L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
REGULATORY SERVICES
BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

Phase I Archaeological Record Search And Survey
Tentative Tract Map 38495
City Of Corona, Riverside County, California

±9.32 Acre Property, ±9.32 Acres Surveyed

APN 120-020-022, City of Corona, Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 7 West,
USGS Corona South 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

Prepared For:

Moses Kim
Warmington Residential
3090 Pullman Street
Costa Mesa, California 92626
Phone: 562.822.0826
moses.kim@warmingtongroup.com

Prepared By:

Tamas Polanyi, PhD — Tpolanyi@llenviroinc.com
Julia K Fox, BA — JKfox@llenviroinc.com
Katelynn Michaelson, BA — Kmichaelson@llenviroinc.com
Leslie Irish, CEO — Lirish@llenviroinc.com

L & L Environmental, Inc.
700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U
PMB #351
Redlands, CA 92373
909-335-9897

Field Work Date: November 01 and 26, 2023
Report Date: January 19, 2024

Keywords: ±9.32 acres surveyed, historic archaeological features, Standpipe, Dual fused standpipe, Garretson Avenue, orchard, grove, Bernardo Yorba, Rancho La Sierra, Corona South 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY 3

1.0) INTRODUCTION 5
1.1) Introduction 5
1.2) Project Goals 5
1.3) Personnel and Responsibilities 5
1.4) Location 6
1.5) Topography and Geology 6
1.6) Vegetation 12
1.7) Climate 12
1.8) Water Resources 12

2.0) PREHISTORIC CONTEXT 13
2.1) Pleistocene 13
2.1.1) Pre Clovis (pre-10,000 cal B.C.) 13
2.1.2) Paleo-Indian (10,000-8,000 cal BCE) 13
2.2) Early Holocene 14
2.2.1) Lake Mojave (8,000-6,000 cal. B.C.) 14
2.3) Middle Holocene 14
2.3.1) Pinto Complex (8,000-3,000-cal. B.C.) 14
2.4) Late Holocene 15
2.4.1) Gypsum Complex (2,000 cal. B.C.-cal. A.D. 200) 15
2.4.3) Late Prehistoric Complex (cal. A.D. 1,100-Contact) 15
2.5) Ethnohistoric Context 16
2.5.1) The Luiseño 16
2.5.2) The Gabrieleño 18
2.5.3) The Serrano 19
2.5.4) The Cahuilla 20

3.0) HISTORIC CONTEXT 22
3.1) Mission/Rancho Period 22
3.2) Transportation Hub 23
3.3) City of Corona 25

4.0) RESEARCH DESIGN 27
4.1) Archaeology 27
4.2) General Procedures and Definitions 27
4.3) Procedures for Archaeological Preliminary Significance Determinations 28

5.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS 30
5.1) Regulatory Setting 30
5.1.1) State Significance Criteria 30
5.1.2) Local Regulations 31
5.1.3) AB 52 Government-to-Government Consultation 33
5.1.4) SB 18 Consultation 35
5.2) Methods 36
5.2.1) Cultural Resources Records Search 36
5.2.2) Historic Records Review 37
5.2.3) Native American Coordination 37
5.2.4) Pedestrian Survey 38

6.0) RESULTS 40
6.1) EIC Archaeological/Historical Records Search 40
6.1.1) Archaeological Resources and Research Within One-Mile of the Project Area 40
6.2) Historic Records Check 43
6.3) Native American Coordination 45
6.4) Pedestrian Survey 45
6.5) Archaeological Resources in the Project Area 46

7.0) GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 48

8.0) RECOMMENDED MITIGATION 49

9.0) CERTIFICATION 52

10.0) REFERENCES CITED 53

APPENDICES 58
Appendix A - Personnel Qualifications 59
Appendix B - Native American Contact & Responses 68
Appendix C - Photographs 80

11.0) CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES 82
Appendix D - Record Search Results 83
Appendix E – DPR 523 Forms (Confidential) 84

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map 7
Figure 2. Project Location Map 8
Figure 3. Aerial Photograph 9
Figure 4. Soils Map 10
Figure 5. Tentative Tract Map 38495 11
Figure 6. Plat of the Rancho La Sierra 1868 24
Figure 7. 1902 and 1942 USGS Topographic Maps 44

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Archaeological/Historical Reports Located Within a One-Mile Radius 40
Table 2. Archaeological/Historical Resources Located Within a One-Mile Radius 42
Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination 74

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The following report has been prepared for Warmington Residential by L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L). It describes the results of the Phase I archaeological records review, survey and site recordation on APN 120-020-022, totaling ±9.32 acres. The Project is located along Garretson Avenue just southwest of the intersection of Garretson Avenue and Santana Way, Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 7 West, USGS Corona South 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM).

This technical study documents efforts to identify historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) §5020.1(j) and complies with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to assess a project's potential to impact historical resources during project construction, operation, and/or maintenance. These efforts include a cultural resources records search, background research, coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American tribes and organizations, a geoarchaeological assessment, and an intensive pedestrian survey.

As a result of these efforts, two (2) historic features were identified within the Project area. Neither was previously recorded. Both of these archaeological resources were evaluated against California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria.

L&L recommended all archaeological resources not eligible for the CRHR and, therefore, not considered "historical resources" or "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA. These historic archaeological resources require no further consideration during this study.

The record search at the Eastern Information Center indicated that sixteen (16) historic cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one-mile radius. The historic resources consist of eleven (11) buildings, one (1) district, three (3) structures, and one (1) site. Thirty-three (33) studies have been completed within one-mile of the Project area.

Since there are historic resources in the Project area, numerous cultural resources within one mile of the Project area, and evidence of heavy historic period utilization of the area, the probability of finding historic artifacts on the property is high. In addition, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians have identified the Project area as being located within traditional land use. Each of these Tribes expressed interest in participating in the Project and have requested one or more

of the following: coordination with their offices, copies of reports, records, and documentation, and a Native American monitor during earthmoving.

L&L recommends the Project proponent hire a qualified archaeologist to prepare a Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (CRIMP), in consultation with the City of Corona and consulting tribes. The CRIMP will include key personnel and their roles and responsibilities, archaeological and Native American mitigation monitoring requirements and methods, and a discovery clause/treatment plan. The treatment plan will allow for the recovery and subsequent treatment of any archaeological remains and associated data uncovered by brushing, grubbing or earthmoving activities. The CRIMP will be implemented during the preconstruction and construction phases of this Project.

1.0) INTRODUCTION

1.1) Introduction

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Warmington Residential (proponent) on 120-020-022 totaling ±9.32 acres. The Project is a single-family residential development of 35 lots with 5 additional lettered lots including a street (Project).

The purpose of this technical report is to provide the City of Corona with information necessary to determine whether the Project would pose any adverse effect to historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j), and therefore result in a significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, L&L completed a cultural resource records search and historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and completed a systematic survey of the entire Project.

1.2) Project Goals

The goal of this study was to identify all cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the Project area. This information is required since construction of the Project could potentially adversely affect such resources.

The cultural resource study consisted of two parts:

(1) An archaeological records search conducted to determine whether any significant cultural resources have been recorded within the boundaries of the subject parcel.

(2) Archaeological field reconnaissance in the form of a systematic and intensive pedestrian survey designed to identify any cultural resources within the boundaries of the subject parcel.

1.3) Personnel and Responsibilities

The cultural resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) was completed and the results were forwarded to L&L on November 14, 2023. Tamas Polanyi, PhD, RPA was the Cultural Resources Principal Investigator for the Project. Overall preparation of the cultural resources assessment report was overseen by Leslie Irish, while historic record searches and

scheduling and coordination of field survey work was conducted by Julia K. Fox. The field survey and site recordation were performed by Katelynn L. Michaelson and Leslie Irish. See Appendix A for Personnel Qualifications.

1.4) Location

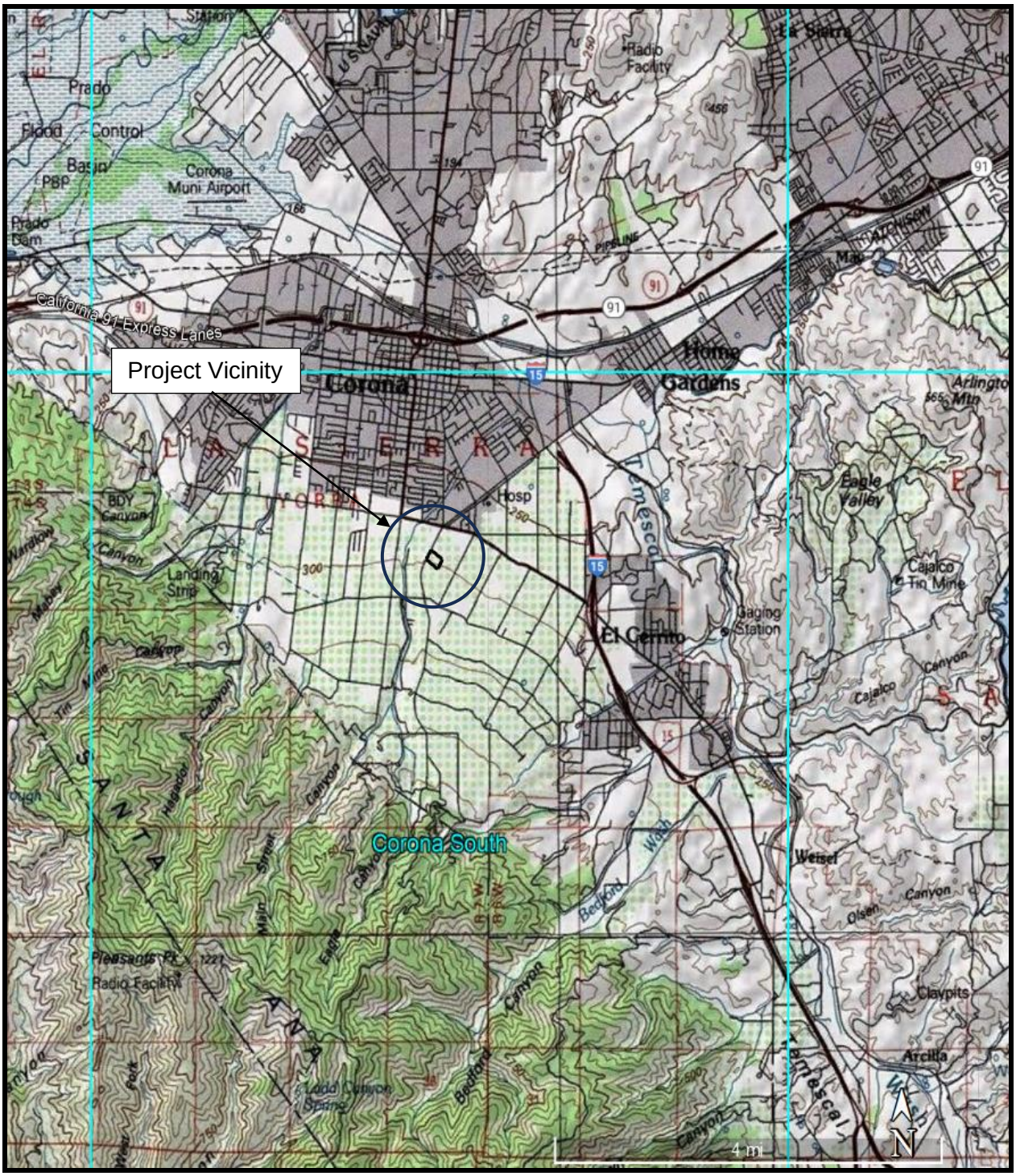
The Project is generally located in the City of Corona, Riverside County, California. Specifically, it is situated along Garretson Avenue just southwest of the intersection of Garretson Avenue and Santana Way. Santana Regional Park is located just north of this intersection. The ± 9.3-acre Project area is bounded as follows: to the west by Garretson Avenue and a high-density residential subdivision, with additional high-density residential development, Mabey Canyon and the Santa Ana Mountain foothills beyond; to the north by Santana Regional Park, Magnolia Avenue, East Ontario Avenue, and a mixture of commercial and high-density residential development, with Highway 91, the City of Corona, and the Santa Ana River basin beyond; to the east by a mixture of high-density residential and commercial developments, with Interstate Highway 15 and Lake Matthews beyond; and to the south by mostly high-density residential develpments, with the Santa Ana Mountain foothills beyond.

1.5) Topography and Geology

Topographically, the Project area is flat and elevation ranges from 974 feet (297 meters) at the northeast corner to 1,005 feet (306 meters) above mean sea level at the southwest corner. No drainages are present within the Project area.

Soils throughout the Project area and surrounding area are mapped as Garretson gravelly very fine sandy loam with 2 to 8 percent slopes (NRCS 2023) (Figure 4). The Garretson series is a member of the fine-loamy, mixed, nonacid, thermic family of Typic Xerorthents. Garretson series soils are well-drained with slow to medium runoff and moderate permeability and are found in the valleys of the western part of central and southern California.

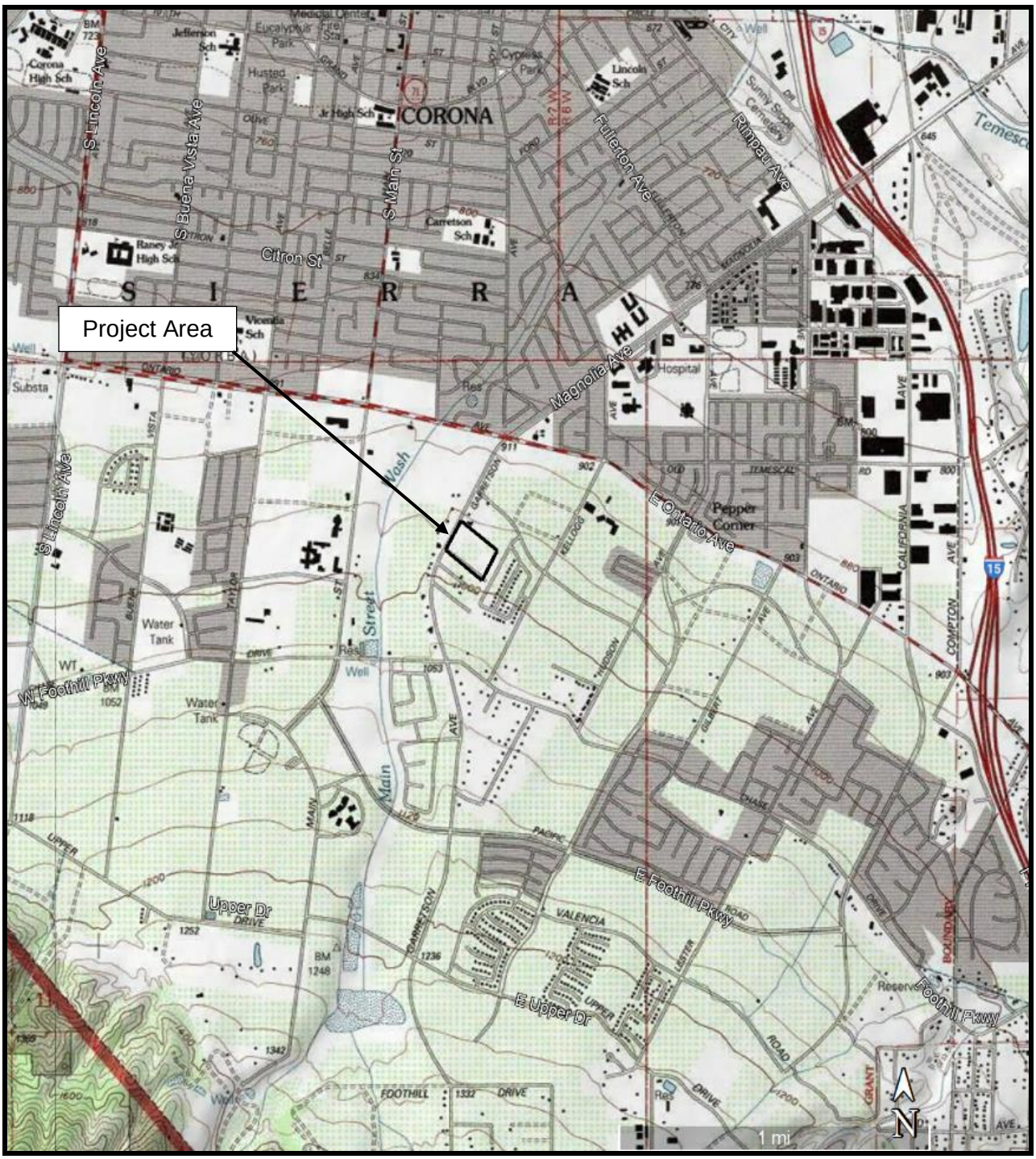
These soils are used for the production of deciduous fruit, citrus fruit, avocados, irrigated field crops, and alfalfa. Naturalized vegetation in untilled areas comprises annual grasses and forbs. Native vegetation includes chamise, scattered oak trees, and shrubs (NRCS 2023).



