i.e., the identification of fossil deposits, application of paleontological field and laboratory procedures and techniques, and curation of fossil specimens), and at least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American paleontology (SVP 2010).

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

Marc A. Beherec, PhD, RPA, Principal Investigator/Senior Archaeologist, has more than 20 years of experience in prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. His experience includes writing technical reports, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and CEQA compliance documents. He has supervised and managed all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, Phase II testing and evaluations and Phase III data recovery, and monitoring at sites throughout Southern California. Marc meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology.

Monte Kim, PhD, Senior Architectural Historian, has over 20 years of professional experience inventorying, evaluating, and assessing effects on resources within the historic built environment. Monte meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in history and architectural history and has experience in all phases of regulatory compliance under Section 106 of the NHPA, Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, NEPA, and CEQA.

Marcel Young, Archaeologist, has worked in various capacities in cultural resource management since 2013. He is experienced in surveying and conducting evaluations of historic archaeological sites

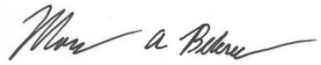
in California. Marcel is versed in conducting fieldwork within frameworks of Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA. He has participated in projects in several phases of archaeology: Phase I pedestrian and shovel test surveys, buried site testing, Phase III data recovery, and Phase IV monitoring. His project highlights include archaeological surveying to update and verify built environment structures and features, many of which have included prehistoric components as well. His other project responsibilities include implementing strategic work patterns, delineating best access routes and conducting post impact assessments, and reporting to private clients as well as agencies such as the National Park Service, US Forest Service, Southern California Edison, and CalRecycle.

Maximilian van Rensselaer, RA, Archaeologist, has worked as an archaeologist in cultural resource management since 2013. He has more than 9 years of experience recording, excavating, and evaluating historic properties. He has worked in Nevada, California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Kentucky. Max specializes in applying Section 106 of the NHPA. His other skills include geographic information systems (GIS) and NEPA desktop analysis. He is currently pursuing a master of professional studies degree in cultural and heritage resource management and a GIS graduate certificate at the University of Maryland.

Peter A. Kloess, Principal Investigator/Senior Paleontologist, has over 20 years of experience in paleontology, with 7 years in paleontology mitigation. His experience includes private and public consultation, field monitoring, excavation, and laboratory research on projects across the western United States, predominantly in California. He has consulting experience with a range of projects, including construction, transportation, utility, transmission, monitoring, and surveys, as well as expertise recovering a diversity of fossils from project sites, such as marine invertebrates, microfossils, plants, small mammals, and birds, large marine and terrestrial mammals, and dinosaurs. He also has extensive experience in paleontological museum collections and lab settings. He has worked on and co-led scientific excavations of large mammals and dinosaurs in California, Utah, New Mexico, and Montana. Peter has served as a lab preparator and assistant curator for paleontology museums in California and Montana, where his duties included manual preparation of specimens, casting, jacketing, public outreach, cataloging, and curation. He meets the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's standards for paleontological Principal Investigator.

Margo Nayyar, Cultural Resources Department Manager, is a senior architectural historian with 12 years of cultural management experience in California, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Texas, and Mississippi. Her experience includes built environment surveys, evaluation of historic-era resources using guidelines outlined in the National and California Registers, and preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, including identification studies, finding of effect documents, memorandum of agreements, programmatic agreements, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey mitigation documentation. She prepares cultural resources sections for CEQA environmental documents, including infill checklists, initial studies, and environmental impact reports, as well as NEPA environmental documents, including environmental impact statements and environmental assessments. She also specializes in municipal preservation planning, historic preservation ordinance updates, Native American consultation, and provision of Certified Local Government training to interested local governments. She develops Survey 123 and Esri Collector applications for large-scale historic resources surveys, and authors National Register nomination packets. Margo meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

Sincerely,



Marc A. Beherec, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Monte Kim, PhD
Senior Architectural Historian

Marcel Young, BA
Archaeologist

Maximilian van Rensselaer, RA
Archaeologist

Peter Kloess, MS
Principal Investigator—
Paleontology

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Figures

Attachment 2 – EIC Records Search Results

Attachment 3 – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Attachment 4 – Historical Society Consultation

Attachment 5 – DPR 523 Form Set

Attachment 6 – Western Science Center Search Results

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Attachment 1

Figures

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

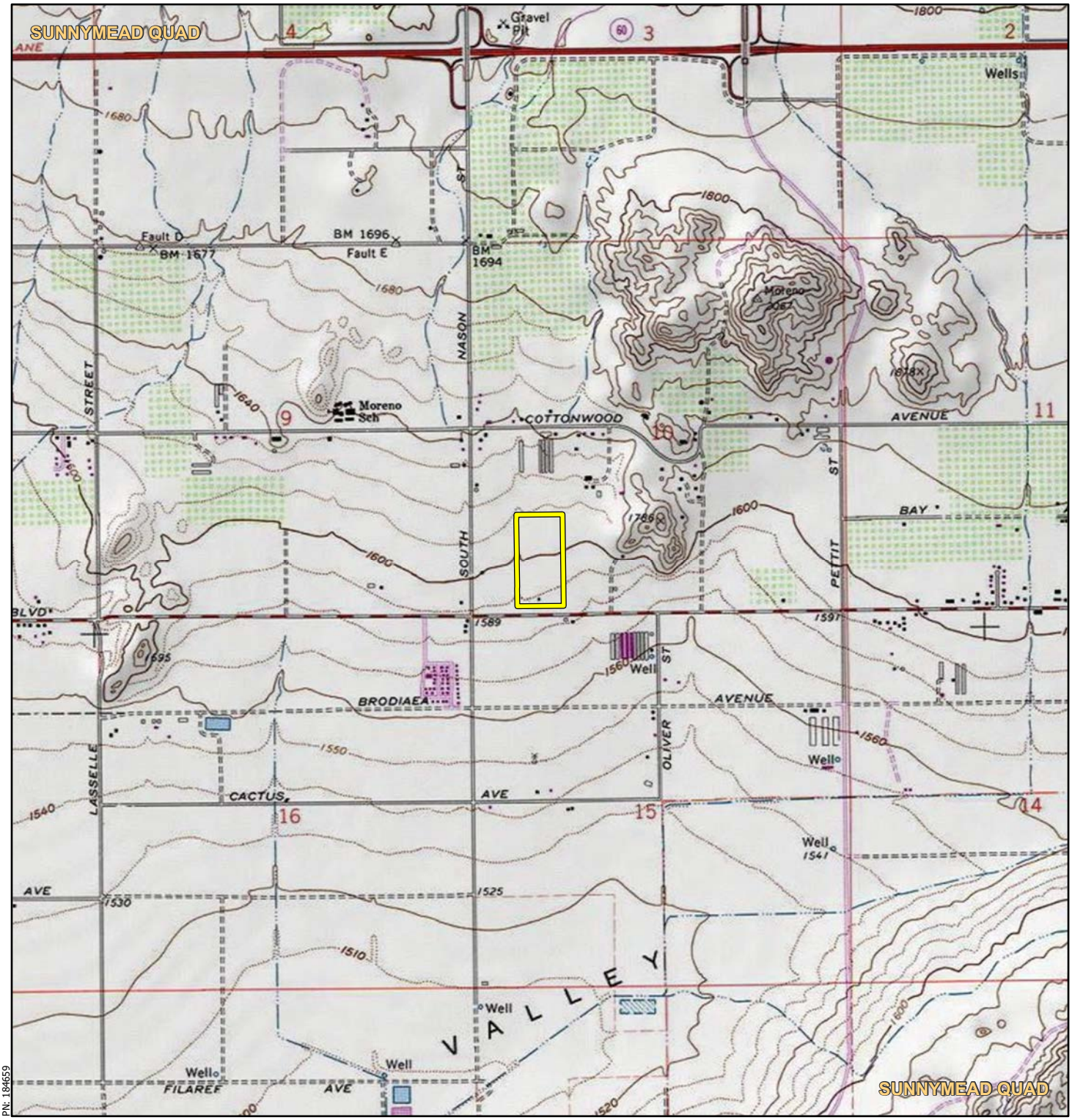
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Moreno Valley, California*

