

4.5 Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources

This section analyzes potentially significant impacts related to cultural and tribal cultural resources that could result from implementation of the project, which consists of the 2021 General Plan Update (GPU), Housing Element Update, and Climate Action Plan (CAP). The analysis area covers the entire city of Moreno Valley (city) and sphere of influence, which are collectively referred to as the Planning Area. This analysis relies on secondary source information and the review of existing cultural resources databases and literature.

4.5.1 Existing Conditions

Cultural resources are generally categorized into three subtopics: archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources. Archaeological resources (generally located below ground surface) are divided into two categories: prehistoric and historic age. Prehistoric archaeological resources date from before the onset of the Spanish Colonial period (1769 to 1848) and historic archaeological resources date from and after the onset of the Spanish Colonial period. An historic resource (generally located above ground) is any building, structure, or object that is at least 50 years of age and that is, or may be, significant architecturally or culturally in local, state, or national history. Tribal cultural resources are generally similar to the federally defined Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), but incorporate consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A TCP may be considered eligible for listing based on “its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community” (Parker and King 1998:1). Strictly speaking, TCPs are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based physically defined “property referents” (Parker and King 1998:3). On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the process of delineating specific boundaries. Such a property’s extent is based on community conceptions of how the surrounding physical landscape interacts with existing cultural values. By its nature, a TCP need only be important to community members and not the general outside population as a whole.

4.5.1.1 Cultural Setting

The following culture chronology for Riverside County is based on a synthesis of the existing literature. This chronology is intended as a general model, which is dynamic and subject to modification as new information is uncovered. The prehistory of western Riverside County has been included as part of the coastal San Diego subregion (Moratto 1984). Consequently, much is made of work completed in San Diego County, to the south of the Planning Area.

a. Early Holocene (10,000–7,000 B.P.)

The early occupants of the Riverside area are archaeologically represented by a culture pattern known as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) (Bedwell 1970). The WPLT includes the Playa, San Dieguito, Lake Mojave, and Death Valley I complexes. It is defined by:

- Site locations being on or near former pluvial lakeshores or along old streams;
- A focus on hunting mammals and collecting and gathering plant materials;
- A toolkit including chipped-stone crescents, large flake and core scrapers, choppers, scraper-planes, hammerstones, several types of cores, drills and graters, and a variety of flakes; a developed flaked-stone technology with percussion-flaked foliate knives and points, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave points; and
- A lack of ground stone artifacts.

The WPLT people were adapted to a wetter environment before the warmer climate led to the evaporation of the lakes (Moratto 1984).

b. Middle Holocene (7,000–1,500 B.P.)

The Millingstone Horizon occurs during this time period in western Riverside County. The Millingstone Horizon includes the La Jolla, Pauma, and Sayles complexes (Moratto 1984). The La Jolla Complex was defined from coastal San Diego sites (Rogers 1938, 1945). An apparent inland manifestation of the La Jolla Complex was termed the “Pauma Complex” by D. L. True (1958), who proposed the name to describe assemblages recovered from more than 20 inland sites in northern San Diego County. The La Jolla and Pauma complexes have very similar assemblages and are thought to be different environmental adaptations of the same culture (True 1958). Archaeological investigations in the Cajon Pass were used to define the type site (SBR-421) for the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Kowta (1969) defined the Sayles Complex as a variant of the Millingstone Horizon from the vicinity of the Cajon Pass.

The Millingstone Horizon assemblages suggest a generalized subsistence focus with an emphasis on hard seeds. This emphasis is indicated by the increased frequency of slab and basin metates and the adoption of a mixed cobble/core-based tool assemblage composed primarily of crudely made choppers, scrapers, and cobble hammerstones. The assemblage is typically dominated by crude, cobble-based choppers, scrapers, and flake knives. Scraper-planes are also abundant, which Kowta (1969) suggests were used to process agave and yucca. Projectile points are relatively rare, but late in the period, Elko type points are occasionally seen. Portable basin and slab metates are relatively plentiful, suggesting an economic focus on gathering plant resources. Mortars and pestles appear in the Millingstone Horizon, suggesting the use of acorns. The presence of shell middens distinguishes the La Jolla Complex from the other Millingstone Horizon complexes.

c. Late Holocene (1,500 B.P.–1769)

Shoshonean-speaking people from the Colorado River region moved westward into Riverside County (Moratto 1984) during the Late Holocene. Cultures representative of this time are the San Luis Rey Complex in northern San Diego County and western Riverside County and the Irvine Complex in Orange County (Meighan 1954; Moratto 1984; True et al. 1974). First described by Meighan (1954) and based on excavations at Pala, the San Luis Rey Complex is divided into an early phase, San Luis Rey I, and a later phase, San Luis Rey II. San Luis Rey I sites are associated with bedrock outcrops and often have recognizable midden soils. Features may include cremations and bedrock mortars. The artifact assemblage includes metates, Cottonwood Triangular type projectile points, drills, bifacially flaked knives, bone awls, occasional steatite arrow shaft straighteners, and bone and shell ornaments (True and Waugh 1981). San Luis Rey II sites consist of the same assemblage with the addition of Tizon Brown Ware ceramics, red and black pictographs, cremation remains in urns, and historic materials such as glass beads and metal objects. The projectile points commonly found in San Luis Rey assemblages, Cottonwood Triangular and, less frequently, Desert side-notched forms, are both smaller than earlier types, suggesting the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology into the region.

4.5.1.2 Ethnography

The Planning Area includes an area where the traditional territories of the Cahuilla, Luiseño, and the Gabrieliño intersect, according to Kroeber (1970) and Bean and Smith (1978).

The Cahuilla are one of the most southwesterly of the Shoshonean or Uto-Aztecan speakers. They are members of the Takic branch of this large language family. Traditional Cahuilla territory originally included western and part of central Riverside County and extended into northeastern San Diego and northwestern Imperial counties. The western boundary generally followed the Santa Ana, Elsinore, and Palomar mountains. The northern boundary extended north of Riverside to the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains. Cahuilla territory extended east to include the Coachella Valley and down the valley as far south as the approximate middle of the Salton Sea. The approximate southern territorial limits included Borrego Springs and the south end of the Santa Rosa Mountains. The Cahuilla territory consisted of the mountain, the pass or western, and the desert divisions (Bean 1978; Hooper 1920:316; Strong 1929).

According to Kroeber (1925), Cahuilla society consisted of two ceremonial divisions or moieties: wildcat and coyote. People were further divided into somewhat localized, patrilineal clans. Each clan had a chief: *net* in Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925:691). Some villages contained people of only one clan, but other villages had more than one clan. Also, people of one clan may have lived in more than one village. Chiefs were usually chosen by heredity. They were primarily concerned with economic issues such as determining where and when people should gather particular foods or hunt game, and for the correct maintenance of the ritual aspect of the clan. Choice hunting and gathering areas were owned by the clan. The clan chief also settled intraclan disputes and met with other *nets* to solve interclan problems and organize ceremonies among clans.

The Luiseño were Shoshonean or Uto-Aztecan-speaking populations that were found in northern San Diego, southern Orange, and southeastern Riverside counties from the onset of ethnohistoric times through the present day. These people are linguistically and culturally related to the Gabrieliño and Cahuilla and appear to be the direct descendants of Late Prehistoric populations. The basic unit of Luiseño social structure was the clan triblet. The triblet was composed of patrilineally related people who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring triblets. Unlike other Takic-speaking tribes that surround them, the Luiseño do not appear to have been organized into exogamous moieties (descent groups that married outside one's birth group), but may have been loosely divided into mountain-oriented groups and ocean-oriented groups (Bean and Shipek 1978). One or more clans would reside together in a village (Oxendine 1983). A heredity village chief held a position that controlled economic, religious, and warfare powers (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Gabrieliño were Cupan speakers. The Cupan languages are part of the Takic family, which is part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. Their tribal territory included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers, all of the Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina. Villages or triblets were politically autonomous and made up of different lineages. Each lineage had its own leader and would seasonally leave the village to collect resource items. The Gabrieliño traded with the Serrano to the east. They traded their coastal shell through middlemen to the interior of southern California and the Southwest. Steatite from Santa Catalina Island was their main trade item.

4.5.1.3 Historic Period

The Spanish Period in California (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego Mission in 1769, San Carlos Borromeo (Carmel) in 1770, and San Gabriel Arcangel in 1771. Mission San Gabriel Arcangel claimed the areas around Riverside, Jurupa, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass. The opening of the mission system created the need to link Alta California with Sonora. Juan Bautista de Anza of Tubac was commissioned to open up a road across the Colorado Desert to San Gabriel and on to Monterey. The first de Anza Expedition took place between 1774 and 1775. Anza stopped in the vicinity of present-day Riverside at an Indian Village along the Santa Ana River southwest of Mount Rubidoux (Hoover et al. 2002).

Most scholars suggest that the Spanish mission system usually, but not always, used forced Native American labor to produce goods and provide services needed for European settlement (Forbes 1982; Hurtado 1988; McWilliams 1973; Castillo 1978; Rawls and Bean 1998). The mission system also introduced horses, cattle, sheep, and agricultural goods and implements, and provided new construction methods and architectural styles. As stated above, the vicinity of Riverside was part of the San Gabriel Mission (Lech 2004). Many Native American lands were taken over by the Spanish for cattle grazing. Also with the arrival of the Spanish came devastating epidemics and very high death rates (Cook 1976).

The Mexican Period (1821–1848) retained many of the Spanish institutions and laws. Cattle ranching still dominated the economy and the development of the hide and tallow trade with New England merchant ships increased during the early part of the Mexican Period. The Spanish mission system was secularized by the Mexican government, and these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. Although a total of 16 land grants were established in what became Riverside County, none included the city of Moreno Valley. The Spanish mission system was secularized by the Mexican government, and the redistribution of these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. The city is located between Jurupa (Rubidoux) and Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. Following the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero was filed with the Public Land Commission in 1852, and the grant was patented to T. W. Sutherland, guardian of the minor children of Miguel Pedorena in 1883 (Willey 1886:55).

In the 1830s and 1840s, an increasing number of Americans were settling in California and the Southwest, and in 1836 Texas declared its independence from Mexico. In February 1846, Texas was annexed by the United States, triggering the Mexican–American War (Texas State Historical Association 2001). Americans in northern California revolted and declared an independent California Republic, which ceased to exist three weeks later, when U.S. naval forces took Monterey on July 7, 1846. The California part of the war ended in Los Angeles on January 13, 1848, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed on February 2, 1848. California became a state in 1850.

