

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

SKYLINE VILLAGE COMMERCIAL CENTER

**Assessor's Parcel Nos. 275-050-014 and 275-080-041
City of Corona, Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

City of Corona
Community Development Department, Planning Division
400 South Vicentia Avenue, Suite 120
Corona, CA 92880

Prepared for:

GF Investments
28565 Old Town Front Street, Suite 311
Temecula, CA 92590

Prepared by:

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

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

September 25, 2019
CRM TECH Contract No. 3512A

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Skyline Village
Commercial Center, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 275-050-014 and 275-080-
041, City of Corona, Riverside County, California

Author(s): Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian
Deirdre Encarnación, Archaeologist/Report Writer
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director

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

Date: September 25, 2019

For Submittal to: City of Corona
Community Development Department, Planning Division
400 South Vicentia Avenue, Suite 120
Corona, CA 92880 (951) 736-2262

Prepared for: Chris Bowen
GF Investments
28565 Old Town Front Street, Suite 311
Temecula, CA 92590
(951) 676-1796

Project Size: Approximately 17 acres

USGS Quadrangle: Corona South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Sections 3 and 10, T4S R7W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Keywords: Inland Empire region; northwestern Riverside County; Phase I historical/
archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" found

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between June and September 2019, at the request of GF Investments, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 17 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Corona, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study Assessor's Parcel Nos. 275-050-014 and 275-080-041, is located to the southwest of the intersection of Foothill Parkway and Chase Drive and within Sections 3 and 10 of Township 4 South Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Skyline Village Commercial Center project, which entails the construction of retail, restaurant, and office space as well as a gas station on the property, along with other associated improvements. The City of Corona, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City of with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Corona a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources."

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between June and September 2019, at the request of GF Investments, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 17 acres of vacant land in the City of Corona, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study Assessor's Parcel Nos. 275-050-014 and 275-080-041, is located to the southwest of the intersection of Foothill Parkway and Chase Drive and within Sections 3 and 10 of Township 4 South Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Skyline Village Commercial Center project, which entails the construction of retail, restaurant, and office space as well as a gas station on the property, along with other associated improvements. The City of Corona, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City of with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

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

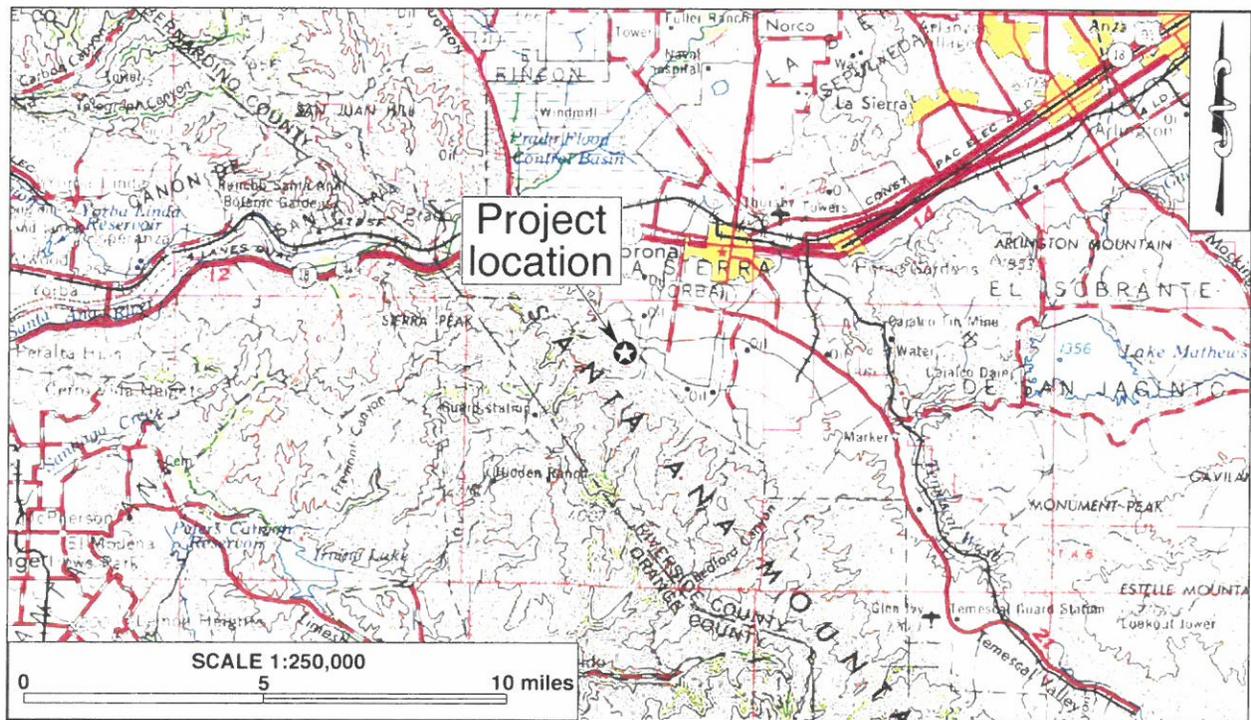


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 30'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979])