SUNSET CROSSINGS PROJECT - TRACT 38442
MORENO VALLEY, CA

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



PN: 184659

Project Area

SUNSET CROSSINGS PROJECT - TRACT 38442
MORENO VALLEY, CA

Project Vicinity

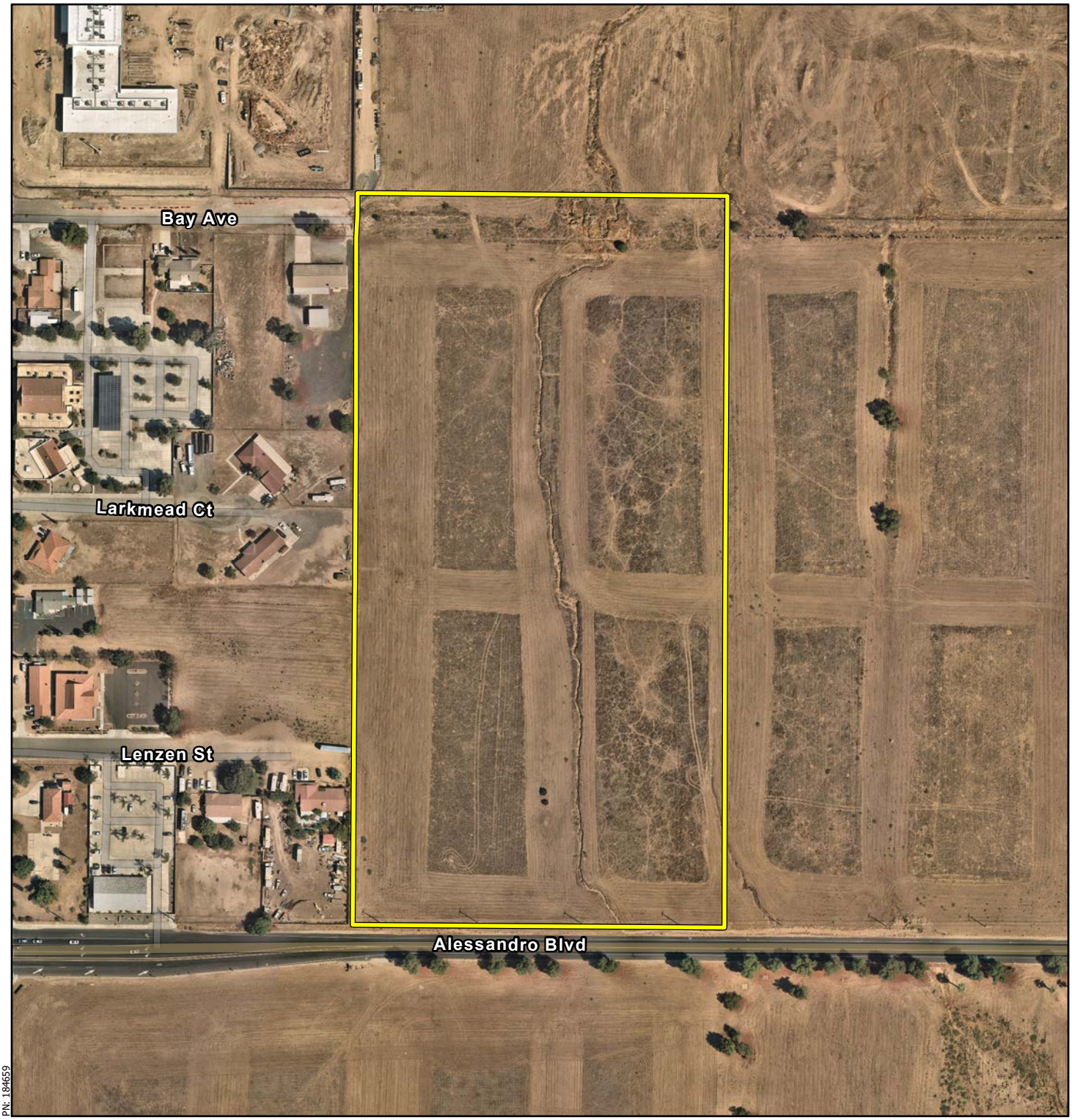
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Moreno Valley, California*

Figure 2



PN: 184659

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 125 250 500 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2021 Nearmap Imagery: *Moreno Valley, California*

SUNSET CROSSINGS PROJECT - TRACT 38442
MORENO VALLEY, CA

Project Area

Figure 3

Attachment 2

EIC Records Search Results

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02171	NADB-R - 1082753; Submitter - 0870; Voided - MF-2358	1987	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-000361, 33-000395, 33-000497, 33-000857, 33-000860, 33-001063, 33-001064, 33-003223, 33-003224, 33-003225, 33-003226, 33-003227, 33-003228, 33-003229, 33-003230, 33-003231, 33-003232, 33-003233, 33-003234, 33-003235, 33-003236, 33-003237, 33-003238, 33-003239, 33-003240, 33-003241, 33-003242, 33-003243, 33-003244, 33-003245, 33-003246, 33-003247, 33-003248, 33-003249, 33-003250, 33-003254, 33-003258, 33-003259, 33-003260, 33-003261, 33-003262, 33-003263, 33-003264, 33-003265, 33-003266, 33-003267, 33-003268, 33-003269, 33-003270, 33-003271, 33-003272, 33-003273, 33-003304, 33-003305, 33-003306, 33-003341, 33-003342, 33-003343, 33-003344, 33-003345, 33-003346, 33-003347, 33-003351, 33-003352, 33-003353
RI-02172	NADB-R - 1083564; Voided - MF-2358	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ENVIRONMENTAL INPACT EVALUATION: HIGHWAY 60 CORRIDOR STUDY, MORENO VALLY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	Consulting Archaeologist, Santa Ana, CA	33-015796
RI-06886	Other - TC 18824-01	2006	Tetra Tech, Inc.	An Archaeological Survey of Approximately 20 Acres (AP 477-180-012 and -013) for the Tentative Tract 34397 Moreno Valley Project Located Southeast of Cottonwood Avenue and Nason Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California 92555		
RI-08802		2012	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Phase I archaeological Assessment: Moreno Master Drainage Plan Revision	CRM TECH	

Report List

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-00414	NADB-R - 1080461; Voided - MF-0363	1978	Thomas Holcomb	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Two Portions of Land in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riveside	
RI-01850	NADB-R - 1082229; Voided - MF-2015	1986	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCE REASSESSMENT FOR TRACT 19861, MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA	33-003067
RI-01851	NADB-R - 1082230; Voided - MF-2015	1984	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR TRACT 19861, NEAR MORENO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-01852	NADB-R - 1082323; Voided - MF-2015	1988	MACKO, MICHAEL E.	DRAFT REPORT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS CHECK AND LITERATURE REVIEW FOR THE STONERIDGE CENTER SPECIFIC PLAN NO. 211, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	THE KEITH COMPANIES	33-003067
RI-01853	NADB-R - 1083249; Voided - MF-2015	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: THE STONERIDGE PROJECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	33-003067
RI-01979	NADB-R - 1082397; Voided - MF-2170	1986	MACK, JOANNE M. and G.A. CLOPINE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF OF ASSESSORS PARCEL # 483-340-005 AND 009, VICINITY OF OLIVER STREET AND ALESSANDRO BLVD., MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CLOPINE AND ASSOCIATES	
RI-02021	NADB-R - 1082445; Voided - MF-2211	1986	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TRACT 20464, MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	33-003088, 33-003089
RI-04397	NADB-R - 1085698; Voided - MF-4899	2000	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PARCEL MAP 29700, MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	Daniel F. McCarthy, Consulting Archaeologist	
RI-06751	NADB-R - 1088120; Submitter - LSA PROJECT NO. BEH532	2006	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM: STONERIDGE RANCH, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC., Riverside, CA	33-003067, 33-015022

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07333		2006	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE 24092C, (14375 Nason Street) 14375 Nason Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08154	Submitter - LA3107A	2008	Wayne Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications Candidate	Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, California	
RI-08358		2010	Deidre Encarnacion and Daniel Ballester	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Moreno Valley Medical Village Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 486-290-001 and -002, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.	CRM TECH	
RI-09209		2014	Gregory P. Greenberg	Cultural Resources Survey: I CARE/ CLV5965, 14315 Nason Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California 92557	EBI Consulting	
RI-09308		2014	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Dracaea Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1401)	BCR Consulting	
RI-10466		2018	Kristina Lindgren	Cultural Resources Investigation Moreno MDP Line H-2 Project Area in the City of Moreno Valey	ECORP Consulting, Imc.	33-028580, 33-028581
RI-10485		2018	Wendy Blumel	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Cottonwood Interim Basin	ECORP Consulting, Inc	
RI-10497		2017	Wendy Blumel and Andrew Myers	Cultural Resources Investigation of The One-Acre Cottonwood Basin Project in the City of Moreno Valley	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-003067	CA-RIV-003067	Other - SRS-693-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1985 (M.L. Hemphill, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA.); 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover, Santa Ana, CA.); 2004 (P. Fulton and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc., Riverside, CA.); 2006 (V. Austerman, n/a)	RI-01850, RI-01852, RI-01853, RI-06751
P-33-003088	CA-RIV-003088	Other - 20464A	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (C.E. Drover, UCR)	RI-02021
P-33-003089	CA-RIV-003089	Other - 20464B	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (C.E. Drover, n/a)	RI-02021
P-33-003133	CA-RIV-003133	Other - UCR ARU #853	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02049
P-33-003135	CA-RIV-003135	Other - UCR ARU #853	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1986 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02049
P-33-003233	CA-RIV-003233	Other - MV-11	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003234	CA-RIV-003234	Other - MV-12	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003235	CA-RIV-003235	Other - MV-13	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003248	CA-RIV-003248/H	Other - MV-26	Site	Historic	AH05	1987 (Karen K. Swope, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02171
P-33-003959	CA-RIV-003959		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-003960	CA-RIV-003960		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover)	
P-33-003966	CA-RIV-003966		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-06752

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-007277		Other - Mellor House; Other - Ser. No. 33-2388-2; OTIS Resource Number - 464908; OHP Property Number - 062618	Site	Historic	HP02	1983 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007281		Other - Dr. Atwood's office and home; OTIS Resource Number - 464912; OHP Property Number - 062622	Building	Historic	HP02; HP06; HP41	1983 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-011215	CA-RIV-008087	Other - Orchard 11215; Other - Ser. No. 33-2388-17	District	Historic	HP02; HP33	1983 (Jim Warner, Riv. Co. Historical Comm); 2004 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates)	
P-33-015027	CA-RIV-007991	Other - LSA-BEH435-H-11	Structure	Historic	AH06	2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-015029	CA-RIV-007993	Other - LSA-BEH435-H-13	Site	Historic	HP22	2005 (Brunzell, David, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-015030	CA-RIV-007994	Other - LSA-BEH-435-H-14	Site	Historic	AH06	2004 (Brunzell, D., LSA Associates)	
P-33-028580		Other - MV-001	Building	Historic	HP37	2017 (Kristina Lindgren, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	RI-10466
P-33-028581		Other - MV-002	Building	Historic	HP37	2017 (Kristina Lindgren, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	RI-10466