(USGS Quad, Section 3 of Township 4 South, Range 7 West)

Garretson Road Project
City of Corona, Riverside County, California

Project Vicinity
Figure 1



(USGS Corona South Quad, 1997, Section 3 of Township 4 South, Range 7 West)

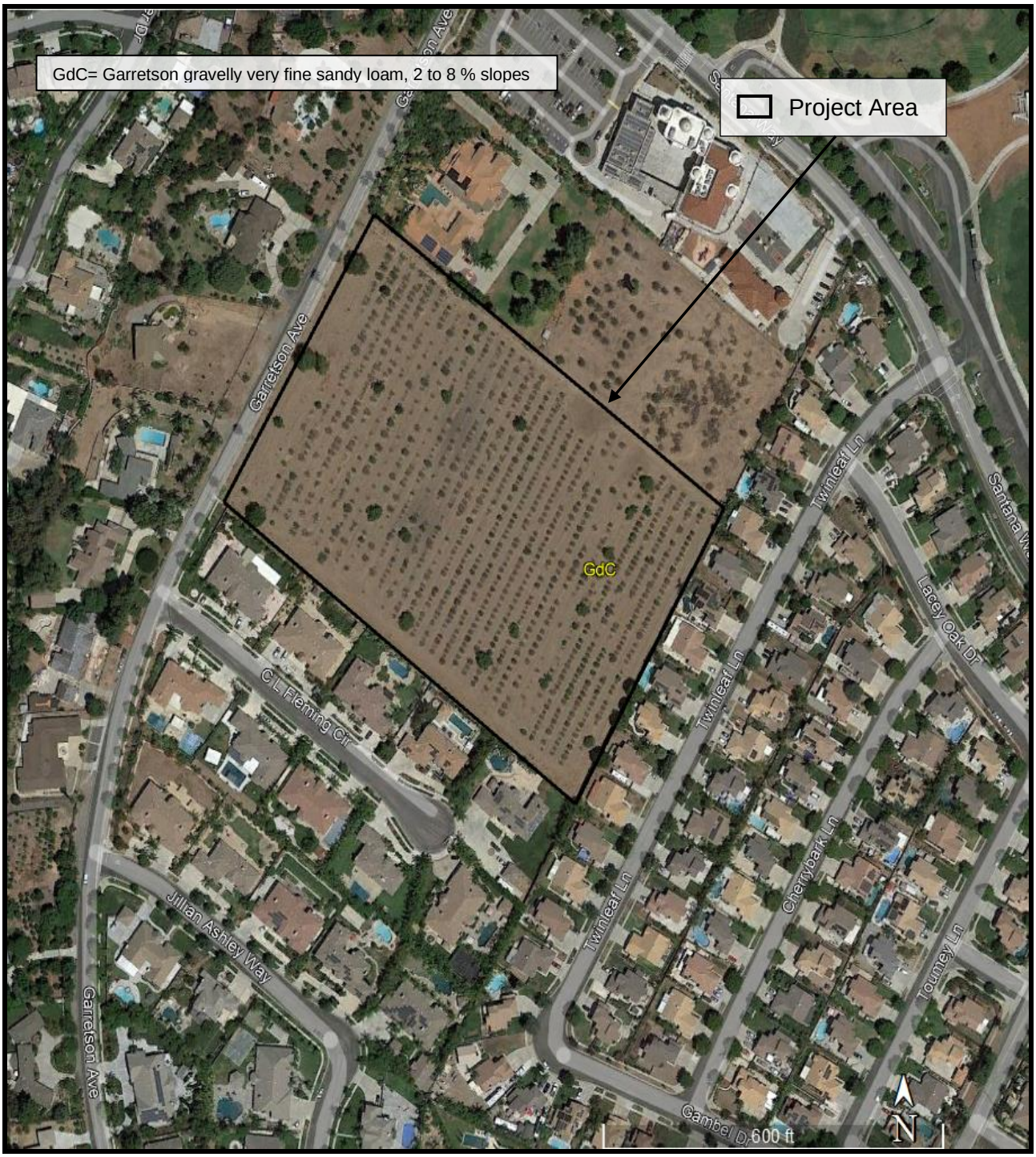
Garretson Road Project
City of Corona, Riverside County, California

Project Area
Figure 2

(Aerial Obtained from Google Earth September 2023)

Garretson Road Project
City of Corona, Riverside County, California

Aerial Photograph
Figure 3

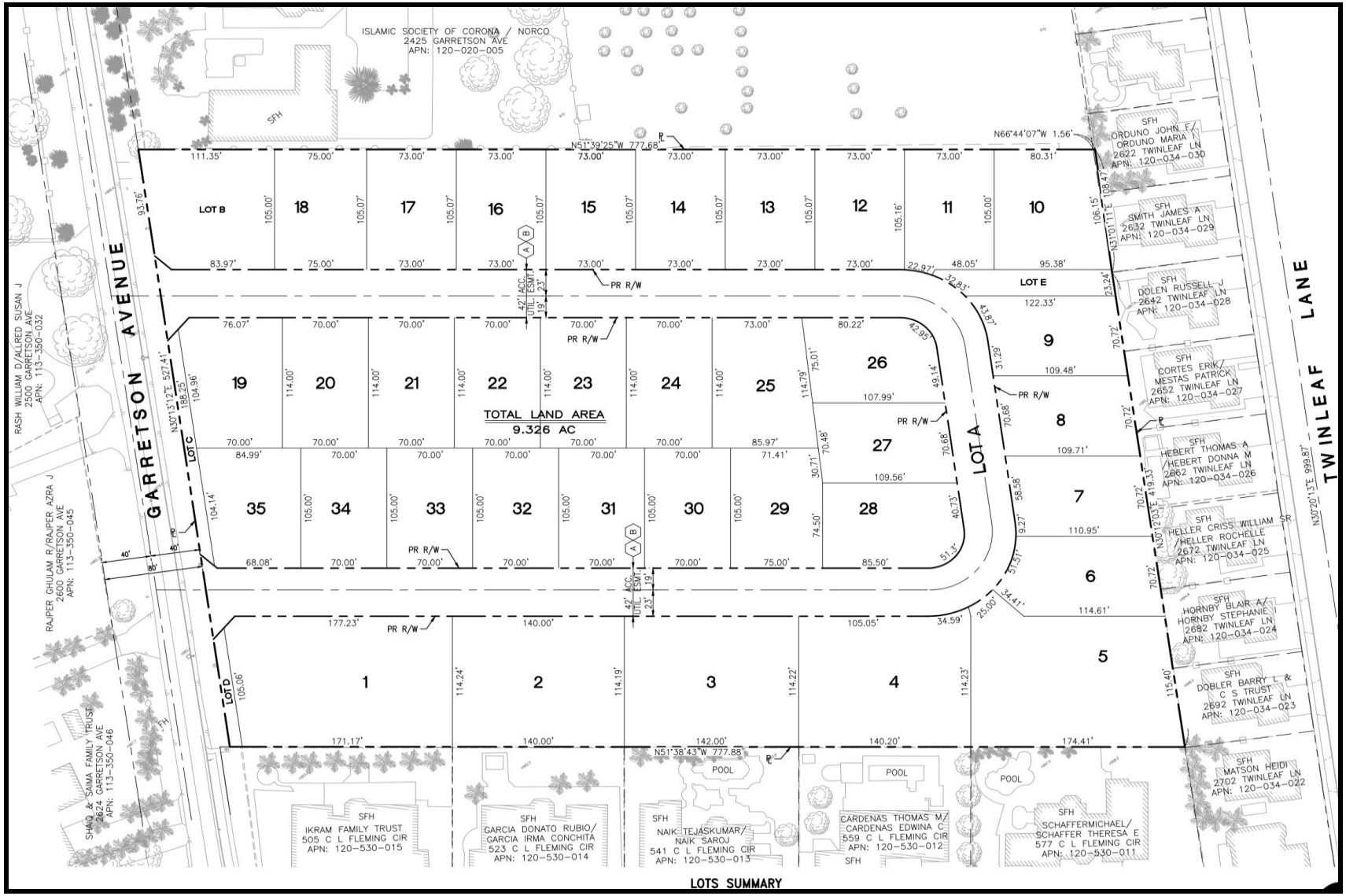


(Aerial Obtained from Google Earth September 2020)

Garretson Road Project
City of Corona, Riverside County, California

Soils

Figure 4



Tentative Tract Map 38495
Figure 5

1.6) Vegetation

Vegetation within the Project area is mostly disturbed in association with a historical and inactive citrus orchard. Nearly all citrus trees on the site are dead as they are no longer being irrigated. An unpaved access road from Garretson Avenue is present along its northeastern Project boundary. At the time of biological surveys conducted in spring 2022, rows between the citrus trees were densely inhabited with various low-growing weedy annuals, including grasses (*Bromus* spp., *Hordeum* and *Avena*) (Irish et al. 2022). Native fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*) is abundant in these areas. Most annual plants between rows were subject to disking and/or mowing in May 2022. Several dead citrus trees were also knocked over in the process.

A few native trees including sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) are present alongside Garretson Avenue. Other conspicuous large plants observed in the Project area include tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus teribenthifolius*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). Citrus is the predominant tree in the Project area.

1.7) Climate

The climate is Southern California Cismontane: mild, sunny, warm, and dry. Precipitation is limited and occurs in winter and spring. The Köppen-Geiger Climate classification system as shown on the Koppen.earth maps identifies the Project area as straddling multiple climate classes, including Temperate (summer-dry, hot-summer) and Arid Steppe (hot and cold) (Peel et al 2007).

Average annual precipitation all in the form of rain is 12 inches in Corona, California (usclimatedata.com). Temperatures vary from just below freezing to around 100° F. The average January temperature is about 57 degrees F., average July temperature is about 81 degrees F.

1.8) Water Resources

No mapped water sources are located within the Project boundaries. The nearest water resource is the Main Street Wash located 0.22 miles west of the Project area (Figure 2).

2.0) PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Traditionally, Moratto (1984) and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) provided overviews of California archaeology. At that time the accepted regional chronology for coastal and central interior southern California was derived from Wallace's four-part horizon format (1955), a format that was later updated and revised by Warren (1968). This format was created to place temporal structure upon material and technological phases observed during archaeological syntheses. The advantages and weaknesses of southern California chronological sequences were reviewed by Warren (in Moratto 1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Heizer (1978). Regional archaeologists generally follow Warren's 1968 southern California format, but the loosely established time frames for various phases within periods are often challenged. Most of the cultural periods described prior to about 2,000 BP (before present) were defined by typological sequences of projectile points.

A seminar presented at the annual meeting of the Society of California Archaeology in 2004 highlighted the vast amount of information that had been gathered since the archaeological syntheses of 1984 (Jones and Klar 2007). The results of an increase in Cultural Resources Management Projects, military base expansions and closures, and technological improvements such as radio-carbon dating, paleoenvironmental research, geomorphology, palynology, and dendrochronology have provided a vast amount of knowledge. Current researchers caution against reliance on historical and ethnographic resources and the use of overly simplistic and essentialist historical categories that hinder our understanding of complex historical processes.

2.1) Pleistocene

2.1.1) Pre-Clovis (pre-10,000 BCE)

At present there is no consensus regarding pre-Paleo Indian occupation of the desert region. There is growing evidence for pre-Clovis occupation in the Americas and early researchers thought they had artifacts and evidence from this period; however, improved dating techniques and better understanding of geomorphologic processes do not support their claims.

2.1.2) Paleo-Indian (10,000 BCE to 8,000 BCE)

The Paleo-Indian Complex in the Mojave Desert is represented by the Western Clovis Tradition, commonly characterized by the fluted projectile point. Most fluted points are surface finds on the shorelines of diminishing pluvial lakes. Most Clovis finds are from Pleistocene Lake

drainage basins like China Lake, Thompson Lake, and Koehn Lake (Sutton et al. 2007). Simons suggests that Clovis point types exist in Pinto Basin, Ocotillo Wells, Cuyamaca Pass, and the Yuha Desert, but there is no consensus on their authenticity. Paleo Indian groups likely practiced a high mobility settlement and subsistence lifestyle, moving from one resource patch to another, perhaps on a seasonal round. Palo Indian camps would be small, temporarily occupied, with small populations likely near permanent water sources.

2.2) Early Holocene

2.2.1) Lake Mojave (8,000 BCE to 6,000 BCE)

This period is characterized by a post-glacial warming trend and further diminishing pluvial lakes (Sutton et al. 2007; Schaeffer and Laylander 2007). The Lake Mojave Complex is typified by projectile points of the Great Basin Series, known as Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. Bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, crescents, and cobble-core tools are common. Ground stone implements for processing and pulping plants and domesticated animals first appear. Most sites associated with the Lake Mojave complex are surface finds lacking absolute radiometric dates. Settlement patterns indicate small foraging groups and short-term occupations. Artifact assemblages reflect the high degree of residential mobility of the groups and are indicated by high percentages of debitage from local stone sources versus high percentages of tools from non-local sources (Rosenthal et al. 2001). Basin drainages, rather than pluvial lakes, were the preferred settlement choice. Lack of certainty and unpredictability in resources required a high degree of mobility.

2.3) Middle Holocene

2.3.1) Pinto Complex (8,000 BCE to 3,000 BCE)

A temporal overlap exists between the Lake Mojave Complex and the Pinto Complex. Toward the end of the Early Holocene Pinto-type projectile points begin to appear. Occasionally the Great Basin Series and Pinto Series show up at the same sites, but according to Sutton et al. (2007) they have consistently divergent site distributions.

Pinto Series Projectile Points are characterized by stemmed and indented bases and show blade reworking, which may reflect a shift from the use of atlatl darts to thrusting spears. Overall, there is continuity in the stone technology between Lake Mojave and Pinto complexes. Subtle differences include a shift toward cryptocrystalline materials like obsidian and chert from materials like rhyolites and basalts and the use of bifacial and unifacial core-tool forms. The

intensification of interactions between desert and coastal populations is evidenced by the distribution of lopped-end *Olivella* shell beads at sites associated with the Pinto complex. There is also a notable decrease in large mammal (artiodactyl) remains and an increase in smaller animal remains, suggesting a change in subsistence practices. Further evidence of such a change is derived from the presence of ground stone tools, suggesting a greater reliance on plant foods. Remnant pluvial lake basins with fossil stream channels and springs and seeps in upland areas were preferred locations for residential bases. From there, small foraging groups would travel to nearby resource patches to forage and collect available resources, which would be transported back to the residential base.

2.4) Late Holocene

2.4.1) Gypsum Complex (2,000 BCE to 200 CE)

The Gypsum Complex shares many traits with the Pinto but is distinguished by several new tool forms. These include medium to large stemmed and corner notched projectile points of the Elko, Humboldt, and Gypsum series, as well as rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones, handstones, and the mortar and pestle appear for the first time. Increased contact with neighboring regions brought in important storable foodstuffs in exchange for valuable lithic materials such as obsidian and cryptocrystalline silicates. Archaeological assemblages attributed to the Gypsum complex have been dated to roughly 4000 BP to 1800 BP.

Hunting remained an important subsistence practice while the processing of plant foods increased in importance. Settlements are found in open desert sites as well as rockshelters. Base camps with extensive midden development were prominent in well-watered valleys and near concentrated subsistence resources (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

2.4.3) Late Prehistoric Complex (1,100 CE to Contact Period)

Late Prehistoric complexes are distinguished by the presence of new artifacts, including an abundance of buff and brown ware pottery, desert series projectile points, shell beads, incised stones, and arrow shaft straighteners (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Subsistence practices continued to focus on medium and small game and a reliance on plant food resources. Obsidian from the Coso Mountains and other sources to the north are rare in prehistoric sites, with an increase in the use of local cryptocrystalline silicates as well as obsidian from the Salton Sea (Obsidian Butte).

2.5) Ethnohistoric Context

The Project lies within a relatively fluid territory possibly utilized conjunctively by California Indians associated with three Missions: Mission San Luis Rey, Mission San Gabriel, and Mission San Juan Capistrano. Boundaries of territories have never been distinct. Ethnographic boundaries have generally been based upon dialectical differences/linguistic criteria. Oxendine states that it was not always clear whether these differences were identified via direct observation or solicited opinions (1983). Therefore, territorial boundaries are not always clear-cut.

The region of the Project is considered to be the Southern Bight Area (Byrd and Raab 2007) and has been chosen to provide a general prehistory. In this area during the Late Holocene interaction occurred among a number of bands from the Mojave Desert as well as Coastal adaptations. The Serrano, the Gabrieleño, and the Pass Cahuilla all consider this their traditional use territory. The Serrano, as well as the Cahuilla and Gabrieleño, speak a language of Northern Uto-Aztecan and belong to the Takic group that occupied the southern portion of the Mojave Desert. These were mobile hunters and gatherers who, responding to the environment, eventually settled in large villages with satellite subsistence areas often shared by several groups.