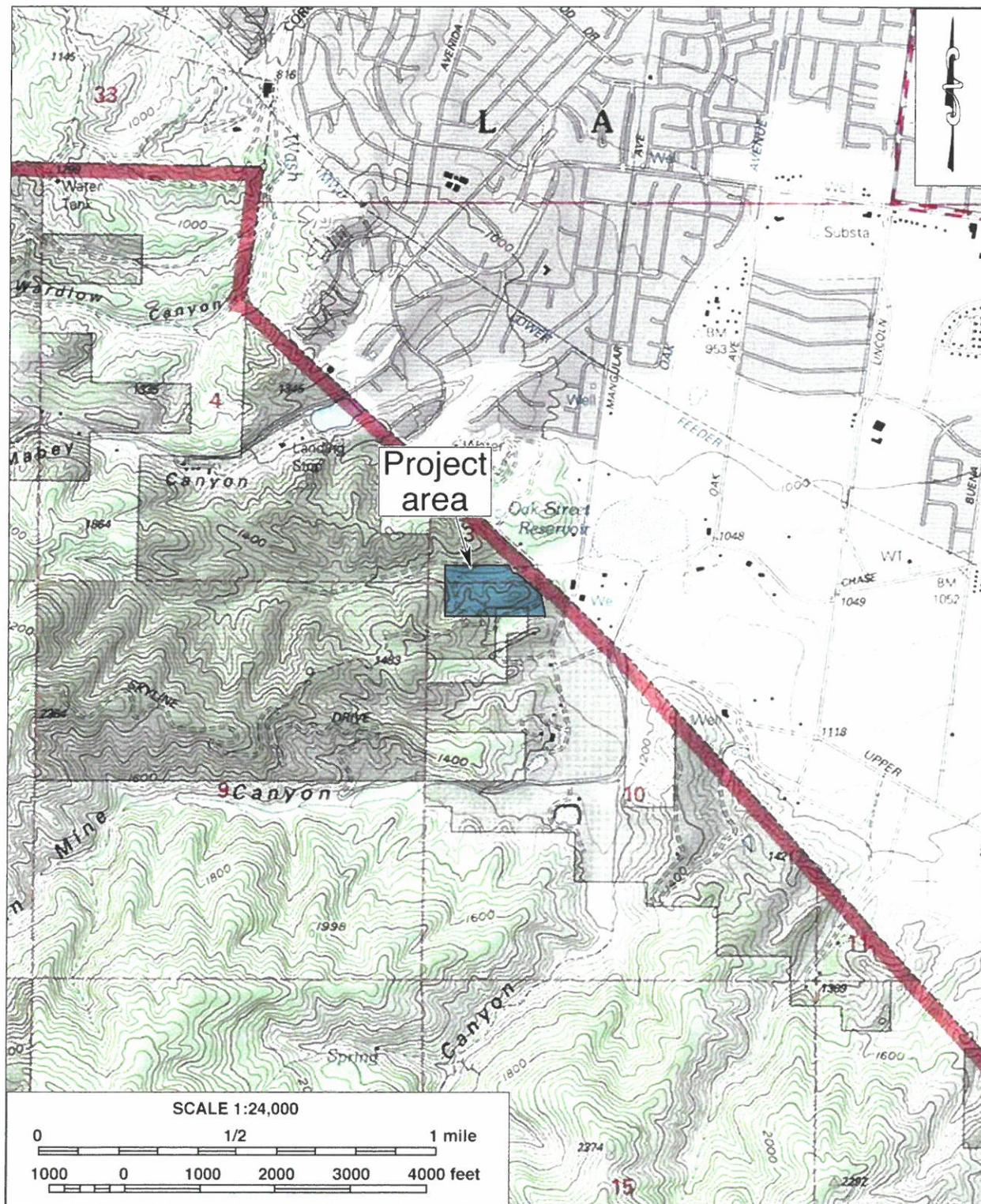


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Corona South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1997])



Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located on the southwestern edge of the City of Corona and in the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains. Small valleys interspersed with rolling hills, rugged mountain ridges, and boulder outcrops characterize the geographic setting of the region. The Mediterranean climate is typical of inland southern California, featuring hot and dry summers and mild and rainy winters. Typical summer highs reach well into the 90s (Fahrenheit), while winter lows hover around 40 degrees. Annual precipitation averages approximately 11.4 inches, most of which occurs between November and March.