Attachment 3

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Sunset

County: Riversid

USGS Quadrangle Name: Winchester

Township: 3 **Range:** 3W **Section(s):** 10

Company/Firm/Agency: Michael Baker International

Street Address: 801 S. Grand Ave., #250

City: Los **Zip:** 90017

Phone: 951-296-7561

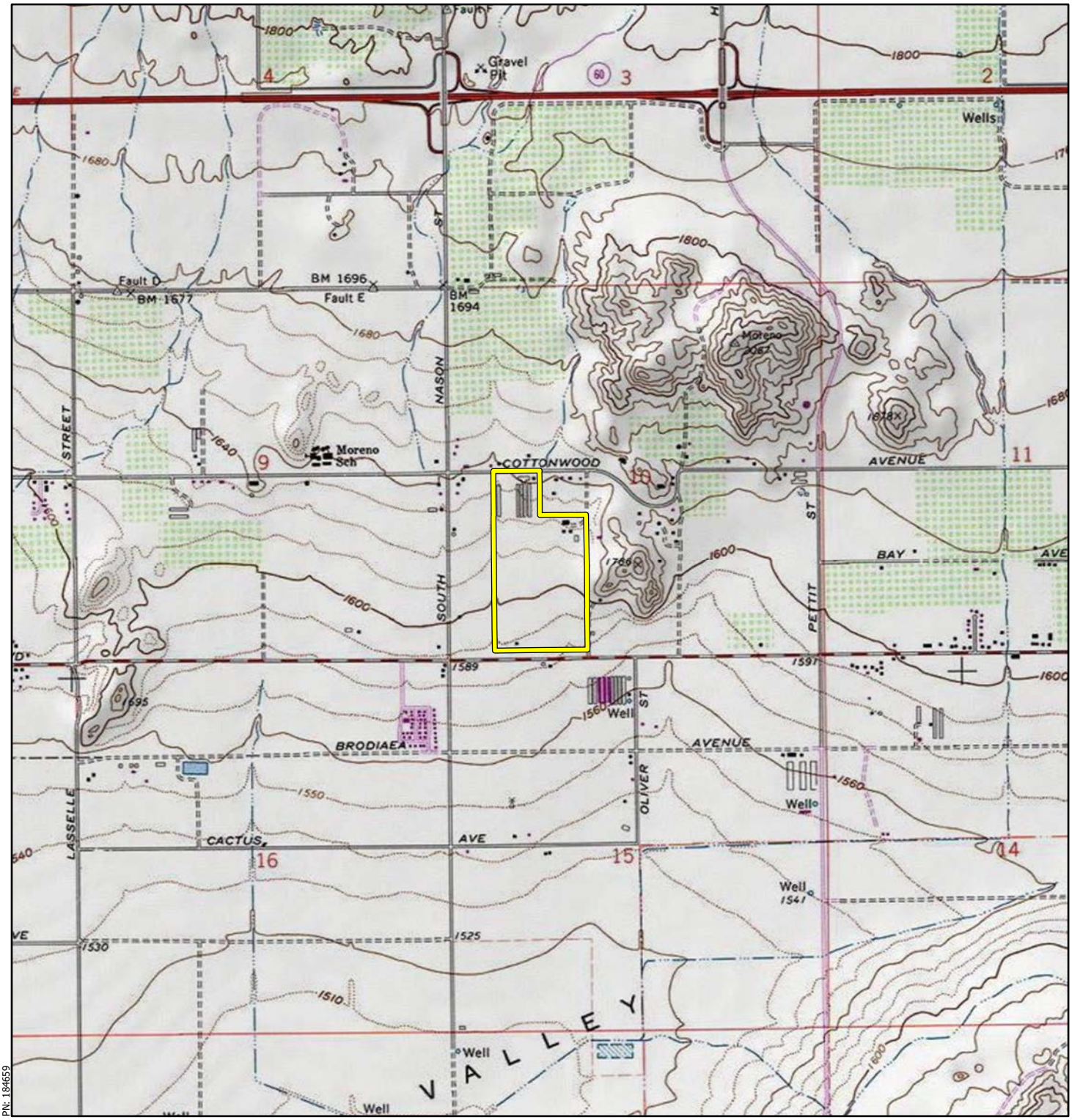
Fax:

Email: marc.beherec@mbakerintl.co

Project Description:

The project site consists of a relatively undeveloped assemblage of seven (7) parcels (488-210-021, 488-210-020, 488-210-007, 488-210-006, 488-190-028, 488-190-027, 488-190-005) totaling approximately 67 acres, located north of Alessandro Boulevard, east of Nason Street, south of Cottonwood Avenue, and west of Oliver Street. The project proposes to develop 172 single family homes with associated roads, utilities, park open space and a retention basin


Map Detail
Riverside County
Project Location
San Bernardino
Rialto
Fontana
Bloomington
Colton
Highland
Redlands
Loma Linda
Grand Terrace
Glen Avon
Rubidoux
Mira Loma
Pedley
Riverside
Moreno Valley
Beaumont
Banning
Woodcrest
Home Gardens
El Cerrito
Lake Mathews
Perris
Nuevo
San Jacinto
Hemet
Romoland
Homeland
Sun City
Winchester
Lake Elsinore
Lakeland Village
Sedco Hills
Perris Reservoir
March Arb
Perris Valley Airport
Hemet Ryan Airport
Riverside Muni Airport
Flabob Airport
San Bernardino Intl Airport
Redlands Muni Airport
Mc Conville Airstrip
JURUPA HILLS
PEDLEY HILLS
BADLANDS
BERNASCONI HILLS
GAVILAN PLATEAU
LAKEVIEW MOUNTAINS
SANTA ROSA HILLS
DOMENIGONI VALLEY
DIAMOND VALLEY
PALOMA VALLEY
HEAD VALLEY
SAN TIMOTEO CANYON
SAN MANUEL
NORTON AIR FORCE BASE (CLOSED)
MARCH ARB
SOBOBA
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL
N
0
2.5
5
10
Miles
Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: Moreno Valley, California
SUNSET CROSSINGS PROJECT
MORENO VALLEY, CA
Regional Vicinity
Figure 1
PN: 184659



Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Moreno Valley, California*

SUNSET CROSSINGS PROJECT
MORENO VALLEY, CA

Project Vicinity

Figure 2

From:	Beherec, Marc
To:	Kim, Monte
Subject:	FW: EXTERNAL: Sunset Crossings Project
Date:	Thursday, October 20, 2022 4:40:06 PM
Attachments:	SLF No Sunset Crossings Project 10.20.2022.pdf Sunset Crossings Project 10.20.2022.pdf

---

From: Green, Andrew@NAHC <Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov>
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2022 1:11 PM
To: Beherec, Marc <Marc.Beherec@mbakerintl.com>
Subject: EXTERNAL: Sunset Crossings Project

Good Afternoon,

Attached is the response to the project referenced above. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact our office email at nahc@nahc.ca.gov.

Regards,

Andrew Green
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov
Direct Line: (916) 573-1072
Office: (916) 373-3710

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

October 20, 2022

Marc Beherec
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: marc.beherec@mbakerintl.com

Re: Sunset Crossings Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Beherec:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/20/2022

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

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54 — Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway — Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Sunset Crossings Project, Riverside County.

Pechanga Band of Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Sunset Crossings Project, Riverside County.

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

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

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-Committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Sunset Crossings Project, Riverside County.

Attachment 4

Historical Society Consultation

From:	Anderson, Michelle
To:	morenovalleyhistoricalsociety@gmail.com
Cc:	Beherec, Marc; Nayyar, Margo
Subject:	Sunset Crossings Project - Historical Society Consultation
Date:	Thursday, September 1, 2022 5:47:57 PM
Attachments:	2022-09-01_Sunset Crossings Project_Moreno Valley Historical Society Consultation Letter.pdf

Good afternoon,

Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the Sunset Crossings Project in Moreno Valley, California. Please see the attached letter and maps for additional details about the project. We are conducting outreach to you, the local historical society, to ask if you have any information or concerns about historic properties or cultural resources within the project area. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Michael Baker International using the contact information in the attached letter

Sincerely,

Michelle Anderson | Architectural Historian | Pronouns: she/her
3100 Zinfandel Dr. Suite 125 | Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 | [O] 916-517-4422
Michelle.Anderson@mbakerintl.com | www.mbakerintl.com

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

September 1, 2022

MORENO VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 66
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 92556
VIA EMAIL: MORENOVALLEYHISTORICALSOCIETY@GMAIL.COM

RE: SUNSET CROSSINGS PROJECT, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

To Whom It May Concern:

Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources study in support of the Sunset Crossings Project (project) in Moreno Valley, California. The project site consists of a relatively undeveloped assemblage of seven parcels (APNs 488-210-021, 488-210-020, 488-210-007, 488-210-006, 488-190-028, 488-190-027, and 488-190-005) totaling approximately 67 acres, located north of Alessandro Boulevard, east of Nason Street, south of Cottonwood Avenue, and west of Oliver Street (see **Attachment 1**). The project proposes to develop 172 single family homes with associated roads, utilities, park open space and a retention basin. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical resources within the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input related to any concerns that the Moreno Valley Historical Society may have. Please contact me at your earliest convenience at Michelle.Anderson@mbakerintl.com or 916-517-4422 if you have any questions or comments.