It is possible that the territory overlapped with the Gabrieleño, which will be addressed briefly. The Juaneño have generally been linked linguistically with the Luiseño (White 1963; Sparkman 1908) although Kroeber considered the linguistic differences to be great enough that they were considered different groups (1925). In this report the maps from Bean and Shipek (1978) and Oxendine (1983) will be utilized which indicate that the Project area lies at the southeastern edge of the Gabrieleño territory and the northern-most portion of the Luiseño territory. The cultural aspects of the Juaneño are very similar to the Luiseño and, therefore, will not be addressed.

2.5.1) The Luiseño

The Project area is most likely located within what is thought to be territory associated with the Luiseño, a group of people associated with San Luis Rey Mission. The Luiseño spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin). The Luiseño territory abuts the ethnic boundaries of the Gabrielino and Juaneño groups who spoke languages closely related to the Luiseño and once shared many common cultural traits.

Luiseño territory consisted of approximately 1,500 square miles; from Agua Hedionda on the south to Aliso Creek on the northwest, inland to Santiago Peak across the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, southward to the east of Palomar Mountain and around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose (Bean and Shipek 1978:550). This area covered every ecological zone and provided a vast amount of resources for the people.

The Luiseño were characterized by the occupation of sedentary villages in subsistence territories that permitted them to reach the majority of their resources within a day's walk. Villages were commonly located along valley bottoms, streams, or coastal strands in areas with abundant resources and defensive locations. During October to November much of the village population moved to temporary camps in the mountains to harvest acorns and hunt game. Inland groups also had fishing and gathering spots on the coast that they visited annually. Primary subsistence resources included deer, rabbit, woodrat, mice and ground squirrels, quail, duck, and other fowl. Trout, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks could be utilized in coastal areas and mountain streams. Plant resources were also important, the acorn being the most utilized. Other important plant resources included grass seeds, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lamb's quarters, and pine nuts. Various greens, cactus pods and fruits, berries, yucca as well as mushrooms, bulbs, roots, and tubers were also part of the everyday diet. Tobacco and datura, also known as Jimson weed, toloache, or náqtumuš, were used in sacred rituals.

In comparison with the Gabrielino and Cahuilla, the Luiseño appear to have had a higher population density and a more rigid social structure. According to Bean and Shipek, each village was a clan tribelet—a patrilineal group of people occupying communal lands with political and economic autonomy from neighboring groups. There was a hereditary village chief that was responsible for ceremonial, economic, and warfare issues. Also involved in the political makeup of the group was a council of ritual specialists and shamans whose positions were hereditary, often with the successor coming from a specific lineage. The cult Chingichngish was very important to the spiritual leaders as well and they were allotted special access to ritual and supernatural power forms.

The Luiseño patterns may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834, due to the policy of the Catholic Mission fathers or padres to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shipek 1978: 588). The secularization resulted in political imbalance, Indian revolts, and uprisings against the Mexican rancheros.

2.5.2) The Gabrieleño

The Gabrieleño arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 BCE as part of the so-called Shoshonean (Takic speaking) Wedge from the Great Basin region and gradually displaced the indigenous Hokan speakers. Large permanent villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along coastal regions. Eventually Gabrieleño territory encompassed "the watersheds of Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers, several smaller intermittent streams in the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains" (Bean and Smith 1978) and several coastal zones, including the islands of San Clements, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina. Prior to European contact the Gabrieleño referred to themselves as Tongva, in reference to their large central village located near present-day Los Angeles. They are believed to have had one of the largest populations and to have been one of the wealthiest tribes in Southern California, next to the Chumash (Bean and Smith 1978).

Gabrieleño village communities often ranged from 50 to 100 individuals. Their houses were circular domed structures of willow poles thatched with tule. They were actually quite large and could, in some cases, hold 50 individuals. Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, and ceremonial enclosures (Bean and Smith 1978).

Gabrieleño material culture represents the Late Horizon period, although their elaborate technology reflected a high degree of artistry. They were known to create elegant bone whistles, incised pendants, sturdy bows, shell jewelry, feathered skirts, and handsome woven baskets. The Gabrieleño also utilized a variety of plants and animals for food and medicine. The Gabrieleño subsistence strategy was primarily one of hunting and gathering versus a sedentary agricultural life. The surrounding environment was rich and varied and the natives were able to exploit mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, and coastal regions. As with most native Californians, acorns were the staple food, supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and the fruits of a wide variety of flora (i.e., cactus, yucca, sage, and agave). Additionally, fresh and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, insects, and different sizes of mammals were exploited. Local items such as mountain shrubs, ash elder, and willow were utilized for structures and tools (Kroeber 1925). Kroeber also identified over 20 plants that were utilized medicinally and a list of animals that were not eaten: dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles. The processing of food resources was accomplished in a variety of ways: nuts were cracked with hammerstones and anvils; acorns were ground with mortar and pestle; seeds and berries with mano and metates. Yucca was also eaten regularly and utilized for its tough fibers. Strainers, leaching baskets, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks were also employed.

The mainland Gabrieleño practiced cremation of the dead, with cremation usually occurring about three days after death. Most possessions of the deceased were burned, though some were kept to be burned at the annual mourning ceremony, an eight-day event in the fall of the year.

By the late 18th century, the Gabrieleño population was significantly reduced due to introduced diseases and dietary changes. Communities that were located near missions were dismantled due to Spanish influence and many of the inhabitants chose to flee rather than work for the missions. By the early 1900s few Gabrieleño had survived, and their cultures had been lost or forgotten, similar to the fate of many other California tribes (Bean and Smith 1978). However, a revival of the culture occurred in the 1970s and spawned renewed interest in their past culture that continues today.

2.5.3) The Serrano

The Serrano spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin). The total Serrano population at contact was roughly 2,000 persons. Their range is generally thought to have been located within and east of the Cajon Pass area of the San Bernardino Mountains, north of Yucaipa, west of Twenty-Nine Palms and south of Victorville. The range of this group was limited and restricted by reliable water.

All indigenous groups adjacent to the eastern San Bernardino Mountains had been significantly reduced in number by the Spanish, especially after an outpost (the Asistencia) was built in Redlands in 1819, but some Serrano tribes survived intact for many years in the far eastern San Bernardinos due to the ruggedness of the terrain and the dispersed population. Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978) are the primary historical works about this group. Culturally, many similarities exist between the desert cultures, the coastal cultures, and the Serrano, which suggests that the Serrano interacted with many different groups and possibly adapted selected traits of each.

The first modern ethnographic study of the Serrano took place in the early part of the 20th century (Strong 1929), but by that time acculturation and disease had taken their toll. The population studied at that time was a mere remnant of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish missionaries. Nonetheless, the Serrano are viewed as a clan and moiety-oriented or local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories and use-areas. Typically, a “village” consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families

inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Considered hunter-gatherers, the Serrano exhibited sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds. Today, Serrano descendants are found on the Morongo and San Manuel Mission Indian reservations.

2.5.4) The Cahuilla

Currently, it is thought that a migration of Shoshonean peoples from the Great Basin occurred approximately 1,000-600 BP, with populations moving into much of desert and coastal Southern California. Included among these migrants were the forbearers to the modern Cahuilla. Cahuilla is an Uto-Aztecan language, part of the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily (Moratto 1984). As such, it is closely related to the Cupeño and Luiseño languages, with which peoples they share many cultural traits (Bean and Shipek 1978). As mentioned above, Takic-speaking peoples may have moved into the desert and coastal regions of southern California by around 1,000 BC, displacing Hokan speakers. The Cahuilla oral traditions state that the Cahuilla originated in the Santa Rosa Mountains (Wilke and Lawton 1975). Their territory, ranging from around 11,000 feet in elevation in the San Bernardino Mountains to 273 feet below sea level in the Salton trough, encompassed several major environmental zones that provided seasonal resources. Lower Sonoran desert areas of their territory, such as is characteristic of the Coachella Valley, provided mesquite, agave, ephedra, palm, and other plants and land for corn, bean, and squash agriculture. Small game was hunted with bow and arrow, killed with a throwing stick, or captured in nets and snares (Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean 1972).

Cahuilla villages were typically occupied year-round, with groups leaving periodically for trading, hunting, and gathering of resources in different ecological zones. Villages were associated with specific patrilineages, which had a number of economic, kinship, and ceremonial functions. Each lineage owned certain resource locations and had its own lineage chief, ceremonial house, and ceremonial bundle (Bean 1972). Settlement within villages seems to have been relatively dispersed, often scattered around springs (Bean 1978 and Shipek; Bean 1972). “A lineage of perhaps twenty-five to fifty houses might be scattered over a three-to-five mile area.” (Bean 1972). Their houses were of brush or poles, generally with a family occupying a cluster of two or three houses connected by ramadas. Ceremonial houses occupied by the lineage leader were the largest structures, being as much as 50 feet in diameter.

The Cahuilla built a number of structures around their villages, such as granaries and sweathouses (Bean 1972). They also relied on wells dug into the desert in areas such as Cabazon and Indian Wells (Wilke and Lawton 1975).

Cahuilla territory was crossed by several major trade routes in pre-contact times. The Cahuilla interacted closely with a number of other tribes, exchanging semi-precious stones, baskets, steatite, obsidian, shells, food, and other goods, with shell beads providing a medium of exchange (Bean and Shipek 1978). Turquoise and grooved axes from the Southwest, along with the idea of pottery-making, were transferred via several well-established trails (while coastal tribes such as the Gabrielino contributed steatite, shell, and asphaltum and the Cahuilla themselves traded out skins and plant foods (Bean 1972).

The Cahuilla cremated their dead as part of their extensive funerary practices (Bean 1972). The making of pictographs and petroglyphs formed part of many of their rituals as well (Bean and Bourgeault 1989). The individual lineages often met together for certain ceremonies in “ritual congregations” which might include groups from neighboring tribes. At these large gatherings food, manufactured items, and other goods were commonly exchanged (Bean 1972).

3.0) HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1) Mission/Rancho Period

European contact with the Coastal Native Americans may have been as early as 1542 with the Voyage of Cabrillo to Santa Catalina Island, but specific details as to whether contact was actually made is not clear (White 1963). California's historic period is generally thought to begin in 1769 with the establishment of Mission San Diego de Acala. Positioned on the coast, the Mission San Juan Capistrano, established in 1776, is one of the older California missions along with San Diego de Alcala and San Gabriel Arcangel established in 1771. The missions claimed jurisdiction over much of the land, although they were unable to exert much control. Conversion of the native people was a primary goal of the Franciscan order and paralleled the conquest of "Alta California" by Spain.

In 1819 the Asistencia near Redlands was established to promote Spanish presence in the area. With the gain of Mexico's independence in 1821 and the secularization of the missions in the 1830s, funding for the Asistencia came to a close only 15 years later (1834). Mission secularization resulted in political imbalance, Indian revolts, and uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Several major European factors resulted in the disruption and near desolation of Native American traditions, including religious conversion efforts and spread of diseases such as smallpox and measles (White 1963).

The sale/transfer of Mission lands after secularization created large ranchos that were owned by prominent individuals. These were used primarily for cattle ranching, although agricultural crops flourished on some of the parcels as well (Beattie and Beattie 1951). Horticulture and livestock dominated California economics until the Gold Rush in 1849. Just prior to the Gold Rush, in 1847 hostilities ended with Pio Pico (California's last Mexican Governor) and the United States officially obtained Alta California through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February 1848. This brought an end to the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American or Pioneer Period. The discovery of gold the same year brought large waves of immigrants to California, who primarily settled in the north where gold was more abundant. In 1850 California was officially accepted into the United States as a state.

José Antonio Yorba (1746-1825) was the first of the family to settle in Alta California (Northrop 1984). The Yorba family were among the most extensive landowners in Southern California in the 1840s and '50s. Their six adjoining ranchos stretched from what is now the edge of Riverside to Newport Beach and took in more than 185,000 acres (Brigandi 2019). Rancho La

Sierra, 35,560 acres, was granted to Bernardo Yorba and Tomas Yorba in 1846 (Figure 6). Tomas Yorba died in 1845, but his widow, Vicenta, insisted she and his children receive a share. Bernardo Yorba received the western half adjoining his other rancho, Rancho Canon de Santa Ana Rancho. It is in his half of Rancho La Sierra that the City of Corona was built.

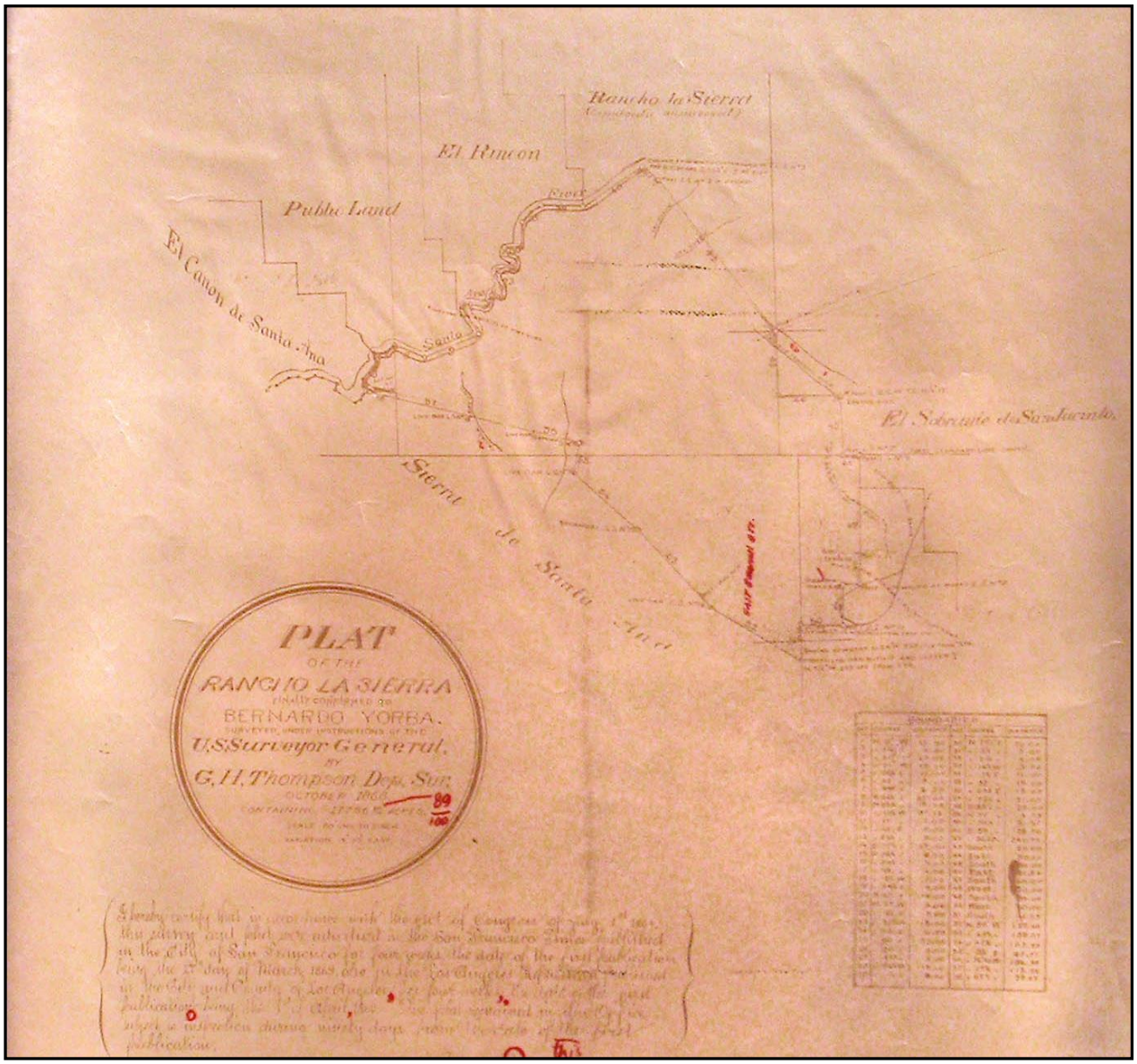
Following the Mexican-American War, the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided that land grants would be honored. A claim for Rancho La Siera was filed with the US Public Land Commission in 1852 and the grant was patented to Bernardo Yorba in 1875 (BLM 2023).

3.2) A Transportation Hub

The area where the City of Corona was later built is important for its role as a transportation link during the 19th century. It is part of a natural corridor leading from the Los Angeles basin to the Colorado Desert. Routes extended west through the Santa Ana River Canyon or north past the Chino Hills and San Jose Hills then west into the Los Angeles basin.