More specifically, the project area is situated on and near an undeveloped hill along the southwestern side of Foothill Parkway, surrounded by the Santa Ana Mountains on the west and recent suburban residential development on the east (Fig. 3). Also present nearby is a commercial nursery on the adjacent property to the south. Elevations on the property range approximately from 1,115 feet to 1,230 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain features primarily rolling hills with some areas leveled in the past. Soils in the vicinity consist of yellow-brown fine to coarse sands with small to large rocks and cobblestones. The surface soils have been extensively disturbed by earth-moving activities associated with the leveling of the hilltop, grading, and the construction of a concrete-paved road (Fig. 4).

Despite the previous ground disturbances, the native plants have regrown in some areas while a mix of native and invasive species were observed elsewhere. Thick chaparral is present along the

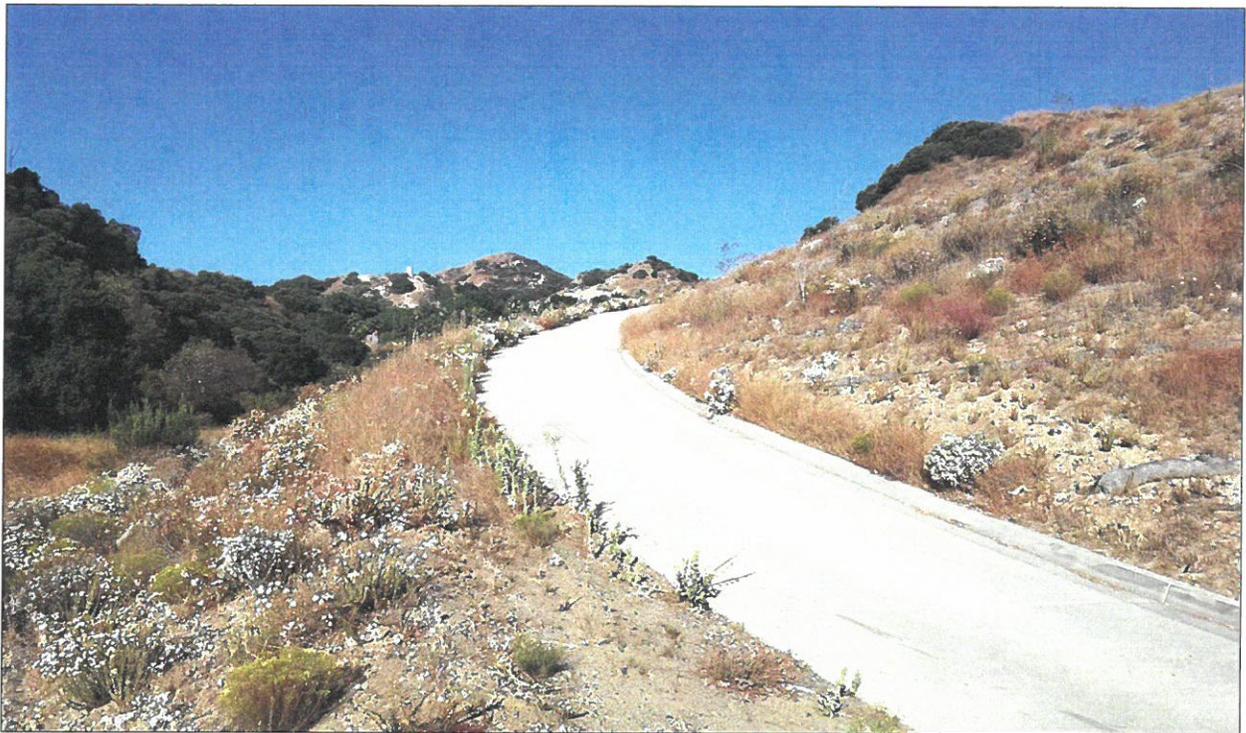


Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on July 30, 2019; view to the west)

western project boundary, and dense vegetation covers much of the slopes of the hill and the leveled area in the northern portion of the property. Clusters of eucalyptus, oak, scrub oak, and other large trees are noted along the western and northern project boundaries. Other vegetation observed in the project area includes buckwheat, tree tobacco, sagebrush, sage, laurel-leaf sumac, datura, mustard, and foxtail.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Corona area lies in the traditional territory of the Luiseño Indians, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the mission period; alternately the Luiseño are known as *Payómkawichum*. Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Anthropologists have divided the Luiseño into several autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978:551), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, where chiefs of the village inherited their rank and each village owned its own land. Villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of freshwater, always near subsistence resources.

Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. The Luiseño people were primarily hunters and gatherers, cultivating plants for food, medicine, and tool use. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, atlatls or spear throwers, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact (*ibid.*:558). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as small pox and harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage live on the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala Indian Reservations.

Historic Context

The present-day City of Corona lies across the boundaries between Rancho La Sierra (Yorba), Rancho La Sierra (Sepulveda), and El Sobrante de Rancho San Jacinto, three large Mexican land grants that were created in the final years of the Mexican Period before the U.S. annexation of Alta

California in 1848. The history of the city began in 1886, during a land boom that swept through much of southern California. In that year, the South Riverside Land and Water Company, organized by R.B. Taylor, “father of Corona,” purchased 11,510 acres of land in Rancho La Sierra (Yorba) to create a new town (Gunther 1984:135)). The townsite, with its unique circular boulevard, was surveyed and platted during the same year. Initially named South Riverside, the town soon became known informally as “Queen Colony” and “Circle City” (*ibid.*). In 1896, the name of the town was officially changed to Corona when its citizens voted to incorporate as a city (*ibid.*).

Reynolds and Eldridge (1986:3) offer the following brief but apt summary of the past century of Corona’s history:

Dominated by agriculture, principally citrus interest for the first 80 years, Corona’s posture as a small town with a large pool of cheap labor began to shift towards an industrialized community following the end of World War II. The subsequent increase in labor costs, together with increasing costs for water, brought about a decline in agricultural dominance and by 1970 the burgeoning growth of nearby Orange County coincided with the availability of lower cost residential housing in the Corona area. As a result, Corona became in many respects a bedroom community for Orange County employees.

Today, with a total population of more than 160,000, the small town atmosphere that prevailed in Corona during its earlier years has all but disappeared in the face of expanding residential, industrial, and commercial developments, both in the city’s historical core and in the outlying areas.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On July 11, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports 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.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On July 3, 2019, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission’s Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH notified the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invite tribal participation. Following the NAHC’s recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted a total of seven tribal representatives in the region in writing on July 30 for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1997, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1913, and aerial photographs taken in 1948-2018. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On July 30, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area. The relatively level and open areas on the hilltop and in the northwestern portion of the property were surveyed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart, while the heavily vegetated areas on the uneven slopes and in a drainage near the southern project boundary were surveyed at a reconnaissance level, focusing on the inspection of the ground surface wherever it was exposed.

Using these methods, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility ranged from poor (0%) to fair (70%) depending upon the density of the vegetation growth. In light of the extent of past ground disturbance in the project area, the levels of field effort and ground visibility were considered to be adequate for this study.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the northeastern portion of the project area was included in a series of Phase I cultural resources surveys for the Foothill Boulevard extension project in 2006-2008 (Nos. 6973 and 7731 in Fig. 5). In 2013-2014, the entire project area was included in another study that covered a total of 270.9 acres (No. 9919 in Fig. 5), but the field effort was limited to “a reconnaissance survey of all accessible areas...that are planned for development” (Goodwin 2014:2). The report for that study further states that “due to the thick vegetation and steep topography, the surveyed areas were limited to ridge tops, accessible canyon bottoms, and road cuts” (*ibid.*). Based on these records, the current project area had evidently not been surveyed systematically at an intensive level prior to this study.

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records show more than 30 other cultural resources studies on various tracts of land and linear features, attesting to the rapid of the project vicinity over the past few decades. As a result of these studies, eight historical/archaeological sites and one isolate—i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts—were previously recorded within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Primary No.	Trinomial	Description
33-000048	CA-RIV-48	Native American campsite with groundstone artifacts
33-003559	CA-RIV-3559	Bedrock milling features
33-003686	CA-RIV-3686	Two manos and one metate
33-012556	N/A	Isolate: complete unifacial mano
33-013275	N/A	Single-family residence, ca. 1900
33-013276	N/A	Single-family residence, ca. 1957
33-013277	N/A	Irrigation features (concrete reservoir and standpipes)
33-016976	CA-RIV-8842H	Sky Ranch, ca. 1940s
33-023618	N/A	Remains of residential building, ca. 1920s-1930s

As Table 1 demonstrates, four of these known cultural resources, including three sites and the isolate, were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting mainly of scattered groundstone artifacts and bedrock milling features, the most common types of prehistoric cultural remains in the Corona area. The nearest prehistoric cultural resource was Site 33-003559, recorded roughly 600 feet to the north of the project location, in an area now occupied by a residential neighborhood.