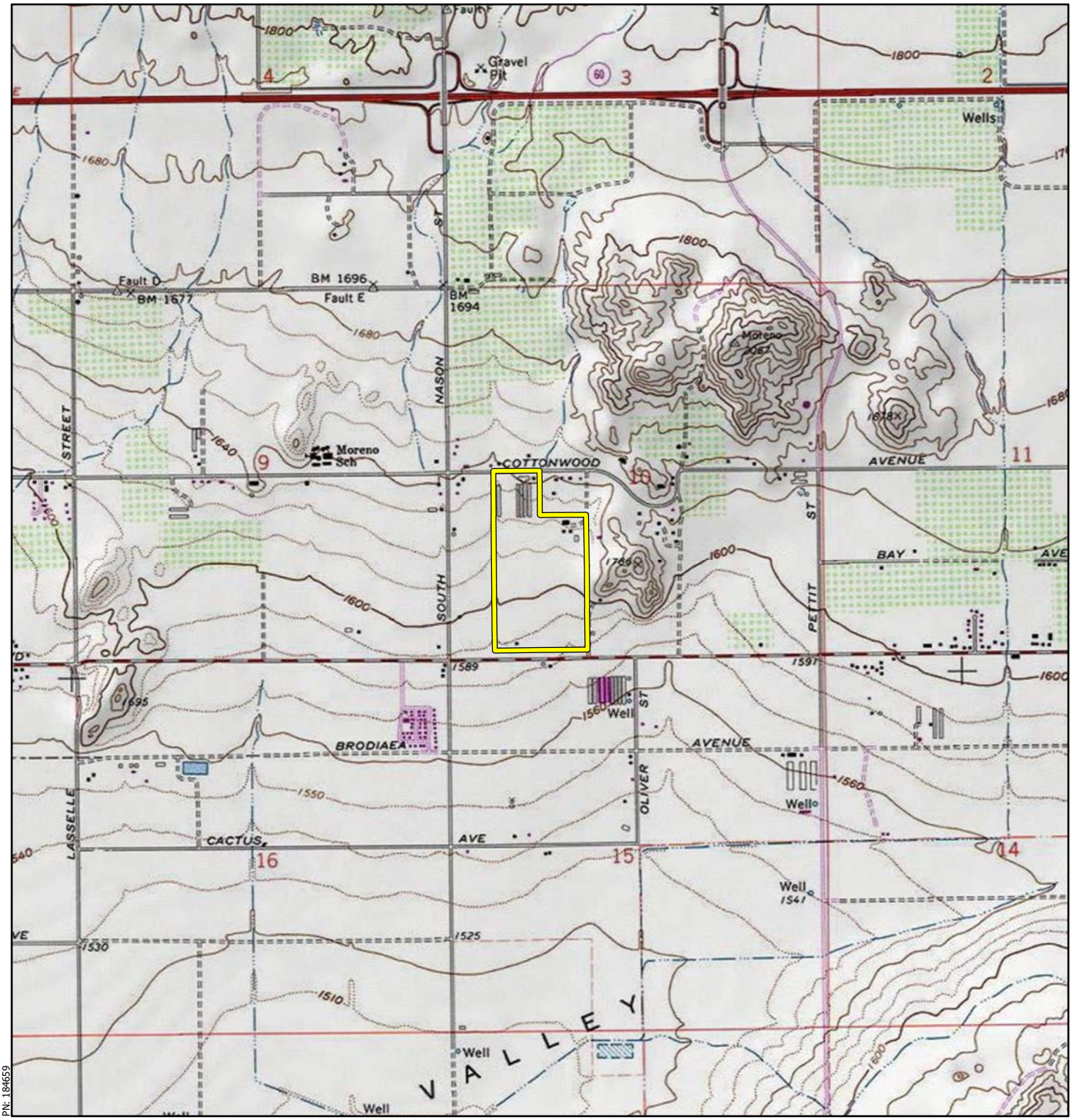
Sincerely,

Michelle Anderson

Michelle Anderson, MA
Architectural Historian

Attachments:
Attachment 1 - Figures


Map Detail
Riverside County
Project Location
San Bernardino
Rialto
Fontana
Bloomington
Colton
Highland
Redlands
Loma Linda
Grand Terrace
Glen Avon
Rubidoux
Mira Loma
Pedley
Riverside
Moreno Valley
Beaumont
Banning
Woodcrest
Home Gardens
El Cerrito
Lake Mathews
Perris
Nuevo
San Jacinto
Hemet
Romoland
Homeland
Sun City
Winchester
Lake Elsinore
Lakeland Village
Sedco Hills
Perris Reservoir
March Arb
Perris Valley Airport
Hemet Ryan Airport
Riverside Muni Airport
Flabob Airport
San Bernardino Intl Airport
Redlands Muni Airport
Mc Conville Airstrip
JURUPA HILLS
PEDLEY HILLS
BADLANDS
BERNASCONI HILLS
GAVILAN PLATEAU
LAKEVIEW MOUNTAINS
SANTA ROSA HILLS
DOMENIGONI VALLEY
DIAMOND VALLEY
PALOMA VALLEY
HEAD VALLEY
SAN TIMOTEO CANYON
SAN MANUEL
NORTON AIR FORCE BASE (CLOSED)
MARCH ARB
SOBOBA
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL
N
0
2.5
5
10
Miles
Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: Moreno Valley, California
SUNSET CROSSINGS PROJECT
MORENO VALLEY, CA
Regional Vicinity
Figure 1
PN: 184659



Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Moreno Valley, California*

SUNSET CROSSINGS PROJECT
MORENO VALLEY, CA

Project Vicinity

Figure 2

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2021 Nearmap Imagery: *Moreno Valley, California*

SUNSET CROSSINGS PROJECT
MORENO VALLEY, CA

Project Area

Figure 3

From:	Historical Society
To:	Anderson, Michelle
Subject:	EXTERNAL: Thank you for contacting the Moreno Valley Historical Society Re: Sunset Crossings Project - Historical Society Consultation
Date:	Thursday, September 1, 2022 5:48:16 PM

Hello Members and Friends,

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

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

Thanks,

--

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

Attachment 5

DPR 523 Form Set

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Site 001H

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication**

- ***a. County** Riverside
- ***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Sunnymead, Calif.* **Date** 2021 **T** 3S; **R** 3W; SW ¼ **of** SW ¼ **of Sec** 10 S.B.B.M
- c. Address N/A City Moreno Valley Zip 92555
- d. UTM: Zone 11, 482600 mE/ 3753095 mN
- e. Other Locational Data: APN 482-210-020

***P3a. Description:**

Site 001H consists of a historic-period refuse scatter with two features. The surficial artifact scatter comprises structural materials, ceramic and glass fragments, and miscellaneous metal artifacts. Feature 1 is a collection of glass and ceramic fragments eroding approximately 2 feet below ground surface from the side of a cut bank located at the eastern portion of the site. Feature 2 is a mound of structural debris consisting of concrete and brick fragments. Maximum surface artifact density throughout the site is 5/m^2. The boundaries were assessed based on the extent of the surficial artifact assemblage. The site is in fair condition and has been affected by disturbances such as soil tilling, animal burrowing, and erosion.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Site

P5a. Photograph 1

P5b. Description of Photo:
Photo 1: Overview of site.
View south.
10/13/2022

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Highpointe MV I
530 Technology Drive, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:**
Marcel Young
Michael Baker International
3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 125
Rancho Cordova, CA 54670

***P9. Date Recorded**: 10/13/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation**:

Beherec, Marc, Monte Kim, Marcel Young, Maximilian van Rensselaer, and Peter Kloess. 2022. *Cultural Resources Identification Report for the 38442 Residential Homes Project, City of Moreno Valley, California*. Prepared by Michael Baker International for Highpointe Communities, Inc.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Archaeological Record ☒Sketch Map

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 55m. **(** N/S **) b. Width:** 33 m. **(** E/W **)**
Method of Measurement: ☒ Paced
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☒ Features ☒ Cut bank

Reliability of Determination: ☒ Medium Explain: Surficial extent of artifacts, estimated subsurface extent based on visual observation.

Limitations ☒ Disturbances ☒ Other (Explain) : Tilling and animal burrowing may affect site boundaries. Subsurface exposure of artifacts not excavated to confirm extent.

A2. Depth: ☒ Unknown
***A3. Human Remains:** ☒ Absent

***A4. Features**:
Feature 1 consists of approximately 10 clear glass bottle fragments and 3 stoneware fragments eroding 2 feet below ground surface from the side of a cut bank measuring 3 feet in height. The portion of soil containing exposed artifacts measured 1 foot wide by 6 inches tall. Although a small portion of the feature remains buried, a representative sample of artifacts eroding from the cut bank were examined, and they are consistent with those observed on the rest of the site. Feature 1 is located along the eastern portion of the site.
Artifact 1 is associated with Feature 1 and consists of a brown bottle base with a Brockway Glass Co. maker's mark, a "64" date code indicating the bottle was manufactured in 1964, and an "8" plant code indicating the bottle was manufactured at the Rosemont, MN, plant, which operated between 1961 and 1984 (SHA 2013).
Feature 2 consists of a surficial pile of artifacts measuring 31 feet north/south by 22 feet east/west. Feature 2 contains approximately 40 artifacts consisting of structural materials, including complete bricks and brick fragments, and concrete fragments.

***A5. Cultural Constituents**:
The site contains approximately 120+ artifacts consisting of various material types, including milk glass, brown glass, earthenware, stoneware, blueware, a metal horseshoe, a release valve associated with an irrigation standpipe, a terra-cotta pipe encased in concrete, and brick fragments.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No
***A7. Site Condition:** ☒ Fair: Disturbances include animal burrowing, soil tilling, and soil erosion. Feature 1 is eroding from the cut bank.

***A8. Nearest Water:** Lake Perris, 5.8 km south
***A9. Elevation:** 1,592 ft amsl
A10. Environmental Setting**:** Vegetation around the site includes tree tobacco, sunflowers, datura, and chinaberry. Ground surface visibility is 70%. Soil is light brown silty clay loam. Slope within the site is flat and the aspect is open. Disturbances to the site include soil tilling and animal burrowing.

A11. Historical Information: After World War II, the demand for housing in the Moreno Valley led to the conversion of hundreds of acres of farmland for residential and commercial uses. Developers were lured to the area by attractive land prices, while families were also attracted to the valley by the below-market home prices (City of Moreno Valley n.d.).

***A12. Age:** ☒ Post 1945

A13. Interpretations: This site may be associated with a dumping episode, and contains refuse associated with household goods and structural materials. The extent of the surficial scatter has been fully recorded during this site visit. One circa 1964 subsurface refuse deposit, which has mostly eroded away, was identified within a cut bank. The resource appears to be associated with ca. 1960s residential dumping, and does not appear to hold significant research potential.

A14. Remarks: None

A15. References:
SHA (Society for Historical Archaeology). 2013. "Brockway Machine Bottle Co. and Brockway Glass Co." https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/Brockway.pdf.
City of Moreno Valley. n.d. "History of Moreno Valley." Accessed October 2022. https://moval.gov/resident_services/mv-history.html.

