
APPENDIX C:

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY



CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

HEACOCK STREET SOUTH EXTENSION PROJECT

**City of Moreno Valley
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

City of Moreno Valley Public Works Department
14177 Frederick Street
P.O. Box 88005
Moreno Valley, CA 92552

Prepared for:

HANA Resources, Inc.
20361 Hermana Circle
Lake Forest, CA 92630

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

November 6, 2025
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CRM TECH Project No. 4269
City of Moreno Valley Project No. 8010010

Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report: Heacock Street South Extension Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Author(s): Nicole Raslich, Archaeologist/Report Writer
Deirdre Encarnación, Archaeologist/Report Writer
Melissa Portilla, Archaeologist/Field Surveyor

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

Date: November 6, 2025; updated November 21, 2025

For Submittal to: City of Moreno Valley Public Works Department
14177 Frederick Street
P.O. Box 88005
Moreno Valley, CA 92552
(951) 413-3100

Prepared for: Don Cully, General Manager
HANA Resources, Inc.
20361 Hermana Circle
Lake Forest, CA 92630
(949) 648-4988

USGS Quadrangle: Perris, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 31, T3S R3W, and Section 36, T3S R4W, SBBM)

Project Size: Approximately 8.6 acres

Keywords: Western Riverside County; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resource" under CEQA provisions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between April and November 2025, at the request of HANA Resources, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Heacock Street South Extension project in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The study is part of the environmental review process for the project, which entails primarily widening and realigning the segment of Heacock Street between San Michele Road and Lateral B of the Perris Valley Channel. The City of Moreno Valley Public Works Department (MVPWD), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The area covered by this study consists of approximately 4,000 linear feet (0.75 mile) of the existing right-of-way for Heacock Street between San Michele Road and Lateral B of the Perris Valley Channel as well as the portions of adjacent properties involved in the project for which the MVPWD has secured permits to enter as of this time. In total, it encompasses approximately 8.6 acres in the westernmost portion of Section 31, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and along the boundary with Section 36, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Perris, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The purpose of the study is to provide the MVPWD with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the study area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search by the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), contacted the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and Pechanga Band of Indians, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Throughout the course of the study, no “historical resources” were encountered within the study area. The results of the research indicate that two previously recorded linear features of historical origin are present adjacent to the study area, namely Lateral B of the Perris Valley Channel (33-024867/33-029118) and Webster Avenue (33-024868). Both of them were previously determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. This study has not uncovered any new information that would warrant a reconsideration of the previous evaluations of these features. Therefore, CRM TECH concludes that they do not qualify as “historical resources” for CEQA-compliance purposes.

The NAHC reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the vicinity of the study area and referred further inquiries to the Pechanga Band of Indians and other local tribes. To date, the Pechanga Band has not responded to CRM TECH’s request for further information. However, the records search results suggest that the NAHC response likely refers to the Soboba Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property (33-029889) and the Pechanga Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property (33-029890), two large, overlapping cultural landscapes that have been delineated near the project location on the basis of information provided by the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Indians. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by PRC §21074, is beyond the scope of this study and needs

to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the MVPWD and the Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the MVPWD a preliminary conclusion of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources, pending the completion of further consultations with local Native American groups, particularly the Pechanga Band of Indians. No other cultural resources investigation is recommended within the current study area. However, further archaeological survey will be needed on the rest of the land within the project boundaries once proper access has been secured, or if construction plans undergo such changes as to include additional acreage not covered by this study. If buried cultural materials are encountered during future earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between April and November 2025, at the request of HANA Resources, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Heacock Street South Extension project in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The study is part of the environmental review process for the project, which entails primarily widening and realigning the segment of Heacock Street between San Michele Road and Lateral B of the Perris Valley Channel. The City of Moreno Valley Public Works Department (MVPWD), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000 et seq.).

The area covered by this study consists of approximately 4,000 linear feet (0.75 mile) of the existing right-of-way for Heacock Street between San Michele Road and Lateral B of the Perris Valley Channel as well as the portions of adjacent properties involved in the project for which the MVPWD has secured permits to enter as of this time. In total, it encompasses approximately 8.6 acres in the westernmost portion of Section 31, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and along the boundary with Section 36, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Perris, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The purpose of the study is to provide the MVPWD with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the study area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a

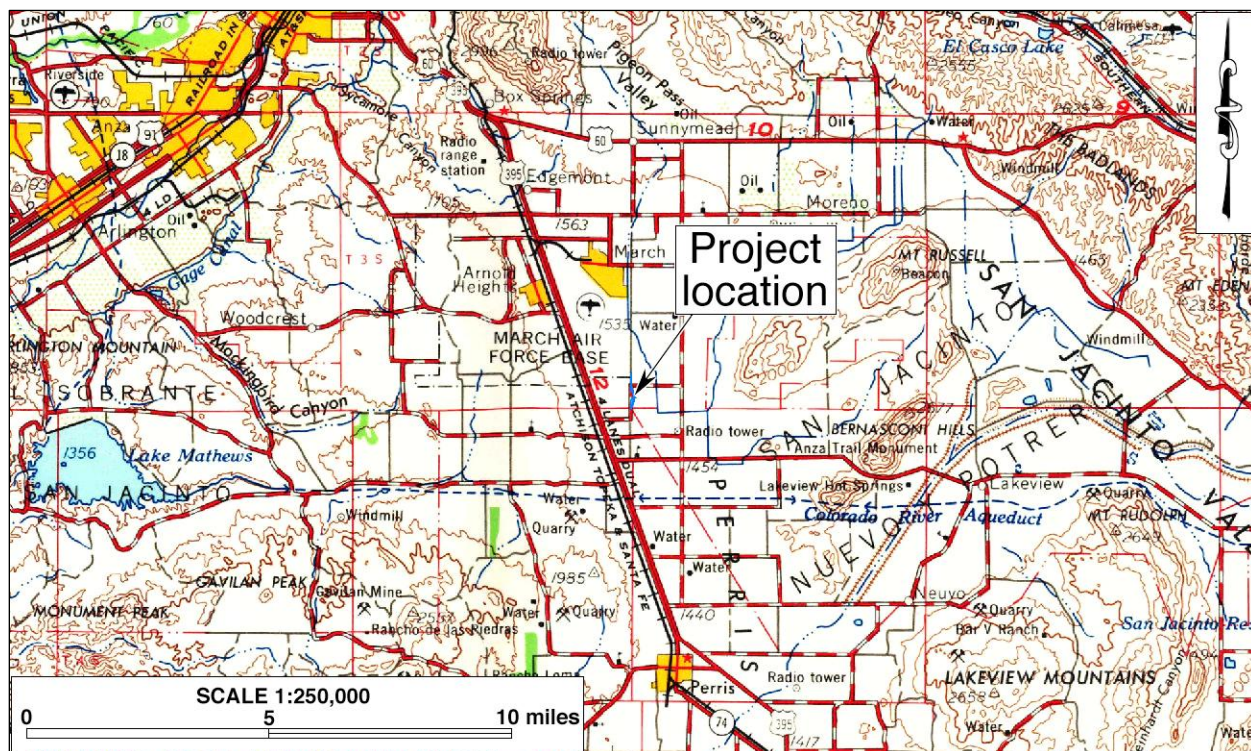


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

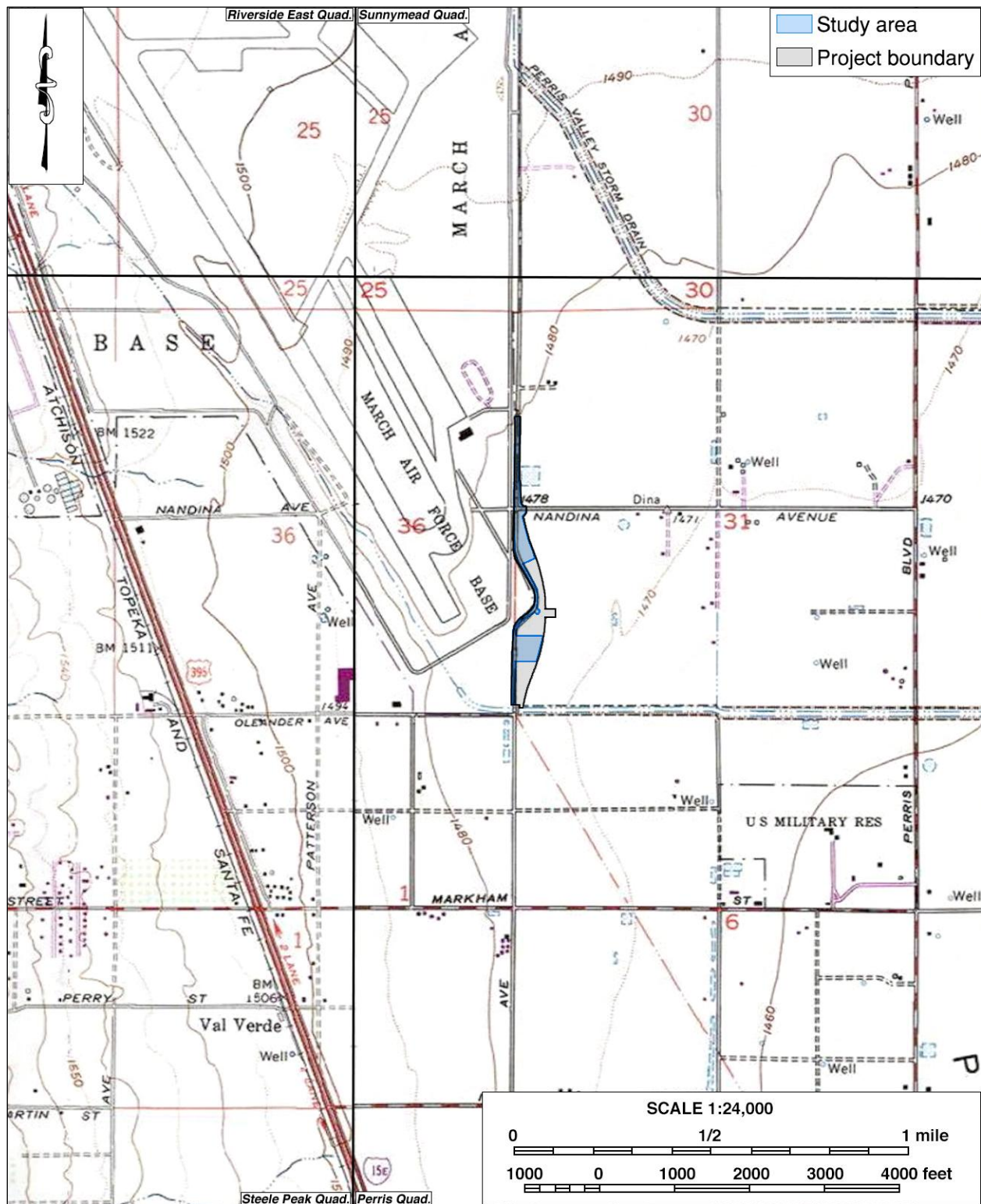


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Perris, Riverside East, Steele Peak, and Sunnymead, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1979b; 1980a; 1980b])



Figure 3. Satellite view of the study area.

Native American Sacred Lands File search by the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), contacted the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and Pechanga Band of Indians, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Moreno Valley is centered in its namesake geographic feature, which is one of the many tectonically controlled valleys in the valley-and-ridge systems of the Perris Block. The landscape in the region features broad valleys divided by groups of rolling hills and rocky knolls. Trending generally northeast-southwest, the Morena Valley extends between the northern ends of the adjacent San Jacinto Valley and Perris Valley. The natural environment of the region is characterized by the temperate Mediterranean climate, and the seasonal average temperatures vary from lows in the 30°F range in winter and highs over 90°F in summer. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and March.

The study area lies on the southwestern edge of the City of Moreno Valley, adjacent to the southeastern corner of March Air Reserve Base. It extends along the current alignment of Heacock Street, a paved public road that connects to the unpaved Webster Avenue at the southern end of the study area. The surrounding land use was historically dominated by agriculture but has gradually shifted to industrial and commercial development in recent decades. Elevations within the project area range roughly from 1,454 to 1,484 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is generally level. Surface soils outside the existing roadbed consist of soft, loose brown silt with some loam. In its native state, the project area is a part of the California Coastal Scrub plant community, but vegetation observed on the heavily disturbed ground surface consisted primarily of tumbleweeds and ruderal grasses (Fig. 4).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, some ten miles southeast of the study area, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, roughly 25 miles to the northwest, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others.



Figure 4. Typical landscape in the study area. (Photograph taken on September 19, 2025)

Specifically, the prehistory of western Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be divided into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,500-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The present-day Moreno Valley area lies near the vaguely defined “boundary” where the traditional territories of four tribal nations overlap, namely those of the Luiseño, Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano. The classic anthropological scholarship on the histories and cultures of these groups includes Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Bean (1978), Bean and Shipek (1978), and Bean and Smith (1978a; 1978b). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources. Ethnoecological information is generally from Bean and Saubel (1972) and Anderson (2013). All four tribal groups speak Takic languages from the Uto-Aztecan family, and they shared many common features in their social organization and resource procurement strategies prior to European arrival. As with most southern California Indians, autonomous lineages or kin groups represented the basic political unit. Traditional societies were then structured around villages based on the clan or lineage groups.

Subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, with the Native people exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. The Native diet in the region included acorns, piñon nuts, seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, and wild onions, among a myriad of other cultivated plants. Medicinal and ceremonial plants such as California sagebrush, yerba buena, white sage, and elderberry were typically cultivated near villages. They hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, and snares, as well as bows and arrow. Other common tools of daily life included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the tribes helped shape the landscape as well. All of them utilized controlled burns to create an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. Coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings were used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds, which left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, one of the most common types of prehistoric archaeological remains found in the region.

The traditional territory of the Luiseño extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside, with the Temecula Valley at its geographical center. The Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups according to their geographic locations at the time of European contact: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Geronimo Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The homeland of the Gabrielino was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, while the Serrano homeland was centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also included the slopes and lowlands on the flanks of the mountain range and the southern portion of the Mojave Desert.

As early as 1542, the coastal Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize what is now the State of California. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino and Luiseño people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel, Mission San Luis Rey, and other Franciscan missions in southern California. The Serrano were brought into the mission system during the 1810s, when an *asistencia* of Mission San Gabriel was established in the San Bernardino Valley. The Cahuilla, farthest from the coast, experienced less direct impact from the Spanish mission system and, later, the establishment of large ranchos on Mexican land grants, with many of their villages remaining viable well after the American annexation of Alta California.

Despite the different levels of involvement with the Spanish-, Mexican-, and finally American-dominated “mainstream” society, the populations of all four groups dwindled rapidly during the late 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, forceful reduction, and harsh living conditions at the missions and the ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands. Today, most of the Native people of Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Serrano heritage are affiliated with one of the many Indian reservations in southern California. Meanwhile, the Gabrielino, caught in the phenomenal growth of what would become one of the nation’s leading metropolises, had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group by the early 20th century (Bean and Smith 1978a:540). In recent decades, however, there has been a renaissance in traditional cultural practice and cultural identity among Gabrielino descendants, much as among other Native American tribes in the region.

Historic Context

In California, the so-called “historic period” began in 1769, when an expedition sent by the Spanish authorities in Mexico founded Mission San Diego, the first European outpost in Alta California. For several decades after that, however, Spanish colonization activities were largely confined to the coastal regions and left mostly indirect impact on the arid hinterland of the territory. Although the first explorers, including Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza, traveled through the Perris and San Jacinto Valleys as early as 1772-1774 (Beck and Haase 1974:15), no Europeans were known to have settled in the vicinity until the beginning of the 19th century.

In comparison to other nearby communities such as Riverside and San Jacinto, the City of Moreno Valley is a “late-boomer” both in early development in the 19th century and in urban growth in the 20th. By the mid-19th century, the area that constitutes present-day Moreno Valley remained essentially uninhabited, despite its location on a plain surrounded by several large Mexican land grants. In 1853-1855, when the U.S. government initiated the first official land survey in southern California, the only man-made features observed in the area were a few roads crisscrossing the desert floor, including a wagon road from San Bernardino to Temecula, a second one leading to San Jacinto, and several unidentified roads or trails (GLO 1855; 1856).

The Moreno Valley area remained unclaimed public land until 1870, when a large tract of 13,471 acres was purchased from the U.S. government in one single transaction (BLM n.d.). It was on this vast acquisition that the 11,560-acre Alessandro Tract and the town of Alessandro, where March Air Reserve Base lies today, were laid out and offered to settlers in 1887 (Gunther 1984:11), during a land boom that swept through southern California in the 1880s. After this initial

development scheme failed, the developers of Redlands in San Bernardino County, fresh from their acclaimed success in creating the Bear Valley reservoir and the thriving Redlands colony, took over the Alessandro Tract with the intention of irrigating the land with an elaborate water system (Gunther 1984).

Water from the Bear Valley reservoir reached the Moreno Valley area in 1891, ushering in a few years of prosperity in the early 1890s. Two more communities came into being in the vicinity during this brief boom: New Haven, soon to be renamed Moreno, and Midland, also known as Armada (Gunther 1984:323, 333). However, the boom soon turned to bust during the drought of the late 1890s, when Bear Valley water was no longer delivered to the Moreno Valley area. As a result, the budding towns in the area became largely abandoned, and many of the buildings were taken up and moved to Riverside (Gunther 1984:13, 334).

During the early 20th century, the Moreno Valley area began to recover slowly. In 1912, a 1,100-acre portion of the original Alessandro Tract was re-subdivided as the Sunnymead Orchard Tract (County Surveyor 1912), thus bestowing on the community formerly known as Midland or Armada the new name of Sunnymead. A decade later, a series of land development projects began just to the west of Sunnymead, which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the community of Edgemont (County Surveyor 1927; Gunther 1984:171-172).