The other five sites dated to the historic period and consisted mostly of residential buildings and buildings remains but also included a ranch complex and a group of irrigation features. The nearest among these was Site 33-013275, some 600 feet south of the project location, where another residential tract has been constructed in recent years. Since none of the previously recorded cultural resources was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated July 23, 2019, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the NAHC’s reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to seven of the 11 tribal organizations on the referral list (see App. 2). The other four tribes, all located in the Coachella Valley, were not contacted based on prior responses from them. For some of the tribes, the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues were contacted in lieu of the tribal political leaders on the referral list, as recommended in the past by the tribal government staff. The seven tribal representatives contacted during this study are listed below:

- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians;
- Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;

- Mercedes Estrada, Tribal Administrative Assistant, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

As of this time, four of the seven tribes have responded to the inquiry (see App. 2). Among them, Travis Armstrong stated that the Morongo Band had no additional information to provide at this time but might provide other information to the City of Corona in future government-to-government consultations. BobbyRay Esparza indicated that the Cahuilla Band had no knowledge of any Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity but requested to be kept informed of future progress of the project.

On behalf of their tribes, Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band and Molly Earp-Escobar, Cultural Planning Specialist for the Pechanga Band, both requested participation in further consultations with the City of Corona and Native American monitoring of ground-disturbing activities by their representatives. In addition, Ms. Earp-Escobar requested copies of all cultural resources documentation, environmental documents, and grading plans for this project for tribal review. Mr. Ontiveros indicated that an in-house database search identified “multiple areas of potential impacts” and offered to share specific information during future consultation with the City.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study show clear evidence of human activities in and near the project area since at least the late 19th century, including a mining prospect on the eastern edge of the property that was noted in the 1930s as well as various dirt roads throughout the 1890s-1960s era (Figs. 6-9; NETR Online 1948-1967). Scattered settlements were noted near the project location at least by the 1890s, and the level valley floor to the east had by then become part of a leading citrus-producing area in southern California (*ibid.*; Brown 1985:90; Reynolds and Eldridge 1986:3).

Situated around a rugged hill, the project area itself remained unsettled, undeveloped, and largely unaltered by human activities until the early years of the current century, around the same time when the citrus groves nearby were replaced by densely populated residential neighborhoods (NETR Online 1948-2016; Google Earth 1994-2018). In 2002-2003, the top of the hill in the project area was leveled (Google Earth 2002; 2003). In 2006, the western portion of the project area was completely cleared of vegetation and graded (Google Earth 2005; 2006). Then in 2015-2016, the eastern portion of the property was also cleared and graded, evidently in conjunction with the Foothill Boulevard extension project (Google Earth 2015; 2016).

Based on these sources, the current ground surface in the project area is essentially an artificial creation from the 2002-2016 era, and all man-made features now in existence on the property, such as the concrete-paved access road and the erosion control system, also date to that period.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential “historical resources.” No buildings, structures, or objects more than 50 years of age were encountered in the project area, nor were any archaeological features or artifacts of prehistoric or historic origin. As noted above, all

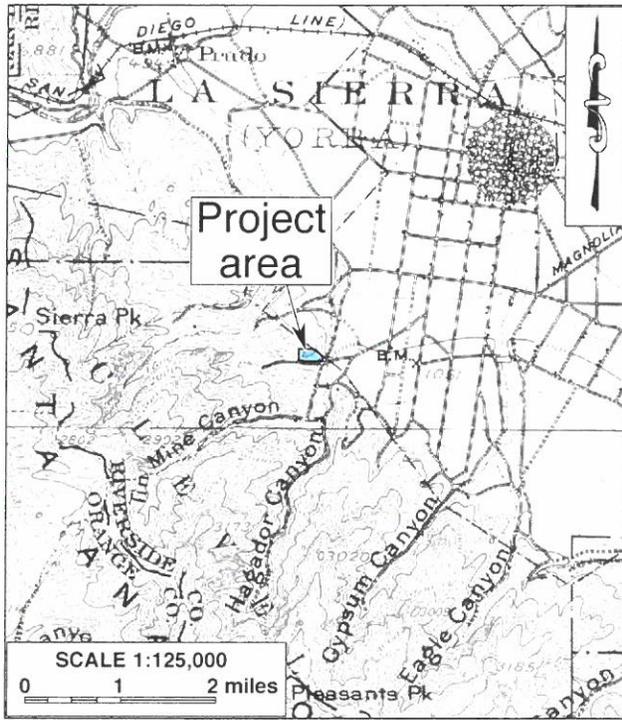


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1894-1899.
(Source: USGS 1902)