A16. Photographs: Photographs 9197-9243
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: On file at Michael Baker International

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Max van Rensselaer **Date:** 11/9/2022
Affiliation and Address: Michael Baker International, 3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 125, Rancho Cordova, CA 54670

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

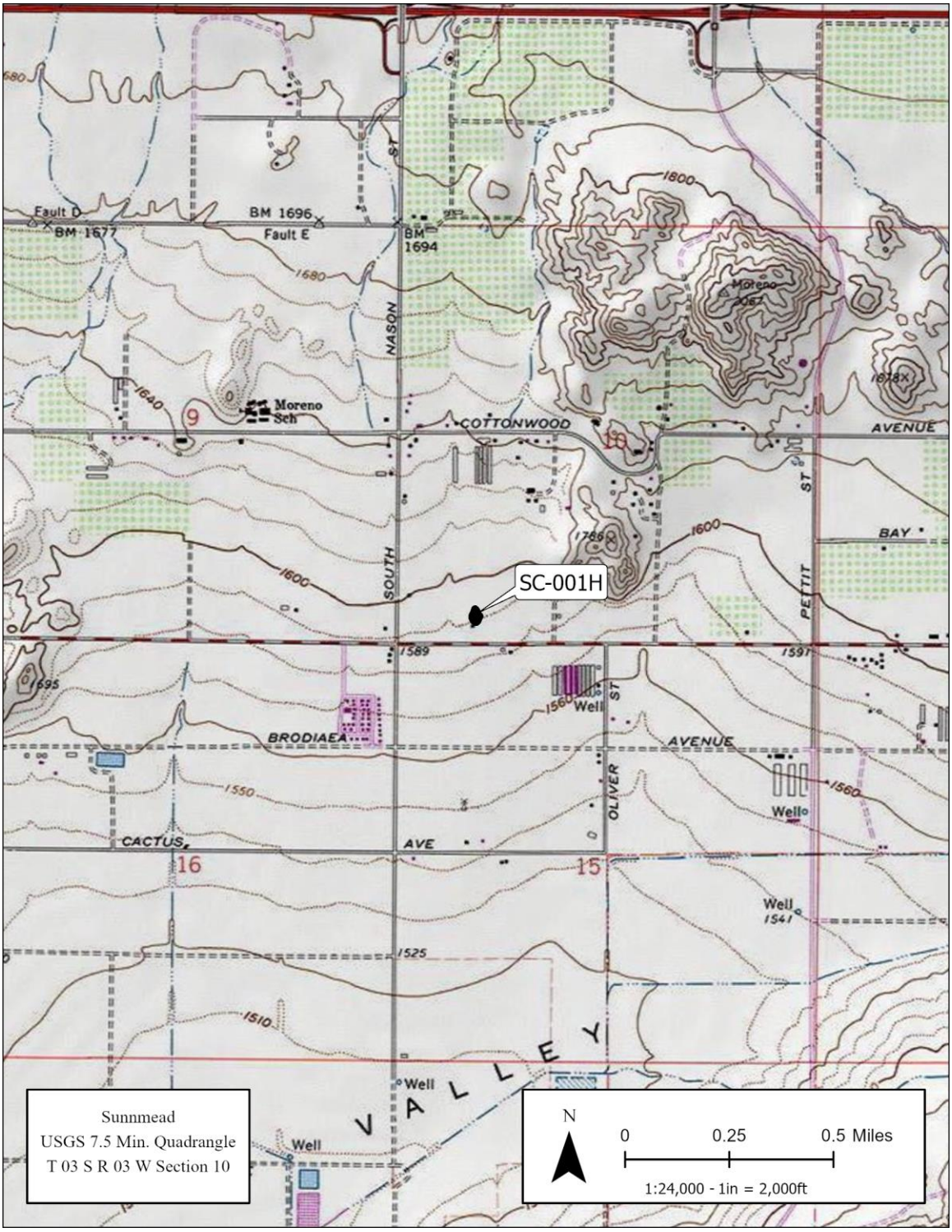
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

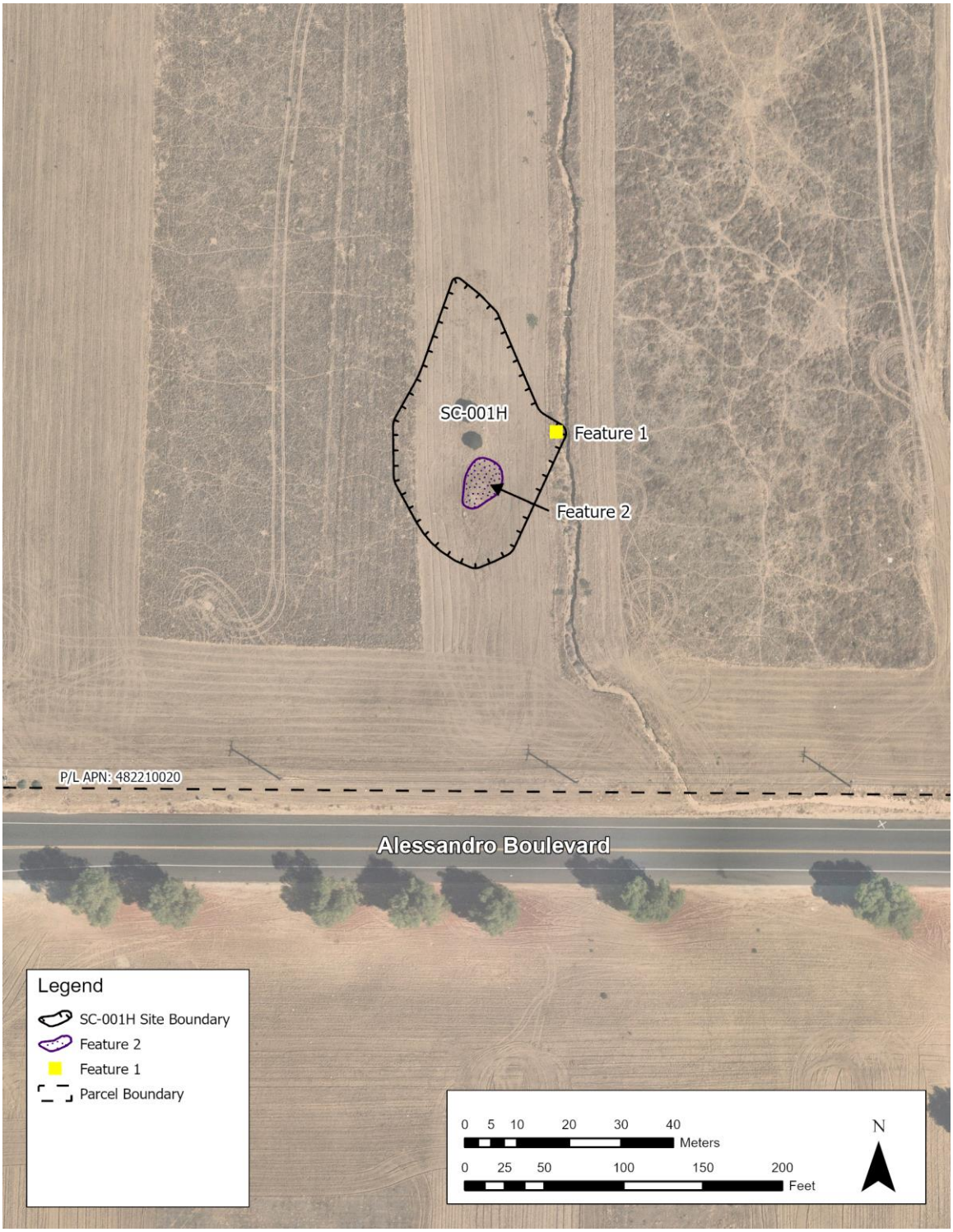
Page 3 **of** 7
***Map Name:** *Sunnymead, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Resource Name or #** Site 001H
***Date of map:** 1967



* Required information


SC-001H
Feature 1
Feature 2
P/L APN: 482210020
Alessandro Boulevard
Legend
SC-001H Site Boundary
Feature 2
Feature 1
Parcel Boundary
0 5 10 20 30 40
Meters
0 25 50 100 150 200
Feet
N

Frame 9200. Site 001H overview. View east.

Frame 9203. Site 001H overview. View north.

Frame 9205. Site 001H overview. View west.

Frame 9208. Site 001H, Feature 1. View west.

Frame 9216. Site 001H, Feature 1. View west.

Frame 9228. Site 001H, Feature 1, Artifact 1. Plan view.

State of California - The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI #**

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 10 ***Resource Name or #:** Site 002H
P1. Other Identifier: None
***P2. Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

- ***a. County** Riverside
- ***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Sunnymead, Calif.* **Date** 2021 **T** 3S; **R** 3W; NW ¼ **of** SW ¼ **of Sec** 10 S.B.B.M
- c. Address N/A City Moreno Valley Zip 92555
- d. UTM: Zone 11, 482497 mE/ 3753399 mN; 482694 mE/ 3753398 mN
- e. Other Locational Data: APN 488-210-006 Elevation: 1,603 feet above mean sea level

***P3a. Description:**

Site 002H is a historic-period archaeological site that consists of a narrow, concrete irrigation channel elevated on a mortared wall of uncoursed cobbles. The water conveyance structure is 2 feet to 3 feet in height and measures approximately 16 inches across the top surface. The linear feature is in a ruinous condition, with portions of the wall completely missing. No artifacts were identified in association with Site 002H. The linear feature extends east into the adjacent parcel, but that section was not surveyed or recorded due to access limits of this survey.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP46. Walls/ Gates/ Fences HP11. Engineering Structure AH6. Water Conveyance System
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Structure ☒ Site

P5a. Photograph 1

P5b. Description of Photo: Photo 1: Segment of elevated concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall. View north. 10/13/2022

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Highpointe MV I
530 Technology Drive, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92618

***P8. Recorded by:**
Marcel Young
Michael Baker International,
3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 125,
Rancho Cordova, CA 54670

***P9. Date Recorded**: 10/13/2022

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation**:
Beherec, Marc, Monte Kim, Marcel Young, Maximilian van Rensselaer, and Peter Kloess. 2022. *Cultural Resources Identification Report for the TTM 38442 Residential Homes Project, City of Moreno Valley, California.* Prepared by Michael Baker International for Highpointe Communities, Inc.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒Linear Feature Record ☒Sketch Map

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
***Resource Name or #** Site 002H

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Water conveyance
B4. Present Use: Not in use
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:**
The elevated concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall appear to have been constructed circa 1930 based on historic aerials (NETR 2022: 1933). Alterations include the removal of sections of the structure at an unknown date.