Despite these development efforts, Moreno Valley's economic prospect was severely hampered by the lack of reliable water supply until 1973, after the completion of the California Aqueduct and its southern terminus, Lake Perris (Gunther 1984:334). Since then, the promise of affordable housing brought an influx of commuters to the Moreno Valley area, setting off a period of rapid growth and urbanization. By 1984, when residents in the communities of Moreno, Sunnymead, and Edgemont voted to incorporate as the City of Moreno Valley, the new city had already become the second most populous in Riverside County (Gunther 1984), thanks mainly to its attraction as a "bedroom community."

In the project vicinity, in contrast, the establishment of the U.S. Army's Alessandro Aviation Field in 1918 began a long history of military installations, a tradition that was reinforced by the WWII-era Camp Haan and carried to the present time by March Air Reserve Base (formerly March Air Force Base). In more recent times, the area around project location has undergone a gradual transition to an industrial/commercial "park," largely because of its convenient location in close proximity to the Interstate Highway 215 corridor.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On May 5, 2025, CRM TECH archaeologist Deirdre Encarnación conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). Located on the campus of San Diego State University, the SCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the Counties of Imperial, Riverside and San Diego. During the records search, Encarnación examined maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project location. Previously

identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Historic Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On April 28, 2025, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. Between April 29 and September 15, 2025, CRM TECH also contacted the nearby Pechanga Band of Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians to request additional information regarding potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity and to invite tribal participation in the field survey. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is summarized in the sections below, and a complete record is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Nicole Raslich. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855-1883, USGS topographic maps dated 1901-1980, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1959-2025. The historic maps are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On September 19, 2025, CRM TECH archaeologists Melissa Portilla and Victor Lopez carried out the field survey of the study area with the assistance of Native American monitors Jacob Rose from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and Augie Ortiz from the Pechanga Band of Indians. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 10 to 15 meters (approximately 33 to 50 feet) apart. In this way, the study area were surveyed systematically and closely for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Other than the portion of the study area that is covered by road pavement, visibility of the native ground surface ranged from moderate to good (50-80%) depending upon the density of vegetation growth (Fig. 4).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCIC records, portions of the study area have been included in as many as five cultural resources studies conducted between 1981 and 2017 (Fig. 5), but the study area as a whole had not been surveyed systematically prior to this study. Within the one-mile scope of the records search,

SCIC records identify at least 76 other studies on various tracts of land and linear features, which resulted in the recordation of some 40 historical/archaeological resources.

Four of these known cultural resources were of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) origin. Most prominent among them were the Soboba Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Landscape and the Pechanga Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Landscape, which are designated 33-029889 and 33-029890 in the California Historical Resources Inventory. Delineated on the basis of information provided by the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Indians, these two large, overlapping cultural landscapes encompass 11,419 and 25,642 acres, respectively, across the eastern edge of the City of Riverside, the western edge of the City of Moreno Valley, and the northern edge of the City of Perris (Applied EarthWorks 2021a:1; 2021b:1).

Included in the boundaries of 33-029889 and 33-029890 are place names, geographical features, and rock art sites that embody religious and cultural significance to the local Native American community (Applied EarthWorks 2021a:1; 2021b:1). The southeastern boundary of 33-029890, the Pechanga Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Landscape, lies in close proximity to the northern end of the study area. The other two prehistoric cultural resources that were previously recorded within the scope of the records search both consisted of bedrock milling features, the most prolific archaeological features of Native American origin in western Riverside County.

The rest of the cultural resources recorded in the project vicinity dated to the historic period and included mainly buildings, structural remains, roads, and water-conveyance features built for irrigation or flood-control purposes. Among these, a drainage channel and a road are known to be located adjacent to the southern end of the study area and the ultimate project boundary, namely Lateral B of the Perris Valley Channel (33-024867/33-029118) and Webster Avenue (33-024868). Lateral B was constructed in the 1950s as a part of the Perris Valley storm drain system, with substantial improvements made near the study area since the 1990s (Smallwood 2016a:1). Webster Avenue, an unpaved dirt-and-gravel road at this location, has been in place since at least the 1890s (Smallwood 2016b:1).

In addition to 33-024867/33-029118 and 33-024868, another linear feature of historical origin, a minor drainage channel on March Air Reserve Base (33-024854), was recorded in close proximity to the northern portion of the study area. Dating at least to the mid-1960s, the channel empties into Lateral B of the Perris Valley Channel by way of the Heacock Street Channel (Smallwood 2016c:1), which runs along the western edge of the study area. All three of these recorded linear features were previously evaluated against the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources, and all of them were determined not to be eligible (Smallwood 2016a:4; Smallwood 2016b:2; Smallwood 2016c:4; Levanetz 2019:14-17; Garrison 2020:2-3; see App. 3). None of the other known cultural resources was found in the immediate vicinity of the study area, the nearest one being more than a quarter of a mile away.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated May 7, 2025, that the Sacred Lands File identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity (see App. 2). The NAHC referred further inquiries to the Pechanga Band of Indians and also

recommended contacting other local Native American groups for information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a referral list of 31 individuals affiliated to 14 tribal organizations who may have knowledge of such resources. The NAHC's reply and referral list are attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the MVPWD in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary. As mentioned above, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Indians were notified of the archaeological fieldwork and participated in the survey. In addition, the Pechanga Band of Indians stated in an electronic mail on May 8, 2025, that a written response to the request for comments was forthcoming (see App. 2). As of this date, however, no further response has been received.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study show the presence of infrastructure features in the study area in the late 19 century but no evidence of any settlement or development activities, except for agricultural operations, throughout the historic period (Figs. 5-8; NETR Online 1959-1980). The earliest human-made feature to be noted in the study area was the forerunner of Heacock Street itself, which was in place at least by 1897-1898 (Fig. 6). By 1939, it was joined by Nandina Avenue across the northern portion of the study area (Fig. 7). Unpaved at that time, both of them became paved roads sometime over the next 14 years (Figs. 7, 8). In 1951-1953, Heacock Street followed a straight north-south course while Nandina Avenue extended further west from the project location (Fig. 8). A few years later, an expansion of March Air Force Base caused Nandina Avenue to be truncated and Heacock Street to be realigned, resulting in their current configuration (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1959).

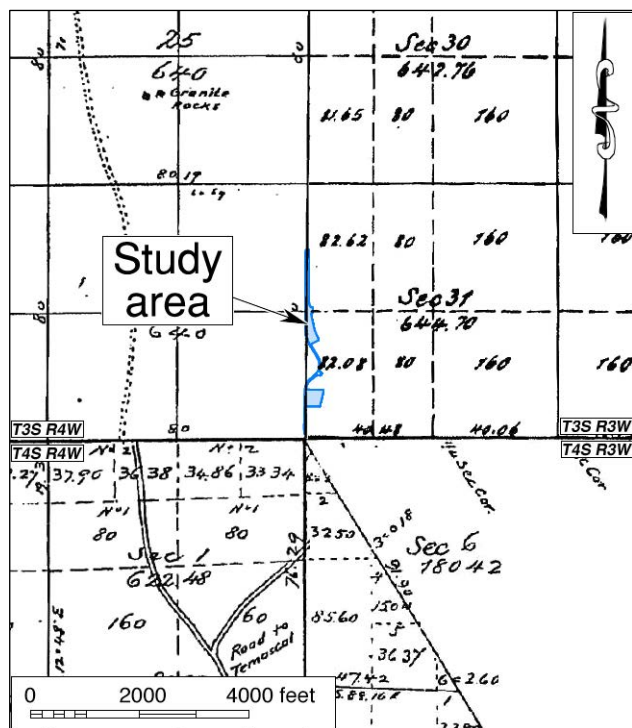


Figure 5. The study area and vicinity in 1853-1882.
(Source: GLO 1856; 1883a-c)

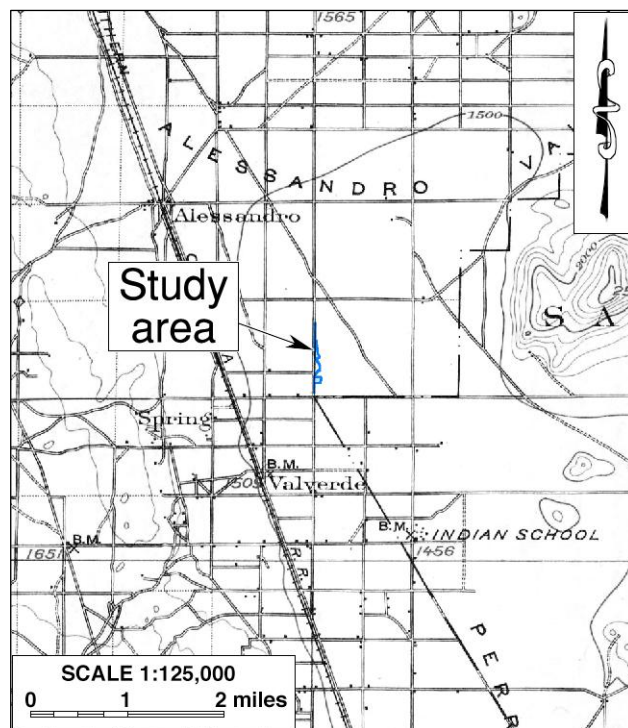


Figure 6. The study area and vicinity in 1897-1898.
(Source: USGS 1901)

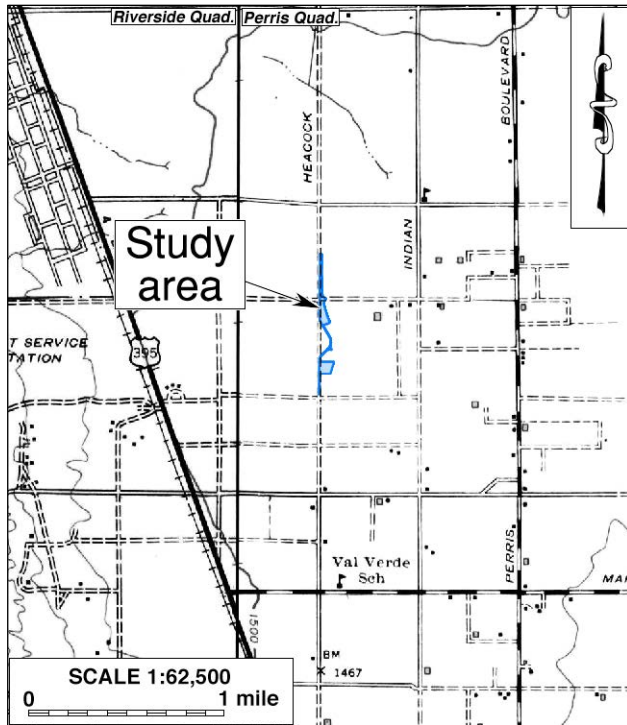


Figure 7. The study area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942a; 1942b)

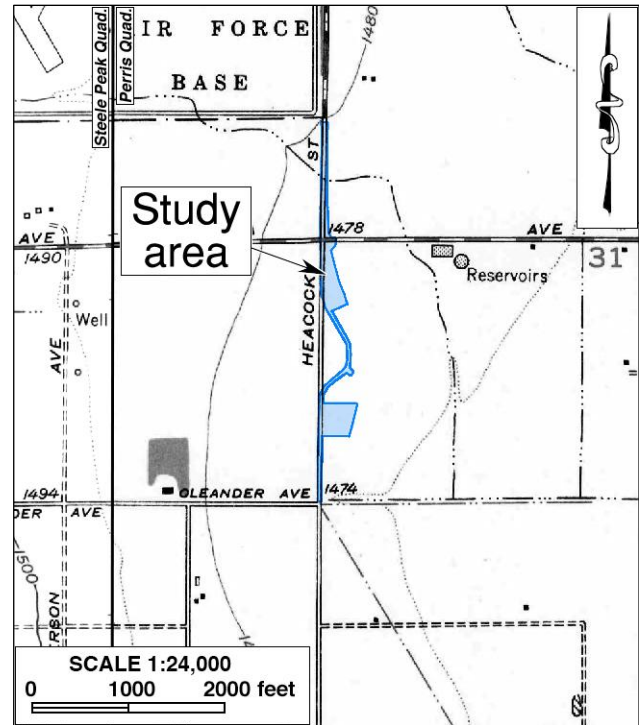


Figure 8. The study area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953a; 1953b)

Other than the roads, the only features noted in the immediate vicinity of the study area were the various drainage channels mentioned above. Historical maps and aerial photographs indicate that Lateral B of the Perris Valley Channel (33-024867/33-029118) was present by the early 1950s while the minor channel nearby on March Air Reserve Base (33-024854) was likely built between 1953 and 1959, as was the Heacock Street Channel along the west side of the street (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1959). The rest of the study area was evidently used as farmland during the 1950s-1960s, but agricultural operations in the project vicinity were gradually abandoned over the final decades of the 20th century and the first few years of the current century, as commercial and industrial development began to transform the landscape (NETR Online 1959-2022; Google Earth 2002-2025).

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey confirms the presence of the various linear infrastructure features shown to be partially within, adjacent to, or close to the study area by existing records or historical sources. Adjacent to the southern end of the study area, Webster Avenue (33-024868) is observed to be an nondescript dirt road that currently serves as a southerly extension of Heacock Street, and Lateral B of the Perris Valley Channel (33-024867/33-029118) is a wide, concrete-lined channel that crosses under Webster Avenue through a concrete culvert, much as documented in the existing site records for them (Smallwood 2016a; 2016b). To the northwest of the intersection of Heacock Street and Nandina Avenue, the minor channel on March Air Reserve Base (33-024854) also remains largely unchanged and empties into the Heacock Street Channel, which separates it from the study area, through a corrugated metal culvert pipe.

The Heacock Street Channel, along the western edge of the study area, is a V-shaped earthen channel that follows and parallels the current alignment of its namesake roadway. As discussed above, the channel, Heacock Street itself, and the intersecting Nandina Avenue, in their current configuration at this location, all date to the 1950s. Like other infrastructure features of historical origin that remain in use, however, their appearance today reflects the results of upgrading and maintenance during the modern era and does not exhibit any distinctively historical character. As relatively minor, working components of the modern transportation and flood-control systems, they are not considered potential “historical resources” and require no further consideration.

No features or artifacts associated with the Soboba Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property (33-029889) or the Pechanga Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property (33-029890) were encountered during the field survey. The overall character of the study area, resulting from extensive alteration from past road construction, agricultural operations, and nearby development, including that of the massive March Air Reserve Base, retains little vestige of the native landscape to relate to the prehistoric period.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

APPLICABLE STATUTORY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As defined by PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “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” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
(PRC §5024.1(c))

DISCUSSION

In summary of the research presented above, no potential “historical resources” were encountered within the study area. Two previously recorded linear features of historical origin are present adjacent to the study area, namely Lateral B of the Perris Valley Channel (Site 33-024867/33-029118) and Webster Avenue (Site 33-024868). Both of them were previously determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources (see App. 3). This study has not uncovered any new information that would warrant a reconsideration of the previous evaluations of these features. Therefore, CRM TECH concludes that they do not qualify as “historical resources” for CEQA-compliance purposes.

The NAHC reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the vicinity of the study area and referred further inquiries to the Pechanga Band of Indians and other local tribes. To date, the Pechanga Band has not responded to CRM TECH’s request for further information. However, the records search results suggest that the NAHC response likely refers to the Soboba Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property (33-029889) and the Pechanga Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property (33-029890). According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by PRC §21074, is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the MVPWD and the Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill 52.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the MVPWD a preliminary conclusion of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources, pending the completion of further consultations with local Native American groups, particularly the Pechanga Band of Indians. No other cultural resources investigation is recommended within the current study area. However, further archaeological survey will be needed on the rest of the land within the project boundaries once proper access has been secured, or if construction plans undergo such changes as to include additional acreage not covered by this study. If buried cultural materials are encountered during future earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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 1927 Plat map of Edgemont Gardens; Map Book 15, Page 90. Microfiche on file, Riverside County Surveyor's Office, Riverside.
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 1856 Plat Map: Township No. 3 South Range No. 4 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.
 1883a Plat Map: Township No. 3 South Range No. 3 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1882.
 1883b Plat Map: Township No. 4 South Range No. 3 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1882.
 1883c Plat Map: Township No. 4 South Range No. 4 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1866.
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 2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino.
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- 1953a Map: Perris, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951.
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- 1978 Map: Steele Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.
- 1979a Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
- 1979b Map: Perris, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.
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APPENDIX 1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1988-1993 | Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1987 | M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. |
| 1982 | B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China. |
| | |
| 2000 | “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno. |
| 1994 | “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno. |

Professional Experience

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2002- | Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 1993-2002 | Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California. |
| 1993-1997 | Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California. |
| 1991-1993 | Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1990 | Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. |
| 1990-1992 | Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1988-1993 | Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1985-1988 | Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University. |
| 1985-1986 | Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University. |
| 1982-1985 | Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China. |

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1991 | Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1981 | B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors. |
| 2025 | “Introductory Sedimentology for Archaeology,” SAA Online Semina by Ervan Garrison. |
| 2021 | “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms Can Make You a Better Archaeologist,” SAA Online Seminar. |
| 2002 | “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,” UCLA Extension Course #888. |
| 2002 | “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist. |
| 2002 | “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium by the Association of Environmental Professionals. |
| 1992 | “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer. |
| 1992 | “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll. |

Professional Experience

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 2002- | Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 1999-2002 | Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California. |
| 1996-1998 | Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California. |
| 1992-1998 | Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1992-1995 | Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California Riverside. |
| 1991-1992 | Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California Riverside. |
| 1984-1998 | Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms. |

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2017-2011 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.
2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.
2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2016 Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors, San Diego State University, California.
- 2021 Certificate of Specialization, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College, California.
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2016- Archaeological Consultant, Friends of Maha'ulepu, Koloa, Hawai'i.
2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, San Diego State University Foundation.