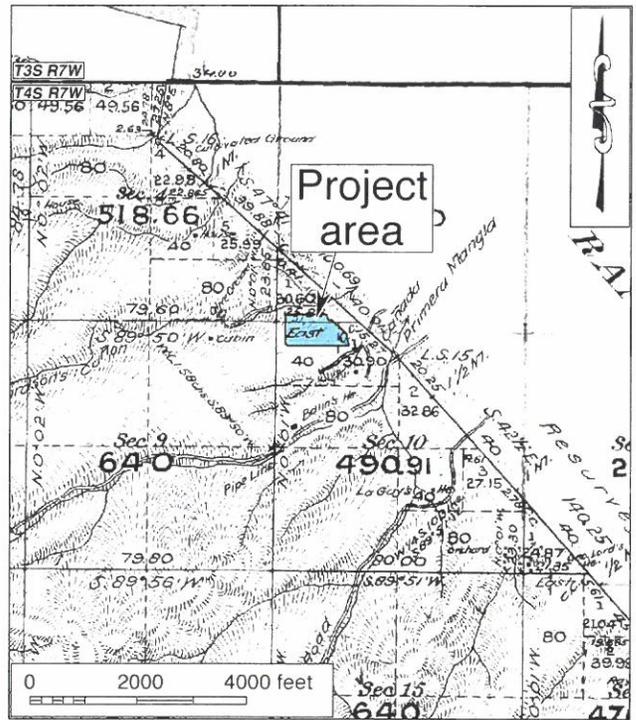


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1902-1911.
(Source: GLO 1913)

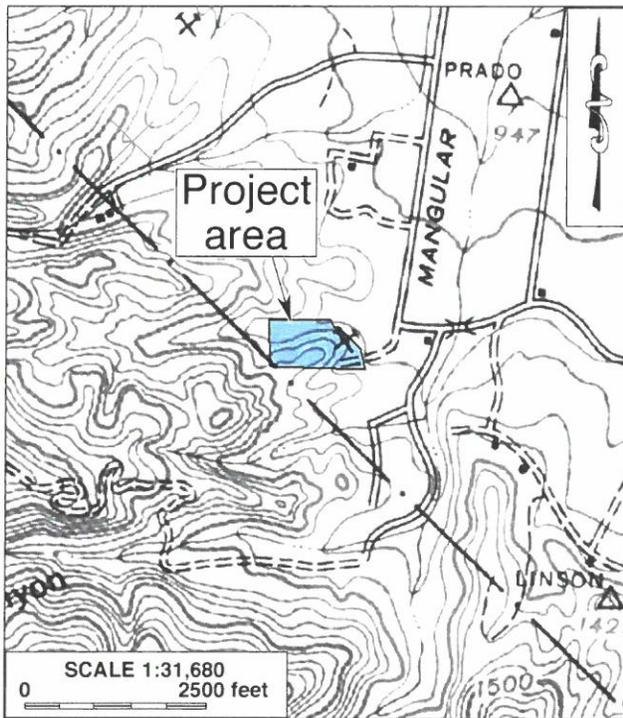


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1936-1938.
(Source: USGS 1943)

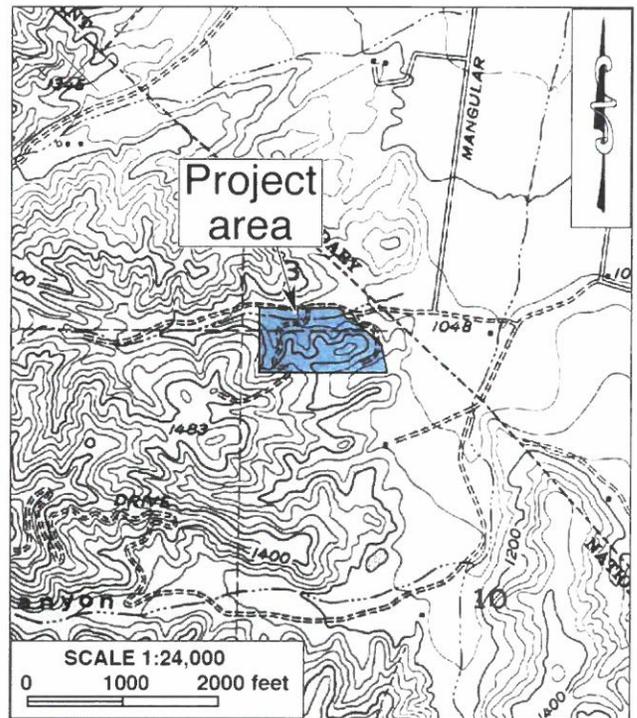


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1954.
(Source: USGS 1954)