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** Agricultural Development **Area:** Moreno Valley
Period of Significance circa 1930 **Property Type** Irrigation channel and wall **Applicable Criteria** N/A

The elevated concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall (Site 002H) lacks the necessary significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The resource was evaluated in accordance with 14 Cal. Code of Regulations (CCR) § 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) using the criteria outlined in the California Public Resources Code § 5024.1 and determined not to be a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Historic Context

The area known today as Moreno Valley was once part of the Spanish land grant of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero. This large rancho stretched westward from the San Jacinto Mountains to Box Springs and from the Badlands southward to Temecula. In 1850, when California became part of the United States, the land grant was dissolved and converted to public land. The northern portion of this tract was known as the Alessandro Valley. It stretched southward from Redlands approximately 10 miles to Lake Perris, and westward from the Badlands to the current Interstate 215 corridor. Local ranchers used the land for livestock grazing, while Mexican workers found spots where they were able to establish small encampments throughout the valley (Moreno Valley Historical Society 2022; Smith 2013; City of Moreno Valley n.d.).

In 1883, Frank E. Brown formed the Bear Valley Land and Water Company and constructed a dam in the San Bernardino Mountains at Bear Valley. Brown also established the Bear Valley Water District and sold water contracts to the City of Redlands, as well as to towns in the Alessandro Valley. The valley was later renamed Moreno, the Spanish term for brown, to honor Frank E. Brown, who was the catalyst for the water development plan in the valley. Other towns that received water contracts were the communities of Alessandro and Moreno. Established in 1887, the two small communities encompassed an area of 40,000 acres, with 25,000 of those acres in the Bear Valley Water District. With irrigation water flowing through the Moreno Valley, capital investments in citrus groves and fruit orchards soon followed. One of the larger farming operations was the Alessandro Orange Grove and Fruit Company, which planted 500 acres of orange trees and 200 acres of deciduous fruit trees in the Moreno Valley (Smith 2013; *Riverside Daily Press* 1917: 4). (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None
***B12. References:** See continuation sheet
B13. Remarks: None
***B14. Evaluators:** Monte Kim, PhD, Marc A. Beherec, PhD, RPA, and Max van Rensselaer
Michael Baker International
801 S. Grand Avenue, #250
Los Angeles, CA 90017
***Date of Evaluation:** 11/13/2022

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: None

L2a. Portion Described: ☒ Segment **Designation:** Western portion
b. Location of point or segment: Western end of resource: Zone 11, 482497 mE/ 3753399 mN
Eastern extent of portion recorded: Zone 11, 482694 mE/ 3753398 mN

L3. Description: Site 002H is a historic-period archaeological site consisting of an irrigation wall made of stacked cobbles with cement. The linear feature is in ruined condition with portions of the wall missing. The wall is as high as 2-3 feet in sections, and measures only inches high or is completely missing in other sections. The wall measures approximately 16 inches wide. No artifacts were identified in association with Site 002H.

L4. Dimensions:
a. Top Width 16 inches
b. Bottom Width 16 inches
c. Height or Depth 3 feet
d. Length of Segment 670 feet

L5. Associated Resources: None

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

L6. Setting: Vegetation around the site includes tree tobacco, sunflowers, datura, and chinaberry. Ground surface visibility is 70 percent. Soil is light brown silty clay loam. Slope within the site is flat and the aspect is open. Disturbances to the site include soil tilling and animal burrowing.

L7. Integrity Considerations: Sections of the wall are missing in places, and the linear feature is generally in a state of ruin.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing
Segment of elevated concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall. View north.

L9. Remarks: None

L10. Form Prepared by:
Max van Rensselaer
Michael Baker International
3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 125
Rancho Cordova, CA 54670

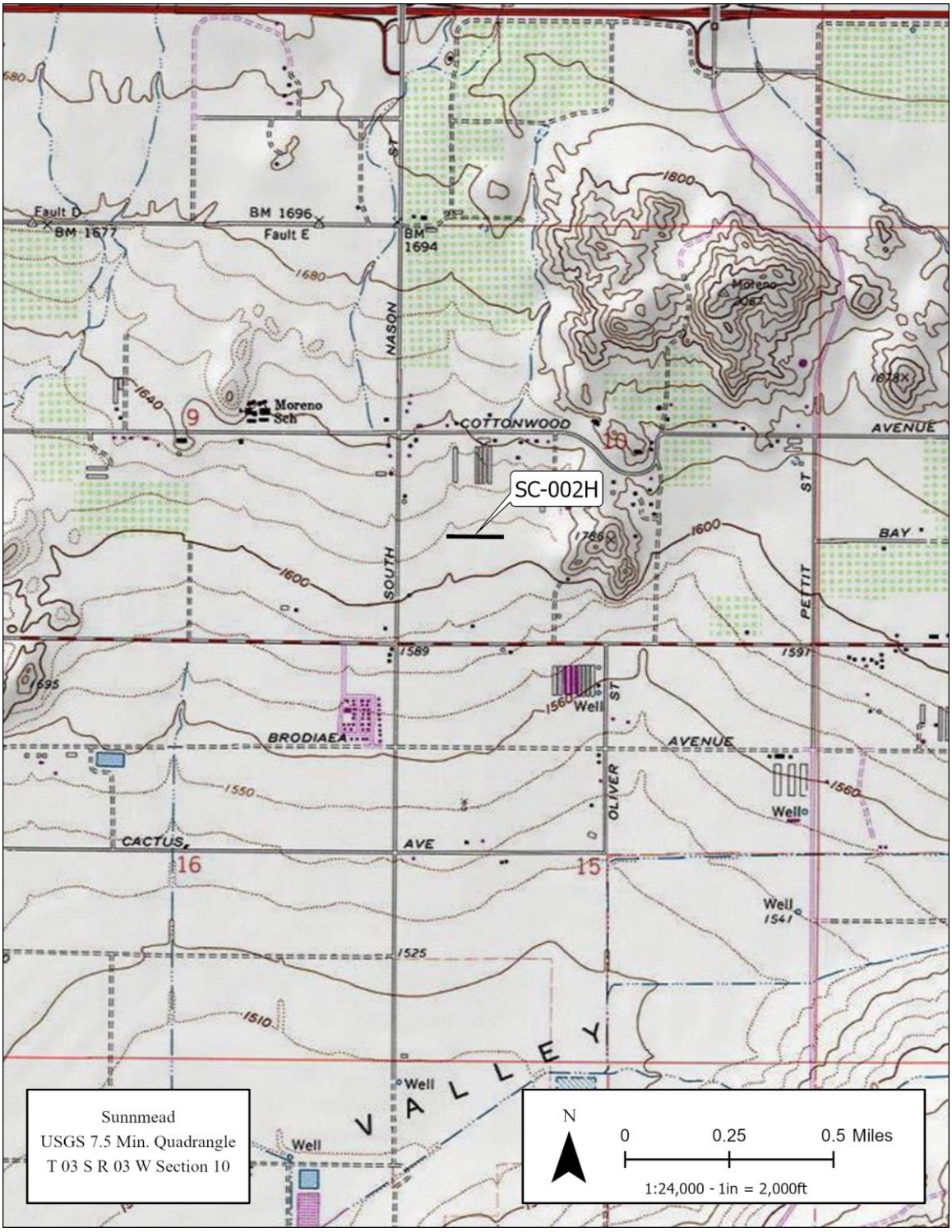
L11. Date: 11-Nov-22

State of California - The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

Page 4 **of** 10 ***Resource Name or #** Site 002H
***Map Name:** *Sunnymead, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1967



***B10. Significance (continued):**

In 1891, a second irrigation district, the Perris and Alessandro Irrigation District, was formed and substantially increased the demand for water from Brown's Bear Valley Land and Water Company. In 1899, a severe drought forced Brown and his water company to cut off water to the farms in the Moreno Valley to serve the City of Redlands, which had first rights to the water supply. The loss of irrigation water, combined with a prolonged drought that lasted until 1905, left many farmers in the Moreno Valley economically ruined, forcing them to leave the valley. By 1901, there were few residents left in the valley, and those who remained turned to dry farming hay, grain, and grapes to survive (Smith 2013; City of Moreno Valley n.d.).

The decade following the drought saw continued investment in dry farming throughout the Moreno Valley. By the summer of 1914, farmers were reporting bumper crops of dry-farmed barley and good crops of oats. As one contemporary account put it, "the Moreno Valley is in a very prosperous condition now" (*Riverside Enterprise* 1914: 2). While some farmers continued to rely on dry farming methods, others turned to drilling wells to further increase crop output. N. R. Bell, vice president of the Moreno Water Company, for example, stated that his company constructed a 257-foot well on one of its holdings, a 500-acre alfalfa property. He described the well as consisting of "a cement pit at the top, seven feet in diameter and 136 feet to the casing, which is 30 inches in diameter and extends to the bottom of the well at bedrock." A pump was used to lift the water to the surface and then pressurized to produce a constant stream. Bell also noted that the water from the well would be limited to irrigating the company's farms and would not be sold to "outsiders" (*Riverside Enterprise* 1915b: 15). The drilling of new wells and the reliance on wells for irrigation water represent an important phase in the agricultural development of the Moreno Valley because it allowed farmers to increase the productivity of their lands during period when water from large-scale irrigation districts was limited or unavailable (*Riverside Daily Press* 1919: 6; *Riverside Enterprise* 1919: 7).