The Moreno Valley area began to develop in the late 1880s with the establishment of the Alessandro and Moreno settlements. The community of Moreno was built around the intersection of Redlands Boulevard and Alessandro Boulevard and named in honor of Frank Brown (Moreno in Spanish), a civil engineer, who had visions of a successful agricultural community like he had established in Redlands to the north of the Valley (Redlands Daily Facts 2008). The community of Alessandro was located within the limits of present-day March Air Reserve Base (MARB). In 1893 Brown formed the Bear Valley Land and Water Company and built a dam at Bear Valley in the San Bernardino Mountains to provide water to the communities of Redlands at first and ultimately the communities of Moreno and Alessandro. The increased demands for water from Bear Valley resulted in litigation with the City of Redlands which claimed priority rights. In 1891, the Perris & Alessandro Irrigation District was formed by order of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors to solve the litigation between Redlands and the Moreno Valley region over water use from the Bear Valley Dam. Redlands won the litigation in 1899. The majority of the Valley was abandoned that year after the loss of water rights and due to a drought (Moreno Valley 2020a).

The Alessandro Aviation Field was established in 1918 and then renamed to March Field. March Field closed in 1922 after World War I (WWI), and re-opened in 1927 as a flight training school (military museum 2021). The name was changed March Air Force Base in 1948 (military museum 2020). The unincorporated community of Sunnymead was established in 1922 and was followed by the unincorporated community of Edgemont in 1940. The development of March Air Force Base post-WWII aided in the continued growth of Edgemont and Sunnymead. The Eastern Municipal Water District began to supply water to the Valley in 1954. The dam at Lake Perris was completed in 1970. In 1984, the communities

of Edgemont, Sunnymead, and Moreno came together to form the city of Moreno Valley and the first general plan was adopted in 1986 to guide future growth and development (Moreno Valley 2020).

4.5.1.4 Existing Historic and Prehistoric Resources

In March 2020, RECON requested a records search for the Planning Area from the California Historical Resources Information System, at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located at the University of California Riverside. To identify the presence of cultural resources, the cultural records search inventoried the following:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest
- California State Historic Resources Inventory through the Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Data File for Riverside County.

RECON also reviewed the cultural resources information from the 2006 Moreno Valley General Plan Program EIR.

a. Historic Resources

Review of the records search from EIC and recent aerial photographs identified 48 existing historic resources. The types of historic resources identified in the records search include adobe buildings, canals/aqueducts, cisterns, wells, foundations, walls, farms/ranches, highway, military property, single-family property, and multi-family property. The majority of the historic resources have not been evaluated for significance under CEQA. Significance criteria and eligibility definitions are provided in Section 4.5.2 below. A description of each of these resources is provided in Table 4.5-1, and the locations of each of these resources is presented in Figure 4.5-1. Of the 48 historic resources that were identified within the Planning Area, the following were determined to be significant:

- Old Moreno School (P-33-007278) – listed as a California Point of Historical Interest.
- Two single-family properties (P-33-007287 and P-33-007288) – recommended eligible at the local level.
- Three single-family properties (P-33-007284, P-33-007286, and P-33-007289) and one multi-family property (P-33-007285) – recommended eligible for the NRHP.
- First Congregational Church – Listed as significant in the existing 2006 General Plan.

**Table 4.5-1
List of Historic Resources and their Eligibility Status***

	Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Eligibility	Recording Events	Notes
1	P-33-001705	CA-RIV-001705	Adobe, block structures	Likely not significant	1979 (C.E. Drover, n/a)	Existing
2	P-33-003248	CA-RIV-003248/H	Cistern	Likely not significant	1987 (Karen K. Swope, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside [UCR], CA.)	Site is still vacant
3	P-33-003249	CA-RIV-003249/H	Cistern	Likely not significant	1987 (Karen K. Swope, Archaeologist Research Unit, UCR, CA.)	Site is still vacant
4	P-33-006229		Road; Highway	Not evaluated	1983 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Commission [RCHC])	See 33-021095 Jack Rabbit Trail road
5	P-33-006915		Single-family property	Not evaluated	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC)	Older home existing on-site; 21730 Bay Avenue
6	P-33-006916		Single-family property	Not evaluated	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC)	Older home existing on-site; 21874 Bay Avenue
7	P-33-006917		Single-family property	Not evaluated	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC)	Older home existing on-site; 21613 Cottonwood Avenue
8	P-33-006918		Single-family property	Not evaluated; listed as eligible under Criterion 3 as a good example of Moorish architecture under GP 2006	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC) circa 1938	Older home existing on-site (built in 1938): 21768 Cottonwood Avenue
9	P-33-006919		Single-family property	Not evaluated	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC)	Older home existing on-site; 13694 Edgemont Street
10	P-33-007275		Single-family property	Not evaluated	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC) (County of Riverside)	Older home existing on-site; 12130 Theodore Street
11	P-33-007278		Single-family property; Educational building: Moreno School	Listed as point of historical interest; Under Criterion 3 (oldest local structure; excellent example of Mission Revival architecture)	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC); 1988 (Gerald A. Maloney, Department of Parks); 1988 (Cynthia Howse, n/a)	Structure remains on-site; 28780 Alessandro Blvd.
12	P-33-007284		Single-family property	Recommended eligible NR, under Criterion C as a good example of rural architecture	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC)	Home existing on-site; 24638 Fir Avenue
13	P-33-007285		Multiple family property	Recommended eligible NR, under Criterion C for its unusual use of a hipped gable and unique use of a single hipped gablet	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC)	Home existing on-site; 23741 Hemlock Avenue
14	P-33-007286		Single-family property	Recommended eligible NR, under Criterion C as a good example of early housing in the Sunnymead area	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC)	Home existing on-site; 11808 Indian Street
15	P-33-007287		Single-family property	Recommended eligible locally; under Criterion 2 as being associated with a Japanese potato farmer who built a major irrigation system	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC)	Home existing on-site; 11811 Indian Street

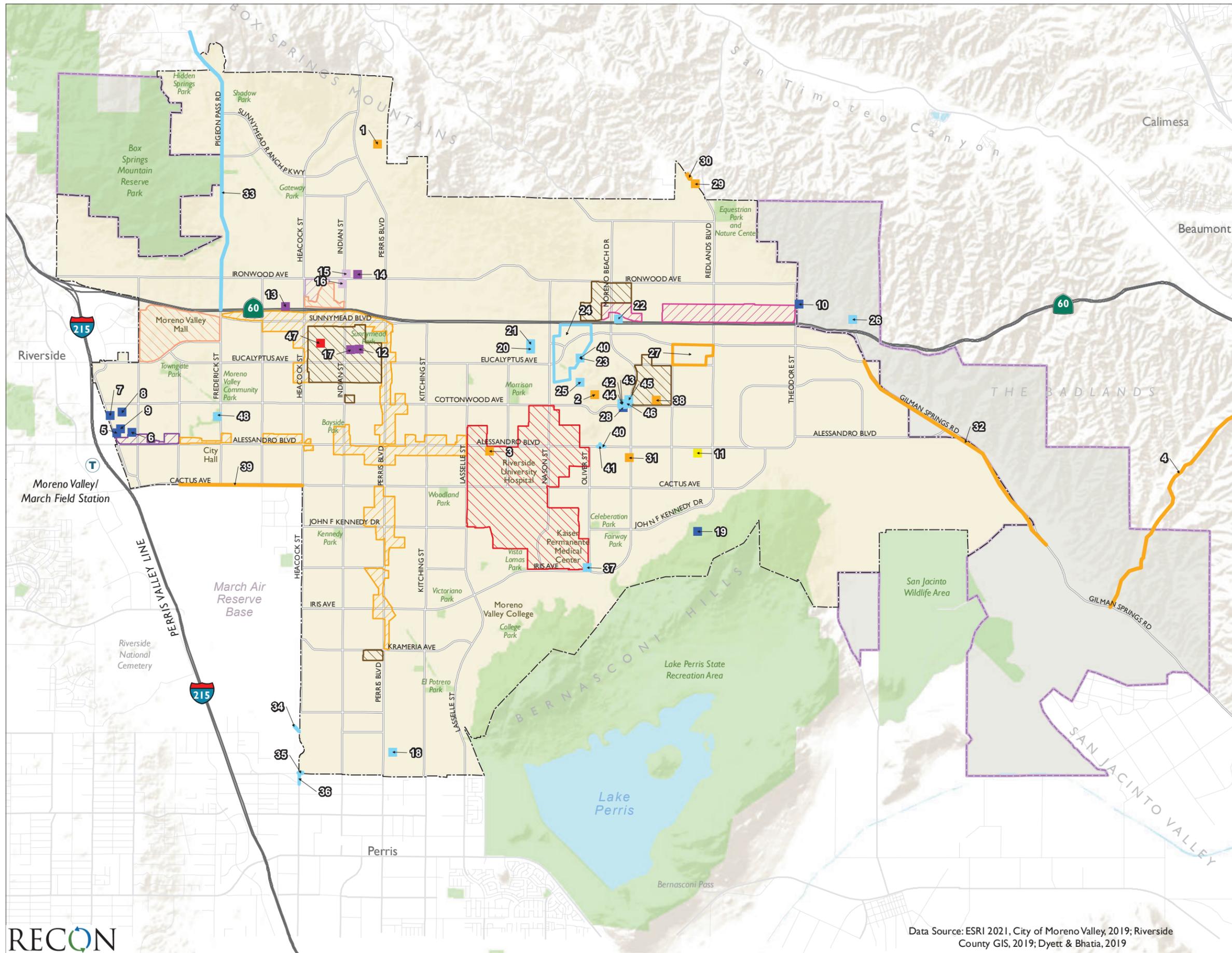
**Table 4.5-1
List of Historic Resources and their Eligibility Status***

	Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Eligibility	Recording Events	Notes
16	P-33-007288		Single-family property	Recommended eligible locally, under Criterion 3 for its design by Air Force architect Colonel Rufus Pilshire	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC)	Home existing on-site; 11919 Indian Street, moved from 1795 University Avenue, Riverside
17	P-33-007289		Single-family property	Recommended eligible NR, under Criterion C for its board and batten siding in the Sunnymead area	1983 (Jim Warner, RCHC)	Home existing on-site; 12680 Indian Street
18	P-33-011604		Well	Not significant	2001 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Cannot verify on aerial
19	P-33-013109		Spring house, house foundations	Not evaluated	1983 (R. Mason, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)	Vacant site; possibly near south end of Province Circle
20	P-33-014210		Single-family property	Not significant	2005 (White, Laura S., Archaeological Associates)	Existing home built in the 1980s
21	P-33-014211		Single-family property	Not significant	2005 (White, Laura S., Archaeological Associates)	Existing home built in the 1980s
22	P-33-014952	CA-RIV-007951	Water conveyance system	Not significant	2006 (Cary D. Cotterman, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	Existing (blue line stream on-site)
23	P-33-015025/ P-33-15029	CA-RIV-007989/ 07993	Dam and Reservoir	Not significant	2004 (Goodwin, R., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2005 (Brunzell, David, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Existing
24	P-33-015027	CA-RIV-007991	Water conveyance system	Not significant	2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Existing
25	P-33-015030	CA-RIV-007994	Water conveyance system	Not significant	2004 (Brunzell, D., LSA Associates)	Existing
26	P-33-015649		Isolate - trough	Not significant	2006 (J. Sanka, Michael Brandman Associates)	Existing
27	P-33-015796		Foundations	Likely not significant	2006 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Existing
28	P-33-015934		Single-family property; Trees; Farm/ranch	Not evaluated	2006 (Daly, Pamela, PCR Services, Inc.)	Existing; 27913 Cottonwood Avenue
29	P-33-019871	CA-RIV-010116	Water conveyance system	Likely not significant	2011 (William R. Gillelan, Atkins)	Existing
30	P-33-019915	CA-RIV-010123	Water conveyance system; Reservoir	Likely not significant	2009 (C. Cotterman, ECORP Consulting)	Existing
31	P-33-019919		Well; Water conveyance system	Likely not significant	2010 (C. Cotterman, ECORP Consulting)	Existing
32	P-33-021095/ P-33-021096		Highway, gravel pits, culvert	Likely not significant	2012 (Josh Smallwood, Applied Earthworks, Inc.)	See P-33-11621 (Table 4.5-2), P-33-006229
33	P-33-024847	CA-RIV-007865	Highway	Not significant	2016 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Existing; Pigeon Pass Road north of SR-60
34	P-33-024854		Canal/Engineering structure	Not significant	2016 (Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Existing
35	P-33-024867		Canal/ aqueduct	Not significant	2016 (Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Existing
36	P-33-024868		Highway	Not significant	2016 (Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Existing; southern end of Heacock Street
37	P-33-027260		Isolate - metal pipe	Not significant	2017 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates Inc)	Existing
38	P-33-028081	CA-RIV-012678	Walls/ fences	Likely not significant	2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, R. Bolger, M. Jorgensen & D. Faith, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)	

**Table 4.5-1
List of Historic Resources and their Eligibility Status***

	Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Eligibility	Recording Events	Notes
39	P-33-028200	CA-RIV-012721	Canal/ aqueduct	Likely not significant	2018 (Salvadore Z. Boites, CRM Tech)	Existing
40	P-33-028580		Road	Not significant	2017 (Kristina Lindgren, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	Existing; Alessandro Blvd.
41	P-33-028581		Road	Not significant	2017 (Kristina Lindgren, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	Existing; Oliver St.
42	P-33-028827		Foundations	Not significant	2017 (Kyle Garcia, ESA)	Existing
43	P-33-028828		Foundations	Not significant	2017 (Kyle Garcia, ESA)	Existing
44	P-33-028829		Foundations	Not significant	2017 (Kyle Garcia, ESA)	Existing
45	P-33-028830		Foundations; Other	Not significant	2017 (Kyle Garcia, ESA)	Physically overlaps or intersects 33-004286
46	P-33-028831		Foundations	Not significant	2017 (Kyle Garcia, ESA)	Existing
47	n/a		First Congregational Church of Moreno	Significant, under Criterion 3 as an example of the oldest surviving structures in Moreno	n/a	Moved to current location at 24215 Fir Avenue
48	n/a		Cottonwood Golf Center	Not significant	n/a	13671 Frederick Street

*The EIC identified 94 historic resources. However, review of recent aerial photographs determined that only 48 of these historic resources currently exist.



- City of Moreno Valley
- Sphere of Influence
- General Plan Concept Areas**
- Mixed Use**
 - Downtown Center
 - Center Mixed Use
 - Corridor Mixed Use
- Commercial/Office/Industrial**
 - Highway Office/Commercial
 - Business Park/Light Industrial
 - Business Flex
- Residential**
 - Residential Density Changes
- Historic Resources**
 - Significant
 - Listed as Point of Historical Interest
 - Recommended Eligible National Register (NR)
 - Recommended Eligible Locally
 - Likely Not significant
 - Not Significant
 - Not Evaluated



FIGURE 4.5-1

Historic Resources

Data Source: ESRI 2021, City of Moreno Valley, 2019; Riverside County GIS, 2019; Dyett & Bhatia, 2019



b. Archaeological Resources

The records search from EIC identified 255 archaeological resources. This included 227 prehistoric sites, such as bedrock milling features, cairns, rock shelters, hearths, lithic scatters, ground stone scatters, ceramic scatters, and rock art. The records search also identified five historic archaeological sites, including trash scatters, two historic grave sites, nine foundations with trash scatters, and twelve multi-component resources (Table 4.5-2). The multi-component archaeological resources (both prehistoric and historic) include bedrock milling features and cisterns, foundations, trash scatters, walls, adobe remnants, or ranch features. The majority of the archaeological resources have not been evaluated for significance under CEQA. Nine archaeological resources have been recommended eligible for the NRHP/CRHR and 40 resources have been recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR. Four resources have been destroyed by construction. The remaining 202 resources have not been evaluated and should be considered potentially significant.

Prehistoric resources tend to be located within the foothills. Based on the results of the record search, ten complexes based on topographically distinct regions within the Planning Area were identified that have the potential to possess archaeological resources. These complexes include Box Springs Mountains, Pigeon Pass Valley, Reche Hills, Moreno Hills, Wolfskill Ranch North, Wolfskill Ranch West, North Badlands, Eden Hot Springs/South Badlands, Moreno School, and Laselle & Brodiaea (Figure 4.5-2). Each of these complexes encompasses at least one habitation site, numerous bedrock milling features, and lithic scatters. Some complexes also include rock art in the form of pictographs and petroglyphs. The prehistoric complex areas have a higher likelihood for additional resources to be found; however, prehistoric resources can exist in other topographic areas that have not been surveyed.

4.5.2 Applicable Regulatory Requirements

4.5.2.1 Federal

a. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the NRHP as the official federal list of cultural resources that have been nominated by state offices for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. The NRHP, which is administered by the National Park Service, is “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment.” Listing in the National Register assists in preservation of historic properties through the following actions: recognition that a property is of significance to the nation, the state, or the community; consideration in planning for federal or federally assisted projects; eligibility for federal tax benefits; consideration in the decision to issue a federal permit; and, qualification for federal assistance for historic preservation grants, when funds are available.

**Table 4.5-2
List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-000012	CA-RIV-000012	Rock art, rock shelter, bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1941 (C. Smith, University of California); 1963 (P. Chace & E. Shepard, San Bernardino County Museum); 1983 (J. Desautels, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 1987 (Daniel McCarthy, Cultural Resource Facility: California State University, Bakersfield); 1988 (Beth Padon/Pat Jertberg, LSA Associates, Inc.); 1995 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Cultural Resource Facility: California State University, Bakersfield); 2049 (C. Smith, University of California, California Archeological Survey)
P-33-000021	CA-RIV-000021	Rock art, bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1929 (Strong, University of California); 1965 (BB, MK, University of California); 1981 (Arda Haenszel, n/a); 1983 (R. McDonald, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 1987 (Daniel McCarthy, Archeological Research Unit, U C Riverside); 1989 (K. Owens, R. Olsen, S. Dies, n/a); 1995 (Daniel McCarthy, Cultural Resource Faculty, California State University, Bakersfield)
P-33-000110	CA-RIV-000110	Bedrock milling, ground stone	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1951 (Eberhart, n/a); 1984 (S. Bouscaren etc., UCR ARU)
P-33-000202	CA-RIV-000202	Rock art, bedrock milling, lithic, ceramic, ground stone	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1941 (C. Smith, UCR ARU); 1949 (C. Smith, UCR ARU); 1957 (J. Smith, UCR ARU); 1975 (Hall, UCR ARU); 1983 (Robyn MacDonald, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 1983 (Robyn MacDonald, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 1988 (D. McCarthy, UCR Archeological Research Unit); 1989 (M. Romano, S. Dies, K. Owens, E. Crabtree, R. Olsen, Applied Earthworks); 1989 (M. Romano, Applied Earthworks)
P-33-000331	CA-RIV-000331	Rock art, rock shelter, bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1966 (MK, UCR); 1987 (Daniel F. McCarthy, ARU UCR); 1989 (S. Dies, K. Owens, R. Olson, n/a); 2000 (James Workman, Lake Perris State Recreational Area)
P-33-000361	CA-RIV-000361	Rock art, bedrock milling, lithic, ground stone	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1959 (EW Shepard, Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Inc.); 1970 (Turney & Mercer O'Leary, n/a); 1981 (L.L. Bowles, UCR ARU); 1987 (D. F. McCarthy, Archeological Research Unit, U C Riverside); 2004 (Pat Thomson, n/a); 2010 (Britt W. Wilson, n/a)
P-33-000419	CA-RIV-000419	Rock art, bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1963 (P. Chace & E. Shepard, San Bernardino County Museum); 1963 (P. Chace & E. Shepard, San Bernardino County Museum); 1968 (M. O'Neil, UCR ARU); 1983 (Jackie Desautels, Scientific Resource Surveys); 1988 (Daniel McCarthy, Archeological Research Unit, U C Riverside); 1995 (Daniel McCarthy, Cultural Resource Facility, California State University)

**Table 4.5-2
List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-000420	CA-RIV-000420	Bedrock milling, lithics, ground stone, trash scatter	Prehistoric, Historic	Not evaluated	1968 (M. O'Neil, UCR ARU); 1983 (Jackie Desautels, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)
P-33-000421	CA-RIV-000421	Rock art, bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1963 (Paul Chace & E. Shepard, San Bernardino County Museum); 1968 (M. O'Neil, UCR ARU); 1983 (Jackie Desautels, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 1988 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside.); 1995 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Cultural resource Facility, California State University)
P-33-000464	CA-RIV-000464	Rock art, bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1953 (P. Chace & E. Shepard, UCR ARU); 1983 (Robyn MacDonald, Scientific Resources Survey, Inc.); 1983 (J. Desautels, D. Corey, Scientific Resource Survey, Inc.); 1983 (D. Desautels, Scientific Resources Survey, Inc.); 1983 (Roger Mason, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 1984 (A. Cody, Scientific Resources Survey, Inc.); 1989 (M. Romano, R. Olson and K. Owens, Metropolitan Water District); 2000 (James Workman, UCR ARU)
P-33-000497	CA-RIV-000497	Bedrock milling, ceramic, adobe, trash scatter	Prehistoric, Historic	Not evaluated	1971 (T. O'Brian, UCR); 1976 (H. Wells, T. Snyder, UCR); 1987 (Daniel F. McCarthy, UCR ARU)
P-33-000530	CA-RIV-000530	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR ARU); 1983 (Jackie Desautels, Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.); 1988 (Beth Padon/Pat Jertberg, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-000531	CA-RIV-000531	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (J. Desautels, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 1988 (Beth Padon/ Pat Jertberg, LSA Associates)
P-33-000532	CA-RIV-000532	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU)
P-33-000533	CA-RIV-000533	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)
P-33-000534	CA-RIV-000534	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, ARU-UCR); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)
P-33-000535	CA-RIV-000535	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)
P-33-000536	CA-RIV-000536	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys)
P-33-000537	CA-RIV-000537	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys)
P-33-000538	CA-RIV-000538	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys)
P-33-000539	CA-RIV-000539	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU)
P-33-000540	CA-RIV-000540	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, n/a); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys)