Presentations

- 2023 "The Kumeyaay-Critical Awareness, Critical Activation," Salaam, San Diego College of Continuing Education.
2023 "A Look at the Three Wise Men and Their Global Celebrations," The Epiphany Project.
2022 "The Original Beach Town: San Diego's Coastal Heritage," San Diego Archaeological Center Living Room Lecture.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Melissa A. Portilla, B.A.

Education

2023 A.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, Fullerton College.
2019 B.A., Ancient History: Classics, University of Hawaii, Manoa.

Professional Experience

2023- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2023-2024 Project Archaeologist, Psomas, Pasadena, California.
2020 Collections Assistant, Museum of Us, San Diego, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Victor Isaiah Lopez, B.A.

Education

2024 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino, California.
2020 A.A., Liberal Arts in Math and Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

2024 Caherconnell Stone Fort Archaeological Field School, County Clare, Ireland.
2024 Archaeological Survey and Excavation Course, San Bernardino County Museum at Agua Mansa Pioneer Cemetery, California.

Professional Experience

2025- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2023-2024 Museum Student Assistant, CSUSB Anthropology Museum

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES**

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

(916)373-3710

(916)373-5471 (Fax)

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Heacock Street South Extension; City Project No. 8010010 (CRM TECH No. 4269)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Perris, Calif.

Township 3 and 4 South **Range** 3 and 4 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 31, 36, 1, and 6

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to widen Heacock Street from San Michele Road to Oleander Avenue per City Standards for Arterial Streets and other associated improvements on approximately 4,600 linear feet of Heacock Street in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

April 28, 2025

From: Eulices Lopez <elopez@crmtech.us>
Sent: Tuesday, April 29, 2025 at 10:01 AM
To: <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ngallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>, <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>, <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>, <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>, <amatyka@pechanga-nsn.gov>, <rringlero@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: Information Regarding the Project Area and Participation in the Proposed Heacock Street South Extension Project (City Project No. 8010010), in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 4269)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform the Pechanga Cultural Resources Center that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed Heacock Street South Extension Project (City Project No. 8010010), which entails the widening of Heacock Street from San Michele Road to Oleander Avenue, per City Standards for Arterial Streets and other associated improvements, in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (CRM TECH No. 4269). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the Tribe would like to participate in the archaeological survey for the project. We are hoping to schedule the fieldwork for some time after we have conducted the records search. We will contact you again to schedule a specific date that is convenient to the Tribe.

Additionally, we are asking if the Tribe has any additional information regarding Tribal Cultural Resources within and/or near the project location that CRM TECH may include in our report. I'm attaching the proposed project area map and other project information.

Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments, and/ or information regarding the proposed project location and the availability for the field survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Best,

Eulices Lopez
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

From: Eulices Lopez <elopez@crmtech.us>
Sent: Tuesday, April 29, 2025 at 10:02 AM
To: <JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ngallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>, <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>
Subject: Information Regarding the Project Area and participation in the Proposed Heacock Street South Extension Project (City Project No. 8010010), in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 4269)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform the Soboba Cultural Resources Center that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed Heacock Street South Extension Project (City Project No. 8010010), which entails the widening of Heacock Street from San Michele Road to Oleander Avenue, per City Standards for Arterial Streets and other associated improvements, in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (CRM TECH No. 4269). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the Tribe would like to participate in the archaeological survey for the project. We are hoping to schedule the fieldwork for some time after we have conducted the records search. We will contact you again to schedule a specific date that is convenient to the Tribe.

Additionally, we are asking if the Tribe has any additional information regarding Tribal Cultural Resources within and/or near the project location that CRM TECH may include in our report. I'm attaching the proposed project area map and other project information.

Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments, and/ or information regarding the proposed project location and the availability for the field survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Best,

Eulices Lopez
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 7, 2025

Eulices Lopez
CRM TECH

Via Email to: elopez@crmtech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Paumotu Band of
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
STEVEN QUINN

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

Re: Proposed Heacock Street South Extension Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/7/2025**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla Cupeno	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas TorteZ, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

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

Record: PROJ-2025-002501
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Heacock Street South Extension Project, Riverside County.

From: Eulices Lopez <elopez@crmtech.us>
Sent: Thursday, May 8, 2025 at 08:38 AM
To: <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>, <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>, <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>, <amatyka@pechanga-nsn.gov>, <rringlero@pechanga-nsn.gov>, Ngallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Subject: Information Regarding Positive SLF Response for the Proposed Heacock Street South Extension Project (City Project No. 8010010), in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 4269)

Hello Molly,

I'm writing to inform the Pechanga Cultural Resources Center once again that CRM TECH will be conducting the cultural resources study for the Proposed Heacock Street South Extension Project (City Project No. 8010010) in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 4269). The primary component of the project is to widen Heacock Street from San Michele Road to Oleander Avenue, per City Standards for Arterial Streets and other associated improvements, on approximately 4,600 linear feet of Heacock Street (see attached).

The Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated May 7, 2025, that the Sacred Lands File search for this project was positive for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity, and the NAHC recommended that the Pechanga Band of Indians be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, we are also asking for information regarding any Tribal Cultural Resources within and/or near the project area. I'm attaching the proposed project area maps, project information, and the NAHC's response letter. We would appreciate any information that the tribe may provide for CRM TECH to include in our report. Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments and/or information.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Best,

Eulices Lopez
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

From: Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, May 8, 2025 at 05:07 PM
To: 'Eulices Lopez' <elopez@crmtech.us>
Cc: Juan Ochoa <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>, Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>, Tina Thompson Mendoza <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>, Addy Matyka <amatyka@pechanga-nsn.gov>, Robert Ringlero <rringlero@pechanga-nsn.gov>, Ngallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Subject: RE: Information Regarding Positive SLF Response for the Proposed Heacock Street South Extension Project (City Project No. 8010010), in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 4269)

Good Afternoon Eulices,

Thank you for the notice on this project, and please expect a scoping response soon to be included in the Phase I report. That said, Pechanga will not be scheduling a monitor for the survey of this project.

Thank you,

Molly Earp
Office: (951) 770-6314

From: elopez@crmtech.us <elopez@crmtech.us>
Sent: Monday, September 15, 2025 at 02:52 PM
To: rringlero@pechanga-nsn.gov <rringlero@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Cc: jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov <jochoa@pechanga-nsn.gov>; pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>; tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov <tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov>; amatyka@pechanga-nsn.gov <amatyka@pechanga-nsn.gov>; Ngallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>; 'Dballester'<dballester@crmtech.us>; 'Hunter O'Donnell' <hodonnell@crmtech.us>; Molly Earp <mearp@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: RE: Information Regarding Positive SLF Response for the Proposed Heacock Street South Extension Project (City Project No. 8010010), in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 4269)

Good afternoon,

We will be conducting the field survey for this project this coming Thursday, September 18, at 7 am.

We are planning on dispatching our Field Director Daniel Ballester, cc'd here. His cellphone is 909-376-7842. If anything changes, we will contact you.

I have attached the location map where we will meet and the link with the directions is below.

<https://maps.app.goo.gl/GHwEghaXeMTnEDEH7>

If you have any trouble opening the email, please let me know.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best,

Eulices Lopez
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

From: elopez@crmtech.us <elopez@crmtech.us>
Sent: Monday, September 15, 2025 at 02:59 PM
To: JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov <JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov>
Cc: Ngallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>; jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>; 'Dballester'<dballester@crmtech.us>; 'Hunter O'Donnell' <hodonnell@crmtech.us>
Subject: RE: Information Regarding Positive SLF Response for the Proposed Heacock Street South Extension Project (City Project No. 8010010), in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 4269)

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If you have any trouble opening the email, please let me know.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Best,

Eulices Lopez
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

APPENDIX 3

CULTURAL RESOURCES ADJACENT TO THE STUDY AREA

**Sites 33-024867/33-029118 and 33-024868
(Lateral B of Perris Valley Channel and Webster Avenue)**

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

Primary #

HRI #

23 - 24867

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 12

Resource Name or #

Æ-3454-1H (Lateral B-Oleander Avenue)

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: a. County Riverside

☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

b. USGS 7.5' Quadrangles Perris, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1979

Along the southern boundary of Section 31, T3S; R3W; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address none

d. UTM: NAD 83, Zone 11; Segment at Webster Avenue: 477,453 mE / 3,746,568 mN

e. Other Locational Data: This segment of flood control channel intersects Webster Avenue at the south end of Heacock Street. It is situated 615 ft north of Harley Knox Boulevard. Elevation is 1,470 ft amsl at this location.

P3a. Description: The subject segment of the Lateral B-Oleander Channel measures approximately 290 ft long. The segment east of Webster Avenue measures approximately 90 ft wide across the top, 40 feet wide across the flat bottom, and is approximately 10 feet deep. To the west of Webster Avenue, it measures 40 ft wide across the top and 24 ft wide across the flat bottom. This segment features a combination of hard-earth sloped embankments, stone rip-rap, and concrete-lined slopes. Webster Avenue is carried over the channel by a concrete culvert. This flood control channel, known as Lateral B-Oleander Channel, was constructed in the 1950s as part of the much larger Perris Valley Storm Drain to help alleviate flooding across the relatively level plain of the Perris Valley. The system drains toward the southeast and eventually empties into the San Jacinto River. This segment of the channel was originally constructed to meet the Heacock Channel at the southeastern corner of March Air Force Base. Meanwhile, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed a triple box concrete culvert which carried Webster Avenue over the channel. A gate structure within the channel was added on the west side of Webster Avenue during the 1990s. Substantial improvements were made to the channel at this location in 2004, including extensive reconstruction of the culvert, concrete work, rip-rap, slope adjustments, and improved access roads (District 2004).

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP20. Canal/Aqueduct

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other:

P5a. Photograph or Drawing: See attached Continuation sheets for photographs

P5b. Description of Photo: All photographs were taken March 14, 2016 and are on file at Applied Earthworks, Inc., Hemet office.

P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources: ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address: Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501

P8. Recorded by: Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3550 E. Florida Avenue, Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544

P9. Date Recorded: March 14, 2016

P10. Survey Type: Intensive level cultural resources survey

P11. Report Citation: Josh Smallwood, Tiffany Clark, and Roberta Thomas (2016): Cultural Resource Assessment of the Lateral B-5 to Oleander Channel Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc. for submittal to Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, CA.

Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record Other:

RECEIVED IN

MAR 30 2016

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BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 12

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Resource Name or # Æ-3454-1H (Lateral B-Oleander Avenue)

B1. **Historic Name:** Lateral B-Oleander Avenue

B2. **Common Name:** Same

B3. **Original Use:** Flood control channel

B4. **Present Use:** Same

B5. **Architectural Style:** Improved earthen channel with sloping sides

B6. **Construction History:** Drawings of Lateral B-Oleander Avenue on file at the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) indicate that this segment of channel was constructed between January and October, 1955 (District 1955). This segment of the channel was originally constructed by the District to meet the Heacock Channel at the southeastern corner of March Air Force Base. Meanwhile, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers working at March Air Force Base constructed a triple box concrete culvert which carried Webster Avenue over the channel. A gate structure was added within the channel immediately west of Webster Avenue during the 1990s (NETROnline 2016). Substantial improvements were made to the channel at this location in 2004, including extensive reconstruction of the culvert, concrete work, rip-rap, slope adjustments, and improved access roads (District 2004).

B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date:

Original Location:

B8. **Related Features:** None observed

B9a. **Architect:** Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District **b. Builder:** Same

B10. **Significance:**

Theme Mid-twentieth century flood control

Area Riverside County

Period of Significance None

Property Type Flood control channel

Applicable Criteria None

This flood control channel does not appear to meet any of the criteria of the NRHP or CRHR for historical significance. Historically, the subject channel drained the southern and eastern portions of March Air Force Base, drawing water from Heacock Street Channel and from channels on the base property. Lateral B-Oleander Channel is part of the Perris Valley Storm Drain, which is a vast network of drainage channels, pipelines, and ditches. For the purposes of this evaluation, the significance of the subject channel is assessed within the context of flood control projects in western Riverside County, and the developmental history of March Air Force Base, as provided in the discussion below.

Brief History of Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District)

Western Riverside County is dissected by three main rivers: Santa Ana River, San Jacinto River, and Whitewater River. Historically, these rivers flowed freely across the landscape along a natural course that meandered and flooded at will. Devastating floods from winter and spring rainstorms wreaked havoc along these three rivers in the late nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century as the population and growth of the region was beginning to soar. As property damages from flooding increased, farmers and other citizens formed districts to engineer levees and other structures in an effort to alleviate destruction. The San Jacinto Levee District was formed in 1908, the Coachella Valley Storm Water District formed in 1915, Valle Vista Levee District was formed in 1932, and neighboring San Bernardino County formed its flood control district in 1939 (District 2014). Western Riverside County weathered through many devastating storms and flood events, including the winter of 1915–1916, the 1927 flood, the March, 1938 flood, the November 1965 flood, the January–February 1969 flood, and regional flooding in 1978 and 1980.

The devastating floods in 1938 led to the formation of the Riverside County Flood Control District, although the events of World War II slowed the pace of forming a district for several years. Finally, in June of 1944 a committee was formed to work with the County Board of Supervisors in establishing legislature for a District, which was passed by Governor Earl Warren on July 7, 1945. From this ruling, the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District was born. The District began bank erosion control and spreading grounds along the San

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

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NRHP Status Code 6Z

Resource Name or # Æ-3454-1H (Lateral B-Oleander Avenue)

B10. Significance (continued):

Jacinto River in the 1940s, Harrison and Woodcrest Dams were completed in 1953, Pigeon Pass Dam above Sunnymead was completed in 1957, and four others were constructed throughout Riverside County by 1960.

The District began construction of the Perris Valley Storm Drain system in 1955. Federal funding was obtained to build levees along the Santa Ana River through the city of Riverside in 1956. The San Jacinto River levee project was completed in 1962 with the help of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers funds. The project built five miles of levee along Bautista Creek and the San Jacinto River. In 1964, the Tahchevah Creek Dam was constructed to control flood waters originating from the steep mountains above Palm Springs. The Oak Street Channel Debris Basin was constructed in 1979, and the Monroe Flood Retention Basin (Don Derr Park) in Riverside was built in 1982. The District's widespread system of levees, retention basins, dams, and flood control channels allowed for the successful and productive, organized growth and dense urban development that continues to spread across western Riverside County and the Coachella Valley. The Perris Valley Storm Drain system has been constantly expanded and upgraded throughout the years as urban development increases across the Moreno Valley and Perris Valley region.

Developmental History of March Air Force Base (AFB)

March AFB was first developed as the United States was rushing to build up its military air forces in anticipation of entry into World War I. It originated at the location of a public air strip known as Alessandro Aviation Field, which along with 640 acres surrounding, was leased by the U.S. War Department on March 1, 1918 (March AFB 1994:3-1). Its location adjacent to a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railway made it ideal for military use. Within a few weeks, Alessandro Field was renamed March Field, in honor of First Lieutenant Peyton C. March, who had been killed in an aviation accident at Fort Worth, Texas. The base property was transformed from grain fields to an Army Air Field in a record 60 days. It included 12 hangars, six barracks to house 150 men each, mess halls, a machine shop, Post Exchange, hospital, a supply depot, an aero repair building, bachelor officer's quarters, and a residence for the commanding officer. March Field served as a primary flight training facility until March 1919. It then was redesignated as a primary flying school and was purchased by the government in 1920. It closed one year later and was placed in caretaker status on April 4, 1923.

The base was reactivated in 1927, and the base facilities were extensively reconstructed and renovated between 1928 and 1934 (March AFB 1994:3-3). New construction included over 200 buildings and a hard-surface northwest-southeast flight line. Base headquarters was constructed to the northeast of the flight line, including the base commander's residence, eight new hangars, shops and support service buildings, base family housing, barracks, hospital, and other nontechnical buildings.

In 1940, in preparation for World War II, the Army purchased 950 additional acres of land to the north, east, and south, and expanded the runways to add barracks, warehouses, and other facilities at March Field. New and upgraded utilities were added to support the increased development. In addition, the U.S. Army established Camp Haan on 8,058 discontiguous acres to the west of March Field in November, 1940 (March AFB 1994:3-3). Camp Haan served as an Army Depot, disciplinary barracks, and Italian prisoner-of-war camp. After World War II, Camp Haan became known as West March. In 1948, March Field was redesignated March Air Force Base, and on May 1, 1949 the base came under the jurisdiction of Strategic Air Command. Several hundred acres were added to the base during the 1950s to accommodate runway modifications and support facilities for new aircraft being deployed at March AFB. At West March, formerly Camp Haan, land holdings were reduced, and construction of single-family housing for enlisted personnel and officers, known as Arnold Heights, was completed in 1952 (March AFB 1994:3-6). Tactical, maintenance, and support squadrons arrived at March AFB in the early 1960s along with heavy bombers and tanker aircraft, which doubled by the late 1960s. Additional facilities were constructed during the 1960s to accommodate the further expansion of base operations. During the 1970s, outdated buildings throughout the base were either renovated or demolished. A number of military bases faced realignment and closure due to the 1988 and 1990 Commission recommendations. Upon the closure of Norton AFB in San Bernardino, a number of units were transferred to March AFB, and new facilities were constructed in 1992 and 1993 to accommodate them.

March AFB was selected for realignment in 1993, and several units at March AFB were deactivated in 1994. By April 1, 1996, the base property had been downsized, and became known as March Air Reserve Base (ARB). Since

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

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NRHP Status Code 6Z

Resource Name or # Æ-3454-1H (Lateral B-Oleander Avenue)

B10. Significance (continued):

then, much of the former landholdings have been acquired by the March Joint Powers Authority, a commission that represents the former base's adjoining jurisdictions in the redevelopment of the base property.

Significance Evaluation

NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1: This segment of Lateral B, known as the Oleander Channel, drains water from along Heacock Street to the north and from March ARB to the northwest. The flood control channel functions to drain water into the Perris Valley Storm Drain, thus, reducing the possibility of property damages from periodic flooding. The Oleander Channel measures approximately 10,120 ft long, while the subject portion measures 200 ft long. The Oleander Channel is one of many channels of the Perris Valley Storm Drain system. It constitutes a minor, utilitarian feature within the larger, overall scheme of flood control development within the region, and it is one of many similar flood protective works built throughout Southern California. It does not stand out as an important aspect of flood control, and it is not a principal feature within the larger system of flood control in this region. The subject channel was not an important engineering project within the history and development of Riverside County, and it is not known to be directly associated with any other important historical events. While associated with the event of post-World War II expansion at former March AFB, this segment of channel is not an important physical expression of this event or period in the base's history. The channel does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1.

NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2: The subject channel does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2 for any direct associations with the productive lives of persons important in local, state, or national history. The channel was constructed by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and its contractors; not individuals. There is no evidence that the subject channel has any known direct association with the productive lives of important individuals in local, regional, state, or national history under NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2.

NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3: The subject channel does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3 for "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction," and does not stand out from other similar improved earthen flood control channels as having any architectural or engineering merits. Rather, the channel is of standard design and construction, and not unlike any other improved earthen flood control channel. The channel does not appear to employ any ingenious or technologically innovative and scientifically significant engineering in its construction. Furthermore, substantial improvements were made to the channel at this location in 2004, including extensive reconstruction of the culvert, concrete work, rip-rap, slope adjustments, and improved access roads. As such, the historical character of this portion of the channel has been substantially altered.

NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4: The subject channel does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4 for any potential to provide information important to the study of mid-twentieth century flood control systems. This criteria is typically reserved for archaeological resources, ruins, or rare built-environments of which little is already known, and that are considered the sole source of historical data. The subject channel recorded during this study would be unable to yield any information important to the study of flood control systems of its particular type or vintage in local, state, or national history. The structure itself is not the primary source of this information, but rather, the physical manifestation of the knowledge and practice of this technology, which was widely applied throughout Riverside County and other parts of southern California.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

B12. References:

District (Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District)

- 1955 March Air Force Base "B" Lateral. Project No. 4-0-010. Drawing No. 4-100, Sheet 3. On file, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
- 2004 Perris Valley Channel Lateral "B", Stage 2. Project No. 4-0-0009. Drawing No. 4-791. On file, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
- 2016 District History. Found at <http://www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us/History.aspx#b>. Accessed March, 2016.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

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NRHP Status Code 6Z

Resource Name or # Æ-3454-1H (Lateral B-Oleander Avenue)

B12. References (continued):

March AFB

1994 Draft Basewide Environmental Baseline Survey. March Air Force Base, California. On file, March Joint Powers Authority, 23555 Meyer Drive, Riverside, CA.

NETROnline

2016 Aerial photographs dated 1966, 1967, 1978, 1997, 2002, and 2005. Found at:
<http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Josh Smallwood **Date of Evaluation:** March, 2016

Recorded by: Josh Smallwood

Date March 14, 2016

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

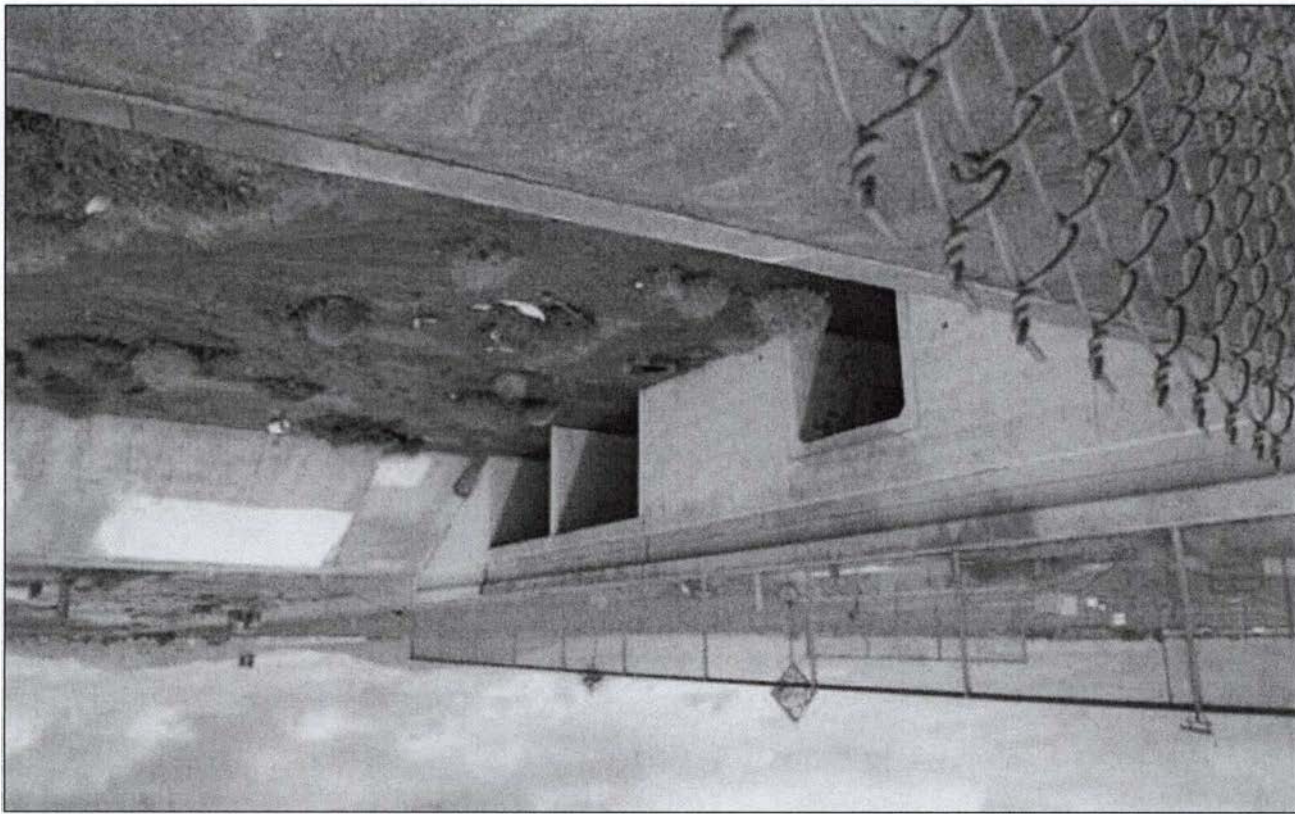


Figure 1. Concrete culvert carrying Webster Avenue over Lateral B-Oleander Channel (view to the northwest). The concrete culvert was enlarged to include the double cell structure at the north end and a third cell at the south end in 2004. The channel was also widened and the sloped sides were reconstructed and paved with concrete in 2004.



Figure 2. Lateral B-Oleander Channel immediately east of Webster Avenue (view to the east). Extensive improvements were made in 2004, including widening the channel, reconstructing and paving the sloped sides with concrete, and adding a strip of rip-rap paving.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

23-24867

Page 8 of 12

Resource Name or # Æ-3454-1H (Lateral B-Oleander Avenue)

Recorded by: Josh Smallwood

Date March 14, 2016

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

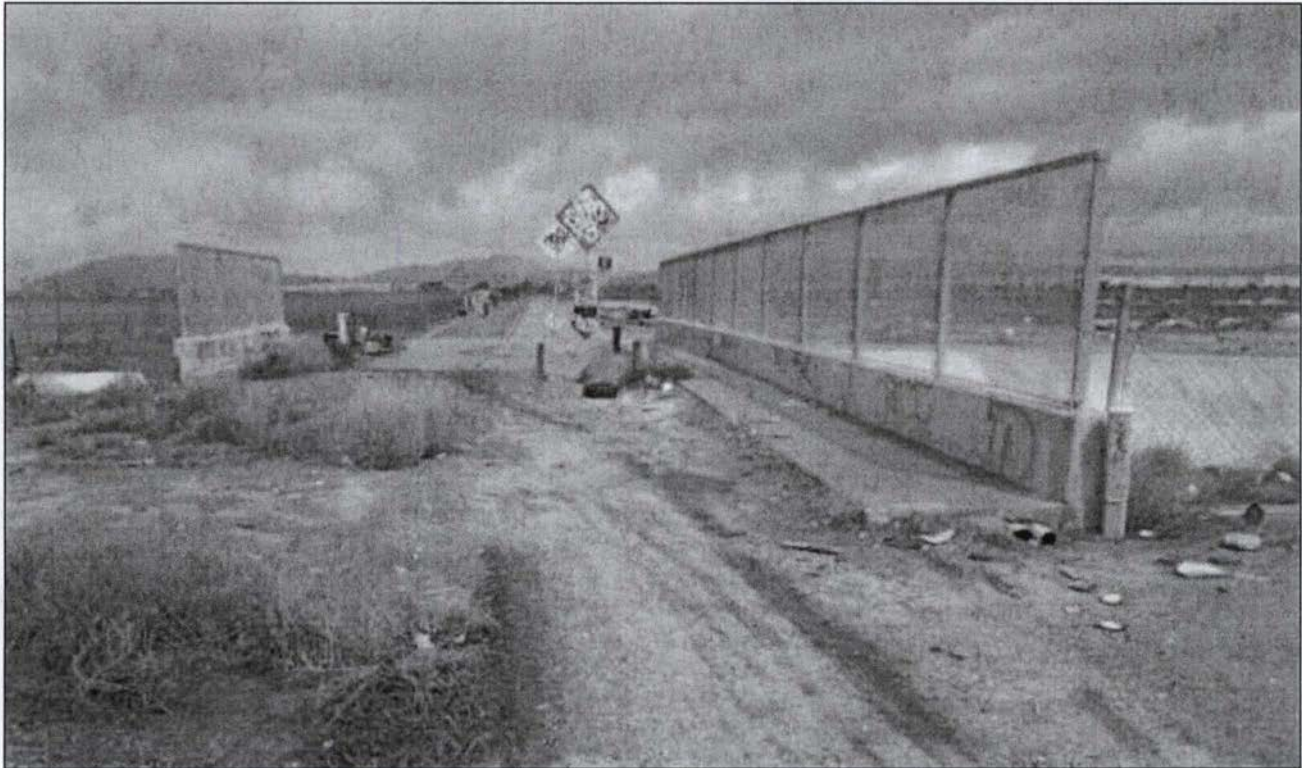


Figure 3. Webster Avenue crossing over the Lateral B-Oleander Channel (view to the north).



Figure 4. A concrete gate valve structure was constructed immediately to the west of the Webster Avenue culvert in the 1990s (view to the west).



Figure 5. Double cell culvert on the west side of Webster Avenue (view to the northeast).

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

22-24867

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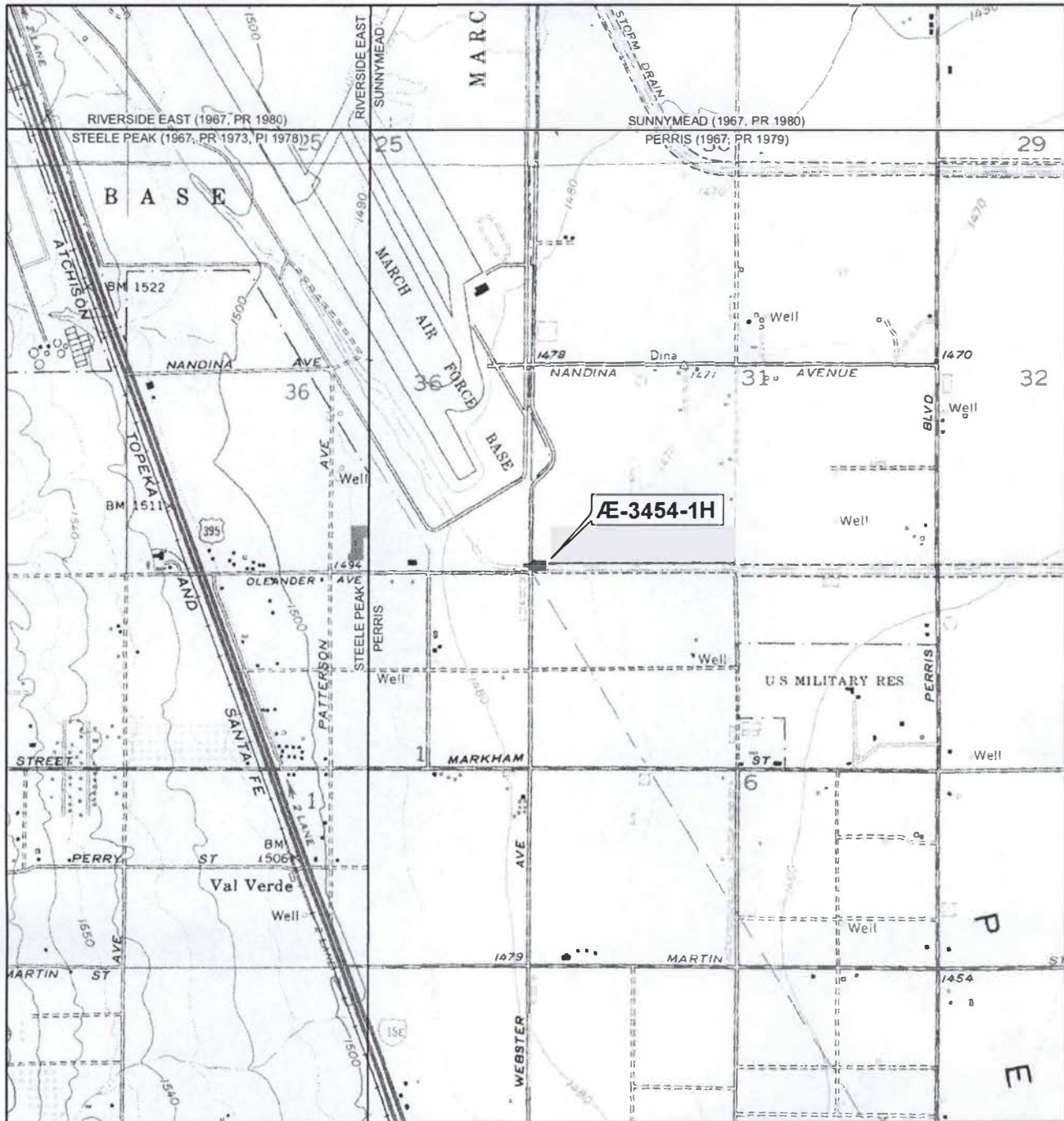
*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) AE-3454-1H (Lateral B-Oleander Avenue)

*Drawn by: J. Smallwood

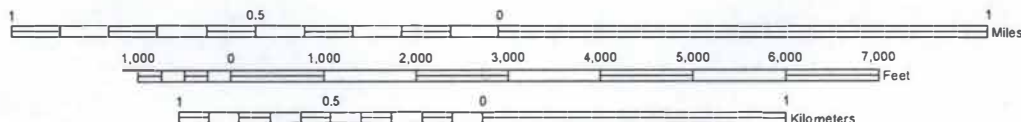
*Scale: 1 inch equals 100 feet

*Date of map: March 2016





SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

23 - 24868

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8

Resource Name or #: Æ-3454-2H (segment of Webster Avenue)

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: a. County Riverside, CA

☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Perris, CA

Date 1967, photorevised 1979

Southwest corner of Section 31, T3S; R3W; and along the west side of Section 6, T4S; R3W; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address: None

d. UTM: NAD 83, Zone 11;

North end of recorded segment: 477,446 mE / 3,746,578 mN

South end of recorded segment: 477,443 mE / 3,746,350 mN

e. Other Locational Data: This 745-ft-long segment of Webster Avenue is situated at the south end of Heacock Street, south of the Oleander Channel and north and south of Harley Knox Boulevard in the City of Perris.

P3a. **Description:** The subject segment of Webster Avenue comprises various types of construction. The segment south of Harley Knox Boulevard is an unimproved graded dirt road that measures 30 ft wide, and has a paved approach at Harley Knox Boulevard. The road is intersected by a 55-ft-wide alignment of Harley Knox Boulevard, which was constructed through the area sometime around 2002 (NETROnline 2016). The segment north of Harley Knox Boulevard is a partially dirt and partially gravel roadway. This segment measures roughly 30 ft wide. The road ends at the Oleander Channel, where the road alignment becomes the southern end of Heacock Street. Historic maps indicate that the road has existed as a local road since at least the 1890s (USGS 1901). It remained a loose-surface graded dirt, light-duty road throughout the historic period (USGS 1942, 1953, 1967). Historic aerial photographs suggest that this segment of road was never paved (NETROnline 2016). No historic-period signage, guardrails, or other historical roadway features were observed along this segment. The subject segment is bounded by undeveloped land and agricultural fields.

P3b. **Resource Attributes:** HP 37: Highway/trail, road

P4. **Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other:

P5. **Photograph or Drawing:**

P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. **Owner and Address:** Unknown

P8. **Recorded by:** Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. **Date Recorded:** March 14, 2016

P10. **Type of Survey:** ☒ Intensive ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other

Describe: Intensive-level survey for Section 106 and CEQA compliance purposes

P11. **Report Citation:** Josh Smallwood, Tiffany Clark, and Roberta Thomas (2016): Cultural Resource Assessment of the Lateral B-5 to Oleander Channel Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc. for submittal to Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, CA.

Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Site Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐
Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record Other:

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MAR 30 2016

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BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

22-24868

Page 2 of 8

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Resource Name or # Æ-3454-2H (segment of Webster Avenue)

- B1. Historic Name: Webster Avenue B2. Common Name: same
- B3. Original Use: Local road
- B4. Present Use: Local road
- B5. Architectural Style: 30 ft wide dirt road
- B6. Construction History: Historic maps indicate that the road has existed as a local road since at least the 1890s (USGS 1901). It remained a loose-surface graded dirt, light-duty road throughout the historic period (USGS 1942, 1953, 1967). Historic aerial photographs suggest that this segment of road was never paved (NETROnline 2016).
- B7. Moved? ☒ No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:
- B8. Related Features: None
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: County of Riverside
- B10. Significance: Theme Twentieth century automobile roads
Area Perris Valley Period of Significance None
Property Type Automobile road Applicable Criteria None
- The subject segment of Webster Avenue within the Project APE does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1: This segment of Webster Avenue is among numerous dirt and paved roads that cross the Perris Valley to form an enormous grid of travelled routes, and it has never achieved any recognition as an important alignment or thoroughfare. It functions solely as a local road and constitutes a minor, utilitarian roadway within the Perris Valley region. Webster Avenue was not an important thoroughfare within the history and development of the Perris Valley region, and it is not known to be directly associated with any important historical events. While it dates back as far as the 1890s, this segment of Webster Avenue is not an important physical expression of this period in the Perris Valley history. Thus, it does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1.

NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2: This segment of Webster Avenue does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2 for any direct associations with the productive lives of persons important in local, state, or national history. The road was constructed by the County of Riverside and its contractors; not individuals. No information could be found on anyone in Perris Valley history named Webster (for which the road is named), but it is suspected that the road was named after a family who once lived in the area. There is no evidence that the road has any known direct association with the productive lives of important individuals in local, regional, state, or national history under NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2.

NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3: This segment of Webster Avenue does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3 for "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction." The subject segment lacks any historical features or other physical characteristics that would suggest it is a late-nineteenth century wagon road, or early or mid-twentieth century automobile road. It is bounded by vacant, undeveloped land and agricultural fields. None of the original farmhouses remain along this segment of road, and there is no signage, trees, landscaping, or other features along this stretch that convey a historic feeling. It is a 30-ft-wide graded dirt road of standard design and construction, with no historical characteristics. In addition, it does not exhibit any architectural or engineering merits that would set it apart from the many similar dirt roads in the region.

NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4: This segment of Webster Avenue does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4 for any potential to provide information important to the study of late-nineteenth century wagon roads, or early or mid-twentieth century automobile routes. This criteria is typically reserved for archaeological resources, ruins, or rare built-environments of which little is already known, and that are considered the sole source of historical data. The subject roadway recorded during this study would be unable to yield any information important to the study of rural roads of its particular type or vintage in local, state, or national history. The structure itself is not the primary source of this information, but rather, the physical manifestation of the knowledge and practice of road building; this type of which was widely applied throughout Riverside County and other parts of southern California.

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 8

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Resource Name or # Æ-3454-2H (segment of Webster Avenue)

B12. References:

NETROnline

2016 Aerial photographs dated 1966, 1967, 1978, 1997, 2002, and 2005. Found at:
<http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

USGS (United States Geological Survey)

1901 Elsinore, Calif. 1:125,000/30-minute scale topographic quadrangle. Surveyed 1897-1898.
1942 Perris, Calif. 1:62,500/15-minute scale topographic quadrangle. Road data 1942.
1953 Perris, Calif. 1:24,000/7.5-minute scale topographic quadrangle. Aerial photographs taken 1951.
1967 Perris, Calif. 1:24,000/7.5-minute scale topographic quadrangle. Aerial photographs taken 1966, field-checked 1967.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Josh Smallwood

Date of Evaluation: March, 2016

CONTINUATION SHEET

Recorded by: Josh Smallwood

Date March 14, 2016

☒ Continuation ☒ Update



Webster Avenue south of Harley Knox Boulevard (view to the north).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

03-24868

Page 5 of 8

Resource Name or # Æ-3454-2H (segment of Webster Avenue)

Recorded by: Josh Smallwood

Date March 14, 2016

☒ Continuation

☒ Update



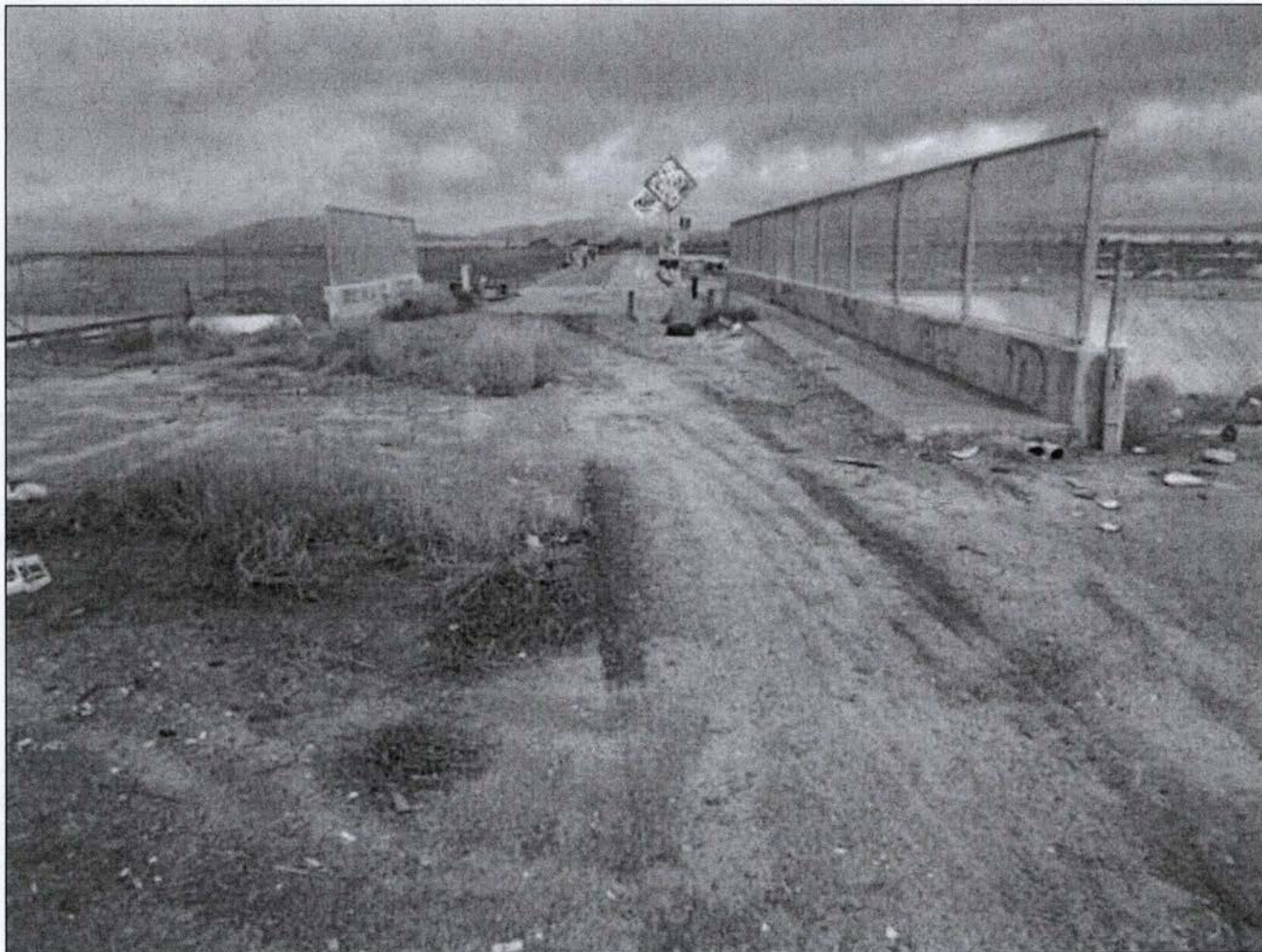
Webster Avenue north of Harley Knox Boulevard (view to the north).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Recorded by: Josh Smallwood

Date March 14, 2016

☒ Continuation ☒ Update



Webster Avenue where it crosses the Oleander Channel to Heacock Street (view to the north).

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

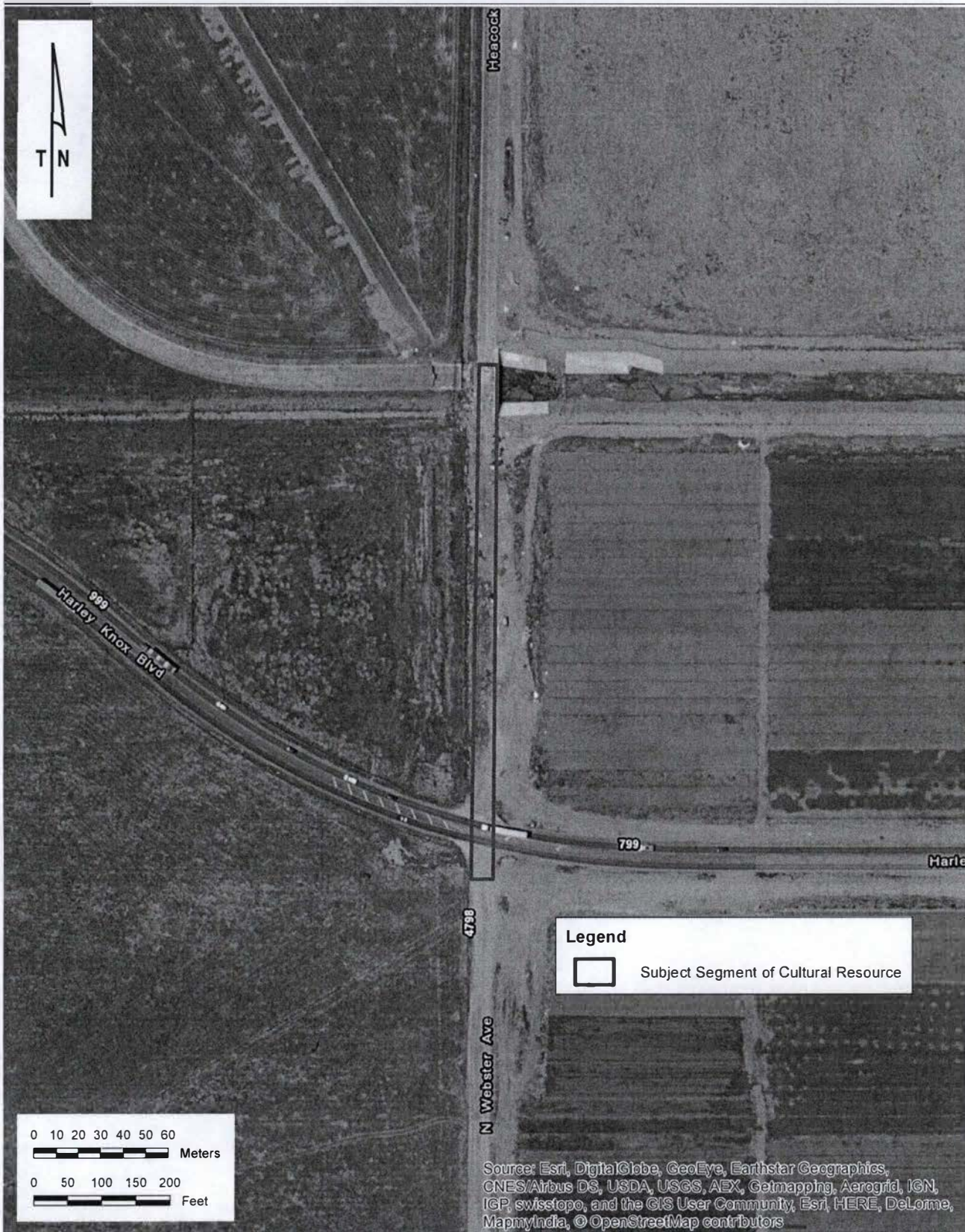
Page 7 of 8

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) AE-3454-2H (segment of Webster Avenue)

*Drawn by: J. Smallwood

*Scale: 1 inch equals 200 feet

*Date of map: March 2016



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

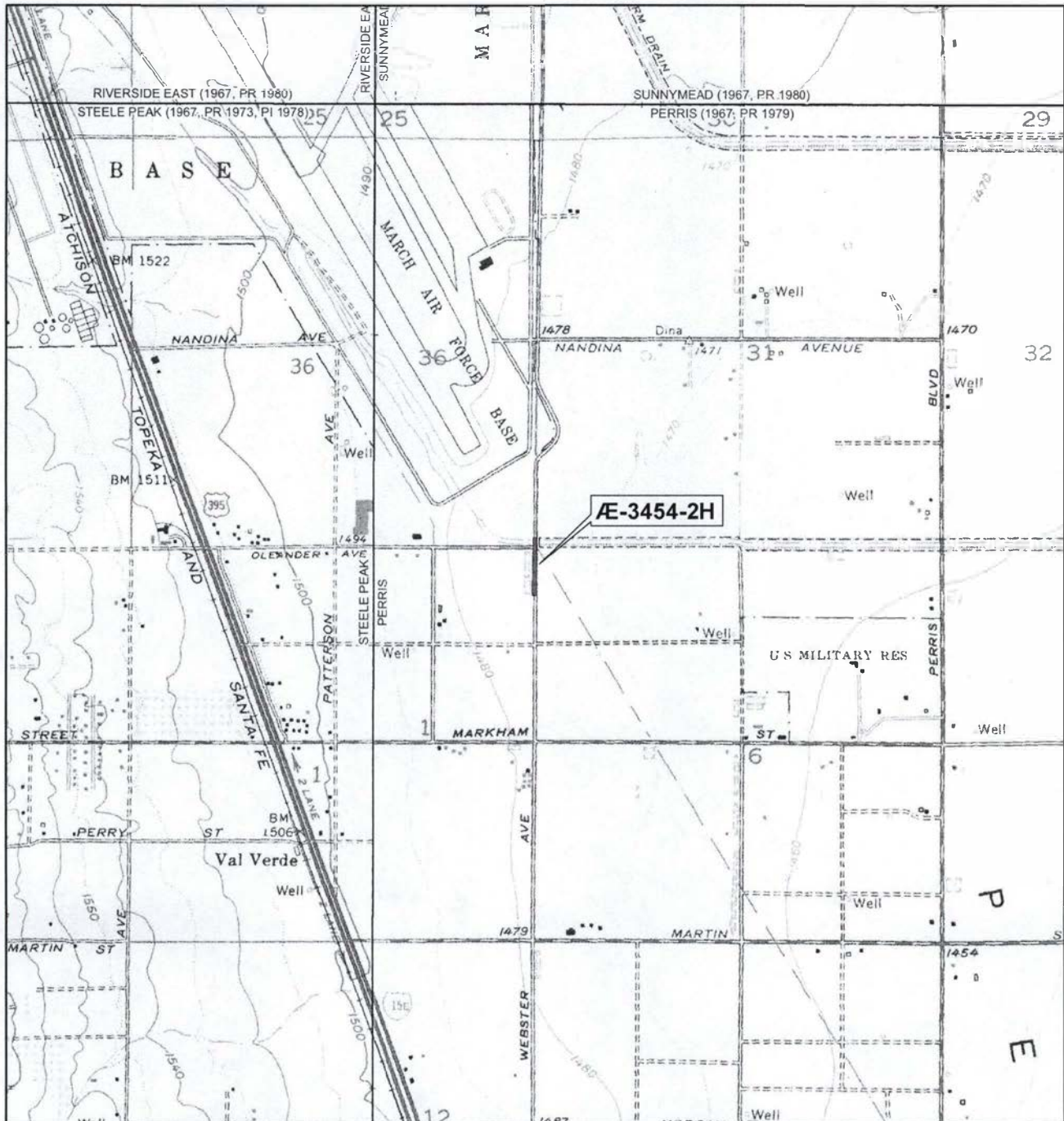
Page 8 of 8

Resource Name or #: Æ-3454-1H (Lateral B-Oleander Avenue)

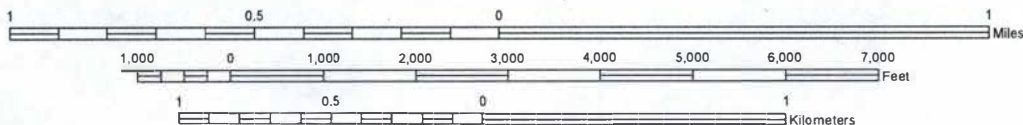
Scale: 1:24,000

Map Name: Riverside East, Sunnymead, Steele Peak, and Perris, CA, USGS 7.5' quadrangles

Date: 2016



SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

State of California ☐ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-33-029118 (update)
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-013010
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 18 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Perris Valley Channel

P1. Other Identifier: Perris Valley Storm Drain

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Riverside County and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Perris Date 2003 T R of of Sec B.M.

c. Address NA City Perris Zip 92571

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Perris Valley Channel is an approximately 9-mile-long man-made drainage channel constructed in 1955 by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD) to convey storm water runoff. It currently serves as the primary collector of storm water in the northern part of the cities of Perris and Moreno Valley. The channel extends from its initial origin at Heacock Street at the southeastern perimeter of March Air Reserve Base (formerly March Field and later March Air Force Base) in the city of Moreno Valley through the city of Perris to the San Jacinto River. The RCFCWCD currently owns the right-of-way and maintains the channel along its entire reach).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP20 (Canal/Aqueduct)

*P4. Resources Present:

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View to southeast with channel in middle ground (left) and Ramona Expressway in the background

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

1955/Riverside County

*P7. Owner and Address:

RCFCWCD

1995 Market Street

Riverside, Ca 92501

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Joel Levanetz

ESA

626 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1100

Los Angeles, CA 90017

*P9. Date Recorded: June 28, 2019

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
ESA, Perris Valley Channel Historic

Resources Evaluation Report, August 2019

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☒ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☒ Other (List): Sketch Map

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Perris Valley Channel *NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 2 of 18

B1. Historic Name: Perris Valley Channel

B2. Common Name: Perris Valley Channel

B3. Original Use: Storm water runoff B4. Present Use: Storm water runoff

*B5. Architectural Style: Industrial

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

1955 – initial construction

1996 – Lateral A completed

1998 – Line J, Stage 3 completed

1999 – Stage 1 completed

2006 – Lateral B completed

2016 – Portion of the Perris Valley Channel north of Ramona Expressway constructed to its fully planned width with a designed capacity of 16,000 cubic feet per second (cfs)

2009-2019 – culverts, concrete boxed drains, and modern paved pathways for bicycle and pedestrian use have been added

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Riverside County Flood Control District b. Builder: Riverside County Flood Control District

*B10. Significance: Theme Flood Control Area Riverside County

Period of Significance 1955 Property Type Water Conveyance System Applicable Criteria NA

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

[See Continuation Sheets]

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

*B12. References:

[See Continuation Sheets]

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Joel Levanetz, M.A.

*Date of Evaluation: August 2019

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)
See attached sketch map

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California • Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary
HRI #
Trinomial

33-029118 (update)
CA-RV-013010

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Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Perris Valley Channel

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Perris Valley Channel

L2a. Portion Described: ☒ Entire Resource ☐ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:**

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, decimal degrees, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

See Field P2a on Continuation Sheets for UTMs.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

Constructed in 1955 as a man-made drainage channel, the Perris Valley Channel conveys storm water from the greater Perris area to the San Jacinto River. Alongside improvements initiated by the RCFCWCD, the Perris Valley Channel was installed to help alleviate drainage problems associated with the expansion of March Air Reserve Base. As a whole, the channel is considered an important element of Perris' storm draining system. It is currently constructed to its full width north of Ramona Expressway.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** ~150 ft.
- b. **Bottom Width** ~90 ft.
- c. **Height or Depth** ~8 ft.
- d. **Length of Segment** ~9 mi.

L5. Associated Resources:

Not Applicable

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

See Continuation Sheets

L7. Integrity Considerations:

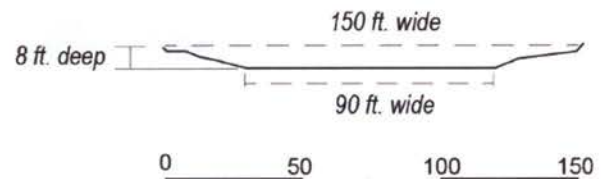
See Continuation Sheets

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.)

Looking northeast over the Perris Valley Channel from the paved bike path at the northwest corner of the intersection formed by East Oleander Avenue and Ramona Expressway.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale)

Facing: North from Ramona Expressway



L9. Remarks:

Not Applicable

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

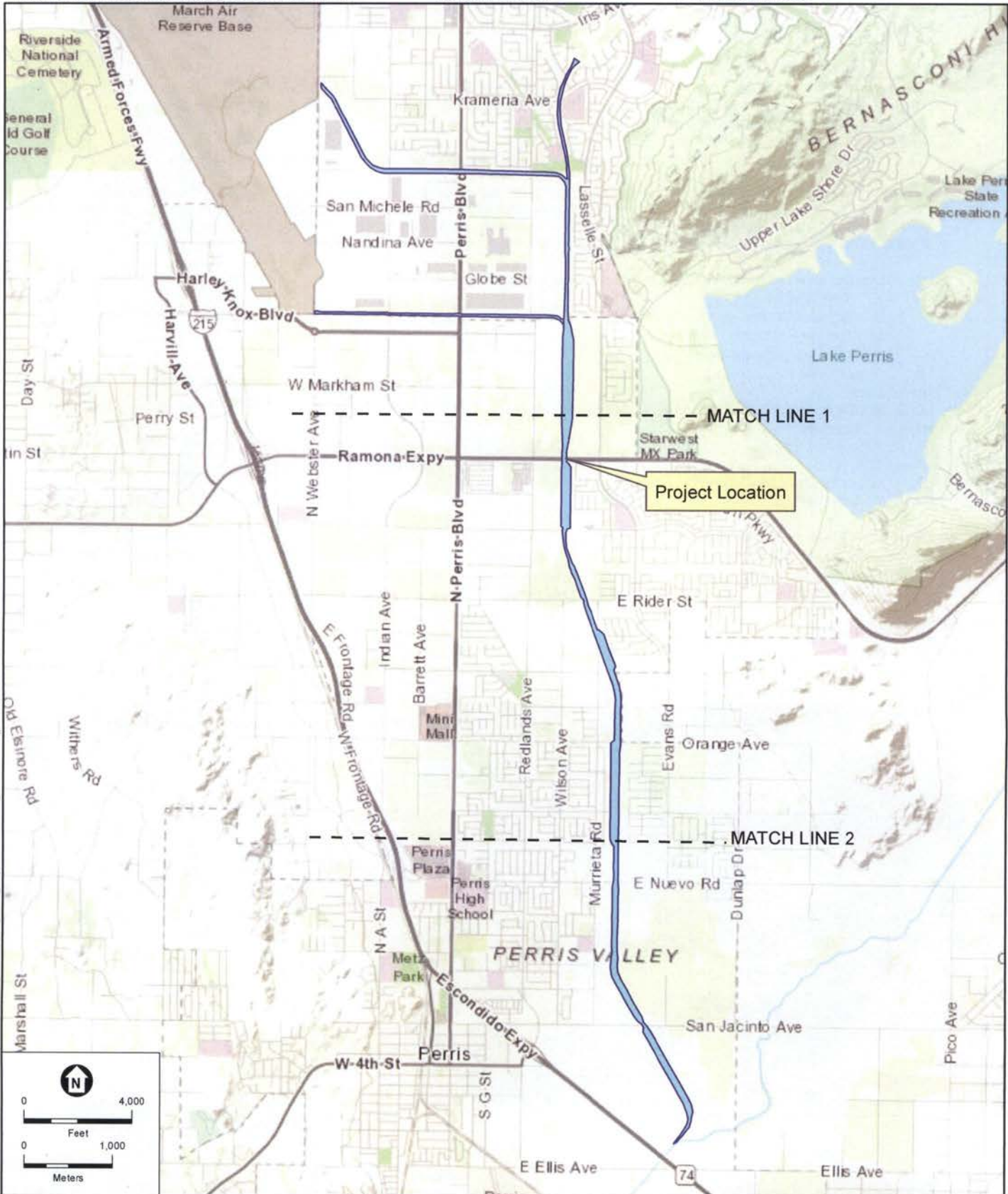


L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Hanna Winzenried
ESA
626 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017

L11. Date: August 2019

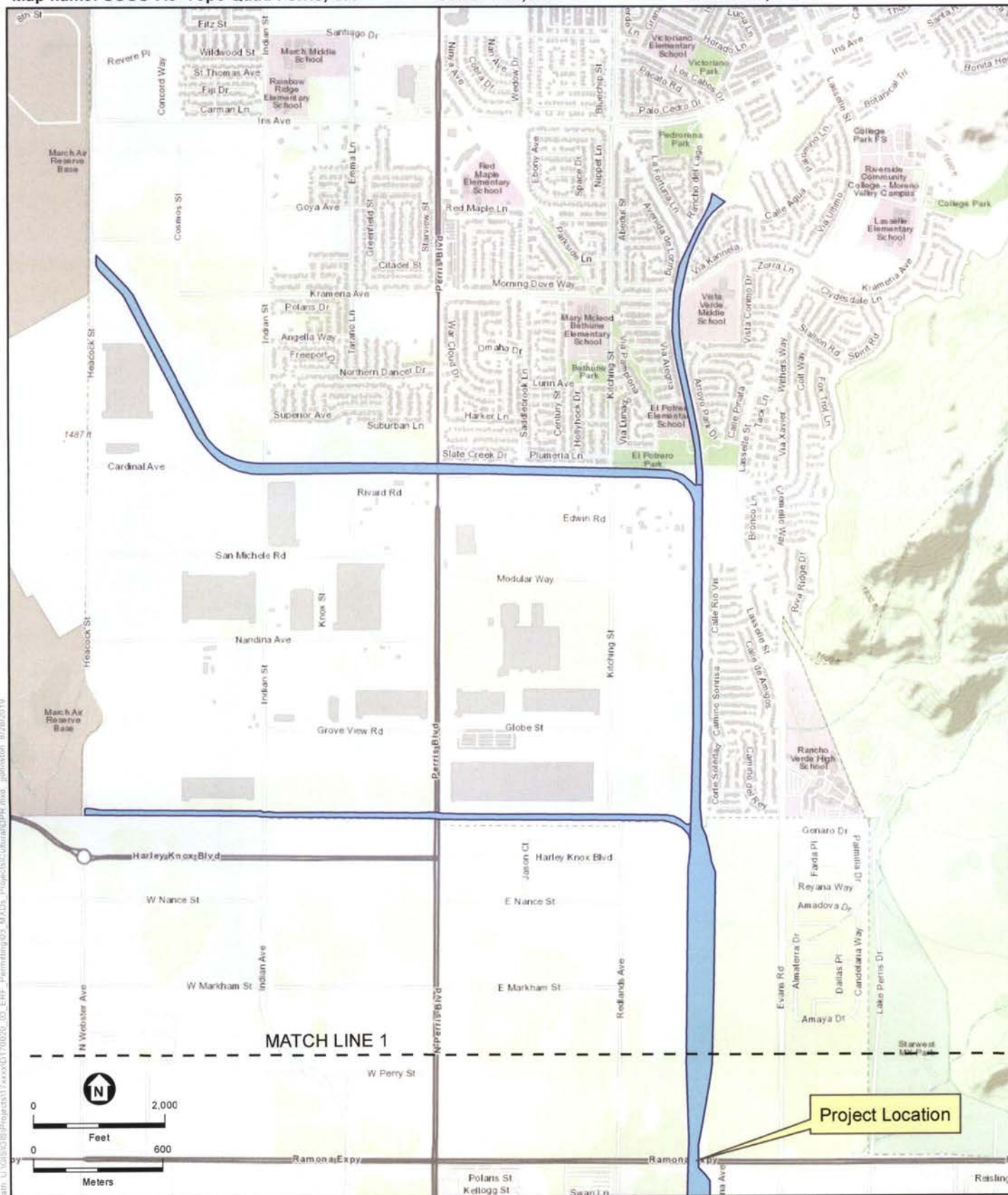
LOCATION MAP



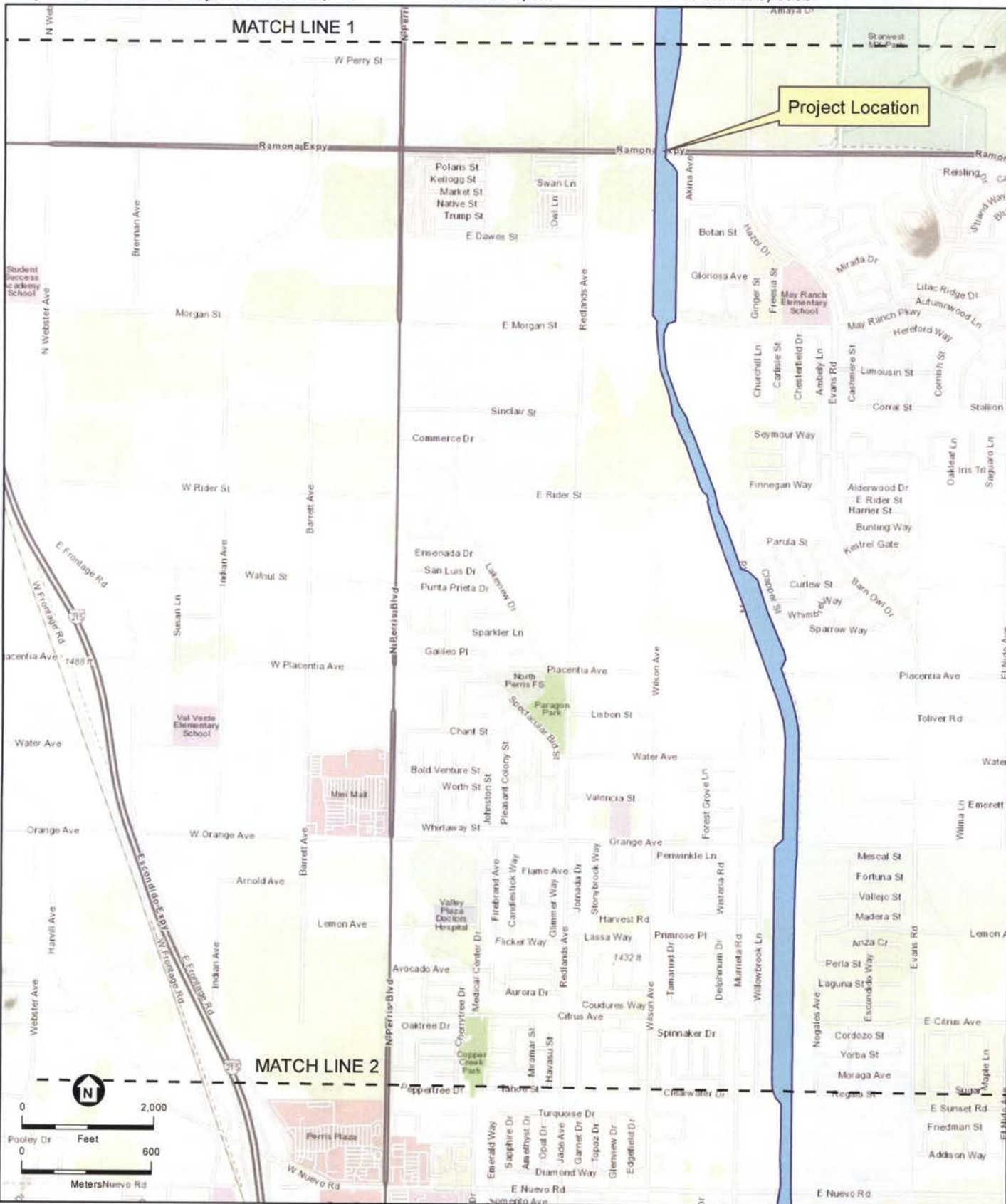
* Resource Name or Number: Perris Valley Channel

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

*Date: 1978, 1980



* Required Information



LOCATION MAP

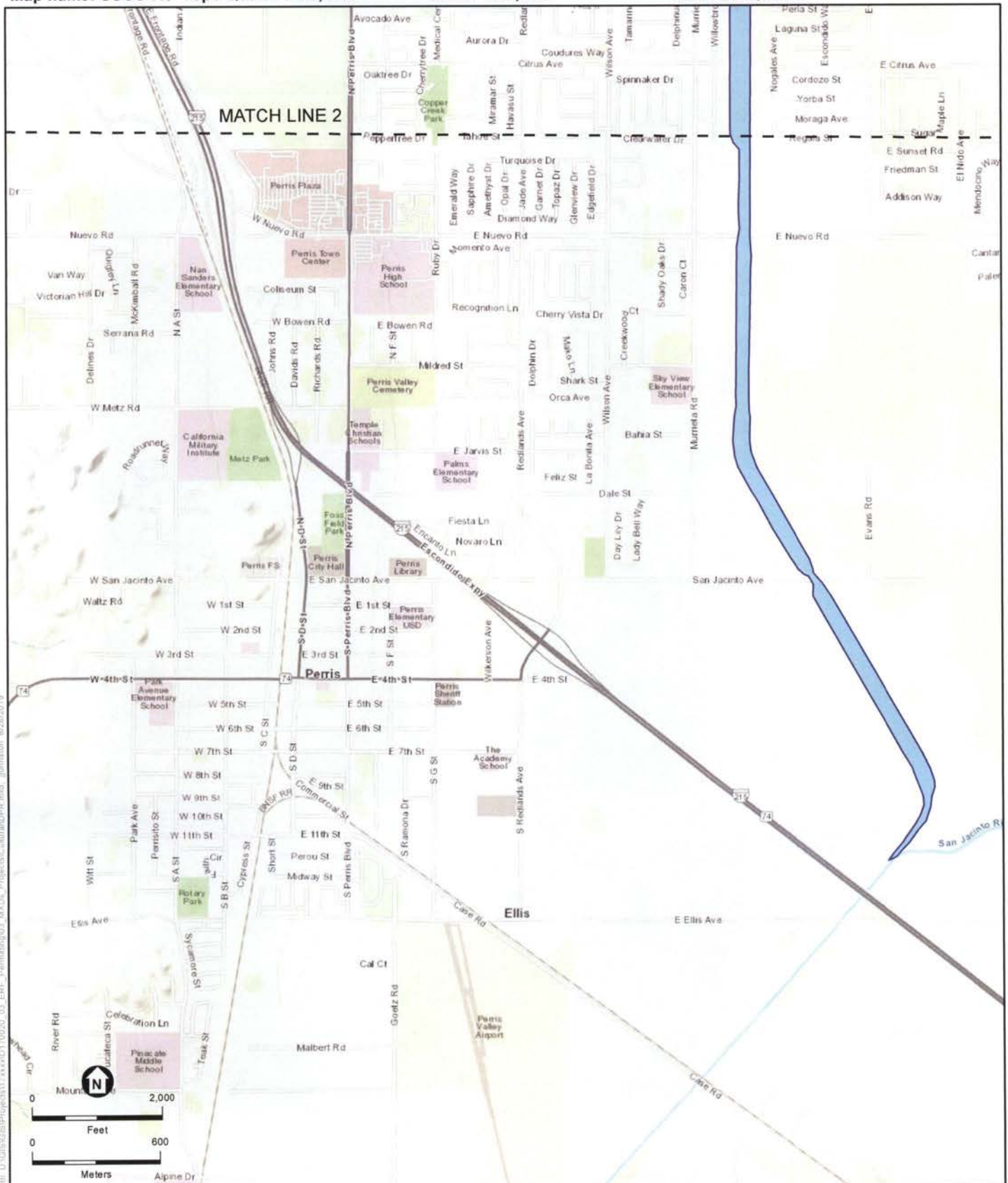
Page 7 of 18

* Resource Name or Number: Perris Valley Channel

*Map name: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad Perris, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date: 1978, 1980



State of California -- Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

33- 029118 (update)
CA-RIV- 013010

Page 8 of 18 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Perris Valley Channel

*Drawn by: Stephan Geissler *Date of map: August 9, 2019



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Perris Valley Channel
Page 9 of 18

*P2a. Location (continued):

Perris, CA USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle

TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION
0030S	0030W	30
0030S	0030W	32
0030S	0030W	31
0040S	0030W	21
0040S	0030W	28
0040S	0030W	33
03S	03W	32
04S	03W	8
04S	03W	5
04S	03W	16
04S	03W	17
04S	03W	21
04S	03W	5*

*Indicates portion of channel that was visually inspected

*B10. Significance (continued):

Historic Context

Perris Valley Channel

The Perris Valley Channel, sometimes referred to as the Perris Valley Storm Drain, is a largely unlined canal originally constructed in the 1950s to alleviate drainage issues associated with a late, post-war expansion at the March Air Reserve Base. Since its initial installation, the Perris Valley Channel has been broadened, deepened and improved to allow for further non-historic period commercial, residential, and industrial development in the drainage area. As a result of these modifications, the Perris Valley Channel currently runs from the southern boundary of March Air Reserve Base and conveys storm water in a southerly direction until it terminates in the San Jacinto River. According to the city of Perris, the Perris Valley Channel is currently among the main drainage features in the San Jacinto watershed, conveying water from March Air Reserve Base south to its natural headwaters in the San Jacinto Mountains towards Canyon Lake and ultimately to Lake Elsinore (City of Perris, 2017).

Originally, the Perris Valley Channel was only meant to handle water flow associated with minor storm events. At the time the *Master Drainage Plan for the Perris Valley Channel* (County of Riverside, 1987) was created, only the Ramona Expressway and Nuevo Road were bridged, while all other streets surrounding the channel had dip crossings, which became impassable during storm events. As development in the surrounding areas increased and transformed from predominantly agricultural uses to industrial and residential uses, so did the need for adjustments and alterations to the channel and its

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Perris Valley Channel
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drainage capacity. Several alternatives were investigated in the 1987 plan for improvements to the channel. These ranged from a fully concrete-lined trapezoidal channel to an unlined graded earth channel, which could also be utilized as a greenbelt. Where feasible, the unlined graded earth channel was chosen as the recommended plan as it provided for flood protection while offering the option of developing recreational joint uses.

Since its initial construction in 1955, the Perris Valley Channel has been deepened, broadened and expanded to allow for significant commercial and residential development in the area. As a result of the non-historic period development and current reliance on the water conveyance feature, the Perris Valley Channel is considered to be an important modern component of present-day Perris' storm draining system (County of Riverside, 1987).

Additionally, the plan recommended that downstream of the Ramona Expressway, the channel should be an unlined graded earth section with flat 12:1 side slopes and a 250-foot bottom width. Due to the low flow velocities, the channel could be grass lined and even maintained as a park, in the region reaching from the San Jacinto River corridor to the Lake Perris Recreational Area. Upstream of the Ramona Expressway, however, a conventional channel was proposed with concrete side slopes and a soft bottom. This was due to the higher velocities of water flow in this area. The *Master Drainage Plan for the Perris Valley Channel* (County of Riverside, 1987) also suggested a fully incised channel from the San Jacinto River to the upper terminus at Heacock Street.

Over time, the channel has been not only modified as new approaches to water management challenges have been employed, but the water conveyance structure has also been expanded. In order to accommodate future storm water volumes from adjacent development, the channel has been significantly deepened and lengthened to reach all areas of Perris. As a result of these modifications implemented since the 1987 release of the *Master Drainage Plan for the Perris Valley Channel* nearly all city storm drains flow laterally into the Perris Valley Channel from both the east and west.

The Perris Valley Channel Lateral A was completed in 1996. The Perris Valley Line J, Stage 3 was completed in 1998. The Perris Valley Channel Stage 1 was completed in 1999. The Perris Valley Channel Lateral B was completed in 2006 (County of Riverside, 2019).

As of 2016, the portion of the Perris Valley Channel north of Ramona Expressway had been constructed to its fully planned width with a designed capacity of 16,000 cfs. However, the portion south of Ramona Expressway had yet to be constructed to its full width and designed capacity of 17,300 cfs (ESA, 2016).

March Air Reserve Base

March Air Reserve Base, previously known as March Air Force Base, opened in 1917 as the United States anticipated the nation's entry into World War I. At this time, the War Department had announced its intentions to build new military installations on the west coast, and California notables such as Frank Miller (owner of the Mission Inn in Riverside) and California Governor Hiram Johnson succeeded in securing government approval to construct an airfield at Alessandro Field located near Riverside. In 1918, within 60 days of commencement of the construction program, the plain of Moreno Valley had been transformed to include twelve airplane hangars, six barracks equipped with 150 airmen each, mess halls,

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a machine shop, a post exchange, a hospital, a supply depot, an aero repair building, a bachelor officer's quarters and a residence for the commanding officer. By 1927, March Field, as it was then called, began constructing new structures, quickly becoming a permanent military installation. This permanence was further realized in the decade before World War II when March Field took on much of its current appearance (March Air Reserve Base, 2010).

The first phase of permanent buildings was completed in 1934. During the period of World War II, the base doubled its footprint (March Air Reserve Base, 2010). In 1941, the original 640 acres reserved for the military installation were more than doubled through acquisition of 950 acres adjoining the site (*Los Angeles Times*, January 8, 1941). Also around this time, the government procured a similarly-sized tract west of the San Diego Freeway that bordered the base and established Camp Hahn as an anti-aircraft artillery training facility. This new construction included six mess halls, 215 tents, two warehouses, a post exchange, infirmary, a gas station, an administration building, a recreation building, a motor repair shop, and two magazines. The proposed plans included construction for utilities and telephone services, and would be supported by 85,00 troops at the height of its activity (*Los Angeles Times*, April 4, 1941). In 1946, Camp Hahn became a part of March's real estate holdings when operations at the base returned to peacetime procedures (March Air Reserve Base, 2010).

As the March Air Force Base grew both in size and in numbers of service members needed to support the facility, so grew its need for further resources and improvements to its infrastructure. The creation of the Perris Valley Channel in the 1950s helped resolve drainage issues associated with the growing population at the base. Hancock Street, which marks the southeastern perimeter of the base, includes the location where the March Air Reserve Base drains into the Perris Valley Channel at the intersection of Hancock Street and East Oleander Avenue.

A portion of the March Air Reserve Base was listed in the NRHP as March Field Historic District in 1994 (Mikesell and Wee, 1992). The March Field Historic District was found to be significant under Criterion A in the area of military history for its association with the development of the Air Corps on the West Coast, serving as the key training and bombardment post on the West Coast. The March Field Historic District was additionally found to be significant under NRHP Criterion C for its architectural merit as a monumental example of the work of Myron Hunt and his approach to site planning. Hunt, a nationally renowned master designer from Pasadena, was recognized for implementing city planning ideas in military base design during the 1930s. March Field represents an exceptionally large and intact collection of hollow wall concrete buildings resulting from Hunt's influence (Mikesell and Wee, 1992).

March Field Historic District covers 158 acres and includes a total of 228 buildings, structures, and objects, of which 199 contribute to its significance. In addition to other built environment components, the plan or formal layout of the base and landscaping elements contribute to the significance of the district. March Field Historic District is triangular in shape and is bound by Meyer Drive on the north, Riverside Drive on the east, and a line of hangars paralleling Graeber Street on the west (see Figure 4). The period of significance was identified as 1928 to 1943 (Mikesell and Wee, 1992).

One of the contributing elements of the Historic District is a stone-lined drainage canal, which extends along Meyer and Riverside Drives, at the northern and eastern perimeters of the Historic District. This canal was installed in 1942 by Works Progress Administration workers. While the canal extends beyond

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the Historic District's boundaries, only those portions within the Historic District are considered contributing (Mikesell and Wee, 1992)..

Water Management in Riverside County

Water has been an important factor in the agricultural, commercial and residential development of the area, but its control has proved difficult and past flooding has resulted in overwhelming consequences for the region. According to information provided by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD), 15 years after the creation of the county, citizens in the San Jacinto Valley formed the San Jacinto Levee District to address the devastating damage wrought by storm waters since the area's first historic-era habitation. Efforts to control flood waters began in 1908 with local property owners levying assessments on one another in an effort to build and maintain a levee along the San Jacinto River. The sum raised locally was bolstered by financial contributions from the County, State and Federal government treasuries. This represented the initial centralized water management effort in the area and other communities soon recognized its utility and began to emulate San Jacinto's model. "Citizens in the Coachella Valley formed the Coachella Valley Storm Water District in 1915, and the Valle Vista Levee District was formed in 1932 to control flooding along Bautista Creek east of Hemet. San Bernardino County, through action of the State Legislature, created its flood control district in 1939" (County of Riverside, 2019).

The nascent county government, still in its first 50 years of existence, also took up the mantle of a centralized water management program. Alexander Chope Fulmor, a licensed engineer and land surveyor born on August 27, 1876, in Humboldt, California, played a prominent role in the creation of the RCFCWCD. The massive 1938 floods experienced throughout the county (the largest since 1884) essentially severed the economic lifeline of a rapidly urbanizing area as the flooded Santa Ana River cut Riverside off from important markets, including Los Angeles. Following continued flood events several years thereafter, in 1943 the County Board of Supervisors asked Fulmor to document the flooding history of Riverside County and to provide a recommended course of action to manage the flood risks experienced by the county's citizens. In his report, Fulmor documented the loss of life and economic costs of flood events from 1862 to 1943. He concluded that the current ad hoc approach to protecting citizens and their property from flooding was not a viable practice as the county grew and became more urbanized. Fulmor recommended the creation of a flood control district, similar to the one that had been recently created in San Bernardino County in response to the same 1938 flood. Here, and largely attributed to Fulmor's recommendations, the Riverside Flood Control District was created by an Act of the California State Legislature on July 7, 1945 (County of Riverside, 2019).

Brief Description of Flood Control Systems

Flood control systems are necessary to manage the flood risk for development within floodplains during severe storms. Typical components of flood control systems include dams and reservoirs, debris basins, sediment placement sites, channels, pump stations, spreading grounds, and storm drains. The system is constructed so that water is impounded behind a dam, reducing the probability of downstream flooding, while also ensuring that debris is contained. Sediments that build up are periodically removed. A series of channels function to contain and funnel water to ocean outlets. Spreading grounds receive overflow and are used to help recharge groundwater supplies (County of Los Angeles, 2015).

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Conduits - Open Canals

As a means of depicting the evolution of this property type, the following context is excerpted from *Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures* prepared by Caltrans and JRP Historical Consulting Services in December 2000. The context describes common components of similar water conveyance features, as well as the challenges presented by this property type, such as controlling disbursement of large quantities of water at high rates of speed, and how these issues were ultimately resolved.

The cross section or profile of open canals varied with the material through which the conduit was constructed and with the method of construction employed. If constructed in rock, the canal tended to be more rectangular with side slopes as steep as 1:0.5; in earth, the canal shape became more trapezoidal, with side slopes varying from 1:1 to 1:5, depending on material. Early canals that were built with scrapers in the alluvial soils of the Central Valley had rounded bottoms and long side slopes, with rounded berms mounded up on each side of the cut. In similar locations, irrigation channels cut with modern machinery and blades have a V-shape, with steep side slopes and flat broad berms.

In terms of the ratio between width and depth, the most hydraulically efficient canal would have a hydraulic radius one-half the water's depth. Therefore, the canal's width would be twice the depth. However, in sidehill locations, is it more economical to construct a narrower, deeper canal, and in practice, canal builders often adopted a design based on economy, rather than the most hydraulically efficient one. A 1934 study noted that in California the hydraulic radius on hydroelectric canals varied from 0.5 to 0.8 the water depth, with the average being about 0.6. Figures for hydraulic mining canals and irrigation canals seem similar. The reason for any substantial variation from this ratio should be investigated. For example, a different ratio might be used to reduce ice formation in a cold climate, where narrow, deep canals are less subject to freezing over than wide, shallow ones of the same capacity.

In general, in any arid or semi-arid climate, water systems operators and managers try to minimize losses due to evaporation and seepage. In California, hundreds of miles of previously earthen ditches have been lined with some less permeable surface or placed in pipe. Lined canals can also carry more water by moving it faster, and the lining can prevent scour of banks and bottom from running water at high velocity.

In the nineteenth century, canals were lined with randomly coursed stone paving or cobblestone, usually drylaid, 12 to 18 inches thick. In the twentieth century, concrete and shotcrete (gunite) linings averaging between two and four and one-half inches in thickness have been standard. Concrete canals have a greater carrying capacity than a rough stone or earthen canal, carrying about twice the water in the same space. Thus, if an irrigation company or agency had sufficient capital, lining canals in concrete achieved many potential goals: it decreased maintenance costs, lessened loss by seepage, and increased carrying capacity.

Evaluation

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Criterion A/1

Efforts to control flood waters in the region began in 1908, with local property owners levying assessments on one another in an effort to build and maintain a levee along the San Jacinto River. This represented the initial centralized water management effort in the area. The massive 1938 floods caused extensive and costly damage, loss of life, and severed the economic lifeline of a rapidly urbanizing area as floodwaters cut ties to important markets, such as Los Angeles. Damage sustained during continued flood events spurred the Riverside County Board of Supervisors to take action. In 1943, the Board commissioned a report on how to manage future flood risks. Alexander Chope Fulmor, author of the report, recommended creation of a flood control district, similar to the one that had been recently formed in San Bernardino County in response to the same 1938 flood. As a result, the Riverside Flood Control District (later known as the RCFWCD) was created by an Act of the California State Legislature in 1945.

In the 1950s, March Air Reserve Base was under expansion, creating drainage issues in the Perris Valley. The base served as the key training and bombardment facility on the West Coast between 1928 and 1943 and is significant in the annals of history for its association with the development of the Air Corps on the West Coast. In 1994, a portion of the base was designated as the March Field Historic District and is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association key training and bombardment facility in the region from 1928 to 1943 (the Historic District is located about 1 mile from the Perris Valley Channel).

The Perris Valley Channel was constructed in 1955 by the RCFWCD, concurrent with federally funded initiatives. The largely earthen, man-made drainage channel was designed to help alleviate drainage problems associated with the expansion of the March Air Reserve Base. As the area attracted more residents and businesses, the channel later served as one of the main components of the flood control system within the Perris Valley, carrying runoff from neighboring residential and commercial developments (Riverside County, 1987).

While the creation of the Perris Valley Channel alleviated drainage issues associated with the growth of the March Air Reserve Base, the timeframe of its construction falls outside of the period of significance for the March Field Historic District and fails to contribute to the established Historic District. Further, the channel's creation has allowed for development of the surrounding area, such as residential neighborhoods, commercial ventures and associated infrastructure. Despite its recent relevance in supporting local land development, the Perris Valley Channel is not associated with early 19th century settlement of the Perris Valley, nor is it directly related to the 1938 flood and creation of the Riverside Flood Control District (precursor of the RCFWCD) in 1945. Rather, as noted, it was constructed to alleviate drainage issues on March Air Reserve Base and its relevance has become more closely associated with allowing for non-historic period regional growth and development within the last two decades.

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The Perris Valley Channel does not appear to be associated with a specific event or pattern of events or trends that have made a significant contribution to the history, settlement, or development of March Air Reserve Base or Perris Valley. The Perris Valley Channel is recommended not eligible for listing under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2

Under Criterion B/2, a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR if it is associated with a significant individual or the life of a person important in our past. Additionally, the property must be associated with the individual's productive life, and is typically the individual's home, business, office, laboratory, or studio (the property that best represents their contribution). Furthermore, an individual's association with the property must be well documented and not merely speculative. Research did not reveal that the Perris Valley Channel is strongly associated with significant individuals or the lives of persons important in our past. The Perris Valley Channel was designed and constructed by the RCFCWCD, and no specific government official, engineer, project manager, or other individual was identified as associated with its design or construction. While Alexander Chope Fulmor, a prominent engineer and land surveyor, was integral to the creation of the first flood control district in Riverside County, research did not indicate that he was directly tied to or responsible for the creation of the Perris Valley Channel. Regardless of any speculative ties to the Perris Valley Channel, Fulmor's productive life would be better represented by his office, home, or studio.