The fruit and citrus industry, too, had rebounded from the drought, as agriculturalists invested substantial amounts of capital into drilling new wells that could provide reliable local sources of irrigation water (*Riverside Enterprise* 1914: 2; *Riverside Daily Press* 1917: 4). Representative of this revival of the fruit and citrus industry was the development known as the Sunnymead Orchard Tract. Located near the northwest corner of the Moreno Valley, approximately 4 miles northwest of the project area, the Sunnymead Orchard Tract was initially established in 1912, when N. A. Ross and A. G. Stearns purchased 1,300 acres, with plans to subdivide the tract into 10-acre agricultural parcels. Ross and Stearns drilled four wells that provided sufficient water to irrigate each of the 10-acre parcels and marketed the lots to farmers as prime land for growing citrus. Part of the tract was reserved for residential development and another portion was developed as an orange nursery. In early 1915, the nursery grew 25,000 Washington navel oranges for transplanting in the groves at Sunnymead. The nursery also grew apricot and other deciduous fruit trees (*Riverside Enterprise* 1915a: 3)

By the early 1920s, many farmers had invested in stocks to establish local water companies such as the Moreno Mutual Irrigation Company. Capitalized at a cost of $300,000, the Moreno Mutual Irrigation Company was founded in 1919 to provide irrigation water to a local district of 154 landholders in the Moreno Valley. The water was pumped from underground springs beneath a 700-acre property that the company purchased in the nearby El Casco Canyon. The company constructed two 100-inch wells that pumped water into a reservoir. A weir regulated the flow of water through 10 miles of 24-inch steel pipes that delivered the water to the valley below. In an address to the stockholders, the director of the company, Albert A. James, stated that "there was no doubt about the success of the project as far as the quantity and quality of the water was concerned" (*Riverside Daily Press* 1920b: 6). This new reliable source of water allowed an estimated 2,000 acres of land in the Moreno Valley to be put under irrigation for the cultivation of deciduous fruits, citrus, and other crops (*Riverside Daily Press* 1920a: 6). With a reliable source of water secured, agricultural development of the Moreno Valley continued into the 1930s and early 1940s.

Although economic activity in the Moreno Valley remained centered on agriculture prior to World War II, the reopening of March Air Force Base as a flight training school in 1927 expanded the area's economy beyond farming. The influx of personnel at the base led to the construction of new homes and improvements to local roads such as Sunnymead Boulevard, which was paved in 1936 (City of Moreno Valley n.d.).

After World War II, the demand for housing in the Moreno Valley led to the conversion of hundreds of acres of farmland for residential and commercial uses. Developers were lured to the area by attractive land prices, while families were also attracted to the valley by the below-market home prices (City of Moreno Valley n.d.).

During the 1980s, the valley experienced another period of growth and an uptick in residential construction. From 1970 to 1984, the valley's population more than doubled from 18,871 residents to 49,702. In 1984, the voters of Moreno, Sunnymead, and Edgemont overwhelmingly passed a measure to incorporate as a city (City of Moreno Valley n.d.).

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Development of the Site

Historic aerial photographs indicate that by 1938, the project area was under cultivation with citrus trees (**Figure 1**). A review of historical maps identified one small, rectangular building at the south of the project area in 1963. By 1968, two buildings are depicted along Cottonwood Avenue; agricultural practices appear to have contracted by that time to less than 10 percent of the project area. By 1980, there are still two buildings depicted within the project area along Cottonwood Avenue. However, by 1980, the citrus trees have been removed, and by 2012 the buildings have also been removed. Aerial photographs show that after 2012, modern residential subdivisions began to infill the land west of the project area. There are dirt roads or pathways within the site that extend beyond to the east toward Pettit Hill (NETR 2022; UCSB 1938, 1953, 1962, 1967, 1984; USGS 1901, 1942, 1953, 1967, 2012).

Figure 1. Aerial photograph taken in 1938 of the citrus grove containing Site 002H (outlined in red). (UCSB 1938)

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, the concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall that comprise Site 002H lack a direct and important association with any events significant in California's history or to its cultural heritage. Aerial photographs indicate that by 1938, the parcel containing Site 002H was already cultivated with mature citrus trees, suggesting that the water conveyance features on the property may have been constructed as early as 1930 (UCSB 1938). While this property contributed to the agricultural development of Moreno Valley from circa 1930 to circa 1980, research did not indicate that its specific contribution to that development was individually significant. Consequently, Site 002H lacks sufficient associative significance to meet CRHR Criterion 1.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Under CRHR Criterion 2, the subject irrigation features lack a significant association with the lives of any person important to local, California, or national history. Although the property likely had an indirect association with Albert A. James, the director of the Moreno Mutual Irrigation Company, who was instrumental in bringing irrigation water to the citrus groves and fruit orchards in the Moreno Valley, research did not indicate that James was directly involved with the agricultural activities on the property. Research also did not identify any other individual with a direct association with the property who made a singularly important contribution to history. As such, the concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall that make up Site 002H lack sufficient associative significance to meet CRHR Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the subject irrigation feature embodies the distinctive characteristics of a water conveyance system used to irrigate citrus groves, but it is not an important example of this type of system. Citrus groves in the area were commonly irrigated with elevated channels. However, the segment within the property lacks engineering distinction and is not known to be the work of a master engineer or builder. The subject irrigation feature would also not contribute to an agricultural historic district because the citrus grove is no longer extant. Without the citrus grove, the irrigation structure is unable to convey its engineering significance as an isolated feature under Criterion 3. As such, the concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall that constitute Site 002H lack sufficient engineering and construction value to meet CRHR Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, the subject irrigation feature does not appear to be significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historical construction methods, materials, or technologies related to water conveyance systems used to irrigate citrus groves. This information is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall that make up Site 002H appear to lack significance under CRHR Criterion 4.

In conclusion, the concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall that form Site 002H lack sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the CRHR. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and is able to convey its significance. In the specific case of the subject irrigation feature, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial because the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity. Consequently, the evaluation determined that the segment of the irrigation feature within the project area is not eligible for listing in the CRHR, either individually or as a contributing element to an existing or potential historic district, and that it is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under 14 CCR § 15064.5(a).

***P5a. Photographs (continued):**

Photo 2. Mid-section of concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall. (Michael Baker International 10/13/2022)

Photo 3. Mid-section of concrete irrigation channel and mortared rock wall. (Michael Baker International 10/13/2022)

***P5a. Photographs (continued):**

Photo 4. Top of concrete irrigation channel. (Michael Baker International 10/13/2022)

Photo 5. Side of concrete irrigation channel. (Michael Baker International 10/13/2022)

***B12. References (continued):**

City of Moreno Valley. n.d. "History of Moreno Valley." Accessed October 2022. Moreno Valley: Moreno Valley History (moval.gov)

Moreno Valley Historical Society. 2022. "A Brief History of Moreno Valley, California." Accessed October 2022. About Moreno Valley - Moreno Valley Historical Society

NETR (National Environmental Title Research, LLC). 2022. Historic aerial views of Moreno Valley, 1933, 1966, 1978. Accessed September 2022. https://www.historicaerials.com/.

Riverside Daily Press. 1917. "Good Grain Crop In Moreno Valley." March 22. Accessed November 2022. Riverside Daily Press 22 March 1917 — California Digital Newspaper Collection (ucr.edu)

———. 1919. "Moreno Is Congratulated." September 11. Accessed November 6, 2022. Riverside Daily Press 11 September 1919 — California Digital Newspaper Collection (ucr.edu)

———. 1920a. "Moreno Farm Center Hears Water Report." September 15. Accessed November 6, 2022. Riverside Daily Press 15 September 1920 — California Digital Newspaper Collection (ucr.edu)

———. 1920b. "Ground Broken In Moreno Water Supply Project." December 6. Accessed November 6, 2022. Riverside Daily Press 6 December 1920 — California Digital Newspaper Collection (ucr.edu)

Riverside Enterprise. 1914. "Moreno Ranchers Grow Bumper Crops." July 28. Accessed November 2022. Enterprise (Riverside) 28 July 1914 — California Digital Newspaper Collection (ucr.edu)

———. 1915a. "Moreno Valley Is Developed." February 6. Accessed November 2022. Enterprise (Riverside) 6 February 1915 — California Digital Newspaper Collection (ucr.edu)

———. 1915b. "Moreno Valley Water Development." May 5. Accessed November 2022. Enterprise (Riverside) 5 May 1915 — California Digital Newspaper Collection (ucr.edu)

———. 1919. "Perris and Moreno Valley Offer Great Opportunities." June 1. Accessed November 6, 2022. Enterprise (Riverside) 1 June 1919 — California Digital Newspaper Collection (ucr.edu)

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Attachment 6

Western Science Center Search Results

From: Young, Marcel
To: "bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org"
Cc: Beherec, Marc
Subject: Sunset Crossings Project/Moreno Valley 66 project
Date: Monday, September 12, 2022 1:21:42 PM
Attachments: image001.png
Fig 02 Project Vicinity.pdf
WSC_09.12.2022.pdf

Good afternoon Brittney,

Please find attached to this email my request for known resources near and within our project as well as a brief description below:

The project site consists of a relatively undeveloped assemblage of seven (7) parcels (488-210-021, 488-210-020, 488-210-007, 488-210-006, 488-190-028, 488-190-027, 488-190-005) totaling approximately 67 acres, located north of Alessandro Boulevard, east of Nason Street, south of Cottonwood Avenue, and west of Oliver Street. The project proposes to develop 172 single family homes with associated roads, utilities, park open space and a retention basin.

Please let us know if you need any additional information to process this request.

Sincerely,

Marcel Young | Archaeologist |
3760 Kilroy Airport Way Suite 270 | Long Beach, CA 90806
Ph 562-200-7165 | Marcel.Young@mbakerintl.com |
www.mbakerintl.com

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

Paleontology Record Search Request

The Western Science requires the following information in order to perform a paleontological record search for upcoming mitigation projects. Please provide the following as well as a .kml, .kmz file, or detailed map of the project location. Western Science Center will be returned ***approximately*** two weeks from the date this form is received and will contain a map and letter indicating paleontological sensitivity and any known Western Science Center fossil localities within the proposed project area. The fee for standard paleontological record searches is $150; the Western Science Center reserves the right to increase fees for large or extensive requests.