The northern route into Los Angeles basin was known by several names including the Sonora Trail, Colorado River Trail, Los Angeles to Fort Yuma Road, Old Emigrant Road, Southern Emigrant Road, the Gila Trail, and Southern Overland Route (Beattie 1925). The portion through the Temescal Valley has been called the Old Temescal Road (Gould 1959). Based on early Indian trails, the route ran from Los Angeles through present day Pomona, Chino, and Corona to Temescal and then through the valley and past Lake Elsinore to Temecula. From here it continued to Warner's Ranch and then across the desert to the Colorado River at Yuma, where it joined with other trails to Sonora, New Mexico, and Texas. One of the earliest records of a successful crossing via the portion of the trail that traversed Temescal was by the David E. Jackson's party of eleven New Mexican traders in 1832. Following Jackson's success, the trail became an important route for livestock. Herds of horses were driven from California to New Mexico and Sonora (Beattie 1925). Following the American conquest of Northern Mexico, the road became a major transcontinental link. In 1846 Lt. Philip St. George Cook and the Mormon Battalion passed through Temescal along this road. With the discovery of gold in Northern California in 1848 the route took on international significance.

Thousands of gold rush emigrants from the U.S. and Mexico used the Gila River overland trail. Exact numbers are difficult to estimate, although some sources claim that between six and ten thousand Sonorans from Mexico followed the route during 1849 and 1850. Traveling in family groups, many of the Mexicans migrated to the Northern California gold fields each spring and returned to Sonora in the fall (Roske 1963; Beattie 1925; Kenny 1967). Another source says



Garretson Road Project
City of Corona, Riverside County, California

1868 Plat of the Rancho La Sierra
Figure 6

that over 12,000 people followed the route in 1849 (Pourade 1960). Dr. A. L. Lincoln, who had established a ferry to cross the Colorado River at its junction with the Gila, claimed that in three months during 1850 he had crossed over 20,000 people (Roth 1981). This would have averaged over 200 a day.

From 1857 to 1861 the road was used by the Butterfield Overland Mail. Three times a week coaches ran both directions along this route from St. Louis, Missouri and Memphis, Tennessee by way of Fort Smith Arkansas, El Paso, Fort Yuma, Los Angeles, Fort Tejon, Visalia, and San Jose to San Francisco. The trip took 24 days and the stage coaches stopped only for meals.

During the Civil War the road saw heavy use by Union forces traveling between Drum Barracks in Wilmington and Fort Yuma. Major West of Companies E, G, and H, First Infantry of the California Volunteers, recorded on October 19, 1861, that at Temescal there was enough water for 500 men and a train of pack animals as well as wood and good grazing ground (West 1861).

The Butterfield Stage line was discontinued as a result of the outbreak of the Civil War. After the conflict, stage travel over the road to Fort Yuma was resumed by local companies (Beattie 1925). With the completion of the Southern Pacific's line from Los Angeles to Yuma in the 1870s overland travel across the desert ceased and the road between Warner's Ranch and Fort Yuma was considered to be impassable by 1880 (Wallbridge 1880). The road through Corona was still used by travelers between Los Angeles, southern Riverside, and northern San Diego counties (Beattie 1925).

3.3) City of Corona

This following section has been taken from the City of Corona, Corona Historic Preservation Society, and *History and Directory of Riverside County* by A. Bynon (1893).

During the 1880s an unprecedented land boom swept over Southern California. In 1886 Robert B. Taylor and his partners Adolph Rimpau, George L. Joy, A.S. Garretson, and Samuel Merrill purchased 12,000 acres of land from the Yorba family in what was then southwestern San Bernardino County. The South Riverside Land & Water Company was formed to develop the newly acquired land. The company secured water rights to Temescal Creek. Work was done at once on water development and in building dams and pipelines. The company quickly made arrangements to establish a railroad depot, irrigation systems were created to bring water to the arid land and it introduced the building blocks of the citrus industry to their new town, South Riverside.

Brought in by Robert Taylor, civil engineer H.C. Kellogg designed the layout of the city with a circular boulevard around a series of grid-like streets. The boulevard was 100 feet wide and three miles in circumference lined with ornamental trees (Bynon 1893). To the north was a railroad station and citrus packing houses, to the south acres of citrus groves. A thriving and profitable citrus industry emerged with grapefruit, orange, and lemon fruits providing the backbone of the local economy.

The Riverside County directory of 1893-94 listed 417 residents in South Riverside, with multiple food and clothier stores, post office, bank, three churches, a two-story school, the three story Temescal Hotel, blacksmith shop, several physicians, and a newspaper, The South Riverside Bee (Bynon 1893). A large lumber yard and clay-pipe works were located outside but adjacent to the town. Most of the residents worked in the citrus industry (Bynon 1893).

On July 13, 1896, the citizens of South Riverside voted to incorporate the town into the newly developed Riverside County. When citizens incorporated the new city, they sought to carve their own identity by changing the name to Corona.

Early investors and developers in the citrus industry included Ethan Allen Chase, John Flagler, A.F. Call, S.B. Hampton and W.H. Jameson (son-in-law of founder George Joy). Though the soil was fit for citrus and there was funding to establish groves and packing houses, the growers lacked any agricultural experience which initially hindered the fledgling industry. Experienced citrus workers from Italy were recruited and they provided a boost to Corona's citrus industry. The majority of the agricultural labor force was composed of Mexican and later Mexican-American workers, who worked around the clock to collect, prepare and ship out citrus fruits and their by-products.

There were 5,000 acres of established lemon and orange groves in Corona in 1912 and by 1916, Corona had already established itself as the "Lemon Capital of the World". Lemon production was so successful that it outpaced demand and the Exchange By-Products Company was developed to research and produce commercial products from lower grade lemons and lemons that did not sell at market. The main products produced at the plant were citric acid, sodium citrate, lemon juice, pectin, and lemon oil. In 1921 the By-Products plant would change its name to the Exchange Lemon Products Company, indicating the facilities focus on research and products derived from the lemon. It was in 1958 that the Exchange merged with Sunkist and formed the Lemon Products Division for Sunkist Growers.

4.0) RESEARCH DESIGN

4.1) Archaeology

The goal of this study is to identify sites and isolates as they occur within the Project area and create mitigation recommendations for possible archaeological resources, if they do occur, within the Project area. If necessary, such resources will be documented and additional historical research be conducted, such that a cultural entity and occupational use history can be identified. Lastly, the full scope of research data must support mitigation recommendations, such that if impacts occur to resources during construction those potential impacts would have been analyzed and addressed to the extent possible or foreseeable, so that the Project remains compliant under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

All potentially significant or important cultural resources discovered are to be documented utilizing the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Site Forms (DPR523 series). As a general guideline, the presence of three or more historically significant artifacts within a 100m radius would be considered a “site” - as would the existence of one or more historical features. On the basis of these documents and a careful surface examination, all isolates and sites would be assessed using the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) significance criteria under CEQA (CEQA 2014). Properties utilizing federal funding (or for which federal permits are required) would be assessed using the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for determination of significance.

4.2) General Procedures and Definitions

Procedures utilized to produce the data for this report were relatively straightforward. Guidelines, instructions, and methods for performing the archaeological field survey and records search were obtained from federal, state, and county sources. The California Office of Historic Preservation (CHRIS 2013) archaeological recordation guidelines are the lead and these procedures generally follow NPS recordation guidelines (1995), State of California historical resource definitions and procedures, and CRHR definitions and criteria.

The CRHR is modeled after the NRHP but focuses primarily on the history of California. The Office of Historic Preservation defines an archaeological site as the “. . . location of associated artifacts and features, regardless of temporal placement or complexity.” At minimum, a site must meet two (2) criteria (OHP 2014):

1. It must consist of at least three (3) associated artifacts or a single (1) feature.

2. A site must be at least 45 years of age. The age of the site may be determined by artifactual or documentary evidence or similarity to others that have firm dating.

All archaeological work must be conducted by a qualified archaeologist. A qualified archaeologist must meet specific criteria designated by the project's Lead Agency. Standard archaeological procedures generally recognize four (4) phases:

1. Phase I: Conduct a records search at the appropriate state Information Center and a pedestrian field survey. Additional historic research may also be conducted at this time. If archaeological sites are identified a Phase II generally follows. If no archaeological sites are identified the project archaeologist will produce appropriate recommendations based upon information from the records search.

2. Phase II: Conduct a Significance Testing Program to determine "significance" of the site as well as the horizontal and vertical components of the site. This can be accomplished by using one or more of the following methods: test excavation units, trenching, shovel test pits (STPs), surface collection, surface scrapes, auguring, and documentary and archival research. If the site is determined to be "significant" a Phase III or site preservation/avoidance follows. If the site is not significant Phase IV follows.

3. Phase III: Conduct a Data Recovery Program in order to answer specific research questions. This program may consist of excavations utilizing the methods described above, site preservation/avoidance, or a combination of both. Once a Phase III has been completed and the project area progresses to construction a Phase IV program should be initiated.

4. Phase IV: Conduct Mitigation Monitoring on the entire project area to ensure no additional subsurface resources are impacted by development. Once monitoring is completed the project archaeologist will produce appropriate recommendations.

In compliance with state and federal laws and regulations a cumulative report must be completed by a qualified archaeologist at the end of each phase and submitted to both the Lead Agency and appropriate Information Center for review and archiving.

4.3) Procedures for Archaeological Preliminary Significance Determinations

In most cases (prior to development) regulatory protocols require an archaeological record search and Phase I archaeological survey of a property. These must be conducted in order to determine the occurrence of archaeological sites or artifacts that may be impacted. According to state CEQA protocol), the archaeologist must evaluate the site according to the CRHR criteria for significance. According to PRC15064.5.3 (a), a resource shall be considered by the Lead Agency to be "significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR. The criteria for listing include the following:

a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

b) Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past;

c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values;

d) Has yielded (or may be likely to yield) information important in prehistory or history.

The site must be carefully evaluated relative to the effects of the action. In the event that the proposed action will damage or destroy a cultural resource thought to be significant, the resource must be mitigated appropriately. CEQA guidelines state that each jurisdictional agency is encouraged to publish a “Thresholds of Significance” document.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Sections 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within the period specified by law. Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the “Most Likely Descendant.” The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the County and the property owner concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Human remains from other ethnic/cultural groups with recognized historical associations to the Project area shall also be subject to consultation between appropriate representatives from that group and the County Planning/Director.

5.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS

5.1) Regulatory Setting

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, 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. Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning [see PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)]. The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) and Points of Historical Interest (CPHIs).

Properties of local significance designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are therefore presumed historical resources for purposes of CEQA (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). A lead agency should consider such resources potentially eligible for the CRHR unless the resource was demolished, lost substantial integrity, or if a preponderance of evidence exists demonstrating the resource is not eligible for listing.

Lead agencies also have a responsibility to evaluate potential historical resources not previously designated under a local preservation ordinance or identified in a historical resources inventory against the CRHR criteria prior to determining the project's overall effect on the environment under CEQA (PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). The following criteria are used to evaluate the significance of potential historical resources for the proposed project. An effect is considered significant if the proposed project impacts the specific qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or the CRHR.

5.1.1) State Significance Criteria**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Generally, a resource is considered significant under CEQA if it possesses sufficient integrity and demonstrates eligibility under at least one (1) of the following criteria (PRC 5024.1 and

California Code of Regulations 15064.5):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

As noted above, lead agencies must also consider whether a project will affect unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or

- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

5.1.2) Local Regulations

Corona Municipal Code. The Corona Municipal Code, Historic Resources Chapter, provides guidance and regulations to promote the recognition, preservation, and continued viability of historic resources in Corona in the interest of prosperity, social and cultural enrichment, and the general welfare of the people of Corona.

It is the goal of the City Historic Resources Management Program to identify, designate, and protect resources that are significant to the historic development, identity, and character of Corona.

<u>City Historic Resources Management Program Policies:</u>

HR-1.1 Continue to implement and expand upon, as feasible, the following historic resources management strategies:

- A local Corona Historic Register that includes significant "Landmark" properties, "Historic Districts," and "Historical Markers" as prescribed in the Corona Municipal Code.
- A Corona Heritage Inventory that includes surveyed properties meeting all the criteria as prescribed in the Corona Municipal Code to be considered a local historic resource.
- Procedures and criteria for determining the eligibility for listing properties on the Corona Historic Register and the Corona Heritage Inventory.
- Standards and regulations governing the identification, protection, restoration, maintenance, alteration, relocation, or removal of historic resources.

HR-1.2 Expand existing surveys of historic resources to include areas of potential historic importance not previously surveyed and develop an ongoing program for updating the surveys on a regular basis.

HR-1.3 Continue to implement criteria and guidelines for the inclusion of historic resources and historic structures for the Historic Register and Heritage Inventory, including but not limited to: sites, parks, landscape elements, streets, streetlights, signs, monuments, murals, and public art.

HR-1.4 Continue to implement and expand upon preservation incentive programs that encourage property owners to preserve, restore, and maintain historic properties, and secure public and private funding sources to assist in said preservation.

HR-1.5 Support the preservation of historic resources controlled by other governmental agencies, including those related to federal, state, county, school district, and other agencies. This includes resources under the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers at Prado Basin.

HR-1.6 Seek and support City-sponsored, nonprofit, and privately sponsored public events and festivals, as feasible, that recognize and promote the cultural and historic heritage of Corona.

<u>Historic Resources Corona General Plan 2020-2040 | HR-15 Goal</u>

HR-2 Promote the retention, restoration, adaptive reuse, and maintenance of historic structures and properties in a manner that will conserve the integrity of the resource in the best possible condition. Policies

HR-2.1 Assist and encourage property owners and tenants to maintain the character and integrity of the historic resource, and to restore and reuse historic properties in a manner compatible with their original architectural style.

HR-2.2 Continue to implement design guidelines for restoring historic and architecturally significant structures, including but not limited to, the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for

Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings.

HR-2.3 Develop an inventory of information and resources regarding the proper rehabilitation techniques to assist owners and developers of historic buildings.

HR-2.4 Administer the State Historic Building Code to facilitate the restoration and rehabilitation of historic structures in a manner that is more appropriate to older structures than the standard building codes.

HR-2.5 Require all modifications to historic properties to be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings" or "Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings."

5.1.3) AB 52 Government-to-Government Consultation

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) requires local agencies to consider tribal cultural resources (TCR) early in the CEQA process and ensure that local and tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents are able to identify and address potential adverse impacts to TCRs early in the planning process. Public Resources Code Section 21084.2 now states that "[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." A TCR is defined in PCR Section 21074 as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a tribe that are listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the national or state register of historical resources, or listed in a local register or historic register; or resources that the lead agency determines, in its discretion, are tribal cultural resources."

Lead Agencies may determine a TCR eligible by using the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 of the historical register (see Section 5.1.1 above). The lead agency must also consider the significance of the TCR to a California Native American tribe who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a project and may have expertise concerning their TCRs (PRC 5024.1, 21074). A lead agency's decision that a resource is a TCR must be supported by substantial evidence in the record and may include elder testimony, oral history, tribal government archival information, testimony of a qualified archaeologist certified by the relevant tribe, testimony of an expert certified by the tribal government, official tribal government declarations or resolutions, formal statements from a certified Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or historical/anthropological records (PRC 21080.3.1).

PRC 21080.3.1(b) states that a "consultation" with a California Native American tribe (as defined in Government Code 65352.4) is the "meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional cultural significance.

AB52 outlines specific steps and timelines for the notice and consultation process. Within 14 days of determining that a private project application is complete, the lead agency must provide written notification to the tribes as described in step 2. The 14-day notification must include a description of the project, its location, and must state that the tribe has 30 days to request consultation. If the tribe wishes to engage in consultation on the project, it must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification and the tribe's response must designate a lead contact person. The lead agency must begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving the request for consultation. Consultation concludes when either 1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the tribal cultural resources; or 2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that a mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC 21080.3.2(b)(1)&(2)).

Public agencies must, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resources (PRC 21084.3(a)). Appropriate mitigation for a tribal cultural resource is different from mitigation for archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource, mitigation measured should be identified through consultation with the tribal government. If measures are not otherwise identified in the consultation process, the Public Resources Code describes mitigation measures that may avoid or minimize the significant adverse impacts (PRC 21084.3(b)). These include:

1. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context, or planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.

2. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including the following:

    - Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource;

- Protecting the traditional use of the resource; or
- Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.

3. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resource or places.

4. Protecting the resource.

5.1.4) SB 18 Consultation

SB 18 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places ("cultural places") through local land use planning. Cultural places are defined as Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC 5097.9) and a Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial grounds, or any archaeological or historic site (PRC 5097.995). The intention of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage for the purpose of protecting or mitigating impacts to cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy, before individual site-specific, project-level land use decisions are made by a local government.

SB 18 requires local governments to adhere to consultation and notice requirements that apply to the adoption and amendment of both general plans and specific plans. Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the NAHC) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code 65352.3).

Prior to the adoption of substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period (Government Code 65352). Notice must be sent regardless of whether

prior consultation has taken place. Such notice does not initiate a new consultation process. Local governments also send notice of a public hearing, at least 10 days prior to the hearing, to tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Government Code 65092).

5.2) Methods

The purpose of this technical report is to provide the City with information necessary to determine whether the Project would cause an adverse change to a historical resource, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j) and therefore result in a significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, L&L completed a historical resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and a completed a systematic survey of the entire Project area.