**Table 4.5-2
List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-000541	CA-RIV-000541	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1963 (P. Chace & E. Shepard, San Bernardino County Museum); 1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys)
P-33-000542	CA-RIV-000542	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys.)
P-33-000543	CA-RIV-000543	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys)
P-33-000608	CA-RIV-000608	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1973 (P. Wilke, San Bernardino County Museum); 1983 (Robyn MacDonald, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 2010 (Ecorp Consulting, Inc., Ecorp Consulting, Inc.)
P-33-000609	CA-RIV-000609	Rock alignment, bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1973 (P. Wilke, San Bernardino County Museum); 1983 (R. MacDonald, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)
P-33-000610	CA-RIV-000610	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1973 (P. Wilke, San Bernardino County Museum); 1983 (R. MacDonald, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 2006 (Michael Dice, Michael Brandman Associates)
P-33-000683	CA-RIV-000683	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1982 (Lerch, M. K., San Bernardino County Museum); 2008 (McDougall, D.; J. George; and Gothar, B., Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)
P-33-000715	CA-RIV-000715	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1963 (P. Chace & E. Shepard, San Bernardino County Museum); 1983 (Jackie Desautels, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 1988 (Beth Padon/ Pat Jertberg, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-000857	CA-RIV-000857	Bedrock milling, lithics	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1975 (R. Weaver, UCR ARU); 1987 (C. Prior, M. Conroy, B. Neiditch, ARU, UCR); 2013 (Daniel Ballester and Daniel Perez, CRM TECH)
P-33-000860	CA-RIV-000860	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Not significant	1976 (D. Lipp & R. Weaver, UCR ARU); 1987 (Barry R. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside); 2006 (Archaeological Staff, Michael Brandman Associates)
P-33-001019	CA-RIV-001019	Lithic, ground stone	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1963 (A.M. Haemsllel, San Bernardino County Museum); 1980 (Jean A. Saepasl, UCR ARU)
P-33-001020	CA-RIV-001020	Bedrock milling, ground stone	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1963 (G. Smith, San Bernardino County Museum)
P-33-001063	CA-RIV-001063	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1976 (Eastvold, UCR ARU); 1987 (P. Parr, K. Swope, Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside)
P-33-001064	CA-RIV-001064	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1976 (Eastvold, UCR ARU); 1987 (R. E. Parr, B. Arkush, Archaeological Research Center, U C Riverside); 2008 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)
P-33-001080	CA-RIV-001080	Lithic, ground stone	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1976 (D. Bell, UCR ARU); 1981 (L.L. Bowles, UCR ARU)
P-33-001703	CA-RIV-001703	Bedrock milling, adobe	Prehistoric, Historic	Not evaluated	1979 (C.E. Drover, n/a)
P-33-001704	CA-RIV-001704	Adobe, trash scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric, Historic	Likely not significant	1979 (C.E. Drover, n/a)
P-33-001976	CA-RIV-001976	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1980 (Jean A. Salpas, UCR ARU)

**Table 4.5-2
List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-001977	CA-RIV-001977	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1980 (Jean A. Salpas, UCR ARU)
P-33-002025	CA-RIV-002025	Foundation; Trash scatter; Hearths; Ancillary building; Farm; Adobe building	Historic	Significant	1980 (C. Colquehoun, Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa, CA); 1991 (Laurie S. White, Archaeological Associates, Sun City, CA); 2003 (David M. Smith and Ron Norton, The Kieth Companies, Inc., Irvine, CA); 2007 (Toenjes, Julianne, Sarah Mattiussi and Rachael Nixon, Stantec, Palm Desert, CA)
P-33-002185	CA-RIV-002185	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1981 (C.E. Drover and E. Drover, UCR ARU)
P-33-002236	CA-RIV-002236	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1981 (L.L. Bowles, UCR ARU); 2006 (Kristie R. Blevins, L&L Archaeologist)
P-33-002531	CA-RIV-002531	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1982 (D. Jenkins, n/a)
P-33-002587	CA-RIV-002587	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Van Horn and Murray, Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa, CA)
P-33-002588	CA-RIV-002588	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Murray and Van Horn, Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa, CA)
P-33-002589	CA-RIV-002589	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Murray and Van Horn, Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa, CA)
P-33-002590	CA-RIV-002590	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Van Horn and Murray, Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa, CA)
P-33-002734	CA-RIV-002734	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (C. Rector and D. Pinto, UCR ARU)
P-33-002752	CA-RIV-002752	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Jean A. Salpas, UCR ARU)
P-33-002763	CA-RIV-002763	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (K.J. Peter and D. Desautels, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002775	CA-RIV-002775	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (Jean A. Salpas, UCR ARU); 1990 (Brook S. Arkbush, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA)
P-33-002776	CA-RIV-002776	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (Jean A. Salpas, UCR ARU); 1990 (Brooke S. Arkbush, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA)
P-33-002777	CA-RIV-002777	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (Jean A. Salpas, UCR ARU); 1990 (Brooke S. Arkbush, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA)
P-33-002817	CA-RIV-002817	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1984 (S. Bouscaren etc., UCR ARU)
P-33-002818	CA-RIV-002818	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1984 (S. Bousacaren etc., UCR ARU)
P-33-002819	CA-RIV-002819	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1984 (S. Bouscaren, UCR ARU)
P-33-002829	CA-RIV-002829	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Ann Cody, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002863	CA-RIV-002863	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (C.E. Drover, UCR ARU); 2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, R. Bolger, M. Jorgensen, D. Faith, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)

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List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-002864	CA-RIV-002864	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (C.E. Drover, UCR); 2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, B. Bolger M. Jorgensen, D. Faith, Tierra Environmental Services)
P-33-002865	CA-RIV-002865	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (C.E. Drover, n/a); 2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, M. Jorgensen, D. Faith, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)
P-33-002866	CA-RIV-002866	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (C.E. Drover, UCR)
P-33-002867	CA-RIV-002867	Bedrock milling feature; Rock shelter	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, CA); 1989 (K. Owens, R. Olson and S. Dies, n/a)
P-33-002868	CA-RIV-002868	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (C.E. Drover, ARU)
P-33-002869	CA-RIV-002869	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (C.E. Drover, UCR ARU)
P-33-002894	CA-RIV-002894	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (C.E. Drover, UCR)
P-33-002895	CA-RIV-002895	Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature; Rock feature; Rock shelter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1984 (C.E. Drover, UCR); 2006 (Cary D. Cotterman, ECORP Consulting Inc., Redlands, CA)
P-33-002896	CA-RIV-002896	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (C.E. Drover, UCR); 2006 (ECORP Consulting, Inc., ECORP Consulting, Inc.)
P-33-002897	CA-RIV-002897	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Destroyed	1984 (C.E. Drover, UCR); 2006 (ECORP Consulting, Inc., ECORP Consulting, Inc.)
P-33-002950	CA-RIV-002950	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA); 1989 (S.A. Williams and E. Crabtree, n/a)
P-33-002951	CA-RIV-002951	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA); 2010 (Ecorp Consulting, Inc., Ecorp Consulting, Inc.)
P-33-002952	CA-RIV-002952	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002953	CA-RIV-002953	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002954	CA-RIV-002954	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002955	CA-RIV-002955	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002956	CA-RIV-002956	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002957	CA-RIV-002957	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA); 1989 (S. Dies, R. Olson and K. Owens, n/a)
P-33-002958	CA-RIV-002958	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA); 1989 (K. Owens, S. Dies and R. Olson, n/a)
P-33-002959	CA-RIV-002959	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002960	CA-RIV-002960	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)

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List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-002961	CA-RIV-002961	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002962	CA-RIV-002962	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002963	CA-RIV-002963	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002964	CA-RIV-002964	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002965	CA-RIV-002965	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA); 1989 (K. Owens, R. Olson and S. Dies, n/a)
P-33-002967	CA-RIV-002967	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002968	CA-RIV-002968	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas J. Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA); 1989 (K. Owens, S. Dies and R. Olson, n/a)
P-33-002969	CA-RIV-002969	Rock feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1983 (Vicki Mason, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002993	CA-RIV-002993	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1983 (Thomas Banks, Scientific Resource Survey, Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002994	CA-RIV-002994	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (Roger Mason, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-002995	CA-RIV-002995	Bedrock milling feature; Rock shelter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1983 (Roger Mason, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-003057	CA-RIV-003057	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1986 (Philip de Barros, UCLA/Golden West Col, Stanton, CA)
P-33-003067	CA-RIV-003067	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant; destroyed?	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)
P-33-003088	CA-RIV-003088	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1986 (C.E. Drover, UCR)
P-33-003089	CA-RIV-003089	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1986 (C.E. Drover, n/a)
P-33-003133	CA-RIV-003133	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1986 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003134	CA-RIV-003134	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1986 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003135	CA-RIV-003135	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1986 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003159	CA-RIV-003159	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (C. Prior, M. Conroy and B. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 2013 (Daniel Ballester and Daniel Perez, CRM TECH); 2015 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)
P-33-003223	CA-RIV-003223	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 1990 (Letter: Kathryn Gualtieri, Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, CA);

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List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
					2001 (Kay White Email to: Joseph McDole, EIC); 2001 (Fax: Joseph McDole, Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, CA)
P-33-003224	CA-RIV-003224	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003225	CA-RIV-003225	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003226	CA-RIV-003226	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003227	CA-RIV-003227	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003228	CA-RIV-003228	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 1993 (Juanita R. Shinn and Joan Brown, RMW Paleo Associates, Mission Viejo, CA)
P-33-003229	CA-RIV-003229	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003230	CA-RIV-003230	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003231	CA-RIV-003231	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003232	CA-RIV-003232	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003233	CA-RIV-003233	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003234	CA-RIV-003234	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003235	CA-RIV-003235	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003236	CA-RIV-003236	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003237	CA-RIV-003237	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003238	CA-RIV-003238	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 2006 (M. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, CA)
P-33-003239	CA-RIV-003239	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003240	CA-RIV-003240	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003241	CA-RIV-003241	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003242	CA-RIV-003242	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003243	CA-RIV-003243	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003244	CA-RIV-003244	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeology Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)