existing man-made features within the project boundaries are of post-2000 origin, and the ground surface in the entire project area have been extensively disturbed over the past 17 years,. Scattered modern refuse was observed over much of the property, but none of the items is of any historical/archaeological interest.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the City of Corona in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were found during the present survey. Native American input during this study did not identify any sites of traditional cultural value in the vicinity, and no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period. Furthermore, recent aerial photographs demonstrate that the terrain in the project area has been completely reshaped since 2002, leaving virtually no undisturbed native soil on or near the surface. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC

§21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, have been encountered throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Corona:

- No “historical resources” are known to be present within the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.
- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1913 Plat Map: Township No. 4 South Range No. 7 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1902-1911.
- Goldberg, Susan K. (ed.)
2001 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Eastside Reservoir Project: Final Report of Archaeological Investigations. Report on file, Eastern information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- Goodman, John D., II
2002 Archaeological Survey of the Charter Communications Cable Project, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-102. San Bernardino.
- Goodman, John D., II, and M. McDonald
2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino.

Goodwin, Riordan

2014 Supplementary Cultural Resources Assessment for the Skyline Heights Project (TTM 36544) in the City of Corona. Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

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1994-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, and 2009-2018. Available through the Google Earth software.

Grenda, Donn

1993 Archaeological Treatment Plan for CA-RIV-2798/H, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

1997 Continuity and Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore. Statistical Research Technical Series 59. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

Gunther, Jane Davies

1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J.D. Gunther, Riverside.

Horne, Melinda C., and Dennis P. McDougall

2008 CA-RIV-6069: Early Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the San Jacinto Valley, Western Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Keller, Jean S., and Daniel F. McCarthy

1989 Data Recovery at the Cole Canyon Site (CA-RIV-1139), Riverside County, California. *Pacific Coast Archeological Society Quarterly* 25.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

McDonald, Meg, Philip J. Wilke, and Andrea Kauss

1987 McCue: An Elko Site in Riverside County. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 9(1):46-73.

Milburn, Doug, U.K. Doan, and John D. Goodman II

2008 Archaeological Investigation at Baldy Mesa-Cajon Divide for the Baldy Mesa Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Trails Project, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-53-091. San Bernardino.

NETR Online

1948-2016 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1948, 1966, 1967, 1980, 1981, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

O'Connell, James F., Philip J. Wilke, Thomas F. King, and Carol L. Mix (editors)

1974 Perris Reservoir Archaeology: Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Reynolds, Stanley, and Fred Eldridge

1986 *Corona, California, Commentaries*. Heritage Committee of the Friends of the Corona Public Library, Corona.

Strong, William Duncan

1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1902 Map: Corona, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1894-1899.

1943 Map: Colton, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1936-1938.

1954 Map: Corona South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1954.

1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

1997 Map: Corona South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1994.

Warren, Claude N.

1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by Michael J. Moratto; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern
California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California
Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
1993 A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

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

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2002 "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of seven local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 (fax)
nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Proposed Skyline Village Project (CRM TECH No. 3512A)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Corona South, Calif.

Township 4 South **Range** 7 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 3 and 10

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

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

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

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

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to construct a commercial center on approximately 17 acres of land located along the southwest side of Foothill Parkway, at the junction with Chase Drive (APNs 275-050-014 and 275-080-041), in the City of Corona, Riverside County, California.

July 3, 2019

From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Wednesday, July 3, 2019 4:48 PM
To: Molly Earp-Escobar; Ebru Ozdil (eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov)
Subject: Participation in Fieldwork for the Proposed Skyline Village Project in the City of Corona, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3512A)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed Skyline Village Project in the City of Corona, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3512A). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the archaeological field survey for the project. We will contact you again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. I'm attaching the proposed project area map and other information. We would also appreciate any information that the tribe can provide about proposed project location. Please feel free to email back with any questions regarding the proposed project and possible availability for the field survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/23/2019**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Chapparosa@msn.com

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

John Perada, Environmental
Director
P. O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

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

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/23/2019**

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

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

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

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

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-
nsn.gov

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

Mercedes Estrada,
P. O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mercedes.estrada@santarosacah
uilla-nsn.gov

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

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

July 30, 2019

Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Cultural Department
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Proposed Skyline Village Commercial Center Project
Assessor's Parcel Numbers 275-050-014 and 275-080-041
Approximately 17 Acres in the City of Corona
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3512A

Dear Mr. Esparza:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the project referenced above. The project entails the construction of a commercial center on approximately 17 acres of land located along the southwest side of Foothill Parkway, at the junction with Chase Drive (APNs 275-050-014 and 275-080-041), in the City of Corona, Riverside County. The accompanying map, based on USGS Corona South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area in Sections 3 and 10, T4S R7W, SBBM.

In a letter dated July 23, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the Sacred Lands File search was negative but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the City of Corona.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

From: Cultural Department <culturaldirector@cahuilla.net>
Sent: Tuesday, July 30, 2019 12:54 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: anthony madrigal
Subject: Re: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Skyline Village Commercial Center Project in the City of Corona, Riverside Co (CRM TECH #3512A)

Hello Ms. Gallardo,

The Cahuilla Band has received your letter regarding the above project located in Riverside County, CA. The Cahuilla Band does not have knowledge of any cultural resources located within or near the project area. Although this project is located outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary it is within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. We request to be notified of all updates regarding this project moving forward and appreciate your help with preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760)423-2773
Office: (951)763-5549
Fax:(951)763-2808

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2019 9:55 AM
To: 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'
Subject: Skyline Village Commercial Center Project

Hello,

Regarding the above referenced project, we have no additional information to provide at this time but may provide other information to the lead agency during the AB 52 consultation process.

Thank you for reaching out to our office.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
951-755-5259
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov



PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES
Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

Post Office, Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 770-6300 • Fax (951) 506-9491

Chairperson:
Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson:
Bridgett Barcello

Committee Members:
Andrew Masiel, Sr.
Darlene Miranda
Evie Gerber
Richard B. Seearce, III
Robert Villalobos

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

Planning Specialist:
Molly E. Escobar

August 21, 2019

VIA E-Mail and USPS

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive
Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

RE: Request for Information for the proposed Skyline Village Commercial Center Project (CRM TECH #3512A) in the City of Corona.

Dear Ms.Gallardo,

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within reservation lands although it is within our ancestral territory

At this time,the Tribe is interested in participating in this Project based on our cultural knowledge of the region. The Project is located within a Luiseño cultural area, as well as surrounded by an Luiseño artifact record. Given that the proposed project has several recorded sites and Luiseño place names within a one mile radius, the Tribe requests to be fully involved in this Project.

The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

- 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
- 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
- 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

AUG 28 2019

Pechanga Scoping Response

Re: Pechanga Tribe Scoping Response for Skyline Village Commercial

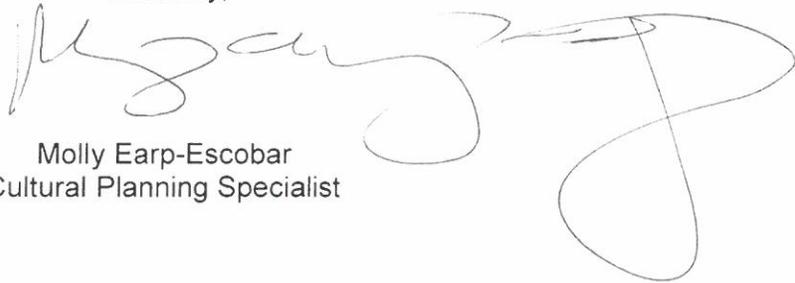
August 21, 2019

Page 2

As a sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in all surveys within Luiseño ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. Please be advised, the lead contact for this project is our Cultural Analyst, Ebru Ozdil. She can be reached at eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov or at (951) 770-6313. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact me at mescobar@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6314.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Molly Earp-Escobar', written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above the typed name and title.

Molly Earp-Escobar
Cultural Planning Specialist

September 22, 2019

Attn: Nina Gallardo, Project Archaeologist/NA Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324



RE: Proposed Skyline Village Commercial Center Project – along the west side of Foothill Parkway, at the junction with W. Chase Drive (APNs 275-050-014, 275-080-041) – City of Corona, Riverside County, CA – CRM TECH Contract #3512A

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken, and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOE", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and the City of Corona, as well as hired consultant (CRM TECH). No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.