This investigation included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the Project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the Project area and the general vicinity.
- Request of an NAHC SLS for the Project area and contact with Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Non-collection Phase I pedestrian survey of the Project area.
- Prepare DPR 523 Forms for all new sites and isolates encountered during the survey, as well as DPR 523 Update Forms for all previously recorded resources.
- Submit all DPR 523 Forms to the EIC for their files and to obtain Primary Numbers/Trinomials for all new sites and isolates.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed Project to result in significant impacts to cultural resources, including the potential to impact buried cultural resources with no surface expression.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to cultural resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

5.2.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

The cultural resources records search of the Project area was completed on November 14, 2022, by staff of the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located on the campus of University of California, Riverside. The records search included a review of EIC maps, previously documented cultural resource records, and historical resource studies on or within a one-mile radius of the Project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated

as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County 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. A copy of the record search results is included in Confidential Appendix D.

5.2.2) Historic Records Review

L&L reviewed pertinent General Land Office (GLO) maps and records on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM 2023) as well as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). Archival topographic maps and aerial photographs of the Project area were also reviewed (NETR 2023). In addition, parcel records and maps available through the County of Riverside Website were also reviewed.

5.2.3) Native American Coordination

L&L notified the NAHC of the Project and requested a record search of the Sacred Lands File (SLS) on October 02, 2023. The NAHC responded in writing on November 20, 2023, with a list of local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals to contact regarding the Project. The NAHC indicated that 23 tribes or interested persons should be notified of the Project. The notified tribes and individuals were Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians, Pachanga Band of Indians, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Ramona Band of Cahuilla, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, and Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians.

L&L contacted the tribes, organizations, and individuals in a letter dated and emailed on October 23, 2023. The letter included a description of the Project, identified its location, and requested information regarding Native American resources within or near the Project area. A total of 42 letters were either emailed or sent via the post office. A copy of the scoping letter sent to the contacts is included in Appendix B. Any of the tribe representatives or interested persons that did not respond were contacted by phone and an individual telephone conversation

form filled out. Contact with Native American Tribal groups or interested persons is summarized below Section 6.3 and attached to this report in Appendix B.

5.2.4) Pedestrian Survey

The primary purpose of a cultural resource pedestrian survey is to identify, document, and assess the condition of cultural resources (e.g., archaeological sites and built environment resources). Information gathered from the field is used to assess the integrity and potential historical significance of cultural resources and assist the Lead Agency in determining which resources qualify as “historical resources” under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

The Project area was surveyed on November 01, 2023, by Katelynn Michaelson and Leslie Irish. The Project area is located on 9.32± acre rectangular shaped, relatively flat parcel. Project survey boundaries were readily identifiable in the field as the Project area is bounded by residential development to the southeast and southwest, Garretson Road to the northwest and residential development and an unimproved dirt access road to the northeast (Figure 3). The survey was conducted using north/south trending transects at 15-meter intervals and the entire Project area (100%) was surveyed.

Project survey maps generated in ArcGIS were uploaded to a Google Earth application operating from a smartphone platform and used to establish property and survey boundaries. In this way the entire Project area was surveyed for cultural resources. Digital photographs were taken to document current field conditions and weather, ground surface visibility, vegetation, soils, exposure/slope, topography, natural depositional environments, and identified cultural resources.

During the pedestrian survey, systematic efforts were made to document the location and spatial extent of encountered resources. When encountered in the Project area, new archaeological resources 45 years in age or older were assigned a temporary number and basic information was collected including GPS coordinates in NAD83, photos, and a brief description of each resource. Cultural resource locations with a smartphone using GPS satellite-based systems with sub-10-meter accuracy.

Following completion of the pedestrian survey, archaeological resources identified in the Project area were revisited and formally recorded onto California DPR 523 forms. Site recordation fieldwork was completed on November 26, 2023, by Ms. Michaelson under the direction of Julia Fox. At that time, efforts were made to measure, inventory, describe, and document all cultural resources in the field. Smartphones with site location and survey maps were used to document

location and UTM coordinates of cultural features. No artifacts were collected during the survey or recordation.

All digital photographs and written DPR 523 Forms and GPS/ArcGIS data are archived on L&L's main servers. Copies of photographs taken during the field survey are also included in Appendix C and site photographs are provided in DPR 523 records included in Confidential Appendix E.

6.0) RESULTS

6.1) EIC Archaeological/Historical Records Search

The results of the EIC records search received on November 20, 2023, (EIC-RIV-ST-2995) (Confidential Appendix D) indicate 33 previous archaeological studies were completed within a one-mile radius of the Project area between 1973 and 2018. These previous studies cover an estimated 30 percent of the area within one mile of the Project area. None of the Project area has previously been surveyed, nor was land immediately adjacent to the Project area. These studies are listed in Table 1.

6.1.1) Archaeological Resources Within One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

The record search at the Eastern Information Center indicated that sixteen (16) historic cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one-mile radius. They consist of eleven (11) buildings, one (1) district, three (3) structures, and one (1) site. No resources have previously been identified within the Project area.

Table 1. Archaeological/Historical Reports Located Within a One-Mile Radius.

Date	Report #	Author	Report Title	Affiliation
1973	RI-00078	Michael C. Gardner	Main Street Wash Flood Control Project: Expected Impact to Archaeological Resources	Riverside Municipal Museum
1983	RI-01724	Rector, Carol	An Archaeological Assessment of Tract 17634, City of Corona, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside
1986	RI-02095	Hathaway, Roger Mason, Kevin Peter	Report On Prehistoric Investigations at Main Ranch, Riverside County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
1989	RI-02379	LSA, INC	Chase Ranch Specific Plan - Archaeological Assessment	
1991	RI-03391	Brown, Joan C.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Main Street South Plaza Commercial Project Area in Corona, Riverside County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
1990	RI-03890	LSA Associates, Inc.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Empire Homes Specific Plan and Tentative Tract 25466, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
2000	RI-03964	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility CM 306-01, County of Riverside, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
1998	RI-04144	Love, Bruce and Bai “Tom” Tang	Cultural Resources Report: Tentative Tract 28884 City of Corona, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech
1998	RI-04144	Love, Bruce and Bai “Tom” Tang	Cultural Resources Report: Temescal Valley Regional Interceptor, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech

Date	Report #	Author	Report Title	Affiliation
1998	RI-04171	Mckenna, Jeanette and Karen C. Bennett	Historic Resources Investigation and Evaluation of the Residence Located at 2542 Gilbert Avenue, Corona, Riverside County, Ca	McKenna et al.
2000	RI-04294	Dice, Michael and Leslie Irish	An Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment of Tract #29418, "Amberhill the Orchards", City of Corona, California, Final Report.	L&L Environmental, Inc.
1999	RI-04433	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang	Photo-Recordation of Historic Building, 2804 South Main Street, HRI #33-6594, City of Corona, Riverside County	CRM Tech
2002	RI-04843	Demcak, Carol R.	Letter Report: Report Of Archaeological Record Search for Bechtel Cellular Site Ref #950023004C, Main/Mountain Gate, Corona, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.
2000	RI-05202	White, Laurie	Letter Report: Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility Rv37XC913A (Mtn. Gate Park), Corona, Riverside County, CA	Michael Brandman Associates
2003	RI-05677	Mason Holmes	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number: CA-8549C/ South Corona	EarthTouch, Inc
2006	RI-06215	Sean M.Thai	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): CA-8875A/ Gridlock, TCNS #12277	EarthTouch, Inc
2006	RI-06912	Jordan, Stacey C. and Joshua D. Patterson	Archaeological Report for the Southern California Edison Company, DSP - Guinness 12kv, Riverside County, California.	Mooney, Jones & Stokes
2002	RI-07118	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment, Cingular Wireless, Facility No. SB 237-01, Riverside County, California.	LSA Associates, Inc.
2003	RI-07162	Duke, Curt	Revised: Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Services Facility No. SB 237-01 In Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
2007	RI-07219	Cooley, Thedore G	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Underground Cable Conduit Installations for the East and West Taps to the Chase Substation, City of Corona, Riverside County, California	Jones & Stokes
2008	RI-07914	Sawyer, William A. and Edward J. Knell	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Corona Medical Building Project, City of Corona, Riverside County, California	SWCA Environmental Consultants
2008	RI-08046	Sherri Gust, Amy Glover, and Veronica Harper	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the Vicentia Elementary School Project in Corona, California	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.
2009	RI-08191	Robert J. Wlodarski	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site	Cellular Archaeological Resource Evaluations
2014	RI-09180	Carrie D. Wills, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04306A (CM306 St. John's Episcopal), 526 Magnolia Avenue, Corona, Riverside County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.
2014	RI-09219	Heather R. Puckett	Revised Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Pueblo Site, 2313 South Main Street, Corona, Riverside County, California 92882	Tetra Tech

Date	Report #	Author	Report Title	Affiliation
2014	RI-09569	Wayne H. Bonner and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE4306A (Cm306 St. John's Episcopal), 526 Magnolia Avenue, Corona, Riverside County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.
2016	RI-09584	Justin Le-Tov, Megan Wilson, Lynn Furnis, and Sherri Gust	Shoppes At Corona Vista Cultural Resources Assessment City of Corona, Riverside County, California	Cogstone
2017	RI-10126	Riordan Goodwin	Cross Development Fresenius Kidney Center Project Corona, Riverside County, California	LSA
2011	RI-10280	Andrew Belcourt	Cultural Resource Assessment Reclaimed Waterlines Section 106 Project City of Corona Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
2015	RI-10355	Curt Duke	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Proposed Rite Aid Pharmacy Project, City of Corona, Riverside County, California (Duke CRM Project C-0179)	Duke CRM
2018	RI-10633	Bonnie Bruce, Sarah A. Williams, and Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Candidate CLU4581 (Santanna Regional Park), 598 Santanna Way, Corona, Riverside County, California, CASPR No. 3551A0ABLQ	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.
2018	RI-10818	Sarah A. Williams and Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Candidate RV77XC022 (Kellogg Park), 1635 Kellogg Avenue, Corona, Riverside County, California	Helix Environmental Planning
2006	RI-11179	Lorna Billat	Historic Consultation for Sprint/Nextel Project Gridlock/ CA-8875B, in the City of Corona, Riverside County, California.	Earth Touch, Inc.

Table 2. Archaeological/Historical Resources Located Within a One-Mile Radius.

Site Number	Latest Recorder (Date)	Site Description	Distance
P-33-001511 CA-RIV-001511	M. Brown (1978) Carol Rector (1983)	Historic Site. Historic dump area in former grove.	¼ - ½ mile
P-33-006444	G. Scott, Riverside County Historical Comm. (1983); T. Cooley (2007)	Building, Structure, District	¼ - ½ mile
P-33-006557	M. Ashley, Riverside County Historical Comm. (1983)	Historic Residential Building	0 – ¼ mile
P-33-006558	M. Ashley, Riverside County Historical Comm. (1983)	Historic Residential Building	¼ - ½ mile
P-33-006587	M. Purcell, Riverside County Historical Comm. (1983)	Historic Residential Building	½ - ¾ mile
P-33-006588	M. Purcell, Riverside County Historical Comm. (1983)	Historic Residential Building	½ - ¾ mile
P-33-006589	M. Purcell, Riverside County Historical Comm. (1983)	Historic Residential Building	½ - ¾ mile
P-33-006590	M. Purcell, Riverside County Historical Comm. (1983)	Historic Residential Building	½ - ¾ mile

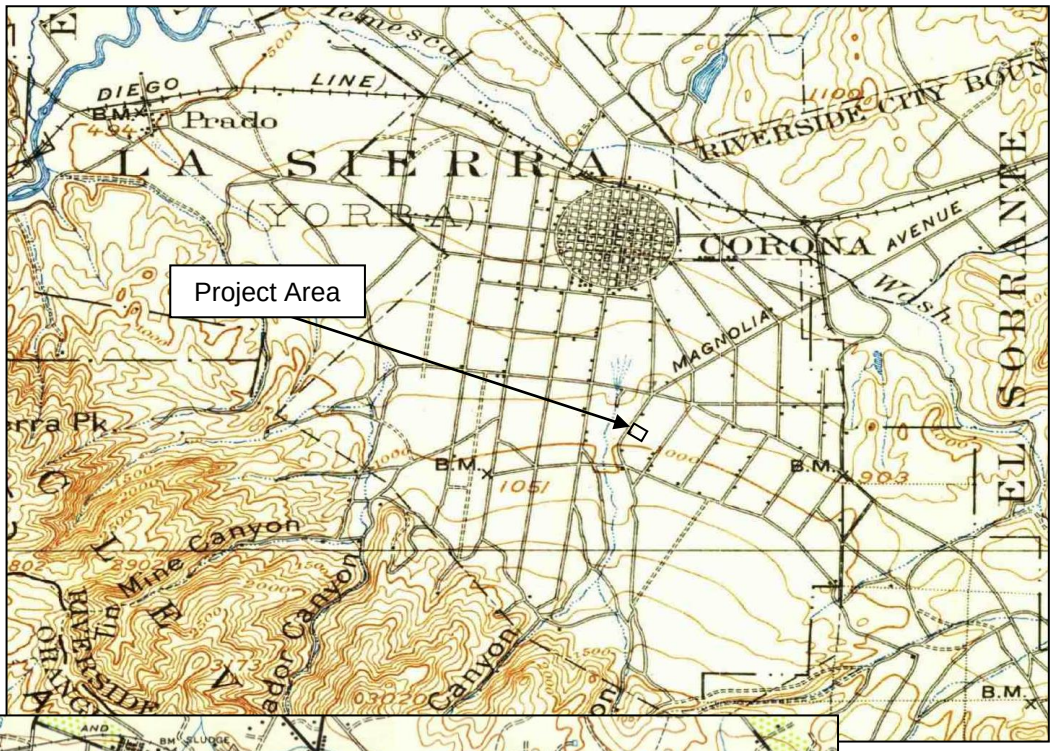
Site Number	Latest Recorder (Date)	Site Description	Distance
P-33-006591	M. Purcell, Riverside County Historical Comm. (1983)	Historic Residential Building	½ - ¾ mile
P-33-006592	G. Scott, Riverside County Historical Comm. (1983)	Historic Residential Building	½ - ¾ mile
P-33-006593	G. Scott, Riverside County Historical Comm. (1983)	Historic Residential Building	¼ - ½mile
P-33-006594	G. Scott, Riverside County Historical Comm. (1983)	Historic Residential Building	¼ - ½ mile
P-33-008406 CA-RIV-006133H	Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA (1998)	Historic Structure (Irrigation System)	¼ - ½ mile
P-33-009653 CA-RIV-006453	RI-04294, RI-06912	Historic Structure (Storage Tank)	¼ - ½ mile
P-33-024247	K. A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services (2014)	Historic Structure (ST. John's Cross Tower)	¼ - ½ mile
P-33-024855	Lynn Furnis, Cogstone Resources Management Inc. (2015)	Historic Residential Building	½ - ¾ mile

6.2) Historic Records Check

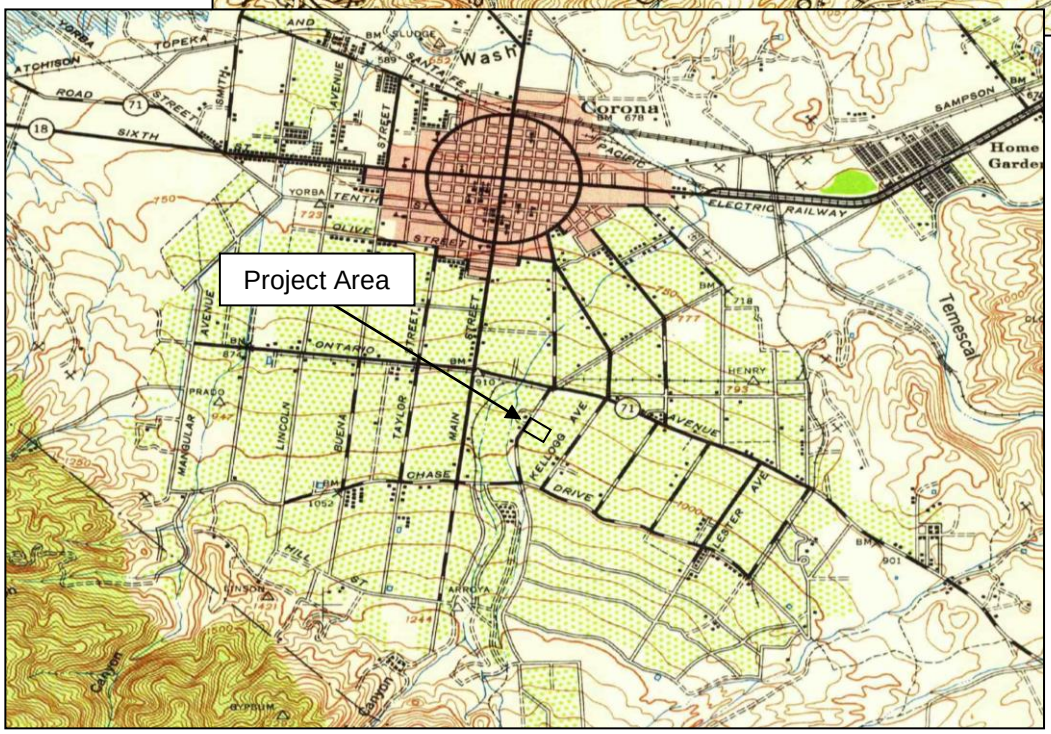
Historic documents and plat maps available from the BLM GLO website were reviewed for information pertaining to historical land use and development within the Project area and general vicinity (BLM 2023). In addition, archival topographic maps dating between 1902 and 2018 and aerial photographs dating between 1948 and 2022 were also reviewed. The following discussion summarizes the history of land use and settlement in the general Project area.