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List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-003245	CA-RIV-003245/H	Bedrock milling feature; Foundations; Walls	Prehistoric, Historic	Not evaluated	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 1991 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller, Consulting Archaeologist, Temecula, CA); 2002 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)
P-33-003246	CA-RIV-003246	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003247	CA-RIV-003247/H	Trash scatter; Adobe structure	Historic	Not evaluated	1987 (Karen K. Swope, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003250	CA-RIV-003250	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr and K. Swope, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003251	CA-RIV-003251	Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature; Dam	Prehistoric, Historic	Not evaluated	1987 (R. Parr, K. Swope, V. deMunck and L. Broomhall, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003252	CA-RIV-003252	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr and K. Swope, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003253	CA-RIV-003253/H	Bedrock milling feature; Trash scatter	Prehistoric, Historic	Not evaluated	1987 (R. Parr, K. Swope and V. deMunck, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003254	CA-RIV-003254/H	Bedrock milling feature; Cistern	Prehistoric, Historic	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr, K. Swope and V. deMunck, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003255	CA-RIV-003255	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto and J. Schneider, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003256	CA-RIV-003256	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto and J. Schneider, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003257	CA-RIV-003257	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (D. Pinto and J. Schneider, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003258	CA-RIV-003258	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003259	CA-RIV-003259	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1987 (R. Parr, D. Pinto, K. Swope and V. deMunck, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003260	CA-RIV-003260	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003261	CA-RIV-003261	Bedrock milling feature; Farm/ ranch	Prehistoric, Historic	Not evaluated	1987 (R. Parr, K. Swope and B. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 2009 (Jeanette A McKenna, McKenna et al.)
P-33-003262	CA-RIV-003262	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr and C. Prior, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003263	CA-RIV-003263	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr, K. Swope, R. Yohe and C. Prior, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003264	CA-RIV-003264	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr, K. Swope, R. Yohe and C. Prior, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003265	CA-RIV-003265	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (K. Swope, R. Yohe and C. Prior, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003266	CA-RIV-003266	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr and B. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003267	CA-RIV-003267	Bedrock milling feature; Rock shelter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1987 (R. Parr, R. Yohe, B. Neiditch, B. Arkush and D. Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)

**Table 4.5-2
List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-003268	CA-RIV-003268	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr, R. Yohe, B. Arkush, B. Neiditch and D. Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003269	CA-RIV-003269	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr, R. Yohe, B. Arkush, B. Neiditch and D. Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003270	CA-RIV-003270	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr and D. Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003271	CA-RIV-003271	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr, K. Swope and K. Halloran, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 2006 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA)
P-33-003273	CA-RIV-003273	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1987 (R. Parr, K. Swope and K. Halloran, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003304	CA-RIV-003304	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr and B. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003305	CA-RIV-003305	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (R. Parr, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003306	CA-RIV-003306	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1987 (R. Parr and B. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003307	CA-RIV-003307	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	1987 (K.J. Peter and L.A. Carbone, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Huntington Beach, CA)
P-33-003323	CA-RIV-003323	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1987 (Michael Sampson, CA Dept of Parks and Recreation, Southern Region Headquarters, San Diego, CA)
P-33-003340	CA-RIV-003340	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1987 (Joan Brown, Blanch Schmitz and Ronald M. Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates, Mission Viejo, CA)
P-33-003341	CA-RIV-003341	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1987 (C. Prior, M. Conroy and B. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA)
P-33-003342	CA-RIV-003342	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Destroyed	1987 (Barry R. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 2013 (Daniel Ballester and Daniel Perez, CRM TECH)
P-33-003343	CA-RIV-003343	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	1987 (Barry R. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 2006 (M. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, CA)
P-33-003344	CA-RIV-003344	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	1987 (Barry R. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 2006 (M. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, CA)
P-33-003345	CA-RIV-003345	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	1987 (Barry R. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 2006 (M. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, CA)
P-33-003346	CA-RIV-003346	Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Significant	1987 (Daniel F. McCarthy and Barry R. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 1990 (Brooke S. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 2006 (M. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, CA)
P-33-003347	CA-RIV-003347	Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1987 (Daniel F. McCarthy and Barry R. Neiditch, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 1990 (Brooke S. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA); 2011 (Archaeological Staff, Michael Brandman Associates)
P-33-003959	CA-RIV-003959	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-003960	CA-RIV-003960	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover)

**Table 4.5-2
List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-003961	CA-RIV-003961	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover)
P-33-003962	CA-RIV-003962	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-003963	CA-RIV-003963	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-003964	CA-RIV-003964	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover)
P-33-003965	CA-RIV-003965	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-003966	CA-RIV-003966	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	1990 (C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2004 (P. Fulton/N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-004181	CA-RIV-004181	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1991 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller, Consulting Archaeologist, 27475 Ynez Road, No. 450, Temecula CA 92390)
P-33-004183	CA-RIV-004183	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1991 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller, Consulting Archaeologist, 27475 Ynez Road, No. 450, Temecula CA 92390); 2002 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)
P-33-004184	CA-RIV-004184	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1991 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller, Consulting Archaeologist, 27475 Ynez Road, No. 450, Temecula CA 92390); 2002 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)
P-33-004185	CA-RIV-004185	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1991 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller, Consulting Archaeologist, 27475 Ynez Road, No. 450, Temecula CA, 92390); 2002 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)
P-33-004186	CA-RIV-004186	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1991 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller, Consulting Archaeologist, 27475 Ynez Road, No. 450, Temecula, CA 92390); 2002 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)
P-33-004187	CA-RIV-004187	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1991 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller, Consulting Archaeologist, 27475 Ynez Road, No. 450, Temecula, CA 92390)
P-33-004188	CA-RIV-004188	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1991 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller, Consulting Archaeologist, 27475 Ynez Road, No. 450, Temecula, CA 92390); 2002 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)
P-33-004189	CA-RIV-004189	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1991 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller, Consulting Archaeologist, 27475 Ynez Road, No. 450, Temecula CA 92390)
P-33-004201	CA-RIV-004201	Foundation; Trash scatter	Historic	Not evaluated	1990 (James J. Schmidt and Gwendolyn Romani, Greenwood and Associates, 725 Jacon Way, 725 Jacon Way, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272, (213) 454-3091)
P-33-004206	CA-RIV-004206	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1990 (James J. Schmidt, June Schmidt, Jeanne Binning, and Tricia Webb, Greenwood and Associates, 725 Jacon Way, 725 Jacon Way, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272 (213) 454-3091)
P-33-004210	CA-RIV-004210	Foundation; Trash scatter	Historic	Not evaluated	1990 (James J. Schmidt, and Gwendolyn Romani, Greenwood and Associates, 725 Jacon Way, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272 (213) 454-3091)
P-33-004212	CA-RIV-004212	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1990 (James J. Schmidt, Kathy VanderVeen, James Kenney, and Lisa LeCount, Greenwood and Associates, 725 Jacon Way, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272 (213) 454-3091)

**Table 4.5-2
List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-004286	CA-RIV-004286	Grave; Physically overlaps or intersects 33-028830 and 33-013710	Historic	Destroyed	1979 (M.A. Brown, n/a)
P-33-004924	CA-RIV-004924	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1992 (M. Hogan, UC Riverside Archaeological Research Unit)
P-33-004925	CA-RIV-004925	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1992 (M. Hogan, UC Riverside Archaeological Research Unit)
P-33-007910	CA-RIV-005862H	Foundations; Privy and Trash scatter; Cistern; Standing structures;	Historic	Not evaluated	1995 (James J. Schmidt and Gwendolyn Romani, Greenwood and Associates)
P-33-008168	CA-RIV-006065	Lithic scatter; Faunal remains	Prehistoric	Significant	1998 (M. Horne, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, CA)
P-33-008169	CA-RIV-006066	Lithic scatter; Faunal remains	Prehistoric	Significant	1998 (M. Horne, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, CA)
P-33-008170	CA-RIV-006067	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Significant	1998 (M. Horne, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, CA)
P-33-008171	CA-RIV-006068	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Faunal remains	Prehistoric	Significant	1998 (M. Horne, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, CA)
P-33-008266	CA-RIV-006084	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Faunal remains	Prehistoric	Significant	1998 (M. Horne, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, CA)
P-33-008709	CA-RIV-006200	Hearths/ pits	Prehistoric	Significant	1999 (M. Horne, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, CA)
P-33-011606	CA-RIV-006914	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2002 (Riordan L. Goodwin, LSA Associates)
P-33-011621		Foundation; Walls; Standing structures; Farm	Historic	Not evaluated	1980 (Terence N. D'Altroy, Environmental Resources Group)
P-33-011622		Isolate - biface midsection	Prehistoric	Not significant	1980 (Terence N. D'Altroy, Environmental Resources Group)
P-33-012118	CA-RIV-006943/H	Bedrock milling feature; Foundations; Trash scatter; Road; Walls	Prehistoric, Historic	Significant	2002 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)
P-33-012635		Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (S. Bouscaren etc., ARU, UC Riverside)
P-33-012636		Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (S. Bouscaren etc., ARU, UC Riverside)
P-33-012637		Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (S. Bouscaren etc., ARU, UC Riverside)
P-33-012638		Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	1984 (S. Bouscaren Etc., ARU, UC Riverside)
P-33-012817		Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	1981 (L.L. Bowles, n/a); 2006 (Kristie R. Blevins, L&L Environmental, Inc.)