Date: 9-12-2022

Contact Information:

Name: Marcel Young Email: marcel.young@mbakerintl.com

Company & Address: Michael Baker Intl. 3760 Kilroy Airport Way Suite 270

Long Beach, CA 90806

Phone: 562-200-7165

Invoice Should Be Sent To: Marc.Beherec@mbakerintl.com

Project Information:

Project Name and Number: Sunset Crossings 184659

Project Location (include City, County, Township, Range, and Sections to the level known):

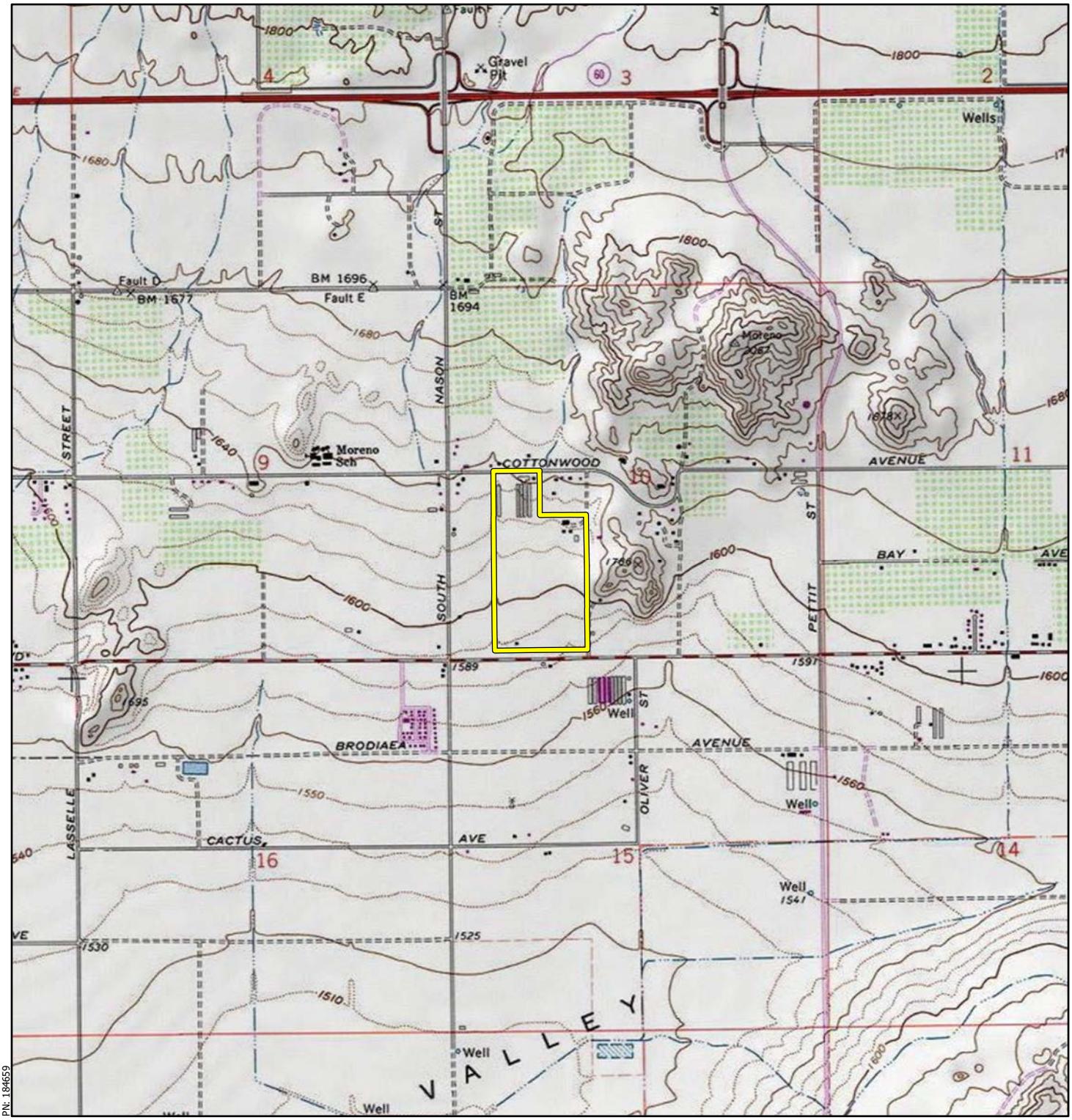
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, T03S, R03W, Sec 10

The project is mapped to Moreno Valley, CA 1:24000 USGS Topo map.

Map Type Included:

☐ .KML file ☐ .KMZ file ☒ Detailed Map

Please send this form and project map to Western Science Center Collections Technician Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org



Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Moreno Valley, California*

SUNSET CROSSINGS PROJECT
MORENO VALLEY, CA

Project Vicinity

Figure 2

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

Michael Baker International
Marcel Young
3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 270
Long Beach, CA 90806

October 13, 2022

Dear Mr. Young,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Sunset Crossings 184659 Project in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The project site is located at the south of Cottonwood Avenue, east of South Nason Street, west of Oliver Street and north of Alessandro Boulevard in Section 10, Township 3 South, and Range 3 West, on the *Sunnymead, CA* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle.

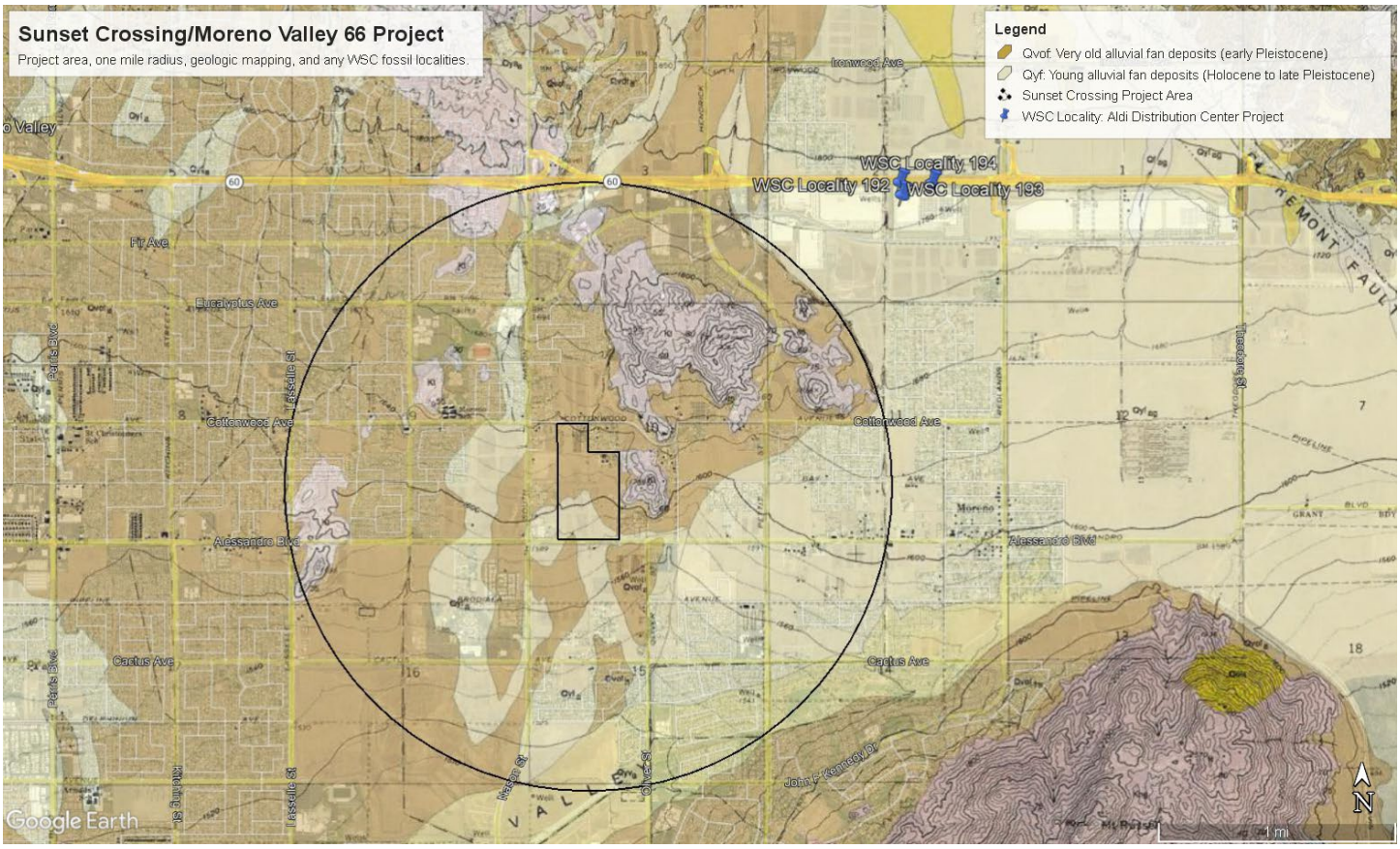
The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped entirely as alluvial fan deposits dating from the Pleistocene to Holocene epoch (Morton et al., 2002). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity, and while the Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or a one-mile radius, we do have multiple localities in similarly mapped units just over a mile and a half northeast of the project area associated with the Aldi Distribution Center Project. The Aldi Distribution Project produced Pleistocene fossil specimens associated with ancient horse (*Equus sp.*) and giant ground sloth (*Megalonyx jeffersoni*), and Pleistocene units in the region are known to contain Pacific mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), Columbian mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), ancient bison (*Bison sp*.) and many others.

Any fossil specimens recovered from the Sunset Crossings 184659 Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils from the study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information on the Aldi Distribution Project, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

Darla Radford
Collections Manager


Sunset Crossing/Moreno Valley 66 Project
Project area, one mile radius, geologic mapping, and any WSC fossil localities.
Legend
Qvof: Very old alluvial fan deposits (early Pleistocene)
Qyf: Young alluvial fan deposits (Holocene to late Pleistocene)
Sunset Crossing Project Area
WSC Locality: Aldi Distribution Center Project
WSC Locality 194
WSC Locality 192
WSC Locality 193
Ironwood Ave
Eucalyptus Ave
Cottonwood Ave
Alessandro Blvd
Cactus Ave
Moreno
Perris Blvd
Lasselle St
Redlands Blvd
Nason St
Oliver St
John F Kennedy Dr
Google Earth
1 mi
N