The USGS 30' *Corona, CA* topographic map from 1902 shows three structures on the east side of Garretson (Figure 7). One falls in the west corner of the Project area. The next available topographic map, USGS 15' *Corona, CA* topographic map from 1942 shows three structures on the west side of Garretson and none on the east side. No structures or improvements are recorded in the Project area on the USGS 15' *Corona, CA* topographic map from 1942 to the present.

GLO records indicate that the southwest quarter of Section 1 of Township 4 South, Range 7 West, including the entire Project area, as being a part of a land grant to Bernardo Yorba, in 1846 (see Figure 6) and patented later by the United States Government in 1875 (BLM 2023). The establishment and development of South Riverside, later changed to Corona, began in the early 1800s. By 1887 the City had been established within a circular downtown and surrounding lands had been laid out in a grid pattern expanding out. Review of historical



1902



1942

Garretson Road Project
City of Corona, Riverside County, California

1902 and 1942 USGS Topographic Maps
Figure 7

topographic maps shows that all of the area surrounding Corona to the south in 1942 were in use as orchard/grove land including the Project area (NETR 2023). This is confirmed in the 1948 aerial photograph (NETR 2023). The Project area remained planted as an orchard/grove from at least 1942 to present day.

6.3) Native American Coordination

The NAHC responded to L&L's record search request with negative results, the SLS did not identify sacred sites or Native American cultural resources in the immediate Project area. L&L contacted all forty-two (42) of the tribes, organizations, and individuals included in the NAHC list in a letter to gather background information on Native American cultural resources in the Project area.

As a result of the information scoping process, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians have identified the Project area as being located within their traditional land use area. Each of these Tribes expressed interest in participating in the Project and have requested one or more of the following: coordination with their offices, copies of reports, records, and documentation, and a Native American monitor during earthmoving (Appendix B). The Kizh Nation requested contact information for the lead agency.

All correspondence completed to date is presented in Table 3 of this report and is included in Appendix B.

6.4) Pedestrian Survey

L&L Archaeologist Katelynn Michaelson B.A. accompanied by Leslie Irish, CEO, conducted the pedestrian survey of the Project area and recorded newly identified cultural resources on November 01 and 26, 2023, respectively. Surface visibility was consistent, fair to good (60 to 80%), throughout the entire Project area, with excellent visibility (90 to 100%) in the central part of the Project where recent discing had occurred. The topography within the Project area is relatively flat.

Soils within the Project boundaries are sandy loam, consistent with NRCS descriptions, and highly disturbed from past horticultural activities. Evidence of defunct irrigation tubing and PVC pipe was discarded on the ground surface. At least one pile of broken concrete was present

mid-point in the Project area. A recent dirt access driveway is present along the northeastern boundary straddling the boundary line of the Project area and the adjacent parcel.

The Project area is entirely disturbed and agricultural land and includes a decadent citrus grove with other scattered native and non-native trees. The grove covers the entire site with the exception of a narrow strip along Garretson Avenue. Vegetation is primarily agricultural, ornamental, and ruderal (weedy). There is no native habitat and there are no sensitive vegetation communities present.

A few native trees are present along Garretson Avenue including coast live oak and western sycamore. Non-native trees observed in the Project area include tree of heaven, Peruvian pepper tree, Brazilian pepper tree and Mexican fan palm.

Extra time was taken to examine the western corner of the Project area to find any evidence of the structure shown on the 1902 USGS 30' *Corona, CA* topographic map (Figure 7). No evidence of a structure was found. Given the scale, it is possible the structure was south of the Project area, was removed before 1942 or alternately, the structure could have been mapped in error since there are three residences present on the west side of Garretson Avenue in the 1942 USGS 15' *Corona, CA* topographic map.

Photographs of the Project area depicting natural and disturbed environments are provided in Appendix C.

6.5) Archaeological Resources in the Project Area

During the pedestrian survey two (2) historical age resources [SP-01H and SP-02H (temporary field numbers)] were encountered. Descriptions of each cultural resource encountered within the Project area are provided below and additional details may be found in the DPR 523 forms in Confidential Appendix E. No prehistoric, or pre-contact resources were noted within the Project area.

<u>SP-01H</u>

An above ground concrete standpipe extruding from the ground vertically and situated along a concrete block wall within an old citrus grove. Structurally it is a single concrete cylindrical pipe ±49 mm in diameter and 1 meter in height.

SP-02H

An above ground concrete standpipe extruding from the ground vertically and situated along a concrete block wall within an old citrus grove. Structurally it is a fused dual concrete pipe with two sections, one large and one small. The pipe measures ±95 mm in diameter and 54 mm in height. The larger section is 73mm in diameter, the smaller 20mm in diameter.

7.0) GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Geologic maps (Morton and Miller, 2008) consulted during this study indicate the Project area is located atop Holocene (recent) age alluvial deposits (Qyf). These are unconsolidated mixed sand, silt and gravel. Qyf may overlie 1.8 million to 11,700 year old Pleistocene alluvial deposits (Qoa) by as little as five feet.

Surface soils in the Project area are Garretson gravely fine very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8% slopes Garretson soils are on nearly level to strongly sloping fans and floodplains at elevations of 50 to 3,000 feet. They formed in medium textured alluvium, dominantly from sedimentary formations. The texture throughout the profile is generally loam that contains some gravel. The range is very fine sandy loam, loam, clay loam or sandy clay loam. The 10 to 40 inch control section has 18 to 27 percent clay and 15 to 70 percent material coarser than very fine sand. Rock fragments, mostly gravel, make up 2 to 35 percent of the control section and rock fragments usually become more numerous as depth increases. They are well drained; slow to medium runoff; moderate permeability. Soil between depths of about 5 and 15 inches is dry in all parts from late April or May until late October or early December and usually is moist in some or all parts all the rest of the year.

The A horizon is brown, grayish brown, dark grayish brown, light brownish gray, yellowish brown, light yellowish brown or pale brown in l0R or 2.5Y hue when dry. The moist value is 3 or 4. This horizon contains 1/2 to 2 percent organic matter. The A horizon is slightly acid or neutral. The C horizon has the same color as the A horizon or it has one unit higher value or chroma.

No excavations or testing was done within the Project area during this effort, nor were excavations or testing reported in the records search within one (1) mile of the Project area. In the absence of any geotechnical or geomorphological investigations, the likely age of subsurface alluvial deposits within the Project area could not be discerned.

Neither the absence of prehistoric surface deposits in the Project area nor the lack of subsurface archaeological deposits in the records precludes the possibility of encountering such deposits during Project construction

8.0) RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

The following are recommendations intended to reduce potential adverse environmental impacts of construction. Because of the abundance and proximity of archaeological resources, the heavy utilization of the area by historic people, and statements by local Tribes identifying the site as within their tribal land use area and requests for Native American monitors to be present, L&L has determined that there is a high probability that resources will be impacted by development of the Project area.

Should historic or prehistoric (45 years or older) resources be detected during earthmoving, such resources should also be evaluated for significance, recorded, and used to determine if a Phase II testing program or a more advanced program is required.

A final report of archaeological findings on the mitigation monitoring program will be required for compliance under CEQA. This report will include the methodology, cumulative field data from daily reports, and the archaeologist's findings on encountered resources. It also includes any analysis and special testing conducted (i.e., where appropriate, dating of materials recovered). Consideration to type and sensitivity of the item or remains will be addressed. In the case of encountered possible or actual identifiable human remains, consideration shall be given to the respect due the individual and the wishes of the appointed Most Likely Descendent (MLD).

<u>Recommendations</u>

(1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the Project proponent will hire a qualified archaeologist approved by the City of Corona to prepare a Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (CRIMP) which will include key personnel and their roles and responsibilities, archaeological and Native American mitigation monitoring requirements and methods, and a discovery clause/treatment plan. The treatment plan will allow for the recovery and subsequent treatment of any archaeological remains and associated data uncovered by brushing, grubbing or earthmoving. The plan will be prepared in consultation with the County and consulting tribes.

(2) Prior to any clearing and grubbing and/or earth moving activities, a qualified archaeologist retained by the Project proponent and approved by the City of Corona shall review the approved development plan. The archaeologist shall conduct any pre-construction work recommended and participate in a pre-construction project meeting with development staff and construction operators to ensure an understanding of the mitigation measures required during construction.

(3) Monitoring will be conducted on a full-time basis until the Project archaeologist determines that additional resources are not likely to be encountered.

(4) If during ground disturbance activities cultural resources are discovered that were not

assessed by the archaeological reports and/or environmental assessment conducted prior to Project approval, the following procedures shall be followed. (A cultural resources site is defined, for this condition, as being three or more artifacts in close association with each other, but may include fewer artifacts if the area of the find is determined to be of significance due to sacred or cultural importance.)

- The monitor(s) shall be authorized to temporarily halt all construction-related activities within a 100-foot radius of the discovered cultural resource shall be halted until a meeting is convened between the developer, the Project archaeologist, the Native American tribal representative (or other appropriate ethnic/cultural group representative), and the Planning Director to discuss the significance of the find.

- At the meeting, the significance of the discoveries shall be discussed and after consultation with the Native American tribal representative (or other appropriate ethnic/cultural group representative) and the archaeologist, a decision is made, with the concurrence of the Planning Director, as to the appropriate mitigation (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource.

- Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until an agreement has been reached by all parties as to the appropriate preservation or mitigation measures and until the County is notified by the qualified archaeologist that treatment has been completed.

(5) If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Sections 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within the period specified by law. Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "Most Likely Descendant." The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the County and the property owner concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Human remains from other ethnic/cultural groups with recognized historical associations to the Project area shall also be subject to consultation between appropriate representatives from that group and the County Planning/Director.

(6) If a previously unknown site is encountered and it requires additional mitigation, a plan or proposal will be submitted to the Project proponent outlining the plan of action that needs to be implemented in an attempt to mitigate the new site. If this site appears to be more than 45 years old and is of historic nature, all stipulations herein should apply.

(7) Any recovered archaeological resources will be identified, recorded, mapped and artifacts catalogued as required by standard archaeological practices. Examination by an archaeological specialist will be included where necessary, dependent upon the artifacts, features or sites that are encountered. Specialists will identify, date, and/or determine significance potential.

(8) The Project proponent is responsible for completing a final data recovery report and monitoring report of findings. The report of findings is required under CEQA and will be prepared by the archaeologist for submission to the Project proponent, the Eastern Information Center, and the County of Riverside. The report will describe parcel history, summarize field and laboratory methods used, if applicable, and include any testing or special analysis information conducted to support the findings.

9.0) CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: January 19, 2024 SIGNED: _____

PRINTED NAME: Leslie Nay Irish, CEO, L&L Environmental, Inc.

COUNTY REGISTRATION # 170

DATE: January 19, 2024 SIGNED: _____

PRINTED NAME: Tamas Polanyi, PHD. RPA

10.0) REFERENCES CITED

Bandini, Jose. 1828 A Description of California In 1828. In *Mexican California*. Arno Press New York.

Bean, L. J. 1972. Mukat's people; the Cahuilla Indians of southern California. University of California Press.

Bean, L. J. and C.R. Smith. 1978 Gabrielino. In R.F. Heizer, (ed.), *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: California: 550-563. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Bean, L. J. and F.C. Shipek. 1978 Luiseño. In R.F. Heizer, (ed.), *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: California: 550-563. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Bean, L.J. and L. J. Bourgeault. 1989. The Cahuilla. Edited by Frank W. Porter, III. Chelsea House Publishers.

Beattie, George William. 1925 Development of Travel Between Southern Arizona and Los Angeles as it Related to the San Bernardino Valley. *Historical Society of Southern California Annual Publications*, 13 (2):228-241.

Beattie, G.W. and H. P. Beattie. 1951. Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century. Biobooks, 1951. University of California.

Benedict, R. 1924. A Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture. *American Anthropologist* 26(3):366-392.

------ 1926. Serrano Tales. *Journal of American Folklore* 39:1-17.

Brigandi, P. 2019. OC Historyland. Stories from the History of Orange County, California. Accessed online at ochistoryland.com.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2023. General Land Office Records Search for Section 34 of Township 7 North, Range 12 West. Website accessed September and December 2023. http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx

Butz, March. 1970. Yorba Linda Its History. Online at yorbalindahistory.org

Bynon, A.A. and son. 1893. History and Directory of Riverside County. Riverside California, Riverside Daily Press. Accessed online via archive.org.

Byrd, Brian F. and L. Mark Raab. 2007 The Colorado Desert: Ancient Adaptations to Wetlands and Wasteland. In *California Prehistory, Colonization, Culture and Complexity,* edited by Terry L Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. New York. Altamira Press

CEQA. 2014. http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/docs/2014_CEQA_Statutes_and_Guidelines.pdf.

Chartkoff J.L. and K.K. Chartkoff. 1984. *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Menlo Park.

CHRIS (Office of Historic Preservation, California State Parks). 1995. Instructions for Recording Historical Resources. *http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/* D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Coues, E. (ed.). 1900. *On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer: The Diary of Itinerary of Francisco Garcés (Missionary Priest) in his Travels through Sonora, Arizona, and California 17775-1776*. 2 Vols. Francis P. Harper, New York.

County of Riverside Cultural Resources Investigation Standards. 2010. http://planning.rctlma.org/Portals/0/devproc/culture/arch_survey_standards_phase1_2_3_4.pdf

Francis, Jessie Davis. 1976. An Economic and Social History of Mexican California 1822–1846, Vol. 1: Chiefly Economic. New York: Arno Press, 1976.

Galvin, J. (trans. and ed). 1965. A Record of Travels in Arizona and California 1775-1776, by Friar Francisco Garcés. John Howell Books.

Gould, Janet Williams. 1959. The Old Temescal Road. In *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, 41 (3):257-260.

Gray, C. F., Jr. 1961. Geology of the Corona South Quadrangle and the Santa Ana Narrows Area, Riverside, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties, California. California Division Mines and Geology, Bull. 178: 1-58.

Heizer, R. F. 1978. Key to Tribal Territories. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8*: California. R. F. Heizer (ed.). Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, p. ix.

Irish, L., C. Wakeman and G. Bruyea. 2022. Burrowing Owl Protocol Breeding Season Survey, Orange Heights Tract, Garretson Avenue, City of Corona, Riverside County, California. L& L Environmental, Inc.

Jones, Terry L. and Kathryn A. Klar (editors). *2007. California Prehistory, Colonization, Culture and Complexity, New York. Altamira Press*

Kenny, William Robert. 1967. Mexican-American Conflict on the Mining Frontier, 1848-1852. *Journal of The West*, 6 (4):582-592.

Kroeber, A. L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin* No. 78. Washington D.C.

McCawley, W. 1996. The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles. Malki Museum/Ballena Press Cooperative Publication, Banning, California.

MacArthur, Mildred Yorba. 1960. A brief history of the Yorba Family. Yorba Linda Public Library.

Moratto, Michael J. 1984. *California Archaeology*. San Diego, Academic Press.

Morefield, Richard. 1955. *The Mexican Adaptation in American California, 1846-1857*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Morton, D. M. and F. K. Miller. 2008. Geologic map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' x 60' quadrangles, California. U. S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report OF-2006-1217, scale 1:100,000.

NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act). 2014. http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research). 2023. Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps. Website accessed November 2023.

Northrup, M. E. 1976. Spanish-Mexican Families of early California, 1769-1850. Burbank, Calif.: Southern California Genealogical Society, 1987-.

NPS (National Park Service). *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Washington, D.C.

NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service). 2023. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/

NRHP (National Registry of Historical Places) 2023 *www.nps.gov/Nr/*

Oxendine, Joan. 1983. *The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era*. PhD Dissertation on file with the Department of Anthropology, UC-Riverside.

Peel MC, Finlayson BL & McMahon TA. 2007. Updated world map of the Köppen-Geiger climate classification, Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 11, 1633-1644. Accessed via Koppen.earth 2023.

Pico, Pio. 1852. Depostion of Pio Pico, Case No. 414 "Temescal." United States Land Commission, Southern District, Los Angeles. On file at the Corona Public Library Heritage Room.