**Table 4.5-2
List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

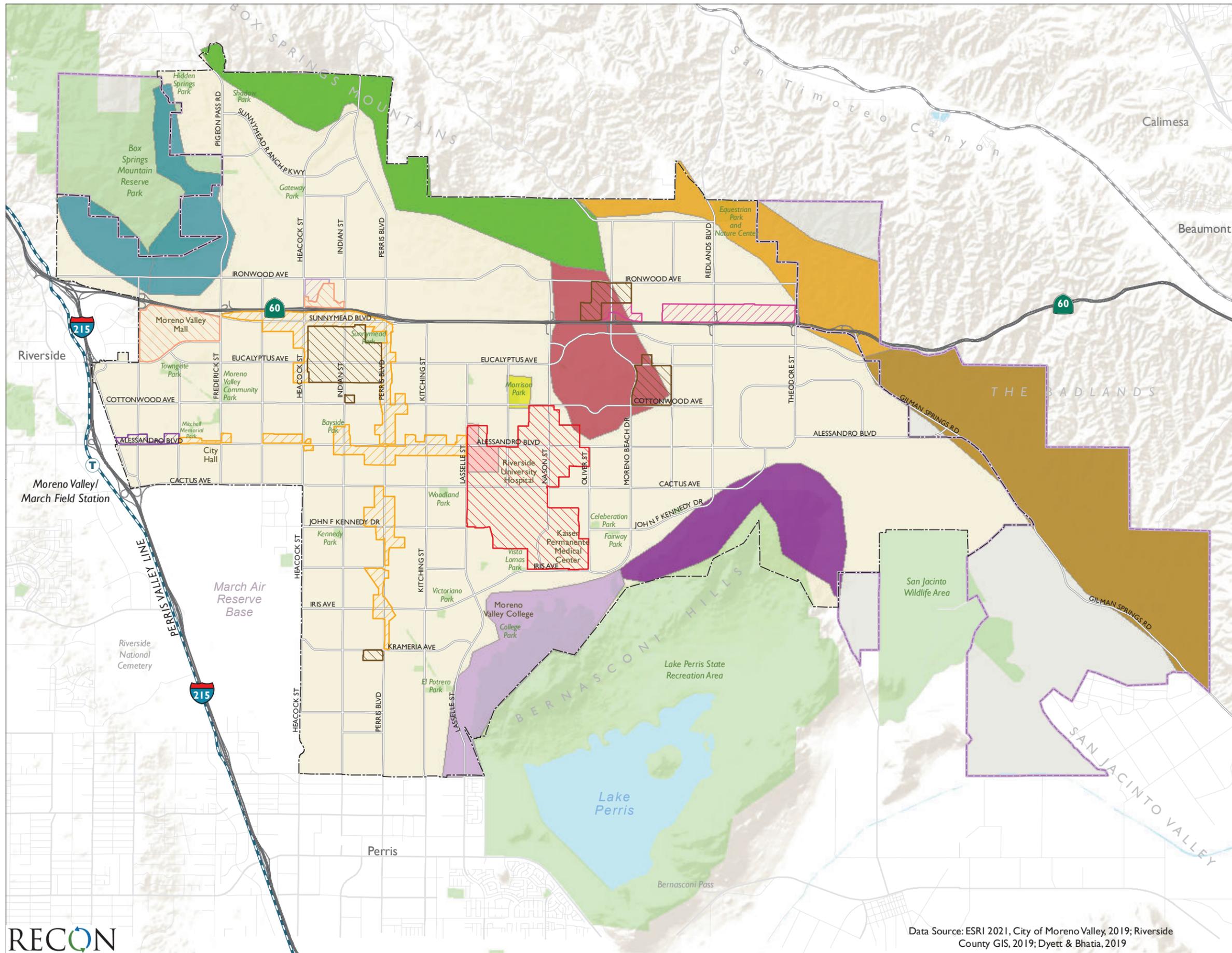
Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-012933	CA-RIV-007172	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Habitation debris; Other	Prehistoric	Not NR eligible	2003 (Smith, David M., and Ron Norton, The Keith Companies, Inc.); 2006 (Toenjes, Julianne, Sarah Mattiussi, and Rachael Nixon, Stantec); 2007 (Toenjes, Julianne, Sarah Mattiussi, and Rachael Nixon, Stantec)
P-33-012934		Isolate - mano	Prehistoric	Not significant	2003 (Smith, David M., and Ron Norton, The Keith Companies, Inc.); 2007 (Toenjes, Julianne and Sarah Mattiussi, Stantec Consulting)
P-33-012935		Isolate - core	Prehistoric	Not significant	2003 (Smith, David M., and Ron Norton, The Keith Companies, Inc.); 2007 (Toenjes, Julianne and Sarah Mattiussi, Stantec Consulting)
P-33-012936		Isolate - mano	Prehistoric	Not significant	2003 (Smith, David M., and Ron Norton, The Keith Companies); 2007 (Julianne Toenjes and Sarah Mattiussi, Stantec)
P-33-012937	CA-RIV-007173	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	Not significant	2003 (Smith, David M., and Ron Norton, The Keith Companies, Inc.); 2006 (Toenjes, Julianne, Sarah Mattiussi, and Rachael Nixon, Stantec)
P-33-012938		Isolate - mano	Prehistoric	Not significant	2003 (Smith, David M., and Ron Norton, The Keith Companies); 2007 (Toenjes, Julianne, Stantec Consulting)
P-33-013110	CA-RIV-007307	Bedrock milling feature; Cairns	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	1983 (Thomas Banks, Scientific Resource Surveys)
P-33-013607		Isolate: mano	Prehistoric	Not significant	1991 (Jean A. Keller, Jean A. Keller, Consulting Archaeologist)
P-33-013710		Grave	Historic	Destroyed	1979 (Brown, M.A., n/a)
P-33-013711		Isolate - mano	Prehistoric	Not significant	1974 (Jefferson, P. and H. Clough, n/a)
P-33-013825		Isolate - metate	Prehistoric	Not significant	2004 (Harris, N., Harris Arch Cons.)
P-33-013848		Isolate - metate	Prehistoric	Not significant	2004 (Smith, David M., The Keith Companies, Inc); 2007 (Toenjes, Julianne and Sarah Mattiussi, Stantec Consulting)
P-33-013849		Isolate - mano	Prehistoric	Not significant	2004 (Smith, David M., The Keith Companies, Inc.); 2007 (Toenjes, Julianne and Sarah Mattiussi, Stantec Consulting)
P-33-013850		Isolate - flake	Prehistoric	Not significant	2004 (Smith, David M., The Keith Companies, Inc); 2007 (Toenjes, Julianne and Sarah Mattiussi, Stantec Consulting)
P-33-015016		Isolate - mano	Prehistoric	Not significant	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015017	CA-RIV-007981	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015018	CA-RIV-007982	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015019	CA-RIV-007983	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015020	CA-RIV-007984	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015021	CA-RIV-007985	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015022	CA-RIV-007986	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)

**Table 4.5-2
List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-015023	CA-RIV-007987	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015024	CA-RIV-007988	Trash scatter	Historic	Not significant	2005 (Brunzell, David and Rory Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015028	CA-RIV-007992	Trash scatter	Historic	Not significant	2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015031	CA-RIV-007995	Trash scatter	Historic	Not significant	2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015032	CA-RIV-007996	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015045	CA-RIV-008006	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	2006 (Dice, M., Michael Brandman Associates)
P-33-015046	CA-RIV-008007	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	2006 (Dice, Michael, Michael Brandman Associates)
P-33-015147	CA-RIV-008056	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2006 (Moslak, Ken, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, M. Jorgensen, D. Faith, Tierra Environmental Services)
P-33-015148		Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2006 (Moslak, Ken, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, B. Bolger, M. Jorgensen and D. Faith, Tierra Environmental Services)
P-33-015149		Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2006 (Moslak, Ken, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, B. Bolger, Jm. Jorgensen and D. Faith, Tierra Environmental Services)
P-33-015150		Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2006 (Moslak, Ken, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, B. Bolger, M. Jorgensen and D. Faith, Tierra Environmental Service)
P-33-015301		Isolate - pestle	Prehistoric	Not significant	2005 (Chandler, Evelyn, Ecorp Consulting, Inc.)
P-33-015320	CA-RIV-008088	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2004 (Fulton, P. and N. Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)
P-33-015454	CA-RIV-008149	Foundation; Trash scatter; Wells/ cistern (septic tank)	Historic	Not evaluated	2006 (John Stephen Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services)
P-33-015648		Isolate - metate	Prehistoric	Not significant	2006 (J. Sanka, Michael Brandman Associates)
P-33-015675	CA-RIV-008168	Foundations; Trash scatter; Water conveyance system	Historic	Likely not significant	2006 (J. Sanka, Michael Brandman Associates)
P-33-015937	CA-RIV-008274	Bedrock milling feature; Foundations; Trash scatter; Wells/ cisterns	Prehistoric, Historic	Not evaluated	2007 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)
P-33-015967		Isolate - mano	Prehistoric	Not significant	2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)

**Table 4.5-2
List of Archaeological Resources and their Eligibility**

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligibility	Recording Events
P-33-016690		Isolate - core	Prehistoric	Not significant	2007 (Shanka, J, Michael Brandman Associates)
P-33-016788		Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Not significant	2007 (Sanka, J., Michael Brandman Associates)
P-33-017851		Isolate - mano	Prehistoric	Not significant	2009 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, Colton, CA)
P-33-019873		Isolate - metate	Prehistoric	Not significant	2010 (M. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates)
P-33-019874		Isolate - flake	Prehistoric	Not significant	2010 (M. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates)
P-33-024195	CA-RIV-011896	Multiple family property; Farm/ ranch; Privies	Historic	Not significant	2015 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.)
P-33-024882	CA-RIV-012333	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2014 (Kyle Garcia, Chris Purcell, and Lauren Willey, PCR Services Corporation)
P-33-024883		Isolate - hammerstone	Prehistoric	Not significant	2014 (Kyle Garcia, Chris Purcell and Lauren Willey, PCR Services Corporation)
P-33-028072	CA-RIV-012673	Trash scatter	Historic	Not significant	2015 (Cynthia Morales, CRM TECH)
P-33-028073	CA-RIV-012674	Trash scatter	Historic	Not significant	2015 (Cynthia Morales, CRM TECH)
P-33-028080	CA-RIV-012677	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, M. Jorgensen & D. Faith, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)
P-33-028082	CA-RIV-012679	Rock shelter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	2017 (H. Murphy, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)
P-33-028083	CA-RIV-012680	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, R. Bolger, M. Jorgensen & D. Faith, Environmental Services, Inc.)
P-33-028084	CA-RIV-012681	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, M. Jorgensen & D. Faith, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)
P-33-028085	CA-RIV-012682	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Likely not significant	2017 (H. Murphy, K. Stankowski, M. Jorgensen, and D. Faith, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.)
P-33-028163	CA-RIV-012706	Isolate - lithic tool; Trash scatter	Prehistoric, Historic	Not evaluated	2018 (P. de Barros, H. Murphy of Tierra Environmental)



- City of Moreno Valley
- Sphere of Influence
- General Plan Concept Areas**
- Mixed Use**
 - Downtown Center
 - Center Mixed Use
 - Corridor Mixed Use
- Commercial/Office/Industrial**
 - Highway Office/Commercial
 - Business Park/Light Industrial
 - Business Flex
- Residential**
 - Residential Density Changes
- Archaeological Sensitive Areas**
 - Pigeon Pass Valley/
Box Springs Mountains Complex
 - Pigeon Pass Valley/
Reche Hills Complex
 - Moreno Hills Complex
 - North Badlands Complex
 - South Badlands/
Eden Hot Springs Complex
 - Wolfskill Ranch North Complex
 - Wolfskill Ranch West Complex
 - Moreno School Complex
 - Laselle and Brodiaea Complex



FIGURE 4.5-2
Archaeological Sensitive Areas

Properties may qualify for NRHP listing if they qualify under the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
- Criterion B: Associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- Criterion C: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D: Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Structures and features must usually be at least 50 years old to be considered for listing on the NRHP, barring exceptional circumstances. According to the NRHP guidelines, a resource must retain its integrity, or the “ability to convey its significance.” The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

b. Federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) is a federal law that was established in 1990. NAGPRA provides a process for museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items – human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony – to lineal descendants, and culturally affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. NAGPRA includes provisions for unclaimed and culturally unidentifiable Native American cultural items, intentional and inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural items on federal and tribal lands, and penalties for noncompliance and illegal trafficking in these items. Implementation of the proposed project would be conducted in compliance with NAGPRA. On March 15, 2010, the Department of the Interior issued a final rule on 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 10, of the NAGPRA Regulations – Disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains. The final rule implements NAGPRA by adding procedures for the disposition of culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains in the possession or control of museums or federal agencies. The rule also amends sections related to purpose and applicability of the regulations, definitions, inventories of human remains and related funerary objects, civil penalties, and limitations and remedies. The rule became effective on May 14, 2010.