Criterion C/3

The Perris Valley Channel was originally constructed in 1955 as an earthen channel used to alleviate drainage issues associated with the expanding March Air Reserve Base. As a largely earthen water conveyance feature, the Perris Valley Channel is representative of a rudimentary method of construction. It did not introduce design innovations nor is it an example of an evolutionary trend in engineering. By the 1950s, use of a concrete lining had been well established as a construction method, and unlined earthen channels are more representative of an outmoded method of construction. Lined canals were able to transport more water by moving it faster. In the 20th century, when the Perris Valley Channel was constructed, concrete and shotcrete (gunite) linings were standard as they decreased maintenance costs and increased carrying capacity.

The channel's design and construction elements are not considered momentous in the history of water conveyance design, engineering, or construction. Additionally, archival research did not reveal that the Perris Valley Channel was designed by a master craftsman – it was designed and constructed by the RCFCWCD and is not associated with a particular individual.

Since the original construction of the Perris Valley Channel, contemporary commercial and residential development in the area has introduced non-historic materials, such as culverts, concrete boxed drains and modern paved pathways for bicycle and pedestrian use. Particularly, the Perris Valley Channel has

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been heavily modified (widened, deepened and lengthened) over the last half of the 20th century in order to facilitate greater regional growth and attempts to address the demand for flood control mitigation. Major modifications took place as a result of the 1987 *Master Drainage Plan for the Perris Valley Area* – Lateral A was completed in 1996; Line J, Stage 3 was completed in 1998; Stage 1 was completed in 1999; and Lateral B was completed in 2006. As of 2016, the portion of the Perris Valley Channel north of Ramona Expressway had also been constructed to its fully planned width with a designed capacity of 16,000 cfs.

In addition, more substantial visual modifications along the public right-of-way were constructed after 2006, according to a review of aerial photographs and supported by field observations. Here, the portion of the Perris Valley Channel at the intersection of East Oleander Avenue and Ramona Expressway (where it intersects with the Undertaking) was altered within the last two decades with the introduction of box drains and culverts, as well as a modern bike path installed along reinforced, paved shoulders. These significant alterations introduced new materials, broadened the footprint of the property, and modified its profile as readily observed from the public right-of-way.

Given the modern-day modifications, the channel fails to embody significance as a historic-period water conveyance system. It does not possess distinctive characteristics of a historic type, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic values or represent the work of a master. As such, the Perris Valley Channel is recommended not eligible for listing under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3.

Criterion D/4

While most often applied to archaeological districts and sites, Criterion D/4 can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D/4, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information, and the information must be considered important. The Perris Valley Channel does not appear to yield significant information that would expand our current knowledge or theories of design, methods of construction, operation, or other information that is not already known about the period in which it was constructed, its method of construction, or its design. As noted above, the channel is a largely earthen water conveyance feature and represents a rudimentary method of construction found throughout the region, state and country. By the 1950s, the decade in which the channel was constructed, use of a concrete lining had been well established as a construction method, and unlined earthen channels came to represent an outmoded method of construction. As a primitive, earthen water conveyance feature, the Perris Valley Channel represents a property type that is commonplace and well-documented in our history. The 1987 *Master Drainage Plan for the Perris Valley Area*, as well as past and current plans and as-built specifications, provide sufficient data on the design and construction of the Perris Valley Channel. Additional study of the channel itself is unlikely to yield information beyond that which can be obtained by review of these existing sources and that was noted during the field survey.

Further, the property has undergone numerous and significant changes since its initial construction that have impacted its integrity. To accommodate contemporary commercial and residential development in

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the area, non-historic materials, such as culverts, concrete boxed drains and modern paved pathways for bicycle and pedestrian use have been introduced. Previous to these more recent developments, the Perris Valley Channel had been heavily modified (widened, deepened and lengthened) over the last half of the 20th century in order to facilitate greater regional growth and address the need for flood control. Lateral A was completed in 1996, Line J, Stage 3 was completed in 1998; Stage 1 was completed in 1999; and Lateral B was completed in 2006. As of 2016, the portion of the Perris Valley Channel north of Ramona Expressway had also been constructed to its fully planned width with a designed capacity of 16,000 cfs. These alterations have undermined any data potential regarding 1950s methods of construction that may have been present and that could have illustrated the historical design of the Perris Valley Channel. As such, the Perris Valley Channel is recommended not eligible for listing under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.

*B12. References (continued):

- Caltrans and JRP Historical Consulting Services, 2000. *Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures*. California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, CA.
- City of Perris, 2017. Commerce Center Executive Summary, accessed July 25, 2019, at http://www.cityofperris.org/city-hall/specific-plans/PVCC/PVCC-SpecificPlan_09-14-16.pdf.
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- County of Riverside, 1987. Perris Valley Area Drainage Plan, accessed July 30, 2019, at http://rcflood.org/Downloads/Master%20Drainage%20Plans/Updated/Zone%204/Reports/PerrisValleyMDP_report.pdf.
- County of Riverside, 2019. Online History of Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, accessed July 30, 2019, at <http://www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us/History.aspx>
- Environmental Science Associates (ESA), 2016. *DWR Perris Dam Emergency Release Facility Draft Environmental Impact Report*. Prepared for the California Department of Water Resources. September 2016.
- Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), "Camp Haan Work to Start at Once," April 4, 1941, 7.
- Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), "Training Base Work Rushed," January 8, 1941, 33.
- March Air Reserve Base, *The March Field Story*, July 19, 2010, accessed July 25, 2019, at <https://www.march.afrc.af.mil/About-Us/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/167413/the-march-field-story/>.
- Mikesell, Stephen D. and Stephen R. Wee, 1992. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: March Field Historic District*, prepared by JRP Historical Consulting Services on April 10, 1992, entered by the National Park Service on December 6, 1994. Available online at <https://www.nps.gov>.

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*L6. Setting (continued):

A recent single-family residential development was constructed just south of the Ramona Expressway within the last two decades. Concurrently, improvements to the shoulder of the Perris Valley Channel were implemented to serve as a recreational feature for the new residents of the area. A number of large commercial facilities have also been erected in the vicinity of the channel.

*L7. Integrity Considerations (continued):

The property has undergone numerous and significant changes since its initial construction that have reduced its integrity. Since the original construction of the Perris Valley Channel, contemporary commercial and residential development in the area has introduced non-historic materials, such as culverts, concrete boxed drains and modern paved pathways for bicycle and pedestrian use. Particularly, the Perris Valley Channel has been heavily modified (widened, deepened and lengthened) over the last half of the 20th century in order to facilitate greater regional growth and attempts to address the demand for flood control mitigation. Major modifications took place as a result of the 1987 *Master Drainage Plan for the Perris Valley Area* – Lateral A was completed in 1996; Line J, Stage 3 was completed in 1998; Stage 1 was completed in 1999; and Lateral B was completed in 2006. As of 2016, the portion of the Perris Valley Channel north of Ramona Expressway had also been constructed to its fully planned width with a designed capacity of 16,000 cfs.

In addition, more substantial visual modifications along the public right-of-way were constructed after 2006. The portion of the Perris Valley Channel at the intersection of East Oleander Avenue and Ramona Expressway was altered within the last two decades with the introduction of box drains and culverts, as well as a modern bike path installed along reinforced, paved shoulders. These significant alterations introduced new materials, broadened the footprint of the property, and modified its profile as readily observed from the public right-of-way.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-33-029118
HRI # CA-RIV-013010

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Perris Valley Storm Drain

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Riverside County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Perris

Date: n.d.

T

4S; R 3W; Sections 5, 8, 17, and 18; San Bernardino M.D. B.M.

c. Address:

City: Perris

Zip:

d. UTM: e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Elevation: Approximately approximately 1,445 feet to 1,430 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

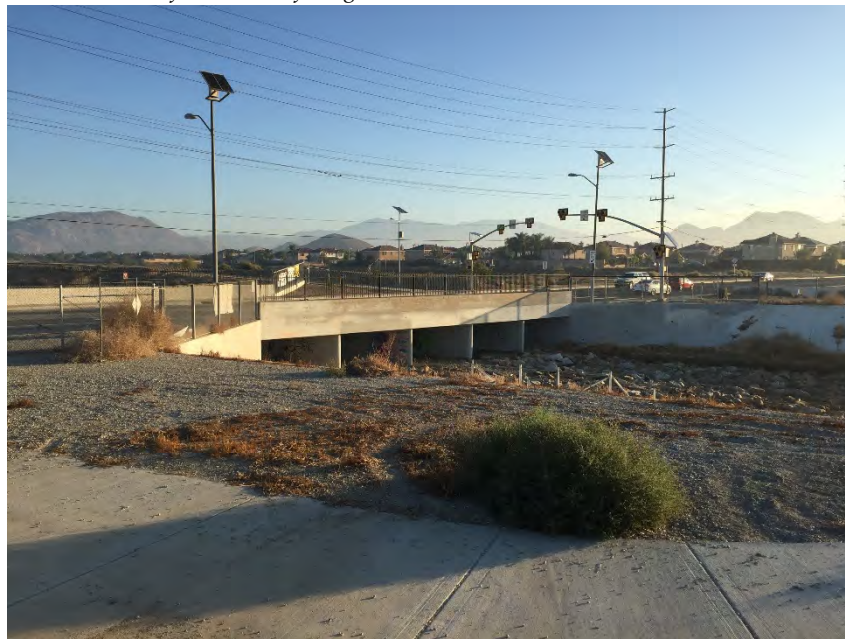
In 2018, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSa) archaeologists surveyed 7,800 linear feet (approximately 1.5 miles) of the Perris Valley Storm Drain (PVSD) in support of the current IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project (Garrison and Smith 2020). The PVSD was constructed in 1955 by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD).

The PVSD Channel improvement area mainly consists of the man-made trapezoidal earthen drainage channel and the impacted banks. Generally, the section of the PVSD Channel associated within the project is flanked on both the eastern and western banks by a paved pedestrian/bike path and dirt and gravel access road, respectively. Additionally, the area surrounding the channel and respective path/access road is characterized as former agricultural land. Residential neighborhoods and associated streets, schools, and parks are situated to the east. At the time of the survey, all elements of the current PVSD Channel infrastructure including the associated access roads, the pedestrian/bicycle path, culverts, and bridges, appeared actively maintained and/or modern. Further, both banks of the channel are disturbed, having been previously cleared through the agricultural use of the land and partially graded as part of adjacent development projects. In addition, a check of the as-built drawings for the portion of the PVSD within the project indicates major recent improvements to this section of the drainage occurred in 2003, 2007, and 2014 (RCFCWCD DWG Nos. 4-0962, 4-0801, and 4-1063). Historical research did not indicate that the channel was associated with any important individuals or events, and revealed that the channel has been consistently modified and improved since the time of its construction. The channel is still actively used and maintained today. (See Building Structure and Object Record and Linear Feature Record)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH6 (Water conveyance system)

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☒ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Overview of the PVSD, facing northeast



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Overview of the PVSD, 2019

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Andrew Garrison
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064

*P9. Date Recorded: 6/4/20

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Pedestrian Survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.") Garrison, Andrew J. and Brian F. Smith. 2020. A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project, Perris, California

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☒ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

*Resource Name or #: Perris Valley Storm Drain

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: Perris Valley Storm Drain

B3. Original Use: Flood control channel

B4. Present Use: Flood control channel

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The PVSD was constructed in 1955 by the Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD). The channel has been consistently maintained and improved over time.

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: Same

*B8. Related Features: (see Linear Feature Record)

B9a. Architect: RCFCWCD

b. Builder: RCFCWCD

*B10. Significance Theme: Flood Control

Area: Perris Valley

Period of Significance: None

Property Type: N/A

Applicable Criteria: None

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Three main rivers, the Santa Ana River, San Jacinto River, and Whitewater River, traverse western Riverside County, which historically meandered and flooded during winter and spring rainstorms. As population within the county grew during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, property damage caused by floods prompted farmers and other citizens to form districts to find solutions to alleviate the destruction. The San Jacinto Levee District was formed in 1908, the Coachella Valley Storm Water District formed in 1915, Valle Vista Levee District was formed in 1932, and neighboring San Bernardino County formed its flood control district in 1939 (RCFCWCD 2020).

Beginning on February 28, 1938, two major rainstorms hit southern California within hours of each other, causing catastrophic flooding throughout the region (Johnson 2017). Within the Inland Empire, the San Jacinto and Santa Ana rivers, as well as unnamed creeks throughout the area, began overflowing, downing phone and telegraph lines and washing out roads and bridges, resulting in food shortages and extensive property damage. The 1938 floods ultimately resulted in the formation of the RCFCWCD. However, World War II slowed the pace of forming a district for several years until 1945. Projects completed by the RCFCWCD include bank erosion control and spreading grounds along the San Jacinto River in the 1940s; Harrison and Woodcrest dams in 1953; Pigeon Pass Dam above Sunnymead in 1957; and four other dams throughout Riverside County by 1960 (RCFCWCD 2020). The RCFCWCD began construction of the PVSD Channel system in 1955. Throughout the twentieth century, numerous other projects were taken up by the RCFCWCD to help facilitate the urbanization of the region. The RCFCWCD's wide-spread system of levees, retention basins, dams, and flood control channels aided in the growth and dense urban development that continues to spread across western Riverside County and the Coachella Valley. The PVSD Channel has been constantly expanded and upgraded throughout the years as urban development increases across the Moreno Valley and Perris Valley regions (RCFCWCD 2020). (See Continuation Sheet)

Sources

Garrison, Andrew J. and Brian F. Smith

2020 A Class III Section 106 (NHPA) Study for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Widening Project, Perris, Riverside County, California. Report in progress.

Johnson, Kim Jarrell

2017 BACK IN THE DAY: Over 100 Died in County During 1938 Floods. *The Press-Enterprise*. Electronic document, <https://www.pe.com/2016/01/10/back-in-the-day-over-100-died-in-county-during-1938-floods/>, accessed June 3, 2020.

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD)
Various dates. Various as-built plans.

2020 District History. Electronic document, <https://rcflood.org/About-the-District/District-History>, accessed June 2, 2020.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

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*Resource Name or #: Perris Valley Storm Drain

*Recorded by: Andrew J. Garrison

*Date: 6/4/2020

■ Continuation

- **NRHP Criterion A:** *Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and cultural heritage.*

It was determined through historical research that no significant historic events could be associated with the PVSD. The storm drain was constructed in 1955 to mitigate flooding in the region. As such, the storm drain is man-made and is not historically associated with the role that natural water sources played in the agricultural history of the Perris Valley during the early twentieth century. The PVSD is one of many flood control channels constructed during the mid-twentieth century in this region to help mitigate potentially dangerous and destructive floods. It has been actively maintained and improved, to better facilitate the transition of the surrounding area from agricultural to its current use (commercial and industrial). Further, the current undertaking is being proposed to better facilitate increasing runoff from industrial development and continue using the channel for its original purpose. Therefore, it is not eligible for designation under NRHP Criterion A or eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

- **NRHP Criterion B:** *Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.*

Historical research has revealed that no historically significant persons are associated with the PVSD and therefore, it is not eligible for designation under NRHP Criterion B or eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

- **NRHP Criterion C:** *Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*

The PVSD does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. The man-made trapezoidal drainage is one of many such channels constructed throughout southern California during the mid-twentieth century to better mitigate the possibility of floods. As such, it was not constructed or designed by an important creative individual, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant or distinguishable entity. Therefore, the PVSD is not eligible for designation under NRHP Criterion C or eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

- **NRHP Criterion D:** *Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

The PVSD has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important in terms of history or prehistory, and therefore, is not eligible for designation under NRHP Criterion D or eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P-33-029118
HRI # CA-RIV-013010

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*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Perris Valley Storm Drain

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Reach identified as generally extending from approximately 850 feet north of the Ramona Expressway to approximately 1,600 feet south of Rider Street

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, decimal degrees, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

UTMs 11S ; 480266.21 m E / 3745281.30 m N to 480665.82 m E / 3742887.97 m N (See Location Map)

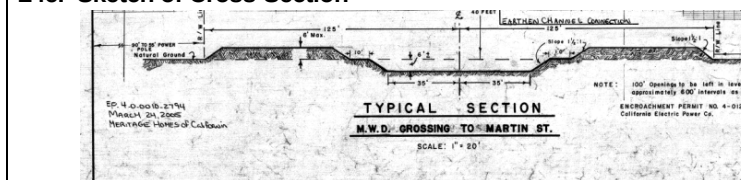
L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

The PVSD was constructed in 1955 to by the RCFCWCD as a soft bottom trapezoidal drainage. At the time of the current BFSa survey, PVSD Channel infrastructure, including the associated access roads, the pedestrian/bicycle path, culverts, and bridges, appeared actively maintained and/or modern. Further, both banks of the channel are disturbed, having been previously cleared through the agricultural use of the land and partially graded as part of adjacent development projects. In addition, a check of the as-built drawings for the portion of the PVSD within the project indicates major recent improvements to this section of the drainage occurred in 2003, 2007, and 2014 (RCFCWCD DWG Nos. 4-0962, 4-0801, and 4-1063).

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** 350 feet
- b. **Bottom Width** 75 feet
- c. **Height or Depth** Approximately 10-12 feet
- d. **Length of Segment** approximately 1.5 miles

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section



L5. Associated Resources:

Two automobile bridges, the Ramona Expressway bridge (Bridge No. 56C0038, constructed in 1956, widened in 1979) and the Rider Street bridge (Bridge No. 56C0536, constructed in 2005), span the reach. Both bridges are evaluated by Caltrans as “Not Eligible for NRHP.” In addition, RIV-6726H, the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), is recorded below the PVSD. The portion of the CRA which traverses the project is an actively maintained buried pipeline with no historic surface elements or character-defining features.

L6. Setting: Man-made channel located within an urban developed environment.



L8a.

L7. Integrity Considerations: See attached Building, Structure, and Object Record.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.) Overview of the PVSD, facing south

L9. Remarks:
None

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Andrew Garrison
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064

L11. Date: June 4, 2020

