

**APPENDIX C**  
**Cultural Report (September 25, 2021)**

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**HEACOCK LOGISTICS TRACTOR/TRAILER PARKING PROJECT**

**Assessor's Parcel Number 316-211-014  
City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

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Community Development Department, Planning Division  
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September 25, 2021  
CRM TECH Project No. 3740A

**Title:** Cultural Resources Survey Report: Heacock Logistics Tractor/Trailer Parking Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 316-211-014, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Perris, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 31, T3S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 9.14 acres

**Keywords:** Perris Valley area; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resource" under CEQA provisions

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between May and September 2021, at the request of CASC Engineering and Consulting, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 9.14 acres of vacant land in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 316-211-014, is located northeast of the intersection of Heacock Street and Lateral B-Oleander Channel of the Perris Valley Storm Drain, in the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Perris, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Heacock Logistics Tractor/Trailer Parking project, which entails the creation of 255 semi-truck stalls on the property. The City of Moreno Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City 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 project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of the study, no "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Moreno Valley a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources."

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet 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 May and September 2021, at the request of CASC Engineering and Consulting, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 9.14 acres of vacant land in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 316-211-014, is located northeast of the intersection of Heacock Street and Lateral B-Oleander Channel of the Perris Valley Storm Drain, in the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Perris, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Heacock Logistics Tractor/Trailer Parking project, which entails the creation of 255 semi-truck stalls on the property. The City of Moreno Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City 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 project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

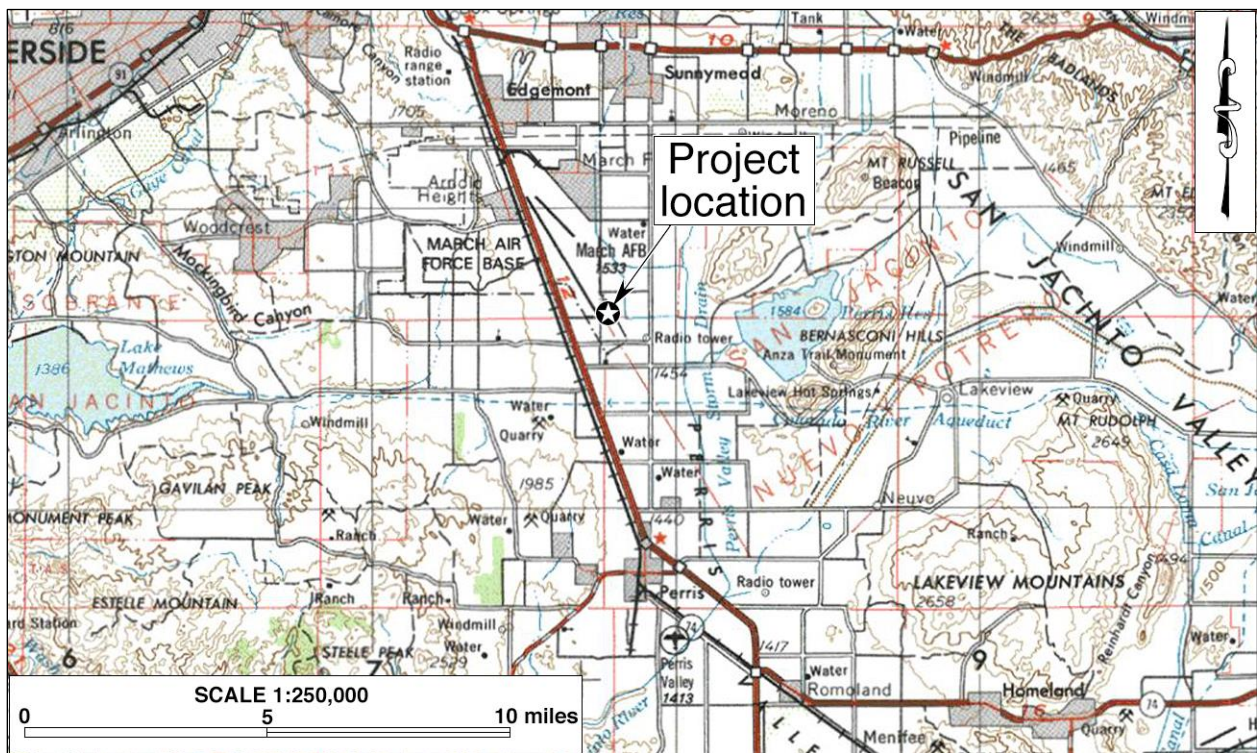


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

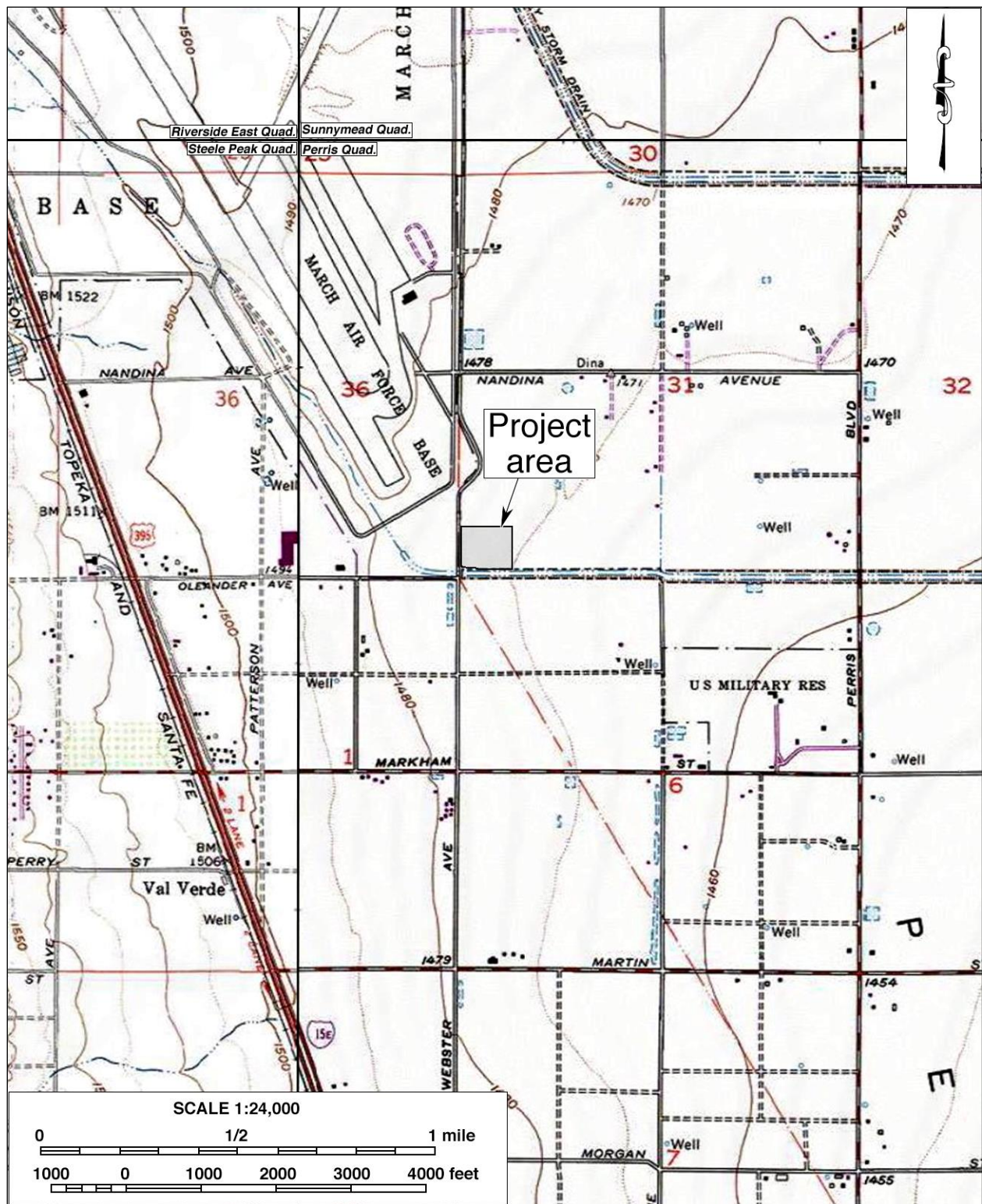


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Perris, Riverside East, Sunnymead, and Steele Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1979b; 1980a; 1980b])

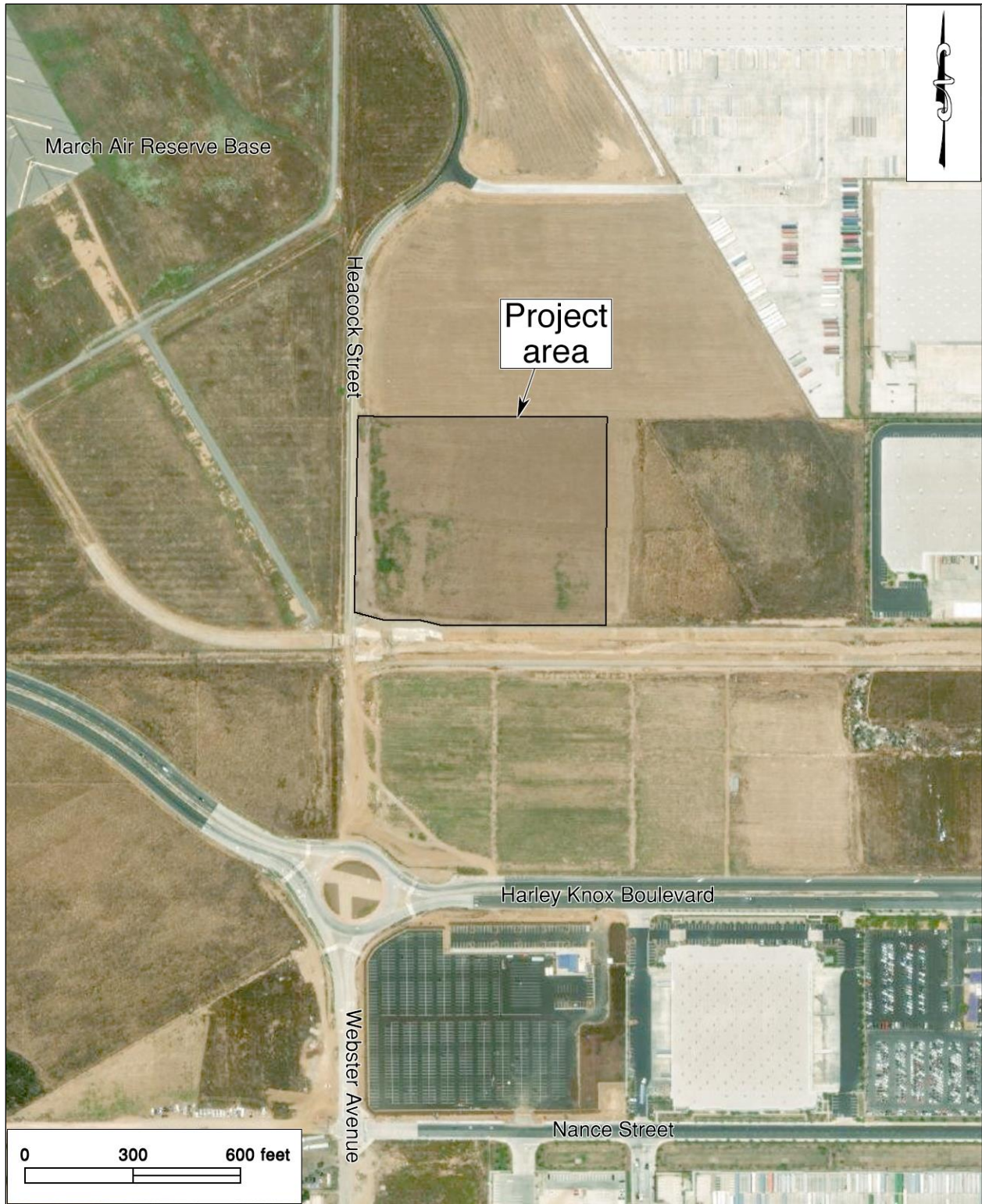


Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.



## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the west-central portion of the City of Moreno Valley, immediately to the southeast of March Air Reserve Base, in a formerly agrarian area that has been undergoing rapid transformation into an industrial park over the past decade (Google Earth 2008-2018). Existing warehouses and industrial buildings occupy the nearby properties to the north, south, and east, while the adjacent properties are predominantly vacant land that were apparently used for agriculture in the past (NETR Online 1966-2018; Google Earth 2002-2018).

Once also agricultural in use, the project area now lies vacant and fallow. The terrain in the project area is generally level, and the elevations range roughly from 1,470 feet to 1,475 feet above mean sea level. Surface soil is composed of reddish-brown sandy clay loam with numerous pebbles and cobbles of igneous and metamorphic rock. The existing vegetation, which was recently cleared, consists of a sparse growth of invasive grasses and weeds (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



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on August 16, 2021; view to the west)

southeast of the project 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. Specifically, the prehistory of 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 Moreno Valley area has long been a part of the traditional territory of the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The leading anthropological scholarship on Luiseño culture and history includes Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

The name Luiseño derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the Luiseño territory during the Mission Period. Prior to European contact, the Luiseño may have been known as *Puyumkowitchum*, or “Western people.” Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. The Luiseño society was

based on autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. Each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of water, always in proximity to subsistence resources.

Luiseño subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Luiseño helped shape the landscape. The practice of controlled burning of chaparral and oak woodland areas created 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, the most common archaeological remains found in the region.

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact. Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands, as well as diseases such as smallpox.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations including Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala. Currently, language and ceremonies are being revitalized, and some groups have taken to using ethnographic terms such as *Puyumkowitchum* to refer to themselves.

## **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 1855a; 1855b; 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 the 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 (*ibid.*).

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 (*ibid.*: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 (*ibid.*), 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**

The historical/archaeological resources records search service for this study was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, on August 11, 2021. During the records search, EIC staff examined maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a half-mile radius of the project area. 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 June 3, 2021, 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. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. In the meantime, CRM TECH also notified the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians of the upcoming archaeological field survey and invited tribal participation.

### **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. 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 photographs taken in 1966-2020. 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 August 16, 2021, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of tribal monitor Victoria Banda from the Soboba Band of Luiseño

Indians. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects at 10-meter (approximately 33-foot) intervals. In this way, the entire project area was surveyed systematically for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility ranged from good to excellent (75-90%) due to the light vegetative cover (Fig. 4).

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the project area was included in a cultural resources inventory in 1987 that covered the entire City of Moreno Valley, focusing primarily on archaeological resources on undeveloped land (McCarthy and Wilke 1987). It is unclear whether an intensive-level field survey occurred in the project area during that study, but since it is now more than 30 years old, the 1987 study is considered to be outdated for statutory compliance purposes today.

No cultural resources were previously recorded within the project area, but one historic-period site has been recorded outside but adjacent to the southern project boundary. Site 33-024867 represents a 290-foot-long segment of Lateral B-Oleander Channel, which was constructed in the 1950s as part of the larger Perris Valley Storm Drain (Smallwood 2016). According to the site record form, substantial changes and alterations occurred to the channel in the 1990s and 2000s, and at the time of recordation it was determined not to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources (*ibid.*:2).

Within the half-mile scope of the records search, EIC records identify at least 14 other studies on various tracts of land and linear features, which resulted in the recordation of five additional historical/archaeological sites, as listed in Table 1. All of these sites dated to the historic period, and no prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains have been recorded in the project vicinity. As Table 1 shows, these sites represented mainly buildings, structural remains, or irrigation/flood-control features. None of the other sites were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them require further consideration in conjunction with this project.

<b>Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search</b>		
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Recorded by/Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
33-007649	Harmon 1982	Camp Haan barracks
33-007650	Harmon 1982	Boyd Tanks Company/Camp Haan barracks
33-024092	Keller 2013	Irrigation features in a plowed field
33-024854	George et al. 2016	Flood-control channel on former March Air Force Base
33-024867	Smallwood et al. 2016	Lateral B of Oleander Channel
33-024868	Smallwood et al. 2016	Segment of unpaved Webster Avenue north of the project area

### NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC states in a letter dated June 24, 2021, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity (see App.

2). Noting that the absence of specific information would not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of 21 individuals associated with 14 local Native American groups who may have knowledge of such resources.

The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Moreno Valley in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary. As mentioned above, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians was notified of the archaeological fieldwork and participated in the survey. Neither the tribal monitor on site nor any of the tribal representatives contacted for coordination has expressed any specific concerns regarding potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity.

### HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. In the 1850s-1860s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the present-day Moreno Valley area, the only human-made features noted in the vicinity were the road from San Bernardino to Temecula and Temescal, which traversed more than a half-mile west of the project location, and a branch of the road that pass just to the east of the project location (Fig. 5). By the 1890s, these winding roads had been replaced by a more regular grid of roads that were lined by scattered buildings, including the forerunner of today’s Heacock Street (Fig. 6).

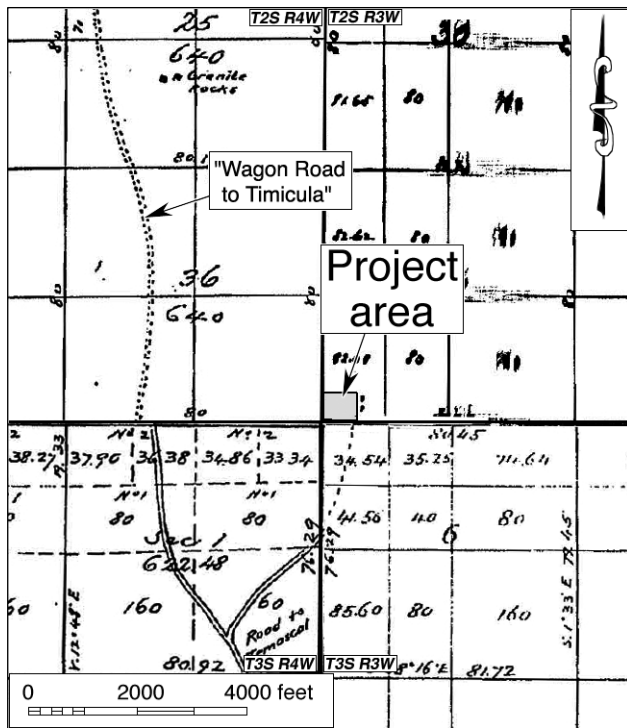


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1866. (Source: GLO 1855-1883)



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

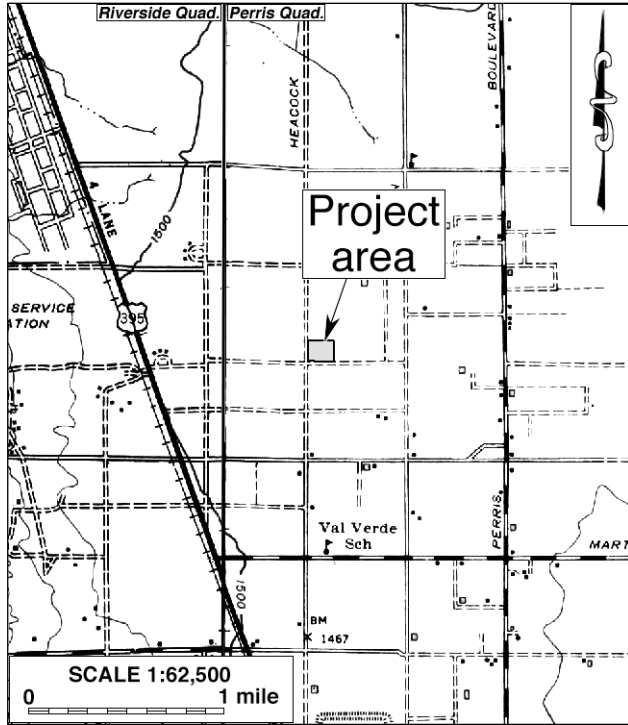


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942; 1943)

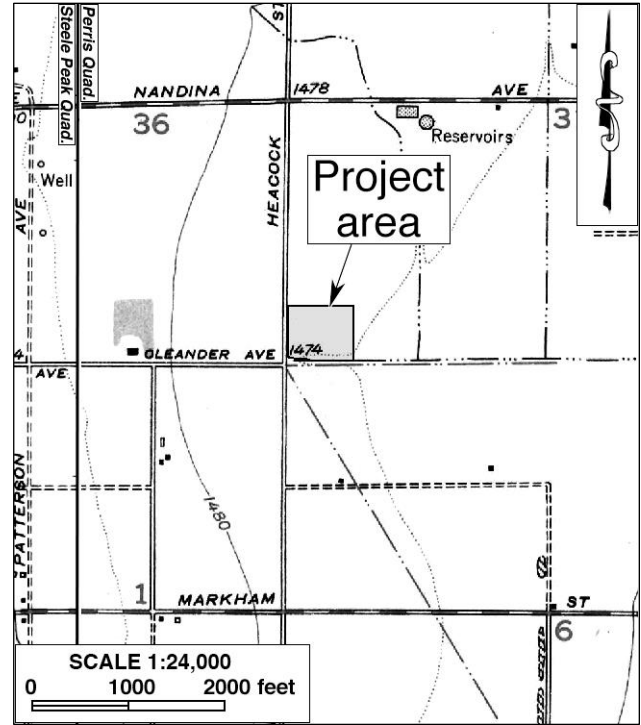


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953a; 1953b)

Throughout the historic period, the project area evidently remained vacant. In the 1950s-1960s, it became a part of March Air Force Base (Figs. 8, 9), which began operation further to the northwest as the Alessandro Aviation Field but was greatly expanded during the World War II era and the ensuing Cold War era. The only notable features near the project location at that time were Heacock Street and an unpaved extension of oleander Avenue along the southern project boundary, which by the 1960s had been replaced by Lateral B-Oleander Channel (Figs. 7-9; NETR Online 1966). Heacock Street remained unpaved until sometime between 1978 and 1997 (NETR Online 1978; 1997).

In 2008-2009, the agrarian landscape in the surrounding area began to be transformed by the construction of an increasing number of large warehouses (NETR Online 1966-2018; Google Earth 2002-2021). The nearest one, on a nearby property to the east, was built in 2006-

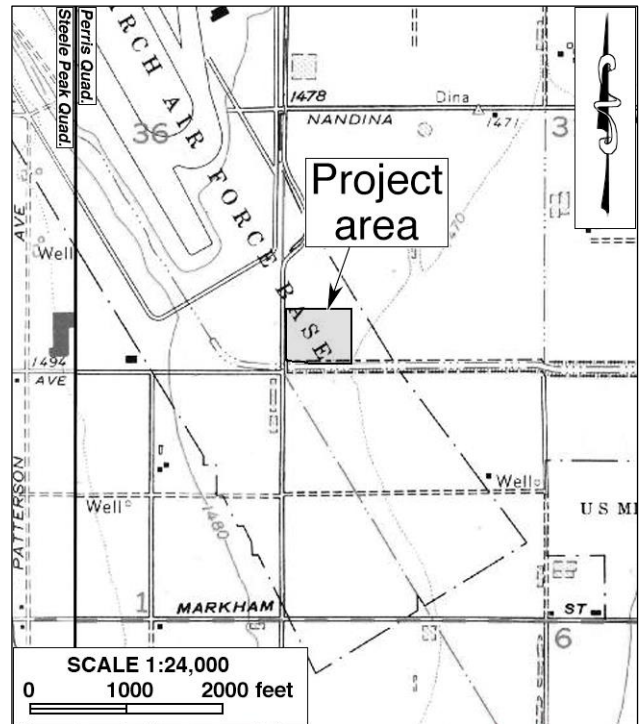


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1966-1967. (Source: USGS 1967a; 1967b)



2008 (Google Earth 2006; 2008). Although apparently leveled sometime in the past and periodically cleared of vegetation, the project area and the surrounding land have remained undeveloped and largely unused except for the southern portion of the project area, which was briefly used for agricultural crops in recent years (Google Earth 2002-2021).

## **FIELD SURVEY**

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered. The ground surface in the entire project area has been extensively disturbed, with little vestige of the natural landscape surviving today (Fig. 4). No bedrock outcrops or other potential markers of prehistoric human activities were found in the project area.

As mentioned above, a segment of Lateral B-Oleander Channel lying outside but adjacent to the southern project boundary was previously recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory as Site 33-024867 but was determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources (Smallwood 2016:2). The channel was originally constructed in the circa 1950s as a part of the larger Perris Valley Storm Drain system but has been upgraded and altered in the recent decades (*ibid.*). As such, it is essentially modern in character today and requires no further consideration during this study.

## **DISCUSSION**

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area and assist the City of Moreno Valley in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to 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))

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were encountered during the present survey. The only cultural resource known to be present in the immediate vicinity of the project area, the 1950s-vintage but altered Lateral B-Oleander Channel (Site 33-024867) adjacent to the southern project boundary, was evaluated in a 2016 study under the criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources and determined not to be eligible for list (Smallwood 2016:2). Therefore, it does not constitute a “historical resource.” In addition, the Sacred Lands File indicate no properties of Native American traditional cultural value in the project vicinity, and no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, the present study concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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 stated above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Moreno Valley:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet 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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 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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 1967b Map: Steele Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1966, field-checked in 1967.  
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 1979a Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.  
 1979b Map: Perris, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.  
 1980a Map: Riverside East, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.  
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**APPENDIX 1  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR  
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**

**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.  
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”  
UCLA Extension Course #888.  
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,  
Historical Archaeologist.  
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented 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, U.C. Riverside.  
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.  
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.  
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. 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; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**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.  
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.  
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

**Professional Experience**

- 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, SDSU Foundation.

**Memberships**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**  
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

**APPENDIX 2**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 24, 2021

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

### Re: Heacock Logistics Tractor/Trailer Parking Lot Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
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**Russell Attebery**  
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**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
6/24/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
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**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians**

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**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
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**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**

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**Cabazon Band of Mission Indians**

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**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic  
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**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

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**Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Heacock Logistics Tractor/Trailer Parking Lot Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
6/24/2021**

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians***

Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
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***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

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P.O. Box 1899 Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
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***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

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***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

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***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

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***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

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***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

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***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
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***Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
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San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
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***Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
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San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Heacock Logistics Tractor/Trailer Parking Lot Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
6/24/2021**

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural  
Resource Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
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Cahuilla

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Heacock Logistics Tractor/Trailer Parking Lot Project, Riverside County.