Federal curation regulations are also provided in 36 CFR 79, which apply to collections that are excavated or removed under the authority of the Antiquities Act (16 United States Code [USC] 431-433), the Reservoir Salvage Act (16 USC 469-469c), Section 110 of the NHPA (16 USC 470h-2), or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470aa-mm). Such collections generally include those that are the result of a prehistoric or historic resources survey, excavation or other study conducted in connection with a federal action, assistance, license or permit.

4.5.2.2 State

a. CEQA Guidelines and California Register of Historical Resources

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5, The California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, § 15064.5 (the State CEQA Guidelines) establishes the procedure for determining the significance of impacts to archeological and historical resources, as well as classifying the type of resource. Cultural resources are aspects of the environment that require identification and assessment for potential significance. The evaluation of cultural resources under CEQA is based upon the definitions of resources provided in State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5, as follows:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by, the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code (PRC), or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the

Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

The California Register may also include properties listed in local registers of historic properties. A “local register of historic resources” is broadly defined in Section 5020.1(k) as “a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.” Local registers of historic properties come in two forms: (1) surveys of historic resources conducted by a local agency in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation procedures and standards, adopted by the local agency and maintained as current and (2) landmarks designated under local ordinances or resolutions (PRC Sections 5024.1, 21804.1, and 15064.5). The minimum age criterion for the California Register is 50 years. Properties less than 50 years old may be eligible for listing on the California Register, if “it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance” [Chapter 11, Title 14, Section 4842(d)(2)].

A tribal cultural resource may be considered significant if it is included in a local or state register of historical resources or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1; is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described in PRC Section 21083.2, or a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

b. California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5, 7051, and 7054

These sections collectively address the illegality of interference with human burial remains, as well as the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites. The law protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction, and establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project, including the treatment of remains prior to, during, and after evaluation, and reburial procedures. Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98 (refer to second paragraph below). The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric (Native American), the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification, and may recommend scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

c. Native American Historic Cultural and Sanctified Cemetery Sites (PRC Section 5097 et seq.)

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes

procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NAHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to a year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR. In the fall of 2006, the law was amended to revise the process for the discovery of Native American remains during land development. The revisions encourage culturally sensitive treatment of Native American remains, and to require meaningful discussions and agreements concerning treatment of the remains at the earliest possible time. The intent is to foster the preservation and avoidance of human remains during development. The changes in the law allow additional time to notify, consult and confer with the Most Likely Descendent/Native American representatives on any given project. In addition, the new language provides more protection for re-interment sites.

Specifically, PRC Section 5097.9 states that no public agency, and no private party using or occupying public property or operating on public property, shall interfere with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion, nor shall any such agency cause severe or irreparable damage to any Native American Sanctified Cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, except on a clear and convincing showing that the public interest and necessity so require.

d. Assembly Bill 52

As of July 1, 2015, PRC Section 21084.2 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, as defined, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” Assembly Bill (AB) 52 requires lead agencies to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. If a project will result in an adverse effect to tribal cultural resource, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate the impact.

e. Senate Bill 18

As of March 1, 2005, Senate Bill (SB) 18 permits California Native American tribes recognized by the NAHC to hold conservation easements on terms mutually satisfactory to the tribe and the landowner. The term “California Native American tribe” is defined as “a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC.” The bill also requires that, prior to the adoption or amendment of a city or county’s general plan, the city or county consult with California Native American tribes for the purpose of preserving specified places, features, and objects located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. SB 18 also applies to the adoption or amendment of specific plans. This bill requires the planning agency to refer to the California Native American tribes specified by the NAHC and to provide them with opportunities for involvement.

4.5.2.3 Local Regulations

a. City of Moreno Valley General Plan Policies and Municipal Code

The 2021 GPU includes goals and policies that would serve to preserve historical resources within the Planning Area. The Open Space and Resource Conservation Element includes a goal to preserve and respect Moreno Valley's unique cultural and scenic resources, recognizing their contribution to local character and sense of place.

b. Municipal Code, Heritage Trees

Title 9, Chapter 9.17.030, Section G of the Municipal Code identifies Heritage Trees as any tree that defines the historical and cultural character of the city including older Palm and Olive trees, and/or any tree designated as such by official action. The regulation prohibits any person from removing, destroying, or disfiguring a heritage tree within the city limits. Removal of a heritage tree designated historic and/or culturally significant by official action shall require the review of the ecological historical preservation board. The ordinance provides certain exceptions and exemptions from the Heritage Tree requirements.

c. Municipal Code, Cultural Preservation

Title 7, Cultural Preservation of the Municipal Code promotes public health, safety, and general welfare by providing for the preservation, identification, protection, enhancement and perpetuation of existing improvements, buildings, structures, signs, objects, features, sites, places, areas, districts, neighborhoods, streets and natural features having special cultural, historical, archaeological, architectural or community value in the city. Per Chapters 7.05 and 7.07, landmarks, structures of merit, and preservation districts and neighborhood conservation areas can be designated by a committee or by the city council on appeal. Title 7, Chapter 7.09.010 requires a permit to restore, rehabilitate, alter, develop, construct, demolish, remove or change the appearance of any landmark, landmark structure, landmark site, or any structure or site within a preservation district.

4.5.3 Methodologies for Determining Impacts

Preparation of this EIR section began with a review of the record search results completed by the EIC for the Planning Area, as well as existing cultural resources information from the 2006 Moreno Valley General Plan Program EIR. This existing data was used to develop a cultural resources sensitivity map that was compared to the Concept Areas and Community Corridors to determine the potential to impact existing cultural resources within the Planning Area. This was followed by an evaluation of how proposed 2021 GPU goals would serve to either preserve or impact cultural resources within the Planning Area.

4.5.4 Basis for Determining Significance

Thresholds used to evaluate impacts related to cultural resources are based on applicable criteria in the CEQA Guidelines (CCR Sections 15000-15387), Appendix G. A significant impact related to cultural resources would occur if the project would:

- 1) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5;
- 2) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5; or
- 3) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

Additionally, a significant impact related to tribal cultural resources would occur if the project would:

- 4) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:
 - a) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), or
 - b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American.

4.5.5 Impact Analysis

4.5.5.1 Topic 1: Historic Resources

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic-era resource pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5?

As documented in Section 4.5.1.4.a above, a review of recent aerial photographs and historic-era resources from the EIC record search identified a total of 48 existing resources within the Planning Area (see Figure 4.5-1). One resource is listed as California Point of Historical Interest. Potentially significant historic resources within the Planning Area include four resources that have been recommended eligible for the NRHR/CRHR and three that have been recommended eligible for a local listing or designation. The majority of potentially significant historic resources within the Planning Area have not been evaluated for significance under CEQA.

Impacts from future development on the built environment would occur at the project level. Any alteration, relocation, or demolition associated with future development that would affect historic buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, and sites over 50 years of age would represent a potentially significant impact to historical resources. Future development and redevelopment would be required to adhere to CEQA and relevant portions of the Municipal Code. Per Title 9, Chapter 9.17.030, Section G future projects would be required to protect heritage trees. Additionally, per Title 7, Cultural Preservation, future projects would be evaluated for landmarks, structures of merit, preservation districts, and neighborhood conservation areas. Future projects involving significant historic structures or buildings listed on these lists would require a permit to restore, rehabilitate, alter, develop, construct, demolish, remove, or change the appearance. Furthermore, the 2021 GPU also includes goals that would serve to preserve cultural resources within the Planning Area. Open Space and Resource Conservation Goal 2 seeks to preserve Moreno Valley's unique cultural and scenic resources for their contribution to local character.

As shown in Figure 4.5-1, the proposed Concept Areas would avoid the majority of the known historic or potentially historic resources within the Planning Area. Nevertheless, the proposed Residential Density Change Concept Area located south of Sunnymead Boulevard and east of Heacock Street would overlap with the location of one resource identified as significant, and two resources recommended eligible for the National Register. Future development and redevelopment outside of the proposed Concept Areas consistent with the existing 2006 General Plan land use designations would also have the potential to impact known historic or potentially historic resources, including unrecorded historical resources that have not been evaluated or may become eligible for listing in the future. Furthermore, development within vacant lands may result in indirect impacts to the visual and setting integrity to significant historic resources. Therefore, the project would have the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of historic era resources, which would be considered a significant impact.

4.5.5.2 Topic 2: Archaeological Resources

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5?

As documented in Section 4.5.1.4.b above, the EIC record search identified a total of 255 archaeological resources within the Planning Area. The 2021 GPU includes goals that would serve to preserve cultural resources within the Planning Area. Open Space and Resource Conservation Goal 2 seeks to preserve Moreno Valley's unique cultural and scenic resources for their contribution to local character. As shown in Figure 4.5-2, the proposed Concept Areas would avoid the majority of the known archaeological resources within the Planning Area. Additionally, the Open Space and Resource Conservation Element (OSRC) of the 2021 GPU also includes goal, policy, and action that would serve to preserve cultural resources within the Planning Area.

Goal

OSRC-2: Preserve and respect Moreno Valley's unique cultural and scenic resources, recognizing their contribution to local character and sense of place.

Policy

OSRC.2-8 Require cultural resource assessments prior to the approval of development proposals on properties located in archaeologically sensitive areas.

Action

OSRC.2-B Maintain a map of sensitive archaeological sites in Moreno Valley and use it to inform project applicants of the need for cultural resource assessments.

Nevertheless, the proposed Highway Office/Commercial and two of the Residential Density Change Concept Areas would overlap with the Moreno Hills complex, and the proposed Downtown Center Concept Area would overlap with the Lasselle and Brodiaea complex. Additionally, the Highway Office/Commercial Concept Area would be located adjacent to the North Badlands complex, and the Downtown Center Concept Area would be located adjacent to the Moreno School complex. Future development and redevelopment outside of the proposed Concept Areas consistent with the existing 2006 General Plan land use designations would also have the potential to occur within known archaeologically sensitive complexes. Furthermore, future development and redevelopment within the Planning Area would have the potential to impact unrecorded archaeological resources that have not been evaluated or may become eligible for listing in the future. Therefore, implementation of future projects could result in the ground-disturbing activities within vacant land that could unearth unknown buried archaeological resources. Any grading, excavation, and other ground disturbing activities associated with future development that could expose buried archaeological resources and features, including sacred sites or TCPs, would be considered a significant impact.

4.5.5.3 Topic 3: Human Remains

Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

The EIC record search did not identify any formal cemeteries or other resources that are known to currently possess human remains. Although the record search identified two historic grave sites, these sites have been destroyed and no longer possess human remains. However, due to the history of various Native American tribes and their presence throughout Moreno Valley and the SOI, there is the potential for human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, to be located within the Planning Area. Therefore, implementation of subsequent future projects could result in the ground-disturbing activities within vacant land that could unearth unknown buried human remains, which would be considered a significant impact.