Pourade, Richard F. 1960. The Explorers. San Diego, Union-Tribune Publishing Company.

Rosenthal, J., W. Hildebrandt, J. King. 2001. Donax Don't Tell: Reassessing Late Holocene Land Use in Northern San Diego County. In *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, Vol. 23, No. 2. Pp. 179-214.

Roske, Ralph J. 1963. The World Impact of the California Gold Rush 1849-1857. In *Arizona and the West* 5 (3):187-232.

Roth, Linda. 1981. History: Rancho to Resort. In *Cultural Resources of Warner Springs Ranch, Volume III*. American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc. San Diego. On file San Diego Historical Society Research Archives.

Schaefer, J. and D. Laylander. 2007. The Colorado Desert: Ancient Adaptations to the Wetlands and Wastelands. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar, pp. 247–257. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Sparkman, P. S. 1908. *The Culture of the Luiseño Indians.* University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology.

Strong, W.D. 1929. Aboriginal Society in Southern California. In *American Archaeology and Ethnology*, 26. University of California Publications.

Surveyor General's Office. 1871. Plat Map of Rancho La Sierra 1868. Recorded in 1871, Surveyor Generals Office, San Francisco. On file, Heritage Room Collection, City of Corona Library, City of Corona, California.

_____. 1875 Details of the Bernardo Yorba Patent Originally issued March 3 1851 under a Grant of the Spanish/Mexican Government. Digitized details. Accessed via https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=CACAAA%20084304&docClass=SER&sid=45v52bnf.ouu

_____. 1913 Plat Map of Township No. 4 South, Range No. 7 West, San Bernardino Meridian, Surveyor Generals Office, San Francisco. On file, Bureau of Land Management District Office, Riverside, California.

Sutton, M. Q., M. E. Basgall, J. K. Gardner, and M. W. Allen. 2007. Advances in Understanding the Mojave Desert Prehistory. In *California Prehistory Colonization, Culture and Complexity*, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar, pp 229–245. Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Taylor, R.B. 1913 Letter to Captain J.L. Meriam in Corona, California.

U.S. Climate Data. 2024. Accessed via usclimatedata.com. January 7, 2024.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior). 1856 Plat Map: Township 7 North, Range 12 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

_____. 1902. Map: Corona, Calif. (30’, 1: 125,000).

_____. 1915. Map: Elizabeth Lake, Calif. (30’, 1: 125,000).

_____. 1930. Map: Lancaster, Calif. (7.5’, 1: 24,000); surveyed in 1929 and 1930. Advance Sheet Subject to Correction.

_____. 1942. Map: Corona South. (7.5’, 1: 24,000).

_____. 1954a. Map: Lancaster, Calif. (15’, 1: 62,500).

_____. 1954. Map: Corona South, Calif. (7.5’, 1:24,000).

_____. 1975. Map: Corona South. (7.5’, 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1975.

_____. 2018. Map: Corona South, Calif. (7.5’, 1:24,000).

Wallace, William. 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern Calfiornia Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*. 2:214-230.

Wallbridge, Alfred Perry.1880. Diary of a Wagon Trip from Santa Ana to Pinal, Arizona, printed in the *Press Enterprise* 4-19-1987, p. B2. Temescal Vetical Files Corona Public Library Heritage Room.

Warren, C. N. 1968. Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, C. Irwin-Williams, ed. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 1-4. Portales.

Warren, C. N., R. H. Crabtree. 1986. Prehistory of Southwestern Area. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 11, Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 183–193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Weber, David J. 1982. *The Mexican Frontier 1821 - 1846: The American Southwest Under Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

West, J. R. 1861. Entry of October 19, 1861, in Davis, George W., Leslie J. Perry, and Joseph W. Kirkley, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Volume L, In Two Parts, Part I: Reports, Correspondence, Etc.* Government Printing Office, Washington, 1897.

White, R. C. 1963. Luiseño Social Organization. In *American Archaeology and Ethnology* 48. pp. 91-194. University of California Publications.

Wilke, P. J. and H. Lawton. 1975. Early *Observations on the Cultural Geography of Coachella Valley. Part I of The Cahuilla Indians of the Colorado Desert: Ethnohistory and Prehistory*. *Ballena Press Anthropological Papers* 3, Ramona, CA.

WRCC (Western Regional Climate Center). 2023a. Precipitation Maps: PRISM Precipitation Maps 1981-2010. https://wrcc.dri.edu/Climate/prism_precip_maps.php

_____. 2023b. Monthly Summary Time Series Precipitation Data for the Lake Palmdale Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS). https://raws.dri.edu/

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Personnel Qualifications

Leslie Nay Irish
Principal Project Manager
Cal Trans (CT) 022889

Leslie Irish is the qualifying principal for WBE certification with CALTRANS, with both a State and Federal designation as a 100% WBE and Small Business Enterprise. Ms. Irish has multi-disciplinary experience in environmental, engineering, land development and construction management and administration.

Ms. Irish has more than 25 years of experience as a project manager on public and private NEPA / CEQA projects overseeing the areas of biology, archaeology, paleontology, regulatory services and state and federal level permit processing.

Ms. Irish is a certified to perform wetland / jurisdictional delineations and holds a responsible party permit for performing archaeological and paleontological investigations on (BLM) public lands. She has attended the desert tortoise handling class, passed the practicum and the test and was awarded a certificate. She remains an active participant in the oversight of mitigation monitoring and reporting programs, the installation and monitoring of revegetation programs and the development of project impact mitigation plans. Her principal office duties include a review of all environmental documents authored by the firm; oversight of regulatory permits, agency consultation and negotiations; impact mitigation review; and long-term permit compliance. Her field duties are more limited but include delineations / compliance monitoring and reporting (coordination), constraints analysis, plan for corrective measures and resolution of “problem projects”.

Ms. Irish’s responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve her in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Ms. Irish has a complex understanding of the industry from various perspectives. As a result, she uses her personal understanding of team member positions and responsibilities in her role as the principal management and quality control lead.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation Certification Update, 2015
- ACOE, Advanced Wetlands Delineation and Management, 2001
- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation and Management, 1999, Certificate No. 1257
- U.S. Government, Permit for Archaeology & Paleontology on Federal Lands, Responsible Party
- MOU, County of Riverside, Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology and Wetlands ID/Delineation
- CALTRANS WBE Certification
- Public Utilities Commission, WBE Certified
- WBENC, WBE Certified

EDUCATION

Certificate in Project Management, Initiating and Planning Projects, UC, Irvine, June 20, 2015
Foundations of Business Strategy, Darden School of Business, UVA, Jan 2014
Design Thinking for Business Innovation (audit), Darden School of Business, UVA, Nov 2013
Update, Storm Water Management BMPs, University of California, Riverside Extension, 2005
Certificate, Wetland Delineation & Management, ACOE, 2000 and Advanced Certificate: 2002
Certificate Program, Field Natural Environment, University of California, Riverside, 1993

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

Certificate Program, Light Construction, Developmental Management, University of California, Riverside, 1987
Certificate Program, Construction Technologies, Administrative Management, Riverside City College, 1987
License B-General and C-Specialties (Concrete/Masonry) and General Law sections, 1986
Core Teaching and Administrative Management, Primary (K-3) and Early Childhood, Cal State, San Bernardino, Lifelong Learning Program, 1973-2005
Behavioral Sciences and Anthropology, Chaffey and Valley Jr./Community Colleges, 1973 – 1976

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

L&L Environmental, Inc. - Principal, Project Manager / Principal in Charge: 1993 - present: Site assessments, surveys, jurisdictional delineations, permit processing, agency consultation/negotiation, impact mitigation, project management, coordination, report writing, technical editing, and quality control.
Marketing Consultant - Principal: 1990 - 1993: Engineering / architectural, environmental, and water resource management consultant.
Warmington Homes - Jr. Project Manager: 1989 - 1990: Residential development, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.
The Buie Corporation - Processor / Coordinator: 1987 - 1990: The Corona Ranch, Master Planned Community.
Psomas & Associates - Processor / Coordinator- 1986 - 1987: Multiple civil engineering and land surveying projects.
Irish Construction Company – Builder Partner: (concurrently with above) 1979 - 1990: General construction, residential building (spec. housing), and concrete and masonry product construction.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Member, Building Industry Association
Member, Southern California Botanists
Member, Archaeological Institute of America
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, California Chamber of Commerce
Member, CalFlora
Member, San Bernardino County Museum Associates
Member, Orange County Natural History Museum Associates
Life Member, Society of Wetland Scientists
1994-97 President, Business Development Association, Inland Empire
1993-94 Executive Vice President, Building Industry Association, Riverside County
2010 Chair of the Old House Interest Group – Redlands Area Historical Society

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview. Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA. October 2015
ACOE Compensatory Mitigation Workshop – Wilshire Blvd Office, July 16, 2015
May 27, 2015, CWA Rule, Update, San Diego CA, October 20-23, 2015

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

ACOE 2 Day Workshop, Mitigation Rule & Mitigation Checklist, Carlsbad, March 20, 2015
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, update (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG) 2013 Update
Bedrock Food Processing Centers in Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Nexus Geology-Archaeology, Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG), 2008 Certificate Granted
Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc.), Southern California Botanists, 2004
Low Impact Development, State Water Board Academy, 2004
Inland Empire Transportation Symposium, 2004
Western Riverside County MSHCP Review and Implementation Seminar, 2004
Field Botany and Taxonomy, Riverside City College, 2002
Construction Storm Water Compliance Workshop, BIA, 2002
Identifying Human Bone: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page Museum, 2002
CEQA/NEPA Issues in Historic Preservation, UCLA, 2000
CEQA and Biological Resources, University of California, Riverside, 2000
CEQA Law Update 2000, UCLA
Land Use Law/Planning Conference, University of California, Riverside
CALNAT “95”, University of California, Riverside
Desert Fauna, University of California, Riverside
Habitat Restoration/Ecology, University of California, Riverside
Geology of Yosemite and Death Valley, University of California, Riverside
San Andreas Fault: San Bernardino to Palmdale, University of California, Riverside
Historic Designations and CEQA Law, UCLA

Tamas Polanyi, Ph.D., RPA
Principal Investigator
Archaeologist

Dr. Polanyi has over 20 years of combined archaeological experience, including 8 years in California, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas on private and public lands. He has directed and administered professional contracts with state and federal agencies including several large projects with the Department of Defense. Mr. Polanyi conducts all aspects of archaeological studies from project development and design, to personnel management and the execution of archaeological technical studies (e.g., field survey, monitoring, testing and data recovery excavation, technical writing and editing, consultation, etc.) in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, CEQA and other federal, state and local regulations. He is skilled in the development and implementation of National Register evaluations, data recovery plans, mitigation and monitoring plans, treatment plans and site protection plans.

His interests include Archaeologies of History; Anthropology of Death; Political Economy; Ritual Economy; Rites Of Passage; Mortuary Archaeology; Everyday Life; Gender; Archaeological Theory And Methods; Remote Sensing; Archaeological Geophysics; Cultural Resource Management And Regulatory Environment; Prehistoric Europe; American Southwest; and Precolonial South Africa.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2022-present Principal Investigator, L&L Environmental, Inc., Redlands, CA
2021-present Council Member, Gerson Lehrman Group, Inc.
2020-present Founder and principal, Sandbox Archaeology LLC, Ypsilanti, MI
2019-2020 Senior Project Manager, PaleoWest Archaeology, Phoenix, AZ
2018-2019 Principal Investigator, L&L Environmental, Inc., Redlands, CA
2017-2018 Project Manager; SWCA Environmental Consultants, Albuquerque, NM and Chicago, IL
2017 Field Director; SWCA Environmental Consultants, Albuquerque, NM
2015-2017 Assistant Project Director, Statistical Research, Inc., Albuquerque, NM

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- RPA Certified (17535)
- Archaeological Project Director and Principal Investigator under the Arizona Antiquities Act

EDUCATION

2018 Ph.D. in Anthropology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL.
2008 Diploma (B.A. & M.A.) in Archaeology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary.
2004-5 Internship Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, TX

Tamas Polanyi, Ph.D., RPA
Continued

SKILLS

Aerial survey: UAV-based aerial photography using red-green-blue (RGB), near-infrared (NIR) and thermal-infrared (TIR) sensors; LiDAR.

Consultation: BLM, SHPO (AZ, CA, IN, MI, NM), DOT, Navajo DOT, DOD, FEMA, U.S. National Guard, USACE, New Mexico EMNRD, New Mexico State Land Office, Arizona State Land Department, Arizona State Museum, various natural gas companies (AZ, NM, TX), various land development companies (AZ, CA, IL, MI), various universities (USA and EU).

Fieldwork: Cultural resources management and academic research projects in Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Texas; Dominica, Hungary, Belize.

Geochemistry: Colorimetric method, Mehlich-II soil chemical analysis.

Geophysics: Airborne geophysical survey; near-surface geophysical prospection using gradiometer, ground penetrating radar, proton magnetometer, soil resistivity.

Laboratory: Morphological and typological analyses of artifacts and ecofacts; petrographic pottery analysis and thin-section preparation; mineralogical lithic analysis; Raman spectroscopy.

Management: Long-term academic research projects, CRM project management, and oversight, strategic business development, project proposals (academic and CRM), grant applications (academic and CRM), research designs and HPTPs, technical reports, survey and data recovery reports

Regulation: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Archaeological Resources Protection Act, (ARPA), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Arizona State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), NRHP and CRHR evaluation procedures, Army Regulation 200-1 Environmental Protection and Enhancement (AR200-1), Army Regulation 200-4 Cultural Resources Management (AR200-4).

Software: ArcGIS 10.8, Geoplot 4.0, Agisoft Metashape, Microsoft Access, Microsoft Office, Surfer 15, STATA, SPSS, XtalDraw, TerraSync

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Applied Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
European Association of Archaeologists
Society for American Archaeology
Ősrégészeti Társaság (Prehistoric Archaeological Society)

Julia D.K. Fox
Project Manager, Archaeologist

Ms. Fox is an archaeologist, project manager and technical editor for L&L Environmental, Inc. An experienced Historic and Prehistoric field archaeologist, she is cross trained in the management and administration of all three technical studies that the firm participates in. As an experienced historic and prehistoric field archaeologist her duties include Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and other research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search requests, Native American information scoping, completion of site records, and coauthoring cultural reports with senior staff. During her twenty-five years with the firm, Mrs. Fox has managed and produced hundreds of documents on environmental issues related to biology, archaeology and paleontology.

Her background and education as an archaeologist indicates a propensity for attention to detail and helps with project management. Ms. Fox is involved in all aspects of the project from coordination of professional and crew level investigators, project scheduling, research, surveys and fieldwork to the final stages of report writing, technical editing and quality control.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

1996-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical report writing and quality control.
2000-present – Archaeologist/Collections Management, JDK Consulting. Performs archaeological field surveys, report writing, site research and mapping, collections inventory, processing and management.
2000-2004 – Archaeologist, Cave Group. Performed field surveys, site research and mapping.
2000– Archaeologist/ Field Crew, Bowdin College. Ma'ax Na Mayan site excavation, Rio Bravo Conservation Area, Belize. Assisted in Phase II test level excavations and data recovery.

EDUCATION

B.A., Archaeology - 1996, University of Virginia

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Archaeological Society of Virginia

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc), Southern California Botanists, 2004

Advanced Wetland Delineation and Management, Army Corps of Engineers, 2002

CEQA and Biological Resources, UCR, 2000

Julia D.K. Fox
Continued

SELECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Rancho Tierra 1 and 2, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, CA. Project management/Archaeologist for a Phase I Archaeological Survey of over 300 acres in Victor Valley proposed for mixed residential and recreational development. Project responsibilities included project coordination and report preparation. 2022.

Country Club Drive Project, City of Glendora, Los Angeles County, CA. Project management/Archaeologist for the Phase I survey of over 200 acres in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains proposed for residential development. Project responsibilities included project coordination and scheduling, historic research, contributing to report preparation and technical editing. 2020.

Brasada, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted historic research, coordination and report preparation for the Resource Treatment plan, Water Tunnel Dismantling and Removal Plan. 2017.

Norco II, City of Norco, Riverside County, CA. Technical Assistant for a Phase I Archaeological Survey on a proposed residential tract. Project responsibilities included historic research, contributing to report preparation and technical editing. 2004.

Tract 30850, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA. Technical Assistant for a Phase I Archaeological Survey on a proposed residential tract. Project responsibilities included historic research, contributing to report preparation and technical editing. 2004.

The Retreat, Corona, Riverside County, CA. Field technician for a portion of the pedestrian survey of 1,032 acres of land foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains proposed for mixed residential, commercial and recreational development. Project responsibilities included intensive pedestrian survey, coordination, contributions to the technical report and technical editing. 2003.

Eagle Glen, Corona, Riverside County, CA. Field technician for the pedestrian survey of 875 acres in the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains proposed for residential and recreational development. Project responsibilities included intensive pedestrian survey, coordination and scheduling of project, report preparation and mapping and mitigation monitoring. 1999.