4.5.5.4 Topic 4: Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, features, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- i) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register or*
- ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set form in subdivision c of PRC Section 5024.1?*

There is a potential to encounter buried resources associated with the material culture of traditional cultural territory used by the Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Cahuilla for thousands of years. Often tribal cultural resources as defined in CEQA PRC Section 21074 are associated with or in proximity to significant archaeological resources. The NAHC sacred lands search indicated the results are positive. They recommended contacting the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians.

According to AB 52 and PRC 21080.3.1, the City must consult with traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American tribes to determine if a project will result in a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resource. In an effort to determine the future potential impacts to tribal cultural resource, listed California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic scope of the Planning Area were engaged for input regarding tribal cultural resources not yet formally recorded that could be impacted by subsequent projects. The City sent letters to the following tribes informing them of the project consistent with the requirements of AB 52:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
- Rincon of Luiseño Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

On May 19, 2020, Joseph Ontiveros, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba), requested initiation of formal consultation under AB 52 with the City. Soboba stated that although the Planning Area is outside of their existing reservation, it does fall within the bounds of their Tribal Traditional Use Areas. Furthermore, the Planning Area includes known sites, is a recognized shared use area of trade between tribes, and is considered culturally sensitive to their people (Appendix C).

According to SB 18, the City must consult with California Native American tribes for the purpose of preserving specified places, features, and objects located within the City's jurisdiction. This applies prior to the adoption or amendment of a City's general plan and

specific plans. To comply with this, the City contacted the following for SB 18 consultation per a list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Cahuilla Band of Indians, Anza, CA
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
- Morongo Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
- Fort Yuma Quechan
- Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
- San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

On May 4, 2020, H. Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Ft. Yuma Quechan Tribe, responded by notification of no comments regarding the project and that the tribe will defer to the more local tribes and support their decisions regarding the project (see Appendix C).

On May 19, 2020, Soboba has requested: (1) government-to-government consultation, which includes the transfer of information to Soboba regarding project progress as soon as new developments occur; (2) Soboba be considered a consulting tribal entity for this project; (3) since the possibility of encountering cultural resources during project construction/excavation phases is intensified due to working in and around traditional use areas, Soboba has requested that Native American monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department be present during any ground disturbing activities, which would include archaeological surveys and testing; and (4) Soboba has requested that proper procedures be taken and tribal requests be honored (see Appendix C).

On May 28, 2020, Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources Management for the San Manuel Band of Luiseño Indians (SMBMI), responded with notification that a portion of the Planning Area exists within a sensitive portion of Serrano ancestral territory; therefore, SMBMI elected to consult on the project under both SB 18 and CEQA. SMBMI requested the provision of the following technical documents for tribal review: the cultural report; soil/geological study; and proposed project/zoning maps. SMBMI stated that the provision of this information will assist in project review and implementation (see Appendix C). The SMBMI included a map showing the overlap of the City's Planning Area with Serrano ancestral territory and the cultural areas of significance where their concerns will be focused (see Appendix C).

Subsequent projects implemented in accordance with the project would be subject to the provisions of AB 52 and may require tribal consultation with California Native American

tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic scope of the Planning Area. Future AB 52 consultation may identify tribal cultural resources not yet found and formally recorded that could be impacted by subsequent projects. Grading of original in situ soils could also expose buried tribal cultural resources and features including sacred sites. Therefore, implementation of future projects could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, which would be considered a significant impact.

4.5.6 Cumulative Analysis

4.5.6.1 Topic 1: Historic Resources

Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time. Regardless of the efforts taken to avoid impacts to historic resources, the more land that is converted to developed uses, the greater the potential for impacts to historic resources. While individual projects can avoid or mitigate the direct loss of a specific resource, the effects would be cumulatively considerable, and therefore could result in a cumulatively significant impact.

4.5.6.2 Topic 2: Archaeological Resources

Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time. The loss of an archaeological resource due to mitigation by data recovery could be considered a cumulative impact.

Regardless of the efforts taken to avoid impacts to archaeological resources, the more land that is converted to developed uses, the greater the potential for impacts to archaeological resources. While individual projects can avoid or mitigate the direct loss of a specific resource, the effects would be cumulatively considerable, and therefore could result in a cumulatively significant impact.

4.5.6.3 Topic 3: Human Remains

Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time. The loss of an archaeological resource due to mitigation by data recovery could be considered a cumulative impact.

Regardless of the efforts taken to avoid impacts to archaeological resources, the more land that is converted to developed uses, the greater the potential for impacts to archaeological resources. While individual projects can avoid or mitigate the direct loss of a specific resource, the effects would be cumulatively considerable, and therefore could result in a cumulatively significant impact.

4.5.6.4 Topic 4: Tribal Cultural Resources

Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time. The loss of an archaeological resource due to mitigation by data recovery could be considered a cumulative impact.

Regardless of the efforts taken to avoid impacts to archaeological resources, the more land that is converted to developed uses, the greater the potential for impacts to archaeological resources. While individual projects can avoid or mitigate the direct loss of a specific resource, the effects would be cumulatively considerable, and therefore could result in a cumulatively significant impact.

4.5.7 Significance of Impacts before Mitigation

4.5.7.1 Topic 1: Historic Resources

Analysis of impacts from future development on the built-environment would be required at the project level. Any alteration, relocation, demolition, or excessive groundborne vibration associated with future development that would affect historic buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, and sites would represent a significant impact to historical resources. Therefore, future projects would have the potential to result in a substantial adverse effect on historical resources, and impacts would be significant.

4.5.7.2 Topic 2: Archaeological Resources

Analysis of impacts from future development on known and those-not-yet-found archaeological resources would be required at the project level. Any vegetation clearing/grubbing, grading, trenching, or excavation associated with future development that could expose buried prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources would represent a significant impact to historical resources. Therefore, future projects would have the potential to result in a substantial adverse effect on historical resources, and impacts would be significant.

4.5.6.3 Topic 3: Human Remains

Analysis of impacts from future development on human remains would be required at the project level. Any vegetation clearing/grubbing, grading, trenching, or excavation associated with future development that would expose or disturb unknown human remains would represent a significant impact to human remains. Therefore, future projects would have the potential to result in a substantial adverse effect on historical resources, and impacts would be significant.

4.5.7.4 Topic 4: Tribal Cultural Resources

Analysis of impacts from future development on tribal cultural resources would be required at the project level. Any vegetation clearing/grubbing, grading, trenching, or excavation

associated with future development that would affect tribal cultural resources represent a significant impact to tribal cultural resources. Therefore, future projects would have the potential to result in a substantial adverse effect on tribal cultural resources, and impacts would be significant.

4.5.8 Mitigation

The following mitigation measures would reduce impacts to the historic built-environment, archaeological resources, human remains, and tribal cultural resources to less than significant. These mitigation measures identify the process of implementing those recommendations and would be required for future projects with the potential to impact historical and tribal cultural resources.

4.5.8.1 Topic 1: Historic Resources

CUL-1: Prior to the issuance of any permit for a future development site-specific project that would directly or indirectly affect a building/structure in excess of 50 years of age, the City or a qualified architectural historian shall determine whether the affected building/structure is historically significant. The evaluation shall be based on criteria such as age, location, context, association with an important person or event, uniqueness, or structural integrity, as indicated in the CEQA guidelines. If the evaluation determines that building/structure is not historic, no further evaluation or mitigation would be required. If the building/structure is determined to be historically significant, the preferred mitigation would be to avoid the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize or mitigate harm to the resource shall be taken per recommendations of the qualified architectural historian.

4.5.8.2 Topic 2: Archaeological Resources

CUL-2: Prior to issuance of any permit for a future site-specific project that would potentially have a direct or indirect affect an archaeological resource, the City shall require the following steps be taken to determine: (1) the presence of archaeological resources, and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources which may be impacted by project development. The following steps would help determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources.

Step 1: An archaeologist shall conduct records and background research at the Eastern Information Center for a list of recorded resources and request a sacred lands file search from the Native American Heritage Commission.

Step 2: After review of this data, a pedestrian survey shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist.

- Step 3: If through the research and the field survey, archaeological resources are identified, then an evaluation of significance shall be completed by a qualified archaeologist. The evaluation program generally will include excavation to determine depth, extent, integrity, and content of the subsurface cultural material.
- Step 4: The results of the excavation will be evaluated using the Thresholds above in Section 4.5.4.
- Step 5: If an archaeological resource is determined significant and avoidance through project redesign is not feasible, a data recovery and construction monitoring program must be implemented to reduce the impacts the archaeological resource to below a significant level. The data recovery program must be approved by the City.
- Step 6: A final data recovery and/monitoring report shall be completed in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Content and Format*. Confidential attachments must be submitted under separate covers. Artifacts collected during the evaluation and data recovery phases must be curated at an appropriate facility consistent with state (California State Historic Resources Commission's Guidelines for Curation of Archaeological Collection 1993) and federal curation standards (36 CFR 79 of the Federal Register) and that allows access to artifact collections.

4.5.8.3 Topic 3: Human Remains

- CUL-3:** If human remains are unintentionally disturbed during archaeological excavations or construction activities, implementation of the procedures set forth in PRC Section 5097.98 and California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 would be implemented in consultation with the MLD as identified by the NAHC. California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined by the County Coroner to be Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC shall identify the MLD with whom consultation shall occur to determine in the treatment and disposition of the remains.

4.5.8.4 Topic 4: Tribal Cultural Resources

Implementation of CUL-2 and CUL-3, along with AB 52 consultation early during the development review process, would minimize potentially significant impacts on tribal cultural resources.

4.5.9 Significance of Impacts after Mitigation

4.5.9.1 Topic 1: Historic Resources

Implementation of the mitigation measures described above would reduce impacts on historic resources to a level less than significant. However, as no specific development projects have been identified at this time, it is not possible to ensure that every future project could fully mitigate potentially significant impacts. Therefore, impacts to historic resources would be significant and unavoidable at this program level of review.

4.5.9.2 Topic 2: Archaeological Resources

Implementation of the mitigation measures described above would reduce impacts on archaeological resources to a level less than significant. However, as no specific projects have been identified at this time, it is not possible to ensure that every future project could fully mitigate potentially significant impacts. Therefore, impacts to archaeological resources would be significant and unavoidable at this program level of review.

4.5.9.3 Topic 3: Human Remains

Implementation of the mitigation measures described above would reduce impacts on human remains to a level less than significant. However, as no specific projects have been identified at this time, it is not possible to ensure that every future project could fully mitigate potentially significant impacts. Therefore, impacts to human remains would be significant and unavoidable at this program level of review.

4.5.9.4 Topic 4: Tribal Cultural Resources

Implementation of AB 52 consultation in addition to the mitigation measures described above would reduce impacts on tribal cultural resources to a level less than significant. However, as no specific projects have been identified at this time, it is not possible to ensure that every future project could fully mitigate potentially significant impacts. Therefore, impacts to tribal cultural resources would be significant and unavoidable at this program level of review.