Katelynn L. Michaelson
Project Management Assistant
Archaeologist

Ms. Michaelson is an Anthropology Graduate student at Eastern New Mexico University and a project management assistant with 8 years of experience. Prior to and during her undergraduate education Ms. Michaelson held several different multi-disciplinary positions including data collection in the field, recordation of resources using handheld Trimble equipment and general laboratory and warehouse management. As part of her career development and growth, she has assisted in technical writing and collection management. Her general duties and responsibilities include field surveys, mitigation monitoring, proposal writing, technical writing, record search requests, and Native American Heritage Commission sacred land searches.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2015 – 2022: L&L Environmental, Inc., Field Survey and GIS.

2023 – Present: L&L Environmental, Inc., Project Management Assistant and Archaeologist.

EDUCATION

2023: B.A., Social and Criminal Justice – 2023 - University of Arizona
2023: B.A., Applied Behavioral Science – 2023 - University of Arizona
2026: M.A, Anthropology – in progress - Eastern New Mexico University

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology
California Preservation Foundation

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

2023: The Secretary of Interior's Standards Bootcamp: Intensive Online Series. California Preservation Foundation.

2023: How Dogs Can Be Useful: When and Why to Use Canines

2023: Pleasure Gardens, Movies, and Malls: How Florence Yoch and Ruth Shellhorn Reimagined the California

SELECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Warmington Corona Garretson, City of Corona, Riverside County, CA. Field archaeologist for recordation and field survey. Project responsibilities included technical writing, execution of field survey, and proper recordation of historic structures.

Rancho 38 Airport Expressway, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, CA. Field Survey, recordation photos of historic road

APPENDIX B

Native American Contact & Responses

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Garretson Ave, Corona Project

County: Riverside County

USGS Quadrangle Name: USGS 7.5 Corona South

Township: 4 S **Range:** 7 W **Section(s):** 1

Company/Firm/Agency: L & L Environmental Inc.

Street Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd., #U351, Redlands CA 92373

City: Redlands **Zip:** 92373

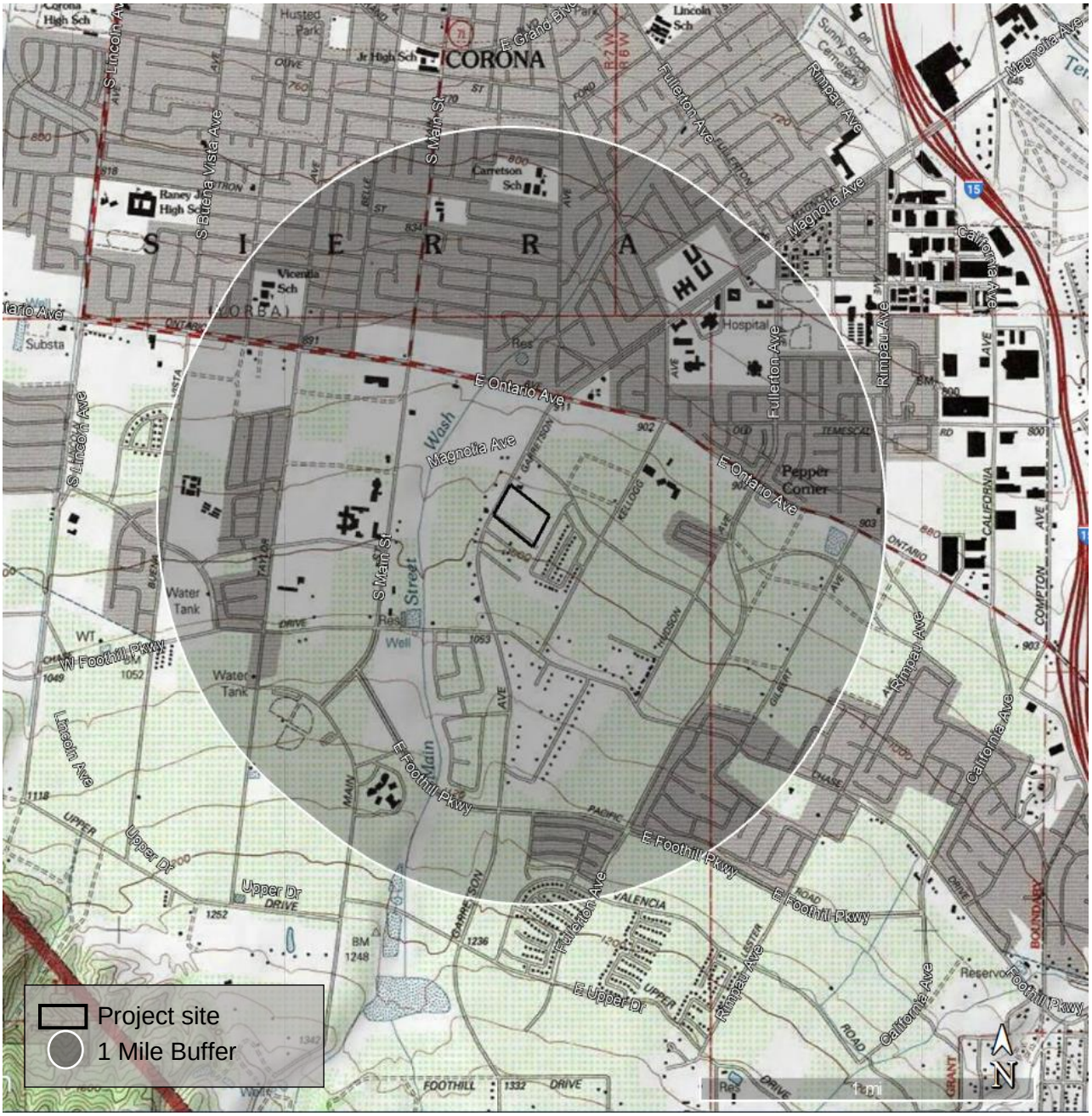
Phone: 909-335-9897

Fax:

Email: lirish@llenviroinc.com

Project Description:

The property is located in the Orange Heights area of the City of Corona in Riverside County, California It is on the east side of Garretson Avenue about 550 feet southwest of the intersection of Garretson Avenue and Santana Way. The site is located in Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 7 West on the USGS Corona South topographic quadrangle
The project site is bounded on the northwest by Garretson Avenue and residential developments with additional residential developments and Magnolia Avenue beyond; to the northeast by a large residence and former citrus grove with a religious complex,



Garretson Ave Project
Riverside County, California

Project Location
Figure 2

(USGS Corona South [1982], Section 1 of Township 4 South, Range 7 West)

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
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **Gavin Newsom, *Governor***

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 20, 2023

Leslie Irish
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: lirish@llenviroinc.com

Re: Garretson Ave, Corona Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Irish:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Page 1 of 1

SCOPING LETTER (Original)

L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
REGULATORY SERVICES
BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

November 27, 2023

John Gomez jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov
Environmental Coordinator
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – APN 120-020-022, ±9.3 ACRES, GARRETSON AVENUE, CORONA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (L&L PROJECT WR-22-895)

Dear John Gomez,

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±9.3 acres in Corona, Riverside County, California. The project proponent proposes to entitle the land to allow construction of 35 residential lots on approximately 9.3 acres. The project will also include an internal road, underground detention, open space/landscaping.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including the request of a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC indicates NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources have not been located in the project area and has directed that inquiry for additional information be requested from the list of contacts provided. The NAHC has listed you as a contact and has indicated that you may have information about the potential for this project area to contain resources. This letter is not associated with a formal consultation process but is an information request that will be included in our cultural resources assessment document.

We have enclosed maps showing the location of the project area. The Project site address is 2523 Garretson Avenue. The site is generally located in the City of Corona, Riverside County, California. Specifically, the site is situated along Garretson Avenue just southwest of the intersection of Garretson Avenue and Santana Way. Santana Regional Park is located just north of this intersection (Figure 2).

\\darwin\UNIFIED PROJECTS\WR-22-895 Corona\2023 ARS\NAHC or SLS\tribal letters\sample\Scoping Letter - BlankKLM.docx

Celebrating 25+ Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)
Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB #351, Redlands CA 92373
Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373
www.llenviroinc.com | Phone: 909-335-9897 | Fax: 909-335-9893

The property is bounded as follows: to the west by Garretson Avenue and a high-density residential subdivision, with additional high-density residential development, Mabey Canyon and the Santa Ana Mountain foothills beyond; to the north by Santana Regional Park, Magnolia Avenue, East Ontario Avenue, and a mixture of commercial and high-density residential development, with Highway 91, the City of Corona, and the Santa Ana River basin beyond; to the east by a mixture of high-density residential and commercial developments, with Interstate Highway 15 and Lake Matthews beyond; and to the south by mostly high-density residential developments, with the Santa Ana Mountain foothills beyond (Figure 3).

We ask you to provide information about the potential for this project area to contain resources and any information about this project or project area resources that are important to you. Please address any response to me at **kmichaelson@llenviroinc.com**, or to my attention at our office.

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Katelynn L. Michaelson,
Intern Archaeologist

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2: Project Location Map
Figure 3: Aerial Photograph

Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No Answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No Answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	B. Esparza responded stating that they are unaware of cultural resources located in the area. The site is located in Cahuilla traditional land use, which has furthered interest in the project.	request all cultural materials associated with this project for review and to have tribal monitors from Cahuilla present during all ground disturbing activities
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	B. Esparza responded stating that they are unaware of cultural resources located in the area. The site is located in Cahuilla traditional land use, which has furthered interest in the project.	request all cultural materials associated with this project for review and to have tribal monitors from Cahuilla present during all ground disturbing activities.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	C. Swindell responded and Requested the name and contact information for the lead agency.	None. Lead agencies information was given.
		Phone Call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Christina Swindall Martinez	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023.	C. Swindell responded and requested the name and contact information for the lead agency.	None. Lead agencies information was given.
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No Answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail. Received call back, Chairman Morales indicates based on the site being under developed and other sources the site is sensitive to his tribe.	Requests to be kept informed and have tribal monitors during all earth moving activity.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Voicemail box full, unable to leave voicemail.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	None. Phone number is no longer active.	N/A
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Dir.	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Sonia Johnston, Chairperson	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Voicemail was full unable to leave voicemail.	N/A
Norma Contreras, Chairperson	La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent via mail on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Scoping letter sent via mail on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	Office staff indicates that the chairman has made no comments which indicates they have no information to provide at this time.	N/A
Ann Brierty, THPO	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Voicemail box was full unable to leave voicemail.	N/A
Shasta Gaughen, THPO	Pala Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	Pala Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	Pechanga Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	Pechanga Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Voicemail box unable to leave voicemail.	N/A
Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	Message left with secretary. She stated that if they had any further comments they would return call.	N/A
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail.	N/A
Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	J. Linton responded: The tribe has no additional information The project is within the traditional use area and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. Recommends contact with other local tribes.	The tribe requests a full copy of cultural resources and study.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	The tribe has no additional information to provide. The project is located within the traditional use area and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. Recommends contact with other local tribes.	The tribe requests a full copy of cultural resources and study.
Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	J. Linton responded: The tribe has no additional information to provide. The project is located within the traditional use area and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. Recommends contact with other local tribes.	The tribe requests a full copy of cultural resources and study
Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	J. Linton responded: The tribe has no additional information to provide. The project is located within the traditional use area and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. Recommends contact with other local tribes.	The tribe requests a full copy of cultural resources and study
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	No answer. Left voicemail with reception desk.	N/A
Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	The project is within the TCL and TCP. All information will be shared with lead agencies.	N/A
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
		Phone call on 12/29/2023	Office closed. Left voicemail.	N/A
Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A
Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on 11/27/2023	No response received.	N/A

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

December 5, 2023

Sent via email: kmichaelson@llenviroinc.com

Re: 2523 Garretson Avenue, City of Corona, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Michaelson,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians ("Rincon Band" or "Tribe"), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project, and we thank you for the opportunity to consult on the project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and within the Tribe's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI). As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After reviewing the provided documents and our internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. The Tribe therefore has no comments and we do not request consultation. We recommend that you contact local tribes as they may have pertinent information. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 320 or via electronic mail at slinton@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Office Coordinator
Cultural Resources Department

Bo Mazzetti, Chairman | Tishmall Turner, Vice Chair | Laurie E. Gonzalez, Council Member | John Constantino, Council Member | Joseph Linton, Council Member

From: BobbyRay Esparza <besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, November 27, 2023 4:43 PM
To: Katelynn Michaelson
Cc: Leslie Irish; Julia Fox
Subject: Re: Information Request Letter for L&L Project

Good afternoon,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians has received and reviewed the project letter notification regarding the project above located in Riverside County, Ca. The Cahuilla Band is unaware of any cultural resources located within the project area. However, this project is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. Therefore, our interest in the project. The Cahuilla Band would like to request all cultural materials associated with this project for review and to have tribal monitors from Cahuilla present during all ground disturbing activities. The Cahuilla Band appreciates your assistance in preserving tribal cultural resources in your project.

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Director
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Office: 951-763-5549
Cell: 760-423-2773
Fax: 951-763-2808
Email: besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov

"NOTICE: This communication may contain information that is proprietary, privileged, confidential, or otherwise legally exempt from disclosure. It is intended exclusively for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, you are not authorized to read, print, retain, copy, or disseminate this message or any part of it. If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender immediately by e-mail and delete all copies of the message."

From: Katelynn Michaelson <kmichaelson@llenviroinc.com>
Sent: Monday, November 27, 2023 4:10 PM
To: BobbyRay Esparza <besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Cc: Leslie Irish <lirish@llenviroinc.com>; Julia Fox <jkfox@llenviroinc.com>
Subject: Information Request Letter for L&L Project

> You don't often get email from kmichaelson@llenviroinc.com. Learn why this is important

Hello,

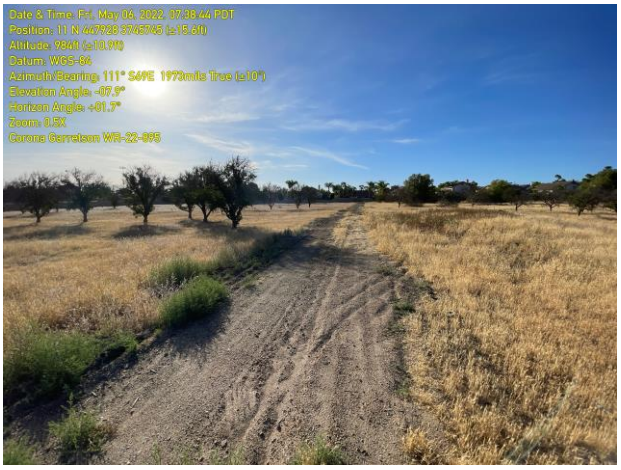
The attached PDF is an Information Request Letter for a 9.3 survey area in the City of Corona, Riverside County, CA (L&L project WR-22-895). The text of the letter is also copied and pasted below, but the figures showing location will need to be viewed in the PDF.

This letter is being sent on behalf of Leslie Irish.
Thank you for your help.

1

Appendix C - Photographs

Project area prior to disking, from northeastern boundary facing south (05.06.2022).



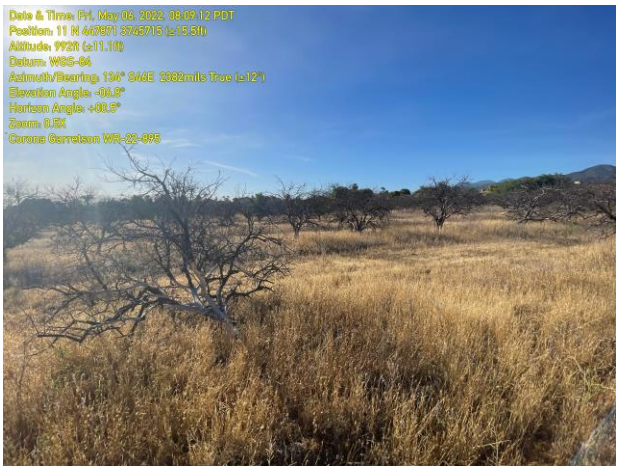
Access road along northeastern border of the Project area, facing south-southeast. Area to left of road is offsite (05.06.2022).

Citrus trees on left and non-native pepper trees on right, eastern corner of the Project area, facing south-southwest (05.06.2022).

From western corner of the Project area facing east (05.06.2022).

Northwestern boundary of the Project area facing northeast. Garretson Avenue on left (05.06.2022).

Citrus trees and other native and non-native trees, from northern corner of the Project area facing south (05.06.2022).



Dead citrus trees, central area of the Project area facing southeast (05.06.2022).

The Project area after disking, northeastern area of site facing south (05.25.2022).

The Project area after disking, northern area of site facing south (05.25.2022).

The Project area after disking, non-native trees on right. From western corner of site facing southeast (05.25.2022).

11.0) CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES

Appendix D

Record Search Results

REMOVED FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Appendix E

DPR 523 Forms (Confidential)

REMOVED FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION